

Tulle



Volume 23 No 4, November 2005

The Journal of The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

**MEETING
DATES**

Saturday November 19, 2005
Saturday February 18, 2006
Saturday May 20, 2006
Saturday August 19, 2006
Saturday November 18, 2006

NEXT MEETING
Saturday November 19, 2005

Don't Miss This!

A CHRISTMAS AFFAIR

Guest Speaker: Police Sergeant Forensic Services
Training Division who will speak on the links established in
police investigation through DNA – how DNA positively
identifies a person and can link a group of people.
(families!)

To be followed by a Christmas spread and good
conversation!

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Tulle

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Dear Friends,

Those members lucky enough to hear Robyn Hawes, the guest speaker at the August meeting of our society, were given a real treat. Robyn's enthusiasm and depth of knowledge about the unique heritage site of Rookwood Cemetery gave many present the inspiration to explore this valuable resource that is located on our doorstep. Some, myself included, snapped up a jar of honey that had come from the Rookwood bees. Long may they keep producing that splendid honey.

Some people may have read the fascinating article that appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald on 26 July 2005* that outlined the project that was launched by the National Geographic Society called the Genographic Project. This will attempt to trace the 60,000- year history of human migration using population genetics and molecular biology. It is DNA-based genealogy and according to the article, written by Steve Meacham, will collect and analyse blood samples from indigenous groups. The plan is to identify and track "genetic markers" – naturally occurring random mutations to DNA. Each genetic marker is a branch of the human family tree. For instance one Y chromosome mutation – M173- is carried by 70% of English men, 95% of Spanish men and 95% of Irish men that points to shared DNA by isolated European groups at the end of the last Ice Age

Another valuable article that appeared in The Ancestral Researcher, written by Pauline Haldane** has documented the path taken by "Granny Bowden's" mitochondrial DNA from the time she was born in 1849, in Wiltshire, England to little Bronte Carroll, born in Sydney in 2003. Mitochondrial DNA is passed on only through the female line and according to the Oxford Don,

Bryan Sykes' book, *The seven daughters of Eve*, we are all descended from seven matriarchs, and that all women can be traced back through the ages by our mitochondrial DNA.

To explore this challenging topic of DNA we will hear from an expert in the field of forensic science who will be the guest speaker at our next meeting on 19 November 2005. One of the police sergeants from the Forensic Services Training Division at Police Headquarters in Parramatta has kindly agreed to explain how valuable links can be established in police investigations through DNA - not unlike our own family investigations.

So do join us at Don Bank Cottage on **Saturday 19th November** to hear a fascinating talk and as this will be our final meeting for the year, the festive afternoon tea will be in the capable hands of and provided by the Catering Committee. Just come along.

Elizabeth Bolton
President.

Steve Meacham. *The dead persons society*, The Sydney Morning Herald, July 26, 2005 p.11

Pauline Haldrane. *Granny Bowden's DNA*, The Ancestral Researcher Vol 28 No 2

A SECRETARY'S LIGHT-HEARTED COMMENT

As a family historian, it is inevitable that one eventually becomes aware that many more women are left as widows than men are left as widowers. My own paternal grandmother outlived my grandfather by more than 17 years. My father was forced to leave school to run the family sheep

station rather than continuing with his education and becoming an architect as had always been his dream. In a less enlightened age his mother didn't feel she had the qualities to run the property, so the responsibility fell on the shoulders of an inexperienced 17 year-old instead.

Thus even though robins and Robin Hood generally get a good press, the same is not often said of widows and widowhood (viduity). The old expressions relating to widows are nearly all negative. After all who enjoys being a **grass widow** – a discarded mistress? And who revels in being bitten by a **Black Widow** (*Latrodectus hesperus*) or its Australian cousin, the Red-Back spider (*Latrodectus hasselti*)? Anyone who has done any timber felling will be well aware of the dangers of **widow makers**, those rogue dead branches high in the canopy which can come crashing down on the unwary without warning if they are disturbed by the vibrations of an axe or a tree falling. The spouses of careless spider handlers and timber gatherers end up wearing **widows weeds** at their funerals.



All this may seem a little silly but to me it is deadly serious. I am developing a **widow's peak** from pulling my hair out trying to compose entertaining or informative articles for *Tulle*. I spend so much time rummaging through libraries and on the Internet that I am sure Lyndall sees herself as a **lacemaker widow**. I don't play golf so she is safe on that score at least.

Lyndall's problems, however, fall short of those of Daniel Defoe's Moll Flanders. In Chapter 13 Moll says: "*I was a widow bewitched; I had a husband and no husband, and I*

could not pretend to marry again, though I knew well enough my husband would never see England any more, if he lived fifty years". A **widow bewitched** was

a woman whose husband was abroad and believed to be dead but who had no proof, nor any way of proving that this was the case. All she could do was to spend every waking moment up on the **widow's walk** waiting for him to return!



The point of all this tripe lies in the fact for too long we have relied on Gillian being a **widow's cruse**¹ – an endless and unflinching source of material for *Tulle*. We have drunk lustfully and constantly from her generous cup but she now needs to refill the well or we will all die of thirst!²

You may feel you have very little to give but it is the small offerings that mean so much to Gillian. Remember the story of the **widow's mite** (Mark 12:42) whereby a person who had very little, only two mites³ in fact, was considered to have given infinitely more than others because she had given her all whereas others just gave what was superfluous to them. Your little contributions are what are needed by our Editor **NOW**. Please stop reading, jot down a couple of notes



¹ From the Bible, King 17:16

² The illustration is of a steel engraving called "The Widow's Cruse". It is from "The Art Journal", 1877.

