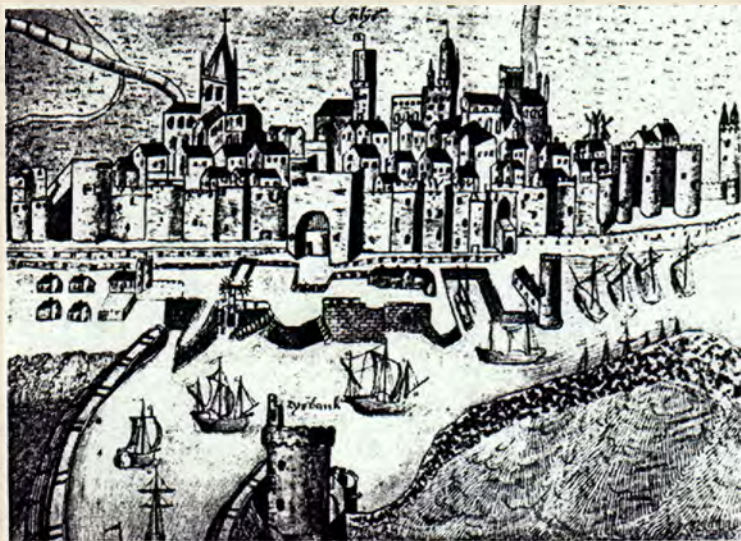




# *Tulle*

*Issue Number 47*

*Volume 14. No 2  
May, 1995*



*Calais during the reign of Henry VIII*

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

## **MEETING DATES**

Saturday , May 20, 1995  
Saturday, August 19, 1995  
Saturday, November 18, 1995

Venue for all Meetings:

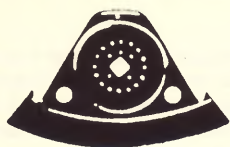
### **Don Bank Cottage**

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

## **NEXT MEETING**

**Saturday, May 20, 1995**

This meeting is planned as a participants' meeting where we will concentrate on fitting each other into the "big picture". Members have requested that we have the opportunity to get to know who knew who and who was related to who! Come along and meet your 1848 family's friends! Between now and then have a think about what you know about your family.



# *Tulle*

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*Volume 14, No 2, May, 1995*

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<b>From the Desks of.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Sydney in 1848. Partt 2 - The Trip to Bathurst</b> Doug Webster.....	<b>5</b>
<b>Morialta - Gwydir, Coincidences? Kate Foy.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>The State of the Trade, London Times 1831.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>An Awful Visitation, July 9 1845.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Wesley Chapels in Nottingham to 1840.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Calais...from Where to Where, notes from the</b> occasional address AGM 1995, Gillian Kelly.....	<b>16</b>
<b>The Stubbs Migration of 1848 - chart.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Children &amp; Lace, Select Comittee Interview, 1846 .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>A Nation is a Family.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Letters to the Lacemakers.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Where Members of your Family Inventors or</b> <b>Patentees ?.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>For the Genealogist.....</b>	<b>33</b>

## THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Already it is April and we have passed Easter and the first school holidays. Time marches on and as usual we run to catch up. I seem to spend my life trying to catch up on one or other section, and I suspect you will all relate closely to this. We all go to fast, but there seems to be no easy solution. Of anyone learns the trick of squeezing more daylight hours into the day, can you tell me first!!

To prevent there being a last minute rush in the years to come when we celebrate 150 years since our folk left Calais and England and arrived in Australia, several of our members have formed a committee and intend planning for you. Already the events of 1988 are looking exciting. Tom Halls has been elected as Chairperson of this group and he really is the best man for the job. Add Carolyn, Elizabeth Boulton, Richard and Lyndall Lander, Broadhead, Judy Gifford, Barbara Kendrick, and Gillian Kelly, with me scribing and you have a dynamic bunch. The ideas flew and we eagerly encourage you to add yours so that we cover all aspects of our celebrations. We will continue to convene every three months or so at a central location, with, closer to the time, the odd excursion anticipated to view venues.

Our next meeting will be a little different in format. Gill has devised a way that we can all participate more readily and learn more about each others and each other's stories. Often, when one works alone without another interested person to bounce ideas against, one can lose courage to either continue or take a daring step; just ask Beth Williams! It promises to be a good meeting...we look forward to seeing you there. In fact we have had some excellent meetings of late; we have missed some faces, and met some great new members, so if it is a while since you have attended, why don't you come and join us...at Don Bank !

Claire Loneragan  
President



## AND THE SECRETARY'S

The year began auspiciously with 28 members attending the combined AGM and February quarterly meeting. Among those present were new members Kathleen Buckwell, Elaine Calloway, Robyn Gordon and Donald Pedder who were given a special welcome as was Tom Halls, still convalescent but now quite mobile.

The Treasurer presented a balance sheet showing a slight excess of expenditure over income but still with a healthy reserve of more than \$5000.

Claire's presidential report covered the year's activities with special reference to the 1998 committee and the direction the Society was taking as the sesqui-centenary of the arrival approached.

Lindsay's paragraph in the Sun-Herald elicited 18 letters. Snippets from some of them appear in Tulle.

The election of office-bearers resulted in the return of the outgoing team with the addition of Gillian Kelly and Barbara Kendrick to the 1998 Committee.

The occasional address was given by Gillian. It dealt with those ties that bound the Lacemakers together and made them a coherent body rather than just another group of migrants.

The Jan '95 issue of the NFHS journal has an article about the Census Returns for Notts from 1841 to 1891; it would be an excellent introduction for anyone who is contemplating doing family research in Nottingham. There is also a long article (c. 8 pages) about the sorts of research assistance, checking records etc that the Society is prepared to offer out-of-area members. I'll bring the journal to the May meeting.

DBW.

## AND THE EDITOR

This, Ladies and Gentlemen, is the fifteenth edition of *Tulle* I have had the pleasure of putting together - and it is a pleasure.

Surprisingly I did not study history until my post graduate university days when a very long standing and slow burning passion for localities led me to study applied history. As a child on a Guide hike I rediscovered an old Jewish cemetery, overgrown and long forgotten. I was encouraged to delve into a local history book to learn about my discovery. That book I now recognise as terribly one eyed but it set me on a path of fascination that has lasted for 35 years.

"History is bunk!" said Henry Ford around 1919. It is just as well recording wasn't left to him. But we are lovers of history and the story of our Lacemakers hasn't been written before. The history of a nation is the history of its localities. The history of the Lacemakers is the history of its families. Every story you write adds to the overall picture.

