

TULLE

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The Journal of the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

Meeting Times & Place:

ASLC meets at Don Bank Cottage, 6 Napier Street, North Sydney, NSW, on the third Saturday in February (AGM), May, August & November each year. All meetings commence at 1.00pm. You are invited to bring a plate to share with other members at afternoon tea and fellowship which follows.

Future Meetings:

Saturday, 20 November 2010
AGM Saturday, 19 February 2011
Saturday, 21 May 2011
Saturday, 20 August 2011

Find Us on the Internet:

www.angelfire.com/al/aslc

Want to Join or Membership Subscription Due? Contact...

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Cover : La Rue Pierre-Mulard, Calais (from the Gillian Kelly collection).

This Coming Meeting:

Saturday, 21 August 2010, 1.00pm

Guest Speaker: The Guest Speaker will be Gillian Kelly, OAM. She will present a Power Point presentation covering the opening of the Calais Lace Museum and all the razzmatazz which occurred in the city at the time. This is our Christmas party meeting so there will be a big emphasis on afternoon tea!

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Friends,

Greetings to you all, as we approach our final Lacemakers' meeting for 2010. This year has flown..... I seem to think and say exactly that, about this time every year. As I approach this November meeting of our Society, with Christmas just around the corner, I think of our other meetings throughout 2010. How lovely it is to see so many friends each time, even if it is only four times per year, to keep abreast of them, their families and activities and to share some of their family history research and ideas.

How fortunate too, have we been, this year, to be enlightened and enthralled by the guest speaking presentations from members. Robert French spoke at the May meeting with his stories from his "work in progress" about his "Gentleman Convict". We hope to hear or read more as Robert completes his fascinating research and publishes his work.

Member Claire Loneragan engrossed us at the August meeting with her colourful and sometimes sad stories of Sister Mary MacKillop, her strength and courage, her wonderful leadership and total dedication to her cause.

The November meeting will have as our Guest Speaker, our guru and Secretary, Gillian Kelly, who will further describe her visit and adventures to Calais, to the opening of the Lace Museum there.

February's meeting will be, of course, our AGM and as such we will not have a guest speaker. However, I encourage members to think about being part of what has, of recent years, following the AGM, evolved into a really interesting and most pleasant "Guest Speakerless" meeting, where members present to the gathered members, short family history items of interest – much interesting discussion occurs and many good research ideas are shared.

Keep fresh in your mind, anything, any little bit of anything to tell about and share in February.

I wish to thank our executive officers for their constant and conscientious work throughout this year. To Secretary , Gillian Kelly, Treasurer Pam Coull, Editor Richard Lander, Publicity Officer, Elizabeth Bolton, Membership Secretary and our Hospitality/Fellowship Officer (read "Tea Lady extraordinaire") Claire Loneragan. All the members appreciate your effort and diligence to keep our lacemakers alive and vibrant. Thank you all, from all of us!!!

I welcome you to join us for our November meeting, to hear more of Gill's adventures and what she will tell us of the Calais Lace Museum.

Join us then, at Don Bank, to wish each other a very Merry Christmas.

Now, in this our last edition of Tulle for 2010, I wish each and all our members, Seasons Greetings, happy holidays and safe travelling & return for all who will be away from home.

Robin Gordon
President



A REMINDER! SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE DUE 1 JANUARY 2011

ASLC Membership Subscriptions for 2011 are due by 1 January 2011. Please send \$30 – made payable to "The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais" to Barbara Kendrick, Membership Secretary ASLC, 190 Shaftesbury Rd, Eastwood, NSW, 2122, AUSTRALIA. Be sure to include your completed SUBSCRIPTION SLIP (the coloured paper slip enclosed within this *Tulle*) with your payment.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

For many of us family history is the basis of our historic research and most families have their proverbial brick walls. I have to keep emphasising that the internet is the most marvellous tool of all. It does not replace the thrill of the cold hard copy but it does give magical leads and for every forebear for whom you have blank spaces I suggest you go back and look again!

Ancestry.com is an expensive tool but most local libraries and family history associations now subscribe to the Library version. A new tool that is proving invaluable to researchers looking for family links with those who stayed in England is the *England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1861-1941*. This little gem can tell you when your subject died, where he lived, to whom he happened to be married at the time, and the worth of his estate.

London, England, Marriages and Banns, 1754-1921 is another gem if yours were amongst the lacemaker travellers who were married in haste in London in order to be allowed travel or if you had family there. This directory allows you to look into the actual journals and there is the original registration, complete with signatures! The moral is –don't be put off by the cost of ancestry.com – find a library that has it!



Gillian Kelly

EDITOR'S COMMENT

In the previous issue of *Tulle*, I referred to a proposed new column for our journal called Salmagundi. It strikes me that not everyone has the time or the resources to research and to write a full article but every member (surely) has the time to contribute a few lines on an ancestor who has been fascinating, famous, notorious, eccentric, successful or in some way or another a little different from the herd.



A salmagundi, as I am sure some of you already know, is a mixed salad dish of chopped meats and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper and onions, etc., which was extremely popular in 18th-century England and it has become to mean a miscellany, a medley or a potpourri.

Members would love to hear your meaty stories; to learn about ancestors who were just that little bit fishy or saucy. On the other hand, they may have been successful or popular – just like salmagundi itself was once – long, long ago.

The success or otherwise of this column is **YOUR** responsibility. If I receive no contributions, it will fail. To qualify for inclusion in “Salmagundi” your story must be about an individual who is a direct descendant of one of the passengers aboard one of our sixteen nominated lacemaker vessels. I need to also be told the relationship the person being written about holds to a particular passenger on these boats. That person can be you.

Richard Lander

MARY MACKILLOP – A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE ADDRESS BY CLAIRE LONERAGAN AT THE AUGUST MEETING OF ASLC.

Let me tell you a story of power and politics, intrigue and jealousy and bloody-minded determination, about events that move from the lanes and backstreets of utter poverty to the salons and great houses of the rich and powerful.

The characters of this story include priests and prostitutes, bishops and bushies, men, women and children. The main character of my tale is one feisty lady; a woman who had determination, independence and passion, who had integrity in the face of bitter lies and innuendo, but who had a ready sense of humour and was genuinely liked by all who knew her.

My hero, for that is what she is, was a near neighbour of the Jenkins, Lester and White families who lived in Don Bank from the late 1870s for a hundred years. She had not always lived in North Sydney. In fact, once she became an adult, she didn't live in any one place for any length of time. She was a great traveller, both in and out of Australia. Not a tourist, more a determined traveller, she visited those who loved her and needed to see her, fighting big battles for those who could not fight for themselves and working to set up a multi-national, independent organization.

She was a dreamer, a fighter, politically astute, a gentlewoman and a teacher; she was Mary MacKillop. Born in Melbourne in 1842, Maria Ellen [known as Mary] was the first-born child of Alexander and Flora MacKillop, highland Scottish immigrants who had married in Australia some four years earlier. Alexander was an extremely well educated man. He spoke at least five modern languages and Latin, having studied for the priesthood in Rome and Edinburgh. A proud man, he was able to trace his family heritage back to 'Bonnie Prince Charlie'. Flora's family was also associated with effecting 'Bonnie Prince Charlie's' escape from Scotland.

Although Alexander is reported that he liked to be recognised as a man of consequence, and was unquestionably a clever man, he had no business sense

and within two years of Mary's birth, he was declared bankrupt. The family was never again to be wealthy and the shortage of money meant that Mary spent very little time at school. Poor provider though he was, Alexander was determined to educate his children, so he set about sharing his education with them. He taught her good English and Gaelic, limited Maths, good handwriting, a sense of social justice and of course, her religion. In the 1850s, this just about constituted a highly regarded private education. In later years, Mary recognised this as a great gift from her father.

As Mary grew up, more and more financial responsibility for her family fell to her. To earn money she began teaching the children of her parent's friends, then gained a better-paid job as a clerk with a firm of stationers, and then worked as the governess for the children of her cousin in South Australia. As she grew older, she had begun to dream of becoming a nun. Taking vows of poverty and chastity were never a problem for Mary, but the vow of obedience was to cause her untold difficulties for many years. She decided to establish an order of nuns who would serve the underprivileged. One of Mary's determinations was that there would be no big convents for her nuns. They would go where they were needed as decided by the bishop and live in groups of two or three, living humbly. Such was Mary's charisma and her example that by 1871, 120 young women had joined her new order, the Sisters of St Joseph.

They moved to Adelaide and their work moved from the classroom to the hospitals and gaols, to sheltering the homeless and orphaned, and providing a home for women who were in 'moral danger' whose only other refuge at this time was the Destitute Asylum. Her order achieved almost instant success, much to the chagrin of the established order of priests.

Now begins the fun! I said at the start of my presentation that power and politics, intrigue and jealousy and bloody-minded determination were elements of this story. Well here they come, and in full measure.

