

TULLE

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The People's College, Nottingham.

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

Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

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: **AGM** Saturday, 21 February 2015
 Saturday, 16 May 2015
 Saturday, 15 August 2015
 Saturday, 21 November 2015

Find Us on the Internet: www.angelfire.com/al/aslc

Want to Join or Membership Subscription Due?
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Cover : The People's College, College Street, Nottingham was built in 1846 with funds raised by public subscription to provide "education for the working classes of Nottingham and the neighbourhood for ever".

This Coming Meeting: Saturday, 21 February 2015, 1.00pm

Guest Speaker The February 2015 meeting is our AGM and as such there will be no Guest Speaker.

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President's Message

Another year has come and gone and we are approaching another AGM for our Society. The executive committee has steered us through another year that saw our bank balance remain in the black and our membership remain relatively steady. However, I said previously that the Society requires change for renewal. I believe it is especially important for us as we enter our 33rd year. This year and next, the current committee members are standing aside and to continue in our present form we require other members to join the committee starting at the coming AGM with a new President.

The Society was founded 32 years ago for the benefit of the members who have a shared interest in a particular group of English machine lacemakers. In the early days we had no Internet and very little knowledge either of our ancestors' lives, families and occupations or about the lacemaking industry in England and France. Our meetings were an opportunity to discuss and exchange discoveries. However, we have seen huge changes over those 32 years as we can now easily search records, contact distant family members and find other researchers without leaving our homes. Gillian Kelly has reminded me that in our 32 years, the Society and its members have accumulated a vast quantity of records, books, family history stories, images, maps and photos about "our lacemakers", their trade and their lives in England, France and Australia.

Perhaps after 32 years that shared interest has waned and the members no longer wish the Society to continue? Without a committee and the support of the members, the Society will be wound up in accordance with the constitution. Your committee has met to consider and discuss the possibility of this crisis.

Perhaps the Society does not need to continue in its present form? We are a small, widely spread group, yet modern communications allow us to remain in constant contact and exchange data at any time. I do not believe that the shared interest has waned but rather the stresses in our lives and the changes in communication have seen us outgrow the original form of our Society and that it might be time to find another form more suited to these times. One option could be that rather than meet quarterly and communicate mostly via *Tulle*, we could meet less frequently, publish a shorter journal and use an enhanced website to access the accumulated wealth of knowledge and exchange new discoveries.

I am certain that there are many other options to discuss. If you want our Society to continue, please attend the coming AGM or immediately write or email your thoughts to a committee member.

Stephen Black
President

Secretary's Report

We all know about Imelda Marcos and her shoe collection but did you know Queen Elizabeth I had 3000 dresses?

At our November meeting we were taken on an enchanting journey through the history of lace over the centuries. Taking us on this journey was Lindie Ward, the former senior curator from the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney. She shared her encyclopaedic knowledge of many different aspects of lace including its commercial value through the ages, its ability to exude power and wealth (as evidenced by Elizabeth I and her amazing wardrobe). Lindie's talk covered the use of metallic thread in more modern times. She also discussed the mystique of lace in Moroccan screens, wedding dresses and veils. Her talk was fascinating and wide ranging and this small report does not do justice to her amazing knowledge. We were fortunate and very grateful that she was willing to share it with our small group.



Lindie Ward

At the conclusion of our meeting we enjoyed a delicious Christmas afternoon tea in the Courtyard of Don Bank Cottage.

By the time you read this, Christmas will have been and gone and you'll have spent wonderful times with your family and friends. I'm sure you will all have spared a moment to reflect on how fortunate we are that our Lacemaker forebears came to this amazing country. We have been the beneficiaries of their courage and willingness to forge new lives and occupations in what was then the relatively new nation of Australia.

We look forward to our AGM in February where we hope to discuss future directions for our Society. Please attend if you are at all able to do so.

Carolyn Broadhead
Honorary Secretary

Editor's Report for 2014

Tulle has seen a further four issues and approximately 69,400 words (cf. 63,000 words in 2103) added to the wealth of knowledge held by members of our Society during the last year:-

- **February 2014** (approximately 19, 350 words). This edition contained Lord Byron's maiden speech to the House of Lords regarding the 1812 Frame Breaking Act; a report on the family reunion of the Longmire Family held at Lochiel in SA and several articles of general interest to lacemaker descendants.
- **May 2014** (approximately 17, 250 words). In addition to the usual general interest articles, this edition contained a new report on the lacemakers aboard the *General Hewett* and details as to how to search for old maps of Nottingham on line.
- **August 2014** (approximately 15,000 words). This edition looked at St Paul's Church, Hyson Green, James and Mary Foster, and the various forms of machine lace. We revisited "Dashing Willie" Kiscadden, the Foster family's connections with Ned Kelly and Heathcoat's factory at Tiverton. A quiz was also included and we had a look at the Nottinghamshire colonists who went to South Africa to live.
- **November 2014** (approximately 16,600 words). This issue continued the story of the lacemakers in South Africa, examined aspects of the Bathurst Bicentenary and reported on the deaths of two long-standing members, Eric Sinfield and Dalmás Brown. I also included a report on the French economic situation between 1847 and 1852.

I would like to thank those who have contributed articles during the year. I trust that all members have found something of interest in the pages of *Tulle* over the past 12 months. If not, I welcome your feedback on what **YOU** would like to see and read in its pages. *Tulle* represents a significant slice of the money you invest in membership of the Society. No one is more conscious than me of the weighty obligation I have to you all to provide value for money. Each expense claimed includes the cost of printing our journal, postage, envelopes, labels etc. I make no claim for any other expenses I incur in its production and research and these can be substantial. The cost of *Tulle* to members during 2014 was as follows. February 2014: \$471.64; May 2014: \$489.00; August 2014: \$477.00; November 2014: \$493.00.

Back issues remain of most editions for which I have been Editor. The price of these remains at \$10 for one journal; \$8 per copy for 2 to 9 journals; and \$5 per journal for 10 or more journals – ordered at the one time in each case. I am also able to report that I have continued to add information to our website.

Richard Lander, Editor

Notice of 32nd AGM

**AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS INC.
TO BE HELD AT DON BANK COTTAGE, NORTH SYDNEY
21 FEBRUARY 2015 COMMENCING AT 1.00PM**

BUSINESS:

- To confirm a quorum is in attendance & to announce any apologies
- To confirm the Minutes of the previous AGM
- To receive and consider the statements of the financial position of the Society for the year ending 31 December 2014 (refer pp 6-7)
- To receive from the committee reports on the activities of the Society during the last preceding financial year
- To discuss the future direction of the Society
- To elect the office bearers in the Society
 - President; Secretary; Treasurer; Editor; Publicity Officer; and Fellowship Officer

ALL MEMBERS ARE INVITED TO THE AGM AND ARE ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE.

Following the AGM there will be general discussion during which members will be invited to make suggestions to the incoming Committee.

FREE NOTTINGHAM ONLINE CEMETERY SEARCH SITES

GEDLING CEMETERIES (Carlton, Redhill & Gedling)

[https://apps.gedling.gov.uk/\(S\(3qglmbue0gfrqaqtr320q45\)\)/bacas/search.aspx](https://apps.gedling.gov.uk/(S(3qglmbue0gfrqaqtr320q45))/bacas/search.aspx)

ROCK MUNICIPAL CEMETERY

<http://gravestonephotos.com/public/cemetery.php?cemetery=176&limit=1>

(I found Mather, Mountney, Needham, Rogers and Widdison graves here)

Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

Income & Expenditure as at 31 December 2014

	This Financial Year 2014 (\$)	Last Year 2013 (\$)	Prior Year 2012 (\$) – Rev
INCOME			
Subscriptions	2,740	3,115	2,920
New Subscriptions	60	230	200
Book Sales		40	90
Interest	14	11	10
Sundries	86	122	-47
Catering Income 30 th Anniversary Luncheon		0	1,020
Commission from G. Kelly on sale of "Well Suited..."		0	90
Donations	81	10	25
Sale of "The Lacemakers" DVD	1,552	0	0
	4,533	3,528	4,308
EXPENSES			
Rent	128	192	256
Sundries	200	240	75
RAHS Insurance/Subs	475	425	423
Catering		50	713
Stationery	198	27	29
Postage	764	578	555
Tulle – Printing/Artwork	1,102	1,023	997
Subs renewal form printing	48	48	48
Bank Charges	12		
RAHS Affiliation Membership	119		119
Flyer – 30 th birthday celebrations			18
Cost of "The Lacemaker" DVD	1,113		
Fair Trading	52	196	553
	4,211	2,779	3,786
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	322	749	522

Bank Reconciliation as at 31 December 2014

Cashbook Reconciliation for the year ended 31 December 2014	\$
Opening balance as at 1 January 2014	4,233
Add receipts for the year	4,533
Transfer from investment account	-
Less payments for the year	4,211
Transfer to investment account	-
Cashbook Closing Balance 31 December 2014	4,555

Bank Reconciliation as at 31 December 2014 (Cont.)

Bank Reconciliation for the year ended 31 December 2014	\$
Bank Statement balance as at 31 December 2014	4,555
Add outstanding deposits	
Less Outstanding Cheques	
Adjusted Bank Balance as at 31 December 2014	<u>4,555</u>

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2014

	This Financial Year 2014 (\$) \$	Last Year 2013 \$	Prior Year 2012 \$
ASSETS			
Cash on Hand			
Cash at Bank	4,555	4,233	3,483
Investments			
Total Assets	<u>4,555</u>	<u>4,233</u>	<u>3,483</u>
LIABILITIES			
Trade Creditors			
Bank Overdraft			
Total Liabilities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>4,555</u>	<u>4,233</u>	<u>3,483</u>
MEMBERS EQUITY			
Opening Balance	4,233	3,483	2,961
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	322	750	522
	<u>4,555</u>	<u>4,233</u>	<u>3,483</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES. This financial report is a special report in order to satisfy the financial reporting requirement of the Associations Incorporation Act 1984 (NSW). The Committee has determined that the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc. is not a reporting entity. No accounting standards have been applied to this financial report and it has been prepared on a cash basis.

INCOME TAX. The Committee has self-assessed the organisation to be exempt from income tax under Section 50-45 of the Income Tax Act.

Jacemaker Descendants who died in the Great War

*Whereby our dead shall sleep
In honour unbetrayed,
And we in faith and honour keep
That peace for which they paid
-Kipling (From his poem 'Justice' – October 1918)*

The spark which started the First World War was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the uncharismatic, uncultured and unpopular heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. This happened at Sarajevo, the capital and largest city of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 28 June 1914.

The First World War, which commenced one month later, remains the most costly conflict for Australia, as for many nations, in terms of deaths and casualties. Eleven thousand men from Nottinghamshire itself are believed to have made the supreme sacrifice¹. 75% of these were aged less than 30; 90% were soldiers; 9% were sailors; 1% were airmen; 70% were killed on the Western Front.