If you haven't written for *Tulle* before, now is the time to start! There aren't many right or wrong answers in this business, and no books to look for the answers, so add your story to the others. It doesn't need to be several generations worth - every little bit helps.

Debate with each other through this journal. If you have a different point of view, then air it! I am a Goulburn girl - what would I really know about Maitland or Bathurst or Adelaide? My greatest pleasure in all those 15 issues has been the fact that people are now writing to me, and doing just this! Keep it up - I know you are reading and thinking!

In the bottom of my garden there ARE fairies, and a stone beehive dated 1859. It came from outside a store in Goulburn owned by a family called Levy. Levy is buried in my little Jewish cemetery.

Gillian Kelly  
Editor

# Sydney in 1848

## Part 2 - The Trip to Bathurst

In 1853 Samuel Mossman and Thomas Banister published *Australia, Visited and Revisited*, an account of the colonies intended mainly for those planning to try their luck on the goldfields. A facsimile was published in 1974. The following extracts describe scenes very similar to those the lacemakers would have seen a few years previously.

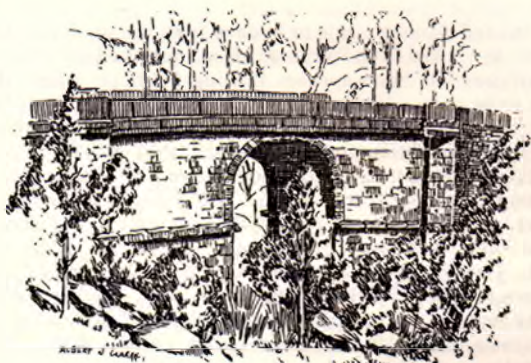
Mossman and Banister came to Sydney from the south and describe the scene as viewed from Parramatta Road near the University:

“ Upon your left hand appears Darling Harbour; where there is always to be seen a number of large square-rigged vessels lying at anchor, besides steamboats and coasting craft. On its western shore stands Pyrmont... built upon a hill of sandstone exposed to the full strength of the sun’s rays, without a tree to relieve the glare; presenting a striking contrast to the “Glebe”, another suburb adjacent to it which is densely covered with exotic trees and part of the original forest, sheltering most agreeably the elegant residences built upon it....Proceeding inward... you come to the Hay-market, passing on your way Christ Church and the Benevolent Asylum. All along the road through this suburb looks like the approach to an English market-town: the small greengrocers, with bundles of hay and straw at their doors; the dealers in odds and ends for country customers; the blacksmith’s forge, with the horses waiting to be shod; and the snug roadside inns, where carriers and small settlers with dairy and farm produce put up, whom you may see sitting on side benches outside the doors, smoking their pipes and quaffing their tankards of ale..”<sup>1</sup>

“Before starting for the Turon, we made some addition, in the shape of warm clothing, to our equipment; and we would recommend others do the same, especially a double supply of blankets; as they

<sup>1</sup> Australia, Visited and Revisited p.204

are necessary during the cold nights, which occur even in the summer months in that high region. The road, for three fourths of the way, is cut through the oldest settled parts of Australia; consequently the traveller can journey to the very threshold of these gold-fields in much the same manner that the people of England travelled before the introduction of railways. There is a good turn-pike road all the way to Bathurst, 113 miles; and you can reach it in a stage-coach, reminding you of the palmy days of the whip and four-in-hand...The Bathurst road proceeds along the southern side of (Parramatta), where the land rises gently, affording a view of the surrounding country...Although the traffic on the road here is very considerable, and it is liable to be greatly cut up by drays and carts laden with merchandise for the diggings, still it is in better condition than the Parramatta road, from being naturally well drained..."<sup>2</sup>



Lennox Bridge, Lapstone, crossed by Mossman & Banister and the Lacemakers .3

" It will be supposed by the intelligent reader that the traveller, during the ascent of the Blue Mountains, does not experience much of that monotony which we have stated is the prevailing character of

<sup>2</sup> *ibid* p 215

<sup>3</sup> This is the oldest bridge on the mainland, built in 1833 for Major Mitchell, designed by David Lennox. Lennox also designed the Lennox bridge in Parramatta and the better known Lansdowne Bridge near Liverpool



the scenery throughout Australia, for there are views of stupendous grandeur among their mountain glens that will awaken the dullest imagination. And should these prove ineffectual in rousing the attention...there is enough in the unusual exertion and anxiety required in toiling up the steep ascents to give life to the road, which sometimes presents novelties fraught with danger on the journey, especially if the traveller has the management of any vehicle.



Road over the Blue Mountains to Bathurst

From the continuous stoppages occasioned by casualties amongst the wearied men and animals at this rugged part of the road, you meet with more people than at any other stage, particularly after you have scaled these stupendous natural walls and begin to descend on the western flank of the mountains, which are of easy and gradual descent....At Bowenfels the road separates, the main branch to the left being the Bathurst road, and the tract on your right being the Mudgee road, -the shortest route to the Turon. Along the latter road we pursued our journey.<sup>4</sup>

"Leaving the Turon River and its busy population to their gold

<sup>4</sup> ibid p218

burrowings, we struck across the country in a south-west direction, making for the town of Bathurst, distant thirty-five miles. It is a good day's journey on horseback over the rough mountain track you have to traverse. The country you pass through is generally very indifferent; the only patches of good soil that appear on the way are in the valleys near the homesteads belonging to Mr Suttor and others, who are some of the oldest settlers in the district....The town of Bathurst..is situated in the middle of the plains..on the banks of the Macquarie, 113 miles from Sydney. Even before the memorable year of 1851, it was considered to be the largest inland town in the colony, and contained nearly 400 good houses, mostly of brick and stone, with several neat churches, a court-house and many capital hotels, with a population of about 2000..."<sup>5</sup>

After describing various parts of the Bathurst region the travellers "proceed to Warragunya...a station belonging to Mr Suttor, and situated on Crudine Creek - a tributary of the Turon - which is joined here by Cunningham's River. The storekeeper at this station is a native of Nottinghamshire; he was one of those men who were compelled to leave France during the Revolution of 1848, and whom the British Government assisted to emigrate to this favoured land. His wife, a native of France, though born of English parents, is a most interesting woman. They are, indeed, a contented couple; and it was quite refreshing to hear them speak in grateful terms of the considerations extended to them by their country. A son of theirs, a smart boy, accompanied us on the road towards Pyramul, another station of Mr Suttor's"<sup>6</sup>

Doug Webster

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<sup>5</sup> ibid p226

<sup>6</sup> There are three families from the Fairlie and the Agincourt who could fit the description of the storekeeper: Brownlow, Johnson and Walker; though the Brownlows were probably already settled in the Rockley area on the other side of Bathurst

## **Sydney in 1848**

If you have a curiosity about Sydney in 1848, and would like to read further, Doug Webster recommends the following as being particularly useful:

Birch & Macmillan: **The Sydney Scene 1788-1960.** This has extracts from contemporary sources with short connecting essays by the editors.

