

TULLE

Volume 25 No 1
February 2007



Saint Pierre lès Calais — L'Église en 1530

«C'est avec elle, comme leur mère, que l'église de
l'Anglais et l'Espagnol ont été construits
dans l'église de ce Camp de Calais, d'où
l'Église de Calais fut prise, dans le même jour
avec du jour 1530.
Recueil de Harlow 178-179»

The old church of St Pierre in Calais

**The Journal of
The Australian Society of the
Lacemakers of Calais**

**MEETING
DATES**

**Saturday February 17, 2007
Saturday May 19, 2007
Saturday August 18, 2007
Saturday November 17, 2007**

**Donbank Cottage
6 Napier St
North Sydney
Meeting Time : 1pm**

**NEXT MEETING
Saturday February 17th**

***The AGM
and
social gathering***

Looking for us on the net? www.angelfire.com/al/aslc/

Want to join?

Membership due?

Annual Fees \$30

**Membership Secretary
190 Shaftesbury Rd
EASTWOOD NSW 2122**



Tulle

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

Welcome to a new year full of promise and ASLC friendship.

Our first meeting for 2007 is the AGM at which we choose those to lead us on another year's search for stories about our lacemaker families.

During 2006 Jo Harris revealed the usefulness of the Internet in gathering genealogical facts and Heather Ling shared stories about nursing in the first half of last century. Richard Lander provided a running tutorial on genealogy and computers.

In *Tulle* we read stories about the Harrison, Mather, Potter, Shore, Stubbs and Dixon/ Wheewall lacemaker families. We are eagerly awaiting Richard's 'keyboard shortcut' to finding that one elusive fact that has, to date, prevented the rest of us from submitting our research to *Tulle*!

Carol Bailey

SECRETARY'S COMMENT

Many emigrants used the term "thrown into the deep" to describe a burial at sea. Although this phrase may seem a little heartless in 2007 terms, burials at sea were nearly always conducted in an atmosphere of solemnity and respect and in the presence of the captain, crew and passengers.

Deaths at sea in the mid-1800s were from a variety of causes. For children the greatest causes were measles, whooping cough, scarlatina/scarlet fever and diarrhoea. Of lesser frequency were deaths caused by smallpox, typhus/typhoid fever, cholera or simply falling overboard. Life at sea was appallingly hazardous for babies and toddlers, even on voyages when fair-weather sailing was enjoyed by all those on board.

But by 1848 these risks presented as great a danger to the populations of the overcrowded industrial towns and cities in England and France as they did for emigrants undertaking a sea voyage of 100 days or more. On arrival in Australia, the ship's surgeon was obliged to make a full report on the name, sex, age and cause of death of each person who died during the voyage as well as making a general report on the health and sanitation procedures that were maintained. He was also obliged to make any recommendations that might help save lives on future voyages.

In the case of South Australia, these records have survived. The data has been extrapolated to reveal that for the period 1848-1860, 0.5% of adults and 5.5% of children or 1.9% of total emigrants embarking in the UK for Adelaide died on the voyage out. During this period a total of 191 vessels made the voyage to Adelaide, carrying an average of 293 emigrants per vessel. The *Harpley* was one of these. It carried 257 emigrants, The only instance of death among the adults was an aged and ailing man (in his 67th year) who was unwilling to be separated from his family, and to whom the Commissioner humanely granted free passage¹. He died in traversing the Bay of Biscay, the only other mortality was Charlotte Parsons, delicate infant of three months. A sea-apprentice and a young sailor named Bateman fell overboard during the passage, but both were saved by a well directed life-buoy until they could be picked up. Thus, the *Harpley* with its valuable human cargo of 257 emigrants plus an able crew of ten officers and twenty-four seamen² and fine Captain carried less than the average number of emigrants per vessel to Adelaide and suffered considerably less deaths than the average expectation of five.

¹ "The Adelaide Observer" 9th September, 1848 states that free passage was granted by the owners.

² MORRIS-NUNN M. and TASSELL C.B. op. cit., p234.

My feeling is that the *Harpley* passengers were particularly fortunate in that their ship carried fewer infants than would have been the norm. Examining the ages of the *Harpley* passengers from Gillian's summary of its passengers³ I have been able to work out that the age spread of our *Harpley* ancestors was as follows:-

Aged 3 or less	22	8.6% of the total
Aged 4 to 9	50	19.4%
Aged 10 to 19	65	25.3%
Aged 20 to 29	24	9.3%
Aged 30 to 39	29	11.3%
Aged 40 to 49	30	11.7%
Aged 50 and over	6	2.3%
No age known	31	12.1%

Of these, less than 18% of those we know the age of were aged 6 or less – the critical age range for morbidity on these sailing vessels. Nearly 9% however, were three years or less and therefore probable nappy wearers. Remember that this was a long time before disposable nappies. Assuming each child required 5 nappies a day, these 22 sub-four year olds would require more than 100 nappies a day – and nearly 12,500 nappies for the 113 day trip. It is unlikely that any mother of such an infant could have afforded the space for more than say a dozen nappies (usually just old linen) so the soiled ones would have been stored near their bunk accommodation waiting for the twice a week wash day on the upper deck if the weather was kind enough to allow this activity. The smell below decks must have been awful at all times and particularly so during inclement weather!

The safety of those on board was greatly improved by simple rules which were established by the Emigration Commission. They stated that there was to be no more than 2 children under 7, or 3

³ KELLY G. Well Suited to the Colony Queanbeyan, ASLC, 1998. pp 266-272

under 10 years of age per family and (b) the number of single men could not exceed the number of single women in the same ship.⁴ In addition there were regulations, overseen by the ships' surgeon, enforcing hours of rising, dining and retiring.

A Matron was chosen from the married women and she assisted the surgeon with his inspections. She also acted as the moral guardian of the single women. She helped ensure that all emigrants bathed when required, aired their bedding, washed their clothing and changed their linen undergarments regularly. She and volunteer constables were paid a gratuity on arrival at their destination. The constables supervised the fumigation and disinfection of decks, mess tables, berths and water closets and helped ensure a smooth distribution of cooked food to the various messes.

The annual general meeting (AGM) of our Society will be held prior to our normal February meeting. Election time is a time to exercise your franchise, a time to get rid of anyone you consider on the nose. It is a time to "throw someone (new) in the deep" if this is your wish. A time to elect new matrons and constables if this is required.

You have a say and you are encouraged to exercise it. Nominations are open for all executive positions on the ASLC committee and will be accepted by your current Hon. Secretary from now until the election at the AGM. You are encouraged to attend the AGM and to make your vote count.

