

# *Tulle*

*Volume 22 Number 1*

*February 2004*



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

**MEETING DATES  
2003**

Saturday, February 21, 2004

Saturday May 15, 2004

Saturday August 21, 2004

Saturday November 20, 2004

**Donbank Cottage**

**6 Napier Street, North Sydney**

**Meeting Time 1.00**

**NEXT MEETING**

**Saturday February 21  
The AGM**

**A painless affair  
Come along and enjoy the company  
and help plan for 2004**

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**Membership Secretary**

**190 Shaftesbury Road**

**EASTWOOD NSW 2122**



# *Tulle*

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*Volume 22 Number 1 February 2004*

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Dear Friends,

It is always interesting to reflect on the previous year and hope that the year ahead will provide us with good health and gentleness of spirit. May we all look forward to a trouble free and happy 2004.

For some, this will be a somewhat daunting prospect as they face up to physical or emotional hardships or loss. In this, I am reminded of the many people who came through the doors of the Rocks Police Station on New Year's Eve to report stolen back packs, mobile phones, wallets, hand bags or lost friends. So many were visitors from other countries who had arrived in Sydney specifically to enjoy the fireworks over the Harbour and to bring in 2004 in festive spirit. As volunteers working with the Police, we could little to help, apart from recording their particulars and directing them to the designated telephone to cancel credit cards.

Perhaps those good burghers of Sydney were not far from the truth when our lacemaker families were prevented from disembarking at Port Jackson in case they acquired "habits of indolence and dissipation". I wonder whether those intrepid travellers from the *Fairlie* and the *Agincourt* would have acquired those shocking habits had they been allowed to stay. But the present day travellers come to Sydney because it is perceived as a friendly, safe city in which to enjoy a Summer time party. The internet has certainly changed the way that we gather information.

Information was gathered in a different but just as tangible way when, at our November meeting, Gillian Kelly took us back to the Calais that our lacemakers knew. Post cards recorded the daily life of the city and village folk and through Gillian's knowledge and personal experience as a traveller to Calais, we glimpsed some of that life. I hope she will have the time and the energy to share more of her post cards with us.

Do join us at Donbank Cottage on Saturday 21 February for our first meeting in 2004.

**Elizabeth Bolton**  
**President**

## THE SECRETARY'S COMMENT

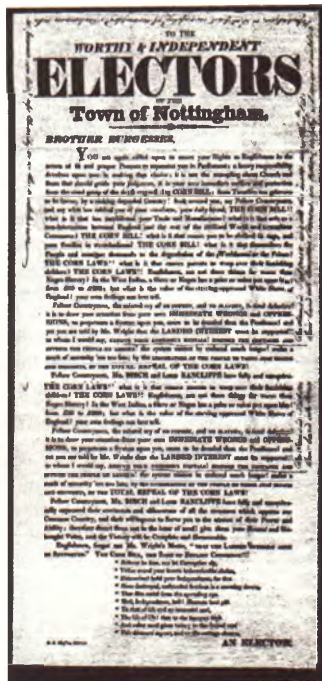
Worthy and independent electors of The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais - it is election time! The positions of all incumbent committee members will be declared vacant at the AGM on 21 February 2004. You are again called upon to assert your rights as Society Members in the return of fit and proper Persons to represent you. A heavy responsibility devolves upon you in making that choice.

With some minor changes, so read the accompanying address from an elector to the people of Nottingham. It was made about 26 July 1829 (Nottingham Historical Records (ref NeC4 569).

The future of our Society rests with a motivated membership and an able leadership. If you feel either is lacking you owe it to yourself and your fellow members to make changes to your current committee. Propose yourself or someone else for the positions which are up for grabs at the February meeting. Those available are:-

- President
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Editor
- Publicity Officer
- Membership Secretary

**Richard Lander**  
Hon. Secretary



## FROM THE EDITOR

By my calculations, this is the 50th time I have sat down to put together *Tulle*. It seemed like a good time to investigate what it is to be an editor. According to my trusted, but forty year old, Oxford English Dictionary - and my edition is politically incorrect enough to allow me to be an editress - an editor is one who prepares the work of others for publication and one who conducts a newspaper or periodical.

Being an editor allows one to write editorials - and having grown up in the good tradition of the days when the Sydney Morning Herald made no mistakes with the English language ( according to my mother, and mothers know best!) I had always understood that while editorials are obviously the opinion of the editor, they must not appear to be so. The word 'I' should never appear. Therefore, this is a failed editorial.

*Tulle* gives us a vehicle for building our stories and trying to understand the 'why' of it all. We start out with the generalisations of events and then when little pieces of information come to light, that generalisation alters and the story becomes more specific. We have to be a unique group when we can say with certainty 'my great great grandfather knew yours!'

The letter from George Sumner is a perfect example - we can now be confident that it was John Freestone, Benjamin Holmes and George Sumner who set out from Adelaide in the wet September of 1848 to find work. Put the letter from John Freestone written November 1, 1841 (*Tulle* November 1995, p 6) with George Sumners and the picture is clearer! A future edition of *Tulle* will offer evidence that John Freestone was involved in strikes in Nottingham - further building the picture of the man.

I am intrigued by a thesis I am translating at the moment - it was written by Benoit Noel in 2003 and is titled

*Small Companies and Small Contractors:  
Anglo-Calaisiennes in the French market of tulle and mechanical  
laces of the first half of the 19 century.*

It opens new lines of thinking- as does Dr Christian Borde's works titled *The Lacemakers of Calais During the Second Empire - an opening to the world*, and his book titled *Calais and the Sea*.

None of these points of view alter the basic broad story - they refine and polish! To me this is what the writing and recording of history is and this is what *Tulle* endeavours to do but my brain is but one and I am eternally grateful to my regular contributors Richard Lander, Kingsley Ireland, Beth Williams and all who write for *Tulle* and send on little bits and pieces -it is these differing ideas that build the story.

**Gillian Kelly**  
**Editor**

## **MEMBERSHIP FEES NOW DUE!!!**

Membership fees for the Year 2004 and now due. Your annual subscription is \$30 which entitles you to:

- Four copies of *Tulle Access* to all records, including those from Calais that are simply not available anywhere else
- Membership to a unique Society in Australian history
- Four meetings a year at Donbank in Sydney
- The opportunity to connect with relatives and families that lived worked and sailed with yours
- The shared knowledge and wisdom of over twenty years of research into the history of the Lacemakers

Please forward your remittance of \$30 to

**The Membership Secretary**  
**Miss Barbara Kendrick 190**  
**Shaftesbury Rd**  
**EASTWOOD NSW 2122**

## MEMORIES OF AN AGINCOURT PASSENGER Maria Potter

Maria Potter arrived on the *Agincourt* aged 5. She was born in Calais in 1843 and travelled with her parents Charles and Anne Potter, née Jacklin and her baby brother Thomas. Maria's father had a close family connection to Robert Webster through her great Uncle John Evans. Robert Webster took the first lace frame to Calais in 1815 so her ties to the lace trade were close.