³ Roman bronze coins from 103-76 BC

regarding **YOUR FAMILY** or **YOUR RESEARCH** or **YOUR INTERESTS** and send them to Gillian **NOW!**



Remember – although Robin Hood was popular because he reputedly took from the rich to give to the poor, today the same process is carried out by the Australian Taxation Office and somehow they have lost the good press once enjoyed by Robin. Be warned – *Tulle* cannot be sustained without input from you and once it is gone....it is gone for good! Thankfully widows today are

resourceful, competent, strong, intelligent and active. Let us all prove that we are all of these things by contributing to **OUR** magazine.....

NOW!

Richard Lander
Secretary

DNA AND THE LACEMAKERS

Genealogy and the fun of it could all be brought undone with DNA. Just imagine - if we all lined up for our mouth swab, the results could tell in a wink just who was related to who – and twenty years of curiosity and frustration for me would be over. But where would the fun be in all of that ? And maybe the answers wouldn't be what the paperwork said and maybe we wouldn't like that at all.

There are very few of the Lacemaker arrivals of 1848/1849 who didn't have a family link on one of the ships. The records of the day tell us this and it is extremely doubtful that DNA testing would ever be used for such a frivolous reason.

However the application outside the legal system is becoming more viable. In the last years there have been soldier's bodies inadvertently disinterred on the old battle fields of France, not too far from Calais.

Quite recently a friend who is an heritage consultant was called upon to identify remains from WW1. Eight soldiers had been discovered, with dog tags removed, indicating they had been formally buried and identified at the time. By identifying those buried in the field in that area and referring to queries made to the army by living relatives DNA testing was used to positively identify two of the eight men.

Who would have believed fifteen years ago that science would have reached this stage? Who dares to imagine where it will be in another fifteen years?

Gillian Kelly
Editor

IN LONDON, at the exclusive Burlington Arcade near Piccadilly Circus, a top-hatted beadle is always on hand to prevent shoppers from whistling or opening an umbrella - although the rules were recently relaxed to allow folk to carry parcels.

A TRULY DIVERSE FAMILY

As Lacemaker descendants understand, is a great leap of faith to assume that all Englanders stayed put in their place of origin and followed the life styles of their families and forebears. Exactly as today, for some this is true, but for others – the world always was their oyster.

The Gluyas family were a sea faring family from Cornwall and in 1795 Elizabeth Gluyas married John Bunny. They produced a family of some twelve children and from this generation the diversification of the family began. Elizabeth stayed in Cornwall, Anne, Mary and Charlotte worked in the lace industry in Nottingham. John, George and Adolphus went to sea. Amelia went to America, Matthew went to France and James became a carpenter and Edwin a bookseller.

Anne Bunny met Thomas Homan, a laceworker in Calais, and married him at Dover in 1827. Both children were born in Nottingham, but the family went to Calais and in 1848 they arrived in Australia aboard the *Agincourt*.

Anne's brother John was a seaman who became a preventative coastguard on the Kentish coastline – rather a curious coincidence given that the early years the lace trade in Calais relied totally on smuggling to survive. John married and went to New York where his John Bunny, was born on September 21st, 1863.

Young John ran away as a young man to join a travelling minstrel show After years of hard work acting in vaudeville and with stock companies he entered films around 1910 with Vitagraph, and quickly became one of the earliest and greatest of silent film comedians. His exuberant style and large size (he weighed over

300 pounds) and bulbous nose were seen in over 200 comedy shorts between 1910 and his death in 1915.

He was most often co-starred with the skinny actress Flora Finch as his visual sidekick. They were usually credited as Mr. and Mrs. Bunny on-screen, but John in reality was married to Clara Skallan and had two sons, George and John. John and Flora's shorts were referred to as *Bunnyfinches*.



John Bunny 1863 - 1915

Occasionally John appeared solo in feature films of the time, such as *Vanity Fair* (1911) and *The Pickwick Papers* (1913), but his death from Bright's disease right before films began to improve technically prevented him from being remembered as well as his early comedic silent film contemporaries, such as Roscoe Fatty Arbuckle.



Nova Theatre, Harlem New York. Theatre opened by John Bunny as the Bunny Theatre. The name can just be seen at the top of the façade.

Bunny died on April 26th, 1915, and his death was news around the world. Sadly, not much of his film work survives.

In 1928, in Harlem New York, the Nova, a first-run movie theatre closed. It had been operated for nearly a quarter of a century by Ramon Nova, a former cabdriver, and his son but it began life in 1903 as the Bunny Theatre, named after John Bunny

who is still memorialised with the name Bunny on the façade. His

Aunt Anne Homan did not live long enough to appreciate her nephew's career, but it is to be wondered if Emily Anne and Edwin Matthew, living in the Maitland district ever knew of this famous cousins of theirs.

COCK FIGHTING AS A SPORT

In 1875 a typical-for-the-times-in-England advertisement appeared in the Nottingham Journal.

COCKING.-A main of cocks and stags will be fought at the White Lion Inn in Nottingham on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 16th, 17th, and 18th of February, betwixt the gentlemen of Derbyshire and the gentlemen of Nottinghamshire.

To show 16 stags and 25 cocks in the main and ten byes.

To fight for four guineas a battle and one hundred guineas the main.

Feeders: Redfem, junior, for Derbyshire; Clay for Nottinghamshire.

One of the less attractive English customs the Lacemakers introduced to Calais was the blood sport of cock fighting. Cock fighting has been illegal in England for over 150 years, but during the times of the Lacemakers in the Midlands, it figured prominently in the sports of the common people at Shrovetide, when, in addition, there were practised the even more barbarous pastimes of throwing at the cock and thrashing the fat hen.

Cock-fighting flourished much longer than any of these other brutal sports. Cock-pits were to be found at most of the large inns in Nottingham and other towns in the county, and for many years

a main of cocks was a regular accompaniment of the races on Nottingham Forest.

