

Tulle

Volume 22 Number 2
May 2004



Cape Otway Lighthouse, Victoria

The Journal of
The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

MEETING DATES Saturday May 15, 2004
2004 Saturday August 21, 2004
Saturday November 20, 2004
Donbank Cottage
6 Napier Street, North Sydney
Meeting Time 1.00

NEXT MEETING

Saturday May 15

**Come along and enjoy the speaker
and the company**

Looking for us on the net?

www.angelfire.com/al/aslc/

Want to join? Membership due?
Annual Fees \$30, to
Membership Secretary
190 Shaftesbury Road
EASTWOOD NSW 2122

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Volume 22 No 2 May 2004

From the Desks of.....	2
My Lot Never Would Conform Mike Gould.....	7
Man Made in 1848, Richard Lander.....	9
Also Man Made in 1848, with Just a Little Help	12
Cecil Alfred Hemsley 1893-1917, records of The Australian War Memorial.....	13
Cover Story, Cape otway Lighthouse.....	18
Stop Press Nottingham, The NottinghamLace Trade in France 1825 Barry Holland.....	19
The Beginnings of Unionism in Nottingham.....	23
A Survivor for 50 Years is Recognised - Kingsley Ireland ,	24
The Insensitivity of the Press - 1872 Style,.....	26
Retford, Nottinghamshire in Harder Times J S Percy.....	27
For the Genealogist.....	31
Crossing the Barriers - Annual Conference 2004...	35

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

DEAR Friends,

As we look forward to another year of discovery and exchange of information I have been reflecting on the way that, for all our modern technology there still can exist a sense of isolation. We have seen from the splendid power point presentations from Gillian Kelly and other member's research, that our families lived in a close knit community in Calais.

On their voyages too, in 1848, there was plenty of time to forge new and lasting friendships that would carry over into their new life in the Colonies. From letters and other documentation, we have learned that they became involved in their local community and thus information about relatives would have been readily known within that town or local area. All without the benefit of telephone, email or fax.

As some of our members know, I do some work as a volunteer with the NSW Police Service, and within the last few weeks I have been confronted with the urgent need to locate relatives or friends of people who have been involved in accidents. In one case very little information was available about the relatives of a woman who had been badly injured in a car accident. Her mobile phone had been lost and her diary contained only information about work schedules.

Eventually her relatives were located but the outcome could have been most unfortunate. At the recent volunteer in policing conference we were asked to provide next of kin information to the police, for our protection, should we be involved in an incident. This we all readily agreed to do.

Since then I have wondered how many of us carry some form of identification when going about our daily lives, even for a gentle stroll around our area, or how many people have next of kin information in wallet or diary.

Those who live in major cities or towns can lead quite anonymous lives within their community. When travelling overseas a passport is an essential item but hardly needed if doing the grocery shopping. Do

think about updating your own information profile and ensure that, as I do, you always have some form of identification on your person.

Do join us at our next meeting at Donbank Cottage on 15 May 2004.

Elizabeth Bolton
President.

SECRETARY'S COMMENTS

HAVING been an active, dynamic, enthusiastic Society for as long as we have, it is reasonable to assume that we have discovered all there is to be known about the lives of our ancestors. Nothing could be further from the truth.

True, we now have a very good skeleton. We know where many of them lived in Nottingham and Calais. We know when they travelled to Australia and we know on which sailing vessel they travelled. We know where they lived when they first arrived in Australia and we know why they came. We know what their vessels looked like and we have a very good idea of what shipboard life was like on them due largely to the wonderful journals kept by contemporary travellers on these same vessels. Many of us know the genealogical details of our families from the early 1800s until the present. Some can go back a couple more centuries. All of this represents an admirable start.

However, all good skeletons need fleshing out if we are to get a better idea of the people whose bones we already know something about. I think our Society still has some enormous, but immensely rewarding challenges ahead.

Wouldn't it be great to know how they amused themselves when they weren't working? What possessions they valued most in life? And what moral values? How children were disciplined? What music they all listened to and whether they played instruments themselves? Wouldn't you like to know more about the design of their homes? Did they have piped water to their homes? Did organised religion play a major part in their lives? Did they keep pets? Did they go anywhere on holidays? Where? How? Did they get holidays? How did they travel if they had to? What schools did their children go to? Was

education only obtained in the home? What interest did they have in politics? Did they have the right to vote? Was there any organised sport? What did they play, if so? Did libraries exist? There are thousands of questions I would like to know the answers to and I am sure you can add many times over to my list.

Some may know the answers to these basic questions. If so, I sure would like to read about your research in our marvellous journal, Tulle. Maybe when we have put flesh on our existing skeleton we can then think about the clothes. That will be a very exciting time.

Richard Lander
Hon. Secretary

AND FROM THE EDITOR

IT may be a statement on current world affairs but I find it interesting that there has been a dramatic increase in those from overseas who are seeking information on Anzac Day and the Commonwealth soldier's part in conflict, particularly in World War I.

This has led me to investigate the descendants of our Lacemakers who returned to Europe 1914-1918 to fight alongside men from their forebears native and adopted countries. It is ironic that many, many of them are buried there - not so far from the cemetery of Calais Sud where the lacemakers who died in Calais are buried. How many of them knew their links?

The Australian War memorial is described as one of the world's great museums. It is also one of our greatest sources of genealogical information, superbly presented on the internet and at the Memorial. The information about each serviceman varies, but in many cases close relatives returned a form called **Particulars Required for the Roll of Honour of Australia in the Memorial War Museum**, and these, and the details from the Red Cross **Wounded and Missing** files can be a treasure trove of detail.