She married Peter Shirtley and had at least three children - two dying in childhood and Peter himself dying in 1888. Their remaining child William, married and had children but was killed in the first World War. For all the sadnesses she experienced Maria remained a cheerful and happy soul for her 83 years.

In 1924 she was interviewed for the *Bathurst Times* by an unknown reporter. Her story was printed in that paper on June 26, 1924 and is reprinted here as it was then, and gives little personal glimpses of the lacemakers.

### BATHURST TIMES - June 26, 1924 OLD TIMES - Mrs Shirtley's Memories



William Street, Bathurst



## **THE GOLD FEVER, BUSHRANGERS AND HANGINGS**

Mrs Maria Shirtley, one of Bathurst's oldest residents, celebrated her 82nd birthday during the week, and knowing that she has seen exciting times in Bathurst, what with the gold fever and hard riding bushrangers, to say nothing of hangings and other sensational events, a 'Times' representative arranged an interview.

Seated near the fire in her home in Seymour Street Mrs Shirtley interestingly recounted storues of the early days in Bathurst. In a clear and happy way she spoke of events as if the had happened yesterday.

Mrs Shirtley said she was born in France where her parents were engaged in lacemaking. When the French Revolution broke out her people promptly resovled to quit that country. Being English people and imbued with the spirit of adventure, they came to Australia. Early in June in 1848 they embarked from France for Australia and the same boat that carried them also carried two others who subsequently became residents of Bathurst. They were the fathers of Messrs Fred Croft, confectioner of George Street, and William Johnson who is still carrying on a locksmithing business in lower George Street. After exactly four months on the water, during which time nothing eventful happened, the immigrants arrived in Sydney.

## **JOURNEYING ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS**

'We were fortunate in coming across the Great Blue Mountain Range in a horse team instead of a bullock waggon,' said Mrs Shirtley. 'Had we travelled by the latter mode, the journey would have been much slower and the ride far more uncomfortable. It took us ten days to reach Bathurst. We were taken to an old convict women's hospital which stood in the vicinity of Wark's old gas works. Here a part of the ship load was left then I and my parents were taken and housed in Austin's old store in Durham-street situated between Rankin and Stewart-streets.

'The day of our arrival in Bathurst was a memorable one,' said the old lady softly, 'for on that day a well known schoolmaster swung from the gallows in the goal. He had committed a most outrageous crime. But this was only one of many hangings in those days. Why, often we children stood around to see men hanged inside the prison.'

'The celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday was always an outstanding event in the old town,' continued Mrs Shirtley. 'The men used to go into the bushland and secure great stacks of wood. This was brought onto the land now known as King's Parade and at night an enormous bonfire raged and would not abate for many days after. Quite an unusual and spectacular feature of the occasion was the rolling of lighted barrels of tar from the summit of William Street into Macquarie.

### **BATHURST OF OTHER DAYS**

'The changes to Bathurst,' exclaimed Mrs Shirtley. 'There have been heaps of them. They would fill a book!' She referred to many of the old stores that have long since vanished. Such names as Burns and Wise, Burch and Flowers and Doctor Parkinson were mentioned.

'Will I forget the gold rush/ No, I never will,' went on Mrs Shirtley. At the time my father was working at a tannery in Kelso for 7/- a week. He was agreeably surprised when one week his master gave him £7 instead of 7/-, as his weekly wage. His master said he would continue to give him £7 a week for many more weeks if he would stay in his job.. The master offered this inducement to ensure the retention of my father's services.. He thought he might, like practically all the men about at the time, get gold fever and rush away to the diggings. Needless to say my father stuck tenaciously to his job.

### **HOW DID THEY DO IT**

'When the gold boom was at its height it was common to see men light their pipes with £5 or £1 notes. But, they always kept the numbers of the notes.' she smiled.

'Do you remember when Ben Hall's bushranging



Off to the Bathurst Diggings

gang swept down on Bathurst?' was a question put to the old lady.

'I should think so!' said the old lady. 'At the time I was working for Mr William Oakes down in Russell-street. It was my afternoon off and I went for a stroll. I was standing at the corner of William and Russell-streets when the desperadoes came down William-street.

They went down into Pedrotta's gunsmith shop and afterwards visited Ned Curvis' store in Howick-street where Mr Winter now carries on a business. They came back around into William-street and did not go into

George-street at that time as many of the newspapers have stated. When they reached the intersection of William and Russel-streets, the outlaws discharged their revolvers and yelled out who they were.'



**Ben Hall**

Since 1869 - 45 years ago - Mrs Shirtley has lived in No. 142 Seymour-street.

'I have earned every brick in this house making flour bags for Mr Boulton who had the mill at the corner of Durham and George-streets,' proudly averred Mrs Shirtley. 'I cherish my home and will not leave it until I have to. I get wild with the girls these days. They are too lazy. In my day it was work! work! work! I never attended a dance or the races in my life.'

Mrs Shirtley retains all her faculties. Her nerves are as strung as those of a youth. As the pressman was about to leave, Mrs Shirtley philosophically remarked, 'I think I will easily reach the century.'

**Footnote -**

Marie Shirtley, née Potter, sadly did not reach her century. She died in Bathurst the following year,

# STOP PRESS NOTTINGHAM

Barry Holland in Nottingham

The following extract is from a letter dated South Australia, October 25 1851, from Mr George Sumner one of the Nottingham immigrants from Calais to Port Adelaide. It was printed in the *Nottingham Review* on April 30, 1852.

George Sumner travelled on the *Harpley* with his wife Mary Kirk and three of his daughters, Elizabeth, Hannah and Jane. The family left children behind, with atleast one daughter joining them later. George wrote:

After a voyage of seventeen weeks, five of us (himself, his wife and three daughters) landed here with one solitary sixpence; but noways disheartened, I left my family on board the ship, walked twenty five miles in search of a job and got one forty miles further north.; next day returned to the ship, and. as soon as a conveyance could be procured, went on my journey, all on my master's credit.

I stayed eight week's at my master's doing anything I was required to do; I was sent to an out-station with 1100 breeding ewes; upon one of its beautiful hills I now sit writing this letter.

A shepherd's wages are ten shillings per week, 10 lbs of flour, 2 lbs of sugar, 4 ozs of tea; meat: a sheep per week. Now for my good doings. I've fourteen head of cattle and six horses; they cost me nothing in feed. Our sheep run in a hundred square miles. I keep one saddle horse.

Bread is very dear owing to two dry winters: the 4lb loaf 1/-; meat threepence per pound: double the usual price.

