

are told off each week to assist in the household work in order to qualify them for servants places when they grow up.

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Mallindain, James; son of James Mallindain and Mary. Baptised St Giles Whitechapel, 5 July 1760. T.G. Bennet, Curate, P. Motteux, P. Serrot, M. Foulle

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Mallandain, Mary; daughter of James Mallandain and Margaret. Baptised St Dunstan Stepney, 25 Aug 1793. E. Williams, Minister, P Merzeau

Mallandain, Hannah Hastie; daughter of Peter Mallandain and Elizabeth, baptised St Luke Middlesex, 4 Jan 1829, born 30 Sept 1828, W.A. Evanson, E.C. Facey

Mallandain, certificate of Marriage of Isaac Mallandain and Jane Middleton at St Matthew Bethnal Green, 24 August 1819. W.B. Champney, W. Middleton, M.J. Brindley, E.H. Hunter – curate.

Mallandain, Isabella; daughter of Isaac Mallandain and Jan Middleton, born 29 October 1835, baptised St Matthew Bethnal Green, 15 Jan 1836. R. Simpson – Minister, E.H. Hunter – Curate.

Mallandain, Alice Esther; daughter of Edward Mallandain and Esther. Born 6 Sept 1835, baptised Prestwick, Co. Lancaster, 11 Oct 1835. T. Tolming, J. Sheldrick.

Mallandain, Emma Jane; daughter of George Robert Mallandain and Jane. Baptised St John Waterloo, Lambeth, 6 Oct 1847, M.S. Edgill, curate.

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Memories of Spitalfields - Settlement of Huguenots in Spitalfields after 1685 because: some French already there, established of non conformists, established English weaver centre, surrounded by pleasant fields.

Old Artillery Ground – 5 acres + 1 rod. Where possible the strangers selected spots which were claimed as "Liberties". Rate books of the period now in the custody of the Stepney Union.

1729 Christ Church – church bell (big tenor bell) was used for the purpose of calling the weavers to work. Ring from 5:45am to 6:00am and again 7:45pm to 8:00pm as a curfew bell and a signal of the close of the days work.

Underselling was considered dishonourable

No burial ground with church, must go to parish of St Botolph's, Bishopsgate.

There are no complete records of the weavers in Spitalfields for fear of arousing jealousy of the English nation, which might have closed doors to future refugees.

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Isaac LeFevre, the founder (Shaw-LeFevre) being a silk weaver here

Type of houses – Bishopsgate escaped the fire of 1666. General style was timber, filled in with plaster with wide latticed windows – upstairs (maximum light). Master weavers house large and well-built houses with the top floor specially designed for the admittance of light and to contain the handlooms, which manufactured the famous Spitalfields Brocades and velvet. They generally were 4 floors with basement. The walls panelled and the floor boards are secretly fixed to the joists and dovetailed to each other by stout oak pins, silk waste being uses a packing, probably to deaden the sound of the looms overhead.

Early weavers worked at house of their master but later took their work home and used the upper rooms of their houses. Also free to grow their own flowers and train their own birds. In the very early days, the weavers used their roofs no only for flower growing but also for the trapping of birds. They supplied London with singing birds in October and March. Taken as a class the weavers were very studious. They studied while working on their looms.

p.336 Description of a Weaver's Family (1837)

A weaver generally has 2 looms, one for his wife and another for himself and as his family increases, the children are set to work at 6 or 7 years of age to quill silk, at 9 or 10 to pick silk and at the age of 12 or 13 (according to

Transcription of personal notes taken during review of the Proceedings documents

<http://members.shaw.ca/mallandaine>

the size of the child) he is put to the loom to weave. A child may very soon weave a plain silk fabric, so as to become proficient in that branch; a weaver has these four looms on which members of his own family are employed.

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Ecole de Charite Francaise de Westminster

p.99 – From 1795 onwards was a very hard time. Heather had gone up and in 1799 shoes were 4s a pair whereas in 1783 boys shoes were 2s10d and girls 2s7d. In 1796 the Directors had to pay 5s a head for their Anniversary Dinner (3s usual). There were difficulties over school beer, an important item in those days, when the brasseur's bill was always heavier than the laitier. It was all but decided too that the girls should be dressed in grey, it being so difficult to procure the usual blue serge. This would have been a more serious change than at first sight appears, for the institution was well known amongst the Huguenots as the Blue Coat School, (Letters of Administration of July 20, 1782, issued to Leonard and James Louis Turquand) a familiar name also born by the Huguenot boys school of Portarlington.

Westminster School started in 1847. Founded by the Hubert family (Threadneedle Church). Etienne, son of David Huber and Jeanne Motteux (b. Dec 21, 1715) and at the age of 18 was admitted to church temoin Jean Motteux a relation on his mother's side.

