

TULLE

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The Journal of the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

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Meeting Times & Place:

ASLC meets at Don Bank Cottage, 6 Napier Street, North Sydney, NSW, on the third Saturday in February (AGM), May, August & November each year. All meetings commence at 1.00pm. You are invited to bring a plate to share with other members at afternoon tea and fellowship which follows.

Future Meetings:

Saturday, 21 August 2010
Saturday, 20 November 2010
AGM Saturday, 19 February 2011
Saturday, 21 May 2011

Find Us on the Internet:

www.angelfire.com/al/aslc

Want to Join or Membership Subscription Due? Contact...

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Cover : Lace wall-paper. This design (Ribbon Damask) was shown in the New York Times, 9 June 2010. It was designed by the Glaswegian design studio, Timorous Beasties, and was based on patterns from MYB Textiles, the last lace mill in the Scottish town of Newmilns.

This Coming Meeting:

Saturday, 21 August 2010, 1.00pm

Guest Speaker: The Guest Speaker at our May 2010 meeting will be ASLC foundation member, Claire Loneragan. Her topic will be "Mary MacKillop. It was MacKillop who helped found the the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart and whose canonisation is due to be formally declared on 17 October 2010.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A warm hello to all our members from a really cold but sunny and beautiful Belmont. What an absolute wealth of talent have we amongst our Lacemakers. The articles in *Tulle* from our worthy Editor as well as contributions from members continue to entertain and enlighten us. From the ranks of our loyal and clever members also come guest speakers – over the years we have been delighted to be addressed by more than a couple of our really good story tellers and this year has been no exception.

At our May meeting, member Robert French enthralled us with his most detailed and thrilling tales of some of his rascally forebears. This talk was entitled “The Gentleman Convict” – an account of Robert’s work in progress of the life in colonial Australia of William Talbot Sutton.but... as they say in the TV commercials...but wait there’s more..... and “the more”, in this case will be well worth waiting for as Robert’s work reaches his intended conclusion and his work is published. Watch this space – Robert will reveal the time and date when we will all be privileged to read his work.

I am delighted to inform our members that Claire Loneragan, past-President and presently our Hospitality Officer (or as she likes to be known, “the Tea Lady”), will address us at the August meeting. Claire has long been a keen student of Australian history, particularly in the way it relates to the people of this country. Her observances of social history have led her to investigate the life and work of an amazing Australian woman who will be, later this year, uniquely honoured by her community and the world at large. Her image has appeared on the one-dollar coin, and witness to her work and the women who followed her has become common knowledge in the last several years. I am referring to Mother Mary MacKillop, who lived, worked and died not 500 metres from where we meet in Don Bank Cottage.

I look forward, as always, to seeing you at the August meeting at Don Bank Cottage on 21 August 2010. My warmest and best wishes to you all.

ROBIN GORDON
PRESIDENT – 16 July 2010

SECRETARY'S REPORT

When Professor Ken Dutton spoke to the Society about his quest to identify a very old book, we were all stunned by his commitment to rigorous and careful research that resulted in a glorious story that crossed the world, connected to France and settled in northern NSW and was full of real people, not just dates.

At the May meeting, member Robert French illustrated yet again just how much information there is available if the searcher travels down every path and turns every corner in the quest to turn a set of facts into a cinematic vision.

Robert researched the life of convict William Talbot Sutton who was confined to the Debtors' Prison and sentenced to life in the colonies. Sutton was aboard the *Scarborough* of the Second Fleet and was plain lucky to have gotten here at all. He stepped into the colony that starved as it awaited the arrival of the supply ship that had sunk. Sutton was a gentleman convict of intelligence, but none the less a convict.

Robert French's story is superbly researched as it follows Sutton up and down the social scale, up and down the economic scale and backwards and forwards across the world.

The hardest brick walls in the search for our families are the ones that give the greatest excitement and satisfaction when they fall. Every day more and more records and links are becoming available as the electronic world explodes and it is essential that we all continually go back and look at paths hitherto explored – this new age of information might just have punched a hole in our brick wall.

GILLIAN KELLY
HONORARY SECRETARY

EDITOR'S COMMENT

From time to time, members ask me which I believe is the best genealogical program for both the PC and the Mac. The truth is this. The best program for either is probably the one you are already using. I say this because you are already used to its foibles and are familiar with its strengths and weaknesses. However, having said that, I started out using "Eztree", an Australian, events-based genealogical program written by Rex Toomey (which I still own) but I now use "Legacy" 7.0 Deluxe Version for my entire family history recording.

Legacy is undoubtedly easier to use, but although close, is still not perfect. Without a doubt, the most popular (and probably the best) programs for a PC are (in alphabetical order): *Family Tree Maker*, *Legacy*, *Personal Ancestral File*, and *The Master Genealogist*. However, there are many more and **most offer trial versions**. **TRY BEFORE YOU BUY!** If you have not yet purchased a family history program, you might like to investigate the relative merits of the following programs.

Ages	PC	http://www.daubnet.com/en/ages
Ancestral Quest	PC	http://www.ancestry.com/index.htm
Brother's Keeper	PC	http://www.bkwin.org/
Clooz	PC	www.clooz.com
Cumberland Family Tree	PC	http://www.v3.co.uk/vninet/downloads/2128684/cumberland-family-tree-14
Eztree	PC	http://www.eztree.com.au/ (An Australian Program)
Family Historian	PC	http://www.family-historian.co.uk/
Family Matters	PC	http://www.matterware.com/
Family Origins	PC	http://www.formalsoft.com/
Family Tree Builder	PC	http://www.myheritage.com/family-tree-builder
Family Tree Legends	PC	http://www.myheritage.com/family-tree-builder?utm_source=FTL&utm_medium=redirect&utm_campaign=97L4
Family Tree Maker	PC	http://store.ancestry.com/index.aspx?o=4751&ci=1&o_xid=0002442429&id=0002442429 (A quality program)
Genbox	PC	www.genbox.com ¹
Genius Family Tree	PC	http://web.archive.org/web/20070304053928/http://www.gensoft.com.au/index.html
Get My Ancestors	Mac/ PC	http://www.ohanasoftware.com/?sec=GetMyAncestors&aff=accid=1488326
GRAMPS	Mac/ PC	http://www.gramps-project.org/wiki/index.php?title=Main_Page
Heredtree	PC	http://www.heredtree.com/ or www.heredtree.com.au
iFamily for Leopard	Mac	http://www.ifamilyforleopard.com/
Kith and Kin	PC	http://kithkinpro.spansoft.org/index.php
Legacy Family Tree	PC	http://www.legacyfamilytree.com/ (A quality program)
MacFamily Tree	Mac	http://www.svnm.de/products/macfamilytree/index.html
Personal Ancestral	PC	http://www.familysearch.org/eng/default.asp (A quality program - a free

¹ Reputedly has superb charting facilities

File		download is available from the site shown)
Personal Ancestry Writer II	Mac	http://www.ianopalera.net/Genealogy/AboutPAWriter.html
Relatively Yours	PC	http://relativelyyours.com/ (An Australian Program)
Reunion 9	Mac	http://www.leisterpro.com/
Roots Magic	PC	http://www.rootsmagic.com/
SeeGEDCOMX	Mac	http://www.dcs.qmul.ac.uk/~kei@hc/family-history/see-gedcom/
The Master Genealogist (TMG)	PC	http://www.whollygenes.com/ (A quality program)

Any genealogical program you consider using should have the following:-

- **EASY DATA ENTRY.** Don't consider using a program which insists you assign a record number to each entry. The program should do this for you.
- **A POTENTIAL PROBLEM INDICATOR.** If your family facts don't add up, your software should warn you accordingly. Let's say that you enter your great-grandmother's birth date as 1848, and then you enter her marriage date as 1856, the software you choose should alert you to a probable error.
- **ASSIGNED SOURCE.** If you do encounter conflicting data, you'll be glad you took advantage of your program's assigned source-documentation functionality. Most programs will let you cite a source—birth certificate, census record, Aunt Mary—for each fact. Don't buy one that doesn't.
- **GEDCOM.** Without GEDCOM you will not be able to import data from other family historians nor will you be able to share your data with others.
- **GOOD CHARTING AND REPORTING FACILITIES.** Some of the fun of recording your research in a genealogical program is being able to share it with others in an easy to read and attractive format.
- **EASY NAVIGATION.** Navigation is easy while you have only a few records. However, I now have more than 6,300 individuals in my database – all connected in some way. Legacy has wonderful facilities for tracking down the record or records you want to view. For the above reasons it is my choice.