We have had five month's rain this winter, and a few Noah's floods sweeping all before them. The part of the Colony where I live is like Nottingham coppice, if you put another hill on top of them. When I am on the highest, I can see ten heights, one above the other, in the distance.

The weather is now getting warmer. Ants are very numerous from half and inch to an inch and a half long; grasshoppers all sorts of sizes from

a rat upwards and sometimes the ground is covered with them. I caught a green one which I gave to J Freestone; it measured five and a half inches. A yellow one flies and makes a rattle. Mosquitoes are very numerous. They are pitching into my hands while I am writing.

Since the rain we have had many snakes about; two days ago a black one killed me a good dog. There is a species of moth as large as a small sparrow. Lizards of all sorts run about a foot long and as thick as your wrist.

Cockatoos black and white; parrots, ducks, plovers and various other fowl; wild dogs, kangaroos & etc.

I saw Frank Stubbs this winter. he has got a team of eight bullocks and goes on the roads; passing through my run he stayed one night with me. Wm. Stubbs worked a horse, but that he has given up and is keeping a store for someone at the Port.

Good cows and calves are £3 each; milk 4d a quart; butter 2/6 in summer and 1/- in winter, per lb. good cheese 7d per lb at dairy - but take any of them one mile in summer and the milk is sour, the butter oil and the cheese fried.



**Francis (Frank) Stubbs**

Strong shoe making is the best trade in the colony, away from town English shoes are sold by auction for 7/- per pr; 14/- is the price in the bush, double soles, nails and plates. The pair I have on, when new, weighed 4lbs 1oz. Seldom they wear with shepherds more than four months. Land is £1 an acre. Government don't sell less than 80 acre lots. Purchasers are reselling their lots at from £2 to £10 an acre. My residence is 65 miles from the Port among the mountains called 'the Bush'.

George Sumner

In November 1848 John Freestone had described more fully the events of the time. He had written home to his family and his letters, too, were printed in the *Nottingham Review* on July 27, 1849.

...I and B.Holmes started for Adelaide to seek for work; but we found plenty out of work as well as ourselves, and began to think we must have come to the wrong place.

However, I went backwards and forwards from the ship to the town of Adelaide (which is six miles) for four or five days, making all the enquiries I could, until all my cash was gone; but having £2 to receive when I had been there eight days, for the office I served on board the ship, I determined not to spend it going to Adelaide, but to march straight into the bush at once, and not turn back until I had got work of some sort or other.

I told a man<sup>1</sup> my intentions, and he said he would go with me; so, having got my brass, four of us started together, our first place to try being Gawler Town. The weather was very fine, and hot to us, so by the time we had walked seven miles we were all thirsty.

We stopped at a place called Dry Creek, and lucky it proved, for a person whom we met, going to spend his money at Adelaide, said if a cart came past while we were refreshing ourselves, he would pay for us to ride, "For," said he, "thirty miles is too much for you to walk on a day like this." We thanked him, telling him we could walk it very well, and, while giving him all the information we could about Old England, up came a cart, which runs every day from Adelaide to Gawler Town. He asked the driver what he would take us for? "Sixteen shillings," said he. "But they are fresh comers," said our newly met friend. "Then I will take them for fourteen," said the driver. Our friend paid the money, in we jumped, shook hands with him, and parted, perhaps never to meet more; if not I shall always think of him with gratitude and respect for the kind manner in which he assisted four strangers.<sup>2</sup>

When we arrived at Gawler Town, we called on Mr Calton, who keeps a large inn, and, I am happy to say, is doing well. He is the brother of Chas.Calton who was apprentice at Mosely's when my brother Charles was.

I knew H.Calton directly I saw him, and he knew me through seeing me at Adelaide. He held out his hand, and asked me how I did and so on. "Well," said I, "Mr Calton, we are seeking work, and I want you to give us a bit of advice." "Go in there first," said he, pointing to a room where

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<sup>1</sup> George Sumner

<sup>2</sup> The fourth was Hiram Longmire who accepted employment at Dry Creek

about a dozen men were taking their evening's meal.

We went in accordingly, and had an excellent supper. He then came and joined us, and I told him how we were situated, that we wanted work, and work we must have. He said he would try what he could do for us, as he had two sheep-farmers in the house, and, after partaking of a glass of ale with us, he went out to them. In about an hour he returned and said he thought it was all right. We saw the two farmers, and one engaged me and two others as shepherds, the wages being 15s per week, with 20lbs of flour, 20lbs of meat, 2lbs of sugar and 1/21b of tea. I thought this would keep us from starving.

We stayed at Mr Calton's all night, and, after breakfasting next morning, when we called for the bill there was nothing to pay; indeed, he behaved like a gentleman to us. From what I have heard of him and his brother Charles, I should think there are not two men in all the colony more respected.

Well, after engaging we went back to the ship with lighter hearts. All we wanted now was a dray to take us the seventy miles into the bush, which was no easy matter. We, however, found a man with three drays. who agreed to take all three families up to the place for f7; so we all started on the 18th of September. The first two nights we all slept on the floor of a house; the third at Mr Calton's, who behaved with his usual kindness, charging us nothing for sleeping; the fourth night we slept in the middle of a wood, with a good blazing fire at our feet, and the sky for our canopy; and just before dark the next night we reached our destination; and right glad were we all to think we were once more likely to be settled in a house of our own, for our's had been a wearisome journey....

John Freestone



**Port Adelaide 1845**

## **LINDA LANDER**

**20.10.1911 - 21.11.2003**



It is with great sadness that we report the passing of our long time friend and member, Mrs Linda Lander née Booth. Linda had been a member of ASLC with her husband Cyril and son Richard since its inception in 1982. Having married into the Lander family and shared the excitement of the unfolding of the Lacemaker's story, it was a special delight to her when she found a lacemaker in her own family. Until the very last year of her life she had not missed a meeting where her enthusiasm and interest was enjoyed by all.

Her son Richard spoke on his family's behalf at her funeral service and from his words we share Linda's life with you:

Linda Mary Booth was born on 20th October, 1911 at Mosman, the daughter of Frederick Harper Booth and Mary Finlay Towt. She was the second eldest child and the eldest daughter in a family of six children.

Her first home was "Nantucket" at Mosman until May, 1914, after which the family moved to "Oakfield" at Wahroonga. She attended Norwood Kindergarten at Hornsby, then Eldenhope at Wahroonga.



and then PLC Pymble for the next five years. When she was thirteen or fourteen, her parents became concerned that (quote) "*she had outgrown her strength*" and she was taken out of school to spend time on her uncle Alf and Aunt Alice's property at Grattai, near Mudgee. Here she was to do nothing but eat well, and enjoy the healthy country air. She spent almost every waking moment riding her pony, and it was during this period that she developed a genuine penchant for life on the land.