To give the reader some ideas of the details that might be found, and this is only a beginning:

ARCHER:

Pte Albert Edgar Tanner, son of Kate Archer, enlisted at Walgett, known at Joseph Turner

BROMHEAD:

Pte George Ernest Bromhead, grandson of John Bromhead was married to Julie and lived at 2 Victoria St Redfern;

Pte George Norton Field, grandson of Sarah Bromhead was a draper and described as being a nice, quiet chap, about 5'7" tall

FOSTER:

Pte George Bell Rogers, grandson of James Foster, educated Bathurst, hairdresser, married to Jane Mary and living at Inkermann St Parramatta in 1917.

Pte Frederick Foster grandson of James Foster, son of Kate Kelly - enlisted at Forbes

HEMSLEY:

Pte Cecil Alfred Hemsley,

Pte Walter Gustav Daebritz,

Pte John Percival Searle - his mother's sad note states 9 cousins in the AIF, four killed, five returned - see separate article for details of these men.

INGHAM:

Pte Herbert T Timmins born Moree, grandson of Hayes Ingham, educated at Scots College, a tall dark jovial chap with a high pitched voice

POTTER:

Corporal Arthur Frederick Stringer, grandson of Charles Potter, educated at Fort St Sydney, carpenter; wounded at Peronne but a stretcher bearer couldn't get to him otherwise he might have lived, soldier stayed with him as he was clearly bleeding to death.

STUBBS:

Pte Claude Bingley, grandson of Fanny Stubbs, went to St Andrews Cathedral Choir School, his brothers attended Darlington Public School

Sergeant Frederick Joseph Bingley, brother of Claude, also killed in action, parents living 43a Rose St Darlington
Sergeant George Edward Bingley - the third son of this family to serve, and the only one to return.

SUMNER: Corporal Ernest Kirkbright, great grandson of George Sumner, poignant note of his mother - at his death he was 28 years 10 months and 5 days old. Educated at Undalya State School SA.

I look forward to hearing of your family members who fought in any conflict.

Gillian Kelly
Editor

A GENTLE REMINDER

MEMBERSHIP FEES ARE NOW OVERDUE!

If you have not done so already, please could you forward your membership fee of \$30 to

The Membership Secretary
Miss Barbara Kendrick
Shaftesbury Rd
EASTWOOD NSW 2122

otherwise, this will sadly be your last *Tulle*

MY LOT NEVER WOULD CONFORM !

MANY of my ancestors were described as non-conformists. In the 19th century, that meant that they were not members of the Church of England.

My lot were Baptists, and some of them were members of the earliest Baptist Chapels in Leicestershire. It had its drawbacks. The Poor Laws meant that the purse strings of a Parish were held by the Parish Church, which of course would be C of E. And at times, there was strong opposition to these "dissenters". But for the most part, they lived happily alongside their Anglican friends.



Loughborough in 1901

Their strong religious beliefs meant that they put a high premium on reading and writing. It was very important to them to be able to read the Bible, and so they made sure that their children had the best education that could be provided. The main Baptist Churches would run Sunday Schools especially to teach the children, who would probably learn more on Sunday than they had in the whole of the rest of the week.

Fortunately, the Baptists not only kept very detailed records, but many of them have survived. They clearly valued their ability to write and they made the most of it. Many of my Quail relatives in Leicestershire

appear in the records of the General Baptist Churches in Loughborough.

The Baxter Gate Boys Sunday School records from 1826 to 1828 include descriptions of the quality standards that they set for themselves:

9th Division: Boys unable to tell all their letters, to be taught their letters.

8th Division: Boys able to read the alphabet in any way, to be taught to read words of 2 letters.

7th Division: Boys can read words of 2 letters, to be taught to read words of 3 letters.

6th Division: Boys able to read words of 3 letters, to be taught to read words of 4 or more letters.

5th Division: Boys able to read any words of 1 syllable, to be taught to read words of 2 syllables.

4th Division: Boys able to read 2 syllables, to be taught to read 3 syllables.

3rd Division: Boys able to read words of 3 syllables, to be taught to read words of 4 or more syllables.

2nd Division: Boys able to read words of 4 syllables or above, and have to be taught to read the New Testament easily, fluently and correctly.

1st Division: The boys are able to read the New Testament easily, fluently and correctly.

In the 3rd Quarter of 1826, Edward and William Quail were in the 9th Division. In the 4th Quarter, they were still there, as they were in the 1st Quarter of 1827. But in the 2nd Quarter, Edward moved up to the 8th Division. Well done, Edward, keep up the good work ! Let's hope that William can follow him soon.

**Copyright Mike Gould
Leicester**

MAN MADE IN 1848

YOU might be interested to learn that the following were all built or manufactured in 1848.

In NSW

*The building at 207 Cleveland St, Redfern now housing Alfred Park Budget Accommodation. It was originally the home of a whaling boat captain.



South Head Signal Station

- * South Head Signal Station which was built to communicate with and control shipping about to enter Sydney Harbour.
- * St. Paul's Anglican Church, Short St, Emu Plains.
- * The Pink House Backpackers Hostel, 6-8 Barncleuth Square, Kings Cross, Sydney.
- * St. Bernard's Church at Hartley, near Lithgow.

In South Australia

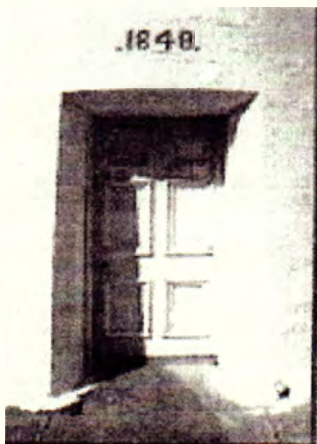
- * Luhrs Pioneer German Cottage at Lights Pass, to the west of Nuriootpa. It was built by the Barossa's first German school-teacher, J H Luhrs.
- * "Lindsay Park" at Angaston – built by George Fife Angas and now the stables of the prominent Hayes Family.

*The “new wing” of Old Government Cottage on Adelphi Terrace in Adelaide. This was originally built as the home of Governor Young.