Dyster: **Servant & Master.** An account of the building of the grand houses in Sydney between 1788 and 1850 with special reference to the workmen.

Fowles: **Sydney in 1848.** Drawings of the main streets in the city area with contemporary description.

Kelly & Crocker: **Sydney Takes Shape.** A collection of contemporary maps showing the growth of Sydney between 1788 and 1892 with brief notes by the editors.

Kingston: **Early Colonial Homes.** Drawings of some of the remaining homes of Sydney from the period 1788-1838 with brief notes.

Mossman & Banister: **Australia, Visited and Revisited.** See note in text. I am indebted to Bruce Goodwin for bringing this to our attention in Tulle No. 16.

DBW



# MORIALTA - GWYDIR

## Coincidences ?

It is quite common for the Navy and Shipping Companies to preserve the names of their previous ships when new vessels are commissioned.

The Adelaide Steamship Co. had two ships named *Morialta* - *Morialta (I)* being built in 1911 and *Morialta (II)* being built in 1940. Obviously neither of these could be the iron ship *Morialta* mentioned in February's *Tulle* in the article "Sixty years of Shipping - A Hundred years Ago" as this article was taken from the Adelaide Observer in 1899.

However, it may be of interest that *Morialta (I)* after service in South Australia and Queensland was sold in 1919 to a Hong Kong shipping company and renamed *Hailoong* and after trading in Eastern waters was brought by the Hunter River Steamship Co. in 1922 and under the name of *Gwydir* was for the next twenty years used on the Sydney/Newcastle run - the very route our Lacemakers from the *Agincourt* would have taken to the Hunter River - although the Lacemakers went further up the river to Morpeth.

In 1942 the *Gwydir* collided with a French ship and was beached near Norah Head Lighthouse. It was refloated but eventually sank near the lighthouse and apparently some portions of the ship are still visible at low tide.

Kate Foy



GWYDIR with formerly MORIALTA

**GWYDIR**

T K Fitchett, *The Vanished Fleet*

Plowman, Peter, *Passenger Ships of Australia & New Zealand (Vol 1)*



# **The State of the Trade.**

## **Some Notes on Bobbinet Trade, 1831**

\* The population of Nottingham, Lenton, Beeston, Radford, Basford, Arnold and Sneinton, in 1811 (the epoch of the commencement of the bobbin net manufacture) was 47 300. The number of inhabitants in 1831 was 79 000. With the hosiery trade declining, and no new trades beginning, the increase in population was a direct result of the bobbin net trade.

\* In power net making there were some 1 500 adults, 1 000 youths of 15 or more and 500 children. Women folk were employed in mending, while hand machines were operated by men, with a few apprentices over 15, almost all in their own homes or in shops. Children wound and mended at home. The embroidering of the bobbin net to create lace was carried on in almost every village for 50 miles around Nottingham and Leicester. A peculiarity of the trade was while there were some 150 000 full time embroiderers scattered throughout England, there were many more who spent only part of their day embroidering or who embroidered at call.

\* One of the most attractive factors of the bobbin net trade was the comparative low cost of the raw material, cotton, compared to the finished article, bobbin net. The 1 600 000 pounds of Sea Island Cotton imported in 1831 cost £500 000 and was worked into 23 400 000 square yards of bobbin net, valued at £1 891 875!

\* About one quarter of the bobbin net was produced by 12 or 15 large operators who sold directly to the warehouses. The rest was sold to the warehouses by about 200 agents who would collect the bobbin net from the small machine owners and then take it from warehouse to warehouse. The net at this stage was described as being "in the brown". ie unbleached, and unembroidered.

\* Of this production, about half was exported, in the white (bleached) and unembroidered. As much was embroidered in

Belgium and Saxony as in England. The export of the net was to Hamburgh, the Leipsic and Frankfurt Fairs, Antwerp, Italy and North and South America. The net that went to France went as contraband!

\* It is often supposed that the bobbin net production was an unhealthy operation. However, in the power factories (water or steam) this may not have been the case. The factories were not hot or confined and the workers had only to superintend the machines, not operate them. To interfere with them by any legislative act seemed unnecessary and perhaps injurious to the trade, but such thinking did not include the children.

\* Hand machine labour was heavy compared to that of the stocking and most other machines. Two hands (men) worked most of the wide machines in 4 hour shifts. With a depression in wages and prices a need developed for longer hours with bodies less well fed, and the state of health of the hand operator deteriorated.

\* Most of the hand machines were worked in shops forming part of or attached to private houses. The health of the lace embroiders was often impaired because they leaned over the running, or embroidery frame. Pulmonary and digestive disorders were common, as was a distortion of the spine in those who had worked at the trade for a long time.



*Lace runners from the "Penny Magazine" 1843*

# An Awful Visitation

## July 9, 1845

On Sunday night last Nottingham and its vicinity was visited by one of the most extraordinary storms which have happened for a considerable number of years past. The weather during the day had been, on the whole, very fine; and there was a total absence of that oppressive closeness that is usually the precursor of thunder. At a little before sunset there was scarcely a cloud to be seen, but shortly afterwards a dense mass gathered near the south-west horizon, and flashes of sheet lightning streamed forth in quick succession.

As the darkness advanced, these electric discharges followed each other still more rapidly, until at length, the heavens from north to south were completely illuminated as if with fireworks. At about 10 o'clock it commenced raining; and the shower, which lasted until 11, was one of the most heavy known for a long period.

The lower parts of the houses in Narrow Marsh, the Meadow-plats, and other similar situations, were completely deluged, and the damage done will amount to several hundred pounds at least.

A double brick wall at Messrs. Fisher's factory was washed down, and other similar injuries are quite common in various parts of the surrounding countryside. But the most awful occurrence took place at the Milton's Head inn, on the Derby-road.