Nottinghamshire County Council have recorded the names of those who died and their list contains the family names of many of those who came to Australia in 1848-9² Many unexceptional men lived and fought and sometimes died in the exceptional horrors which war brought with it. The war, which commenced on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918 (1567 days), led to the mobilisation of more than 70 million military personnel and the deaths of more than nine million people (or nearly 5750 for every day of the war). By the end of the war, four major imperial powers—the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires—had ceased to exist.

From an Australian population of fewer than five million people, 416,809 men enlisted, of whom 61,516 were killed and 156,000 wounded, gassed, or taken prisoner during the Great War. More than 80% of those who enlisted in the war

¹ <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-nottinghamshire-23535311>

² <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/rollofhonour/RecordedNames?page=2>

were single. More than half of those who died were 25 or younger. Some of these were the sons or daughters, grandsons or granddaughters of the lacemaker heads of family who brought their families to Australia in 1848.

Although he was not an Australian, if you want to read letters from a lacemaker who fought in the Great War, you might like to seek out *Letters from the Trenches – a Soldier of the Great War* by Bill Lamin (O'Mara Books, London, 2009, ISBN 978-1-78243-114-5 in paperback format). This is the story of Harry Lamin, “an unexceptional man who lived through the exceptional horrors of the First World War”. Lamin was born in August 1887 at Awsworth, Nottinghamshire. As an adult he lived at 19 Mill Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, and worked at one of the many local lace factories there.

In trying to develop this story I encountered a difficulty when studying the original lists of those Australians who died in the War. These lists are not strictly in alphabetical order. This is understandable in pre-computer days but it does cause some difficulty for researchers. Be aware of this point while undertaking your own research. The following is a small section of just one page to provide an example. Weeks and Weir are repeatedly interlaced.

No.	Name and Rank.	Unit.	Cause of Death.	Date.
3949	Weeks, R. P., Pte.	19th Battn.	K. in A.	20/9/17
3135	Weeks, B. J., Sgt.	46th Battn.	K. in A.	21/2/17
6379	Weeks, G., Cpl.	2nd Battn.	K. in A.	9/4/17
1538	Weeks, S. E., Pte.	16th Battn.	K. in A.	17/8/15
127	Weingott, S., Pte.	1st Battn.	D. of W.	5/6/15
695	Weigott, A., Pte.	13th Battn.	D. of W.	5/5/15
2697	Weir, A. W., Pte.	34th Battn.	K. in A.	23/7/17
2178	Weir, T., Pte.	34th Battn.	K. in A.	12/10/17
11147	Weiss, E. V., Pte.	1st F.A. Bat.	K. in A.	9/8/18
5111a	Weir, H. L., Pte.	33rd Battn.	K. in A.	16/7/17
3279	Weir, A., Cpl.	4th Battn.	D. of W.	15/4/18
6106	Weir, H. T., Pte.	1st Battn.	D. of W.	7/4/17
3451	Weir, W., Pte.	1st Pioneers	K. in A.	17/6/17
3400	Weeks, R. R., Pte.	33rd Battn.	K. in A.	7/5/18
3939	Weir, G. E., Pte.	3rd Battn.	K. in A.	6/10/15
3650	Weir, J. F., Pte.	55th Battn.	Illness	5/12/16


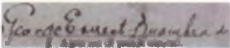
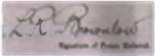
In *Tulle*, May 1999, then President Claire Lonergan wrote an emotional comment as follows:

It's the little things as well as the big events, and people who experience everyday life, that make the stories that become history. The more we put a human face on the subject of "History" and make it our story, the more likely we are to encourage

our young people to become interested. This Anzac weekend, I am reminded again of the ties that all Australia has with France. There would not be too many families who lived in Australia during the First World War who would not have been touched in some way by the events of the war in France and Belgium during the years 1916 to 1918.

Young Australian soldiers made a lasting impression on the French nation after their efforts on the battlefields of Poitiers, Villers-Bretonneux and Amiens. How many of our folk fought there, or knew that they returned to the country their parents and grandparents had left in 1848? If so what were their feelings? Did they know to look for families, or where their parents or grandparents had lived and worked? So many questions still unanswered tickle our imaginations now that we know so much more than we did ten years ago.

We know that the following descendants of lacemakers fought in the First World War and that all of these men made the supreme sacrifice. The list is, of course, by no means complete. This kind of information cannot be researched by your Editor unless he has been provided with the names in the first instance – it must come from those who know of the connections, i.e. from you, the members of the Society. If your brave soldier who gave his life for his country is not listed, it is because I have not been told about him! However, those we do know something about are as follows. I have scanned their signatures from their enrolment forms:

- Pte. Douglas Gerald **BRANSON**, Service Number (SN) 2866, Trade prior to enlisting; Labourer.  Enlisted 18th Battalion, AIF. Killed in Action (KIA), 15/4/1918. Remembered Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, France. Son of Charles and Elizabeth Branson. (Lacemaker ancestor William Branson, Agincourt)
- George Ernest **BROMHEAD**, SN 641,54th  Battalion. Labourer. (Grandson of Lacemaker John Bromhead, Agincourt). Enlisted 13/3/1916. Died of wounds, France 7/3/1917. Buried Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension (Grave VI. B. 42.). Dernancourt is a village 3 kilometres south of Albert in the Somme.
- 2nd Lieutenant Leonard Rockley **BROWNLOW**, SN Unknown, Enlisted 33rd Battalion 27/9/1915, aged 22.  University Student. (Grandson of Lacemaker, William

Brownlow, *Agincourt*). KIA 12/10/1917 in Belgium. Remembered at Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.



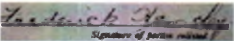


- Pte. Frederick Arthur **FOSTER**, SN 2002B, Bee Keeper. Enlisted Forbes, NSW 29/6/1915 aged 26 yrs 1 mth, 17th Battalion AIF. Eldest son (and only son surviving past infancy) of William Henry Foster and Kate (Ada Catherine) Kelly (sister of Ned Kelly) of Forbes. KIA 15/4/1917 and remembered on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, France. (Lacemaker ancestor, James Foster, his grandfather, *Agincourt*)

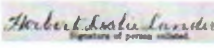




- Pte. Albert Edward **FREESTONE**, SN 53, Labourer. Enlisted 14th Battalion AIF. Son of Henry James (*Harpley*) and Mary Ann Freestone. Born Ballarat. KIA 28/8/1915, Gallipoli, Dardanelles. Remembered on the Lone Pine Memorial (Reference 41). (Lacemaker ancestor, John Freestone, Henry's father, *Harpley*)

- Driver Alfred Ernest **GOLDFINCH**, SN 22133, Butcher. Enlisted 18/8/1915 Glenelg, Adelaide aged 21 yrs 2 mths, 7th Field Artillery Brigade AIF. Son of John Harriott and Helen Goldfinch. Died of illness (broncho-pneumonia) 4/3/1919, and buried Sous-le-Bois Communal Cemetery, Maubeuge, 16.9km east of Cambrai, France (Grave B. 1.) The Goldfinch family came to Australia aboard *Harpley*.

- Pte. William Charles **GOLDFINCH**, SN 3110, Farmer, Port Vincent, SA, 50th Battalion AIF (tfd. From 10th Battalion). Son of Mr William and Mrs Bessie Goldfinch. KIA France 16/8/1916 aged 19. Buried at Serre Road Cemetery No.2, Mouquet Farm, Pozières (Grave XV. F. 14). The Battle of Mouquet Farm, which began on 5/9/1916, was part of the Battle of the Somme. The farm was captured by Canadian troops but then lost to a German counter-attack on the day William Goldfinch was killed. The Anzac Corps suffered about 6,300 casualties trying to capture this farm which was located about 1.7km north-west of Pozières.

- Pte. William Robert **GOLDFINCH**, SN 3604, Labourer, Coonabarabran, NSW. 1st Battalion AIF. Son of Mrs Amelia Goldfinch. His father, John T Goldfinch had died in 1909 prior to William enlisting at Yarragrin, NSW on 14/1/1916. William was KIA 21/5/1918, France, aged 20. He is buried in the Meteren Military Cemetery (Grave V.A.561.) Meteren is a village 17.5 kilometres south-west of Ypres (Belgium) and 3 kilometres west of Bailleul on the main road to Cassel.


- Pte. Herbert **HEMINGWAY**, SN 1954, Porter, Albany, WA, 11th Battalion 3rd Infantry Brigade, AIF, son of Alfred Hemmingway, 26 Maritana St, Kalgoorlie, WA; enlisted Kalgoorlie, 24/1/1915. Died, aged 34, 1/8/1915 aboard His Majesty's Hospital Ship *Rewa* after receiving a serious shell wound to his buttock during action at Gallipoli. Buried at sea near Alexandria by Chaplain G. L. Keelan. Remembered at Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli (Memorial Ref: 34). The Hemingway family came aboard *Harpley*.
 
- Pte. Cecil Alfred **HEMSLEY**, SN 2176, Clerk, Prospect SA, 2nd Depot Battalion AIF then 48th Battalion, son of Mr Alfred Dunk Hemsley and Mrs Caroline Netta Ida Hemsley. Enlisted on 13/5/1916, seriously wounded then captured on 11/4/1917 while fighting in the Somme, France. Died while a prisoner of war in a military hospital at Verden-on-Aller, Germany on 21/7/1917. He was buried there but in 1924 his remains were reinterred at the Hamburg Cemetery at Ohlsdorf (Plot 3, Row G, Grave 14). Lacemaker ancestors were James and John Hemsley, *Harpley*.
 
- Pte. Frederick **HEMSLEY**, SN 342, Labourer, born Tunbridge Wells, Kent, son of Martha Hemsley. Enlisted on 26/1/1915 at Keswick, South Australia aged 23 and 8 months 27th Battalion AIF. Initially fought at Gallipoli but caught influenza, then became jaundiced. Was granted leave in England from 20/5/1916 till 3/6/1916 then re-joined his battalion in France where he was KIA at Pozieres on 5/8/1916. Remembered at Villers-Bretonneux Memorial. Lacemaker ancestors were James and John Hemsley, *Harpley*.
 
- Pte. George **HEMSLEY**, SN 2673, Labourer, born Port Adelaide, son of Amelia Hemsley. Enlisted 50th Battalion 31/8/1916 aged nearly 22. KIA in France 8/6/1917. Remembered at the Menin Gate Memorial at Ypres, Belgium (Panel 7-17-23-25-27-29-31). Lacemaker ancestors were James and John Hemsley, *Harpley*.
 
- Cpl. Ernest **KIRKBRIGHT**, SN 1947, Farmer. 48th Battalion, AIF. Enlisted Pinnaroo, South Australia aged 26 yrs 4 mths. Son of Rippon and Mary Jane Kirkbright of Meribah, SA. Died of wounds 10/8/1918, buried Vignacourt British Cemetery (Plot 6, Row A, Grave 15) near Amiens. Cpl. Kirkbright was the great-grandson of George Sumner (*Harpley*).
 