Mary had never enjoyed robust health. She suffered severely from dysmenorrhoea, which regularly left her debilitated with blinding headaches and severe back pain. Her doctors treated her as they did any other woman in her condition, with medicinal brandy. This information came to the notice of those who would use it against Mary, claiming that she was an alcoholic and unfit to

lead her women and she was eventually excommunicated. The sisters who supported Mary were disbanded and turned out of their convent in Adelaide. The convent was handed over to another congregation of nuns and the refuge closed and sold.

Mary lived under scrutiny of the clergy, the press and her supporters for five months of what must have been the closest thing to hell on earth for her. Denied all that was dear to her, without any hope of redress or reconciliation, Mary must have had times of great depression. Her dream had become a nightmare, all her work and plans falling apart and not being able to do anything about it.

In 1872 Bishop Shiel, who had excommunicated Mary, was dying. He realised the wrong he had done and rescinded the excommunication. Shortly afterwards he died.

Mary came through this ordeal with renewed determination and aware of the lessons she had learnt. She re-gathered her nuns around her to continue their work. She determined that they would be better qualified to teach and ensured that wherever they went, it was under her care and guidance and the support of the local parish priest.

Mary also determined that never again would the Sisters be put in the position she had just endured. The only thing to do was to go to Rome and put her case to the Pope. However, before she could go, she had to give evidence to a Commission of Enquiry. This resulted in Mary being exonerated, Fr Woods being officially relieved of the directorship of the Sisters and the Sisters being reinstated. The Pope endorsed her constitution and after some time in Europe, studying education systems and teacher training, Mary returned home to Australia.

It was in 1901, the year of Federation, while Mary was visiting her sisters in NZ, that she had a stroke. Her right side was affected, leaving her unable to walk or write. However, neither her speech nor her faculties were affected.

Mary didn't try to convert anyone; in fact her respect for different traditions is a matter of record and many of her benefactors were wealthy members of

Protestant and Jewish faiths, 'not subject to the pettiness of the Catholic church' as O'Brien says in her book, *Mary MacKillop Unveiled*.

Her order continued to grow. By the 1880s there were convents, refuges, schools and children's homes throughout most of Australia and NZ. Somehow, they survived financially, often with the help of her wealthy friends.

The sisters came to Mount Street in North Sydney in 1883. Controversy followed her here from Adelaide. Bishops continued to petition Rome to call Mary and her sisters to account and to 'toe the traditional line' and submit to the hierarchical system. Rome did what Rome does best, prevaricated and instigated enquiries, but at every turn Mary was found to be a woman of integrity and genuine goodness. However, these all took a toll on Mary's health and by 1909, she was quite literally worn out. She had lived for many years with painful rheumatism and now needed constant nursing. Gangrene developed in one of her legs and she was confined to bed. She deteriorated rapidly after this and died on 8 August 1909. She was buried in the Josephite burial plot at Gore Hill Cemetery. After five years her body was removed to the chapel at Mount Street.

In a nation that can be as 'blokey' as we can be, and in a church that is as dominantly patriarchal as the Catholic church is, a woman is the first Australian to be honoured with sainthood, and a woman who was loyal in her dissent, strong in hope and magnificent in faith.

She was an ordinary woman who did extraordinary things.

Claire Loneragan

References:

- O'Brien, L [1994] *Mary MacKillop Unveiled*, Melbourne.
Clark, M [1981], *A Short History of Australia*, Sydney.
Crosbie, D [2006] *Life on a Famine Ship*, Victoria.
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FROM NOTTINGHAM TO CALAIS –GILLIAN KELLY

From the records of Calais and Kent, it is possible to develop a picture of when the Lacemaker families went to Calais. Broadly there are four decades. Those who were there before the 1820s were the clandestine ones, and definitely skilled workers who were probably engineers: They include Clarke, McIlraith, Webster, Bonnington, Cutts, Black, Thomasin, and Corbetts.

Those who were there during the 1820s were hand operators, while the women were undoubtedly menders, and embroiderers: These families include Bannister, Harrison, Hemsley, Hutchinson, Pedder, Shaw, Cooper, Wells, West, Whewell, Johnson, Hide, Pain, Stubbs, and Homan.

The English in Calais in the 1830s do not seem to be a reflection of the lace trade. While our families certainly were dependant on the trade in Calais, their backgrounds were different: Families in this group include: Barry (London), Dixon, Duck, Goldfinch (Kent), Lowe, Moon (Kent), Smith, Taylor (Northampton, Westmoreland), Walker (Northampton), Wand, Woodforth, Sansom, and Selby.

The last push was at the end of the 1830s and the early 1840s. The advent of steam and the true lace machines, together with the conditions prevailing in Nottingham, saw a great influx, and the families tended to come from the great centres of Loughborough, Radford, Lenton, etc. Families who migrated to Calais during this period included Archer, Barnett, Branson, Bromhead, Brown, Brownlow, Crofts, Davis, Dunk, Elliott, Foster, Gascoigne, Hall, Hiskey, Homan, Husband, Huskinson, Johnson, Kemshall, Lander, Lee, Nutt, Potter, Powell, Robinson, Rose, Roe, Stevens, Saywell, Sergeant, Shore, Smith, Strong, Vickers, and Ward.

THIS ARTICLE BY GILLIAN KELLY WAS ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN *TULLE* IN ISSUE 35, MARCH 1992. IT HAS BEEN REPUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF NEWER MEMBERS.



REGISTER PERSONAL NOTICES

Gould Books, Gumeracha, South Australia, has published a three-volume set of books with the rather unhelpful title shown above. Available from Gould (www.gould.com.au) for A\$120, the set is edited by Reg Butler and Alan Phillips – both well known and respected South Australian historians.

The '*South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*' was the major South Australian newspaper from 1836. Personal notices from this paper, which became the '*South Australian Register*' in June 1839, have been published and indexed in this important series of volumes. Each volume includes:

- the entire text of all birth, marriage and death notices for the period covered
- an index of ALL persons mentioned in the notices
- an index of marriage celebrants
- an index of place names – which should prove especially useful to local historians

The '*Register*' is the primary source of information relating to every aspect of South Australian history as a British colony and these volumes cover all births, deaths and marriages as well as other personal notices appearing amongst its pages from its inception. In many cases, its information precedes the official records. The first issue of the *Register* was published in June 1836 and the last on 20 February 1931. It was at first published irregularly but became a weekly in June 1838 and a twice weekly from February 1843. From 1 January 1850, it became a daily newspaper. Competitors came and went but in 1857, the *Register* and its sister weekly, the *Observer*, were purchased by a group of influential Adelaide businessmen. In 1869, they founded the Journal (later called the News) as their company's evening newspaper.

These books contain some fascinating entries. Volume 1 covers 1836-1859 and contains some 18,470 indexed place names, 2,020 marriage celebrants and 16,730 names. Volume 2 spans 1860 to 1865 and encompasses 38,842

place names, 2,362 marriage celebrants and 17,483 names; whereas Volume 3 (1866-1870) contains an index to 16,603 place names, 1,990 indexed marriage celebrants and 17,119 indexed names. Examples of entries relating to my own and other lacemaker families include the following:-

- 11 April 1861 BOOTHEY-LANDER. On 4th April, by licence, at Auburn by Mr Thomas Hillman, Bible Christian minister, Mr Benjamin Boothey, to Miss Emma Lander, both of Woolshed Flat. (Vol.2, Page 119)
- 3 December 1867 LANDER-KOOK. On 12th December, 1867, at Carapook, near Coleraine, Victoria, by the Rev. R Morris Hunter, Wesleyan minister, John, son of Edward Lander, late of Riverton, South Australia, to Eliza, daughter of Herman Kook, late of Tanunda, South Australia (Vol. 3, P.138)
- 5 December 1867 DORMER – On the 3rd November, at his residence, *Bellview*, Bald Hills, George Dormer, late of France, in the 70th year of his age, deeply regretted. Calais papers please copy. (Vol. 3)
- 6 March 1868 DUNK-EMMETT. On the 27th February, at Trinity Church, by the Very Reverend Dean Farrell, John Palmer, second son of Mr Thomas Dunk of Gilles St, Adelaide, to Sarah Ann Emmett of Grenfell St, Adelaide. (Vol. 3)
- 18 May 1865 LONGMIRE – On the 11th May, at Salt Lake, Ann, the beloved wife of Hiram Longmire, aged 53 years.
- 5 February 1864 STEWART-LONGMIRE. On the 30th January, by licence, at the residence of the bride's father, Travellers' Home Hotel, Hummocks, by the Rev. J. Foster, Mr Hector Stewart, son of Mr Donald Stewart, to Miss Elizabeth Longmire, daughter of Mr Hiram Longmire, both of the Hummocks. (Vol.2, P173)
- 23 August 1858 On the 26th ultimo, at Riverton, Mary, the eldest daughter of Hiram and Ann Longmire, late of Nottingham, aged 17 years. Her end was peace. (Vol. 1, P315)

*NOTE: Volume 1 (ISBN 0 947284 12 5); Volume 2 (ISBN 0 947284 16 8);
Volume 3 (ISBN 0 947284 22 2); Amended Index Vol. 3 (ISBN 0 947284 24 9)*

The New York Times

March 10, 1909

CALAIS FIGHTS MOVE OF LACEMAKING HERE

Town Boycotts Firm That Proposes to Transfer Industry to America.