Richard Lander

⁴ See Notice on Free Emigration to Australia issued by the Government Emigration Office, 9 Park St, Westminster, January, 1848.

AND THE EDITOR

This year starts the twenty fifth year of the life of the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais. – our silver anniversary!

Many of those original members still belong but it is perhaps time to remember those humble beginnings!



Members in 1982: l to r , back row, Eleanor Higgs (Shaw), Lindsay Watts (Bromhead), Barbara Kendrick (Kendrick), Dalmas Brown (Nutt), Claire Loneragan (Brownlow), Elizabeth Bolton (Kendrick). Seated: Richard Lander (Lander), Gillian Kelly (Branson)

A meticulous researcher, Bert Archer and two other passionate family historians, Leonore Keays and Bill Brownlow utilised the services of a Nottingham professional researcher to trace their families. Each of these families were on the *Agincourt* and Elizabeth very quickly saw the commonalities. Bert Archer ran an advertisement in *Descent*, the journal of the Society of Australian Genealogists, asking that anyone with forebears on the 1848 journey of the *Agincourt* contact him.

One cold damp Saturday afternoon in 1982 a group met at the Archives in Globe Street Sydney and from that day the Society was formed, given a name and purpose and *Tulle* was created as a newsletter.

Twenty five years later we are an internationally recognised group that has wrenched the history of our fascinating forebears from cupboards, libraries, archives, newspapers and cemeteries!

Probably our greatest achievement is our name – those English laceworkers who went to Calais are generically known as the Lacemakers of Calais.

Gillian Kelly

ELIZA ROBINSON nee HOUGHTON

When the *Agincourt* berthed in 1848 it had on board an Eliza Houghton. Eliza was born in Nottingham in 1803 to John Houghton and Sarah Buck Bradley. She does not appear on the 1841 census for England or Calais but in 1845 she was living in Route de Dunkirque in Calais where she gave birth to her only child Naomi. In 1846 Naomi died.

In 1848 Eliza Houghton, single woman, became part of the contingent to Australia. She went to Maitland where on December 6th, 1848, a scant six weeks after her arrival, she married Edward Robinson who stated at the time of his marriage that he was a free man – indicating perhaps that he had been emancipated.

Eliza died in Maitland on June 17th 1864 under the saddest of circumstances, as recorded in the report on the inquest on her death.

THE FLOODS: SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE

The flood about Maitland reached its highest point before midnight on Wednesday a couple of inches perhaps higher than it had been on Wednesday morning. - the river then being about twenty-six feet above high water mark. It was then about two inches below the flood of February last. and about a foot below the flood of 1857.

The back water continued to rise very slowly for a few hours longer but stopped on Thursday morning when still (in the southern streets of the town) nearly three feet below the back water level in the flood of August 1857 and in other places little more than two feet. But very shortly after the river water began to recede a little a very melancholy loss of life occurred from two houses being washed or falling into the river.



Flood, High Street Maitland showing in centre of picture where Fairfield's house was washed away. Illustrated Sydney News. July 16, 1864

At about four o'clock on Thursday morning, at the very time when our prospects were brightening and the slight fluctuations of the

river's level which had taken place during Wednesday had been succeeded by an evident tendency of the waters to recede, a loud crash, cries for aid, and the firing of guns startled the watchers of the town. The saddest event that has marked the history of any of the floods Maitland, had happened.

Two houses built on the river's edge had fallen into the stream, and their inmates were struggling in the midst of the rapid waters. Persons acquainted with Maitland will remember the two wooden houses erected a few years ago opposite the premises of Messrs.. Ball & Co, at the western end of the opening to the river by which the floods first break over into High-street. They were built on the very slope of the bank, their fronts resting on the ground at the street level, and the timber framing of the back supported by spurs leaving a space of several feet between their floors and the sloping surface of the bank at the rear. The chimneys at the back of the buildings were of brick but previous floods and freshes had, we understand either washed away the soil from beneath them, or caused it to slip away, leaving them suspended, as it were, and dependent for support upon the woodwork with which they were connected. The stability of the structure had been so far affected by the same cause that it is said the houses were felt to vibrate when the current of the February flood was rushing under them..

As they were two-storied houses, however, their inhabitants were not driven out by the flood water, and had lingered in the upper rooms till the last moment, intending, it is believed, to remove when the river should fall, as they were not altogether without apprehension of the consequences. These consequences, unhappily, were experienced earlier than had been expected.

The inmates of the house were Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield, and their three children, with a woman named Mrs. Robinson, aged about 60 years, and John Boyle (generally known as Jack the Fisherman) and his wife. At about four o'clock on Thursday morning, with scarcely a sound to warn them, the houses (which

were completely bound together) gave a sudden lurch, as if about to topple over into the river.

Boyle was up and, as if by instinct, discovered the position of affairs, and seeing the only chance of safety in the rapid stream flowing landwards from the river, sprang at once into it, with his wife, from the front balcony - a height of some thirteen feet. There was thick darkness around, deepened by a heavy fog, but the gas-lamp burning at Mr Mullens close by, gave some guidance and they both succeeded, after a sharp struggle, in reaching a place of safety. .

Fairfield was unable to avail himself in time of the same means of escape, and he and his family were borne away with the houses, which fell backwards, with a loud noise, into the river, and were swept down by the impetuous current. Their screams and the crash of the falling houses appear to have been the first heard by Mrs. Mullen, and it was by her two shots were fired for aid - a loaded six-barrelled revolver being close-at-hand.

Boyle and his wife, after leaping from the balcony, were several times rolled over by the stream into which they sprang, but fortunately they soon gained their footing and together waded unassisted through the stream to Mr. Mullen's..... .

On Thursday afternoon the district coroner held an inquest, at the Cross Keys Inn, on the body of the child, Sophia Fairfield. and the evidence elicited as to the fatal occurrence was similar to. the above statement, The child was five years of age. Mr Fairfield had all his family on the balcony except this girl, and finding her absent he went into the house in search of her.

At that moment the accident occurred and he only had time to get back to the balcony and take up his other children. Whilst in the room the bedstead rolled over him by the shock and nearly

stunned him, and the" door would not open; but another shock opened it, and enabled him to get his youngest and eldest child in his arms The eldest girl is above thirteen years of age, and she sustained a severe injury on the foot, from which she suffers very much; the youngest is about two years of age and is now perfectly well.

Yesterday morning the bodies of Mrs. Fairfield and Eliza Robinson were found against a stump 011 a flat, about one hundred yards away from where Mr Fairfield and the children were found. They were left on the flat by falling waters and were both partly buried in a heap of debris and there was not a yard's distance between them.