- Pte. Herbert Leslie **LANDER**, SN 1686, Farmer, born "Ringwood", Darlington Point, NSW, aged 21 years 6 months at enlistment on 12 October 1915. Joined 56th Battalion, 2nd Reinforcements. Youngest son and thirteenth child of John Hudden Lander, *Harpley* and Elise (née Kook). Fought in the Somme. Died of wounds received in action on 5/12/1916. Buried Heilly Station Cemetery, Mericourt-L'Abbe, near Corbie, the Somme, France (Grave VI. D. 15). His lacemaker ancestor, his grandfather, was Edward Lander, *Harpley*.
 
- Pte. Frederick William **LONGMIRE**, SN 2689, Labourer, born Hawkshead, Lancashire, England. Son of Nathan Longmire, Brown Cow Cottage, Ambleside. Enlisted 12/6/1916 at Warwick, Qld. Killed in action France 10/6/1918. Remembered at Villers-Bretonneux Memorial. His lacemaker ancestor was Hiram Longmire, *Harpley*.
 
- Pte. George Bell **ROGERS**, SN 7308, shown as a "Waggon Driver" on his enlistment documentation but elsewhere described as a "Hairdresser", born Forbes, NSW. Son of Robert and Harriet Rogers. Husband of Jane Mary Rogers of Inkerman Street, Parramatta. Enlisted 29/1/1917 in 1st Battalion AIF, aged 39 and 7 months. Died of broncho-pneumonia on 2/6/1917 at the Military Hospital, Fargo, England. Buried in Durrington Cemetery (Grave No. 247), Wiltshire. George Bell Rogers was a grandson of James Foster (*Agincourt*).
 
- Pte. Charles William **SAYWELL**, SN 1839. Labourer. Enlisted 5th Battalion AIF, 30 December 1914 at Geelong aged 22 years and 11 months although other documentation implies that he originally enlisted three months earlier in the 14th Battalion AIF on 15/9/1914, also at Geelong but was discharged from this application on 22/10/1914. At this time he gave his occupation as Driver. Son of Charles William and Margaret Saywell of Ryrie Street, East Geelong. Killed in action at "ANZAC Turkey" on 14/7/1915 after being "buried by a fall of earth" at Shrapnel Gully. He is buried in Shrapnel Valley Cemetery (Grave 11. B. 34.), about 400m south-east of Anzac Cove, Gallipoli. The Saywell family came to Australia aboard *Agincourt*.
 
- Lieutenant William Frederick **SHIRTLEY**, SN 317. Shop assistant. Son of Caroline Emily (d. 1956) and William George Shirtley (d. 1915). Born Dubbo, NSW. A descendant
 

of Maria Potter (*Agincourt*). Enlisted 16/9/1914 aged 22 years 5 months, 13th Battalion AIF. Shirtley had served in the 29th Australian Army Reserve for nearly four years before enlisting so his promotion was rapid – Corporal 1/10/1914; Sergeant 24/7/1915; 2nd Lieutenant (in France) 25/7/1916; Lieutenant 14/12/1916. He was killed in action at Bullecourt in France during the First Battle of Bullecourt, part of the Battle of Arras on 11/4/1917. Lieutenant Shirtley had been at the landing at Gallipoli, the evacuation as well as fighting in Egypt and some of the bloodiest battles on the Somme. His death is commemorated at the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial. (Lacemaker ancestor, Charles Potter, *Agincourt*).

- Pte. William Henry **WIDDISON**, SN 3492A, Farmer, Born Mount Gambier, SA. Enlisted 29/7/1915, aged 26 years 4 months. 53rd Battalion AIF. Within a month of landing in France he was wounded in action on 19/7/1916 and admitted to the 13th Stationary Hospital at Boulogne (near Calais). He was later transferred to the London General Hospital for treatment of his severe wounds. He re-joined his unit in France on 16/1/1917 but was killed in action on 31/3/1917. He is buried in the Beaumetz Cross Roads Cemetery, Beaumetz-les-Cambrai (Grave A35). His lacemaker ancestor was Thomas Widdison, *Harpley*.



*They went with songs to the battle, they were young,
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted
They fell³ with their faces to the foe.*

*They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them⁴*

³ For further information on Australian casualties in the Great War – refer outside rear cover.

⁴ The poem, “For the Fallen”, written by English poet Laurence Binyon (1869-1943), was first published in the *Times* of London on 21 September 1914, the second month of the First World War. Binyon served as a Red Cross orderly during World War I and for his work was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by the French Government. His poem gained further recognition when it featured at the unveiling of the London Cenotaph in 1919. In 1929 it was recited at the laying of the Inauguration Stone for the Australian War Memorial. The fourth stanza of the poem (the third and fourth stanzas are shown above) is known as “The Ode”, and is recited at nearly all major occasions of remembrance including ANZAC Day and Remembrance Day.

Three Shore Great-Grandsons' Service

Alexander Bathurst **WATTS**, John Bouclet **WATTS** and Albert Victor **WATTS** all served with the AIF in WW1. They were sons of Alexander Elliot (Shore) Watts and his wife Susan; grandsons of Selina Shore, born in Calais; and great-grandsons of John Shore, lacemaker, and his wife Adelaide (née Bouclet). All three saw active service. And fortunately all three survived, though not unscathed, to return to Australia.

Private Alexander Bathurst (Alec) **WATTS**, No 1850, a draper in Bathurst, NSW, enlisted on 10 August 1915, aged 22 years 9 months. He embarked from Sydney on 17 December 1915 on HMAT A35 *Berrima* with the 30th Infantry Battalion, 2nd Reinforcements. Once in Egypt, he was transferred to the 13th Battalion in March 1916, and then served in France where he was wounded in the left shoulder in August of that year. After treatment he re-joined his unit in November 1916 and remained with it until the end of the War. He returned to Australia on the transport *Port Napier*, embarking in May 1919.



Signature of person enlisted.

Private, later Sergeant, John Bouclet (Jack) **WATTS**, No 2011, also a draper in Bathurst, enlisted on 4 February 1916, aged 21 years 9 months. He embarked from Sydney on 14 April 1916 on HMAT A40 *Ceramic* with the 53rd Battalion, 3rd Reinforcements. He was a serving member of the Militia when he enlisted, and initially served as an instructor with the 14th Training Battalion at Hurdcott, England, and later with the 14th Training Battalion HQ at Tidworth. In December 1917 he went to France with the 53rd Battalion. He was gassed in October 1918. He briefly returned to his unit and returned to Australia on the transport *Orita*, leaving England in June 1919.



Signature of person enlisted.

Private Albert Victor (Bert) **WATTS**, No 3948, a plumber in Bathurst, enlisted on 26 August 1915, aged 18 years 4 months. He embarked from Sydney on 20 January 1916 on HMAT A54 *Runic* with the 19th Infantry Battalion, 9th Reinforcements. He had served four years in the Senior Cadets and was in the Militia at Bathurst when he enlisted. He was transferred to the 55th Battalion in Egypt in April 1916, and landed at Marseilles, France, in June 1916. He suffered a number of bouts of synovitis (inflammation of the synovial membrane) in both knees – a casualty of the appalling conditions in the trenches – and was eventually invalided home in May 1917 on the *Themistocles*.



Signature of person enlisted.

Barbara Manchester

People's memories are maybe the fuel they burn to stay alive. -Haruki Murakami, writer (b. 12 Jan 1949)

Foster Grandsons Who Survived the War

Trooper Frank Raymond **SMITH**, SN 1190, Farmer, born East Maitland, NSW, aged 28 years 9 month at enlistment on 9 March 1915. Joined 6th Light Horse Regiment. He was the eldest of four sons of John Thomas Smith and Alice Foster. Contracted typhoid in Cairo, Egypt and returned to Australia 24 February 1916. Returned to Egypt 24 October 1916 and carried out escort duty with 2nd Light Horse Brigade. Returned to Australia and was discharged 1 October 1919. He returned to farming at Fullerton Cove, near Newcastle until his death, aged 82. His great grandfather was James Foster, *Agincourt*, Grandfather Charles Foster, *Agincourt* and Grandmother Lucy Ann Asling (Moon), also *Agincourt*.



F. R. Smith
Signature of person enlisted.

Chief Mechanic Cleve Herbert **SMITH**, SN 1128, Engineer, born East Maitland, NSW, aged 28 years 6 months at enlistment on 6 Nov 1916. Joined the Australian Flying Corps and embarked for England 17 January 1917. The second son of John Thomas Smith and Alice Foster. He was promoted from Corporal through to Chief Mechanic during service, including one demotion for "lighting a catalytic lamp in an Aeroplane shed" in March 1918. One of his last posts was as Chief Mechanic to the 1st Australian Wing, Petbury. He was discharged on 6 May 1919. He returned to Australia and worked as an Engineer at the OAK dairy factory in Newcastle until his sudden death aged 49 in 1936. His great grandfather was James Foster, *Agincourt*, Grandfather Charles Foster, *Agincourt* and Grandmother Lucy Ann Asling (Moon), also *Agincourt*.



C. H. Herbert Smith
Signature of person enlisted.

Megan Fox

Nottingham Lace Making

From *The Lewiston Daily Sunday*, 9 December 1907, (Lewiston, Maine, USA)

PROMINENCE OF THE CITY IN THE INDUSTRY, AND FACTORY SYSTEM

Consul F.W. Mahin states that the total annual value of Nottingham's lace output is about \$25,000,000. The United States is the largest individual buyer, taking a quarter of the total. Germany, France, and the British colonies rank next, and every other country in the world takes some share of this British product. Concerning its manufacture the consul writes:

Nottingham is preeminent in the production of machine lace, for several reasons – first, the invention of the stocking frame in this county; second, the town was always noted for its mechanical skill, and a proverb runs that “The little smith of Nottingham can do the work no other man can;” third, the inventors and improvers of lace machinery were Nottingham men; fourth, the damp climate. Cotton-cloth making was first started in Nottingham, but was moved to Lancashire because the climate was not damp enough here, though right for lace making.

The machines now in use in the Nottingham lace industry are the Lever's (sic), lace curtain, plain net (all based on Heathcoat's invention, with Lever's improvements), and warp lace (an adaption of the knitting machine). A German machine for making embroidered net and lace is used to a limited extent, and also the Barmen machine, of mixed German and French origin, producing a clever imitation of handmade lace. The product of the machine, being a crude brown state, must be bleached and otherwise treated to render it fit for the consumer. These various processes closely followed in development the making of lace. Samuel Hall, of Nottingham, patented certain devices during several years, beginning with 1817, which are essentially those used today.

A Great Number Dependent on the Industry.

About 6,000 people are employed in the lace factories of Nottingham and immediate vicinity: in the bleaching and finishing processes, distinct from the factory work, probably 20,000 more are employed – the number being a variable quantity, dependent upon the state of the trade. The number directly dependent on the lace industry is estimated at 50,000, and the number indirectly dependent thereon is probably 125,000 – half the town's population. At least 600 firms are engaged in the industry in this city, in making, finishing, or marketing lace. A few combine the three, most of them both finish and sell, while a comparatively few deal in the finished article only.

From *The Mail and Empire*, 13 April 1899, Toronto, Canada

INTERESTING PROBLEM FOR LONDON LACE MERCHANTS

An interesting question of trade description is just now engaging the attention of the London wholesale lace merchants.