THREATS TO BURN FACTORY

Workmen Quit and Food Is Refused to Proprietor - United States Buys Most of the Lace Made There.

PARIS, March 9.-The project of Caderas & Ozanne, a firm of lacemakers in Calais, to establish a factory in the United States has aroused a storm of opposition. As soon as it was discovered that they were interested in a factory in Rhode Island and were contemplating the removal of French workmen and machinery to America, a boycott was declared.

It was immediate and complete. The workmen refused to continue in the Calais factory, and all sorts of threats have been made in the local papers. It has even been suggested to burn down the factory.

M. Caderas is in Calais protecting the property as best he can. However, he can get no attention from the butcher or baker, who refuse to provide him with food. M. Ozanne is now in Paris, at his home on the Rue Frenoy, and he has been warned that he would better not to try enter Calais. "America buys over 60 per cent. of the foreign laces," said M. Ozanne to-day, "and yet this is France's toward America; for the feeling in Calais is entirely directed toward America, although \$10,000,000 a year has gone regularly from America to Calais for machine made lace. "They talk of nipping our scheme in the bud, and the feeling is so strong that it is impossible for me to return there. The local papers speak of burning the factory, and they say that if we try to move the machinery to America we won't be able to get one wagon or man to help us. That remains to be seen. We hope to get our factory moved to America eventually.

"As a matter of fact, the French have no right to claim this Industry as their own, as the machinery and ideas for it were brought from Nottingham in England, about a hundred years ago."

RESEARCH BY GILLIAN KELLY

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PEDESTRIANISM¹

In the survey responses regarding *Tulle*, some members asked for more articles on the leisure activities participated in or watched by our ancestors. One of the more unusual of these was undoubtedly "pedestrianism".

Sources from the late 17th and early 18th century in England write of aristocrats pitting their carriage footmen against one another in foot races. Footmen were, of course, effectively forced to walk at the speed of their masters' carriages which could be a fast gait. By the end of the 18th century, and especially with the growth of the popular press, feats of foot travel over great distances (similar to a modern ultra marathon) gained attention, and these feats were labelled "pedestrianism". This term eventually included all sorts of races and other feats made on foot.

Some of these foot races were quite bizarre. For example, on 5 May 1834, Welch and Farrell raced over 100m on Parramatta Road. The winner had a wooden leg but received a 10 yards start. On 4 May 1835 – also on Parramatta Road – T. Wall and C. Hearne ran a 100 yards backwards race for £20. Hearne won in the time of 15 seconds.

One of the most famous of the pedestrians, possibly known by some of our lacemakers, was William Francis King (1807-1873), who was best known as the "Flying Pieman". Amongst his many bizarre walking feats were:-

- Successfully walking 192 miles in 48 hours. He accomplished this at Maitland Racecourse on 28 September 1847, in 46 hours, 30 minutes.
- Successfully walking 1000 quarter miles in 1000 quarter hours at the back of the Fitzroy Hotel, Maitland on 28 September 1847. At one end of the measured course there was a shelter tent where he rested for a few seconds every half-hour; at the other end he mounted a

¹ Information in this article has been derived from the Australian Dictionary of Biography – On Line Edition and from J. H. Heaton, Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time (Containing the History of Australasia from 1542 to May 1879), George Robertson, Sydney, 1879.

“King’s death or glory flag” and coffin on a pile of bricks. On the ninth day he had himself horsewhipped to spur himself on and when he had completed the challenge he wagered £50 to £40 to repeat the task starting that very night but he had no takers.

- At the same spot, on 26 December 1847, he ran a mile, then walked a mile, then wheeled a wheelbarrow for 0.5 mile, had a 2½ minute rest before pulling a gig with a lady in it for ½ mile, then walked backwards for ½ mile; had a rest for 2¼ minutes; picked up 50 stones then performed 50 leaps and beat his allotted time by 45 seconds.
- On 8 January 1848, at Dungog, he wheeled a barrow for a mile; took 50 flying leaps; picked up 50 stones each a yard apart; ran backwards for ½ a mile then carried a live goat weighing 80lb (36.3kg) for 1½ miles.
- On 28 February 1848, he walked 500 half-miles in 500 half-hours, accompanied by his dog Faithful. The dog knocked up!
- In October 1848, he beat the coach from Brisbane to Ipswich by one hour while carrying a carriage pole weighing 100lbs (45.4kg).
- He twice beat the mail coach from Windsor to Sydney by several minutes.
- He walked from Campbelltown to Sydney carrying a 70lb. (32kg) dog.

“After finishing his self-appointed tasks, he often gave a long speech to an admiring audience. One of his last displays seems to have been at Maitland in January 1851 when he announced in the press that he was going to ‘honour little Hexham with an amusing pedestrian feat and an aquatic feat on the river’. He returned to Sydney to become one of its famous street characters wandering about selling pies and issuing rambling proclamations to passers-by. Described as a sawyer, he died of paralysis at the Liverpool asylum, on 10 August 1873 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery, Liverpool, a pauper, unremembered and unmourned by those he had so often entertained.”²²

²² Australian Dictionary of Biography – On Line Edition (<http://adbonline.anu.edu.au/biogs/A050037b.htm>)

THE ORIGINS OF CALAIS LACE

TIn the French language, lace is called *dentelle* whereas *tulle* is the fine net mesh (usually made from silk, rayon or nylon) which we generally associate with ballet tutus and mosquito nets. The majority of tulle is actually bobbinet, which is made by wrapping the weft thread (the threads which runs from side to side) around the warp thread (the threads which run lengthways, i.e. from top to bottom of the work), creating a strong hexagonal pattern which tends not to twist or fall out of shape, because the wrapped threads maintain a state of tension. The result is tulle netting which is lightweight and surprisingly strong and durable for its weight.



Figure 1 Tulle

If we were starting our Society today, we would undoubtedly call our journal *Dentelle* rather than *Tulle*. We have learnt a lot in the past twenty eight years!



Figure 2 Picots on a tatted insertion. The picots are the small oval-shaped loops arranged in threes at the top of the tatted material.

Dentelle originally meant "little tooth". Felkin³ quotes the *Encyclopædia Francaise* as follows. "The name 'dentelle' appears to have been given from the 'picot' (pearl) on the edge, arranged like small teeth" and the French use the same word for the act of lacemaking and for the beautiful product made – the lace itself.

As Europe prospered, lace became the way the rich and influential could display their wealth and taste. Its ruling classes used lace as a decoration for their cuffs and their collars and some even wore high, floppy boots with their wide tops full of lace frills. Noble women's sleeves were edged with lace ruffles called "engageantes." The great blossoming of needlelace occurred in

³ William Felkin, *A History of the Machine-Wrought Hosiery and Lace Manufactures*, Longmans Green, London, 1867, p.129

this period. Geometric reticella deriving from cutwork was elaborated into true needlelace or *punto in aria* (called in England "point lace"), which also reflected the popular scrolling floral designs. From the 1600s onwards, many individual lacemakers worked in their homes across most of Europe except France.

The deficiency of French lacemakers and the high level of lace imports gave the French a severe imbalance of trade. Louis XIII of France issued sumptuary laws in 1629 (the Michel Law) and 1633 that prohibited lace, gold trim, and lavish embroidery for all but the highest nobility, and restricting puffs, slashes, and bunches of ribbon. Lace became a black-market commodity until Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Louis XIV's finance minister, started Alençon's lace industry in his effort to make French laces financially and artistically competitive with imported laces. He encouraged laceworkers from Venice and Flanders to come to France and to teach local needleworkers their art. To do so he granted the lace workers a monopoly for ten years from 1665 and by the end of this period they had jointly developed a unique style that is called the "Queen of Lace". Foreign lace was thereafter subject to high import duties.

In the eighteenth century, demand for lace continued to soar and manufacturers were forever looking for ways to make it faster and more profitably. John Heathcoat realised that "the process of making lace on the pillow is a very slow one; on average about five meshes in a minute can be produced".⁴ He believed that "a machine having the means of acting upon every pair of threads throughout the breadth of lace desired to be made, for the purpose of crossing and twisting, and also to give motion to the pins to be successively placed in the new meshes throughout this entire breadth, would greatly increase the speed and facilitate the production of such lace".⁵ On 14 July 1809 he succeeded (Patent No. 3216) in making the first lace loom – "a

⁴ Ibid, p. 188.