Choice magazine recently (May 2010) rated Family Historian 4 (Australian and New Zealand Deluxe Edition) as their best buy. However, as much as I may value *Choice's* opinion on most products, on this I wish to differ. This program can be difficult to use for beginners and has no automatic formatting of dates – which, for me at least, means it should not be given the consideration it perhaps deserves for many of its other features and functions. Want more information or more choice? For a review of 520 genealogical programs, see <http://www.gensoftreviews.com/index.php>.

RICHARD LANDER



ONE TIME CONVICT AND SOMETIME GENTLEMAN – THE RISES AND FALLS OF WILLIAM TALBOT SUTTON

Australia's Second Fleet arrived in 1790 and was reported by the *Sydney Cove Chronicle* of 30th June:

“. . . The landing of those who remained alive despite their misuse upon the recent voyage, could not fail to horrify those who watched. As they came on shore, these wretched people were hardly able to move hand or foot. Such as could not carry themselves upon their legs, crawled upon all fours. Those, who, through their afflictions, were not able to move, were thrown over the side of the ships; as sacks of flour would be thrown, into the small boat”.

And one of those survivors was William Talbot Sutton from the Debtors' Prison and sentenced to life in the colonies. He was lucky to have survived his voyage on the *Scarborough* and Lady Luck continued to support him as he was appointed to the Commissary Stores. He was an educated man who worked hard and by 1792, his sentence had been shortened to 7 years and in 1794, he was granted an absolute pardon.

In 1797, he returned to London with John Palmer, remarried and gained custody of his two daughters Harriett and Sarah. In 1800, he returned to Australia with his new wife and daughters, and John Palmer. On their return Palmer was made Commissary Officer and Sutton his Deputy – only to lose the position but not the job when he over reached his authority, defying Governor King's rulings. By then Sutton had purchased land at North Rocks, including blocks for his daughters. He had an assigned convict, James Murphy.

Harriett worked for the Palmers and in 1806 eloped with a Hobart mineralogist Adalaris William Henry Humphrey. They were eventually found at Parramatta but Harriett didn't want to return to her father. Sutton took Humphrey to court, although he seemed more concerned for his own reputation than the welfare of his daughter. Humphrey did not feel obliged to marry Harriett and was fined one shilling. Harriett and Humphrey returned to

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Hobart and eventually married there in 1812 establishing a property at New Norfolk, now known as Bushy Park.

Meantime, daughter Sarah began a liaison with convict James Kelly who was a cooper at the Commissariat. When she found herself pregnant, Sutton would not allow her to marry a convict. Wilkes of the NSW Corps stepped up to the altar with her. Baby Sarah was born in 1807 and her brother Michael a little later. Michael drowned in a tragic accident during a house fire on his Aunt Sarah's land. Sarah left Wilkes and went to live with her father's assigned convict, James Murphy.

While William Sutton's family life continued with scandal, his business life was as equally chaotic. In 1807, he fought with Charles Throsby who was Commander of the settlement and this led to Bligh sacking him from the Commissary. By then Sutton owned land at Castle Hill, North Rocks, and Sydney Town and his real status symbol was ownership of a racehorse called *Strawberry*. He was soon re-employed and became Secretary to the Commissariat.

By 1816, he had bought 16 Pitt Street from Samuel Terry. Around then Macquarie asked for his resignation because he arrived drunk to work one morning. Despite his successes and his background, he was never accepted by the colonial upper set – Marsden, Macarthur and the like - but Lachlan Macquarie, who granted him well-watered land at Appin, rewarded his intelligence and hard work.

In 1818, his wife was advertising for a servant but by 1820, the family was back in London where William Talbot Sutton died in 1823 leaving money to his wife and daughter and granddaughter Harriet Kelly. Harriet's mother Sarah did eventually marry James Murphy, thus completing the curious circle of social proprieties and improprieties!

FROM THE ADDRESS BY ASLC MEMBER, ROBERT FRENCH, WHICH HE PRESENTED AT THE ASLC'S MAY 2010 MEETING.

SUMMARY BY GILLIAN KELLY.



REVILLE'S POST OFFICE DIRECTORY, 1872

The following entries in Greville's Post Office Directory for 1872 are for people whose names are similar to passengers who were aboard the 1848 "Agincourt". However, no warranty can be given that the entries given are for "our" people. The list is included in the hope that it might prove a valuable aid to ASLC family historians researching their specific family members.

- ARCHER Frederick, painter, Anson St, Orange
BROMHEAD J, hairdresser, High St, Maitland West
BROWNLOW John, grazier, Rockley
BROWNLOW W. jun., farmer, Campbell's River, Swallow's Nest
BROWNLOW W. JUN., grazier, Campbell's River, Rockley
BROWNLOW W. SEN., grazier, Campbell's River, Rockley
BROWNLOW W. SEN., farmer & grazier, Campbell's River, Swallow's Nest
BROWNE Andrew, miner, Lucknow
BROWN William, engineer, Duremana, Eglington
DAVIS John, farmer, O'Connell
DAVIS John E, storekeeper, Abbott St, Maitland West
DAVIS John, farmer, Brisbane Field, Morpeth
DAVIS John, gardener, Kelso
DUCK BROTHERS, settlers, Big Creek, Paterson
DUCK Charles, woodman, Myall River
DUCK George, farmer, Mowbury Estate, Paterson
DUCK George, farmer, Allyn River, Lewinsbrook
DUCK Samuel, farmer, Big Creek, Vacy
DUCK Thomas, farmer, Myall River
DUCK Walter, farmer, Big Creek, Vacy
DUCK William, farmer, Mulgoa Forest, Brownlow Hill
FOSTER John, gardener, Morrisset St, Bathurst
GASCOIGNE William, farmer, Mittagong Nattai
HAYWOOD Joseph, miner, Windeyer
HOMAN Edwin M, saddler, Elgin St, Maitland West

HOMAN Frederick MD, Nundle
 JOHNSON Thomas, blacksmith, Michaels Lane, Maitland West
 JOHNSON Thomas, blacksmith, Swan St, Morpeth
 JOHNSON Thomas, engineer, George St, Bathurst
 JOHNSON Thomas, farmer, Rylstone
 JOHNSON W, blacksmith, Northumberland St, Morpeth
 JOHNSTON Washington, bootmaker, Summer St, Orange
 LOWE Alfred, farmer, Rainville, O'Connell
 NICHOLLS John, miner, Hill End
 NICHOLLS W, farmer, Bolwarra, Maitland West
 PETTITT Thomas, wheelwright, Raymond Terrace
 POTTER Charles, tanner, Kelso
 ROBINSON John, farmer, Duckmaloi, Fish River Creek (Oberon)
 SHORE J, innkeeper, George St, Bathurst
 WAINWRIGHT Humphrey J, farmer, Gininderra Plain, Gininderra
 WARD William, saddler, Rockley
 Woodforth James, coach maker, High St, Maitland West

The Agincourt has made a quick passage of one hundred and eleven days from the Downs. She has on board two hundred and sixty-four immigrants, (English refugees from France) of whom one hundred are married couples, thirty single men, twenty-two single women, fifty-nine boys and fifty-three girls under the age of fourteen years. Three deaths of infants, and five births occurred on the voyage. All on board are in good health, and appear to be a class of immigrants well suited to the colony. The Agincourt is now commanded by Captain Scott, Cap'ain Neatby having remained behind to take charge of a new ship, named the Waterloo, of 1000 tons, owned by himself and Messrs. Dunbar

and Co., which vessel was to sail from London for Sydney on the 1st August, (probably with emigrants). On the 18th July, in lat. 11 N., long. 20 W., the Agincourt spoke the Castle Eden, from Plymouth the 16th June, bound for Sydney, with emigrants. She had been struck with a heavy squall seven days previous, and lost her three topmasts. On the 28th September, she also spoke the barque Sarah Trotman, from London the 4th June, bound for Port Phillip, lat. 39 S., long. 129-11 E.

Newspaper cutting from "The Shipping Gazette and Sydney General Trade List, Sat., 7 Oct 1848, Ed'n 238

— *Fairlie*, barque, 755⁺ tons, Davis, from London the 22nd and Plymouth the 30th April, with emigrants. Passengers—Dr. Wilkinson, Surgeon Superintendent.

Newspaper cutting from the Sydney newspaper, "The Atlas", Vol.4, Number 194, 12 August 1848 (see <http://www.nla.gov.au/ferg/issn/1440365x.html>)

COMPETENCE IN A COLONY²

(Editor's Note: A committee of about 34 MPs and other notables met in London in December 1847. They resolved that their committee would be permanent and that they had the power to add to their number if so desired. The following article provides the cogent argument that made the emigration of our forebears to Australia economically possible.)