Mrs. Robinson was a native of Nottingham and was one of the cotton. lace spinners who in the .French revolution of 1848, were driven out of France, and a number of whom came to this colony, and settled in Maitland.

The District Coroner Mr. James Thomson yesterday held inquests on the bodies of .the two women. They were found by a farmer name Joseph Rice and a labourer named Michael Godsave. The following particulars are extracted from the evidence given by George Fairfield:

"My family consisted of myself: my wife. and three children. and Mrs. Robinson. On Wednesday night the children went to bed about eight or nine o' clock. I my wife and Mrs. Robinson remained up the two previous nights. and that night. with our clothes on. Early on Thursday morning I went downstairs and I observed that two of the doors would not close regular.

I looked about the house and saw nothing gone wrong. I then called my neighbour. Boyle, to look at his doors, as I thought something was going. I called to my wife to get the children on to

the balcony; she brought all out except the youngest child I heard a cracking all round the building. and finding she had not brought the youngest child, I then went to the back room to fetch the child and whilst I was there the building fell all at once backwards into the river. It floated a short distance in the current and I managed to get out on the balcony. I kept to the building so long as it kept together. At last there was only the roof and ceiling left, on which myself and two children got

My wife and Mrs. Robinson were at the other end of the balcony when the big gate below the balcony sprung up and knocked them off. I managed to catch the eldest child and hold her by her clothes with my teeth. and held the youngest in my hand I tried to catch the other child. I held on to the wreck and was drifted by the current to where I was found. When I was floating on the wreck with the children. I perceived a point of land, and that the wreck was drifting off further with the current. I then grasped the clothes of both children in my mouth and struck out for the shore which was about 200 yards off. I managed to swim with them until I grasped a prickly bush. I then threw the children ashore, and scrambled up myself. My wife was 39 years of age and I did not see her nor Mrs. Robinson after the accident"

News reports of some Nineteenth Century Inquests.

Congratulations to member Margaret Hunt for her discovery and my sincere thanks to her for copying and forwarding it . Ed

VISIT TO CALAIS

In my youth I can remember being told of 'Uncle Jack' (John Charles Lakin), visiting his 'cousins' in Calais when he was serving in France during World War 1. I was shown photos of 'Uncle Jack' in his uniform with my grandfather (William Murdock Lakin, brother of John) at the family home outside Mansfield, Victoria.



(L - R) William Murdock and John Charles Lakin

The reference to France led members of the family (mistakenly as it happens) to believe that our family name of 'Lakin' had its origins in France (La Kin).

In the latter years of my schooling I became more interested in family history and began to research my paternal line.

The death certificate of William Henry Lakin (father of William Murdock and John Charles) provides his place of birth as Calais and his marriage certificate provided additional confirmation of the 'French connection'. In particular the profession of his father (John) as "Lace Manufacture".

The Shipping Lists at the Public Records Office of Victoria confirmed the arrival at Port Philip 8 July 1861 of the "Roxburgh Castle" (departed Plymouth 13 April 1861) with two paying passengers, namely John Lakin, age 22 and William, age 19 – both described as 'Traders'.

[All subsequent research has not located any further information on John, but there is mention in the family of having received letters from New Zealand from relatives].

During my research I had discussed what I had found on William Henry Lakin with a distant relative (and my school teacher at one time) who was to later show me a cutting from a newspaper calling for information on any descendants of Lacemakers from Calais. This request for information had been inserted in the Age by Margaret Audin.

I wrote to Margaret Audin providing details as I knew it at the time, of my family connection to the Lacemakers and Calais, namely that Calais was the place of birth of my Great Grandfather and that 'Uncle Jack' visited cousins in France. In the response from Margaret she states –

“This very nicely answers the question as to which member of the Australian family visited the descendants of the Saywell family in Calais during the 1914 –1918 war. Her name is Berthe Lucienne Margaret Waconge, her mother Annie Maria Saywell was the daughter of John Saywell and his wife, Sarah Lakin⁵.”

I wrote to Berthe Waconge who subsequently provided more information on Sarah Lakin and her descendants in France and Australia (Saywell).

In short, John (Joseph) and my Great Grandfather William Henry Lakin were born in St Pierre-les-Calais to John and Maria (Underwood) Lakin. John and Maria (both born in England) were married in 1823 (Long Whatton, Leicestershire) and travelled to Calais (c1827) to participate in the Lace trade set up there at the time. John and Maria had six children. John died in 1843 and it is believed Maria and the younger children travelled back to England to live (to escape a small revolution). John and William travelled to Australia in 1861 to start a new life. William married Catherine McLeod and had two children, William Murdock (1887) and John Charles (1890).

John Charles Lakin enlisted in the 1 AIF (10th Field Ambulance) in June 1915, Embarked for England in June 1916, served in France and returned to Australia in March 1919.

So yes, there is a French connection, but not necessarily as previously thought by family members – we are of English stock who happened to be placed in France for a short period of time.

Robert J Lakin
Lancefield. Vic

⁵ Sarah is the older sister to John (Joseph) and William Henry Lakin.



GEORGE WILKINS, D.D.

George Wilkins was born into a family of architects in 1783. . His brother William designed several famous buildings including the National Gallery in London. His father was estate architect to the head of the Pierpont family. He was ordained in 1810 and by 1817 had been given the responsibility of St Marys Nottingham.

In accepting this role Wilkins took on a parish with an enormous workload and limited financial resources. In his first year, he and a single curate between them took 1,127 baptisms and 897 burial services. In addition there were marriages and churchings in a parish of 33,000 souls.

The vicar of St. Mary's also had extensive civic duties. Corporation elections were solemnised in church and national events demanded special services, but these events did not confer much prestige on Wilkins. The powerful local Corporation was

dominated by Nonconformists. The small number of bishops also created problems; confirmations of Nottingham folk were usually held in St. Mary's, as the building could hold the largest number of people. Confirmations often exceeded 4,000 people at a time. The first full year of Wilkins incumbency coincided with the Government establishing the *Million Fund*, a grant of one million pounds for the building of churches in populous areas. Wilkins secured money for the building of St. Paul's Church, on George Street, which opened in October 1822. Other churches which Wilkins formed out of St. Mary's parish were Holy Trinity, opened in 1841 and St. John's Leenside, 1844.

During his incumbency, he had to deal with not only the strength of the Nonconformists in Nottingham but the demise of the church rate. This struggle took a great toll on him. The lack of a church rate impoverished St. Mary's but Wilkins found funds to complete a scheme to renovate the interior of St. Mary's in 1838/39. This enlarged the seating capacity in the body of the nave, placed the pulpit in full view of the congregation, and brought the reading-desk some way down the central aisle so that everybody could hear the Gospel. The galleries were removed to improve the acoustics, the organ moved to the west-end and the chancel cut off



to form a separate area for special services.