It has reference to what constitutes a "real lace." Until now real torchon lace has been made by hand, with thread manufactured from flax. For two or three years past the British lace market has been swamped with "real imitation" torchon laces from Germany and Nottingham. These have been made chiefly of cotton bleached to the colour of the linen thread, and in such cases an excellent imitation of the hand-made article was produced.

Now, however, London wholesale buyers are being startled by patterns of the products of a new machine, the invention of a Frenchman, the rights of which have been acquired by Messrs. Birkin Bros., of Nottingham. This machine is capable of exactly imitating the majority of designs made in real torchon, the threads (and this is the important point of difference from any previous machine) are thrown in precisely the same manner as by hand, and the result, the genuine thread being used, is indistinguishable from real torchon lace, even by expert eyes.

The process is extremely slow, but already the new lace is considerably cheaper than the "real," and by the time machines are working and the anticipated enormous demand has come, it is expected that the price will be not more than half that of the lace imitated.

The question now being asked, in view of certain recent proceedings, is whether this new machine-made lace can be legally ticketed "real torchon lace."

Putting a piece of hand-made and "machine real" of the same design side by side, only one difference can be noticed. The machine lace, not having passed laboriously through the peasant's hands, is distinctly the cleaner.

It should not be difficult to remove that difference. – *London Daily Mail*.

Jerimiah Brandreth



Jeremiah Brandreth⁵ was born in 1790 in Wilford (now part of Greater Nottingham) and became known as the “Nottingham Captain”. He, and two conspirators, William Turner and Isaac Ludlam, were the last people to be beheaded by an axe in England. The three were part of a conspiracy that became known as the “Pentrich Martyrs”.

As a young man, Brandreth (left) moved to Sutton-in-Ashfield, 6 km west of Mansfield, close to the Derbyshire border in western Nottinghamshire. There he married, had three children and became a stockinger. By 1811, it is believed that he had become involved in Luddite activities.

Brandreth met William Oliver (commonly known as “Oliver the Spy”) in May 1817. Oliver was a building surveyor who, because of an unpaid debt, in May 1816 was sent to Fleet Prison, the notorious London prison for debtors and bankrupts. While in prison, Oliver was recruited as a Home Office spy and *agent provocateur* working for Lord Sidmouth, the Home Secretary. Oliver convinced Brandreth that a large group of Radicals was planning an armed insurrection in London on 9 June 1817 and asked him to persuade other stockingers to join the rebellion. It was, of course, just a trap to catch those people Lord Sidmouth considered treasonous.

Thirty-five of the 300 men Brandreth led on the march to Nottingham were subsequently charged with high treason. Of these, Brandreth, Turner and Ludlam were sentenced to be hung, drawn and quartered and eleven were transported to what was then Van Diemen’s Land, for life. Although the customary quartering sentence on the Pentrich Martyrs was remitted by the Prince Regent, the three were publicly hanged and beheaded on Nun’s Green in Derby on 7 November 1817. Their bodies were buried at St Werburgh’s churchyard in Derby.

A FINAL REMINDER

If your membership subscription has not yet been paid this will be the last issue of *Tulle* which you will receive unless your membership subscription is received without further delay. Your payment of \$38 was due by 1 January 2015. Payments to the Treasurer please.

⁵ For further information on Brandreth refer to *Tulle*, Feb 1998 and May 1999 editions.

Also Happening in 1848

- The California Gold Rush commenced on 30 January 1848 at Coloma.
- Wisconsin became the thirtieth state of the USA.
- The rules for Soccer, the Cambridge Rules, were drawn up at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- Lord Kelvin (William Thomson) established the Kelvin (K) Scale, an absolute, thermodynamic temperature scale using as its null point absolute zero. (Zero K = -273.15°C)
- Spruce based chewing gum was developed by John Curtis in the USA.
- Boolean algebra was introduced by George Boole in 1848. His book, *An Investigation of the Laws of Thought*, detailing his ideas was released in 1854. Boolean algebra has been fundamental in the development of digital logic and computer science.
- G R Kirchhoff from Germany proposed his second law of circuits, viz. "the sum of the electromotive forces around any closed circuit is equal to the sum of the IR drops around the circuit".
- Gutta percha was used as an insulant and protector over wire used for detonating mines in the Port of Kiel, Germany.
- Barthelemy Thimmonier, a poor French tailor, designed and built his second sewing machine model in 1848, this one capable of making 200 stitches per minute.
- In 1848, the patent on McCormick's reaper expired and his rivals fought a legal battle which stopped him from renewing it.
- The first W H Smith bookshop opened at Euston Station in London.
- John Stringfellow achieved the first powered flight (not to be confused with the first manned flight) in a steam-driven flying machine. (See also *Tulle*, Aug 2013, *An Ancient Air*, p.39)
- Abraham Lincoln lodged his application for a patent on a device to lift boats over shoals in 1848. A patent was granted on 22 May 1849 and although his device was never manufactured, he remains the only U.S. President to hold a patent.

- Some claim that Antoine Henri Becquerel discovered radioactivity in 1848 although others credit the discovery to Abel Niepce de Saint-Victor in 1857.
- In 1848, Dr. John Parker Maynard of Massachusetts, announced a plaster strip consisting of a fluid derived from gun cotton dissolved in sulphuric ether, brushed on the skin and covered with cotton strips – part of the development of band-aids.
- On 20 June 1848, Andrew John Murray of Adelaide received the first Australian Patent under a private act for “an improved windlass”. The first patent act in Australia, other than private acts, was introduced into New South Wales in 1852 (coming into force on 10 January 1854).
- George Stephenson, the English civil engineer and mechanical engineer who built the first public inter-city railway line in the world to use steam locomotives, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, married for the third time (11 January 1848). Six months after his wedding, Stephenson contracted pleurisy and died aged 67, at Derbyshire on 12 August 1848.
- Wyll Earp, later known for the gunfight at the O.K. Corral, was born on 19 March 1848.
- Paul Gauguin, later a French post-impressionist painter, was born on 7 June 1848.
- Matthew Webb, the first person to swim the English Channel, was born on 18 January 1848.
- Louis Comfort Tiffany, the stained-glass maker and jewellery designer, was born on 18 February 1848.
- John Quincy Adams, the sixth U.S. President, died 23 February 1848.
- Emily Bronte, author of *Wuthering Heights* died 19 December 1848.
- Manufacture of the Colt Dragoon .44 revolver, one of the most powerful handguns of its day, commenced in 1848.



The South Australian Census, 1861

The following statistics relate to the 1861 Census of the Province of South Australia which was taken on 8 April that year. I have extracted them from "An Account of the Colony of South Australia – prepared for distribution at the International Exhibition of 1862". This account was prepared by Frederick Sinnett and was published under the authority of the South Australian Government in Adelaide in 1862. The column showing the percentage of the population a particular trade or occupation represents is a percentage of the total population (including children, students and those out of work) and includes both males and females. It is not difficult, however, to extrapolate other statistics. e.g., miners made up 1,908 out of a total working male population of 39,507 or 4.83%; female domestic servants (4,926) represented just over 45% of the total working female population.

There had been four previous Censuses taken in South Australia – the first in 1844 when the population of the province was 17, 368; the second in 1846 (22,390); the third in 1850 (63,700) and the previous census in 1855 (85,189 of whom 66,930 lived in country districts and 18,259 in Adelaide. By the 1861 Census, six years later, Adelaide's population was almost unchanged (18,303) but the population of the SA country districts had increased dramatically to 108,527.

MALES (South Australian Census, 1861)	S/T	Totals	% OF POP'N
Farm Labourers and Servants		7,985	6.2%
Farmers		7,090	5.5%
Labourers (branch of labour undefined)		3,306	2.6%
Overseers on Stations, Stockmen, Shepherds, Hutkeepers, and station labourers		3,099	2.4%
Miners - Copper	1,264		
Miners - Carters, Slabbers, Engine-Drivers, Stokers, and others on Mines	247		
Miners - Smelters, Oredressers	157		
Miners and Diggers (otherwise undefined)	152		
Miners -Gold	55		
Miners - Lead	33		
Miners - Total	<u>1,908</u>	1,908	1.5%
Builders, Carpenters, Building Surveyors, Timber Merchants, Sawyers, etc.		1,346	1.1%
Tailors, Shoemakers, Dressmakers, Outfitters, Hatters, etc.		1,099	0.9%
Shop and Storekeepers, Warehousemen, Dealers, Hawkers, etc.		1,026	0.8%
Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths, Founders, Mechanical Engineers, etc.		919	0.7%
Vegetable Food chiefly and Drinks — Bakers, Confectioners, Greengrocers, etc.		862	0.7%

Carriers, Draymen, Bullockdrivers on roads, Lightermen, etc.	857	0.7%
Masons, Bricklayers, Slaters, Hodmen, Stuccomen, etc.	854	0.7%
Engaged in Sea Navigation—Sailors, Ship Stewards, etc.	779	0.6%
Domestic Servants (General), Cooks, Coachmen, Grooms (Private Servants)	691	0.5%
Animal Food chiefly—Butchers, Poulterers, Fishmongers, etc.	649	0.5%
Horticultural—Market Gardeners, Gardeners (Master), etc.	591	0.5%
Other Artisans and Mechanics—Printers, Bookbinders, Coopers, etc.	565	0.4%
Quarrymen, Brickmakers, Road and Railway Labourers, etc.	490	0.4%
Inn and Lodginghouse-Keepers, Inn Servants, etc.	462	0.4%
Commercial Clerks, Assistants in Shops, Storemen, etc.	456	0.4%
Coach and Cart Makers, Wheelwrights, Implement Makers, etc.	394	0.3%
Pastoral—Squatters, Stockholders, Graziers, Sheepfarmers, etc.	392	0.3%
Officers of General Government—Judges, Resident Magistrates, Government Clerks, Surveyors, etc.	370	0.3%
Bankers, Brokers, Accountants, Auctioneers, Commission Agents, etc.	319	0.2%
Owners and Drivers of Coaches, Cabs, Watermen, etc.	288	0.2%
Woodsplitters, Fencers, Bushmen (otherwise undefined), etc.	235	0.2%
Teachers, Schoolmasters and Mistresses, Governesses, Music Teachers, etc.	221	0.2%
Army, Navy, Police—Officers, Soldiers, Constables, Wardens, Turnkeys, etc.	215	0.2%
Cabinetmakers, Furniture Dealers, Carvers and Gilders, Turners, etc.	199	0.2%
Tanners, Fellmongers, Soap Boilers, Wool Sorters, Charcoal Burners, etc.	183	0.1%
Other Occupations—Proprietors Labour Markets, Billiard Table Keepers, etc.	162	0.1%
Clergy, Ministers, Priests, Missionaries, and their subordinates, Sextons, Pew-Openers, etc.	144	0.1%
Workmen in Government Employment — Messengers, Office Keepers, Chainmen in Survey Parties, etc.	142	0.1%
Merchants	129	0.1%
Other Professions—Authors, Editors, Reporters, Photographers, Musicians, etc.	115	0.1%
Porters and Messengers (not Assistants in Shops or Stores)	109	0.1%
Physicians, Surgeons, Oculists, Dentists, etc.	106	0.1%
Water Carriers, Wood Carters, Woodmen, etc.	88	0.1%
Dispensing Chemists, &c, Sick Nurses, and others in subordinate capacity	79	0.1%
Law Clerks, LPW Stationers, Bailiffs, etc.	71	0.1%
Contractors (branch undefined)	71	0.1%
Annuitants, Independent Means, etc.	67	0.1%
Lawyers, Barristers, Attorneys, Conveyancers, etc.	62	0.0%
Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors (Land), Draftsmen, etc.	61	0.0%
Gentlemen (not otherwise described)	56	0.0%
Officers of Corporations, District Councils, etc.	54	0.0%
Vignerons, Gardeners (Servants), Labourers, etc.	44	0.0%
Persons deriving Income from Houses—Householders, House Proprietors, etc.	42	0.0%
Overseers (branch of labour undefined)	32	0.0%
Cattledealers and Salesyard Keepers, Farriers, Poundkeepers, etc.	23	0.0%
	<hr/>	
	39,507	30.9%