* The Cathedral Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Adelaide

* The residence and former shop at 293 Morphett St, Adelaide. This is the oldest surviving shop and residence in Adelaide.

The Cathedral Church of St. Francis Xavier



In Victoria

*Cape Otway Lighthouse near the Twelve Apostles on the Great Ocean Road. This is the oldest lighthouse on the Victorian coast.

*The Harp Inn hotel in Pakington St, Geelong and the Scottish Chief's Hotel in Corio St, Geelong.

Doorway of Cape Otway Lighthouse

Photographer: Ellie Young
State Library of Victoria

In Tasmania

*The four-storey, brick penitentiary at Port Arthur which housed 657 convicts



The penitentiary

In Queensland

*Boobubyjan Homestead at Goomeri, 78km from Gympie. This is one of the oldest slab-constructed homesteads in Queensland and has been in the Lawless family ever since it was built in 1848.

In Western Australia

*St. Nicholas Church, Paris St, Austalind. This claims to be the smallest church in Australia being only 3.6m wide and 8.2m long.



St. Nicholas Church, Paris St, Austalind

Elsewhere

*The America's Cup. Manufactured by London's Garrard's silversmiths it consists of 134 ounces of silver. Originally called the One Hundred Guineas Cup it was created for Queen Victoria and is sport's oldest trophy.

**Richard Lander
2004**

...ALSO MAN MADE IN 1848 - WITH JUST A LITTLE HELP

While written just a little tongue in cheek, this list is a timely reminder of the added difficulties endured by sea travellers of the time. The ships all left London mid to late 1848. The bunks were 6 feet long by 3 feet wide - for two people. M Alfred Dunk Hemsley many of these women were in the later stages of pregnancy and there was no separate accomodation for the already born babes.

BARNETT Louisa 30 September in Adelaide daughter of John Barnett and Harriett Needham

BROMHEAD John and Bromhead Joseph twin sons of John Bromhead and Jane Swift, both dying at birth

BROWN Emily born at sea daughter of William Brown and Lydia Elnor

BROWNE Eliza M, daughter of Andrew Browne and Mary Anne Brailsford, born Sydney

BROWNLOW George Agincourt 24 June, at sea off the Bay of Biscay, son of William Brownlow and Emma Courquin

COBB Joseph Charles 28 Jan rue Vauban Calais son of William Cobb and Rhoda Barry

CROFTS William October at O'Connell on the way to Bathurst, son of Thomas Crofts and Jane Hingley

DAVIS Harpley born at sea, son of John Davis and Elizabeth Boot

DUNK William born Adelaide son of Thomas Dunk and Mary Mattershaw

GOLDFINCH Mary Anne daughter of Richard Goldfinch and Eugene Desombre

HIBBERT Francis 17 October Adelaide, son of John Hibbert and Caroline Louise Louard

HUSKINSON Thomas Sydney son of Thomas Huskinson and Sabina Elliott - returned to Nottingham

LANDER Adelaide born first day at sea daughter of Edward Lander and Mary Ann Simpson, died Adelaide 1848

LONGMIRE Annie daughter of Hiram Longmire and Ann Whildon

PARSONS Charlotte born Calais, 14 days old at time of sailing, dau of William Parsons and Charlotte Slack, died at sea

PEDDER Mary Ann born 31 March rue de l'Esperance St Pierre dau James Pedder and Bridget Johnson, died 1849

POWELL Elizabeth born Boulogne dau John Powell and Maria Pratt

SAYWELL Isabella born Calais dau of George Saywell and Isabella Kiscadden

SERGANT William Calais bpt Methodist son of John Sargent and Harriett Grafton Budwell

SHAW Jane Sussanah born at sea daughter of James Shaw and Sarah Oldham

STREET Thomas b Adelaide son of Thomas Street and Emma Holmes

VICKERS Ellen born at sea dau of William Vickers and Sarah Hiskey

WARD Emma Calais dau of William Ward and Elizabeth Kendrick

WELLS Elizabeth Calais daughter of Thomas Wells and Sarah Creswell

WEST Frances Agincourt born 6 October on board *Agincourt* in Sydney Harbour dau Robert West and Anne Shepherd

WOODFORTH Robert Agincourt born and died at sea son of James Woodforth and Elizabeth Cramp.

**From the Archives
Gillian Kelly**

CECIL ALFRED HEMSLEY 1893-1917

CECIL Alfred Hemsley was born 20 October 1893 at Prospect in South Australia. He was the son of Alfred Dunk Hemsley and Caroline Meta Ida Weber. He was educated at Walkerville State School, Queens School North Adelaide from which he won a scholarship to Prince Alfred College in Kent Town. While there he also won the Robb Scholarship and the silver medal for agricultural chemistry. He was introduced to army life through the school cadet corps. Upon leaving school he passed the junior and higher public exams at Adelaide University and became an insurance clerk for the AMP Society. He enlisted from Prospect and joined many of his

cousins - two of whom, like him, were not to return. Pte Hemsely was wounded and taken prisoner, but died several months later.

The correspondence in the Red Cross Wounded and Missing file tells his story:

*Prospect SA
26 January 1918
The Secretary
Red Cross Bureau*

Dear Sir,

In your letter to me (No 2410, dated 29 August 1917), you informed me that my son, No 2176 Private C A Hemsley died whilst a prisoner of war at Verden - en - aller, Hanover, Germany, on 21st July 1917. The Military Base Records are unable to confirm that date or give the cause of death.