The following resolutions were adopted:-

1. That this meeting will do its utmost to urge on Her Majesty's Government the propriety of giving pecuniary assistance in aid of an Emigration to the Colonies upon a large scale, being deeply impressed with the conviction that the relief that would thus be afforded to the distress...while it would secure a comfortable provision for the Emigrants themselves, could not fail to lay the foundation of wealth and prosperity in an important part of Her Majesty's dominions, the benefit of which the Mother Country would ultimately reap.
2. That Australia, from the salubrity of its climate, the demand for labour that now exists, and is likely to increase, the abundance of food for the support of the labourer, and its other advantages, both social and physical, offers, in the opinion of this Meeting, an admirable outlet for Emigration.
3. That the Meeting feel confident that the Colonies themselves will liberally contribute to any measure of pecuniary aid which the Government of this country may sanction.

It was determined that a Deputation should wait upon Earl Grey; and

² This article, the full title of which was "Competence in a Colony contrasted with Poverty at Home; or Relief to Landlords and Labourers held out by Australian Colonization and Emigration – Memorial Addresses to The Right Hon. Lord John Russell" was published by John Murray, London, in 1848. A copy of the article is available from Google Books.

that the accompanying Memorial should be laid before Lord John Russell. It was signed by Henry White, Secretary.



The Map of Australia included in the 1848 Report

COLONIZATION AND EMIGRATION
A MEMORIAL, ADDRESSED TO THE LORD JOHN RUSSELL

The vast amount of pauperism existing in this empire, and the inadequacy of property or charity to arrest its yearly increase, are circumstances so alarming as to induce us to approach and lay before your Lordship the following facts, in the hope that a well-considered and comprehensive system of Colonization may speedily be devised, more able to meet the appalling difficulties which surround us, than any of the plans of Emigration hitherto adopted.

In submitting these facts, we believe that, by abstaining to put forward any particular scheme as absolutely the best, we act in a manner at the same time most respectful to your Lordship, and also best calculated to effect the only object which we have in view, viz., the prosperity and advancement of this country, and its dependencies.

In England, a million and a half, or nearly one tenth of the population³, receive parochial relief. In Ireland, nearly three millions, or more than one-third of the inhabitants, subsisted last summer on charity, by gratuitous relief, or by forced and profitless employment... Hence the public burdens are increased, property is encumbered, and charity exhausted, in an endless and hopeless endeavour to overtake pauperism, which increases in a still faster ratio. The deteriorating effect which this state of habitual dependence upon alms must have upon the moral character of so large a proportion of the labouring classes, both in destroying the feeling of self-reliance and in multiplying crime, is too obvious to require further notice on our part.

The British population increases at the rate of nearly a thousand souls a day or, assuming the pauperism at the rate afforded by public returns, 180 paupers are added daily, making an increase of 65,000 yearly to the mass of destitution in the United Kingdom. During the fifteen months that the Relief

³ The population of England in 1841 (the beginning of regular censuses) was 14,866,000 whereas by 1851 it was 16,769,400. (Both statistics from (Wikipedia: Demography of England)

Board was in operation, 12, 900,000 qrs⁴ of grain and flour were imported from abroad into this country, of which 4,900,000 qrs. Were consumed in Ireland, principally for the maintenance of the destitute population. Nor is the fact irrelevant to the question now under consideration, that these importations cost, in the short space of fifteen months, £33, 500, 000.

If productive industry gives a value to a man's labour, the profitable employment of these masses, now subsisting on charity, or unremunerative works, ought to engage the most anxious attention of all statesmen, and since many think it hopeless to restore the balance between labour and employment at home, those employments elsewhere which are most reproductive are most to be desired. On this view, our Colonies demand attention equally as an outlet for our surplus population, and as a vent for our manufactures.

Of our total exports, about one-third is taken by our own colonies, and the remaining two-thirds are taken by the rest of the world. This the world takes only double the amount taken by our own dependencies, and of this amount one-half are either goods wholly unmanufactured, or merely re-exported, or such as go to be used in foreign manufactures, whereas the commerce to the colonies is chiefly of manufactures completed, as is shown by the declared value of the respective exports to our own colonies and foreign countries.

The population of the world (estimated at 860 millions)⁵ consumes yearly 1s. 2d. (Ed: \$0.12) per head of British exports⁶...Estimating the relative values of colonial commerce to this country, Mr Elliot (late Chief Commissioner for Emigration, and now Under Secretary at the Colonial Office) stated, that "with a population of less than an eighth of the older North American

⁴ A "qrs" was a quarter of a long hundredweight which was 112 pounds. A "qrs" was thus equal to 28 pounds or about 12.7kg. Therefore 12,900,000 qrs was 161, 250 long tons or 163, 830 tonnes.

⁵ The population of the world was estimated at 6,800,000,000 by the United Nations in 2009 or nearly eight times what it was in 1848.

⁶ The total value of UK exports during the year ending December 2007 was £218,919,000,000 so their exports per head of world population are now about £3.20 – a huge increase on their 1848 performance.

population, the Australian Colonies have a trade with this country which exceeds the former value of the other by more than a million sterling.”

Australia consumes most largely of our produce. And supplies, in return, the largest amount of raw material used in our principal and oldest manufacture; it is now retarded in its beneficial career, only by the want of that of which we have a ruinous abundance, viz., labour.

The import of Australian wool has, in a few years, increase from a single bale of 250 lbs., to the present supply of 21,000,000 lbs., and if labour be adequately supplied, will attain in ten years hence 100,000,000 lbs.; the present amount is one-third of the whole wools imported, and affords employment to far more than one-third of the operatives engaged in the manufacture of imported wools; since the Australian wool, being of a quality different from the British, encourages rather than excludes the use of the latter, inasmuch as the British wool could not be used so extensively were it not for its admixture with the fine Australian. If therefore Australian wools deteriorate in quality, or diminish in quantity, from the scarcity of labour, British woollen mills must relatively decline, to the loss alike of the grower and the artificer. But wool, though at present the principal staple of those colonies, it is not the only commodity which we require and which they can supply. There is an increasing want of cotton, and growing fears of a precarious supply. We abandoned our cotton fields in the East – the cotton fields in the West are ours no longer, and may fail us in our need. Boundless tracts in Australia are adapted for the easy and rapid growth of this necessary article, whilst the value of the ores, great already, is speedily increasing, from the discovery of new mines, which require only additional labour to bring them into active operation. To commerce, therefore, this question is of much importance.

But our more immediate concern is with pressing hunger and destitution; we refer to the condition of the poor. If they are starving for want of food here, is there no British soil more blessed with plenty? If the land, rent free, will not support the population (and famished families and rentless ruined landlords prove its truth in various parts of Scotland and Ireland), is every place in the

empire so overstocked? If remunerative employment cannot be found for unskilled labour here, is it as unproductive in other parts of the British dominions?

Ireland has 300 persons, England 260, to each square mile; Australia has 12 square miles to each individual. Australia has nearly the area of Europe⁷ with the population of Wiltshire or Northumberland. In this country the people press on the sources of subsistence, in Australia the food presses on the people...New South Wales has subsistence for 3,000,000, with only 180,000 persons to consume it. There they are languishing to obtain that which we are anxious to get rid of. Each groans under the burden, while disputing the right to bear it; each prefers suffering from the disease, to paying the fee for the cure...

In New South Wales, the people are 180,000, the cattle 2,000,000, the sheep 8,000,000, being about 13 head of oxen and 50 sheep for each person. The superabundance of food is wasted for want of mouths; the corn is shed for lack of reapers; the wool is injured for want of shearers; and consequently, all descriptions of produce either perish, or are greatly depreciated both in quality and value...there the meat is wasted, - here men are wasting... Here labour is too plentiful; there it is as much too scarce. We have tried and failed to bring the food to the starving man, - therefore convey the starving man to his food, the labourer to his hire, and you may restore the lost balance.

In Ireland, a scanty meal at 2d. or 2½ d. per day, was doled out to sustain life. In New South Wales, the unskilled labourer, full fed with ample rations, supplied with a dwelling and garden, found in tea, sugar, milk, and tobacco, distains to work under 2s. 6d. a day besides. If destitution cause crime here, - affluence leads to the same result there. Want here and abundance there; scarcity and superfluity of labour - opposite extremes - and, alike in vice, indolence, insubordination, and social disorder.

⁷ Ed: Australia (7,792,024 square kilometres) is, in fact, only about three-quarters the size of Europe (10,180,000 square kilometres).