RESIDUE OF THE MALE POPULATION

Children, Relatives, Visitors, etc. (not otherwise defined)	17,228	13.5%
Scholars, "whether in Public or Private Schools, or at Home.	7,022	5.5%
Unemployed, "No occupation at present," etc.	572	0.4%
Occupations not stated	511	0.4%
Prisoners	157	0.1%
Patients in Hospitals, Asylums, Depots, etc.	51	0.0%
	<hr/>	
	25,541	20.0%

TOTAL MALE POPULATION

65,048 50.8%

FEMALES

Domestic Servants (General), Cooks, etc.	4,926	3.8%
Farm Labourers and Servants, etc.	3,093	2.4%
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc.	1,122	0.9%
Teachers, Schoolmistresses, Governesses, Music Teachers, etc.	437	0.3%
Shepherds wives assisting as Hutkeepers, etc	394	0.3%

Inn and Lodginghouse-Keepers, Inn Servants, etc.	196	0.2%
Farmers' wives assisting, etc.	152	0.1%
Shop and Store Keepers, Dealers, Hawkers, etc. 127	127	0.1%
Assistants in shops, etc.	95	0.1%
Animal Food chiefly—Butchers, Poulterers, Fishmongers, etc.	83	0.1%
Vegetable Food chiefly and Drinks—Bakers, Confectioners, Greengrocers, etc.	83	0.1%
Annuitants, "Independent Means," etc.	47	0.0%
In Government employment—Office-Keepers, Nurses, etc.	41	0.0%
Horticultural—Market Gardeners, etc.	28	0.0%
Other Professions—Authors, Musicians, etc.	18	0.0%
Persons deriving Income from Houses—Householders, House Proprietors, etc.	14	0.0%
Pastoral—Squatters, Stockholders, Graziers, Sheepfarmers, etc.	9	0.0%
Other Occupations	8	0.0%
Other Artisans and Mechanics—Printers, Bookbinders, etc.	5	0.0%
Owners and Drivers of Coaches, Cabs, etc.	5	0.0%
Midwives	4	0.0%
Cabinetmakers, Furniture Dealers, Carvers and Gilders, Polishers, etc.	4	0.0%
Ladies (not otherwise described)	3	0.0%
Sick Nurses, and others in subordinate capacity, etc.	2	0.0%
Carrier	1	0.0%
Wood Carter	1	0.0%
Engaged in Sea Navigation—Ship Stewardess	1	0.0%
	10,899	8.5%
RESIDUE OF THE FEMALE POPULATION		
Wives, "Widows, and Single "Women (of no specified occupation)	23,898	18.7%
Children, Relatives, Visitors, &c. (not otherwise described)	19,752	15.4%
Scholars, whether in Public or Private Schools, or at Home, etc.	7,004	5.5%
Patients in Hospitals, Asylums, Depots, etc.	175	0.1%
Prisoners	34	0.0%
Unemployed, " No occupation at present, etc.	13	0.0%
Occupations not stated	7	0.0%
	50,883	39.8%
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION	61,782	48.3%
TOTAL POPULATION ENUMERATED	126,830	99.1%
ESTIMATED UNENUMERATED & MIGRATORY POPULATION	1,170	0.9%
TOTAL PROBABLE POPULATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA IN 1861	128,000	100.0%

The Census produced some interesting facts. Amongst these was the following. In a population of 126,830 persons enumerated, 71,263 could read and write; 18,297 could read only, and 35,642 had no education at all; the remaining 1,628 failed to supply the desired information. Omitting children under five years of age, the proportion to the population of that age and older who could read and write, was 69.46 per cent.; those who could read only, 17.07 per cent.; and those who could not read, 11.96 per cent. This was a much more favourable state of things than in England and Wales, where at that time more than one-half—fifty-eight per cent.—of the children between three and fifteen was totally uneducated⁶.

⁶ Refer http://hccda.anu.edu.au/pages/SA-1861-census-01_xv

The Vernacular of the Lace Industry

Some of you may have read a small book titled "Ey Up Mi Duck" by Richard Scollins and John Titford. If you are not familiar with this book, it purports to be "an affectionate look at the speech, history and folklore of Ilkeston and the Erewash Valley". When purchasing the book on line I had hoped that it might contain a reasonable amount of words pertaining to the machine lace industry. In fact it is more slanted towards the language of the coal miners and iron workers of the district. I had the thought that there must be a similar workers vocabulary applicable to the machine lace industry but, to date at least, I have not been able to track one down.

I approached Sheila Mason, who together with her husband and son, runs the last remaining Leavers lace factory in the United Kingdom. I told her that I would love to be able to include an article in *Tulle* on the vernacular of the machine lace industry and asked her whether she was aware of any article which had been written on the jargon or lingo of the industry we both love? Cheekily I even asked her if she would consider writing such an article if not.

My thoughts were that perhaps there are phrases which have been used by twisthands to describe particularly cantankerous Leavers machines or challenging designs. Perhaps twisthands describe the weather in a particular way. Perhaps they refer to each other in certain terms if they are tall, short, fat, thin, rowdy and boisterous, shy and reticent, etc. Do they have local terms for breakfast, lunch and dinner (tea)? What do they call holidays, meal breaks, tea breaks? What do they call bludgers, malingers or men who "swing the lead"? What do they call their superiors, bosses, employers? Do they give their Leavers machines names? What do they call the menders, bobbin winders, packers etc. i.e. their fellow workers?

Do they have a term for an excellent piece of lace which they have made? Do they have a term for giving something a go which might be difficult to accomplish? What would they say to you if they considered they had no chance of achieving something you had asked them to do? Do they have

particular terms for broken equipment or for something which no longer works? Do they use particular language or words to express surprise? Do they have a term for someone who loses their temper? What would they say to this person in an attempt to get them to calm down? Do they have a particular term for a very fast and efficient worker? Do they have terms for someone in the factory who is caught stealing, misbehaving, doing the wrong thing or who is simply incompetent? Do they refer to their pay-packet in a particular way? Do they dress in a particular fashion or refer to their work-clothes in a special way? Australian workers do have terms for all of these!

Do they have generic terms for excellence, the police, for dying, being bored or fed up, for being genuine or being someone's best friend? What do they call being very angry? What do they call stupid people in the factory? If they or someone else is very tired, very drunk, very thirsty, very sick, very lucky or very stupid how are they described? Do they have a particular way of saying please, thank you, excuse me etc.? How do they describe foolish people, dishonest people, genuine people, loud and uncultivated people, wowers, spoilsports, whingers or very rich people? Do they have special terms for British coins and notes? How do they refer to various glass sizes of beer at their local? How would they ask someone who is annoying them to go away?

Sheila's initial response is interesting. She wrote: *"The lace trade was not a homogenous whole, – the Leavers and warp lace making was mainly in the East Midlands, while from 1870s curtain lace was made mostly in Scotland, with a few plants here in the EMs (East Midlands), and the plain net section was mainly from the 1820s in the southwest of England, again with a few plants here in the EMs; each area would have its own dialects, etc. Also the different heads of the businesses, the makers and manufacturers of lace, never met except perhaps at the infrequent) lace dinners or balls. In spite of his life in the lace trade John (Ed: Sheila's husband), for example, had never seen a lace curtain machine until a few years ago when we took up and showed a Battle of Britain panel made on a lace curtain machine at a Heritage Weekend in a lace curtain factory in Scotland. And I know of many workers in*

the Lace Market who worked there all their lives but had never seen a lace machine of any sort”.

“So, although there were certainly some specialized terms, these depended on the type of lace being made and also where. For example the man running the machine is called a ‘twisthand’ here in the East Midlands – often even when he was working a warp lace (knitting) machine - while in Scotland the lace curtain makers were called ‘weavers’ and in the USA all ‘men making lace were called ‘weavers.’ ”

She continues: *“One nice little riddle in Nottingham was as follows:*

“How do you tell if a man you meet in the street is a twisthand?”

Answer: “A twisthand polishes his shoes with black lead, so he does not have to buy shoe polish, but his shoes always have a bronze shine on them.”

“(You probably know that black lead, or graphite, is the lubricant of the twist machines)”.

“As regards the business – it has slowed down a lot in the last few weeks – perhaps the fashion markets have been saturated with lace and the Chinese have come up with some new textiles - so we again have very few orders in the pipe line. That is the trouble with lace making – it is either feast or famine”. I have thanked Sheila for her insightful comments.

However, Burberry Prorsum’s spring catalogue featured a number of examples of Sheila’s lace in soft, pastel colours, “the essence of English elegance” and the April 2014 edition of the UK version of Vogue showed Nigella Lawson, “the cook” dressed in a green Burberry dress of one of Sheila’s lighter laces. Harrod’s summer catalogue also featured a number of examples of Cluny lace.



Henry James Mather - Gawler Veteran

Plays Bowls at 87 – Mr. Henry James Mather, of Gawler, shares with Mr. G. Yeomans the honour of being the oldest player of bowls in the state. Both are 87 years of age. Mr. Mather has excellent health for his age. He was born at Nottingham, England, and came to South Australia with his parents in the ship *Baboo* in October, 1848. When work was slack in the engineering trade in Adelaide in 1851 he and his father walked to Encounter Bay and secured work repairing a mill near Normanville.

He subsequently went to Gawler, and later entered the employ of the Darling Harbor (sic) Trust at Sydney.

Coming back to this State Mr. Mather joined the Railways Department at Riverton, and then re-entered the employ of Martin & Co. at Gawler. He was 25 years a foreman for the company. Mr. Mather has been a resident of Gawler for 54 years.

(From: *News*, Adelaide, Tuesday 9 April 1929, p5)

Sailed in *Baboo*

E. B. Denton (Johns Road, Prospect).- In "The Mail" last week it was stated that Mrs. H. Barker Pascoe and Mr. James Mather were thought to be the only survivors of the original families which arrived by the vessel *Baboo* in 1848. My mother, Mrs Emily Denton, of Balfour Street, Prospect, a daughter of the late William Davis, a Waterloo veteran, and her sister, Mrs. James Bowcher, are still alive. They were passengers by the *Baboo* in 1848. My mother was four years old, and Mrs. Bowcher was born at sea.