In 1842, when all the money was spent, it was discovered that the piers of the central tower were not solid masonry, but an outer casing containing builders' rubble. Cracks appeared, the architect L.N. Cottingham, was summoned and the church was closed on Christmas day. Part of the church must have re-opened shortly afterwards.

In March 1843, an incident famous in Nottingham history was the final straw for Wilkins. The congregation panicked during a service and stormed out of the church, fearing its imminent collapse. A crowd gathered on Sneinton hill to watch, but it didn't fall. The church remained closed until 1848.

Wilkins resigned as vicar of St. Mary's and was succeeded by Joshua Brooks in 1843. However, he continued in his role as Archdeacon of Nottingham.

Adapted with kind permission from *The Anglican Church in the Industrialised Town, St. Mary's Parish, Nottingham 1770-1884* M.W.Bowen MA, M Phil, University of Nottingham, October 1997

WILLIAM BIRKS - CHAMPION

In 1862 *The Illustrated Sporting News* published a portrait of William Birks as 'Champion Pedestrian of France'.

He followed an early running career in Nottinghamshire (with a win over Seward at Trent Bridge in 1847), then lived in Calais (by 1851), Radford, Nottingham and Oxford before becoming landlord of the Nottingham Castle, Calais, by 1862.

NICK VINE HALL

Leading Australian genealogist, Nick Vine Hall, died in Bethlehem Hospital Melbourne on 31 October 2006 from a cancer.

His service was held at St Thomas North Sydney on 9 November. He was certainly Australia's best known personality in the business due to his radio programs syndicated across Australia.

His greatest contribution has to be his work on behalf of AFFHO to save some of the records of the Australian Censuses 2001 and 2006.

He worked tirelessly on this project for many years lobbying the Bureau of Statistics and Federal politicians. This single contribution will ensure that more than half the 2001 census will be available to researchers in 96 years time and a goodly proportion (as yet not disclosed) of the 2006 Census.

G Jaunay

SPORT, GAMES & LEISURE IN THE 1840s

Children's Activities in the Mid-1800s

For most of the Nineteenth Century, parents limited their children's games to those that were educational or which were not too physically taxing. After all, children had many chores to perform around the house! Children were encouraged to play musical instruments. They could play card games such as "Old Maid" with special packs of cards. The ordinary pack was

considered too likely to lead to gambling. The cards themselves, however, could be used to construct a house of cards. Children were not that different from children today. Boys played with lead soldiers – girls with dolls and dollhouses.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, good quality and very life-like dolls' heads were often made from solid wax and had human hair. Dolls' heads were often sold independently, so that bodies could be made by mothers or nannies. Notable English makers included Montanari & Pierotti. China-headed dolls were produced from around 1830. In about 1850 Motschmann introduced the "baby" doll. Up to this point, dolls had only taken the form of miniature women, or sometimes men. In 1861 Mme Huret of Paris invented the "swivel-socket" neck. At the 1851 Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, Mme Montanari exhibited her rag dolls and around the same time in the USA the Goodyear Company patented rubber dolls with leather crowns for the attachment of hair⁶.

Children played some parlour games still played today⁷. These included Charades, Blind Man's Buff, Pin the Tail on the Donkey, Twenty Questions, Jackstraws (Pick-up-Sticks), Tiddly Winks, Chess, Dominoes, Backgammon and Checkers. Outdoor activities included Shuttlecock, Tug-of-War, Hoops, Hopscotch, Kites, Jacks, Leapfrog and Marbles

BLINDMAN'S WAND:

The player who is blindfolded stands in the center of the room, with a long paper wand, usually made of a newspaper. The other players join hands and stand round the blind man in a circle. A tune is played, and the players dance round the blind man, until suddenly the music stops; the blind man then takes the opportunity of lowering the wand on one of those in the circle, and that player has to take hold of it. The blind man makes a noise, such as the barking of a dog; or asks a question, or says anything which might cause the target to betray himself, as the captive must imitate whatever noise the blind man makes.

⁶ <http://www.stanstedtovmuseum.com/>

If the blindman recognises who holds the wand, the one who is caught becomes the blind man; if not, the game goes on until the current blind man succeeds.

DEERSTALKER:

This was a game for only two players, but children enjoyed watching as much as playing! Both the "deer" and the "stalker" were blindfolded and then guided to opposite ends of a large table. When a designated bystander yelled, "Go!" they began moving around the table. It was the "stalker's" job to catch the "deer", and the "deer's" job to avoid the stalker. Absolute silence was maintained by both the players and the audience, and no one could leave the room. Sometimes, children played in their barefeet.

CUPID'S COMING:

First children decided upon a letter of the alphabet; for example, the letter "T". The first player would have announced to the second, "Cupid's coming." The second would ask, "How is he coming?" The first responds with a word that begins with the chosen letter, "T", and ends with the ending, "ing", such as, "Tumbling". The game continues from player to player, through all the players, and as long as words beginning with the chosen letter and ending with "ing" can be thought of. Anyone who could not answer the question would have had to pay a penalty, or be ejected from the game, and a new letter would be chosen.

TWENTY QUESTIONS:

During the Victorian Era, this was a real favourite. To play, one person thinks of a person, place, or thing, and the other players try to guess who or what it is by asking only "yes" and "no" questions. The game continues until the players discover who or what the first person is thinking of, or until twenty questions have been asked -- whichever comes first.

TABOO:

Taboo was a word game somewhat similar to "Cupid's Coming" in that a certain word of the alphabet was selected. In Taboo, instead of responses utilizing the chosen letter, they were to avoid using the letter at all cost. A player would have been chosen as "It". The other players asked "It" questions, trying to force "It" to use the forbidden letter. For example, if the forbidden letter was "C", players might ask, "What type of animal meows?" If "It" answered, "Cat", he or she used the forbidden letter and would have lost the game. But, if "It" answered, "Kitten", then play would continue. In a more difficult version of the game questions must be answered in complete sentences, without using the forbidden letter anywhere in the sentence: "The little kitten meowed for some milk."

JACKSTRAWS:

We know this game today as "Pick-up Sticks". It was a very popular Table Game during the Victorian era. Players used a pile of wood splinters or straws, while today's versions of the game use wooden or plastic sticks. There were actually some very fancy sets that used "straws" made of ivory. The sticks were dropped in the middle of a table and each player took a turn removing a stick from the pile, while not moving any other stick.