The common wages at present given in that country are as follows:- - Sheep shearers, 12s. 6d. per day; reapers, 10s; while shepherds and ordinary labourers receive from £25 to £30 per annum in money payments, in addition to which they are housed and receive the following rations weekly, which in England would be worth as follows:-

10 lbs. meat	At 5d. per lb.	4s.2d.
10 lbs. flour	At 2d. per lb.	1s. 8d.
1½ lbs. sugar	At 4d. per lb.	0s. 6d.
3 oz. tea	At 4d. per lb.	1s. 0d.
Tobacco		<u>1s. 0d.</u>
		8s. 4d. per week

Or the annual value of nearly £22.

Where there is a wife and family, they are provided for with equal abundance, and in consequence of the low price of provisions, the amount of wages of unskilled labour, and the additional emoluments, command to a man and small family as large a quantity of the necessities of life in New South Wales, as could be got for £80 or nearly £100 a year in this country.

If the local advantages offered to emigrants to New South Wales are so great, it is natural to suppose that, unless great and insurmountable difficulties are interposed, the largest stream of emigration would be directed thither; but on the contrary, not five in a thousand of those who emigrate, go to New South Wales. What then is the cause of such an extraordinary fact?

First there is the physical difficulty arising from the length of the voyage; next there is the artificial difficulty of obtaining land when the voyage is ended. The high price of land, and the vexatious regulations attending its sale, deter the emigrant who has capital, enterprise (sic), and forethought, from venturing to New South Wales; the accounts of their friends who have returned, or the letters from those who struggle on, alike warn him from encountering in Australia the insuperable barrier which Government has placed in his way.

The low fixed price of land in North America, and the cheering accounts received from relations who have acquired comfort or independence there, alike induce the emigrant to follow them with his capital and industry. Where land is dear, settlers and capital are repelled – where it is cheap they are attracted. No committee of the legislature of New South Wales has ever touched on the price of land without complaining of the extravagant amount exacted by Government, and petitions to Parliament from every quarter of the Colony have repeatedly urged its reduction.

In America and Australia, the demand for labour is great: in one the land bears it is natural, in the other an unnatural price; British emigration is redundant to the one, is deficient to the other. The wages of labour are highest in Australia; the possession of capital is most attractive in America. So just is the remark of Mr. Arthur Young, "Give a man the secure possession of a bleak rock, and he will turn it into a garden; give him a nine year lease of a garden, and he will convert it into a desert." The amount of land sales in the United States during ten years has averaged more than one million and a half sterling annually, whilst the raising the price of land in Australia contrary to the expressed opinion of all the governors and the colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's (sic) Land, from 5s. to £1 per acre, has almost annihilated the fund derived from the sale of land.

Hence the United States – our rivals in the arts of peace, as they may become our enemies in time of war – have for twenty years absorbed in foreign soil that emigration and capital which would have been, as will be shewn, thirty-fold as reproductive had it gone to our own possessions. And some idea of the amount of capital abstracted and amassed may be formed from the fact that between 1st January 1846, and the 1st January 1847, the sums remitted to residents in Ireland, from friends emigrated to the United States, amounted to £160,000...

The immediate payment of scarcely more than two years' maintenance of the pauper, would defray his passage to a land where he would permanently benefit, instead of burdening, those he leaves behind. Still, with strange

inconsistency, we continue to tax ourselves: in England, and more heavily in Ireland, to foster an increasing pauperism.

If colonization be admitted as either a primary or auxiliary mode of relief, the question is, whither the labourer can be sent. To this the simple reply is, where he is most wanted, and where the sending him will be most profitable to all parties:- to himself; to the land he leaves; and the land he goes to.

The distant voyage is more expensive in the first instance; and therefore the lower price may induce proprietors, seeking merely the clearance of their estates, to select the shortest passage as the cheapest. But government should have higher objects in view, and should encourage that colonization which is most beneficial at all times to all parties; and ultimately the most economical. The original colonies of England (now a mighty empire) were social, were economical, and were religious communities. The present expatriation from England is the reverse of all these – it is dissocial, uneconomical and irreligious, and only to be amended by a radical change. The accounts which have lately been received from North America, from the governor of Canada and various other authorities, show that the emigration thither has been what is justly termed a “shovelling out” of the poor, and a transfer of misery from one side of the Atlantic to the other. How could it be otherwise, when 79,000 within six weeks in last spring, or 13,100 a week, 5,000 in one half-week, or 3,000 in one day, sailed from one port under the inspection of one agent? No wonder that Canada was flooded; that typhus fever, dysentery, and death, accompanied this misguided torrent; and that all the warnings and prophecies were sadly verified by the fearful realities which ensued!

There is this practical distinction between emigration and colonization:- Emigration is but a small portion of colonization; the former is shifting the scene of distress, the latter is the exchange of misery for comfort. The former is the consequence of sending labour where it is not required; the latter is attained by sending it where it is most wanted. The numbers who have arrived in Canada have been as greatly too many, as those in New South Wales have been too few, for the requirements of the colony; and hence

those may be in error who have thought that distance excluded the Australian colonies from being a field for the relief of British labourers who cannot find employment at home.

Various conflicting statements are put forth respecting the relative expense of the voyage to Canada and to New South Wales; and the subject is too important to be dismissed hastily.

The voyage across the Atlantic today may be made for £5 or £6: but the expense is not ended on the emigrants reaching the shore; so that £8 is the very lowest calculation, and £10 nearer the actual cost of an emigrant to Canada before he obtains employment.

The government contract price of passage to South Australia last year was £12. 7s. 7½d., to New South Wales £12. 10s; and, although it was recently stated at the Colonial Office that this was owing to accidental circumstances, and it was not likely to occur again, yet at this present moment, ships are chartered by the Emigration Commissioners to convey emigrants to Sydney and Port Phillip at a price considerably lower, viz., £11. 9s. 3d. and £10. 10s. per head. The outfit has been stated as a large addition to the passage-money; but this latter expense is in almost all cases borne either by the emigrant or by the parish. Therefore the expense of sending colonists to Australia; where they get immediate employment, is very little more than the cost attending their settlement in British North America.

If reproduction be any criterion of the value of industry, it is the best economy to send the emigrant to New South Wales; inasmuch as he repays his passage money more quickly, whether we estimate his value in reproductive labour, in contribution to the colonial revenue, or in the consumption of British manufactures.

If it be permitted to calculate the repayment in the consumption of British goods; the Colonist of New South Wales takes £7. 14s. 3d. per head of British exports, and twice that amount is £15. 8s. 6d. The emigrant to New South Wales therefore, takes an amount more than equivalent to his passage

money within two years. The Canadian is calculated to take £1. 15s. per annum; this, multiplied by five amounts to £8. 15s. The Canadian therefore takes goods equivalent to his passage in five years. The North American of the United States takes but 5s. per annum; and if the passage money to New York be £5., he cannot repay his passage in under twenty years. The United States emigrant therefore requires ten times, and the Canadian nearly three times as long as the Australian, to return in value of British goods the cost of transit. Moreover, as a supporter of British industry, each settler in New South Wales at £7. 14s., contributes as much as four or five Canadians (at £1. 15s) or thirty North Americans at 5s., nor ought we to forget that 25 per cent., or in some instances above 50 per cent. of those who land in Canada pass to the United States.

One main object to be attained by colonization is an outlet for surplus population; another is a vent for commerce; a third, and not unimportant object, is the support of the colonial revenue.

In England the pauper is a burden averaging for each adult per annum £5. In New South Wales the same individual pays the state in local taxes, per annum, £2. 8s., making an annual difference on this view alone, of per head £7. 8s. Taking the population at 180,000, and the annual average revenue for five years at £436,000, a loan for emigration, secured on the colonial land revenue of New South Wales, and guaranteed by the imperial government, by which alone it could be effected, would be repaid by the amount of taxation of those emigrants themselves in nine or ten years.

The taxes paid by 100 emigrants, at £2. 8s. each, would be £240; and in ten years would be £2,400. An advance for 100 emigrants to New South Wales, even at £16 per head, would require £1,600, which with ten years interest at 4 per cent, amounts to £2,240: thus they more than repay their passage in ten years by £160: and if we take the price at which Government are now contracting to send emigrants to Sydney, viz. £11. 9s. 3d. and £10. 10s. per head, the taxes would repay the fare in less than six years.

The importance of each individual in the value of the capital he creates is not less remarkable; at home the average annual burden of each adult pauper is £5. The annual cost by which the value may be estimated of each Australian shepherd is at least £55: thus each Australian labourer increases the reproductive capital of the community, by £60 per annum, in comparison with his former condition.