⁵ Ibid, p.188.

machine for the making and making of bobbin lace, or lace nearly resembling foreign lace”⁶

In 1814, John Levers⁷, originally a frame smith and setter up, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, in Nottinghamshire, perfected the machine, which is still named after him, and machine-lace was born!⁸ His machine, a development of Heathcoat’s wonderful machine, made Nottingham the capital of machine-made lace and they attempted to guard this position with the greatest possible diligence. Some French writers say that capital punishment was introduced for any worker attempting to export a loom or the secrets of the manufacturing process; however, Felkin states, “this was never the punishment in England for the export of machinery”.⁹ According to Loez,¹⁰ the lacemakers guild had its own naval police force which worked closely with normal Customs officers. Despite all these precautions, with the huge money to be made from lace in France, it was inevitable that lace machines would find their way across the Channel.

Cutts, a workman for Heathcoat, first got an ‘Old Loughborough’ machine to France during 1815 and began putting it together at Valenciennes. However, it was later moved to 22 Rue St, Albin in Douay where it was finished and set to work. A robe was made on this machine. It was later embroidered and presented to the Duchess d’Angoulême, thus becoming the first machine-wrought bobbin net lace article made in France.¹¹

The first machine set up in Calais was made from a dismantled loom which was smuggled into France as scrap iron by French sailors. The loom had been constructed in England by James Clark and he reconstructed it at Nos. 712

⁶ Ibid, p. 197.

⁷ I have used the spelling of ‘Levers’ used by Felkin and by Gillian Kelly in “Well Suited...” although many lace histories use ‘Leavers’. Indeed, we have used these two spellings interchangeably throughout *Tulle*. Researchers should consider both spellings when seeking further information.

⁸ An excellent description of the relative features and benefits as well as the technical operational features of both the Heathcoat and the Levers machines can be found in the extract from *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Eighth Edition, Volume XIII, 1857 which is included in *Tulle*, Issue 14, July 1986. This extract was reprinted in *Tulle*, Issue 101, November 2008.

⁹ Felkin, op cit, p.406

¹⁰ Delphine Loez & Paul Maurier, *The Lace-makers of Calais, Établissements Lucien Noyon*, Calais, 2002

¹¹ Felkin, op cit, p.406

and 713 Rue de Commerce, Faubourg, St Pierre. He formed a short-lived business partnership with Robert Webster and Richard Bonington¹² and the fabrication of bobbin net at Calais remained largely in their hands until 1821.

Felkin states that the first really French bobbin net machine was built by a Calais workman called Mechaut – probably in 1824,¹³ although Loez¹⁴ states that in 1823, Jean-Noël Dubout was the first Frenchman in Calais to purchase a loom and to work it. Felkin refers to Monsieur Dubout Ainé (Dean of the Calais lace manufactures in 1862) joining Austin, who had several ‘point’ Mechlin machines, in Calais in 1824. Whoever had the first machine is thus not that clear, but the machines of the pioneers were soon followed by many, many others and this is how a town with no previous tradition of textile manufacturing became a major centre for lace production.



DENTELLE DE CALAIS®

Today, there are about ten companies (including Noyon, Cosetex, and Ennia Lingerie, producing lace in Calais and they employ between them about 1,300 skilled workers. Calais and Caudry (165 km to the south-east of Calais) are the only towns allowed to use the *Dentelle de Calais* label. These two towns together have some 600 Levers looms (amounting to about 90% of all the Levers machines in the world. They make France the leading manufacturer of Levers lace worldwide.

Richard Lander

¹² Felkin, op cit, p.407 incorrectly spells Bonington as Bonnington

¹³ Ibid, p.407

¹⁴ Loez, op. cit., page 161

OOGLE BOOKS – RICHARD LANDER

The Internet has opened up a whole new world for genealogists and Google Books is no exception when discussing this revolution. This service is a partnership between Google and some of the world's leading libraries.

Their joint objective is to digitise more than 15 million books before 2014 and to make their contents not only available on-line and but also searchable using Google's powerful word search algorithm.

This is great news for genealogists because many of the books being digitised by Google are from the 1800s and so, in many cases at least, copyright is not an issue. As I write this article, there are nearly 27,000 titles in the Google collection which respond to the search term "Nottingham"; nearly 100,000 to "Lace"; more than 32,000 to "Calais"; and 2,250 to "Lacemaking", for example. Of course, not all these have been digitised. Many are simply new books which may be available for sale on line. In many other instances, Google will help you find a library which carries the volume you are looking for. Of greatest interest to us, however, are the hundreds of public domain or out-of-copyright books which can be searched or downloaded from the Google Books site for nothing!

How do I do this you may well ask? It is simple. Open up the Google.com homepage. In the upper, left corner of the actual page, click the [more](#) ▼ text link, and then click the menu option for [Books](#).

The three kinds of books you will have access to are:-

1. In-copyright and in-print books. In-print books are books that publishers are still actively selling, the ones you see at most bookstores. Google's agreement with libraries and booksellers expands the online marketplace for in-print books by letting authors and publishers turn on the "preview" and "purchase" models that make their titles more easily available through Book Search.

2. In-copyright but out-of-print books. Out-of-print books aren't actively being published or sold, so the only way to procure one is to track it down in a library or used bookstore. When Google's agreement is approved, every out-of-print book that they digitise will become available online for preview and purchase, unless its author or publisher chooses to "turn off" that title.
3. Out-of-copyright books. These are the main subject of this article.

Lots of old, out-of-copyright books are now available on the Internet and can be downloaded to your computer or read on screen. For example, you may never find a copy of Felkin's *A History of Machine Wrought Hosiery Manufacture* in your favourite local used or antiquarian bookstore but it is available on-line.

To see a copy scanned by Google, go to Google Books and type in 'Felkin Lace' in the "Search Books" area. On my computer, the first four books found all appear to be the one we are looking for. However, the first and fourth were both published in 1867 and are 559 pages long whilst the second and third were published in 1967 and are 596 pages long. You can be sure that those in the latter category will not be out-of-copyright and, for whatever reason, in this case only the first one can be downloaded **for no cost**.

It may be a good idea to carry out a search of the book before you decide to download it because the downloaded PDF file is, unfortunately, not searchable. This is done by entering the term on which you wish to search in the "Search in this book" box on the left hand side of the Google Books page. We have 48 families of particular interest to our members at the moment but only 24 people with these names appear in the pages of Felkin and, unfortunately, there is no guarantee that those referred to belong to your family. For the record, however, and because there is no index in Felkin's book, these are as follows:-

| | |
|----------|---|
| Bradshaw | See page x |
| Branson | See page 106 |
| Brown | There are 43 hits – too many to list here |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Cooper | See pages 25, 28, 34 and 293 |
| Crofts | There are 18 hits – see pages viii, xxiii, 153, 320, 322, 323, 324, 326, 328, 329, 330, 364, 365, 366, 372, 373, 374, and 387 |
| Cross | There are 19 hits but only pages 205 and 408 refer to the “Cross” surname |
| Davis | See pages 282 and 348 |
| Foster | See pages viii, 7, 393 and 487 |
| Gascoigne | See page 18 |
| Harrison | See pages viii and 18 |
| Hemsley | See pages 153 and 393 |
| Lee | There are 52 hits – too many to list here |
| Longmire | See pages 215 and 225 |
| Mather | See page 492 |
| Parkes | See pages 253 and 407 |
| Pass | There are 44 hits but none of these refer to someone with this surname |
| Rogers | See pages 139 and 487 |
| Shaw | See pages xi, 103 and 104 |
| Sneath | See pages ix, xii, xxiii, xxvii, 215, 217, 309, 311, 312, 313 and 324 |
| Stevenson | See pages 69, 110, 272, 274 and 284 |
| Walker | See pages ix, 382, 390, 400 and 410 |
| Wells | See pages ix, xxvi, 365 and 407 |
| West | There are 18 hits but only pages 407 and 410 refer to a person |
| Wills | See page xii |

Now have some fun seeing what other treasures you might be able to find.
Good luck!