I know from my son's letters that he was badly wounded by shell fire and that he was twice operated on and that erysipelas supervened the operation. I scarcely hope to get any further information but would like you to try to obtain through your commissioners the date and final cause of death, for registration here, also whether it will be possible to identify his grave after the war is over. Any details which you can obtain will be gratefully accepted(sic)

*Yours faithfully
Alfred D Hemsley*

31st January 1918
Honorary Secretary
Australian Branch Red Cross
LONDON
Dear Sir,

No 2176 Private Cecil H Hemsley, 48th Battalion

You will remember we have had previous communications with you relative to the above soldier, who died whilst a Prisoner of War in

Germany. We are today in receipt of a letter from the soldier's father, a copy of which we enclose at it fully explains his requirements.

If you are able to assist in obtaining such details we will be most grateful to receive them.

Thanking you in anticipation,

August 23rd 1917

*Staff Serg Wilkie
AIG Headquarters
Horseferry Rd, SW*

Dear Sir, We deeply regret to inform you that No 2176 Pte C A Hemsley 48th Battalion AIF died as a prisoner of war on 21.7.17 in the Reserve Lazarett Vorden, a Aller Germany, no further details being available as yet.

We have written to the German Red Cross in the hope that we shall obtain some particulars of his death and as soon as a reply is received you shall be advised.

*With our sincere sympathy in your loss,
Yours faithfully VD
Secretary
LW*

Miss Deacon

No 2176 Pte Hemsley CA 48th Btn reported missing in France 11.4.17 Have you any further report please? If not, could you cause particular enquiry to be made by your searchers?

& oblige

Wilkie, S/Sgt

Missing Branch\AIF Hqrs 2.6.17 AIF 48th Btn

HEMSLEY

Cecil Alfred 2176

Prisoner of War

Translation of German Death Certificate received from Capt Mills and passed on to AIF hqrs September 1, 1919

*Private in Infantry Regiment, Australian Forces, Btn, 48th, D Co.,
clerk, Cecil Alfred Hemsley, unmarried,
protestant religion, died on 21st July 1917 at the age of 23 years -
months - days Reg No 136/1917
Verden 15 July 1919*

Prisoner of War

In reply to yours of 22.8.1917 the British soldier 2176 Pte Cecil Alfred Hemsley AIF died at 9.15 am on 21.7.1917 at the Garrison hospital at Verden Aller as the result of g.s.wounds right hand, right shoulder, right thigh and left fore arm.

He lies in the Garrison cemetery Verden Aller Grave No 60. The effects found on him consisted of:

1 watch in case,
1 pay book,
1 letter case,
postal articles,
28.60 mk. 20 centimes,
1 medal,
1 mirror in case,
1 identity disc.

Certified by letter from German Red Cross dated 26.11.1917

Post card from Sgt H Lake, Verden dated 23 July 1917

Regret Pte Hemsley is dead.

Transferred Minden

Cert by information from Battalion List No 5, 21.6.1917

Cert by information from German list 23.6.1917 reported Verden

Cert by information from War Office List 21.6.1917

Missing 11.4.1917 Prisoner of War, Interned Res Laz: Verden Aller

Cert, by post card from Cecil Hemsley to Revd W W Hough, Burstow Russell, Hill Rd Purley, Sussex, dated 22.4.1917:

Captured wounded on 11.4.1917 (including right hand) wrote to AMP Society London, asking them to cable my parents and get in touch with Red Cross for parcels. Am progressing favourably.

At the time of Cecil's death being reported, his parents were living at 6 Milner Street, Prospect. His father Alfred Dunk Hemsley was the son of John Hemsely and Charlotte Dunk, both passengers on the *Harpley*.

Alfred had married into a large German family in South Australia and Cecil's cousins, Walter Gustav Daebritz and Leslie Victor Lehmann also joined up. On the Hemsley side another cousin, John Searle enlisted. All four young cousins were killed.

Walter Daebritz was born in Adelaide and grew up in Subiaco WA. He was wounded at Gallipolli but died in Cairo, Egypt. Lelsie Lehmann enlisted at Burnside, Adelaide and was killed in France. John Searle was born at Black Rock SA and farmed with his parents at Cowell, Franklin Harbour. He was killed in Belgium.

With the exception of Pte Hemsley's birthdate, all information is from the files of the Australian War Memorial at <http://www.awm.gov.au>

CECIL HERMAN LANDER - an APOLOGY

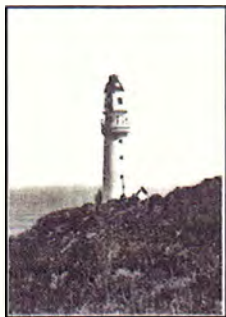
on page 15 of *Tulle* for February 2004 it was erroneously stated that Linda Mary Booth had married Cyril Lander. May I offer my apologies to the Lander family as of course

LINDA MARY BOOTH married CECIL HERMAN LANDER

Gillian Kelly

COVER STORY

CAPE OTWAY LIGHTHOUSE



In 1848, after at least twelve weeks of sailing the Great Circle of wide open sea ships encountered the dangerous and narrow waters of Bass Strait.

The 84 kilometre gap between, Cape Wickham on, King Island and Cape Otway is known as the "Eye of the Needle." It is the Western entrance to Bass Strait. Sea captains would hug the Victorian coast, to avoid being driven into King Island in bad weather, resulting in many wrecks.

The construction of a lighthouse at this point was the obvious answer. Access was a problem in establishing the lighthouse and after 3 attempts the Cape was finally reached by land. A site was selected and after great difficulty a road was cut. Construction began in 1846 with the light being lit in August 1848 making it the second light to be established on the mainland coast.

The *Fairlie* reached Sydney on August 7, 1848 so it is doubtful that the light would have been lit, but when the *Agincourt* passed in October Cape Otway would have been beaming her warning out into the Strait, making her one of the first ships from England to see her!

STOP PRESS NOTTINGHAM

Barry Holland in Nottingham

THE NOTTINGHAM LACE TRADE IN FRANCE - CALAIS, CAEN, LILLE, HAVRE de GRACE and BOULOGNE



The entrance to Le Havre de Grace

Have you ever wondered why your lacemaker family records show births in the French towns of Lille, Caen, Havre de Grace and Boulogne? Perhaps the following article, gleaned from the Nottingham Review 18 October 1825, gives some answers.