Hence the speedy return of the outlay in every profitable and practicable manner, overcomes the obstacle of distance; and were the other existing obstacles removed, Australia, with its numerous resources in pastoral, agricultural and mineral wealth, would present the fairest field ever opened for colonization...

It is not intended to propose any specific measure as the only remedy for a great and increasing evil, we are contented with offering weighty suggestions, which may indeed be opposed by theoretical objections but which severally possess practical advantages calculated to overcome the theories advanced against them, and any one of which would effect relief to a greater amount than the plans now in operation.

It is not desired that the government should engage in speculations, or embark in commercial enterprises; but if the first duty of the state be it to take care of its own people, to provide for its own safety, and to secure its own possessions, - the subject of colonization must ere long be undertaken by the state as a question of urgent political necessity, and contributions by parliament will recommend themselves, not mere on the grounds of public expediency than financial economy.

The proposal that a grant of public money should be voted for the purposes of colonization, is not an essential part of the proposition, but it is, nevertheless, one founded on justice, as well as economy and sound policy. If the benefit be mutual, the burden should be shared alike by the colony and mother country, and the payment for an advantage should be proportioned to the relative amount of the gain. The economy will appear from the two-fold stimulus afforded by British commerce by exchanging the manufactured

article for the raw staple thereof, the policy from the attachment of those subjects who are grateful for effectual aid afforded in a period of distress.

Where funds arising from any of the colonies are applied to her Majesty's government in promoting the emigration of the labouring classes, such sums should be increased by an amount, raised in this country, equal, or bearing a certain proportion, to the sums derived from colonial contributions.

If, however, the objections to such a course of proceedings be deemed insuperable, it is then submitted that her Majesty's ministers should bring forward a measure which would render a smaller amount of emigration and adopt a system which would at once encourage the cooperation of private efforts, and reinforce the means available from other sources. Sums raised by parishes, by unions, by public or private bodies, should be assisted according to the liberality of the sums first raised.

We are aware of the sum remitted from New South Wales available for emigration, and that the recommendations which have been issued from the Colonial Office may give a temporary impulse to emigration; but we fear that the effect is only momentary, and will increase rather than diminish the difficulties hereafter.

In the Colonization Circular⁸, the 10th article, relating to the Disposal of Lands in the Australian Colonies, entitles the purchaser at £2 per acre and upwards, within six months after payment, to claim a free passage for a proportionate number of emigrants. Each emigrant, under certain conditions, is rated to the depositor at the cost of £20; but as Government can contract for the passage at £10. 10s., the charge of nearly twice that sum to the depositor can hardly

⁸ ASLC members might find these of interest. They can be found on the National Library of Australia site - <http://www.nla.gov.au/ferg/issn/14614278.html>. They contain wonderful information for the family historian such as data on emigration to Australia from 1825; the cost of passage to various colonies; the demand for labour and wages in the Australian colonies; prices of goods; conditions applicable to the disposal of Crown Lands; hints to emigrants to the Australian colonies; victualling scales for emigrant ships, etc. Some of this material may be included in future editions of *Tulle*.

be considered as a great encouragement to the increase of the Emigration Fund, or to private enterprise.

Under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, during eleven years ending January 1846, 11,235 persons have been aided in emigration, at a total cost of £75,700, averaging 1022 persons and £6,880 per annum, each individual costing the parish £6. 14s. 5d. If a more economical and comprehensive system had been adopted, which, instead of exporting the labourer to a foreign country where he was not wanted, had sent him to a colony where his services would have been valuable, and had divided the expense, the cost would have been smaller, and the advantage greater to all parties.

Under the proposed system, arrangements could be made with poor families and great landed proprietors, whereby large numbers of the able-bodied poor of both sexes might at a moderate expense to themselves, exchange a life worse than useless, for a scene of active industry, profitable alike to themselves, to the country they left, and to that of their adoption.

Further encouragement might be given by affording corresponding advantages and facilities to the labouring emigrant who shall defray a portion of his own passage-money.

Although generally the description of emigrants should be restricted to that class which is most required by the colony, still when the expense is divided, it is only fair that the contributors in this country should have a voice in the selection; and proper restrictions and a careful supervision on the part of the government, would insure a comprehensive and well-conducted system of colonization, and without this it is to be feared that the necessities of some of the colonies will induce them to follow the example in some instances adopted, and introduce, in lieu of our own suffering fellow-countrymen, savages and barbarians, to enjoy those advantages in our colonies which are the natural birth right of British subjects.

The objection that the effect of Government aiding private Emigration would be not to stimulate but discourage private enterprise, is entitled to the less weight, since no project similar to that now suggested, has been undertaken, or even attempted by Government... There is the duty to propose and provide for, and not merely to dispose of and disperse the suffering masses.

Other suggestions might be offered, such as having an agent in every parish, instead of the sixty or seventy agents, who are little known beyond the towns in which they live, and often not even there.

Every magistrate, every clergyman, every relieving officer, might be induced to co-operate, if any practical system were shown whereby their exertions would relieve the pauperism they observe daily increasing around them. The 555 Savings' Banks might also be led to assist in this philanthropic object...

The warmest acknowledgements are due to the Emigration Commissioners for their exertions and attention to emigrants; and while we regret that a system of Colonization has not been adopted, or that the stream of emigration has been diverted from a fertilizing to an unprofitable channel, we cannot attach blame to those who had no power to control.

The principle of Emigration is perfectly recognized. The practice of Emigration is imperfectly applied.

It is not desired that your Lordship should consider this only as a Colonial question. Your attention is called to it as one of great importance to the whole empire. It is believed that the present plan of maintaining the poor here in idleness, or conducting Emigration, can neither afford appreciable relief, nor insure social order at home, or in the Colonies. An efficient system of Colonization would augment the comfort of the people, - would secure the tranquillity of the State, - would greatly add to commercial prosperity, - would relieve manufacturing distress, - would assist the Agricultural and Shipping interest, - would diminish the Public Burdens and increase the Revenue, - would cement the affections of Colonists, and consolidate the distant portions of our vast empire.

Editors Notes:

- This Memorial was addressed to the Lord John Russell, an influential English Whig and Liberal politician who served twice as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in the mid-19th century. He is one of only five university-educated British Prime Ministers to have not attended either Oxford or Cambridge. (Gordon Brown, the UK PM until 11 May 2010, also shares this dubious distinction.) His first Ministry was from July 1846 until February 1852 (the period when the Lacemakers left Europe); then again from October 1865 until June 1866.
- The Memorial may well have been influential in making passage of our ancestors to Australia more possible. In the decade between 1838 and 1847, 1,042,628 people emigrated from the United Kingdom. During the five years prior to 1848 (i.e. from 1843 until 1847) of these million plus people for the ten years, 609,520 people emigrated. Of these 38% went to Canada; 58% to the US; only 2% to Australia & NZ; and 2% to all other places.
- The figures for 1848 were as follows:
 - Total emigration from the United Kingdom 248,089 people
 - To Canada 31,065 people (down to 13% of the total)
 - To United States, 354,926 people (up to 76% of the total)
 - To Australia and NZ, 23,904 people (up to 10% of the total for the year)
 - To all other places, 4,887 people (steady at 2% of the total)

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"Be who you are and say what you feel... because those that matter... don't mind...and those that mind...don't matter!" (Dr Seuss, US author, 1904-1991)

"Be who you are, and be that well". (St. Francis de Sales)

.....but remember that getting a tattoo is a life-long decision! (Ed.)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE RECORD AGENTS

Those wishing to have some research carried out in Nottingham may find the following private record agents (listed on the Nottinghamshire County Council website) of use. The Council's provides the following rider: "Please note: Nottinghamshire Archives does not invite reliance upon nor accept responsibility for the information provided. Nottinghamshire Archives makes every effort to provide a high quality service. However, they do not give any guarantees, undertakings or warranties concerning the accuracy, completeness or up to date nature of the information provided. Users should confirm information from another source if it is of sufficient importance for them to do so." This warning also applies from the Editor of *Tulle* and from the ASLC itself.

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Covers Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire & Leicestershire . All types of family history records, newspapers and location photography.

Christabel Durant

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Covers Nottinghamshire. Covers searches of parish registers, wills, GRO Index, census returns for family information. House history & newspapers.

Brian Drescher

brian@english-roots.com

www.english-roots.com

Covers Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Yorkshire. Searches all types of family history records including London repositories. Will also undertake location photography.

Peter Foden MA & Master of Archive Admin.

enquiries@ancestrography.co.uk

www.ancestrography.co.uk

Covers Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lichfield & Staffordshire. Offers transcription, translation & interpretation of Latin & historical documents incl. probate & manorial records and deeds.