Richard Lander

We all grow up with the weight of history on us. Our ancestors dwell in the attics of our brains as they do in the spiralling chains of knowledge hidden in every cell of our bodies. (Shirley Abbott)



GETTING STARTED – SOME MORE USEFUL GENEALOGICAL SITES

- <http://genealogy.about.com> – a site which gives simple advice on many topics of which genealogy is one.
- <http://wiki.familysearch.org> - a large, on-line library where you can find thousands of articles and how-to instructions about doing family history.
- www.cyndislist.com – a great genealogical site for beginners as well as experienced family researchers. Has an Australia specific section.
- www.genuki.org.uk – a large collection of genealogical information relating to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.
- www.bbc.co.uk/familyhistory - an excellent site with many links to other material.
- http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/ngs_standards_and_guidelines - a guidelines for the standards to be adopted in the recording of your family history as detailed by the National Genealogical Society in USA. Also contains helpful hints for the beginner and experienced researcher alike.
- www.scan.org.uk/ - the Scottish Archive Network site
- www.studyancestors.com - Free Genealogy and Family History Advice. Good links and advice.
- <http://www.irishtimes.com/ancestor/> - a fine site for guidance on researching any Irish ancestors, to be sure, to be sure.
- www.nationalarchives.gov.uk – the centre of expertise in creating, managing and preserving official UK information. It holds over 1,000 years of the nation's records for everyone to discover and use.
- <http://www.ukbmd.org.uk/genuki/places/regindex1-3.pdf> - An Index of place names in England and Wales. Includes the Chapman Code for all County names and the latest version of all names of civil parishes in both.
- <http://www.ukbmd.org.uk/genuki/reg/districts/index.html> - An alphabetical listing of all the registration districts in England and Wales between 1 July 1837 and 31 March 1974.

LIST OF SHIP'S OFFICERS & OTHERS RECOMMENDED FOR SERVICES PERFORMED ON BOARD THE EMIGRANT SHIP "HARPLEY".

At the end of the *Harpley's* voyage to Australia in 1848, the Surgeon Superintendent on board, John Spencer, certified that the following "have performed the duties respectively required of them entirely to my satisfaction, and (recommended) that they are entitled to gratuities under the Commissioner's instructions". (Port Adelaide, 4 September 1848).

| Name | Office | Rate of Remuneration |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Thomas Buckland | Master | 2s. per head |
| John Duigan | Chief Mate | 1s. per head |
| Alfred Stone | Third Mate | 1s. per head |
| Edward Lander | Schoolmaster | £3 |
| John Hibbert | Hospital Assistant | £3 |
| Mary Ann | Nurse | £1.10s. |
| Donnisthorpe ¹⁵ (sic) | | |
| Catherine Harrold | Matron | £1.10s. |
| John Davis | Constable | £2 |
| John Freestone ¹⁶ | Constable | £2 |
| William Cobb | Constable | £2 |
| Joseph James | Constable | £2 |
| Thomas Mountenay | Cook's Assistant | £3 |

Patriotism is proud of a country's virtues and eager to correct its deficiencies; it also acknowledges the legitimate patriotism of other countries, with their own specific virtues. The pride of nationalism, however, trumpets its country's virtues and denies its deficiencies, while it is contemptuous toward the virtues of other countries. It wants to be, and proclaims itself to be, "the greatest", but greatness is not required of a country; only goodness is. -Sydney J. Harris, journalist and author (1917-1986)

¹⁵ Mary Ann DONISTHORPE was born on 3 May 1824 in Calais, Pas de Calais, France, was christened on 6 Jun 1824 in Calais, Pas de Calais, France. She married ²John Robert PORTWINE³ (b. About 1810, d. 2 May 1881) on 17 Oct 1849 in Gawler, South Australia, Australia and died on 13 Apr 1901 in Castlemaine, Victoria, Australia, at age 76. <http://genforum.genealogy.com/donisthorpe/messages/1.html> and <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/m/o/n/Mark-Montanet-NSW/FILE/0010page.html>

¹⁶ John Freestone had brothers Charles James Freestone (b. c1808), Henry (b. 1819) and James (b. 1825). Charles married Ann Leeming on 14 September 1834 and Henry married Mary Ann Shrigly (?). Information from Marlene Kilminster (<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/FREESTONE/2001-07/0994900197>)



ASCELLES & HAGAR'S COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

In 1848, Lascelles and Hagar's published a "Commercial Directory of the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham and the Parishes of Basford, Bridgford, Carlton, Lenton, Radford, Sneinton, Wilford and Wollaton. This contained a listing of the gentry, merchants, manufacturers, professionals and trades. The following list contains all the names of interest to financial (as at 31 Dec 2009) ASLC members and who are listed within it. Please note however, those listed may have nothing to do with your lacemaker families.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Archer, Henry | Solicitor's clerk | Mount Hooton, Nottingham |
| Archer, John | Gent | 108 Mansfield Rd, Nottingham |
| Archer, John | Framework knitter | Aspley Terrace, New Radford |
| Archer, Miss Elizabeth | | 2 Malin Hill, Nottingham |
| Archer, Thomas | Butcher | Shambles, H Keyworth, Nottingham |
| Archer, William | County Sheriff's Officer | Castle Terrace, Nottingham |
| Bradshaw, Harriet | Farmer | Carlton Hill |
| Bradshaw, Job | Solicitor & proprietor and editor of the Nottingham Journal | Pelham St, High St James St, Nottingham |
| Bradshaw, John | Shoemaker | Peach St, Sussex St, Nottingham |
| Bradshaw, Mr John Nelson | | Old Sneinton |
| Bradshaw, Sarah | Straw bonnet maker | Sherwood St, Nottingham |
| Branson, William | Grocer | Basford Rd, Hyson Green |
| Branson, William | Pianoforte tuner | Sherwood Hill |
| Brownlow, William | Journeyman engineer & smith | Auburn Place, Old Basford |
| Brownlow, William | Carrier to Nottingham | Mount St, New Basford |
| Cooper & Hutchinson | Lace manufacturers | St Mary's Gate, Nottingham |
| Cooper, Alfred | Warehouseman | Hounds Gate, Nottingham |
| Cooper, Alice | Milliner and dress maker | New Lenton |
| Cooper, Benjamin | Journeyman framesmith | Radford Terrace, New Radford |
| Cooper, Francis | Lace manufacturer | St Mary's Gate, Nottingham |
| Cooper, Frederick | Artist | Sherwood Rise |
| Carter | | |
| Cooper, James | Gas fitter | Harrington St, Sussex St, Ntt. |
| Cooper, Jesse | Journeyman framesmith | High Hurst St, New Radford |
| Cooper, John | Police constable | 18 Clare St, Nottingham |
| Cooper, John | Tinman & brazier | 18 Narrow Marsh, Nottingham |
| Cooper, John | Bookkeeper | 61 Glasshouse St, Nottingham |
| Cooper, John | Framework knitter | Aspley Lane, Old Basford |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Cooper, John | Tailor | Church St, Old Basford |
| Cooper, John | Farmer | Nelson St, Old Sneinton |
| Cooper, John | Builder & joiner | Sherwood |
| Cooper, John | Tinman & brazier | Sneinton Rd, Old Sneinton |
| Cooper, John | Farming bailiff to Mr J Marshall | Stoke Bardolph |
| Cooper, Joseph | Cow keeper | Kyte St, New Lenton |
| Cooper, Joseph | Patten maker | Narrow Marsh, Nottingham |
| Cooper, Joseph | Framework knitter | North Rd, New Radford |
| Cooper, Miss Mary | | 51 Glasshouse St, Nottingham |
| Cooper, Mr. Thomas | | Sherwood Rise |
| Simons | | |
| Cooper, Mrs Ann | | Carrington St, Nottingham |
| Cooper, Mrs Mary | | Clayton's Yard, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham |
| Cooper, Samuel | Time keeper | Saville Row, Hyson Green |
| Cooper, Thomas | Bookkeeper ¹⁷ | 8 Clarence St, Nottingham |
| Cooper, Thomas | Well sinker | Orchard Square, New Radford |
| Cooper, Thomas, jnr, | Boot and shoemaker | Cross Cut, New Radford |
| Cooper, Thomas, sen. | Shoemaker | Denman St, New Radford |
| Cooper, William | Commercial traveller | 62 Mansfield Rd, Nottingham |
| Cooper, William | Engineer | Baldwin St, New Radford |
| Cooper, William | Framework knitter | Ball Yard, Coalpit Lane, Nottingham |
| Cooper, William | Cart Owner | Carlton |
| Cooper, William | Smallware dealer | Stoney St, Nottingham |
| Creswell, Christopher | Gentleman | 92 Mansfield Rd, Nottingham |
| Creswell, Mrs. Mary | | 118 Mansfield Rd, Nottingham |
| Creswell, Rev. J | Vice President, Land Savings Bank | South Parade, Nottingham |
| Creswell, Rev. Samuel, AM | Vicar of St Peter's | Aspley Terrace, New Radford |
| Creswell, Thomas | Boot and shoemaker | George St, New Radford |
| Creswell, William | Sinker maker | Chapel St, New Radford |
| Cross, Israel | Shopkeeper | Bloomsgrove St, New Radford |
| Cross, John | Framework knitter | Church St, Old Radford |
| Cross, Samuel | Foreman | Church St, Old Radford |
| Cross, Silas | Boot and shoemaker | Church St, Old Basford |
| Davis, Edward | Framework knitter | South St, New Sneinton |
| Davis, Henry | Victualler | "Kings Head", Chapel Bar, Nottingham |
| Davis, Isaac | Wheelwright | Butcher St, Nottingham |
| Davis, Joel | Jeweller & silversmith | Park St, Nottingham |
| Davis, John | Boot & shoemaker | Goose Gate, Nottingham |
| Davis, John | Fishmonger | White St, Nottingham |
| Davis, Joseph | Framework knitter | Eyre Place, New Sneinton |

¹⁷ Trivia: "Bookkeeper" is one of the few words in the English language with three pairs of double letters in a row. Others include "keelless" and "assessee". "Subbookkeeper" is the only one with four pairs!