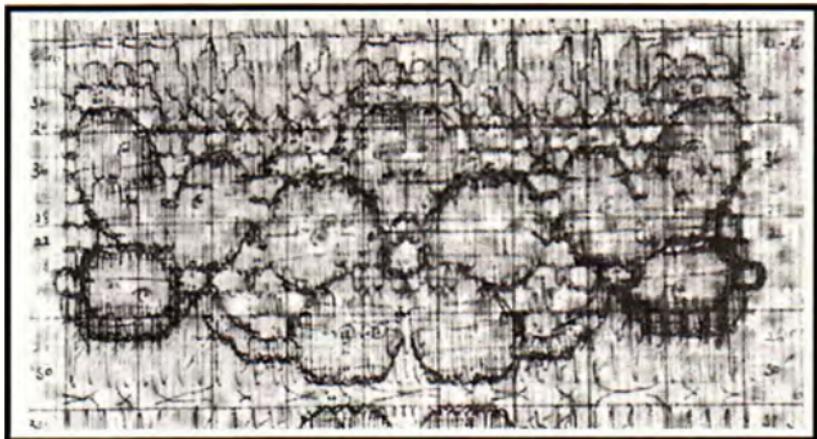
A 'battle royal,' in which an unlimited number of birds fought until finally one emerged the conqueror of all, and the Welsh main, in which sixteen pairs of birds fought, were the most popular forms of cocking. Frequently county was pitted against county.

Thus, for example, it is recorded that on 6 July 1772 the gentlemen of Nottinghamshire and the gentlemen of Derbyshire fought a main of cocks for 2 guineas a battle and 20 the odd one at the Ram Inn at Nottingham, when Nottinghamshire gained the day. Four days later there was another main of cocks fought at the 'White Lion' pit at Nottingham, between gentlemen of London and Derbyshire, for 10 guineas a battle and 200 the odd one, when Derbyshire won by sixteen battles to eleven. The *White Lion* was the principal inn in the town at that time, and here some of the most important cock-fights in the country were held.

During the race meetings the gentry of the surrounding district spent the early part of the day in the *White Lion* cockpit. In 1763 a fight which led to important results was arranged here between the gentlemen of London and Nottingham. The London birds were placed in a cellar of the inn, where access was obtained to them by some unprincipled townsman, who, to profit by the betting, poisoned the water with arsenic, thus rendering the whole of the London cocks incapable of fighting. This act caused the formation of an 'Association for the Defence of Game Fowls' for the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, and a reward of £50' was offered for the apprehension of the delinquent.

DRAUGHTSMEN – A DYING RACE

In August this year an article appeared in the *Nottingham Evening Post* that reflected upon an art that was the very core of improving the machine that made simple net to one that could make truly complex and exquisite lace.



Leavers draught for a narrow edging lace

Beautiful blue prints created by generations of lace draughtsmen in coloured ink on squared paper have become collector's items. In bygone days when Nottingham was the lace capital of the world France kept these intricate patterns under lock and key.

They contained exclusive, vital technical information enabling exquisite laces to be made in local factories before being sent to the Lace Market for finishing and sale.

*Sadly, when the industry declined during the 1990s many of the draughts were destroyed or ended up in rubbish bins..*⁴

One of the finest examples of lace draughtsmanship was deployed on the Battle of Britain panel made by Nottingham curtain lace manufacturers Dobson and Browne.⁵ The journey from Heathcoat's net machine to the production of this panel was complex:

The first lace machine was based on Lee's stocking machine, and modified by Strutt and Frost in 1764 to produce net. By 1769 Frost was able to make figured net, and by 1777 net with square meshes that were fast.⁶

The second lace machine was the warp frame, so called because for each warp thread there was an individual needle which looped the thread first to the right and then to the left. By 1795 this machine produced plain net and soon afterwards figured net in an almost endless variety of meshes and patterns.⁷

The third lace machine which made perfect hexagonal net, brought to perfection by continued improvements during the 20th century, was the so-called Leavers machine, originated by John Heathcoat (1809) and John Leavers (1813).⁸

At about the same time in Lyon, France, Joseph Jacquard believed that complex patterns in woven fabric could be

⁴ **Tribute to city lace, *Nottingham Evening Post* August 11, 2005**

⁵ The Battle of Britain Commemorative Lace Tapestry was created between the years 1942 and 1946 by the Nottingham firm of Dobson's & M. Browne & Co Ltd. At the time, Britain's largest lace producer.

⁶ **This mesh was produced in a knitted format**

⁷ **Ibid**

⁸ **This was the first machine to use the hand made lace technique of twisting threads around each other.**

automated just as the manufacturing of simple patterns was. He conceived a system that relied on stiff, pasteboard cards with various patterns of punched holes.⁹ This strategy was applied to the weavers looms to produce self patterned fabrics.

While the Jacquard, as it became known, readily adapted to other forms of weaving, the complexity of the Leavers machines made an early adaptation to it seemingly impossible.

In the Leavers machine warp threads and bobbin threads (sometimes more than 9,000) were used to make the ground net, or tulle, which was then embroidered by hand. The warp threads were stretched perpendicularly (as on the tapestry and Oriental rug high-warp loom), just far enough apart to admit the passage between edgewise, of a five cent piece. The bobbins were so flat and thin that they passed without difficulty.

An ingenious mechanism varied the tension of warp and weft threads as desirable. As the bobbins swung like pendulums through the warp threads, they were made to vacillate and twist around the warps, and the twistings were driven home by combs. If the bobbin threads were held taut and the warp threads loose, the warps twisted on the bobbin threads, and vice versa. While the machines were continually improved it was still only possible to create simple patterns of holes in the net.

Then, in 1841 Hooton Deverill of Nottingham invented a way of adapting Jacquard's invention to the complex Leavers lace machine. This vastly increased the range and intricacy of patterns possible and for the first time true lace could be made on a machine.