TIDDLY WINKS:

While most everyone has certainly heard of "Tiddly Winks", few people really know how this game was actually played. Players used a disk called a "shooter" to flip smaller disks, called "winks", into a cup that sat in the middle of the playing area or table. The aim of the game was to be the first player to sink all of his/her "winks" into the cup. During the Victorian era, the game was actually taken quite seriously, and players practiced intensely during their spare time.

KICK THE CAN:

This game has been a favourite child's game since tin cans came into use--around the time of the Crimean War. The variations of the game are as endless as a child's imagination.

BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK:

This was a very early version of "Badminton". Boys and girls of all ages enjoyed playing this game. The battledore was the racket, and the shuttlecock was the birdie. The object of the game was to volley the shuttlecock in the air as long as possible.

THE NEEDLE'S EYE:

This game is based on a chant of sorts, and is similar to the popular children's game, "Red Rover". In this game, the chanted verse goes like this:

The needle's eye that doth supply
The thread that runs so true;
I stump my toe, and down I go,
All for the want of you."

A large group of children would be lined up in two rows, about two and a half metres apart, facing the opposing line. After "singing" the chanted verse, one child would run across to the opposite line and try to break through the clenched hands of the opposite team.

HOOPS AND STICKS:

One of the most common outdoor amusements for both boys and girls during the Victorian era, this particular "game" has been around for thousands of years. It is known to have been played by children in ancient Egyptian. The child propelled a hoop of cane (about 2 feet in diameter) by hitting it with a stick to keep it rolling upright as the child ran alongside.

MARBLES:

A small hole is made in the center of the relatively smooth playing area. Each player antes up a marble, and randomly scattered it around the playing field. Each player takes a large marble (shooter) to try to knock the other marbles into the hole. Players take turns shooting, and if successful in knocking a marble into the hole, they get to keep the marble they knocked in and shoot again. A variation is called "agate up" in which all the marbles donated must be agates. Agates (or "aggies") are a rarer and thus a more valuable type of marble.

Children today enjoy all sorts of bikes but these did not exist in the mid-1800s. There seems to be a lot of conjecture as to whom and when the first bicycle was invented. Some say that the first bicycle was not manufactured until 1887. They say it had two equal-size wheels and a dropped frame with no crossbar and was called the Victor. Other history books state that Pierre and Ernest Michaux, the French father and son team of carriage-makers, invented the first bicycle during the 1860s. Other historians disagree and say there is evidence that the bicycle is even older than that. However, historians do agree that Ernest Michaux did invent the modern bicycle pedal and cranks in 1861 so our ancestors in Nottingham and Calais did not have access to push bikes.

The German Baron Karl Drais von Sauerbronn invented the "Laufmaschine" or "Running Machine", a type of steerable, pre-bicycle made entirely of wood and which had no pedals. The rider propelled the machine by pushing his feet on the ground.. Sauerbronn's bicycle was first exhibited in Paris on April 6, 1818. The celerifere was another early bicycle invented in 1790 by Frenchmen, Comte Mede de Sivrac, however, it had no steering.

The Penny Farthing was invented in 1871 by British engineer, James Starley. The Penny Farthing came after the development of the Hobbyhorse, and the French Velocipede - all versions of early bikes.



Augustus Gondlof on a child's velocipede at Hill End in 1872
Beaufoy Merlin, from the Holterman Collection

However, the Penny Farthing was the first really efficient bicycle, consisting of a small rear wheel and large front wheel pivoting on a simple tubular frame with tyres of rubber. Pneumatic tyres were not invented until 1889 and it took until 1898 for the coaster brake to be added to bicycles.

Richard Lander

The descriptions of these games have been taken from <http://www.mtsu.edu/~theatre/pdf/Pioneer%20Games.pdf> and <http://www.enoreo.on.ca/socialstudies/pioneer-virtual/games.html>

IN RETROSPECT

At December's meeting of ALSC it was proposed that many newer members who don't have access to back copies of *Tulle* may have little awareness of the debates and discussions that have gone on in the last 25 years. In Retrospect will reprint some of these interesting pieces. The quarter's article was written in 1983 by M Margaret Audin, an English historian and researcher who married a French man and spent her life in France. She died in the late 1980s and much of her work on English Artisans in France has never been published.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE LACEMAKERS FROM CALAIS

Tulle March 1983

WERE THEY REALLY REFUGEES FLEEING FOR THEIR LIVES?

Ever since several descendants have written with rather dramatic versions of the departure in 1848, this question has been on my mind. It is obvious with some of the tales that there is confusion with the French Revolution of 1789 and the terrible happenings of that period.

Although there was much rioting in many parts of France in 1848, especially in big cities, with arrestations of many people, I could see no particular reason for Calais being a very dangerous city for foreign workers, especially as quite a few had French relatives.

The French workers in Calais did protest, organise processions in the streets, sing revolutionary songs and no doubt shout 'a bas les Anglais'. According to one source the British Consul Calais stepped in to prevent French workers from molesting the English. However, this statement seems to have been made by people arriving on the *Harpley* and is therefore not an official statement.

Mr Albert Vion⁸ of Calais was asked for his opinion:

'So far as the English who left in 1848 are concerned I can only give you impressions. The revolution started around the end of February and Gautier in his 'Ephemerides' published in 1888 (the author was a possible eye witness of the facts or at least received direct information from witnesses) says that from April 27 to June 6, 455 English left the town (77 on ⁹April 27, 221 up to May 2, 157 up to June 6.

It is therefore very unlikely they had been able to sell their houses or machines, if they had any, in such a short time, all the more so as economic conditions were very bad. No doubt they were only workers, with few possessions and frightened but there was no violent reaction against the English.

Mr Vion mentions too, a diary by Henry Robinson Hartley which may have been published by now,. Mr Anderson of Edinburgh University was writing on the subject a few years ago and sent his manuscript to Mr Vion to be checked. According to Mr Hartley, who had lived in Calais during this period, a good number of people of the lower classes sang in the streets on February 27. In March he mentioned that everything was 'extraordinarily calm' and that he had not been molested, also that there was no disturbance in the town.

In addition a 'workers' club' formed spontaneously but illegally, sent a message of sympathy to the English workers.

After reading this, which confirmed my own ideas, I looked through one or two extracts of the *Nottingham Review*, and noted that on May 12th, some of the lacehands are coming from the interior of France, whilst others are returning to Calais by

⁸ Albert Vion is a published historian of Calais

⁹ Op cit p 253

solicitations of their former employers. We hear of some who put their names down to go to Australia declining to proceed, when it comes to the point of embarkation Would they have done this if they feared for their lives?

However there is no doubt that the lacemakers in Calais were very worried, almost in panic and their petition to Lord Palmerston on April 12th must have convinced him that this was so, for they received a rapid reply and were offered passage back to English soil within days.

