



THE SHIPPING LISTS

Assisted Immigration to Australia has provided researchers with very detailed information that includes, as well as the names:

Place of birth

Date of birth

Parents' given names

Occupation or Calling

Religion

Ability to read and or write

The lists for the ships that berthed in Sydney and Victorian ports have been copied from the original Immigration Board's Lists. They are as accurate as possible, but the researcher should always use this information as a guide.

Points to be aware of for those ships that berthed in Sydney and Victorian Ports:

- The information on the original lists was as true as the passengers wanted it to be. Many of the men reduced their ages to make them more attractive as would-be immigrants. The birth years shown in the lists are calculated from the ages given by the passengers on arrival.
- Where researchers have provided ASLC information, the original list has been adjusted to reflect this.
- The given occupations often do not reflect the occupations undertaken in France. They appear to reflect what the passenger thought they would be able to undertake in the colonies.
- There are many examples of passengers giving their birthplace as England, when they were actually born in Calais.
- Many baptismal dates were accepted as birthdates.
- It was not unusual for a Calais-born baby to be taken back to England for baptism.
- While the original lists state the passenger's parent's given names, the mothers' maiden names have been added through the research of members of ASLC.

Points to be aware of for those ships that berthed in Adelaide:

- The Immigration Board's Lists for Adelaide for this era have not survived.
- The list of passengers for *Harpley* has been developed from a handwritten document produced by Bonham British Consul in Calais, the *Adelaide Register* newspaper, individual family files and various files such as South Australia's Destitute Asylum's record cards
- At the last minute six families were told they could not travel on *Harpley*. The reasons given were the large number of very young children on board and possibly the lack of a marriage certificate. These families were spread out across following ships and replaced on *Harpley* by folk who had already applied to come as ordinary immigrants.

OTHER ARRIVALS

From late 1848 other lacemaker families arrived in Australia, often to join families already here. While these folk were not part of the financial agreement between the Colonial Secretary and the British Government, they were part of the lace trade or its families and are considered part of The Lacemakers of Calais.