When she returned to school, it was to the country air of Marsden at Bathurst. Her final report from her Headmistress (Term III, 1929) stated: "*In all her work Linda has been most conscientious. She possesses both courage and determination and her interest and enthusiasm have never flagged. In the House she has always been courteous, helpful and tidy and has made an excellent leader of Merrick House*" and these words encapsulate her continuing character & approach to life.

She was always conscientious; always courageous and determined (especially if she thought she was in the right); always interested and enthusiastic – particularly with respect to her wide-ranging family and her even wider-ranging friends. She was certainly always courteous and helpful.

For the three years after leaving school, she trained as a kindergarten teacher at the Sydney Kindergarten Training College at Waverley and she graduated from there in 1932. In 1935 she accepted a job as kindergartener on "Boondilla", a property bordering "Ercildoune", working for Jack Lander and his second wife, Joan. Through her appointment to "Boondilla" she met her husband Cyril Lander who had been assigned the task of driving to Willbriggie Siding to pick her up when she arrived from Sydney by train. In January 1937 they announced their engagement and were married on 25th March, 1938.

This marked the start of a marriage that lasted more than 50 years. An extended family followed. Hugh was born in late 1939; followed by Helen, Graham and Richard. Graham died exactly 2 weeks before the birth of Richard in January 1946. Barbara followed Richard and the family was complete with the birth of Robert.

Linda was the perfect support for our Cyril in almost every respect. As a younger woman she threw herself into all activities with unbounded enthusiasm and endeavour. She was an accomplished country cook and never blanched at the thought of having to entertain twenty or thirty visitors. Her desserts, like those of all Booth women, were legendary. She was the perfect hostess with a sensational capacity to recall people's names and details of their lives, and with this ability she was an enormous assistance when accompanying Cyril to Graziers Association meetings, and so on.

Her gregarious personality perfectly complemented her husband's quieter nature. She lived through the heartbreaks of bushfires; mouse, grasshopper and rabbit plagues; drought, heat and dust, with barely a murmur of discontent. She saw positive traits in everyone and rarely uttered an ill word about anyone.

As a younger woman, our mother was also a talented and very keen gardener and she transformed the original compact garden at "Ercildoune" into a garden-park containing over 200 mixed shrubs. It was the envy of everyone in the district. She always brought plants and cuttings back to "Ercildoune" after visiting "Oakfield", her parent's home at Wahroonga.

She may as well have brought back rabbits, or cane toads or prickly-pear because after one of these collecting expeditions she introduced to her oasis, a pest of equal bother. Snails from "Oakfield" took up residence in the Ercildoune garden, bred in profusion, and resisted all attempts to get rid of them.

Her ability to handle other crises was often put to the test. Swagmen presented themselves on our doorstep on a regular basis during the late 1940's and early 1950's - some of whom could appear to be quite threatening. On one occasion by gypsies camped near the homestead & steadfastly refused to budge. Linda helped each of these in some way or another and then convinced them to move on.

She was both President and Secretary of the Country Women's Association during her early years of residence in the Darlington Point district, and in later years was a keen supporter of Red Cross. She

served as President and Secretary of this organisation as well as that of the Bush Nurse Association.

Her passions for the thirty odd years following her retirement from "Ercildoune" until she was confined to her bed at the Lady Gowrie Village were her bridge, her scrapbooks, her many friends, and her family.

Her family and friends meant everything to her. Linda lived for nearly 33,300 days on this earth and made her positive mark on family, friends and others during every one of them.

ASLC extends to Richard and Lyndall, who also lost her father in December of 2003, and to their families, our deepest sympathies and thoughts and prayers.



We also note with sadness the premature death of  
**Judith Mossman,**  
of Warkworth New Zealand  
a descendant of John Hudden Lander and Eliza Kook.  
Judith had been a member of ASLC for many years and  
was able to join us on several occasions, including our  
150th celebrations Again, our heartfelt sympathies to all  
the members of the Lander family.

## WHY AGINCOURT?

It is said that six degrees separates all facts, events and people - that by making five connections we can link any one person, place or event to another! On June 6 1415 the *Agincourt* sailed from London with its contingent of Calais Lacemakers. The ship was named after the battle fought near the French town of Agincourt outside Calais.

The Hundred Years War continued because of unrelenting claims by English monarchs to the French throne. In 1415, Henry V of England sailed to France for a season of campaigning. After a successful but long siege of Harfleur, he marched his 6000 longbow archers through the French countryside to Calais before returning to England. In spite of the political turmoil in France, various nobles marshalled their forces of 25,000 French knights, pikemen, and mercenaries to block Henry's path north.

The French-led mercenaries were Genovese soldiers of fortune, and they were equipped with state of the art Italian crossbows. On the other hand, the English still used the longbow, great carved sticks of yew wood that required years and years of practice and enormous muscle strength to use effectively.

On 25 October 1415, the French forces blocked the road to Calais and challenged Henry to battle. The lines were drawn in some recently plowed fields between the villages of Agincourt and Tramecourt. English forces, weary and ill from the long march, were outnumbered by the French forces and appeared to be doomed.

At first, the French waited; Henry ordered the English line to move forward to extreme longbow range and stop. The first round of arrows to strike the French ignited a calvary charge and the battle was joined.

The calvary charge was blunted by English longbow firing, the muddy field, and wooden stakes the English archers had driven into the ground. The French nobles, knights, and men-at-arms advanced on foot towards the English infantry. By the time they reached the English line, most were exhausted by the struggle through the mud.

Those French men felled by arrows or pushed to the ground were helpless because their heavy armor kept them from standing. The English line held while the lightly-armored (thus nimble) archers killed prostrate French. The battle turned into a rout and the French departed the field.

While sources vary, it appears that the English lost a few hundred men while the French lost several thousand. The English longbowmen certainly played a major role: the blazing speed with which a longbow can be reloaded and shot and the light armour made a significant difference.

The French were so impressed and enraged by the English longbow that they began a longstanding threat to summarily amputate the two fingers that hold the bowstring of any captured English archer. This was quite a vicious threat, but the English were not easily cowed.

They responded by waving their index and middle fingers in an insulting manner at the French from the top of their ramparts, as if to say, "My fingers? Here they are! Try and get them." To this day, this particular salute - two curved fingers raised in a V, held up to show the back of the hand and motioning up and down - remains in the English gesture lexicon as a terrific insult.

Equally as important as the longbowmen were the superior English tactics and, most importantly, the rainy weather that muddied the fields so much that the heavy, armored French knights sank in the muck to their hips. However, the primary reason the French were defeated was their lack of a unified command. The French were provoked into an attack on unfavorable terms and no commander on the field had the ability to stop the charge.

No more devastating a battle was fought in a single day, until the Battle of Waterloo some 400 years later. The English had a right to be proud of this victory, but so too must there be recognition for the immense courage of the French cavalry and footmen.