Smiles, The Huguenots in England and Ireland, 1880 p. 315 Vol XII No. 2

Its situated (report of 1760) in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, a street which was strongly recommended by physicians for the salubrity of the air. Lease of 1772 that the school occupied 2 houses and a garden on south side of the street "lately in the possession of the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital. House #12, rent was 12l (lease for 54 years from 1772). 1829 moved to another house 13a on the same street). 1782 – 30 students. 1797 – reduce to 20 students due to high cost. 1760 – Nicholas Massy and wife were in command. 1783 – Headmaster Jacques Clement (died 1790). Headmistress Susanne Panchaud (resigned 1791). 1790 – Headmaster – Monsieur J.A. Voullaire. Boys' school given up in 1812. Total of 261 boys were brought through the school. They wore "culottes de peau" and "habits ou redingottes" and of this dress the old form of receipt – get photocopy. 1767 Riot Act had to be read to the boys. 1783 – boys threw a stone and broke a window in opposite house while Directors were meeting. 1793 – 4 boys buried letters in the field instead of delivering them as their orders were. Isaac Le Fevre ran away to go to sea.

The children's education was as follows: on les enseigne a lire et a ecrire en Francais et en anglais; a chiffrer; et a chanter le Psaumes, et on leur donne les principes de la Religion Chretienne de plus on enseigne aux filles a coudre, a marquer et a tricoter on leur fait faire leur linge et celui de garcons; et on les occupe tour a tour au service que est requis dans la Maison.

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Functions of the Directors of the School was the apprenticing of the children when they left the school at age 14. Prospective master/mistress was interviewed in presence of the child and parents. Minutes of meetings are filled with arrangements and wranglings. L5 was the usual premium and 5 years the usual duration for apprenticeship. When all arrangements were completed the child was solemnly given une Bible francaise et un whole Duty of Man et un chelin pour l'encourager a faire son devoir. Boys were usually placed in skilled trades. Children's health was well looked after; there was a sick room in the school, and if at home ill, an allowance was usually made to the parents. When seriously ill, they were sent to the Middlesex Hospital. Before entering the school, the children were passed by the apothecary.

1817 – vaccinations began to occur

The only epidemic was in 1808, when drastic methods were taken by the Directors, who called in Mr Astley Cooper to advise as to disinfecting the home and apres avoir bien debattu le pour et le contre il a ete resolu de faire bouillir les hardes et les couvreurs de lit par scouverer. Verse sung at annual Anniversary sermon held on a Thursday in May at L'Eglise francaise appelee des Grecs.

De nos aieux un brulant zele
Anima le coeur et la main
Conserve encore quel qu'etincelle
De ce brillant feu qui s'eteint

Seek information in minute books 1760-1809

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p.300

Huguenots in the Trained Bands of London and the Honourable Artillery Ground. Members of the Artillery Co. up to 1780 had to be freemen of the city of London.

p.478

Whenever (in official documents) the word "sieur" is used it is invariably qualified by the addition of "ecuyer" or "chevalier" when it means seigneur. Where this is not done, it denotes a non-noble person who holds a "fief" or property under the lord of the manor to whom he would pay his manorial dues, such as a certain number of pullets, eggs, heriots, etc. In the case of refugee families, the territorial title was used by the refugee, and also by his son, because there was always hope, so often expressed in wills, of the return to France. When this hope died out, the retention of the title dropped since it depended on the territorial jurisdiction which no longer existed for them, and which had passed into other hands; and the retention of it today is an anomaly.

p.579 – French Potestantism is Calvinism

Huguenots in France were somber and severe. Instrumental music was not allowed in their religious services. Dancing was strictly forbidden.

Proceedings Vol. 16 1937-41

p.171 – Re: Portarlington, Ireland

It appealed to those who loved a country life and had been able to realize some small part of their property. There were a few persons of high rank in the colony but it was for the most part composed of country gentlemen who had, up to the time of their exile, lived in their own villages and represented their Protestant tenantry at consistories and synods. They remained French in their ways, and their houses and gardens bore witness to their origin.

Proceedings Vol. 17 – 1941-46

Proceedings Vol. 18 1947-52

p.286 – The Spitalfields Silkweavers

During most of the 18th Century, it was truly a cottage industry pursued in an essentially rural landscape of fields and hedgerows. The weavers cultivated flower gardens and bred and trained singing birds. A lady of fashion would visit a weavers cottage in order to select material for a dress. By the end of the 18th century, many weavers were unemployed.

Proceedings Vol. 19 1953-59

Spitalfields and Mile End New Town: The Parishes of Christchurch and All Saints.
(book, plates and pictures)

Proceedings Vol. 20 1959-64

Quarto Series XVI – Descriptive Catalogue of Remaining Manuscripts in the Huguenot Library.

Westminster School occupied 2 houses in Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road. 1846 moved to Plumtree Street adjacent to the French Savoy Church. 1798-1800 Master's Extract of Expenses. Weekly expenditures: bread, meat, butter, cheese, milk, garden stuff, beer, shoes and breeches, soap and candles, servants wages, water and paving rates, chimney sweeping, postage, reward for children, hair cutting, quills, slate and pencils, paper, spelling books, copy books, bottle of wine for Directors.