⁹ In the years to come, variations on Jacquard's punched cards would find a variety of uses, including representing the music to be played by automated pianos and the storing of programs for computers

A year later William Haynes of Nottingham overcame the final problem of reproducing the lace pattern into a system of holes on the Jacquard card. He devised the first method of recording the position of every thread at every movement on the machine and this developed into a universal system used by generations of draughtsmen. Their blueprints enabled the correct sequence of holes to be punched into the jacquard cards and using Hooton's invention to attach the jacquard machine with its cards, truly mechanised lace was possible.



Calais factory : piercing the cards and lacing them for the Jacquard, c 1900

Lace houses employed their own designers and draughtsmen and these were the highest paid employers on the books. It was a highly skilled position that is now undertaken by computers – thus creating a new definition of draughtsman – one who can translate that positioning of threads to a computer program! While in today's world mechanisation of so many things happens without the traumas of the 19th century, it is a sadness that such a superb skill is disappearing, and no wonder that surviving examples of their work are regarded as works of art.

The trade of draughting came after the time of the Lacemaker immigration in 1848. However, amongst those who stayed in Calais there were some who did become draughtsmen:

Francis Barker, Henry Robert Clement, Allison Cooper, William Derbyshire, William Gregory, Edward Hanson, John Saywell, William Simpson, Henry Stunns, Robert Toplis, John Towlson & William Wright.

Gillian Kelly and lead article *Tribute to city lace*, *Nottingham Evening Post* August 11, 2005, submitted by Anne Fewkes, Nottingham
Eamshaw, Pat *Lace machines and machine laces*, RJ Ackford, Chichester, 1986

THE NECROPOLIS OF SYDNEY,

ADDRESS BY ROBYN HAWES, PRESIDENT FRIENDS OF
ROOKWOOD

It is amazing how things that go around, come around. Robyn said she had first heard of the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais and of Elizabeth Bolton when she heard Elizabeth speak on our Society at some meeting at Hornsby. Robyn took one of our little flyers back with her to "Friends of Rookwood" and showed it to Eric Sinfield, the Treasurer of "Friends". He saw the "General Hewitt" mentioned as one of our ships of interest and he immediately recognized it as the vessel on which his own family had come to Australia. We gained a new member (Eric) and Elizabeth gained an invitation to speak to Friends of Rookwood on our behalf. As it transpired, Gillian stood in for Elizabeth on this occasion and gave a most interesting address.

Robyn's interest in Rookwood commenced in 1980. A road was to be built between the cemetery and the railway at Lidcombe and, there being no interest in heritage at the time, the headstones and graves that were seen to be in the way of progress were simply

bulldozed out of the way. Robyn and some friends decided that if this could happen once it could certainly happen again so “Friends of Rookwood” was born.

Over the following 8 years volunteers transcribed the information from all headstones which were still legible. The information was then recorded on microfiche after being checked. As part of a Bicentennial Project a book called “The Sleeping City” was written and people reading it became increasingly interested in undertaking guided walks of the cemetery. To make this possible, a small section was restored to its former glory. The cemetery prior to this time was in diabolical shape – literally “as crook as Rookwood”.

The Necropolis, popularly known as Rookwood Cemetery, is the largest Victorian cemetery in the world and the largest cemetery in the southern hemisphere. Several cemeteries claim to be the world’s largest including Najaf-Wadi al-Salam¹⁰ (Valley of Peace) in Iraq – the holiest of holy burial places for Shiite Muslims; Rose Hills Memorial Park¹¹ at Whittier in California; the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland¹²; and Slovenia with its mass Croatia graves – the victims of Communism¹³. Rookwood’s 314 hectares (777 acres) are believed to contain the remains of more than one million people.

Rookwood was established in 1867 after the earlier burial grounds in Sydney became too crowded. The Old Burial Ground in Cathedral Close near St Andrew’s Cathedral had been officially closed in 1820. The burial ground which replaced it was situated at Brickfields and was commonly known as the Sandhills or

¹⁰ <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/iraq/an-najaf-wadi-al-salam.htm>

¹¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cemeteries_in_the_United_States

¹² <http://www.cheapflights.co.uk/TravelGuide/Krakow/Index.html>

¹³ <http://www.bdpz.htnet.hr/english.html>

Devonshire Street Cemetery. By 1843 this too was proving to be inadequate and planning commenced for a new cemetery. Rookwood seemed ideal because it offered soil deep enough and free enough from stones to facilitate the digging of graves; it was close to an existing railway line; it was isolated from settled areas so adjoining land would not be devalued; and it had the capacity to be 'cultured and beautified'.¹⁴ In 1862, the government purchased land from Edwin Cohen 11 miles from the city and the 'Necropolis at Haslem's Creek' was established.

The first burial in the Church of England section was that of a nine-months old boy, Alfred Graham. He died on 4 January 1868, almost four years before Bishop Barker consecrated the ground in December 1872¹⁵. The Old Independent section was consecrated on 21 January 1867 and the first burial in this section was that of Joshua Baynes on 9 February 1867¹⁶. The Jewish section was one of the first to be consecrated (31 December 1866). The oldest headstone in Rookwood is that in memory of Captain Gavin Hamilton who died on 20 June 1798, aged 38 years. He was the commander of a whaler called Sydney Cove which sank in Bass Strait.

His headstone is in the Anglican section (the largest at Rookwood) and is believed to be the only one transferred from the Cathedral Close cemetery¹⁷. Nearby there is a single monument erected in memory of those originally interred at The Burial Ground.

The remains of all those buried at Devonshire Street were transferred to Rookwood in 1901. There are several offices representing the various denominations scattered around the

¹⁴ Weston, D.A., op cit, p.9

¹⁵ Ibid, p.23

¹⁶ Ibid, p.25

¹⁷ Ibid, p.96

cemetery. Each employ their own office staff and groundsmen and each has developed its own recording system. Until Friends of Rookwood was established these various offices had no communication with one another. More than 100 differing religious and cultural groups now use the facilities of Rookwood.