While the English won the day; the French eventually won the war and expelled the English from France. The story of the battle of Agincourt

inspired Shakespeare to immortalise it in his epic exultation of courage and patriotism, Henry V. What student of Shakespeare isn't familiar with:

*This day is called the feast of Crispin:  
he that outlives this day and comes safe home,  
will stand a tip-toe when this day is named,  
and rouse him at the name of Crispin.  
He that shall see this day and live old age,  
will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours and say,  
To-morrow is Saint Crispin."  
Then will he strip his sleeve, and show his scars,  
and say, "These wounds I had on Crispin's day.  
Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot,  
but he'll remember, with advantages,  
what feats he did that day...*

*Once more unto the breach, dear friends,  
once more; or close the wall up with our English dead...  
In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man,  
as modest stillness and humility;  
But when the blast of war blows in our ears,  
then imitate the action of the tiger"...*

and back to those six degrees of separation ...Robin Hood's weapon of choice was a longbow!

### **MEMBERS ASSISTANCE REGISTER Additions**

For people seeking contact with the Society here are three new contacts for specific families. (full list November 2003). If you would like to be a contact, please let the Editor know.

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Kennilworth  
Binda NSW 2583

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## A GOLDFINCH CONNECTION

When I started researching my family history about 25 years ago, I had no idea it would lead me to the Lacemakers of Calais.

I knew that my great-grandmother was Susannah Goldfinch and that her parents were Thomas and Hannah but I could not confirm (and still cannot) her actual date or place of birth.

Thomas and Hannah arrived in Sydney on board S.S. Emperor in 1848. Thomas was a butcher, born in Deal, Kent and he came to Australia with four children from his first marriage, together with his second wife Hannah and two children from her first marriage. Their son, Lynch Barber Goldfinch, died on board the Emperor in October 1848. So, on arrival, their family comprised eight altogether.

Susannah is thought to have been born in 1848 upon arrival in Sydney and her brother, Richard, was born in 1853 in York Street, Sydney.

My discovery that there was a Lacemaker's connection came through an entry in the 1984 Genealogical Research Directory by Kathy Salter who is descended from Hannah's son Henry Plummer. Kathy was able to tell me that the Goldfinchs had been in Calais, were lacemakers and that a Society had been formed here in Sydney - the Australian Society of Lacemakers of Calais.

I attended a meeting at the Archives Office in November 1984 and although not a regular attendee at meetings, I have been a member since the mid 1980's. I made contact with Lionel and Alice Goldfinch in 1984 and we have been able to 'swap' much information to fill some of the gaps in our family history jigsaw puzzle.

Thomas - in his time - had been a butcher and a lacemaker in Calais. When he came to Australia he became a butcher in Clarence Street, Sydney and later a publican in York Street, Sydney. Later again he was a publican at the Salvation Inn in Botany Road, Sydney.

He died in 1898 and, according to his death certificate, is buried in the Church of England Cemetery at Thirlmere.

Thomas' father, Thomas, was also a butcher, a lace worker, carpenter, wheelwright and cabinet-maker. He lived and worked in Calais from 1820 for about 9 years.

Thomas' brother, George Lynch Goldfinch, went to New Zealand in 1848 where he married and had 13 children - so there are several descendants of this line in New Zealand. George, like his father Thomas, was also a wheelwright - in fact he was the first wheelwright in Wellington, New Zealand.

My great-grandmother, Susannah, married twice - she had 9 children from her first marriage and my grandmother, Florence, was the sixth child.

Thanks to Gillian Kelly we have been able to discover so much more about our Goldfinch family. Even recently at an A.S.L.C. meeting, we were shown photographs and old postcards of Old Calais and even where the butchers worked - it certainly helps bring our history to life.

I'm glad I have been able to attend meetings of the A.S.L.C. and have learnt so much about our Lacemaker families. There are still so many un-answered questions but slowly, gradually, we are piecing together the fragments of our history and it is through dedicated groups such as ours that this is possible.

**Margo Wagner**  
**Member**

## **NOTES ON JAMES MASLAND** **- FRAME WORK KNITTER**

Mary Masland was born in Nottinghamshire in 1757, the daughter of John Masland and Elizabeth Starr. She, at the very least, formed a liaison with one Joseph Hodgekinson of the Derby Militia and a child John was born about 1777. Both parents died by the time the child was two and his maternal grandfather, John Masland, took on the responsibility of raising the boy but in doing so gave him the surname of Masland instead of Hodgekinson. And here the trouble began!



James grew up, was indentured as a framework knitter, married and had eight children. His children gradually moved to America where they continued in the textile trades, but the plight of his father's birth caused John, the eldest son, a great deal of concern.

The following letters are, and remain, the property of Frank E Masland. No commercial use of them is intended or permitted. John Masland wrote about his father:

*Lowell Massachusetts  
August 24 1845*

*"The Day my Father was Born and their Refer to the Parish Church Register of about that date But I think they were Married at St. Pauls Church in London about the year 1776 or the Beginning of 1777 I think the Best way would be to find out where the Derby Regt. Of Militia was quartered from time to time and examine the Registers of the Several Parish Churches Both for their Marriage and Baptizing or Christening of my Father and then show the Reason my father did not Retain the name of Hodgekinson this Being done it would Prove my Father was proveing that he was Baptized in the name of Hodgkinson Born in wedlock But we have every Reason to Believe that he was from every Information we Can Get the Secret is with our aunt Nancey Masland and She seem to withhold the required information and We Believe if She would tell all She knows their would be no difficulty to Get the Estate and Property to my descendants or me  
John Masland Hodgekinson*

*NB I would Recoment my decendants to take the Name of Hodgekinson as well as Masland JM*

He later added:

*The uncertanty of Life Makes it An Indispensable Duty that Parents Should Perform to Give A Genealogy of their Family & as Far as I think it is Necessary I Shall Endeavour to do James Masland the Name Given to My Father Masland is the Maiden Name of his Mother on Account of his Father Lieutenant Joseph Hodgkinson of the Derby Regt. Militia in 1799 then Quartered in Plymouth Devonshire he Lieut*

*JH then Dying verry Sudden Leaving My Father an orphan at the Age of 2 years he was Born June 4th 1777 his Mother Mary Hodgekinson Dying very soon after Lieut JH*

*My Father was Brought up with his Grandfather John Masland at Annsley Near Newstead Abbey Nottinghamshire England & that is how he took the Name of Masland his Grandfather John Masland Not Being willing to Let him have the Name of Hodgekinson which was his Proper Name Brought him up In the Name of Masland & he was Bound Apprentice In the Name of Masland to Thomas Bennett Stocking Manufacturer of Arnold Nottingham Shire & Likewise Married In the Name of Masland To Mary Paulson of Arnold*

*She Beare unto him Eight Children & I John the oldest Born August Fourth 1807 at Arnold Nottinghamshire England occupation & Place Residence in Lowell Massachusetts*