A man, named Alf Greenwood, of Radford, a lacemaker, who was drinking there, was using some of the most disgustingly blasphemous language conceivable. Among other things he said he wished a thunderbolt would come through the roof and kill everybody in the house. One of the bystanders rebuked him for his impious words, and he replied: "I don't care: I fear neither God nor devil." When he had spoken these shocking words, he sat down and remained for about ten minutes with his eyes steadily fixed upon the ceiling, and appeared like one greatly amazed; he then gradually reeled and fell into the arms of a soldier who was sitting against him.

He was struck blind!

His eyes were then firmly closed, but in seven or eight minutes he opened them again for about a quarter of a minute, when he they closed again, and he ejaculated, "The Lord forgive me;" to which everybody in the room, about 20 in number, responded "Amen". A surgeon was instantly fetched, who bled him and administered other remedies; but the unhappy man appeared nearly frantic. He was soon after removed home, and since then to the General Hospital, where he has received the unremitting attention of the first medical practitioners in the town. We understand that he has since been able to see a little, and that hopes are entertained that his sight will be eventually restored to him.

**London Times, July 9, 1845**

An Alfred Greenwood was baptised at St Marys on January 18, 1824, the son of James and Sarah Greenwood.

**TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS,  
TENTS! TENTS!**



**PORTABLE TENTS.**

**N**O EMIGRANT should leave England without a Portable Tent, or he will find him-self without a shelter on arriving at his destination. Before purchasing inspect the Stock of

**PORTABLE REGISTERED TENTS.**

which surpass all others for their extreme portability, simplicity, and very low price.

**BENJAMIN WHITE & CO., 8 and 9, St. Mary Axe, London.**



# DISSENTING MEETING HOUSES.

DENOMINATION.	PLACE.	MINISTERS' NAMES.	Time of Service, Sunday.	WEEK DAY LECTURE.
Baptists General . . . . .	Broad-street, 1818 . .		10½ 2½ and 6½ . .	Tuesday, at 7
Baptists General . . . . .	Stoney-street 1799 . .	Rev. William Pickering, 1819 . .	10½ 2½ and 6½ . .	Tuesday, at 7
Baptists Particular . . . .	George street 1815 . .	Rev. H. Hunter, 1831 . . . . .	10½ 3 and 6½ . .	Wednesday, at 7
Baptists Particular . . . .	Independ. Hill, 1827 . .	Rev. J. Edwards, 1830 . . . . .	3 and 6½ . .	
Baptists Scotch . . . . .	Park-street, 1724 . .	Mr. Bailey, Sen., Mr. A. Booker	10½ 3 and 6 . . . .	Wednesday, at 7
Catholic Chapel . . . . .	George-street . . . . .	Revds. R. W. Willson & T. Rimner	10½ and 6½ . .	Friday Ev. at 7— Mond. Wednesd. & Friday, 8½ morn.
Huntingtonians . . . . .	Plumtre-street 1806 . .	Mr. Chamberlain, Leicester . . . .	10½ and 6½ . .	Wednesday at 7.
Independents . . . . .	Castle-gate, 1688 . .	Revs. R. Allott, & R. Allott, jun.	10½ 3 and 6½ . .	Wednesday, at 7
Independents . . . . .	Fletcher-gate, 1819 . .		10½ 3 and 6½ . .	Tuesday, at 7
Independents . . . . .	Mary-gate, 1801 . . . .		10½ 2½ . . . . .	
Independents . . . . .	St. James' street, 1823	Rev. J. Wild . . . . .	10½ and 6½ . .	Thursday, at 7.
Independents . . . . .	Friar-lane . . . . .	Rev. Joseph Gilbert, 1825 . . . . .	10½ and 6½ . .	Thursday, at 7.
Methodist N. Connexion	Parliament-st., 1816	Revs. S. Woodhouse, J. Wilson, S. Smith, and T. Coxon. . . . .	10½ and 6 . .	Monday, at 7. Wednesday, at 7. Thursday, at 7.
Methodist Wesleyan . . . .	Halifax-place, 1798	Revs. G. Marsden, T. Walker, J. C. Pen- gelly, H. Richardson, R. M. Willcox	10½ 3 and 6 . .	Monday, at 7. Wednesday, at 7.
Methodist Wesleyan . . . .	Broad-street, 1839 . .			Mond. & Thurs. 7.
Methodist Primitive . . . .	Canaan-street, 1823 . .	Revs. J. Brownson, J. Stephenson, E. Morton, J. Taylor. . . . .	10½ and 6 . .	Tuesday, at 7.
Methodist Primitive . . . .	Hookley, 1782 . . . . .			Thursday, at 7½
New Test. Disciples . . . .	Barker-gate, . . . . .	Elders, J. Hine, J. Wallis . . . . .	10½ 2½ and 6 . .	Thursd. Morn. 10½
Quakers . . . . .	Spaniel-row, 1737 . .		10½ 3 . . . . .	
Unitarians . . . . .	High-pavement	Rev. Benjamin Carpenter, 1822	10½ and 6½ . .	

From Orange's Directory, 1840

# Calais ...

## From where to where

### **Lacemaker Families In Calais before 1830**

Bannister  
Dewey  
Donisthorpe  
Goldfinch  
Harrison  
Hemsley  
Hide  
Hiskey  
Homan  
Huskinson  
Johnson  
Lakin  
Peet  
Sansom  
Shaw  
Stubbs  
Taylor  
Wand  
Wells  
West  
Wright

Probably the most typical of the Lacemaker families had been in Calais some 8 to 10 years, with a traceable background in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, a marriage in Dover, and children baptised, often as Methodists.

Their decision to not want to return to England was based on the more recent experiences of poverty, unrest, illness and unemployment.

There was, however, a group who would have rightly asked "Where is home?" - Is it birthplace - Sneinton or Quorndon or Caen or Calais? Is it birth right - English because of English parentage, or Franco-English because of mixed parentage?

Atleast 23 of the immigrating families were in Calais before 1830 - some as early as 1820. In October 1825, the London Times reported that Nottingham lace manufacture had been commenced in Calais, Boulogne, Havre-de-Grace, Caen and Lille. The English laceworkers were already moving across the Channel. Birth records indicate that families moved from one French lace

centre to the next. Richard Wells and his wife had children born in Caen, Havre-de-Grace and Calais. Thomas Peet witnessed a birth in Caen.