We have derived the following information from an English merchant who has been carrying on business in France for the last ten years, who only left Calais on Tuesday last, and who, from his knowledge and experience is well acquainted with this branch of trade.

In Calais, Boulogne, Havre-de-grace, Caen, Lille and other places in France, the Nottingham lace manufacture has been introduced by natives of England, carried on with a degree of spirit, and success, considering the narrow, or perhaps, no capital of the adventurers, beyond their mechanical knowledge that is truly amazing.

It is only four years since this branch of English ingenuity was introduced into France by some needy though enterprising lacemen

from Nottingham.. They built their looms after smuggling the principal and most intricate parts out of England, into Calais and commenced with the aid of Nottingham lacemen to manufacture on a very limited scale.

The demand was great and the prices exceeded their utmost expectations, so much so, that they added from time to time, as their means would permit, additional looms and lacemen; but the demand for the article increased in a ratio far beyond their means to supply, and notwithstanding that there are now, in all of the towns above mentioned, small establishments of Nottingham lace manufacturers, they are totally unable to meet the demand for their productions by their utmost exertions.

What, however, the original projectors have been unable to do collectively, by manufacturing Nottingham lace in France, they have for some time accomplished by smuggling into France the lace manufactured in Nottingham, and disposing thereof most readily as their own French manufactured Nottingham lace.



Pont de Brique, Boulogne-sur-Mer

Some idea may be formed as to the extent to which the Nottingham lace trade is introduced to France, in an indirect manner from England,



Lille : Rue Nationale

under the idea that the whole is manufactured there by our ingenious countrymen when, when we state upon the authority already mentioned, that not later than last Monday night, a Dover lugger was seized by the French Revenue Officers in Calais Harbour, having between £1600 and £2000 worth of Nottingham lace on board, consigned to the Nottingham lace manufacturers in Calais.

At the present time there is a strong difference existing between the English lacemen employed in France in the manufacture of Nottingham lace, and their employers, the latter having come to the determination of reducing their wages 33 per cent or from 6 to 4 sous a quarter, and from 6 to 4 sous per dozen for breadths.

To this arrangement the operatives refused to accede, and their employers threaten them with getting workmen from Nottingham to supplant them at the proposed reduced prices. The wages of the lacemen are certainly very high at present in Calais, and the other places, a couple of good workmen earning about £10 per week between them.



Calais: Rue Royale

It was believed at Calais, when our informant left, that it was by private information, obtained from the lacemen who have been threatened with so great a reduction in wages, that the revenue officers seized the Dover lugger, with the Nottingham lace in Calais Harbour.

We shall conclude this information with a simple fact or two, corroborative of the above statement from the same source.

So great is the demand for lace looms in France, that one which may be had here for £270 will fetch there from £550 to £600 and our informant knew a few days before he left Calais of £12/12/- per week having been refused as the rent of six looms of very inferior construction. Indeed, good machinery seems to be their greatest want.

Nottingham Review
October 8, 1825

THE BEGINNINGS OF UNIONISM IN

NOTTINGHAM

Nottingham Review 6 July 1832, from the Nottingham Quarter Sessions

DURING the morning the following case was decided in the Magistrate's room before T. Nixon Esq:-Messrs. Foote and Co had of the Factory Radford had directed proceedings against **WILLIAM GOODALL, JOHN FREESTONE, ROBERT JACKLIN, THOS. KIRK, JOHN JACKLIN, JOSEPH ORILL AND WILLIAM JARVIS**, lately their workmen, for combining together for preventing persons being employed in the factory.

The indictments were to be presented at the present sessions, but after considerable negotiations by attorneys on both sides, Mr Foote kindly consented to withdraw the prosecution:- The defendants voluntarily signed a declaration, expressing their regret at the annoyance which Mr Foote and the persons in his employment had undergone since their turnout and pending the disgraceful outrages committed upon individuals, at, and in the neighbourhood of the factory.

It then states that Mr Foote, having generously condescended to forgive the parties and to stop further proceedings on the defendants, paying the expenses of the prosecution- they tender to Mr Foote their grateful thanks and acknowledgements, and give a solemn pledge that they will not themselves annoy Mr Foote or his workmen, nor instigate others to do so, but will use their utmost influence and endeavours to deter and prevent all persons from using annoyance to Mr Foote or those in his employ.

Mr Nixon, having read over the declarations of the defendants, and received assurances that it expressed their sentiments, observed that for himself he felt extremely reluctant to let the prosecution be thus amicably arranged, particularly when he called into remembrance the state in which the country had been for the last six months:

Every workman had an undoubted right to charge what he pleased for his labour; and the masters had equally an undoubtable right to either give that price or refrain. But the workmen, if they refused the terms of the master had no right to enter into combinations to prevent other people accepting the wages offered by the employer... the state of Society, from such combinations, was dangerous all over the kingdom, and they heard of outrage and murder arising from them.

Mr Foote begged to say that he had never entertained the slightest animosity towards any of his workmen; but he owed a duty to himself and a duty to society to bring the case forward. After what had passed, however, he would, the moment he left the court, forgive and forget.

Foote's Workshop was in Baldwin Street Radford

*Nottingham Review
July 6, 1832*

A MEMBER'S STORY

A SURVIVOR FOR 50 YEARS RECOGNISED

Mr Kingsley Ireland of Angaston, is a descendant of the Longmire family. He had been interested in family history for a very long time and wrote the first record of the Longmires in 1972, recognising that Hiram had taken his family to Calais. He has been a long time member and avid supporter of ASLC, but there is another, important side to his life.