*Charles Born Sep 3rd 1810 Sergeant Major 3rd Regt US Infy Corpus Christie Texas Novr 29th 1845*

*William Born Sept 26th 1812 Sergeant Major Royal Marines on Board the Arison 72 Guns on the Coast of Austriela May 1845*

*Ann born Nov 7th 1814 In Service aat Doctr Hunters Princeton New Jersey Octr 1845*

*Sarah Born March 14th 1818 In Service at Nottingham England Octr 1845*

*Henery Novr 30 1821 Stocking Manufacturer at Germantown Pennsylvania Oct 1845*

*Phebe Born October 3rd 1823 Died at Arnold 1825*

*Our Father James Masland Died May 4th 1833 at Arnold Nottinghamshire England Peace to his Ashes*

*Our Mother Mary Masland In Service with JR Thomson at Princeton New Jersey .*

and, then again:

*It is Nessesary that the Geneoligy of My Family Should be known to my Decendants My Father ought to have Retained his Proper Name Hodgekinson For at the Death of his Grandfather Hodgekinson he was the Direct heir & Descendant to the Estate & Title of Felle or Fely*

*Hall Near Huchknall Torkard Nottinghamshire & I Beleave Lies in Chancery Now For the Direct heir to Claim it & that Is Me But There are Difficulties to Surmount to Prove we are the Lineal Decendants of Lieutenant Joseph Hodgkinson & of the True Lineage as My Father Been of A Passive Disposition & his Grandfather John Masland not Making him Fully Aquainted with Matters Concerning his Family he Did not Feel or Even know of his Just Claim to the Estate & Property of the Hodgekinson Family*

*Nor do I know of aney one Living Could Give aney Information Except My Fathers Mothers Sister Nancey Masland Now I Expect Living at Ansley Hall & She Is Now about 85 years old & she has Never took that Interest For My Father or his Children that she ought & there is no Doubt on My Mind From the Little Information I have been able to Get that She Did Dureing My Fathers Minority & while the said Hodgekinson was Living Receive Considerable Sums of Money &c &c at different times to be apropriated to the use of My Father & from I have Reason to Believe She has yet a Large Surplus yet in her Possession & allthough Since the Death of My Father She has Been Solicited to give some Information as Regards the Hodgekinson Property She Still Delines to Do So*

*She has Brought an Illegitimate Child Belonging to one Jane Addock & which is Nothing Related to her nor non of our Family and*

*I bleive if our aunt Nancey Masland Choose She Could Give us Information that would Enable us to Recover the Estate &c of the Hodgkinsons which ought to have Been Entailed to My Father and I do not know aney way to Recover it But to ascertain where the Derby Regiment of Militia was quartered on the 4th of June 1777"*

Mary Masland did most certainly have a sister Ann, born at Annersley in 1776. Nancy was a common affectionate form of Ann. Mary herself appears to have married a William Hillery in 1808 - using the name Mary Hodgekinson Masland. It would not be unfair to assume that the child James Masland was born out of wedlock and that his father's family supported him to a certain age - or paid blood money to keep a little scandal quiet!

## WHO WERE THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS REALLY?

In France there appears to be an academic group interested in the history of immigration, and amongst its papers I have stumbled upon one written by Benoit Noel for a conference in 2003 in which he explores the people of the lace industry in Calais and the reasons behind their immigration. He raises questions that apply to the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais. G Kelly

**SMALL COMPANIES AND SMALL ANGLO-CALAISIEENNE  
CONTRACTORS IN THE FRENCH MARKET OF TULLE AND  
MECHANICAL LACES OF  
THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY -  
BY BENOIT NOEL, a précis.**

Calaisiennes love a romantic story - their best known of course is the story of the Burghers of Calais. Another less well known is the story of the three brave Englishmen Bonnington, Clark and Webster, who at risk to their lives, unloaded the first lace machine in Calais one beautiful spring morning, thus commencing the industry that made the city a fortune.

However, historians and economists do not like myths, so what brought these men across the channel? Did they make a fortune? Did they establish companies in the generally accepted sense of the word?

Noel uses the term 'outsiders' to describe the English in Calais - they were outside their own country and outside the French community of Calais. He explores who they were, their companies and why they chose Calais.

He sees their arrival as happening in three waves - a quiet build up from Webster until about 1824 when the patent on Heathcoat's machine expired followed by a virtual tidal wave between then and 1829. By the 1830s the French industry grew faster than the English but the 1840s saw a resurgence of English manpower in Calais.

He looks at how long the companies survived and found that up until 1829, eight years was the average, but after that it dropped dramatically. Of the 55 English companies listed in 1829, only 14 survived in 1844. Even the nature of the work changed.

The laceworkers can be divided into two groups - the first are the twisthands and the embroiderers - they are the minority. The second are the machine builders and weavers and in 1821 eight out of eleven English factories built their machine outsiders. Robert Webster built his machines, twisted the lace and embroidered it. During the twenties the mechanics stopped weaving the lace leaving that work to the lace manufacturers and the mechanics to build machines.

This changed in the forties - the companies of mechanics increased, as did the draughtsmen, the card piercers and the yarn importers - but the English manufacturer / weaver almost disappeared. The English had become specialists in the technical and innovative side of the trade.

Noel identifies another criteria for the size of a business - the value of its plant. In the case of the early lacemakers in Calais they generally had a hand operated machine in a rented premise. Evidence of the day shows William Austin employed two mechanics. On 27 Septemebr 1823 he signed a lease for ' a ground floor and a room above, being part of a house ...for the production of tulle...the renter not working before 5am or after 10pm.' The first tulle machine was run by steam in 1840, but even in 1854 most machines were still hand operated.

It was estimated in 1820 that it cost about 10 000F to set up a machine in Calais - this is confirmed by a document that says that Pain & Co with four machines formed a company in July 1822 with 40 000F. Noel suggests this is a relatively modest outlay for a trade that had the potential to make fortunes.

It suggests, however, that those who were there in the very early days, with their own machines, had a little substance behind them. Noel then asks wwhat persuaded 270 English to establish themselves in Calais? Who were they? What kind of an identikit picture can be made of them?

Noel took fifty six English whose genealogies he could prove and found that while a small majority came from the Midlands, eighteen, or almost a third, came from Kent - especially Dover, Deal, Folkestone and Sandwich - the known haunts of smugglers. A British enquiry described them as capitalists, but Noel would question the true nature of their presence in Calais. Those of interest to ALSC are the Farley and Goldfinch families.

To Noel it appears that those English who were in Calais before 1829 went under their own initiative, unlike their compatriots at Rouen and Douai who were seduced by French capitalists. The really big inventors attracted French money men - in this way John Leavers went to Rouen in 1821, Heathcoat himself went first to Paris and then St Quentin and Ferguson went to Douai around 1837.