It is worth pointing out that some headstones contain the names of people who are not actually buried there. For example, until the Vietnam war the bodies of servicemen were buried where they fell. Other headstones contain nicknames or the names by which people were more commonly known.



Several identities are buried at Rookwood. These include Bea Miles, an eccentric Sydney-sider from the forties and fifties; David Jones (“there is no other store like...”); Anthony Hordern whose store was at Brickfield Hill (at left) (“While I live, I’ll grow..”); William Arnott (“There’s no substitute for quality”); John Fairfax; Samuel Taylor; Rev. Dr. John Dunmore Lang and many, many others.

From the headstones transcribed, the oldest person interred at Rookwood was Jeffrey Wheelan who died in 1922 aged 110 years. The second oldest and the oldest woman was Margaret Nash who died in 1909 aged 109 years¹⁸. One interesting headstone belongs to Jacob Pitman, the brother of Sir Isaac Pitman who developed shorthand. Jacob’s epitaph has been inscribed in Phonetic Shorthand.

¹⁸ Ibid, p.95

It is possible to trace epidemics from the dates on headstones. For example, many people died within a few days of each other from a measles epidemic in 1867. Another epidemic, this time scarlet fever, claimed many people in 1875.

Apart from being a necessity as a burial ground, Rookwood is a great resource for historians and genealogists. It is also an invaluable botanic and zoological site in that it is the largest “natural” area in suburbia. It is roughly 30% larger than Centennial Park covering an area slightly more than a square mile. It is the home to brushtail possums, rabbits, hares and foxes. Bird life is prolific within the cemetery largely because many native grasses thrive there. These provide both food and shelter from predators. Resident birds include Lorikeets, Rosellas, Kookaburras, Red-whiskered Bulbuls, Jacky Winters, Willie Wagtails, Yellow Thornbills, Red-Browed Firetails, Magpies. Other birds pass through or come to the cemetery for a few months to breed or to feed on blossom, seed or fruit. Many roses planted on family plots have hybridised and formed new varieties unknown elsewhere.

The last train to Rookwood ran in 1938. Unlike trains to day which are late – this like its forerunners was for the late.

Richard Lander



This report combines some of Robyn's talk with information I have gleaned from the pages of *The Sleeping City – the Story of Rookwood Necropolis*¹⁹, edited by David A. Weston with other information obtained from the Internet.

¹⁹ Weston, D.A., *The Sleeping City*, Sydney, Southwood Press, 1989, p.9

THE NOTTINGHAM WORKHOUSE

In their petition, the Lacemakers expressly told the Government of their fear of going to the workhouse. James Orange, historian gives us a picture of an 1840s work house York St, Nottingham:

The women are separated from the men, except some couples over 60 who are allowed to live together in the male part of the building. The day rooms are unlocked at five o'clock in the morning in summer, and six in winter:

One low dark room, of very inadequate dimensions, constitutes their eating apartment and chapel. Here the adults assemble at 6.30 a.m., for reading the scriptures and prayer, by the governor; after which breakfast is served about seven, which consists of milk porridge, thickened with fine flower, a pint and a half each; but there is no limit insisted on, so that each person takes as much as he pleases to call for, and the same with the women.

Each man has seven ounces of bread in the morning, and six ounces the women; the same quantities are delivered to them for supper at night. The porridge for breakfast and supper is served up in quart cans. It is very gratifying to witness the indulgence granted to some old people, who are allowed to have their tea served in earthenware, not liking to have it in the tin cans.

After the adults have taken breakfast, they rise; to make way for the children; the able-bodied young men then go to their labour, grinding at the mills, at which they work and rest alternately twenty minutes, and the young women go to the washhouse and laundry, and the old people withdraw to their appropriate rooms.

Before breakfast the children walk out two and two for an hour, in the fields, accompanied by the nurse, before entering the school; We had very much pleasure in witnessing the order and

regularity with which the three parish schools are conducted, and the attainments of the children in writing and accounts; and needlework among the girls was very creditable, demonstrating the industry and talent bestowed on the pupils by their teachers. Dinner is served at twelve to the adults. Because of the inadequacy of the eating area, the hungry children are obliged to wait till the elders have done. After a proper time for recreation or play, the former return to their labour, and the latter to school.

Supper at half-past five o'clock for the children, which consists of an unlimited supply of bread and milk porridge, as at breakfast. After these are withdrawn to play, the adults come and take their places, when, as in the morning, there is reading the scripture and prayer, before supper, after which they amuse themselves in their proper apartments, and at eight o'clock the day rooms are locked up for the night. Then those whose business it is, clean the day rooms ready for the morning.

Well-conducted inmates are allowed to leave the house on Sunday mornings, to attend their respective places of worship; and in the afternoons of three or four days in the week, some of the aged persons are let out to visit, their friends, &c. There is a good library of books, religious, moral, and entertaining, for the use of the inmates who have the ability and are disposed to read.

The cleanly and healthful appearance of the children is really delightful, which may be accounted for by the orderly discipline to which they are subjected; healthful exercises, plenty of wholesome food, warm clothing, particularly good shoes and stockings, in which respect they enjoy superior advantages to the generality of children of the poor.

The appearance of the women is clean and becoming, and so is that of the men; and though they are generally well fleshed, there is a sickly paleness spread over the countenances of most of them,

which probably originates in the crowded state of the house, and gives them the appearance of felon prisoners, undergoing a lengthened confinement in a cell, and look emaciated for want of fresh air.

That which more than any other thing interested us in this comfortless place, was the college of little cobblers. Here were ten of the bigger lads, with new leather aprons, sitting on the end of little shoemaker's stalls, learning the art and craft of shoe-making, some mending, and others making new shoes and laced boots for the various members of the establishment.