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Davis, Joseph H | Contractor for carrying mail bags from Nottingham to Ilkeston | Trinity Passage, Long Row East, Nottingham |
| Davis, Mary Ann | Milliner and dress maker | 2 Melbourne St, Nottingham |
| Davis, Michael | Framework knitter | Pomfret St, Nottingham |
| Davis, Rev. T. Hart, MA | Incumbent of Trinity Church | High Sherwood Rise, Nottingham |
| Davis, Richard | Waterman | Sussex St, Nottingham |
| Davis, Samuel | Furniture broker | 10 Greyhound St, Nottingham |
| Davis, Sarah | Ladies Day school | South St, New Sneinton |
| Davis, Thomas | Framework knitter | Pelican St, New Radford |
| Davis, William | Framesmith | Poplar St, Nottingham |
| Dixon, John | Framework knitter | Mount St, New Basford |
| Dixon, John | Butcher | Shambles, High Cotgrave, Nottingham |
| Dixon, Miss Ann | Girls school mistress | |
| Dixon, Samuel | Coal dealer | Sherwood |
| Duck, John | Victualler | Postern Gate, Middle Pavement |
| Foster, Francis | Iron turner | Parliament Row, Nottingham |
| Foster, George | Shopkeeper | Glasshouse St, Nottingham |
| Foster, Jemima | Milliner & dress maker | Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham |
| Foster, John | Victualler, malster and agent for stout and porter | "Old Bear Inn", 7 Long Row West, Nottingham |
| Foster, John | Coal dealer | Rancliffe St, Nottingham |
| Foster, Michael Peter | Silk mercer | Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham |
| Foster, Richard | Butcher | Shambles, High Ratcliffe |
| Foster, Samuel | Linen & woollen draper | Long Row East, Nottingham |
| Foster, Thomas | Joiner | Lincoln St, Nottingham |
| Foster, Thomas | Pork butcher | Shambles, High Car Colston |
| Foster, Thomas | Chemist & druggist | Sneinton St, Nottingham |
| Foster, Thomas Martin | Victualler | "Carpenters' Arms Inn", Melbourne St, Nottingham |
| Foster, William | Victualler | "Colonel Hutchinson", Castle Terrace |
| Foster, William | Upholsterer, cabinet maker and paper hanger | Angel Row, h.37, Derby Rd, Nottingham |
| Foster, William | Hat manufacturer | Pelham St, Nottingham |
| Foster, William | Butcher | Shambles, High Ratcliffe St, Nottingham |
| Gascoigne, Thomas | Farmer | Bridgeford West |
| Gascoigne, Thomas | Hosiery manufacturer | Upper Parliament St, Nuttall |
| Harrison, Maria | Assistant Mistress – Trinity Church School (Infants) | Mansfield Rd, Nottingham |
| Harrison, Abraham | Dyer | Rosemary Lane, Nottingham |
| Harrison, Charles Benjamin | Commission agent | Rutland St, Nottingham |
| Harrison, Edward | Lace dresser | Queen's Rd, Nottingham |

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Harrison, Edwin | Lace dresser | Queen's Rd, Nottingham |
| Harrison, George | Corn mill | Ilkeston Rd, Old Radford |
| Harrison, George | Warehouseman | Sherwood Hill |
| Harrison, George | Lace agent and dealer in fancy hosiery | St Peter's Gate, Nottingham |
| Harrison, George | Master Union Workhouse | York St, Nottingham |
| Harrison, John | Victualler | "White Hart Inn", Upper Parliament St, Nottingham |
| Harrison, John | Chemist & druggist | Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham |
| Harrison, John | Maltster | Carlton Rd, Old Sneinton |
| Harrison, John | Tailor | Church St, Old Basford |
| Harrison, John | Shopkeeper | Church St, Old Radford |
| Harrison, John | Fishmonger & fruiterer | Denman St, New Radford |
| Harrison, John | Machine holder & lace maker | Duke St, New Basford |
| Harrison, John | Shopkeeper | Sneinton St, Nottingham |
| Harrison, Lucy Ann | Furnished apartments | St James St, Nottingham |
| Harrison, Mary | Mistress of parochial girls' school | Gedling |
| Harrison, Mary | Collector of rents | St James St, Nottingham |
| Harrison, Nettleship | Brazier & tinman | Cheapside, Nottingham |
| Harrison, Thomas | Warehouseman | 83 Mansfield Rd, Nottingham |
| Harrison, Thomas | Chemist & druggist | Wheeler Gate, Nottingham |
| Harrison, William | Victualler | "Ten Bells", Narrow Marsh, Nottingham |
| Harrison, William | Corn miller | Church St, Old Radford |
| Harrison, William | Relieving Officer, Union Workhouse | Fletcher Gate, Nottingham |
| Harrison, William | Journeyman whitesmith | Ilkeston Rd, New Radford |
| Hemsley & Co | Wine & spirit merchants | Middle Pavement, Nottingham |
| Hemsley & Preston | Gimp, fringe and lace mfrs | St Mary's Gate |
| Hemsley, Francis | Warehouseman | Haywood St, New Sneinton |
| Hemsley, Henry | Maltster | Platt St, High Gotham |
| Hemsley, Richard & William | Farmers and butchers | Gedling |
| Hemsley, Robert | Baker & flour dealer | Alfreton Rd, New Radford |
| Hemsley, Thomas | Warp hand | Prospect Place, Old Radford |
| Hemsley, William | Victualler | "Salutation", St. Nicholas St |
| Hemsley, William | Butcher | High Carlton |
| Johnston, Charlotte | Matron of Basford Union Workhouse | Bulwell Rd, Old Basford |
| Johnston, James | Governor of Basford Union Workhouse | Bulwell Rd, Old Basford |
| Lakin, John | Builder, architect & surveyor | Peter Gate |
| Lakin, John | Glove manufacturer | Peter Gate, Nottingham |
| Lakin, Thomas | Architect & surveyor | Paddock St, Nottingham |
| Lee & Gee | Hosiery manufacturers | Castle Gate |
| Lee, Benjamin | Framework knitter | Element Yard, Sneinton |
| | | Elements |

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Lee, Benjamin | Framesmith | Kerry's Yard, Greek St, New Radford |
| Lee, Edward | Framework knitter | Pleasant Row ¹⁸ , Hyson Green |
| Lee, Francis | Machine holder & lace maker | Arnold Rd, Carrington |
| Lee, George | Victualler | "Sawyer's Arms", Lister Gate |
| Lee, Henry | Cooper and appraiser | Goose Gate |
| Lee, James Holwell | Hosiery manufacturer | Castle Gate, Nottingham; home Minerva Terrace, Sneinton Rd |
| Lee, James Holwell | Hosiery manufacturer | Castle Gate, Sneinton Rd |
| Lee, John | Victualler (and maltster) | "Rancliffe Arms", Sussex St |
| Lee, John | Journeyman brickmaker | Carlton Hill |
| Lee, John | Glove maker | Fox Hill Lane |
| Lee, John | Writing master | Mount East St, Nottingham |
| Lee, John | Butcher | Shambles, High Albion St |
| Lee, John Glen | Schoolmaster | Carrington St, Nottingham |
| Lee, Joseph | Furniture broker | Washington St, Nottingham |
| Lee, Reuben | Framework knitter | 4 Colwick St, Nottingham |
| Lee, Samuel | Boot and shoemaker | Prince St, Old Radford |
| Lee, Thomas | Foreman at William James's brick yard | Carlton Hill |
| Lee, Thomas | Framework knitter | George St, New Basford |
| Lee, William | Foreman | Cow Yard, Eldon St, New Sneinton |
| Lee, William | Framework knitter | Pentonville, New Basford |
| Lee, William | Florist, gardener and seedsman | Town St, Old Lenton |
| Mather, George | Framework knitter | Ilkeston Rd, Old Radford |
| Mather, James | Nottingham town missionary | Greek St, New Radford |
| Mather, Job | Victualler | "New Inn", Sneinton Rd, New Sneinton |
| Mather, Richard | Sinker maker | Machine Place, Sherwood St, Nottingham |
| Mather, Robert | Clock and watch maker, and bobbin and carriage manufacturer | 10 Charlotte St, Nottingham |
| Mather, Samuel | Engineer | Trent Bridge, Nottingham |
| Mather, William | Clock & watch maker | Melbourne St, Nottingham |
| Mather, William | Carriage finisher | York St, New Radford |
| Nutt, Mr. James | | Birch Lane, Old Lenton |
| Nutt, Richard | Butcher | Willoughby St, New Lenton |
| Nutt, Thomas Cornelius | Butcher | Town St, Old Lenton |
| Parkes, William | Glove & hose manufacturer | Clinton St, Old Basford |
| Rogers, Abraham Isaac | Collector for the Gas Company | Hollow, Old Sneinton |
| Rogers, Hiram | Boot & shoemaker | Long Row, New Lenton |
| Rogers, Joseph | Framesmith | 31 Mansfield Rd, Nottingham |