Michel Caron suggests that the Anglo-Calaisiennes belonged to the category that was not composed of these inventors, but of the group who assured the distribution of the innovations by imitation, generally without the permission of the owner. John Derbyshire was stopped at Dover by Heathcoat who believed (probably correctly) that Derbyshire was taking unlicensed parts and definite knowledge to Calais.

The ability to establish oneself at little cost partly explains why there were no partnerships in Calais. Less than forty were registered between 1816 and 1854. Almost all of these were between English folk. Some English found sleeping partners amongst those of Independent Means, the inn keepers or the merchants of Deal.

Rarely were there partnerships in Calais between English workers and the French. The first was between William Austin and a locksmith Jean Noel Dubout in 1822 and the second was between Austin again and another locksmith Salembier in 1824. It wasn't until after 1841 that the French investors sought partnerships with the English and the best known of these was between Frederick Pearson and Jean Pierre Champailler.

Noel avers that historians had the habit of defining England as the kingdom of free enterprise, the indispensable melting pot of the Industrial Revolution - and yet the voluntary migration of the

laceworkers would indicate that this was possibly incorrect. There seem to be several forces at work - the economic climate and the social situation - it could be inferred that Heathcoat simply moved away from the ugly social situation in Nottingham and that some of the lacemakers did likewise by going to Calais. It could also be inferred that some went to Calais to evade the licence fees for using Heathcoat's machine.

A Nottingham laceworker, Green, when questioned about the immigration by a Parliamentary Committee in 1824 said that the Government did not discourage them and that it was generally known in advance in Nottingham who was going to leave the country, and he quoted the case of Webster. Noel also says that the candidates for immigration used a network established during the years of blockades and prohibitions of all kinds. The 'night owl trade' between the coast of Kent and France made a fortune for the smugglers of Deal and the customs officers of France and England were regularly denounced for their corruption.

**from Benoit Noel  
France**

From all the records currently available to the editor a database has been developed of all those English in Calais up to 1831. There are currently 565 principals of families listed and of these there is indisputable genealogical evidence to prove place of birth. Where a woman is single or widowed, she is counted as head of family. This base does not yet take into account the native places of wives. The following lists are those who were in Calais up to 1831. The resources used are:

- *Birth and Death registers for Calais*
- *Methodist registers for Calais*
- *1831 census for Calais*
- *1881 census for English counties*
- *1851 census for Nottingham*
- *IGI records of marriages and births*

## **KENT**

Atkins Peter  
Blake Barber  
Brown Edward  
Farley Elizabeth  
Gammon John  
Goldfinch Thomas  
Hart William  
Jenkins Elizabeth  
Boxer James Hall  
Dowers Geo Trumball  
Farley John  
Gorely Thomas  
Hide Robert  
Boxer James

## **DERBYSHIRE**

Walker Amos  
Meakin Jesse  
Shipman Luke  
Wholley Martha  
Dodd Edward  
Taylor George  
Shaw Isaac  
Eddlestone Charles

## **LEICESTERSHIRE**

Pratt Thomas  
Boot Thomas  
Boot Richard  
Donisthorpe Charles  
Mee George  
Wright James  
Bannister James  
Boot Thomas  
Boot Jonathan  
Lakin John  
Powell William  
Pratt Thomas

Siddons Henry  
Smith John  
Taylor Samuel  
Wormill Sarah  
Wright John  
Manners Otho  
Shipman Thomas  
Taylor John  
Austin William  
Austin Thomas  
Austin John  
Austin Elizabeth  
Austin George  
Austin Charles  
Austin Joseph  
Austin Henry  
Austin Frederick  
Austin Robert  
Austin Mary  
Austin William  
Austin George  
Austin Charles  
Austin Thomas  
Siddons Henry  
Bowley John  
Donisthorpe Peter  
Tyler William  
Tyler William Francis  
Swift Thomas  
Knight Nathan  
Shipman Thomas  
Flint Henry  
West Robert  
Langston William  
Weyne William

## **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**

Bainbridge William

Dearbyshire Elizabeth  
Bailey George  
Bannister John  
Barton James  
Boot Elizabeth  
Comery Daniel  
Cook Nathan  
Cowley Edward  
Dance John  
Dawes John  
Dawes Abraham  
Derbyshire John  
Dewey William  
Dixon Richard  
Ellis John  
Ellis William  
Evans John  
Fletcher Thomas  
Fletcher James  
Fletcher John  
Freeman Joseph  
Gauntley Charles  
Godward Thomas  
Hemsley William  
Huskinson Thomas  
Johnson James  
King Robert  
Leaper Charles  
Marshall Isaac  
Mather Archibald  
Mather James  
Meakin John  
Moore John  
Moore Isaac  
Oswin James  
Peet Thomas  
Roberts Abraham  
Smith James



Stubbs Francis	Munton William	Smith James
Taylor William	Dixon Richard	Stevens Samuel
Taylor John	Dobbs James	Sansom John
Trees James	Shore William	Harrison Thomas
Webster William	Swift George	Hoe William
Webster Robert	Ward Robert	Jackson James
Wightman David	Hutchinson John	
Wright Bartholomew	Smith James	

## CLEMENT ROBERT GOLDFINCH



**Clement Goldfinch's Wheelwright Shop Curramulka SA**

**Clement Robert Goldfinch** wheelwright, carpenter, coachbuilder, painter and undertaker was born at Glenelg in 1871, and is the fourth son of Mr William Goldfinch who came to South Australia in 1848.

Young Goldfinch was brought up to farming pursuits on his father's property at Port Vincent. until he reached the age of fourteen years, being then apprenticed to the wheelwright trade at Curramulka with Mr William Schunke who came from Hahndorf to the York Peninsula in the seventies. After completing his indentures and working at the trade for some time, he opened his own business in the same town and continued in the trade until 1894 when he disposed of it. He returned and again acquired the business when it had passed into the hands of Daniel Tucker after the death of his previous purchaser.

Since that time he has taken an interest in Community affairs and acts as a committee member of the IOOF, having held all the chairs of office at the local Lodge. Mr Goldfinch married a Curramulka girl, Agnes and has three sons and six daughters.

*(from the Cyclopaedia of South Australia)*

## **PRIVATE LIFE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY**

### **The Paston Letters, Roger Virgoe**

Two of the early series of private correspondence in English - the Cely Letters, written by a family of fifteenth-century wool-merchants, and the Lisle Letters, written by the family of the Lieutenant of Calais in the 1530s - are much concerned with the affairs of Calais.

The Pastons' connection was less close, although the town was important for Sir John and his brothers during the 1470s when Lord Hastings was its Lieutenant. Calais had been captured by Edward III in 1347 and, from 1453 until its loss in 1558, it was the last surviving English possession on the Continent.