Many of the young adults had been born in Calais. (Hide, Hiskey, Stubbs, Hemsley). The Nottingham of the 1820s that their parents had left at the very beginning of the lacetrade had gone forever.

By the late 1830s there were 186 lace manufacturers. As well, there were 257 bobbin net makers. There were 546 bobbin-net makers in the major villages of Sneinton, Lenton, Basford and Lenton.<sup>7</sup> It was a town the young had never known and no more home to them than Australia. In fact, the newspaper reports of the state of the Colonies of Australia were far more encouraging than similar reports on the state of the Midland Counties. Their decision to migrate is not really surprising.

The decisions of whole families to migrate is also not surprising, but there were two family groups who came almost in their entirety. One of these involved these a family who had been in Calais for almost 30 years.

Robert Stubbs and his wife Mary Brown went to Calais in the early 1820s. They were fiercely Methodist and lived with their family of five children in St Pierre. These young people all married and raised children of their own. Three of them came to Australia with most of THEIR children in 1848.

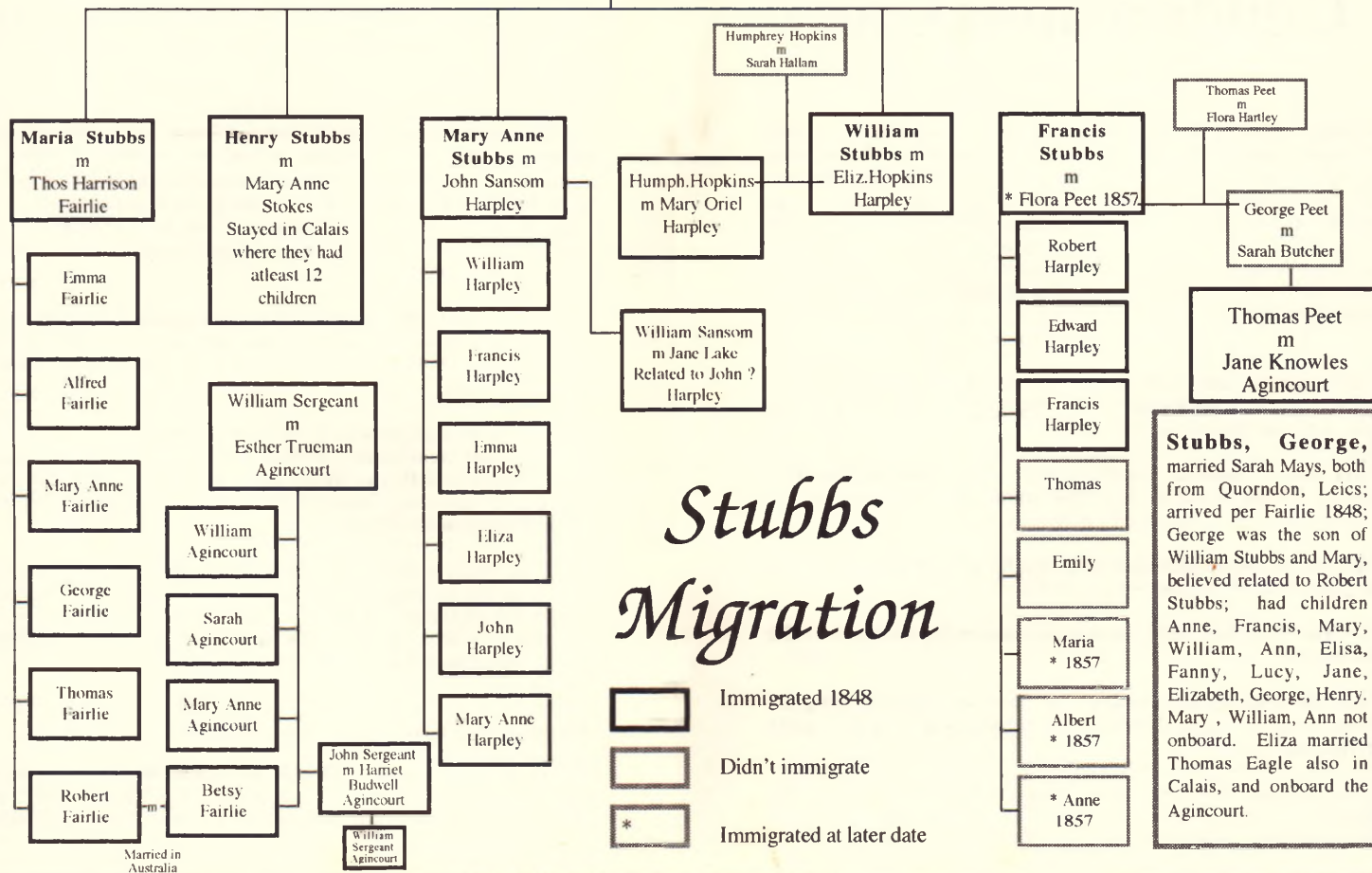
One son, Francis, died in Calais in 1844. Three of his young sons came on the Harpley, chaperoned by their Aunt Mary Anne and Uncle John Sansom. Nine years later, Francis' widow, Flora Peet arrived with three more of her children. Flora was the aunt of Thomas Peet who had arrived on the Agincourt.

Pages 18 & 19 : The family Stubbs, Lacemakers.

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<sup>7</sup> these are described as "lace-net makers who employ machines and sell their net in the brown state to merchants and lace manufacturers who finish it for the home and foreign markets." Oldfield, G. Getting to Know Nottingham, p 19

*Robert Stubbs m Mary Brown*





# Children and Lace

In 1840 a select committee of the House of Commons in England presented to that Parliament a report on the working conditions of children in the factory system. Two officers, Messrs. Saunders and Bury, were officially appointed to investigate the conditions for children who worked in the lace factories. Following is the sworn testimony of Mr James Bury, sub-inspector of factories. The questions were put to him by different members of the select committee, and the repetition is indicative of the disquiet of the questioners.

**“ How many lace mills have you in your district ? - It is impossible to say; the greatest part, above one half, are propelled by manual power, the others by steam power.**

**“ Are you of opinion that those mills which are propelled by manual labour could be brought under the provisions of the factory Act ? - Yes, I think they may.**

**“ Are you of the opinion that all lace mills should be subjected to the provisions of the Factory Act? - Yes.**

**“ Do you find that night work is extremely injurious to health and morals? - Yes.**

**“ And that though the children may not be worked during the whole time, so long a detention from their homes is extremely prejudicial? - Yes**

**“ Are they not called up at all hours of the night? - They are, when the lace machines are at work; they are generally at work 20 hours per day. When they give over at 8 o'clock Saturday night,**

they lose, ofcourse, four hours of that day, then that is made up by their being worked the whole of Friday night; and the children from 9 to 15 years of age are obliged to be in the mills during the whole night and the whole day too.