May I now give you my personal opinion, based on life in France especially during the difficult years of 1958 and 1968 in Paris itself. The average English person, even after years in France, finds a French manifestation of protestation rather excessive – although I know that such events occur in England now too. If one knows what happened during the Revolution of 1789 and during the terror, any minor revolutions such as 1830 and 1848 could frighten a family man with several children. If, too, he met people coming through Calais from Paris or elsewhere on their way to England with tales of riots etc and in addition he had no work no money etc what else could he do but write and urgent letter asking for immediate help in returning to safer grounds.

The petitioners, their families and others who left Calais in this way were, therefore, technically refugees, but certainly not fleeing before a howling mob after their blood.

Margaret Audin

PETIT À PETIT, L'USINE BOULART DEVIENT LA CITÉ DE LA DENTELLE!¹⁰

The City of Lace Museum in St Pierre is well on its way!

A large part of the existing building is being preserved as it was. Twenty or so people are working on it – the first stage has been focussed on cleaning up the old building and strengthening it. This is completed and a thirty six metre crane has moved in . It will be used to replace with concrete the wooden floors that have been all but ruined in one area.. These floors need to be strong enough to support five Leavers machines that each weigh a good twelve tonnes.



The wooden floors in the rest of the building will be conserved as will the external towers – the signatures of the lace factories of that era. The external stairs and galleries that provided access to each floor from the towers will have to be rebuilt but will retain the characters of their older counterparts.



¹⁰ Little by little the Boulart factory is becoming The City of Lace!

At the Auber factory in rue du Four-à-Chaux everything is moving very quickly: the big pieces like the machines, and the smaller ones like the bobbin winders are being gathered here to complete the technical exhibition that will be in the Boulart building.

This part of the Boulart building has been gutted completely and will house the five Leavers machines.

The machines are particularly well advanced as four out of the five are ready to go. Their transfer to the Boulart is predicted to happen at the end of the year and promises to be a spectacular event.. In the truest tradition of the original machines, they will not go in and out doors!

Parts of the buildings will have to be opened to effect the transfer.



In October last year it was predicted the grand opening would be in February, but by the end of November it had pushed out to mid 2008. Remember our Opera House? And wasn't it worth waiting for?

From *La Voix du Nord*, 18.10 2006, by Patricia Noel

Photographs – Jean-Pierre Brunet

Merci E Legrand!

THE BUNNY FAMILY IN NOTTINGHAM

HOMES FOR THE HOMAN FAMILY TO STAY WHEN BACK FROM FRANCE

Charlotte Bunny died at Castle Terrace, St Nicholas Parish, on 20.3.1838. Charlotte was a sister to Anne Gluyas Bunny Homan, and worked in the lace industry. Her brother William Bunny was in attendance at her death. This gentleman lived in Nottingham also.

William and Louisa Bunny, brother of Anne Gluyas Homan lived at 25 St James Street:, Nottingham.. His children were born at various addresses in Nottingham, . William Gluyas c1841 Willoughby Street, New Lenton, Radford,
Elizabeth c.1845 Bridlesmith Gate, St.Peters
Theophilus b. St Peters
Edwin Marriott b 848 Nottingham
Oliver T. b.1851 StPeters Notts.
Louisa Sophia c.]858 StPeters.

The first dates are when the two Homan children were born in Nottingham so they had family to live with, and the William Bunny family remained in Nottingham permanently, two working as Printers and Stationers, one a Lace Warehouseman, and a daughter a School Teacher.

FRANCE

Thomas and Anne Gluyas Homan have never been found in France. they are an elusive family, but, in France we find another brother of Anne's travelling backward and forwards from Kent to Paris.

Matthew Bunny, younger brother of Anne Gluyas Homan, married at Whitstable in c1846 to Catherine Humphrey. daughter

of a Mariner. Their first child Matthew James was born 7.7.1847 at Paris followed by a daughter Catherine b. 18481 at Paris. Mattbew the father was a Gas engineer and inventor, as well as an Artist. One of his paintings survive. This family are missing from all English Census except for the 1871. Matthew married a second time, c.1883 in Paris, France, and died in Paris, 1900. A son from his second marriage .also lived and died in France.

So now I know perhaps where Thomas and Ann lived both in England and France so many years ago. It is indeed lovely to have straightened this huge elusive Bunny family out, I always knew that they had to be involved somewhere in the mystery.

Beth Williams

FOR THE GENEALOGIST

WILLIAM FELKIN'S AUSTRALIAN LINK

William Felkin's *History of the Machine-Wrought Hosiery and Lace Manufactures* is regarded as a bible of the story of the trade. Felkin strove to improve the lot of the workers and to bring harmony to Nottingham politics. He would have been well aware of the departure of the Lacemakers from Calais to Australia, but one would suspect, without any thoughts of a closer connection.

On October 20th 1832 his daughter Elizabeth was baptised at the George Street Particular Baptist in Nottingham. Elizabeth became friendly with Sarah Vickers, the granddaughter of William Vickers and business partner of William Felkin's. Sarah kept a birthday book and in her birthday book she makes an annotation:

Felkin, Elizabeth – October 28, 1831, Sailed for Australia the same day 1862. Died at Balmain Sydney, July 30, 1863. Not afraid to die.

Elizabeth's arrival in Sydney was late in 1862 and before the end of the year she married Thomas James Harrison. Her family was devotedly Wesleyan so the speed of marriage suggests she came to Australia knowing Thomas and to marry him.

In 1863 she bore a son Frederick Illingworth William Harrison at Balmain. She died in childbirth but FIW Harrison survived. Elizabeth was buried at Rookwood in the Independent Section¹¹. In May 1865 her husband followed her, leaving young Frederick and orphan. Thomas Harrison was buried with his wife at Rookwood.

Frederick Illingworth William Harrison lived to his 79th year, married, had three children and seems to have lived his life in Ashfield. Does anyone know anything of this family?

Gillian Kelly

THE EARLY ARRIVALS

The period that the following table covers is from after the 'official' arrival of the lace machines with Webster, Bonnington & Clarke until 1831. Not all are involved in the lace trade but all were part of the English community in Calais les Saint-Pierre. This is a comprehensive list but I would never presume it to be complete.