Kingsley was diagnosed with diabetes at the age of 11, now 50 years on, he was presented with a certificate recognising him as a survivor of diabetes for the last 50 years. In a ceremony at the Royal Life Saving Society last November, Kingsley felt quite honoured to accept the certificate in front of 30 family and friends.



Kingsley Ireland
Photo Lyndal Lander

He still remembers the process of his diagnosis quite vividly, saying that he showed the classic symptoms of diabetes, including increased thirst, loss of weight and frequent urination.

"I was treated by the local GP near the farm at Port Broughton, who didn't recognise the symptoms. He prescribed some raspberry flavoured iron syrup and suggested I have my tonsils removed," explained Kingsley.

"I progressively worsened and I went to visit the paediatrician where I drank a glass of milk and then I went into a coma."

His father carried him into the surgery, where the doctor recognised the problem and he was then admitted to the Children's Hospital.

Dr Eric Sims who diagnosed Kingsley's condition, was present at the presentation ceremony. Dr Sims was delighted to come to the ceremony and remembers him quite vividly as Mr Ireland was the only patient that was presented to him in a coma.

But having diabetes for the last 50 years, has not been a smooth trip. In 1985 he had a quadruple bypass and since then has had laser treatment on his eyes. Whilst many may think that diabetes is about what you eat and when, quite often it is more than that. Renal failure, poor circulation which can lead to amputation, heart failure and eye sight problems can affect a diabetes sufferer.

There have been significant changes to the treatments over the years, including the types of insulin administered, glass syringes that had to be kept on cotton wool in methylated spirits and testing the sugar in your body through the urine.

Bitter tasting sacrin acted as a sweetening agent in the early days but now there are many more acceptable sweetening agents. "The low

calories and low fat products and drinks that are available enables us to have more choice," said Kingsley. He wasn't expected to live to the age of 50 but has accepted that diabetes is a part of his life. just as much as regular consultations to the specialists.

"It is important to be aware it is not just about sweet things. We need to watch our carbohydrates including breads, pasta, rice, potato and eat these in moderate quantities," said Mr Ireland. "We need to eat plenty of vegetables, especially leafy ones."

The support that Kingsley has received from the Diabetes SA, family and friends and the medical system has been an important attribute to his positiveness on life.

THE INSENSITIVITY OF THE PRESS 1872 style

On the Afternoon of Tuesday, Mr T W Pearse, the Coroner, held an inquest at Mr. Solomon's Race Horse Inn, West Maitland, into the circumstance attending the death of Caroline Bannister, which had occurred that morning.

The evidence showed the deceased, who had been living apart from her husband, Samuel Bannister, for the past nine months, and with a man named George Edwards during at least part of that time, had not been usually in good health, and had complained on Monday evening of pain in her back, arising from lumbago.

She had been under Dr. John Pierce's care before her death, but she was always able to be about, and was never confined to her bed. She had been in the habit of quarrelling with Edwards, but it did not appear that except on one occasion Edwards had ever struck her. On this one occasion he struck her in the face.

She had had child since she had left her husband, which did not survive its birth. On Tuesday morning the deceased had had her breakfast as usual, in Company with her little son, nine years of age, and appeared to be in her usual health; an hour afterward she fell down on the floor and frothed at the mouth; the little boy gave his mother some water, and screamed for help;

Mrs. Farrell, a neighbour, came in answer to the call, and found deceased lying on her face and hands, insensible ; and frothing at the mouth and nose; she raised deceased up, and she presently died,—Dr. Spink, who was present, and heard the evidence, said he was not satisfied, from that, as to the cause of death, and at the desire of the jury, and in order to give the doctor an opportunity to make a post mortem examination, the inquest was adjourned for a time. Upon resuming, Dr. Spink gave evidence that death had resulted from rupture of the stomach, which could not have been the result of external violence, and the jury therefore returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Maitland Mercury
May 30, 1872

RETFORD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE IN HARDER TIMES

The cholera epidemic of 1832 had a devastating impact on Nottingham and with it the realisation that public health needed the immediate attention of those who had the power to make some differences.

The Retford Parish Clerk, John Shadrach Percy, was born in Yorkshire but moved to Retford in 1822 to take up the post of Master of the National School. He became very involved in other affairs and was made parish clerk for East Retford and journalist to several local newspapers.

As a consequence of the concerns over the death rate of the cholera epidemic of 1832 he was asked to make an examination of the state of some of the dwellings of the poor, and was sorry to commence the report by observing that "my office of tax collector and assistant overseer gives me too many and too ample opportunities of witnessing the want of cleanliness and proper ventilation inside the dwellings of the poor, the want of drainage without, and the heaps of filth of all kinds by which they are surrounded.



John Shadrach Percy

The cottages of the poor in this parish are decidedly of a superior character to many of those we find in country villages being generally of brick, and tiled; but this is greatly overbalanced in the country by these stud and mud habitations generally standing alone, - at least not pent up, so that a better ventilation is secured, by a free circulation of pure air being accessible to every part of these humble looking habitations. In Retford, however, the case is far otherwise.

Most of the thickly populated parts of the parish are huddled together in narrow passages to which the rays of the sun are strangers, or erected in confined rows to which ventilation and cleanliness are unknown. Even where some of these have a little frontage, whence a trifling more light and air is secured, this is more than counter-balanced by the confined nature of the back premises, which are frequently not more than three or four yards and completed with high walls, apparently for the purpose of hiding the nuisances from the premises of more affluent neighbours.

These narrow and pent-up places contain privies, ash-houses, dung-heaps, and are in fact receptacles for every description of filth and being without anything approaching to proper drainage, the water filled with all kinds of filth, soon stagnates, and only heightens the climax of the noxious rest. It is true, however, these nuisances are enclosed from the sight of the surrounding inhabitants, yet the causes of disease, though unseen, are present; the seeds of sickness and death are thickly and well sown in a congenial soil; and only await the arrival of some adverse change in the atmosphere, to enable them to produce a rich harvest for the sexton and the grave not only of those living within the immediate grasp of the pest, but every where within the range of its contagious influence.