(From: *The Mail*, Adelaide, Saturday 24 November 1928)



Calais Lace Video - Noyon Dentelle

See: <http://vimeo.com/36933142>

What was happening in 1815 - 200 years ago?

- There were no libraries in Nottingham (*Tulle*, May 1988, p13)
- Leavers Improved Machine was first used in a factory belonging to Stevenson & Skipworth in Nottingham and thus the machine-made lace industry commenced (*Tulle*, Feb 1989, p9)
- The Napoleonic Wars ended following the defeat of France at Waterloo on 18/6/1815
- Lydia Elnor (Brown), *Agincourt*, was baptised at Basford, 26/11/1815 (*Tulle*, July 1993, p6)
- James Woodforth, *Agincourt*, was baptised at Quorndon, 12/10/1815 (*Tulle*, Nov 1993, p5)
- William Rogers, *Walmer Castle*, was born in Nottingham (*Tulle*, Aug 1996, p32)
- Thomas Goldfinch married Lucy Darby at St James, Dover, 16/5/1815 (*Tulle*, Nov 1996, p6)
- Richard Robinson, *Agincourt*, was born in Askham, Nottinghamshire (*Tulle*, Feb 2003, p11)
- Charles Potter married Jane Evans (*Tulle*, Aug 2000, p35)
- William Gascoigne, *Agincourt*, was born in Nottingham (*Well Suited...*, p261)
- Oliver Lowe, *Agincourt*, was born at Whitwick, Leicestershire (*Well Suited...*, p261)
- John Hibbert, *Harpley*, was born at Tideswell, Derby (*Well Suited...*, p269)
- Henry Archer was baptised 6/2/1816 (*Tulle*, Aug 2003, p11)
- William Brown was born 2/9/1815 at Nottingham (*Tulle*, Nov 2004, p32)
- John Blackener published his "*History of Nottingham*" (*Tulle*, May 2010, p19)
- Cutts, a workman for Heathcoat first got an "Old Loughborough" lace machine to France. He set it up at Valenciennes (*Tulle*, Nov 2010, p18)
- James Frances born at Calais. He was the son of an English lacemaker (*Tulle*, Feb 2011, p37)
- Private George Burley appeared in the Waterloo Medal Roll (*Tulle*, May 2011, p12 footnote)
- First road over the Blue Mountains, NSW, was opened 21/01/1815 (*Tulle*, Aug 2011, p35)
- The town of Bathurst, NSW was proclaimed 7 May 1815 (*Tulle*, Aug 2011, p35)
- Heathcoat established his lace factory at Tiverton (*Tulle*, Nov 2011, p9)
- Mary Dunk (née Mottershaw), *Harpley*, was born in England (*Tulle*, Nov 2011, p16)
- Scarcely a yard of cotton point lace was made in Nottingham in 1815 whereas in 1808 more than 600 frames were being used in its production while it was at its zenith (*Tulle*, Feb 2012, p17)



Joseph Clarke of the *Harpley*

One of the more enigmatic families aboard *Harpley* was that of Joseph Clarke, his wife and daughter. Unlike most family members aboard the ship neither his wife nor daughter were named amongst those who travelled and unlike most families on any of our ships, it has been nearly impossible to trace them since their arrival in Australia.

In *Tulle*, August 2014, I included the following par from *The Advertiser*, Adelaide, Thursday 7 November 1907, p6:

HUNTLEY .-On the 5th November, suddenly, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of George Huntley, Warwick street, Walkerville, aged 79 years. Arrived in ship *Harpley*, 6 Sept 1848.

I stated that there were no lacemakers called HUNTLEY on the 1848 *Harpley* so, presumably, Mary Anne Huntley was one of the thirteen or so Mary Anne's aboard the ship or she was from one of the six non-lacemaking families, or (as it turned out) she was one of the few unnamed wives aboard the ship.

Kingsley Ireland, descendant of Hiram Longmire, and a very capable and skilled genealogist contacted me almost immediately he received his copy of *Tulle*:

"Hi Richard, By putting Mary Anne in Public Member Tree forename bar, on Ancestry.com, then death year 1907 in South Australia, and spouse selected from the drop down menu of Family Relative, and entering HUNTLEY only, I came up with only one person who had the following in their Family Tree, viz., Mary Anne TINSON, b. 1828, UK; d. 5 Nov. 1907 aged 79. Do you think this is "her"? She seems to have married twice - to a man named Joseph CLARKE and then on 3 Sept. 1855 she married in St Matthew's, Kensington (an Adelaide suburb), George HUNTLEY. She would seem to have been a widow and he a widower. Genealogy SA Search Online Databases)" had very few TINSON entries. One was the death of James Richmond TINSON in 1914. I wonder if he was her brother. Is it possible she arrived on the *Harpley*? The date of marriage makes it possible, but nothing else helps to confirm it".

"TINSON" rang a bell with me and voila – I remembered mention of this name in *Tulle*, Volume 20, No. 3, August 2002, page 14, in an article titled "Joseph Clarke, Sarah Timons and Kingsley Ireland".

The gist of this article was:

- Joseph Clarke travelled to Australia in 1848 aboard the *Harpley* with wife and child, neither of whom were otherwise named and none of whom have been since traced;
- In Adelaide on 12 August 1849, a baby girl, Sarah Ellen, was born to a Joseph Clarke and a Sarah Tinson (or Timson) or variant;
- No marriage, death or other birth relating to this couple can be found in SA Indexes and therefore Kingsley had concluded that Joseph was married when he arrived in SA, it was likely he arrived in SA around 1848-49 and that he left SA not long after;
- Kingsley had checked the Nottingham marriages and found that on 11 July 1841, a Joseph Clarke had married a Sarah Timons at Blidworth. Sarah was n there on 4 November 1818, the daughter of Joseph Timons and Sarah née Clarke!!;
- In the 1841 Census for Blidworth, Sarah is still living at home with her mother and father – the surname spelling is then given as Timmons. Curious and curiouser!

Kingsley has now discovered that after arriving in Adelaide aboard *Harpley*, Joseph Clarke and his wife, who we now believe was Mary Ann(e) Tinson, had a third child – George Henry Clarke (b. 1852, Adelaide; d. 1886, also at Adelaide). Joseph Clarke himself was born in 1824 in England and died in Adelaide on 29 December 1854. He is buried in the grounds of St Andrews Church at Walkerville, now an up-market suburb of Adelaide. Burials in the church yard ceased in 1856 and only two graves now remain at St Andrew's, both with headstones⁷. One or more of the Longmire family was also originally interred here.

George Henry Clarke, Joseph's only son, married Eliza Hill at the Wesleyan Parish Church at North Adelaide on 22 March 1874. He was 22; she 21. They were to have five children – Edith Alice Clarke; George Henry Charles Clarke, Charles Richmond Clarke, Alfred Brewster Clarke and Nellie Clarke. Edith Alice Clarke, their first child, was born at Walkerville, South Australia on 15 August 1874. She married Philip Lane on 19 April 1899, aged 24, at St Andrew's Church, Walkerville, SA. Her children were:

⁷ <http://www.standrewswalkerville.org.au/churchyard.htm>

- Redver Methuen (“Bunny”) Lane (b. 25 Jan 1900 at Walkerville; d. 28 November 1988). Redver subsequently married Nellie Davis (b. 1913; d. 1972)
- Philip Edward Lane (b. 5 January 1904 at Walkerville; m. 1929 to Dorothy Kidney at Norwood, Adelaide; d. 1988, aged 84). Philip and Dorothy produced two children.

George Henry Clarke (Jnr.) was born at Walkerville, Adelaide on 16 August 1876. He married Florence Rita Jones in St Paul Church, Adelaide on 14 April 1923 (aged 46) and they had one child, George Douglas Clarke (b.19 December 1924 at East Adelaide; d. 1999 aged 75). George died at Norwood, Adelaide on 15 August 1942.

Charles Richmond Clarke was born at Walkerville on 4 January 1879 and on 14 November 1906 he married Hilda Alice Bassett at St Andrews Church, Walkerville. Their only child, Phyllis May Clarke, was born on 3 September 1907 at Walkerville. She died in 2000. Charles Richmond Clarke died in 1955, aged 76. He and his wife, Hilda who died in 1967 aged 83, were interred in the North Road Cemetery at Nailsworth, South Australia⁸.

Alfred Brewster Clarke was born on 18 September 1881 at Walkerville. He died, aged 25, on 10 May 1907 and is also buried in the North Road Cemetery, alongside his mother Eliza (1852-1933) and sister, Nellie (1875-1976)⁹.

Nellie Clarke was born at Walkerville on 16 July 1885. She remained a spinster. She died in 1976 and, as stated above, is buried in the North Road Cemetery.

This all seemed so plausible until Kingsley and I almost simultaneously discovered the following amongst the South Australian Shipping Lists: “CLARKE, Joseph, Mary Ann TINSON, Maria Louisa arrived in SA 1847-10-30 aboard *Commodore* from Sydney”.

We obviously had the wrong man. Or did we? Joseph Clarke and his family remain as enigmatic as ever. But who then is Mary Anne HUNTLEY? And why cannot we find evidence of Joseph Clarke’s existence in Australia? I believe he was shoemaker (then a widower) who married Mary Ann(e) Tinson (aged 16) on 22 October 1843 at St Giles Church, Northampton, Northamptonshire. If I am correct, he and his family were one of the six non-lacemaking families aboard *Harpley*.

⁸ North Road Cemetery records

(http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~deadsearch/northroad_cd.htm)

⁹ *ibid.*

That Political Pandemonium: Nottingham[®]

At the end of the eighteenth century, in times of economic depression, Nottingham represented opportunity to the Saywells and thousands like them. It was a chance to beat the class system and better themselves by inventiveness and hard work. The brothers John and William Saywell moved to Nottingham in the 1790s.¹⁰ John Saywell married Mary Ann Allwright on Christmas Day 1796 in St Mary's Church, Nottingham. The couple had at least four children and all were born at Radford. Thomas was born in 1798, William in 1802, Jasper in 1806 and John in 1809. Some of these children will feature in our story as the nineteenth century unfolds.

William Saywell, John's brother, was not to marry so early. He took the opportunity to become acclimatised to Nottingham and the great changes that were occurring before he was ready to take on the responsibilities of a family. There was much to comprehend in this city of boundless energy.

Nottingham was a ferment of new ideas, political and religious change and varying market tastes. Industrialisation was challenging the order of things in the towns. Of course, those with capital would profit from investing in new ways, but those with keen minds and a willingness to work were also making good money and seizing opportunities. People poured in from the Midlands and the North. All were eager to make their fortune. John and William Saywell's move to Nottingham was in pursuit of a share of that promised wealth.