Notations used:

1 Surname; 2 Given Names; 3 Place of Birth; 4 Year of birth; 5 Relationship to 1 – wife's name sometimes here; 6 Source (see below); 7 Occupation; 8 Notes

Sources:

BDM Calais – from the Registers of the Births & Marriages of Calais & St Pierre, filmed by the LDS

Death – Death registers of Calais as filmed by the LDS

1881 – English census

census – Calais, 1831, 1841 or 1846

Anthony Lebeucq – Descendant of the Bannister family

Caron – from the trilogy on the lace trade in Calais written by Michel Caron

¹¹ Sect A, Row 47, Grave 1461,1463

Surname	Given Name	Birthplace	DOB	Spouse	Year	Source	Occupation	Notes
Hole	Ann	Devon	1776	née Langdon	1828	Census	Indep means	Husband John
Holsworth	William	Calais	1829		1881		No Occ	
Huskinson	Thomas	Notts	1788	Thousand Sarah	1828	BDM Calais	laceworker	second wife Sabina Elliott
Huskinson	Thomas	Notts	1789	Smith Ann	1828	BDM Calais	laceworker	witness
Hutchinson	Samuel	Calais	1829			Census	child	with grandfather - parents not in Calais 1831
Hutchinson	John	Notts Orston	1808	Taylor Mary	1829	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Irby	Henry Edward	Lincoln Boston	1783		1829	Death	Honorable	
Jackson	James	Notts, Bramcote	1785	Woolley Hannah	1825	BDM Calais		Married 10.3.1810 Bramcote
Jenkins	Elizabeth	Kent Deal	1783	née Dunn	1829	Census	Indep m	
Johns	Ezekial	Corn Talland	1801	Higgins Elizabeth	1829	census	retired officer	
Johnson	Thomas	Calais	1826	Ellen	1829	potter		15 Queen Anne St, Stoke on Trent, Stafford -
Johnson	James	Notts	1805	Godward Ann	1829	BDM Calais	laceworker	witness
Johnson	William	Staffordshire	1794	Lowndes Helen	1829	BDM Calais		turner
Johnston	Alexander	Scotland		Mitchell Dorothy	1829	BDM Calais		Married 22.4.1825 Falkirk, Stirling Scotland
Jones	George	London	1778	Davies Sarah	1829	Census	Indep M	probably in Staffordshire prior
Kemp	Honorine	Calais	1825		1829	1881		married name, living Kingston upon Hull 1881
Kemp	Honorine	Calais	1825		1829	1881		John Kemp Naval pensioner
Kennett	Mathilda	London	1804		1829	BDM Calais	embroiderer	
Kenning	James	London	1808		1829	BDM Calais	mechanic	
Kenning	James	London	1811		1829	Census	boarder	
Kent	Edward Watkin	Calais	1828		1829	1881		Retired Major 24 Regt
Kent	Euphrasii	Calais	1817	née?	1829	1881		James Kent Overlooker out of work Risley Derby
Kiernan	Thomas	Ireland	1781		1829			Commission Agent 1824
King	Clemtine	Calais	1812		1829	1881		Married name - check 1841 Nottingham
King	Robert	Calais	1825	Beck Jane	1829	Census	laceworker	163 Holloway Rd, Islington 1881
King	Robert	Notts	1794	Beck Jane	1829	BDM Calais	lacemaker	
Knight	Nathan	Leics Sileby	1805	Butler Susanna	1829	Census	laceworker	
Lakin	John	Leics	1804	Underwood Mary	1830	Census	lacemaker	
Langston	William	Leics?	1776		1830	BDM Calais	mechanic	witness
Larandon	Gabriel	Kent	1773	Kimber Mary	1830	BDM Calais	lacemaker	witness
Laycock	Emma	Calais	1825		1830	1881		married - living Sheffield 1881
Laycock	Emma	Calais	1825		1830	1881		Samuel Laycock razor haffer
Leaper	Charles	Notts	1796	James Esther	1830	Census	lacemaker	marriage says Esther Gamble
Lemon	Eliza	Calais	1821		1830	1881		Born there
Lemon	Frederick	Calais	1823	Caroline	1830	1881		
Lock	George	Calais	1828	Annette	1830	1881		Stock broker

Lovett	Thomas	Calais	1826	Mary A	1830	1881		Bricklayer 10 Lomas St Colne, Lanca 1881
Lovett	Thomas	Calais	1826		1831	1881		
Lux	Henry	Devon	1751	Pages Barbe	1831	Census	marshall	
Manners	Otho	Leics	1797	Ann	1831	Census	Indep m	Married In Lincoln
Marshall	Isaac	Notts	1793	Cotton Margaret	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Mather	William	Nottingham	1805	Larandon Charlotte	1829	1831	carriage maker	
Mather	Archibald	Notts	1798	Huntly Ann	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Mather	James	Notts	1794	Kingston Elizabeth	1831	Census	Lacemaker	
McIlraith	Adam	Scotland	1786	Home Mary	1831	BDM Calais		Married Notts
Meakin	Jesse	Derby	1797		1829	BDM Calais	teacher	witness
Meakin	William	France	1815		1831	1881 Notts		
Meakin	John	Notts	1788	Smith Sophie	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Meakin	John	Notts	1790	Smith Sophie	1831	BDM Calais		
Mee	George	Leicester	1792	Kindger Elizabeth	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Merson	Sarah	Devon?	1808		1831	Census	boarder	Marie Françoise
Middletton	John	Kent		Burr Ann	1828	BDM		
Mole	Annette	Calais	1828	Widow	1831	1881		Living with merchant son London 1881
Mole	Annette	Calais	1828	née?	1831	1881		
Moore	John	Notts	1790	Stevenson Elizabeth	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Moore	Isaac	Notts	1801	Woodcock Mary	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Morrill	Nicholas	Yorks, Sheffield	1790		1831	BDM Calais		publican
Munton	William	Notts		Clton Elizabeth	1821	BDM Calais		Child born Notts 1806; m'd 1794 NOTTS ST M
Musson	Louise	Calais	1826	née?	1831	1881		Thos Musson manager engineering works
Nadio	John	France			1831	1881		
Oldershaw	William	Calais	1836	Mary A	1831			4 Guild St, Burton on Trent 1881; r'way signalman
Oswin	James	Notts			1831			
Parker	Lyda	London	1768	née Buckland	1831	Census	Indep m	
Parkinson	Robert	Surrey, Croydon		Chamberlayne Char	1831	BDM Calais		Married Surrey 30.1.1815
Parson	Smith	Cambridge Gerni	1781		1829	Caron	Lacemaker	Not living Calais 1829
Peet	Sarah A	Calais	1825	née ?	1831	1881	lacemender	William Peet, Levers lace maker
Peet	Thomas	Notts	1768	Hartley Flora	1831	BDM Calais	lacemaker	Living Calais 1829
Pepper	William	Kent Folkestone	1781	Penley Esther	1831	census	butcher	
Pilcher	Charles	London Southwa	1800	Cadman Mary	1831	census	lacemaker	
Pinchbeck	James	Calais	1847	Mary a	1831	1881		Printer 24 Rodney St Clerkenwell, London 1881
Poole	John	Leics Sheephead	1779	Wilson Harriet	1825	1851		
Porter	Thomas	Lancashire	1789	Pickering Charlotte	1831	BDM Calais	mechanic	married Manchester
Powell	William	Leics	1791	Kendall Elizabeth	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Pratt	Thomas	Leic L'borough	1802	Green Sarah	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	