Unlike other conquered French territory, Calais had been settled by Englishmen; it was a mainly English-speaking colony which comprised the town itself and about 120 square miles of the 'Pale' around it, including outlying forts such as Hammes and Guisnes. Its importance was both strategic and economic. As a fifteenth-century observer wrote, it was a 'town royal', commanding the Narrow Seas, one of the major trade-routes of Europe, allowing the free movement of armies across the Straits and acting as a listening-post and spy-centre through its relations with both France and the Netherlands.

It was heavily fortified and regarded as almost impregnable, but its exposed position demanded a substantial permanent garrison, which became the main standing army paid for by the English kings during the century. Calais was thus a major factor in the Wars of the Roses and its command, first by the Earl of Warwick and then by Lord Hastings, gave its Lieutenants great power.

But the town's greatest value was economic: all exports of wool from England to Northern Europe had to be shipped to its splendid harbour. This provided not only a massively profitable trade for the 'Merchants of the Staple', who had a monopoly of wool exports, but also, through the heavy customs duties imposed, the single most important source of royal revenue for most of the century. In this way, royal and mercantile interests coincided, ensuring that any threats to its safety were met vigorously.

Calais contained the houses of many rich men as well as warehouses to collect the large quantities of wool shipped every year. It was also, a bridge to the culture and wealth of Flanders, where most of the wool was sold.

From the Paston Letters we know that hawks and horses were sold there, and from the Cely Letters that lessons in dancing, singing, and playing the harp and lute were available. There were always a lot of gentlemen in the garrison, some of whom, like Sir John, travelled into the Netherlands-, --and- it is probable that Calais was one of the routes by which the arts and fashions of the courts and towns of the Netherlands and France were brought into England.

**Roger Vergoe**

From the Paston letters:

***Sir John Paston to John Paston III***  
***London***

*[Late February] 1470*

*... Item, as for Mistress Katherine Dudley, I have many times recommended you to her and she is nothing displeased with it. She does not mind how many gentlemen love her: she is full of love. I have spoken on your behalf, as I told her, without your knowledge. She answers me that she will have no-one these two years, and I believe her, for I think she has a life that she is well content with ... I am still offered to have Mistress Anne Haute and I shall have help enough, as some say ...*

*~ Item, I am half intending to come home within the next month or about Mid-Lent, or before Easter, if you agree and if you think that my mother would help me with the costs - 10 marks or thereabouts. I pray you to feel out how she is disposed and send me word.*

*Item, I cannot tell you what will befall in the world, for the King is verily disposed to go into Lincolnshire and men do not know what will result from that nor thereafter: they say that my Lord of Norfolk will bring ten thousand men.*

*-Item, there has arrived here a little Turk, who is good-looking fellow of the age of 40 years; and he is shorter than Manuel by a handful and shorter than my little Tom by the shoulders, and smaller above the breast. He has, as he said to the King himself, 3 or 4 sons, children still, each one of them as tall and as handsome as the King himself. And he has good legs, and it is reported that his penis is as long as his leg.*

*Item, I pray you show or read to my mother such things as you think are right for her to know of, after your discretion; and let her know of the articles of the agreement between Sir William Yelverton and me. . .*

*I pray you always keep an eye on Caister to know the rule there, and send me word, and tell me whether my wise Lord and Lady [of Norfolk] are as besotted upon it as they were, and whether my Lord resorts there as often as he did or not, and of the disposition of the country.*

Thank you Kingskey Ireland for discovering this gem!

## **FOR THE GENEALOGIST**

### **ON THE NET**

1841-1891 Miscellaneous Census

This site lists free databases of various census. It is well worth a look

<http://www.vnmims.com/census.html>

If you are looking for an English street, try

<http://www.multimap.com>

For example, Forest Street, Nottingham – enter Forest St, select Nottingham and there is your street!

A great resource to check place names is

<http://www.abcounties.co.uk/newgaz/index.htm>

## BURIALS IN CALAIS SUD

Copy of the records of burial at Calais from the PRO - Hummel.

These transcripts are published as they were copied. There are some overlaps and broken sequences,

Date	Name	Age	Abode
Sept. 3 1852	Margaret Thomas	46	Calais
Sept. 11	George or Alfred Sansom	1	Calais
July 6	Francis Andrewes		Calais
Oct 4	Charles Aylmer Wilson	4 y 5m	Calais
Nov. 24	George B Hammett	11	Calais
Dec. 14	? Morley		
Feb 10 1853	Anna Louisa Hayes	0y 4	Calais
Mar 1	Sarah Barton Rodney	63	Zouafques, Ard
Apr. 4	Rebecca Taylor	13	St Pierre
May 7	Mary Ann Brown	10 mo	St Pierre
Nov. 17	William Patrick Neil	21d	St Pierre
Mar 10	Peter Davies	77	St Pierre
July 2	William Willock	64	St Pierre
Mar 30	Richard Samuel Purchase	9 mo	Calais
Aug 7	Minnie Cayley	34	Calais
Sept. 5	George Tuite	40	Calais
Sept 13	Walter Bridge	33	St Pierre
Sept 15	Lucy Drumlow	30	St Pierre
June 27 1854	William Havelock Wheatley	74	Calais
Feb 1 1855	Louisa Elizabeth Dodd	55	Calais
Feb 2	William Hart	63	Calais

Apr 4	Eleanor Ryan		Calais
	Mortimer Rodney		Zouafques
Oct 3 1856	Martha Dessoulavy	87	Calais
Oct 10	Charles Thurtell		Calais
July 15	Caroline Gee d of Daniel		Calais
July 25	Eliza Gee of Daniel		Calais
Jan 30 1857	Thomas Prest	83	Calais
Feb 28	Caroline Marquis	31	Calais
May 27	Elizabeth Guigne	64	Calais
June 22	Margaret Roche	18	Campagne
July 5	William Elliott	3w	St Pierre
Sept 18	James Smith	6m	St Pierre
Jan 22 1858	Martha Longenard	45	Calais
Jan 23	Joseph Read	52	
	(Capt of Excell, wrecked on Calais coast)		
Jan 25	Virginie Constance Belloc	2	Calais
Jan 25	Jean Boissand	84	Calais
Feb 10	William Strutton	69	Calais
Mar 2	John Readshaw Morley	81	Calais
Mar 18	William Jones	80	le recousse
Mar 22	Anna Rose	82	Calais
Apr 1	Gustav Oscar Busch	15m	Calais
may 1	George de Grielle	65	Drowned
May 5	Thomas Charles Harrison	64	Calais
July 22	Alfred ernest Quelch	19m	Calais
Sep 21	Ellen Mary Bernard		d Frances
Oct 14	Margaret Anne Rodney	82	Calais
Jan 28 1859	Anders Busch	8	Calais
Aug 12	Eliza Carrington	45	Calais
Aug 30	Constance West	5	Calais
April 11	Henry Duncan	67	Calais
April 25	Mary Albi Keene	64	Calais

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