David & Angela Taylor	d.taylor23@ntlworld.com www.lookingback.org.uk
Covers Record Offices and Local Studies Libraries in Derbyshire, Leicestershire & Nottinghamshire. Will visit churches in these area, if required.	

Mary Mawson, MA, MSc	marymawson@yahoo.co.uk
Searches local records, including GROs, parish, census, probate and wills in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.	

Nottinghamshire Family History Society	
Operates a limited Research Service available to their members for a fee. This includes census returns, parish registers and the GRO indexes (1837 - 1925 Births, Marriages) and (1837 - 1922 Deaths). Please write to Mr Stuart Mason, 26 Acorn Bank, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7SH.	

Linda Hanson, BA (Hons)	al_hanson@hotmail.co.uk
Covers Nottinghamshire only. Searches in local records including censuses, parish registers, GRO, wills, newspapers. Location photography undertaken.	

All researchers require-

- A clear statement of your requirements and the number of hours research which they can undertake without reference back to you. Most expect a minimum of two hours in this respect.
- You must provide as much information as you can so time, and therefore your money, is not wasted in unnecessary research.

Most researchers charge:-

- From £10 to £15 per hour for research and report writing
- About £2 for trips to the repositories within the City of Nottingham to cover fuel costs.
- An extra hour for trips outside Nottingham to cover travelling time and fuel costs.
- Photocopies at cost. Some also charge a small handling fee.

- BMD certificates are generally charged at cost plus a £1 handling fee.
- Most researchers like to be paid in Sterling by bank cheque or draft or via PayPal. PayPal is a way of sending and receiving money on line. It enables you to make secure purchases without revealing your credit card number or financial information. For more details refer to <https://www.paypal.com/au/> . Most Record Agents will not accept credit cards.
- Mary Mawson has a son who works in Melbourne and she will accept payment in Australian dollars through him for those who find this arrangement more convenient.

These costs are a guide only and you should seek a statement of the actual costs you will be charged for the services requested **before** engaging any of the above Record Agents to do work for you.

There is an Australasian Association of Genealogists and Record Agents Inc. offering research for Australian family historians (see <http://www.aagra.asn.au/>). According to this website, AAGRA was founded in 1977. It aims to offer the services of reliable and competent genealogists and record agents to those wanting professional family history, genealogy services, and general record searching. AAGRA members carry out research in all parts of the world, but specialise in Australian and New Zealand records. Under "Fees" on their website, one can find the following statement:

"It is recommended that fees be charged on the basis of time spent and costs involved in handling the commission. This includes analysis of the problems, researching records, assessing the results, preparing reports and payment of expenses incurred on behalf of the client. An agreed sum of money is required before the commencement of a project. At the expiration of the advance it remains with the client to decide whether he or she wishes to continue."

"Please expect to pay more than \$44 per hour for the services of a record agent and \$55 per hour for the services of a genealogist. These rates include GST where applicable. Members with wide experience, or specialising in unusually difficult research problems may charge considerably more. Always request specific details of charges from your selected member before authorising any research."

RICHARD LANDER

S T PIERRE-LES-CALAIS AS THE LACEMAKERS KNEW IT

While we view St Pierre as a suburb of Calais, as far back as 1640 a sketch map of Calais and its environs clearly shows the network formed by the streets Quatre Coins, Soupirant and Vauxhall on the Eastern side of Jacquard, and Vic, Tannerie, Temple and Neuve on the West.

At the start of the 19th century, the area that developed into St Pierre was developed to some extent. There were some 140 dwellings lining the named streets, with some of the smaller ones developing with names that indicated the rural nature of the area: Fleurs (flowers), Prairies (meadows), Verte (green). Pigs and cows still wandered along these pathways.

By 1830, St Pierre had 1000 houses covering some 2200 hectares. Three quarters of the population was English. As urbanisation progressed, new streets were named in memory of the English lace pioneers — Leavers, Lindey, Webster, and Martin. Heathcoat, who the French recognise as one of the leaders in the field, had a street named after him, but its pronunciation in French was just too awkward, so the street was renamed Hermant, after an early mayor.

The subdivider was evident early in the development of the suburb. As expansion took place, more and more landowners sold off small parcels without street frontage. Eventually unofficial 'streets' were formed, and Council regulations were developed to ensure some standards were maintained. The owners developed the streets on their land at their cost (their profit being in the blocks) and then gave the street to the community. Most of the streets between St Omer Canal and Rue des Fontinettes were formed in this way. Even with some regulation, there was little development of the condition of the streets. La Grande Rue i.e. Le Boulevard Jacquard, running into Boulevard Lafayette was the only one paved to a width greater than 4 metres. All the others were muddy or dusty, depending on the season. Often in winter, horses, carriages, and even pedestrians had difficulty when it

rained heavily. "L'industriel Calaisien" stated that a few could not be crossed without a bridge.

Houses went up throughout St Pierre without order or unity of style – some set back from the street and others almost on the footpath. There was no "elite" area. Most were modest workers homes with the occasional farmhouse - a leftover from the farming era of the district.

Most of houses were single storied and fairly solidly built, usually with a tiny attic under the eaves. They were whitewashed each year, and sometimes a little yellow colouring was added to the wash for interest. The footings were treated with tar, giving a nice contrast, and often woodwork was painted in bright colours. The ground floor often lacked a hall, and the entrance was straight into a room paved with red tiles. This was both kitchen and living room. Sometimes, if the house had a hall, there would be a small, very narrow room at the front. This made a kind of sitting room, used only on special occasions. A coal fire could be lit in the "prussienne" - a fire with an open hearth, but with a grille that could be lowered to prevent cinders flying out, or a child falling in. In more modest homes, this room became the parent's bedroom, while that tiny attic was for the children. Babies slept in their parent's room in a cradle that the mother was able to rock by pulling an attached cord. To make coming and going easier, the room would be softly lit with a night light made from a small wax wick poked through a disc of cork, and floated on oil in a glass jar.

While this conjures up a cosy picture of cottage life, this was not the case. Often there were no internal doors and the stairs to the attic were steep and narrow, with a knotted rope for a banister. There were neither sewers nor water on tap. Each house had a sewage bucket in the corner that was emptied night and morning at a public disposal point known as MacIntyres and very early each day householders could be seen rushing to dispose of their effluent, slopping the contents as they ran. Fortunately, each day when the bell struck nine, it was compulsory for householders to go out and sweep the area in front of their home, under the watchful eye of the Sergeants. Rubbish was then picked up by a dustman.

The land was such that drainage and water were large problems. Rain and run off went into a series of ditches pompously called sewers. These ran along the streets into the l'Alyme and la Calendrierie Rivers. Even as late as 1842, St Pierre did not have private wells. The land was swampy and the water briny. This would not have been quite so bad if it had not been for the sewage that sank into it! The only public wells, at least those provided with a pump, were those at the gates to the walls. Water merchants supplied water from Fontinettes. They carried it in huge barrels and sold it at between a half and one sous per bucket.

Often the extended family also lived in the house. Grandparents, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts as well as aged people who rejected the idea of hospitalisation were often found crowded into one tiny abode. Where there was still room, some households took in one or two boarders to supplement their incomes. Sometimes apprentices were given food and board at the home of their employee.

The life of our laceworkers was simple. Their housing was modest and nourishment frugal. Interestingly, a large part of the family income was spent on the *toilette* of the wife when young and without children. Older women were happy with a more modest wardrobe. The women always wrapped up in a woollen shawl when they went out, always bareheaded. They only wore a hat when their husbands reached the grade of "*petit fabricant*", and then chose one that was much more suited to a middle class, older lady!

Saturday was payday and wages depended on production. Workers were paid by the piece. It was custom to take one's pay and go to the 'cafes'. It is presumed that this is the equivalent of the pub or club of today. Workers gave their wives what they thought was needed for the house, customarily keeping plenty for themselves. Housewives supplemented what they got with the earnings of the older children.

Food was simple. Breakfast was a concoction of baked barley with milk and cream, and tea or coffee. There were two main meals: one based on potatoes with butter or lard, the other, (once or twice a week) was meat from the

butcher, or pork from the delicatessen. The rural nature of St Pierre meant there was often vegetable soup, sometimes enriched with bacon, and bread. On Sunday, beef gruel would be served.

Supper was bread with cream or milk, and sometimes an egg or a piece of apple. There were plenty of potatoes and bread - and brown bread was cheaper.

Later, all workers ate more meat. The French see this because of English influences. This demand kept the prices for meat up. The English are also reputed to have introduced tomato sauce and English and Dutch cheeses to St Pierre.