**“ And even when not detained the whole night, they are often detained until 10 or 11 at night? -** They very seldom get out until 10 or 11; they are probably not more than 8 hours a day actually employed but they must be in the mill or on the premises for all of that time; and, where the lace mills are worked 24 hours, either on the premises or where they can be called out of bed whenever they are wanted.

**“Consequently it often happens that they do not get to bed at all? -** Yes.

**“ Is that one day after another ? -** Regularly; the machines are worked by persons of 14 years of age and upwards, and they are worked in relays. Where they are worked 20 hours a day they are worked in two relays, that is, 10 hours and 10 hours; where they are worked 24 hours then they have three eight hours; every week they change about” (This refers to the persons who work the machines, but the threaders are not changed) **“ As for the threaders, they do not work the machines; they have merely the threading of the bobbins and the carriages connected with the lace machines; but they are obliged to be in attendance for the whole of the time that the machine is at work.**

**“The whole 24 hours ? -** If it is worked 24 hours the same set of children must be in or about the premises during the whole time.

**“What opportunity have those children of education? -** None what so ever

**“Are not young people of both sexes congregated together at all hours of the night? -** Certainly.

**“There are two sorts of children employed at the lace mills ; the threaders are one class, and they are obliged to be there all the time the mill is at work? -** Yes.

**“ They are the younger children? -** yes, children from 8 years of age to 14 or 15.

**“ Are the children often called to begin their work at twelve o’clock at night? -** Yes.

**“What effect have you observed this to produce upon the health of the younger children? -** Decidedly injurious; their very countenance speaks of it; So desirous was I of getting the real matter of fact connected with lace machines, that I personally went into the lace mills, though I had no power. I asked the consent of the mill owners, courteously and politely, and I must do them the credit to say that in no one case was I refused, and I found a disposition generally to come under the regulations of the Factory Act, provided that the machines that were propelled by manual labour could be brought under the same provisions as those propelled by steam or water power.

**“ Suppose the mill should run from 20 or 24 hours, must these children be either on the premises or within call for the work whenever they may be summoned to it? -** Assuredly.

**“ The same set of children? -** Yes, in all cases except one: I have found one exception, and only one, to that rule.

**“ That was in Derby? -** Yes.

**“ Why in the case of the threaders, should the same set of children be detained 20 or 24 hours? -** It might easily be remedied if the proprietors of the lace mills would only get, instead of one set of bobbins and carriages, two sets of bobbins and carriages. Now, Messrs. Boden and Morley, of Derby, because they have two sets of bobbins and carriages instead of one, do not allow the children to remain on the premises more than about 8 or 10 hours in the day; this might be remedied easily by having two sets.

**“ And having two sets of bobbins would obviate the necessity of children working during the night at all? -** Yes.

**“ The present Act exempts lace mills entirely? -** Yes.

**“ Are you not of the opinion that the night work is extremely prejudicial to the morals and health of the population? - Certainly.**

The repeated questions were put by different members of the Select committee and indicate how unbelievable they found the situation of the protracted detention of the threaders. The positive and unhesitating answers of the inspector fully established the astounding point.

On October 30, 1840, Richard Oastler appealed, through the pages of the London Times, to the Christians of Nottingham, Derby and Chesterfield:

Can you expect the blessing of God upon a system of manufacture sustained with such oppression towards children ?

London Times  
October, 1840

### **An Aplogy to Bob Saywell**

On page 32 of the last Tulle (14/1, February 95) I quoted from Mr Bruce Saywell! As I read the copy I knew I had erred, but somehow did not correct. Mr Bruce Saywell is, in reality, Mr Bob Saywell. My sincere apologies!

Margaret Wells, great granddaughter of William Sauwell and Mary Garaty, offers Bob two possibilites:

1. Arthur J Saywell may be the grandson of William Saywell and Christiana Burley through their son William or their son Arthur.
2. Arthur may be the son of John Saywell and Sarah Lakin.

# A Nation is a Family

A nation is a family, not only in the poetic sense, but in the actual. Exceedingly few people realise how closely the members of a long established nation are united in regard to kindredship. If everyone did realise it, then there would be little room left for class animosities, and just as little for class exclusiveness.

If a man has what is called a pedigree (ie knowledge of seven or more of his generations) it is almost sure that it is limited to males on his father's side, and that his acquaintance with his forebears outside of this breaks up badly in the third generation.

The Herald's Court can, in fact, recognise no other method of calculating and fixing descent - it is father to son as far back as it can go, with the side lines touching here and there, but for the most part ignored. The Chinese, despite their caste prejudices, speak of themselves as cousins, and cousins they undoubtedly are, though variously removed. So are the British cousins, the Welsh cousins, and less directly all cousins of one another into the bargain.

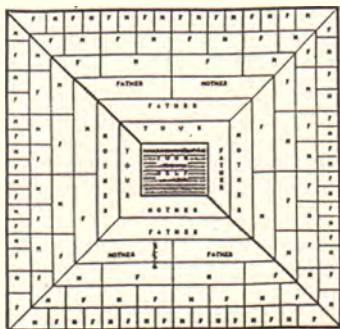


FIG.1 - SQUARE FAMILY DESCENT DIAGRAM



Take the square chart and imagine yourself as the backward starting point. A diagonal line divides your father's side from your mother's, and as you will see from one of the filled out wedges, your progenitors doubled with each generation.

Thus, while you have a single mother and father, you have 4 grandparents, 8 great grandparents, 16 great-great grandparents and 32 great-great-great grandparents, this won't take you back very far, even so. It is fair to reckon on at least 3 generations to a century, and sometimes 4.

Thus, to get back to Queen Elizabeth's time (1558-1603), you must reckon on at least 12 generations, and they consequently would take you back to your g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g.g grandparents who would number no less than 2048 individuals.