The food is prepared in a large kitchen, on the east side of the women's yard, and adjoins the governor's house, All the cooking is done by steam, which is very commendable, as it obviates the occurrence of any accident by fire, Under the kitchen are very deep spacious cellars, which constitute the boiler house and provision stores.

North of the kitchen on the same side, are the wash-house and laundry, which are much too small for the business that is done in them, and must be injurious to the health of those by whom it is performed. The rooms over these constitute the store-house for linen, which is always kept clean and aired. West of these, constituting the north end of the establishment, are the brewhouse, fever room, and hospital for the women; all that can be said in their favour is, they are exceedingly clean, but low, contracted, and gloomy receptacles, unfit for the abode of persons in health, much less of those who are bowed down beneath the pressure of disease.

Adjoining the west end of these, in a southern direction, is the new and best parts of this heterogeneous mass of building, but it is comparatively small, and is divided into day and sleeping rooms for the women, and utterly inadequate for the numbers

crowded in it. South of these is the hospital for the men, Here there is one good room over the office, but to attain the other two, another flight of steps has to be ascended, and you enter two attics, which are so low that a man must stoop as he passes under the beams or enters the doors. Here the languishing inmates lie in beds exposed to all the variable changes of weather, inseparable from such rooms.

We will not attempt to describe the shameful hovels in which the men and boys are crowded together, but when we recollect these houses are the unavoidable legal receptacles of the poor of all classes, from helpless infancy to extreme old age, how important to the poor, how interesting to the public, to devise means of maintenance and, instruction calculated to issue in beneficial results.

In the Nottingham house are presented shameless profligates in intimate association with inexperienced and unsuspecting childhood; it is a family in which deserted infancy; destitute youth, pauper manhood, worn-out age, wasting sickness, mental imbecility, and bodily decrepitude, are all indiscriminately mingled together. No one hesitates as to the propriety of preserving lunatics and idiots from annoyance. It is not for one moment disputed that the aged should enjoy quiet, and the imbecile protection; that the healthful and able-bodied should be really employed or that the young should be instructed by example as well as precept, and by suitable training be prepared to become useful and independent (self supported) members of society.

Yet, obvious and important as are these duties, to discharge them in this house appears impossible. We are told, and it has never been denied, that the aged have little or no quiet; the able, no adequate employment; the vicious are not effectually restrained; the idle are not made to work; and, worse than all, the young.

those on whose culture the future welfare of society is mainly dependant, are not trained in habits of industrious application; and moral instruction, so far from being enforced by example, is powerfully if not completely counteracted by the evil influence of vicious association.

This deplorable state of things is inseparable from a house so crowded and ill arranged, that effective supervision and extensive classification are equally impracticable and unknown. The results, however disgraceful, are such as might be expected; young men alternating between a prison and the workhouse, and women of loose character inadequately restrained.



The Nottingham Union House, York St

James Orange, Nottingham 1840

BOOKS AVAILABLE

LITCHFIELDS IN SOUTH EAST AUSTRALIA BY TERRY LITCHFIELD.

This book documents the story of William "the Sergeant" Litchfield born in Derbyshire around 1802, and short biographies of a number of his descendants, (more than 1800 have been traced.) It contains a short section on Litchfield families in south-east Australia, including the Cooma Litchfields, the Sandridge Litchfields, and the Litchfields of Litchfield, Victoria.

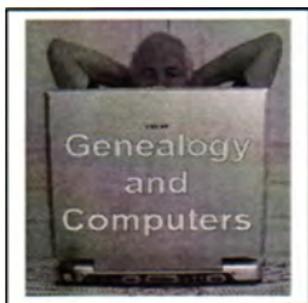
- 270 A4-sized pages contain 480 B&W photos & diagrams
- 40 family tree charts
- 1800 names which are fully indexed.
- with the book is a CD containing the full text of the book with photographs in colour and a complete genealogical listing of the data, which readers can use to trace their own line, and print out customised ancestor and descendant charts.

Cost:- Aust \$40 + \$10 postage. Order directly from Terry Litchfield.
email : terry.litchfield@earthling.net
home address : 25 Junction Road, Wahroonga, NSW 2076

LITCHFIELDS OF DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE by Janet Dickinson

A genealogical look at the Litchfield families who originated in Derbyshire/Nottinghamshire, England from 1540 to 1835, with a short description of the reigning Kings and Queens, General England and life in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire for each generation.

Cost:- Aust \$15 postage is included.
Order from Box 8854 Mackay Qld 4740 Australia



GENEALOGY AND COMPUTING WITH RICHARD LANDER

I first became involved with computers when my mother and father first became interested in tracing our family history. Computers and genealogy go together as naturally as lamb and mint-sauce; pies and sauce; pens and paper; and Jack and Jill. Whereas we don't need more than a fridge to store our lamb or pies because we consume them in the short-term, we generally want and need to store genealogical information for the long-term. At first glance pen and paper may seem ideal for the purpose.

However, as your data builds up it soon becomes obvious that some better form of record keeping is going to be necessary. Genealogical data recorded on the backs of envelopes, or in little notebooks may be factual but it is, for all intents and purposes, useless. No link between the various pieces of information is possible other than for very simple records. The information in written form is not generally easy to share with others, nor can it be presented in a meaningful form, such as a chart – especially as and when new members of the clan are discovered.

An answer lies in combining an interest in genealogy (note that this, like mineralogy, is one of the most misspelt [or is that misspelled?] and mispronounced words) with a computer and suitable genealogical software. The term genealogy has only been in use since mid-1981²⁰ and because I have been using computers

²⁰ <http://www.ancestry.com/learn/library/article.aspx?article=7356>

and genealogical software from almost that time, I am often asked “What software should I buy or use?” The simple answer is probably a genealogical program, a web search engine, a word-processor and a photo-manipulation program. Being specific as to the exact program best fills each of these categories is much more difficult to answer.