Ancient Nottingham stood on a sandstone bluff overlooking the river flats of the River Trent. The town was bounded on the north by Sherwood Forest, famous as the haunt of Robin Hood. The meadows below the escarpment on which the town stood came alive each spring with masses of brilliant

¹⁰ Copyright Robert E Wilson. This document has been written exclusively for the members of the Saywell Family and as a reference work for members of the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais. It is Chapter of Bob's family history, *Adventures in a World of Change; Stories of the Saywells*. I thank Bob for his generous permission to publish his material in the pages of *Tulle*.

crocuses. From the town, it was possible to watch harvesters as they toiled in the fields or to gaze at grazing cattle. The sounds of birds mixed with the click of the stocking frames and the groan of carts bumping along the cobbled streets as the bustling town grew out of the countryside.

Nottingham had long been a centre of hosiery production. Stocking frames provided employment for over half the working population of the town at the commencement of the nineteenth century. The typical unit of production above the cottage was the small workshop where rates of five meshes per minute were achieved from the knitters. Others worked as dyers, bleachers, finishers and merchants, and the industry was supported by skilled artisans employed as frame smiths, needle makers and setters up of hosiery frames. The town was attracting more workers as it established itself as the leader in the hosiery industry.¹¹

The town lands of Nottingham had not been designed to meet an expanding industrialised population, and land for housing the workers and providing for industrial development was becoming scarce. Overcrowding was relieved a little by the *Lenton Enclosures Act* of 1796. This released enough land to construct rows of back-to-back houses in the adjoining village of Radford. John and William Saywell lived in one of these houses and worked at framework knitting.

The houses were reasonably sound in construction and they consisted generally of a cellar, a dwelling room called the house place, a sleeping chamber, a shop over it to work in, a roof called a cockloft and a small pantry. The upper rooms had plaster floors and were timbered with deal. Walls were of brick between 4 and 9 inches thick. Cooking was in cast iron ovens.¹²

Town planning and sanitation systems failed as the population increased by 60% between 1779 and 1801. The rural village of Radford was transformed to

¹¹ Church R. A., *Economic and Social Change in a Midland Town: Victorian Nottingham 1815-1900*, London, Cass, 1966, pp.1-2, 6, 11.

¹² John Blackner quoted in Church, pp.8-9.

an industrial suburb with narrow muddy rutted streets. One of the consequences of the change was high infant mortality.¹³

Innovation was not confined purely to the stocking industry in Nottingham. There were major advances in the field of public health. Disease was held at bay by a brave doctor who worked amongst the poor. Small pox was an ever present threat and Dr Attenborow began vaccinating patients in 1800, which was only four years after Edward Jenner's discovery of vaccination. Attenborow used his own son as a demonstration to convince the doubters. Not a single case was reported up to 1805. Unfortunately, public enthusiasm waned, and by 1809 small pox was back and 93 died that year. Nevertheless, the public began to understand the benefits of vaccination and small pox ceased being the scourge it had been in the crowded town.¹⁴ We can thank this pioneering work for the survival of our Saywell ancestors.

William Saywell met a girl from another framework knitting family who also lived in Radford. She was Christiana Burley and she was named after a heroine in John Bunyan's *Pilgrims Progress*. She was the fourth child of George Burley and Anne Fox.

The Burley Family

It is worth pausing in our stories of the Saywells as they arrived in Nottingham to consider the Burley family. The Burleys had been framework knitters in Nottingham from early in the eighteenth century. So, they grew up with the changing technology of the hosiery trade. Christiana's grandparents were Thomas Burleigh, born in 1728, and Sarah Taylor. Their son George and his wife Anne had nine children including Christiana. The Nottingham in which these early ancestors lived was very different from the tumultuous place of the nineteenth century. John Wesley wrote in his *Journal* in 1777:¹⁵

¹³ Church, op cit., pp.8-11.

¹⁴ Elizabeth Simpson, *A Brief and Selected History of Nottingham c1770 to 1850: with special reference to the Machine made Lace Industry* (Nottingham, Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais, 1983), pp.16-17

¹⁵ Quoted in Geoffrey Tease, *Nottingham: a Biography* (London: Macmillan, 1970), p.161.

There is something in the people of this town which I cannot but approve of; although most of our Society are of the lower class, chiefly employed in the stocking manufacture, yet there is generally an uncommon gentleness and sweetness in their temper, and something of elegance in their behaviour, which when added to solid vital religion make them an ornament to their profession.

It is from this group of solid upright citizens that the Burleys came. Unfortunately, this gentle scene painted by Wesley was soon to change.

The economics of the town were dominated by the hosiery and lace trades. With over half the working population employed in the industry and between 40% and 50% of the industry's production destined for export markets, any adverse change in England's foreign relations could be disastrous. Unemployment levels fluctuated wildly. In the last decade of the eighteenth century, riots were regular occurrences as food prices rose as a consequence of war with France, bad harvests, and a destitute citizenry.¹⁶

Lord Byron, the poet, arrived in Nottingham in 1798 at the age of ten; he had 'a strong Aberdonian accent, a conspicuous limp and an embarrassing mother.' In that year a gentleman claimed that 'he had lived seventeen years in the town of Nottingham and during that time there had been seventeen riots'. Byron eight years later described the town in which he lived as 'that *political Pandemonium*, Nottingham'.¹⁷ This is certainly not the profile that one would desire for one's ancestors, but it was an apt description of the town and its people for nearly half a century after Byron uttered the words.

Riots were a regular feature of Nottingham life at the end of the eighteenth century. Soldiers were stationed in Nottingham at the Park Barracks in order to control the volatile population. Christiana's eldest brother George Burley was in the 95th Regiment of Foot, but his appearance in Nottingham in July 1809 was because he was on leave. He wed Sarah Burton at Radford that

¹⁶ Church, *op cit*, p.13.

¹⁷ Tease, *op cit.*, pp.165, 168.

month. He must have looked very smart in his dark green uniform, and stovepipe hat surmounted with a green plume.

The 95th Regiment was a unique unit of riflemen in the British Army. It was designed for specialised war operations and not for controlling an unruly town. The regiment fought in the the Battle of Copenhagen and in the Peninsula Campaign as England took on the might of Napoleon. George Burley was involved in these battles, but transferred to the 14th Regiment of Foot in 1813.

Two years after George joined the 14th Regiment, his battalion distinguished itself at the Battle of Waterloo. During the battle, the commander of the 3rd Battalion, of which George was a member, was ordered to form a square and the battalion had just made up the square when a regiment of French cuirassiers descended upon them out of the smoke of battle. The French horsemen were repulsed, but Napoleon sent in waves of infantry, dragoons, lancers, carabineers, and cuirassiers, and all were repulsed by the British squares. Private George Burley was in the middle of this desperate fight possibly a little more experienced than his youthful comrades of the 14th who had not seen active service before. At last, Napoleon called on his old Imperial Guards, but they too could not make an impression on the British infantry.

A British officer described the French advance. This is what George Burley would have experienced with his comrades in the square of the 3rd Battalion:

About four P.M. the enemy's artillery in front of us ceased firing all of a sudden, and we saw large masses of cavalry advance: not a man present who survived could have forgotten in after life the awful grandeur of that charge. You discovered at a distance what appeared to be an overwhelming, long moving line, which, ever advancing, glittered like a stormy wave of the sea when it catches the sunlight. On they came until they got near enough, whilst the very earth seemed to vibrate beneath the thundering tramp of the mounted host. One might suppose that nothing could have resisted the shock of this terrible moving mass. They were the famous cuirassiers, almost all old soldiers, who had distinguished themselves on most of

the battlefields of Europe. In an almost incredibly short period they were within twenty yards of us, shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" The word of command, "Prepare to receive cavalry", had been given, every man in the front ranks knelt, and a wall bristling with steel, held together by steady hands, presented itself to the infuriated cuirassiers.¹⁸

The British troops after they had repulsed the French assaults rushed forward and drove the French from the field with the help of Blücher's Prussian reinforcements. The battle ended on 18 June 1815. The commander of the fourth brigade Lieutenant-General Charles Colville praised his troops. He said, The Twenty-third and Fifty-first Regiments fully maintained their former high character, whilst the very young Third Battalion of the Fourteenth, in its first trial, displayed a steadiness and gallantry becoming of veteran troops."¹⁹

George Burley and Sarah Burton had four children. George died in 1840 at Retford, Nottinghamshire. His wife Sarah supported herself and her family by working in domestic service in 1841 and living in Pope Street, St Mary's Parish, Nottingham. Sarah left domestic service during the 1840s and was employed as cotton seamer by 1851. She died in 1860.

William Saywell and Christiana Burley married at Radford on Christmas Eve 1807. Christiana was only a girl by our standards. She was just sixteen years old when she married and William was 12 years her senior.

Christiana's younger sister was also to marry into the Saywell family. Esther Burleigh married Thomas Saywell at Radford in 1818. Thomas was the son of William Saywell's brother, John. A child of this marriage was to live in Calais during the time when some of William and Christiana's sons were there. I will discuss this child later.

Bob Wilson

¹⁸ R. H. Gronow, *Reminiscences of Captain Gronow*, (London: 1862) quoted in Wikipedia.

¹⁹ Bob Wilson, 'The Military Career of George Burley', *Tulle*, 29/2, (May 2011), 8-13.

Did You Know?

Charles Sturt, who led several expeditions to the interior of the Australian continent as well as tracing several of the westward-flowing rivers in New South Wales and thus establishing that they all eventually merge into the Murray River, eventually held posts in South Australia and would have been well-known to those lacemakers who settled in Adelaide.

On 17 February 1846, he was appointed to the office of Colonial Treasurer, for which he received a salary of £100 per annum on top of the £400 per annum he was already receiving as Registrar-General. However, he felt this was insufficient recompense and recognition for all his efforts and so he decided to visit England to present his case personally. He took 18-months leave of absence and, this being granted, he and his family left for England aboard the brig, *Appleton*, on 8 May 1847.

Evidently his representations were not successful, although by direction of the Colonial Office he was, on his return to Adelaide, appointed to the post of Colonial Secretary on 24 August 1849 and continued in that position until his retirement on 30 December 1851. Unfortunately, the gold discoveries at that time had vastly increased the cost of living and he found he couldn't survive on his pension of £600 per annum, so he returned to England to live at Cheltenham.

In 1856, he applied for the position of Governor of Victoria – to replace Captain Sir Charles Hotham, KCB, RN. However, his age (he was then 61), uncertain health (he had suffered from scurvy and very poor eyesight for years) were against his appointment. In 1859, the early settlers at Moreton Bay requested that Sturt might be appointed as the first Governor of Queensland, but again a younger, fitter man (Sir George Ferguson Bowen, then aged 38, was appointed). On 16 June 1869, Sturt died suddenly.

According to a Wikipedia entry on Sturt, the Australian actor Rod Sturt Taylor is the great-great-great-nephew of Captain Charles Napier Sturt (28 April 1795 – 16 June 1869).

Talking of relations, Alexandra Stafford from the USA has contacted Gillian Kelly with the news that the celebrity singer “Sting”, aka Gordon Sumner, is the great-great or great-great-great grandson of George Sumner and Mary Kirk who came to Australia aboard *Harpley* in 1848. In a strange twist, Gillian’s William Branson (*Agincourt*) had a brother, Thomas, who was married to Mary Kirk’s sister, Sarah.