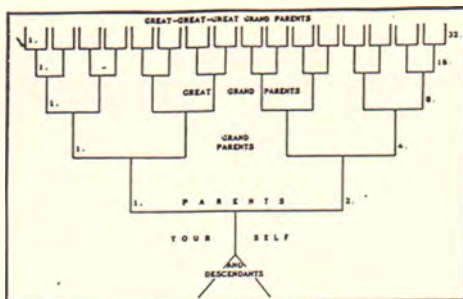
Think of it: when Henry VIII was on the throne (1509-1547) there were at least 4096 men and women who may have been total strangers to each other, the majority necessarily being so, who were charged with your individual existence!

In the reign before, there were 8192, and in the reign before that 16 394.

What person, in view of this, will deny the literal meaning of the national family; what person won't deny that there are any families at all of a long-established nation, who are not connected with all and other families, great and small, rich and poor, noble and not noble?

If any institution from Edward I's day (1272-1307) had been charged with the formidable task of tracing the history of all families in England to that date, and then, had it been possible, and compulsory if so, for all people ever after, to supply their developing relationships, then if the task today were not too great to be beyond human ability, it would be found that every single family of the nation was related in some way to all other families, and in this no exception need be made at all.

A glance at the second diagram will reveal the impossibility of it being otherwise.



Into every individual of the race there converges tens of thousands of family streams of the past, every generation that we go back making the escape of it more impossible.

But there is an ever closer affinity than this reveals, as without it we should have to up-end the development of the population.

The table given assumes that each generation male represents one person, and that each generation female represents one person. The rule would be the reverse - four and five (brothers and sisters) in a single generation from a set of parents, perhaps more than five, perhaps even seven.

This has meant so many reunions, though not discernible, close strains intermingling again, distant strains being again made close, and so on.

Thus the children of a single race of antiquity are cousins to a man and woman, and every man or woman of a generation must as a consequence marry a cousin, different names and lack of knowledge of personal family story notwithstanding.

It is a fashion to bar "descent" out of polite conversations, and yet it is exceedingly interesting to trace one's own, and more interesting when the inevitable blank occurs, and one wonders who "he" or "she" was - the link that is missing.

If all those links were available and any known method of charting could give them in an intelligible form, democracy would be able to realise that there is nothing but democracy, while caste may be

established by the narrow rule of father to son, it disappears instantly when all the producing streams are taken together.

Every man stands under his generation like the point of a pyramid elevated on its apex. But he again is the point of a pyramid in its proper position as he sends down his own expanding generations, who mingle, cross mingle, and double and treble cross mingle again.

*This article from the Newcastle Herald April 1907 was sent to me by member, Jack Clifford. I have altered t the generations to relate to 1995. It provides us with another view on the subject, with much to ponder on! My particular interest is that Australia had a very small population in 1848, and many of the Lacemakers had already mingled and cross mingled before they got here! I wonder how many of us are related not too many generations back!*

*Of further interest : When this article was written, computers weren't even a dream. In 1995 an intelligible form of cross linking the Lacemakers is theoretically possible, but beyond my computer skills. GK*

## Letters to the Lacemakers

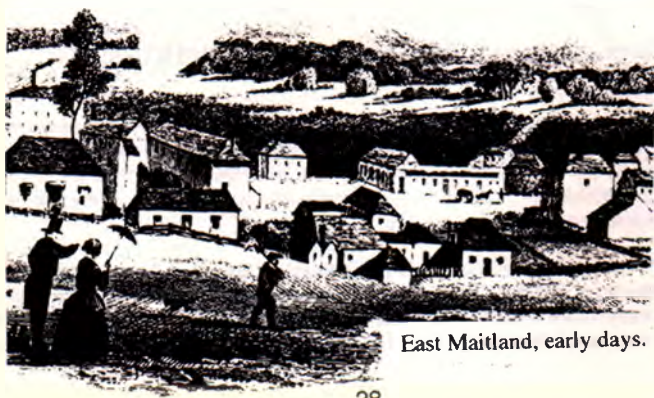
Following my article Australia At Last, Lindsay Watts had some feelings of disquiet on my interpretation that the house in Maitland used by Caroline Chisolm was the immigrants' depot used by the Lacemakers in 1848. She wrote to Harry Boyle, a recognised historian of the area, who responded:

**Thank you for your query - Caroline Chisolm's house in Smith's Row or actually John Smith's cottages which she used only had a very brief connection with emigrants, only about 9 months. It was used for the ill and for those who had to be kept separate**

from the others. Because it has survived, legend has it as the emigrants' barracks, which is wrong. Its real value in the history of Maitland is as the forerunner of Maitland's Hospital.

The Immigrants Barracks and Depot was in Bank St about midway between Newcastle St & Lawes St on the eastern side, a lane ran alongside connecting Bank St with William St. As a boy I knew the family who lived in it, by the name of White. It was a very old building. I don't know who built it, it may have been Henry Rae, but I will have to do some research. It was standing later than 1925 but I cannot remember it after I came back from the War. It is evident that research is necessary. Emigrants were also accommodated in tents on Stockade Hill. This covered a large area. The tents would have been erected out of the prevailing winds and near the water, say to the north east near Gallows creek. The Barracks and Depot were closed for quite a time and opened again to accommodate the Donegal immigrants in 1859 when three shiploads came out to relieve the Distress in Donegal. I will see what else I can find out.

I greatly appreciate the interest of both Lindsay and Harry and have printed his letter in full with the thought that it may trigger some memories in other old Maitlanders! Ed.



East Maitland, early days.

# Were members of your Family Inventors or Patentees?

**Alcock, Thomas**, imitation Valenciennes mesh, 1836 ( No 7302)

**Brown, Robert**, apparatus fixable to warp machines to make lace, 1804 (No 2760)

**Brown, John**, of New Radford, bobbin net machine, 1811 ( No 3434)

**Clark, Samuel**, of Nottingham, Pusher machine, 1812

**Crofts**, Monster patent for making spots (No 6854)

**Crofts, William**, one of the quickest and cleverest hands on a Leaver's machine, worked as principal mechanicien for Fisher, 1842 (No 9467) & 1846 (No 11 334)