The workers drank beer as a daily lunchtime routine. The beer was light, cheap, and easily drunk. The English brewers in St Pierre made a stronger and better quality brew which they introduced to the French. Wine was usually only imbibed on Sundays. Alcohol was drunk all too freely. The workers supposedly drank neat brandy all day "to kill the worms". It was drunk at a cafe or bought from a "bistouille" that opened in the morning and after the midday meal. One Dr. Arnaud, who was severely critical of the English workers, accused them of mixing sugar water with gin, and of choosing to get drunk in the evening, while the people of Calais, being less prudent, "got drunk at all times of the night and day"!

In crisis times, when there was less money and less food, meat was supplemented with smoked herrings and kippers, and the workers even went fishing for their own fresh fish. When times were hard, lard replaced butter, and supper became bread and butter or lard dunked in tea or coffee. Tea became a concoction made from blackberry leaves; and coffee, which always had some chicory, became chicory alone.

After 1815, there was a friendly invasion of English in Calais. Officers stayed because they liked the French way of life, some were gentlemen of independent means and others were self employed.

The start of the lace industry brought thousands more lacemakers, mechanics and designers. These brought, in their wake, grocers, cafe owners, butchers, booksellers and barristers. The influence was such that Le Journal de Calais published an English supplement.

From "Pickaxes and Needles": *"Those who were employed in the lace industry were mostly English who had obtained permission to live in France. This population was considered unstable - they all said they would leave at the first sign of any war that threatened France. A quarter of these were composed of the very poor who swarmed wherever there were factories. They came from everywhere to buy the rather sandy land available - some at 100F, other blocks at 50F, 15F and even down to 10F. They wanted a shack they didn't have to pay rent for!"*

In 1824, there were 412 English living in Calais. By 1841, this had increased to 1420. There was a sharp decrease after the events of February 1848, but by 1858, the numbers had increased to 2500.

Assimilation was gradual and mainly precipitated by the mixing of families rather than totally English families socialising with French. In the factories there was daily contact that saw love affairs blossom and lead to marriages that reflected a little of each others way of life. Mostly, the children of these marriages were raised as French, so schooling did much to assimilate them.

The registers of births are a good indication of this. 1853-1870 saw Eugene and Eugenie creep into English/French families, and Adolphe, Leonie and Narcisse supplanted, little by little, the Williams, Walters and Mary Annes of the 1840s.

The drop in English numbers in 1848 is one of which all Lacemakers are aware . An eyewitness account of that time is interesting. Henry Robinson Hartley, resident of St Pierre noted that on the evening of February 28, 1848... about 11 o'clock, they agitated the workers on the railway to stop work. They sang the Marseillaise, broke windows, threatened the mayor. The demonstrations went all night. The next day the Mayor called in the National

Guard, who organised patrols and requested the Government send a regiment to control attacks on the factories and the English who lived there.

A certain xenophobe, evident in parts of France, circulated alarming rumours in the early days of March. It is said that at Boulogne, the English workers were expelled from the factories. Henry Hartley, on March 8, wrote: *"yesterday, all was extraordinarily quiet, not a coach, not a rider. ...it was by the order of the authorities."* The next day he wrote to a friend: *"You will be happy to know we have had no attacks and there is no disorder in this village"*.

However, the word 'republic' frightened the English (and also a certain number of French if one is to believe *Le Jour de Calais*). In frustration, and with the support of the Workers' Union, 500 English subjects left St Pierre in May-June, 1848.

There had been acts of pillage on the part of certain individuals who broke into a few houses and demanded donations in kind, or their lives. The intervention of the National Guard and the threat of court action stopped these practices.

The Garrison was on alert, ready to intervene if needed, and in the letter of thanks the Mayor wrote to the Commandant, he replied: *"It is my pleasant duty to reply, and to pay a great compliment to the locals, particularly to the numbers of workers, who, during the crisis, have not uttered one word that would hurt the military."*

NOTE: This article has been generated from information contained in "Calais et St Pierre au XIXe Siècle (1815-1885)", by Albert Vion, published in 1992 by Westhoek-Editions, Les Editions des Beffrois (Dunkerque). The translation was provided by Gillian Kelly and originally published in *Tulle* in November 1991 (Issue 34). It has been reprinted in this edition following many requests from newer members for articles of significance such as this to be so included.



GETTING STARTED – SOME USEFUL GENEALOGICAL WEBSITES

- <http://www.pictureaustralia.org/> This site (part of the National Library of Australia) is a good source of Australian images of Australia's past and present including photographs, objects and maps.
- <http://www.angelfire.com/al/aslc/> . Contains a wealth of ASLC material.
- <http://www.surnamedb.com/> This site is an internet surname database and purports to provide the origin of most surnames.
- <http://slv.vic.gov.au/> The State Library of Victoria site.
- <http://gazette.slv.vic.gov.au/> The Victorian Government Gazette online archive from 1836 to 1997. Interestingly and surprisingly, this site also provides fully searchable access to NSW Government Gazettes from 1840 to 1859. Members with ancestors who came aboard the *Fairlie* can find news of her arrival in Gazette 84, Monday 7 August 1848.
- <http://www.booksandcollectibles.com.au/> Wanting to purchase a book that you haven't managed to find anywhere else? Try this site. For example, type *Felkin* into the "Author" box and you will find a facsimile copy of William Felkin's "History of the Machine-Wrought Hosiery and Lace Manufactures" is available for \$110.15AUD (as at 16 July 2010). However, you will learn in the next issue of *Tulle* how to obtain a copy for nothing!
- <http://rmhh.co.uk/occup/> Old Occupation Names. Did you know that a *flasher* was once a specialist worker in glass-making; or that a *claviger* was a servant? Find these and many other occupations at this site. For colonial occupations, see <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~genepool/jobs.htm>.
- <http://www.sag.org.au/collections/online-library-catalogue.html> It is worth a look at the Society of Australian Genealogists catalogue to see if someone has already researched your family or if SAG holds a resource you are interested in. Searching on *lace* under "Collections/Online Library Catalogue" throws up some interesting hits.
- <http://www.cyndislist.com/> A large categorized and cross-referenced directory of sites useful for genealogical research, with hundreds of thousands of links. I have now obtained a link to the ASLC website on Cyndi's pages.
- <http://www.coraweb.com.au/> An Australian gateway site similar to Cyndi's List. The ASLC website has a link on Cora's gateway.
- <https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Home/> New Zealand Birth, Death and Marriage (BDM) indexes for Births which occurred at least 100 years ago; Stillbirths which occurred at least 50 years ago; Marriages and eventually Civil Unions which occurred at least 80 years ago; and Deaths which occurred at least 50 years ago or the deceased's date of birth was at least 80 years ago.

L OST NOTTINGHAM CRAFTS

Despite the fact that our prime interest as descendants of Nottingham machine lace makers lies in the complex art which made up their fascinating trade, do you know that it wasn't until 1907 that lace became Nottingham's dominant industry?

Nottingham began in the 6th century as a small Saxon settlement called Snot inga ham ("the village belonging to Snot"). It was strategically placed on the Trent River (which divided England) at the first point where the river could be forded but at a point where the river was still navigable from the sea.

It is believed Nottingham had a population of about 1,500 at the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066. At that time, it held a weekly market and had an annual fair. Nottingham's main industry then was wool production and cloth making but there were also the same artisans you would find in most mediaeval towns – bakers, potters, carpenters, blacksmiths, brewers, shoemakers, wheelwrights, bridlesmiths and fletchers (arrow makers).

Towards the end of the 17th century, when the town's population stood at around 5,000 (about the size of Narrandera or half the size of Muswellbrook), malting and tanning were Nottingham's main occupations. Nottingham's rich farmlands grew barley and rye in profusion and innkeepers brewed their own beer which they often stored in caves below their premises.

Two of Nottingham's many man-made caves were also used by tanneries. The Pillar Cave (now open to tourists) was originally cut about 1250AD but was partly destroyed by a rock fall in about 1400. The debris was cleared out and the tannery was reopened about 1500 and continued tanning sheep and goatskins until about 1640. Nottingham was a very important leather producer during this period – especially leather for shoes, gloves, belts, harnesses and armour. The working conditions for the tanners and the effect these works had on the townsfolk of Nottingham must have been horrible. The tannery caves had an opening to the River Leen and it was here, in the town's drinking water, that the skins were washed during the tanning process. Tanning work is hard, dirty and unhealthy and the smell in the caves during the weeks the skins were left to soak in a mixture of water, lime and urine must have been appalling. Workers toiled

under these conditions for 12 hours a day and the average life expectancy of a tannery worker was just 35 years.