The borough of East Retford itself contains about 650 inhabited houses, and of these 182 are in the condition above described.

A few days ago I was particularly struck with the misery and want of cleanliness in a number of these wretched dwellings situate in different parts of the town. The first house I shall describe presented the spectacle of five children (brothers and sisters) fighting, each to obtain the largest portion of the dinner, just set-out, but consisting of nothing but potatoes.

Having assisted in quelling the disturbance, I ascertained that the father was in another country, and that the mother, in order to eke out a maintenance for this family, was out washing four or five days a week, leaving the family from four o'clock in the morning till six at night, to take care of itself.

In the next house I entered, there sat a poor dirty emaciated looking woman, with a family of five or six children. In the corner of the narrow room the husband was making "spells"; he declared that he had not had a regular day's work for six weeks past, and, that had it not been for the trifling sale of the "spells", they must have perished with hunger, and cold.

Another house entered was a lodging house. Here the stench was awful; misery and dirt reigned predominant, and, the emaciated appearances of the wife and children of the proprietor only exhibited,

in a still higher degree, that the want of cleanliness was the way to a premature grave...

In another house sat a deserted wife with a large family, whose earnings, by going out to wash, constituted the principal means of subsistence. Here cleanliness predominated in the interior, but the back premises were in a wretched state of filth. The woman was bathed in tears when I entered; the cause of which I soon found was that her eldest daughter lay apparently at the point of death from fever, in one corner of the room in which they were living; she died three or four days after.

The last dwelling I shall mention was not more than nine feet square, in the centre of which was a round table, surrounded by six young children, devouring a dish of potatoes and dripping; around the fireside sat the mother and another woman, one of whom was smoking, whilst in the corner, in a cradle, lay the body of a child, just dead. The stench here was dreadful, and I left the neighbourhood with feelings of mingled pity and regret that so little should be known by the rich and affluent of what is going on around them, and so little done by them towards promoting the comfort - the well-being and the cleanliness of the great bulk of our labouring population."

**J S Percy
Retford**

References: Biggs, B J J S Percy, **Retford Historian**, Transactions of the Thoroton Society, vol LXXIX, 1975, pp 60-71

FOR THE GENEALOGIST

BURIALS AT CALAIS 1799 - 1844

For many years ASLC has owned a copy of the indices to burials in Calais. The transcriptions are believed to be the work of a Mr Hummel. Currently we have access to the Church of the Latter Day Saints films of the actual death certificates, and they are being transcribed in a shortened form. These certificates can contain a wealth of information.

The following information may be of interest to members. Remember, all women are listed under their MAIDEN names

BARRY, Henry died 18 February 1834 aged 62, English teacher, born London son of Henry Barry & Elizabeth Christianson living rue du Vauxhall, witness William Larandon, brother in law by marriage

BOOT, Thomas died 21 October 1830 born Leicester, son of Jonathan Boot and Elizabeth Webster

BRACHSTONE, Martha died 18 April 1832 aged 64, born Petersfield Hampshire daughter of William Brachstone, mother unknown husband of John Cobb, Indep Means, living rue du Vauxhall.

BRAILSFORD, Elijah died 7 January 1840, born Leicester son of Elijah Brailsford & Mary, living rue du Temple

COBB John died 26 November 1838 aged 89, Indep Means, born Portsmouth, Hampshire, son of John Cobb & Ann Wayman, widower of Martha Brachstone; witness Joseph Champ Cobb, 40, grandson of deceased

COOPER, Edward died 8 April 1828, born St Pierre, 1 month. son of John Cooper and Marie Debequet

COURQUIN, Julie Elizabeth, died 16 March 1824, aged 12 days, born Calais daughter of Charles Françoise Courquin & Elizabeth Nicholls

CRESWELL, David died 31 December 1841 aged 50y 9 m, born Nottingham, grocer, son of Thomas Creswell

DOWSON, William died 26 December 1825, aged 46, day labourer, born Harford, son of Thomas Dowson & Mary a widow living Harford, wife Sarah Goldfinch

GOLDFINCH, Ann died 13 September 1828, aged 29, born Deal daughter of Thomas Goldfinch and Lucie Pitcher, wife of Richard West, witness Robert MacMurray West

GOLDFINCH, Ann died 28 december 1834 aged 7 days child of Suzanne Goldfinch, father unknown, witnesses Thomas Goldfinch 22, laceworker, Uncle of deceased & Charles Eddlestone 55.

GOLDFINCH Mary died 26 September 1828, aged 35 born Deal, parents unknown, husband William Dowson

GOLDFINCH, Sarah died 29 November 1829, born St Pierre, daughter of Sarah Goldfinch, father unknown

HALLAM, Sarah died 1 December 1839 aged 67 born Lenton, parents unknown, wife of Humphrey Hopkins living in Nottingham; witness William Stubbs, 32 laceworker, son in law of deceased, deceased staying with William

HARRISON, Maria died 13 may 1840 aged 5 months daughter of Thomas Harrison & Maria Stubbs, living rue du Temple, witnesses Francis Stubbs, 38 & Henry Stubbs 28 both uncles.

HISKEY, William died 16 march 1840 aged 28y 5m born Colchester essex, son of Robert Hiskey (dec) & Mary Burrows, living la Grande Rue; witnesses John Fraley, 64 & John Hutchinson 33.