Buying, or even beginning to use a genealogical program that has cost you even nothing, should be a decision taken with a lot more care than may seem necessary to the uninitiated. The “best one” will remain that which is determined by your personal needs and goals and your personal preferences, just as any purchase is. If we were all the same and rational, we would all drive the same car, vote for the same party, live in identical houses in identical looking suburbs. We don’t because our needs and expectations aren’t the same.

With many genealogical programs costing more than \$100, it is best to do a little comparison shopping. However, in doing so, I strongly suggest that you take the following points into consideration.

1. FLEXIBILITY

No one program may meet every one of your requirements. If you want to record every piece of information that you come across, together with the date that you logged it, where you obtained the information, how reliable you consider the information, whether there is alternate information available and from whom²¹, together with photos or copies of documents etc., you are going to need a much more powerful program than if your needs are pretty basic.

²¹ Remember that....undocumented genealogy is mythology...

However, if you start with a more easily to learn program, as you acquire more knowledge of computing and as your recording and output needs (printed reports, etc.) become more sophisticated, you will undoubtedly want to be able to transfer the records that you have already compiled to another program. To do so the program you started with (from which you wish to export your records) **and** the program to which you want to upgrade (to which you wish to import your records) must both have a **GEDCOM** facility. GEDCOM is an acronym for GENEalogy Data COMMunication. It is the name used for a special text file format developed by the projects and planning division of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The format was developed so that a common standard of communication could exist between the Church and submitters of genealogical data to it but it has now evolved into the defacto standard for data exchange between most genealogy software programs. If you wish to send another researcher a copy of your family history file you will do so using the program's GEDCOM facility so

RULE NO. 1 : DO NOT CONSIDER USING ANY GENEALOGICAL PROGRAM NO MATTER HOW GOOD SOMEONE ELSE THINKS IT IS, NOR HOW CHEAP IT IS UNLESS IT HAS A GEDCOM IMPORT AND EXPORT FACILITY.

Richard Lander

All able bodied Englishmen are technically still required to regularly practise their archery skills. King Henry VIII made the ruling and it has never been rescinded.

Meanwhile, citizens of York are apparently still allowed to shoot a Scotsman, thanks to laws dating back to the days when cross-border hostilities were at their fiercest.

FOR THE GENEALOGIST

The NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) have recently extended the coverage of the NSW BDM indexes. Online searches are now available for:

- Births - 1788-1905
- Marriages - 1788-1954
- Deaths - 1788-1974

The indexes can be found at:

<http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au/familyHistory/searchHistoricalRecords.htm>

SOME REALLY USEFUL SOURCES

Naval Biographical Database @ www.navylist.org/

Scottish Emigration Database @ <http://www.abdn.ac.uk/emigration/>

Olive Tree Genealogy - Passenger Lists @ <http://olivetreegenealogy.com>

Families in British India Society @ <http://search.fibis.org>

Clergy of the Church of England Database @ <http://www.theclergydatabase.org.uk/>

New Zealand Bound @ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~nzbound/index.htm>

Philadelphia Passenger Quick Guide 1800-1948 @ <http://www.genesearch.com/philadelphia/>

Current Value of Old Money @ <http://www.ex.ac.uk/~RDavies/arian/current/howmuch.html>

British History Online @ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Google Maps @ <http://maps.google.co.uk/>

DataMarine @ <http://www.beavis.co.uk/dtalink.htm#top>

Five Thousand Ways to Earn a Living @
<http://www.hevanet.com/gladhaus/tradeslist.html>

John Gough, Cornwall, UK.

DEATHS IN CALAIS

From the Registers of Calais 1864 – 1888

Filmed by The Church of the Latterday Saints

GREET, Anne aged 85, born Blaby, Leicestershire, widow of John Swift, died at her home in Route de Dunkirque on July 25, 1878. Witness: George Swift, aged 46, lacemaker, son.

HOLMES, Elizabeth aged 60, born Nottingham, daughter of Thomas Holmes and Ruth Newton, wife of William Haynes, 55 Independent Means, Calais, April 24, 1867.

MATHER, Ann aged 26 years & 7 months, born St Pierre, daughter of George Mather 52 and Sarah Smith 47, wife of Henry Robert Clement 29 years & 10 Months, designer, died at her home in rue Lafayette on September 30, 1879

MOON, Edward Shepherd aged 51 years & 3 months born Deal Kent, son of George Moon (dec) and Mary Ann Shepherd aged 61, Living St Pierre, husband of Louise Caloin aged 50, January 15, 1875

PEET, Catherine daughter of George Peet aged 31, lacemaker and Anne Culah aged 26 died October 16, 1860 Witness William Peet 34, laceworker

PEET, Anne Elizabeth daughter of Frederick Peet 34, laceworker and Ann Parr 21, died November 24, 1861

SAYWELL, John aged 42, lace designer, born Nottingham, son of Jasper Saywell and Rosanna Middleton, husband of Sarah Lakin aged 42 living in St Pierre, died at his home in rue du Temple on July 7, 1873

SAYWELL, William aged 66, widow of Elizabeth Smith died at his home in rue Jardin des Plantes on December 28, 1878.

SMITH, Elizabeth aged 63 years & 4 Months, born Wollaton Nottinghamshire, daughter of Charles Smith and Ann Husband, wife of William Saywell aged 72 years & 9 months, died at her home in rue des Plantes on March 11, 1875

SOAR, Clara, daughter of Henry Soar, 29 laceworker and Emma Saywell 29, died at her parents' home rue de la Redoute.

SHORE. Thomas aged 59 years & 8 months, husband of Anna West aged 61, died at his home in rue de Moulin Brulé.

STOKES, Mary Ann aged 57, born Deal, Kent, daughter of James Stokes and Mary Hippersley, wife of Henry Stubbs, 58, lacemaker, died January 12, 1870.