Cholera in Calais and St Pierre

24 High Street, Marleybone (sic), 19th October 1848

My Lord,

When I did myself the honour to address a letter to your lordship bearing the date the 29th August I adverted to the attention I had paid to the Cholera during the year 1832, and how I crave the indulgence of offering an opinion founded upon the observations I then made, which may in some measure serve to carry out the views of the Legislature.

Sea Port and other Towns in the immediate vicinity of Rivers and Canals, built on marshy ground, were principally visited by the Cholera, and it was remarkable that the supply of water at these places was obtained from ponds or sluggish streams, and of a very impure quality, whilst those on the adjacent hills or mountainous Country escaped its ravages. I noticed this fact more particularly in France, as the mortality was very great at Calais, St. Pierre, Guines and St. Omer, but in the intermediate country, being a succession of hills well populated and forming a circumference of many miles, there was not a death arising from Cholera. At the City of Bristol a fourth of which is built on the marshes through which the River Avon and the floating docks pass, the cases of cholera were very numerous, whilst the other parts arising to very high ground, and well supplied with spring water were very free from it.

It is now generally admitted by the medical profession, and by other scientific bodies that the cholera is not contagious²⁰, but that the Atmosphere travels in a poisoned state, the inhaling of which does not produce the Cholera, and my impression is that it chemically infects exposed water in a quiescent state, and the poorer Classes using such water as a beverage and partaking of it in their food are consequently the greatest sufferers. The same places as in 1832 no doubt will be revisited by the cholera if there should not have been any improvement in the supply of water.

Stenches and noxious vapours will generate Typhus and putrid Fevers, but those causes I am emboldened to state will not predispose to the disease of Sporadic Cholera.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble servant

G. Jenkins, The Right Hon'ble, The Earl of Carlisle

Source: National Archives (Catalogue ref: MH 13/245)

²⁰ We now know that *Vibrio cholerae* is the causative agent responsible for cholera. It is a bean-shaped bacterium with a long tail that it uses for self-propulsion. The bacteria are transmitted between humans through the faecal-oral route; eating contaminated food or drinking contaminated water can cause infection.

VALE ANNE FEWKES

Life Member

It is with great sadness that we record that Anne Fewkes, the sole Life Member of our Society, suffered a stroke in late September 2014. She remained in hospital for several weeks before moving to a Care Home in Nottingham. Here they provided for all her needs including physiotherapy. Her mobility had been greatly impaired by the stroke and she could not walk or look after herself. However, her speech improved significantly as time went on and she was able to hold a good conversation. Anne passed away unexpectedly from peritonitis in the early hours of Saturday, 20 December 2014, aged 86.

Anne was Secretary of the Nottingham Family History Society when she first attended a meeting of ASLC on 17 October 1992. She was charming and gracious - a thoroughly delightful lady with a wicked sense of humour and more than tenuous link with ASLC. Her great-great-grandfather married Mary Oldham, the sister of Sarah Shaw (née Oldham) who came to Australia with her husband, James Shaw and four children aboard *Agincourt* in 1848.

Anne visited us again on 21 February 1998 at which time she was the Guest Speaker at the launch of *Well Suited to the Colony*, at the Mitchell Library in Sydney.

Anne's family had an even earlier contact with Australians. In August 1868, her grandfather, Alfred Fewkes, a lace manufacturer of New Basford, was the 'stumper' for the Nottingham Commercial Cricket Club XI when they played the Australian Aboriginal XI which was touring England that summer, the first team of Australian cricketers to do so.

Regrettably I have not been able to definitively determine just when Anne was awarded Life Membership of our Society. However I personally believe it was during her first visit to our ASLC meeting in October 1992. It was awarded to her in recognition of the great assistance she had provided the Society and individual members during our formative years.

The members of the Society extend their sincere condolences to members of Anne's family and especially to her cousin, Helen Fell, who kindly let us know of Anne's death just prior to Christmas, 2014. Her eldest niece, Ingrid Birch, also did so in January 2015. Geoff Birch kindly supplied the following copy of "memories of Anne".

Anne Valerie Fewkes - Memories

Anne Valerie Fewkes²¹ was born in 1928 at Ebers Road in Nottingham. She was the second born child of Mary and Cyril Fewkes. Jean and Sylvia Pannell, Anne's twin cousins lived around the corner and they grew up together like sisters. When the twins started at a local school, *The Laurels*, Anne was most upset and cried; as she was younger she was not allowed to start yet. However after much pleading she was allowed to go just in the mornings. They did handiwork and had stories in the afternoons and Anne was very jealous missing out on 'Black Beauty' and had to read it to herself some years later.

In September 1938, the year before war was declared, Anne, Jean and Sylvia all started at the Moravian School in Ockbrook near Derby. The girls boarded there and shared a dormitory on the top floor. They spent many nights in the cellars which were used as an air raid shelter. Nearby Derby was a target for the bombers. The pupils took walks in the surrounding countryside picking rose hips to make into Rose Hip Syrup. On Sundays they would walk to the adjoining village of Borrowash to visit Grandpa Pannell and spend sunny afternoons rowing a boat on the canal that was at the bottom of the garden. In the summer holidays during the war, Anne and the twins, stayed at a guest house in Holloway. A family farm was next door and they enjoyed helping with stacking the wheat and many other jobs. No health and safety then!



Figure 1: Anne Valerie Fewkes

²¹ I am indebted to Geoff Birch from Nottingham for supplying me with the above "memories" which was read by his wife Ingrid (Anne's eldest niece) at the Thanksgiving Service in memory of her. The service was held at the Mansfield Road Baptist Church on 7 January 2015 and was led by Revd. Andy Wilson.

After leaving school Anne gained a history degree at Nottingham University followed by her Teaching Diploma. She was a born teacher, as was her brother Don, who qualified after being demobbed from the army. Her first teaching post was in Suffolk at Eye Grammar School. As well as history Anne also took Games lessons as there was no PE teacher. She recalled the story about one afternoon when only the boys turned up for her class. Anne went to look for the girls and heard some high pitched voices from the changing rooms shouting "let us out". Someone had put a cricket bat across the double doors and the girls couldn't get out. Nobody owned up so she had all the boys stay behind at 4 o'clock. It was while she was in Eye that Anne first started a Girl Guide company and used to take them camping in the UK and abroad. This continued when she returned to Nottingham and as well as the Guides, she was involved with the Brownies too and she became District Commissioner for the Woodthorpe area and then county advisor for the Young Leaders. Latterly she was a member of the Trefoil Guild. Anne enjoyed travelling very much and loved nothing more than to share her experiences and knowledge with others. After retirement she continued to travel abroad with her father and friends.

A highlight of 1953 was when the Fewkes family acquired a small black and white television. Friends and family were invited to join them to the watch Coronation.

In 1965 Eye Grammar School closed down and so Anne moved to Diss Grammar in Norfolk for three years and then to the Eye National School where she was Deputy Head as well as a class teacher.

In 1970 Anne's mother sadly passed away and Anne moved back to the family home in Nottingham to be with her father. She continued her teaching at the Manning School for girls followed by ten years at Haywood Comprehensive School. In 1983 she applied for early retirement but in Anne's words "was not allowed" – her father was 94 then! So she resigned and worked part-time as an external lecturer connected with Clarendon College until she turned 60. She continued to visit old people's homes, helped with luncheon clubs and gave slide talks and showed films to various groups and societies.

Anne had many interests and hobbies including both local and family history. She also enjoyed reading and gardening. She was a member of numerous societies and clubs and made many new friends and acquaintances. Through her research she made contact with relatives overseas in America, Canada and Australia and had some memorable holidays visiting them. She was always one to return the favour when

they came to the UK and act as tour guide. She loved to organise and would plan an itinerary for everyone to follow. It was only as recently as July this year that Anne showed a visiting cousin and his wife from Canada the sights of Nottingham including many family history points of interest and finished with a family dinner at a local restaurant. Anne has passed her interest in family history to Helen, to whom Anne spent many hours passing on her knowledge and tips, as well as taking her on family history day trips, usually with a picnic and a flask of coffee. She also wrote a series of four booklets on local history while she was at the Haywood School, designed to help pupils with their CSE and 'O' level examinations. **One of Anne's special interests was the lace industry of Nottingham with its Calais connection. Anne's father, grandfather and great grandfather were all lace manufacturers in Nottingham. This interest led to the publication of a booklet entitled 'Hands over the Water.'**

The motto 'make do and mend' certainly applied to Anne who was never known to throw anything away and would 'recycle' many things by passing them onto her younger relatives for school projects or the like.

Anne was a keen supporter of her local libraries and as well as borrowing books, attended many meetings. She started to use their computers and learnt how to email. Never one to turn down a challenge, Anne decided last year to invest in an iPad. This was duly set up for her and she was then able to email from the comfort of her own home and was excited to discover many apps including patience games and jigsaws.

Anne's faith has been an important part of her life. While in Eye she was a Deacon and Church Secretary. Back home in Nottingham she was a member of Mansfield Road Baptist Church as were her parents before her. After retirement she helped at the Luncheon Club and always enjoyed events with the Thursday Ladies Group. She was a member of the Missionary Committee and a support of the Bible Society in Nottingham.

Despite having no children of her own, family was very important to Anne, and she took an active part in family life and enjoyed spending time with her five nieces, their families and her many cousins. Anne played a significant part in all of our lives and will be missed by us all.

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The First Australian Casualties of World War I

World War I commenced on 28 July 1914. It is almost impossible to determine who the first Australian casualty of this war was. However, the Australian War Memorial recognises Captain Brian Colden Antill Pockley and Able Seaman William Williams as the first Australians to have died in the Great War. The official Roll of Honour, Australian Imperial Forces shows that Captain Pockley was killed in action on 11 September 1914 at Kabakaul Bay near Rabaul in New Guinea. Claims are also made that he was the first officer of any Australian army unit to die in combat action in World War I and the first member of the Australian Army Medical Corps to lose his life in this war. Able Seaman William Williams was also shot and killed by the Germans in this same engagement.

However, in the French town of Ligny-en-Cambresis there is a grave to another Australian, who was killed by the Germans 15 days earlier. It now appears the Australian War Memorial will finally recognise 22-year-old Lieutenant Malcolm Chisholm as the first Australian killed in the Great War. He died on 27 August 1914 after being severely injured by shrapnel the day before. However, the Australian War Memorial has until now maintained that he was an Australian serviceman fighting in the British Army. His name is not included in the commemorative roll.

Another 'claimant' is a Victorian born officer, Lieutenant Leslie Richmond, who died at the Battle of Mons, the first engagement between British and German forces on the Western Front. He died on 23 August 1914 while serving with the 1st Gordon Highlanders. Lieutenant Richmond's father, James Richmond, migrated from Scotland to Australia in 1863 and became a successful pastoralist. In 1863 he established the Haddon Rig Merino stud at Warren which he owned for the next 40 years.