HUDSON, Benjamin died 12 August 1840 aged 18 m, born Calais son of Benjamin Hudson and Maria Basford, witnesses John Swift

and Walter Wells 36, uncle of the deceased

JAMES Richard Glassop, born St Pierre son of Joseph James and Ellen Mozeley, living rue Lafayette

LAMB, still born daughter of Elizabeth Saxton, wife of William Lamb, laceworker, living rue des Moulins

MALTBY, Mary died 27 December, 1827, aged 32 born Wilford, Notts eldest daughter William Maltby & Sarah Lovatt; died at Robert Webster's house, he aged 47

MATHER, Ann died 30 March 1829 daughter of Archibald Mather & Ann Huntly

MOZELEY, Ellen died 29 November 1840 aged 28 years 6 months, born Stapleford, daughter of Henry Mozeley & Elizabeth Towle, wife of Joseph James, laceworker, living rue Lafayette, witnesses George Stubbs 34 café owner & John Davies 28 laceworker

NICHOLLS, Elizabeth died 29 June 1837 aged 55y 9m without profession, born Trelick Monmouth, living St Pierre, daughter of Richard Nicholls & Amy (?) surname unknown, wife of Charles Marie François Courquin, carpenter living rue de la Vendée

PAIN, John died 15 July 1830 aged 41y 8 m, cafe owner, born Deal, Keny the son of Luke Pain and Elizabeth Beach and husband of Ann Ashington.

PLUMMER Mary Ann died 29 January 1840 aged 3y 3m, born Nottingham, daughter of John Plummer and Anna Smedley, living rue Neuve, witnesses Robert James 24 & Charles Meakin both neighbours.

RICHARDS, Fanny died 27 June 1824 aged 25 born Notts, daughter of John Richards & Elizabeth Cheetham, both living Notts, wife of George Huddleston

SHAW, William died 8 June 1828, aged 15, born Ilkeston son of Isaac Shaw and Jane Sims

SHEPHERD, James died 25 July 1840 aged 12, born Stapleford, the son of Thomas Shepherd and Theodosia Saxton, living rue du Temple

SHORE Caroline, died 8 March 1844 aged 6y 4m born St Pierre, daughter of Thomas Shore and Adelaide Bouclet, living rue du Temple

SMITH, Elizabeth died 7 May 1828, aged 51, born Tilbury, the daughter of John Smith and Sarah Cooper. wife of Samuel Taylor, gardener; witness William Smith, 42 carpenter

WEBSTER, Jessie died 23 March 1843, aged 53, laceworker, born Daby (sic), eldest son of Robert Webster & Sarah, husband of Ann Stansfield, living 2nd rue de la Place

WELLS, Henrietta died 14 August 1826, aged 6y 7m, born Nottingham, daughter of William Wells & Charlotte Turton

WEST, Sarah died 30 April 1841, aged 12 days, born St Pierre daughter of Sarah West, father unknown, living rue Neuve, witness John West, 26, cousin

WEST, Sarah Suzanne died 16 June 1826, aged 3y 6m, born Deal Kent, youngest daughter of John West & Ann Willard

WEST Richard died 25 August 1833, lacemaker born Deal, living St Pierre, eldest son of Valentine West and Ann MacMurray, widower of Sarah Goldfinch and husband of Sarah Pearson, liv. rue du Temple

WEST Valentine Friend, died 5 January 1844 aged 23y 8 m, laceworker, single, born Deal the son of Robert MacMurray West and Frances Friend, living rue Lafayette

WOOLY, Martha died October 1831, aged 21, laceworker born Radford, daughter of John Wooly, laceworker and MARtha Story, living rue Neuve. Witnesses Wiilliam Daish 31 laceworker and William Smith 56 laceworker

Crossing the Barriers

The NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies Inc
Annual State Conference 2004

Hosted by the Blue Mountains Family History Society Inc
at: Blackheath Community Centre Great Western Highway, Blackheath

Friday 17th September to Sunday 19th September 2004

Crossing the Barriers

The barrier of the Blue Mountains defied the Colony's westward expansion for over 20 years. The early optimism that the summits would be shortly explored soon foundered. A succession of explorers continued to try, driven by curiosity and a sense of adventure. However by 1805 Governor King declared *that any further attempt to cross the Mountains was a widely impossible scheme and the extension of agriculture beyond the first range must be given up.*

In 1813 due to the tenacity and determination of Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth, four servants, five dogs and four horses, the barrier separating the early colony from the western slopes was finally crossed.

Crossing that seemingly impossible mountain barrier and family history research share many similarities---curiosity, the initial enthusiasm, setbacks, assistance and support from many people, determination and finally success.

The Blue Mountains Family History Society Inc would like to help you emulate those early explorers by CROSSING THE BARRIERS of your family history research.

The Society invites you to spend the weekend with us for an exciting time of family history research topics, browsing the bookstalls, meeting old friends, making new ones, enjoying the Mountains hospitality. You might even find that long lost cousin with all the family photos.

The Mountains in September, with warm days and just a tinge of

coolness in the evening air, the gardens displaying their springtime finery is magical. It is recommended that you linger-longer than the three conference days.

Conference Activities

Friday 17th September

The State Records of NSW - Kingswood is hosting an open day for the registrants of the Conference. There will be a number of mini seminars, a tour of the establishment together with morning and afternoon teas. Lunch will be BYO. There will be limited time for your own research. Bookings are essential. Or you may prefer to visit other research repositories in the City. The evening get together will be an unique Blue Mountains Welcome. This will take place at the Blackheath Community Centre. Trade tables can be set up during the this time.

Saturday 18th- Sunday 19th September There will be a wide variety of guests speakers and topics, covering many areas of research that cause barriers to your family history. An extensive array of trade tables will be available for your perusal.

The conference dinner is at the Revolving Restaurant at Echo Point overlooking the spectacular Three Sisters with Edgar Penzig as the guest speaker.

A Register of Research Interests

All participants at the conference will be invited to submit some of their research names for inclusion in the booklet. Further details and the application will be included with the registration form.

Expressions of Interest

4751 2746 Suzanne Voytas - Convenor
4784 1379 Suzanne Newbury - Secretary
4754 1482 Rowena Cook

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