By the beginning of the 18th century, cloth making, tanning and the even older trades of coal mining and ironworking had gone into decline and hosiery, or knitted fabrics had come to the fore. Silk stockings were being made at Nottingham from about 1640 but it was from the 1690s that the hosiery trade boomed.

Other Nottingham trades and businesses that have come and gone:-

- Liquorice was grown in the Worksop area during the 17th century and Nottingham liquorice was described as the “first and best in England”. The last liquorice was grown at Worksop about 1825.
- In the 1960s, Nottingham was the drinking straw capital of the world with Stanley Thomas and Co. producing more than 1,300,000,000 paper straws a year. They closed in 1983.
- Whipcord, a strong worsted or cotton fabric made of hard-twisted yarns with a diagonal cord or rib and used mainly in work clothes, was a thriving business in Nottingham in the mid-1800s but now is no more.
- Basford, Sutton-on-Trent, Southwell, Newark and East Leake were all once key centres for the growing of willow and for basket-weaving. William Scaling had more than 400 acres growing willow and he employed more than 200 workers. As well as growing the willow and making baskets, they also made prams and wicker furniture. At one time almost every container required on a farm, in the factory or at home was made of willow but plastics caused a rapid decline in the wicker business.

RICHARD LANDER

References used:

- Wikipedia – various sites
- *Bygones*, Saturday, 31 May 2008 – a special edition of the Nottingham Evening Post, #140
- Beckett J. and Brand K, *Nottingham: An Illustrated History*, Manchester University Press, Manchester, 1997

FROM CALAIS TO HOBART VIA THE OLD BAILEY

In 1834, one Samuel Hall was indicted for stealing, on the 26th of August, 1 canvas bag, value 2d.; 1 purse, value 2d.; 1 hat-cover, value 6d.; 2 sovereigns; and 185 pieces of foreign coin, called 5-francs; 38 English pounds; the goods and moneys of Benjamin Dodsworth, his master.

Benjamin was a lace machine maker, who had moved to Calais at least by 1827 and lived in St. Pierre. The prisoner had been in his service for seven months and made bobbins working in the shop with him.

On the 22 August 1834, Benjamin missed a canvas bag, a purse, and the money, from a box in his bedroom and then found Samuel had absconded. At the Old Bailey he was asked by prosecutor Clarkson, 'Did you not lose five-franc pieces?'

'Yes,' he replied, 'that is the proper name of the coin - the prisoner was apprehended on the 26 August in London, at the Blossoms Inn, and brought to me - I missed money to the value of 40 English pounds in French coin, and two sovereigns in English coin - there might be franc pieces and half-francs - they were kept in my trunk in France - I did not go before the authorities there about it - I came to town to overtake the prisoner - I employed Parish, the policeman.'

Clarkson's next question was 'Did you say to the prisoner, "If you will confess the robbery and restore the money, no more shall be done to you?"'

Benjamin was emphatic, 'No! I said, "Sam, what do you mean by robbing me?" He said, "I don't know". I did not offer him pardon or forgiveness, or anything to that effect. He delivered a bag of forty-one sovereigns to the officer - the officer did not tell him he would forgive him if he would restore the money, in my presence - he was unwilling to give it up - he gave it up for fear of being punished, I suppose - I said nothing to him about being punished - I left it all to the officer - he said, "I must search you" - he seemed unwilling to be searched, and moved about and pulled out the silk purse - the canvas bag was found about his watch fob - after some altercation he produced it - I have got back 41 sovereigns and 15s. from him - I lost £40 - after the money

was produced, I said he might go back with me and work with me again, and save his character - he had restored the money to the officer then - I did not say if he wished to remain in London a few days I would remain with him - I said I would not mind giving him £2.10.00 if he wanted to go any where.'

'Did you not tell the policeman you did not wish to proceed further against him?'

'Not to my knowledge - I might have said such a thing at the moment - I am not willing to receive him into my service now.'

Phillip Parrish, the policeman, was then called and reported: 'I am a policeman. On the 26th August, in consequence of information, I went to the Blossoms Inn, and found a name booked for Nottingham, but the person's box had been sent to Maidstone by mistake - I waited till the box was returned, and waited to see if the prisoner came for the box - he did not, and next day at one o'clock I went there, and saw him with another person near the window - from the description I had received, I believed him to be the man - I saw him go into the office, and ask if his box had come - he was told "Yes" - I then asked if he was going to Nottingham - I took him to a house where the prosecutor was, and told him I apprehended him for robbing him - he said, "What I have done, I have done in France - I am not in France now, and am not amenable" - I said, "You will find the difference" - I took him to another house, and told him I must search him - he said he would not be searched - I took him into a corner, and he let me search him - I took a purse from his left hand pocket, which the prosecutor identified - I afterwards went to his other pocket, but I could not get my hand to the bottom - I found a garter strap had been put round it to confine it - I took out 41 sovereigns - I afterwards went with him to get his box, and in that I found a hat-cover, which the prosecutor claimed - I said to the prisoner," How is this? These are sovereigns" - he said, "O yes, I changed the silver for sovereigns" - he desired the prosecutor to forgive him, and said he had behaved very kind to him, and he had done very wrong.

As I recollect that was all that was said. I recollect - the prosecutor did not say if he would confess the robbery, and restore the money, he would forgive him, nor anything of the kind - he did not tell him in my presence that as he had restored the money, he should return to France and continue in his

situation - he said to me at the door, "I would not mind giving the poor fellow a sovereign to start him on the road, though he has used me so" - he did not say if he chose to go to Nottingham, he would give him £2.10s. to pay his expenses, in my hearing: but he had an opportunity of saying it in my absence, as I went to Guildhall to ask if it could be entered into in this country - the prosecutor never asked me for the money - he said before the magistrate, that he did not wish to prosecute, and he might have said so to me, but I think he did not - I am certain he never asked for the money - I never refused to give it up, because I was not asked - the magistrate would not allow me - I do not recollect his saying he was willing to take him back to his service.'

Sam objected 'The prosecutor said if I wished to return to France, he would take me again into his employ, and that he would give me 50 shillings to go home to Nottingham.' And Ben Dodsworth added that he had employed Sam Hall without a character reference - Sam had come to France looking for work and had asked Ben for a job.

MR. DODSWORTH re-examined. I received no character with him - he came to France, and asked me for a job of work - this is my hat-cover and purse.

And so Samuel Hall of Nottingham was found guilty of robbery and at the age of 22 he was sentenced to seven years transportation to Van Diemen's Land. He was 5ft 3¾ inches tall, with a fresh complexion, reddish hair and whiskers, an oval face, a high forehead, brown eyebrows and grey eyes. He spent time on a hulk in the Thames where his behaviour was considered good. He left England for Tasmania on November 18, 1834 on board the *Waterloo* where the surgeon described his behaviour as quiet and orderly. Sam seems to have continued in this vogue having just one offence of drunken behaviour recorded against him and was accorded a free pardon in March, 1836.

BARRY HOLLAND, NOTTINGHAM

From records of The Old Bailey, 04/09/1834 on line. Benjamin Dodsworth v Samuel Hall, Tas. Archives:, Convict papers CON 14-2-8 , CON 31-1-21, CON 18-1-21. See <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/> .

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The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais (ASLC)

The ASLC was formed in 1982 when a small group of people came to the realisation that they shared a common interest in a special group of English machine lacemakers. The Lacemakers in whom they shared an interest were principally those originally from Nottingham and who were involved in two mass migrations in the space of little more than a decade.

The Lacemakers' first migration was to escape the poverty, unemployment, misery, disease and discomfort of overcrowded industrial Nottingham. Their migration was to the shores of France - especially to Calais - where their skills as lace artisans were initially treasured and where their employment and well-being seemed assured. During the 1848 Revolution in France, the political and social upheaval left most of them jobless again. Their future in France seemed uncertain. Most decided that making a fresh life in a new land was preferable to returning to England where it was likely they would remain destitute and a burden on their Parishes. Their second migration was to various parts of Australia.

The Lacemaker emigrants of particular interest to members of ASLC sailed to Australian ports in one of three sailing vessels, viz. the "Fairlie" (destination Sydney), the "Harpley" (destination Adelaide) and the "Agincourt" (destination also Sydney). These three vessels carried the bulk of the Lacemaker emigrants. Other Lacemaker emigrants came in smaller groups on other vessels including the Canton, Castle Eden, Emperor, General Hewitt, Bermondsy, Walmer Castle, Charlotte Jane, Steadfast, Andromachie, Baboo, Harbinger, Navarino and Nelson. Descendants of these lacemakers are also valued members of ASLC.