¹⁸ Pleasant Row was also the location of one of the homes of Edward Lander & family when they lived in Nottingham

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Rogers, Mary Ann | Milliner & dress maker | Long Row, New Lenton |
| Rogers, Mr. John | | Sherwood Hill |
| Rogers, Samuel | Lace maker | Union Row, Hyson Green |
| Rogers, William | Lace maker | Union Row, Hyson Green |
| Saywell, Jasper | Lace maker | North Row, New Radford |
| Saywell, Thomas | Lace maker | North Row, New Radford |
| Saywell, Thomas | Shopkeeper | North Row, New Radford |
| Shaw, Aaron | Seedsman, gardener & green grocer | Middle Marsh, Nottingham |
| Shaw, Charles | Second-hand book dealer | Walnut Tree Lane, Nottingham |
| Shaw, Earnshaw Joseph | Bookseller, printer & stationer | High Sherwood Hill, Nottingham |
| Shaw, Emma | Milliner & dress maker | Postern Plac, Middle Pavement, Nottingham |
| Shaw, Henry | Needle maker | Pipe St, Nottingham |
| Shaw, John | Fellmonger & leather dresser | High Derby Rd, Nottingham |
| Shaw, Joseph | Saddler & harness maker | Canal St, Nottingham |
| Shaw, Joseph & Sons | Printers, booksellers, stationers, binders and gallery of arts | Wheeler Gate, Nottingham |
| Shaw, Mary | Midwife | Derby Rd, Nottingham |
| Shaw, Matthew | Chimney sweeper | Wheeler Gate, Nottingham |
| Shaw, R.W & Co | Hosiery manufacturers | Friar Lane, Nottingham |
| Shaw, Samuel | Victualler | "Dove and Rainbow Inn", Upper Parliament St, Nottingham |
| Shaw, Thomas | Lace manufacturer | St Mary's Gate, Nottingham |
| Shaw, Thomas | Shoemaker | Valentine Place, Broad Marsh, Nottingham |
| Shaw, William | Saddler | Low Pavement, Nottingham |
| Shaw, William Goodair | Printer | High Park St, Nottingham |
| Shore, James | Warehouseman | Castle Terrace, Nottingham |
| Shore, Richard | Journeyman wheelwright | Two-Mile House, Alfreton Rd |
| Sneath, Charles, Esq. | | Arnold Vale |
| Stevens, Edward | Warper | Atkinson's Bldgs, New Lenton |
| Stevens, Elizabeth | Victualler | "Old Angel", High Pavement, Nottingham |
| Stevenson, Ann | Upholsteress | Drury Hill, Nottingham |
| Stevenson, Charles | Needle maker | Aspley Terrace, New Radford |
| Stevenson, Charles | Tailor | Prospect Place, Old Radford |
| Stevenson, Edward | Fishmonger/Dealer in game | Smithy Row, Nottingham |
| Stevenson, Emanuel | Butcher | Ilkeston Rd, New Radford |
| Stevenson, George | Shopkeeper | Prospect Place, Old Radford |
| Stevenson, James | Butcher | Sussex St, Nottingham |
| Stevenson, James | Grocer & cow keeper | Sussex St, Nottingham |
| Stevenson, John | Bill poster & deliverer | Stubbs' Yard, Bottle Lane, Ntt. |
| Stevenson, Michael | Joiner & cabinet maker | Chesterfield St, Nottingham |
| Stevenson, Miss | Matron of the General Hospital | Standard Hill, Nottingham |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Stevenson, Thomas | Cow keeper & coal dealer | John St, New Sneinton |
| Stevenson, Thomas and Thomas H | Engraver, printer, stationer, embosser | Middle Pavement, Nottingham |
| Stevenson, William | Bleacher | Bobbers Mill, Old Radford |
| Stevenson, William | Foreman | Friezland, Old Radford |
| Stevenson, William | Linen draper & silk mercer | South Parade, Nottingham |
| Stevenson, Williamson | Shopkeeper | Charlotte St, Nottingham |
| Stubbs, Henry | Solicitor | Fletcher Gate, Nottingham |
| Stubbs, John | Shopkeeper | Edward St, Nottingham |
| Stubbs, Samuel | Framework knitter | Carlton Hill |
| Stubbs, Thomas | Victualler | "Punch Bowl Inn", Peck Lane, Nottingham |
| Walker, Adam | Nail maker | South St, Nottingham |
| Walker, Benjamin | Iron, steel and metal warehouse, rolling mill and lace manufacturer | Spring Close, Old Lenton |
| Walker, Daniel | Hat manufacturer | Bottle Lane, Nottingham |
| Walker, G.F. & S.J. | Architects, surveyors, builders & stone & marble masons | Tollhouse Hill, Nottingham |
| Walker, John | Miller, baker & confectioner | 10 Chapel Bar, Nottingham |
| Walker, John Thomas | Rag merchant & grocer | Woolpack Lane, Nottingham |
| Walker, Joseph | Commercial traveller | Albion St, Nottingham |
| Walker, Joseph | Tailor | Percy Place, Fisher Gate |
| Walker, Mrs. Dorothy | | St James St, Nottinham |
| Walker, Samuel | Lace stamper | Newton St, Nottingham |
| Walker, Samuel John | Architect, surveyor, builder & stone & marble mason | H Park, Lenton |
| Walker, Thomas | Framework knitter | Earl St, Nottingham |
| Walker, Thomas | Hair dresser | Glasshouse St, Lenton |
| Walker, Thomas | Wood turner | Talbot Yard, Low Row East, Lenton |
| Walker, William | Gent | Carlton St, Nottingham |
| Walker, William | Shopkeeper | Mount East St, Nottingham |
| Wells, Alice | Shopkeeper | Long Row, New Lenton |
| Wells, Arthur | Fire & Life Office Agent | Fletcher Gate, Nottingham |
| Wells, Arthur | Solicitor | Fletcher Gate, Nottingham |
| Wells, Fanny | Shopkeeper | Mount St, Nottingham |
| Wells, Henry | Solicitor & Registrar of Marriages for the town, and of births and deaths for exchange district | Bottle Lane, Nottingham |
| Wells, Isabella | Shopkeeper | Abbey, Old Lenton |
| Wells, James | Framework knitter | Bloomsgrove St, New Radford |
| Wells, John | Fishing tackle manufacturer | Carrington St, Nottingham |
| Wells, John | Linen & woollen draper & silk mercier | High Woodborough, Nottingham |
| Wells, John | Hair dresser & perfumer | Lenton Rd, Nottingham |
| Wells, Margaret | Shopkeeper | Spaniel Row, Nottingham |
| Wells, Mr. Charles | | 21 Mansfield Rd, Nottingham |

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Wells, Sidney | Brewer | Kegworth, High Town St, Old Lenton |
| Wells, Thomas | Framework knitter | Carlton |
| Wells, Walter | Hair dresser | 1 Sussex St, Nottingham |
| Wells, William | Framework knitter | Cherry Place, Coalpit Lane, Nottingham |
| Wells, William | Tailor | Prince St, Sneinton Elements |
| Wells, William | Coal dealer | Rick St, Nottingham |
| West, Ellis Bradbury | Shoemaker | Lion Square, Sneintonville, New Sneinton |
| West, Henry | Glove & hose manufacturer | Clinton St, Old Basford |
| West, James | Machine holder & lace maker | Prospect Place, Old Radford |
| West, Lambert S | Linen draper | Exchange, Nottingham |
| West, Mary | Lace maker | Prospect Place, Old Radford |
| West, Thomas | Smallware dealer | Sneinton Road, New Sneinton |
| West, Thomas | Baker & flour dealer | Star Court, St James's St |
| West, William | Lace maker | Prospect Place, Old Radford |



The passenger terminal at Calais harbour. Rail travel had a strong influence on the development of Calais harbour. The first train to travel from Paris to Calais arrived in 1848. The development of this line was stimulated by the desire of people in Paris to travel across the Channel. In 1849, the rail line was extended to the harbour's edge. Even as early as 1854, some of the ships on the Calais-Dover run were making the crossing in around 90 minutes. The greatest drawback of the terminal for many years was its inability to handle deep-draught ships.

SOMETHING OLD...

House of Commons 7 April 1848.