**Crowder, Joseph** of New Radford, improvements to bobinet machine, 1825 (No 5179)

**Deverill, Hooten**, modification Jacquard to lace machines

**Draper**, of Nottingham, Jacquard pattern to warp machine, 1837 ( No 7491)



**Draper, Samuel.** of Whitemoor, Nottingham, Jacquard to lace machine, 1835 (No 6907)

**Fisher, James,** improvements to the Pusher 1835 (No 6778)

**Frost,Robert,** tickler net, 1769

**Frost,Thomas,** square net, 1781 (No 1294). These were the earliest nets, of knitted construction



**Harvey,** apparatus applicable to the stocking frame to make Brussels lace, worked for Else 1779 ( No 1238)

**Hammond,** worked for Else with Harvey

**Dawson,** a wheel, or cam, that made movement easier and quicker, 1791, (No 1820)

**Frost,Robert,** tickler net, 1769

**Heathcoat, John,** of Nottingham, 1808, net machine (No 3151)

**Holmes,** two-plain net 1777

**Horton, William,** a partial stitch transfer - the stitch stayed on its own needle, but was looped onto the next one as well, framework knitting machine, 1771 (No 991)



**James, Leonard**, apparatus for Pushers machines, lace called Spanish Blond, much later, 1875

**Ingham**, manufacturer of warp lace, set up factory in Nottingham in 1784, but lasted only three years.

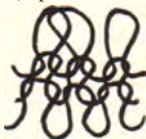
**Jacquard, Joseph Marie**, of Lyons, patterning mechanism for woven fabrics, 1801

**Leavers, John** 1813, bobbin net machine, 1813

**Livesey, John**, 1846, curtain lace 1841 (8955) did not enjoy the fruits of his talents, and emigrated to Australia c 1867

**Morley, William**, Straight Bolt machine, 1812 invented a system for Heathcoat's Old Loughborough around 1818. Heathcoat held Morley in great esteem.

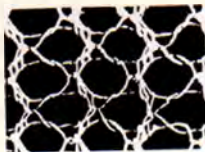
**Morris, Thomas & John**, tickler that lifted a loop off one needle onto another on a framework knitting machine, thus enabling holes or "lace" to be made. (equivalent of knitting two together in knitting), 1764 (No 807)



**Oldknow, James**, thread holes on bar of leavers machine, 1849

**Rogers, John**, of Mansfield, a stable improved version of above, 1786

**Sewell, Thomas**, of Nottingham, 3 twist net, or Brussels net, c 1831.



**Sneath, William** spot net on circular

**Syner, John**, of Sneinton, Grecian net machine, 1825

**Taylor, Thomas**, framesmith of Nottingham, patent for point net in probably the invention of Hiram Flint, an itinerant stocking maker, (journeyman), but Flint was too poor to market the idea, and sold it to Taylor. Flint died destitute in a Nottingham workhouse, and Taylor sold the patent to Morris 1778 (No 1192)

**Townsend, Matthew**, bearded needle,

**Wragg, Joseph**, smith of Lenton, device to enable thicker threads to be introduced,

**Wright, James**, of Radford, Jacquard apparatus to Pusher machines, 1840s

This list is microscopic in comparison with the number of inventions, but it does include the family names of some of the Lacemakers.

Oldfield, Geoffrey, **The Lace Market Nottingham**, Nottingham Civic Society Halls, Zilah, **Machine Made Lace in Nottingham**, The City of Nottingham, 1981.  
Earnshaw, Pat, **Lace Machines and Machine Laces**, BT Batsford Ltd, Manchester, 1986



*The warehouse that revolutionised the lace industry — the Adams Building in Stoney Street, designed by architect T. C. Hine and completed in 1855.*

# For the Genealogist

## Certificates from St Margaret's Parish, Leics.

The Society has copies of certificates or Register entries relevant to the Boot family. They are:

1792: Marriage of Jonathon Boot to Elizabeth Popplewell  
1797: Birth, Thomas, son of Jonathon Boot and Elizabeth.  
1802: Birth, Henry, son of Henry and Elizabeth Boot.  
1821: Marriage of Thomas Boot to Elizabeth Asling.  
1880: Marriage of William Owen to Kate Emily Boot, née Wright

There are also:

1792: Marriage of Thomas Jarratt to Lydia Clarke  
1792: Marriage of John Williamson to Diana Richards  
1792: Marriage of Samuel Gilbert to Ann Vestey, witness Anthony Sansom.

## French Certificates.

The Society has copies of the French certificates for the following births in St Pierre. The certificates are handwritten in a very ornate script, in old French and some in poor condition, but if they are your family, they are worth having!

**Donisthorpe, Sarah**, daughter of Charles  
**Donisthorpe, Easa**, child of Peter  
**Donisthorpe, Martin**, son of Peter  
**Harrison, Robert John**, son of Thomas.  
**Harrison, Maria**, daughter of Thomas  
**Harrison, Mary Ann**, daughter of Thomas  
**Harrison, Emma**, daughter of Thomas  
**Longmire, Walter**, son of Hiram

If you have an interest in these, send a SAE for photocopies to the Editor

## The Back Cover.

This is a photocopy of a scrap of lace magnified 100%. It is a piece of the same lace used in the wedding frock of the granddaughter of a lacemaker. The wedding was in Australia in 1916, but it is possible that the lace is older than that. Can anyone identify the type? Is it Leaver's lace? The veil the bride wore was a piece of shaped tulle, embroidered with tambour (chain stitch) work.



Eva Carr and The Reverend Harry Fildes Hawkins

- granddaughter of Miriam and William Branson - Agincourt,  
married in October 1916 at St James Church, Binda



# The Galleries of Justice, Nottingham

Early last year a group in Nottingham commenced a project of mind boggling proportions and several planned phases.

The first aim is to establish a data base of transportees from England. An estimated one quarter of a million souls were transported for crimes of varying magnitude, so this is a huge undertaking all by itself.

The second phase is to try to discover as much as possible about what happened to these people, and their descendants. Lacemakers will relate very well to the difficulties this can pose!

The group are seeking support in this second phase. If you have convicts way back there, and are willing to share their lives knowing it will be carefully filed, and that you will be contacted eventually, then write to:

Graham Black,  
The Galleries of Justice  
County House  
High Pavement  
NOTTINGHAM NG1 1HF

This is part of a larger scheme that, it is hoped, will eventually become a National Museum of Law and a legal education centre. The Shire Hall and associated County Goal is being fully restored, and will hold substantial displays. This should be finished around now, so if you are planning a Nottingham excursion, you may like to check this out. Australia was not the only recipient of convicts as the punishment alternative to hanging, but it certainly was the major one. (Most historians would record this as the only reason for colonisation of the Antipodes) When in full swing, as well as its prime purpose of educating, this centre will be a magnificent resource for genealogists!

Information from Family Tree Magazine, Sept 1994, p54  
Forwarded by Judy Gifford

Mar 26. 1892

36

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