Thomas	Calais	1826	Mary A	1830	1881		Bricklayer 10 Lomas St Colne, Lancs 1881
Thomas	Calais	1826		1831	1881		
Henry	Devon	1751	Pages Barbe	1831	Census	marshall	
Otho	Leics	1797	Ann	1831	Census	Indep m	Married in Lincoln
Isaac	Notts	1793	Cotton Margaret	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
William	Nottingham	1805	Larandon Charlotte	1829	1851	carriage maker	
Archibald	Notts	1798	Huntly Ann	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
James	Notts	1794	Kingston Elizabeth	1831	Census	Lacemaker	
Adam	Scotland	1786	Home Mary	1831	BDM Calais		Married Notts
Jesse	Derby	1797		1829	BDM Calais	teacher	witness
William	France	1815		1831	1881 Notts		
John	Notts	1788	Smith Sophie	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
John	Notts	1790	Smith Sophie	1831	BDM Calais		
George	Leicester	1792	Kindger Elizabeth	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Sarah	Devon?	1808		1831	Census	boarder	Marie François
John	Kent		Burr Ann	1828	BDM		
Annette	Calais	1828	Widow	1831	1881		Living with merchant son London 1881
Annette	Calais	1828	née?	1831	1881		
John	Notts	1790	Stevenson Elizabeth	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Isaac	Notts	1801	Woodcock Mary	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Nicholas	Yorke, Sheffield	1790		1831	BDM Calais		publican
William	Notts		Calton Elizabeth	1821	BDM Calais		Child born Notts 1806; m'd 1794 NOTTS ST M
Louise	Calais	1826	née?	1831	1881		Thos Musson manager engineering works
John	France			1831	1881		
William	Calais	1836	Mary A	1831			4 Guild St, Burton on Trent 1881; r'way signalman
James	Notts			1831			
Lydie	London	1768	née Buckland	1831	Census	Indep m	
Robert	Surrey, Croydon		Chamberlayne Char	1831	BDM Calais		Married Surrey 30.1.1815
Smith	Cambridge Gamill	1781		1829	Caron	Lacemaker	Not living Calais 1829
Sarah A	Calais	1825	née ?	1831	1881	lacamender	William Peet, Levers lace maker
Thomas	Notts	1768	Hartley Flora	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	Living Calais 1829
William	Kent Folkestone	1791	Penley Esther	1831	census	butcher	
Charles	London Southwal	1800	Cadman Mary	1831	census	laceworker	
James	Calais	1847	Mary a	1831	1881		Printer 24 Rodney St Clerkenwell, London 1881
John	Leics Sheephead	1779	Wilson Harriet	1825	1851		
Thomas	Lancashire	1789	Pickering Charlotte	1831	BDM Calais	mechanic	married Manchester
William	Leics	1791	Kendall Elizabeth	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Thomas	Leic L'borough	1802	Green Sarah	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	

Stubbs,	Emily	Calais	1839		1831	1881		Boardin 5 Clarence St Isington 1881
Swift	Thomas	Leics Sheephead	1801	Gibson Frances	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Swift	George	Notts Hickley	1794	Greet Ann	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Swinding	John	York	1794	Bingham Elisa	1831	BDM Calais	mechanic	
Taylor	Samuel	Calais	1814	Swift Elizabeth	1831	Census	laceworker	
Taylor	George	Wirksworth	1798	Ward Anne	1831	BDM Calais	lacemaker	witness
Taylor	Samuel	Leics	1776	Smith Elizabeth	1831	Census	laceworker	
Taylor	John	Appleby Magna	1809	Wright Elizabeth	1831	BDM Calais	lacemaker	
Taylor	William	Notts	1809	Leeming Rebecca	1831	Census	laceworker	
Taylor	John	Notts	1796	Chettle Mary	1831	census	lacemaker	
Todd	William	Calais	1840	Cresswell Rebecca	1831	1881	File & Resp	living 2 Cottage Place Forty Hill Enfield 1881
Trees	James	Notts	1786	Atkinson Sarah	1831	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Tucker	Margaret	Scthd Renfrew	1815		1831	Census	boarder	Marie François
Tulloch	Rosalinda	Calais	1828	née?	1831	1881		wife of Colonel Henry W
Turnley	Alexander	Scotland		Katherine	1831	BDM Calais		
Twible	Edward	Nottingham			1829	Caron	Lacemaker	
Tyler	William	Leics Mt Sorrell	1782	Baum Elizabeth	1831	Reboul p 34	lacemaker	
Tyler	William Francis	Leics Mt Sorrell	1782	Baum Elizabeth	1831	BDM Calais	lacemaker	witness
Vicary	John	Devon?	1796	Silwaorde Mary	1831	census	laceworker	
Vine	Henry Loveday	Cornwall		Ross Mary Scott	1834	BDM Calais		Married Cornwall
Walker	Amos	Derby	1809	Gorey Ann	1839	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Ward	Robert	Notts Newark	1796	Wheatcroft sarah	1840	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Ward	Charles James	Notts	1810	Taylor Georgina	1842	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Watson	James	Sheffield	1796	Crooks, Anna	1847	BDM Calais		knifemaker
Watson	John	Yorkshire	1802			BDM Calais		knifemaker
Webster	William	Notts	1807			BDM Calais	lacemaker	witness
Webster	Robert	Notts	1781	Maltby Elizabeth		Reboul	lacemaker	
Wells	Walter	Worcester	1790	Basford Sophie		Census	lacemaker	Sophie not with him in 1831
West	Robert	Leics, Enderby	1795	Bannister MARY		Reboul & Caron	lacemaker	
West	Robert MacMur	Sussex	1814	Shepherd Anne		BDM Calais	publican	
Weyne	William	Leics?				Death		
Whetton	William	Calais	1829			1881	cotton agent	
Whiddon	John	Devon	1772			census	Indep m	
Whitmarsh	Henry	Wiltshire	1779	Brouder Louise		BDM Calais	Brewer	Butcher in 1829
Whitting	Mary Ann	Calais	1817	née?	1817	1851	husband Elam	
Wholley	Martha	North Wingfield	1808			Census	boarder	
Wightman	David	Notts	1795			BDM Calais	laceworker	

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