SWIFT, Thomas, aged one day, the son of John Swift aged 41 and Ann Henderson aged 35, died June 4, 1860.

WALKER, Clara born Calais, daughter of Michael Walker, 27 and Maria Cook, died 17.2.1860 at her parents home in rue Eustache.

WEBSTER, William aged 60 years and 10 months, lacemaker, born Nottingham, son of Robert (dec) and Rebecca Maltby 80, of Independent Means, husband of Mathilda Bailey, 43 years & 7 months, died June 9, 1869

THE CURIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF JAMES SMITH

There were several James Smiths in Calais, but one invokes certain degrees of curiosity. He was born in Radford in 1802 and married Eliza Craven. He was a lacemaker and bounced back and forth between Calais and Nottingham in this role.

In 1841 the family lived in St Pierre with James in his role as a lacemaker. Ten years later, after the 1848 revolution, he was living back in Nottingham in Granby Street and working as a lacemaker. Eliza was with him, as were a half dozen or so of his ten children.

Ten years later the family is living in Granby St Nottingham and James is still a lacemaker, but by 1854, when his son James was married for the second time, he described his father as a dentist.

By 1861 James-the-dentists' world had made an amazing turn. James has moved to St Pancras in London where he lived with his married daughter Ann and describes himself again as a dentist. Eliza, meantime, is still living in Nottingham and describes HERSELF as a 'Quack Doctor's wife'.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY

When 'touristing' in the UK, Ian Longmire discovered several superb headstones that, while not belonging to Lacemakers, are a genealogists absolute dream. The epitaph on the stone of Thomas Robert Malthus is at the entrance to Bath Abbey.

Malthus' observed that in nature plants and animals produce far more offspring than can survive, and that Man too is capable of overproducing if left unchecked. Malthus concluded that unless family size was regulated, man's misery of famine would become globally epidemic and eventually consume Man. His view that poverty and famine were natural outcomes of population growth and food supply was not popular among social reformers who believed that with proper social structures, all ills of man could be eradicated. What would he say today?

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF THE REV. THOMAS ROBERT MALTHUS
LONG KNOWN TO THE LETTERED WORLD
BY HIS ADMIRABLE WRITINGS ON THE SOCIAL BRANCHES OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY
PARTICULARLY BY HIS ESSAY ON POPULATION
ONE OF THE BEST MEN AND TRUEST PHILOSOPHER
OF ANY AGE OR COUNTRY
RAISED BY NATIVE DIGNITY OF MIND
ABOVE THE MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE IGNORANT
AND THE NEGLECT OF THE GREAT
HE LIVED A SERENE AND HAPPY LIFE
DEVOTED TO THE PURSUIT AND COMMUNICATION
OF TRUTH
SUPPORTED BY A CALM BUT FIRM CONVICTION OF THE
USEFULNESS OF HIS LABOURS
CONTENT WITH THE APPROBATION OF THE WISE AND GOOD
HIS WRITINGS WILL BE A LASTING MONUMENT
OF THE EXTENT AND CORRECTNESS OF HIS UNDERSTANDINGS
THE SPOTLESS INTEGRITY OF HIS PRINCIPLES
THE EQUITY AND CANDOUR OF HIS NATURE

HIS SWEETNESS OF TEMPER URBANITY OF MANNERS
AND TENDERNESS OF HEART
HIS BENEVOLENCE AND HIS PIETY
ARE THE STILL DEARES²² RECOLLECTIONS OF HIS FAMILY
AND FRIENDS.

BORN FEB 15 1766

DIED 29 DEC 1834

The details of Francis Huntrodds' and Mary his wife's hatching, matching and despatching is extraordinary and told on their headstone at Whitby Abbey, Yorkshire.

HERE LIES THE BODIES OF FRANCIS HUNTRODDS AND MARY HIS WIFE WHO WERE BOTH BORN ON THE SAME DAY OF THE WEEK, MONTH AND YEAR (VIZ) SEPTR YE 19TH 1600 MARRY'D ON THE DAY OF THEIR BIRTH AND AFTER HAVING HAD 12 CHILDREN BORN TO THEM DIED AGED 80 YEARS ON THE SAME DAY OF THE YEAR THEY WERE BOTH BORN SEPTEMBER YE 19TH 1680 THE ONE NOT ABOVE FIVE HOURS BEFORE YE OTHER

HUSBAND AND WIFE THAT DID TWELVE CHILDREN BEAR DY'D THE SAME DAY; ALIKE BOTH AGED WERE BOUT EIGHTYYEARS THEY LIV'D FIVE HOURS DID PART (EV'N ON THE MARRIAGE DAY) EACH TENDER HEART SO FIT A MATCH. SURELY COULD NEVER BE BOTH IN THEIR LIVES, AND IN THEIR DEATHS AGREE.

Headstone transcriptions, Ian Longmire

²² sic

Office Bearers

The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

PRESIDENT

Mrs Elizabeth Bolton
4/165 Pennant Hills Rd
West Pennant Hills 2125
eabolton@bigpond.com

SECRETARY

Richard Lander
73A Killeaton St
St IVES 2075
(02) 9498 3337
richardlander@ozemail.com.au

TREASURER

Craig Williams
PO Box 209
TERREY HILLS 2084
recurve@tpg.com.au

EDITOR

Gillian Kelly
PO Box 1277
QUEANBEYAN 2620
02 6297 2168
4mchtn8@fwi.net.au

PUBLICITY OFFICER

Judith Gifford
8 Berry Ave
Green Point 2251
giffos@hotmail.net.au

**MEMBERSHIP
SECRETARY**

Barbara Kendrick
190 Shaftesbury Ave
EASTWOOD 2122



104 CALAIS. — Le Quai du Paradis — LL.

Tulle



104 CALAIS. — Le Quai du Paradis — LL.