English workmen expelled from France.

Sir D. L. Evans wished to ask the honourable gentleman, the Undersecretary, a question on the subject of the British workpeople lately expelled from France. Many of them were driven away without their wages, some without being able to collect their clothes and most of them with entire loss of furniture... especially when he referred to the public spirited meeting which had been held on the subject at Nottingham at which every disposition was shown by persons possessing the means to assist the workpeople to whom his honourable and gallant friend had referred. - reported in the Sydney Morning Herald 8 August 1848.

To the Editor of the Times

Sir - An opinion prevails in England that the expulsion of the English workmen from France was occasioned merely by the action of the rabble. The following quotation from Michelet's late book on the Revolution (if you think it worthy of insertion in your columns) will show that they have not been without leaders. "The mixture of two kinds of men (English and French) so dissimilar in our public works is a great injustice inasmuch as the excess and confined speciality of the Englishman (his inferiority as a man) tells in his favour as a superiority. It is as absurd as cruel to place a Frenchman under the orders of a foreigner who knows little or nothing of our language and to whom he can neither explain himself nor complain. It is immoral to place a sober man under a direction of a thing brutalized by gin. Several of them are never free from intoxication."

"But impious, thrice impious is it to behold a Frenchman in France under the rod of an Englishman - the son of the Grand Army under a serf whose father made nothing but calico for something still more trivial. The German is a formula, the Englishman a tool. But we can say to the Frenchman 'Thou art still a man'."

A Barrister -reprinted in the SMH, 11 August 1848 (From Tulle, Issue 1)

L ATIN RELATIONS!

In genealogical research, Latin terms are sometimes encountered in church records and legal documents. The following list may help you in interpreting those terms. The meanings of other Latin terms can be found at

<http://www.genealogy-quest.com/glossaries/latin.html> .

- abavia** - 2nd great grandmother, female ascendant in the fourth degree
- abavus** - 2nd great grandfather, male ascendant in the fourth degree
- abnepos** - 2nd great grandson, male descendant in the fourth degree
- abnepitis** - 2nd great granddaughter, female descendant in the fourth degree
- adnepos** - 3rd great grandson, male descendant in the fifth degree
- affines** - relatives by marriage, in-laws
- affinitas** - relationship by marriage
- agnati** - paternal relations
- agnatus** - related by blood on the male side
- amita** - father's sister, aunt
- amita magna** - grandfather's sister, grandaunt
- amita uxoris** - wife's father's sister
- atavus** - 3rd great grandfather, male ascendant in the fifth degree
- avunculus** - mother's brother, uncle
- avus** - grandfather
- avi (pl.)** - grandparents
- avi relictas** - grandfather's widow
- caelebs** - single, unmarried (man)
- cognomen** - surname
- commater** – godmother
- compater** – godfather
- coniunx (coniux)** - husband or wife
- coniuges (pl.)** - married couple
- copulatus/a** - married man/woman
- didymus/a** - twin male/female
- feme covert** - married woman
- feme sole** - unmarried woman
- femina** - woman
- filia** - daughter

filia fratris/sororis - niece, daughter of brother/sister

filius - son

filius fratris/sororis - nephew, son of brother/sister

frater - brother

frater ex materno latere - half-brother common mother

frater ex paterno latere - half-brother common father

frater germanus - twin brother

frater naturalis - brother

gemellus/a - twin

geminus/a - twin

gener - son-in-law, cousin

germana - sister

germanus - brother

glos - husband's sister

gloris - brother's wife

infans - infant

inuptus/a - unmarried

iuvenis/juvenis - young person

levantes - godparents

levir - husband's brother

marita - wife

maritus - husband

mater - mother

mater meretrix - mother of illegitimate child

matertera - maternal aunt

natus/a - born (adj.), son/daughter (noun)

nepos - grandson, nephew

nepos ex fil - grandson

nepos ex fratre - brother's son

nepos ex sorore - sister's son

neptis - granddaughter

nurus/a - son's wife

obstetrix - midwife

parentes - parents

pater - father

patres - forefathers, ancestors

patrui relicta - paternal uncle's widow

STOP PRESS

Member, Ian Bracher has drawn to my attention a web article in the London "Daily Telegraph", 13 July 2010, (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newstoppers/politics/7882774/National-census-to-be-axed-after-200-years.html>) which states that the UK Census, the official count carried out by the Government, is to be scrapped after more than 200 years. The next and last Census will take place on 27 March 2011. The Census is thought to be too inaccurate to warrant the enormous cost of carrying it out (£482 million).

Thanks, Ian.

patrinus/a/i - godfather/godmother/godparents
patruus - paternal uncle
patrueerlis - paternal nephew
privignus/a - stepson/stepdaughter of a father
proles - issue, child
proles spuria - illegitimate child
proneptus - grand niece
propinqui - relations, relatives
prosocrus - wife's grandmother
puella - girl
priores - ancestors
proavus/a - great grandfather/great grandmother
proximus consanguineus - nearest relation
puer – boy
relictus/a - widower/ widow
scorta - unmarried mother, whore
socer - father-in-law
socrus - mother-in-law
socrus magna - maternal grandmother
soror - sister
sororius - brother-in-law (wife's brother)
sponsus/a - groom/bride. spouse, betrothed
spurius/a – illegitimate
stuprata - pregnant out of wedlock
stuprator - father of illegitimate child
sub tutela - under guardianship
susceptores – godparents
trigemini - triplets
tutor – guardian
unigena - only begotten daughter
unigentius - only begotten son
vetus, veteris - old
victricus - stepfather
viduus/vidua - widower/widow
vir - man, male
virgo - virgin, female, girl

T HE DERIVATION OF PLACE NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE LACEMAKERS¹⁹

Adelaide, SA – after Queen Adelaide, consort of William IV, who requested that the Queen's name should be conferred upon the capital. She left part of her library to the city. The main thoroughfare is called King William Street.

Bathurst, NSW – after Henry, third Earl Bathurst, Secretary for the Colonies from 1812 to 1827. The name was given by G.W. Evans who reached the plains to the west of the main range in 1813 and set up his camp on the present site of Bathurst.

Blue Mountains, NSW – David Collins referred to the Blue Mountains as early as 1793 'from the appearance which land so high and distant generally wears'. Governor Phillip originally named the northern portion Carmarthen Hills (after the Marquess of Carmarthen) and the southern portion Lansdowne Hills after the Marquess of Lansdowne but these early names did not survive. The blue haze seen on distant hills is a phenomenon known as "Rayleigh Scattering" after the scientist who first investigated it. The blue tinge is believed to be caused by light refracting through dust particles, water droplets and minute droplets of oil from eucalypt trees.

Maitland, NSW – after James Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale. The part eventually known as West Maitland was known first as The Camp, then as Molly Morgan's Plains and later as Wallis Plains, after Captain James Wallis, the Commandant at Newcastle. The names East Maitland (aboriginal name Illulong) and West Maitland (aboriginal name Cooloogooloheit) were officially adopted in 1855.

Morpeth, NSW – after the colliery town of that name in Northumberland, meaning 'murder path'. E.C. Close gave the name as 'The New Town of Morpeth' when he subdivided his property in 1834. Aboriginal name, Illulong.

Kangaroo Island, SA – named by Matthew Flinders who caught, skinned, cooked and ate several kangaroos on the island together with the crew of the *Investigator* on 22 May 1802.

¹⁹ Most references have been obtained from A.W. Reed, *Place Names of Australia*, Reed Books, Frenchs Forest, 1984

WILLIAM BROWN(E) – AGINCOURT²⁰

Born 8 September 1816 at Ilkeston, DBY, ENG, he was baptised 15 October 1827 at Ilkeston. His father was John, his mother Mary (Evans). His spouse was Lydia Elnor whom he married on 27 August 1836 at Radford, Nottingham.

Their children were John David Brown, born 1836 in

Nottingham; Mary Jane Brown, born 1838 at NTT; Elizabeth Brown, born 1841 at Calais; Lydia L Brown, born 1843, Calais; Emma²¹ Evans Brown, born 1846, Calais; Emily Amelia Agincourt Brown, born 22 August 1848 at sea aboard the *Agincourt*; William George Brown, born 30 March 1852, at Bathurst; Eliza Brown, born 5 June 1854 at Bathurst (NSW BDM Birth 1854 # 4109 V40); Charlotte Ann Brown, born 1855 at Bathurst; Cecelia Brown, born 12 June 1855 at Bathurst; Frederick A Brown, born 7 May 1858 at Bathurst (NSW BDM Birth 1858 # 4560).

William and his family lived at “*Boxwood*”, Duamana, a small village about 23 kilometres to the north of Bathurst. On his arrival in the Bathurst district he worked as the Mill Superintendent for George Rankin of “*Saltram*”, Bathurst. Mr Rankin was an early pioneer of Bathurst, was prominent in Bathurst town affairs, and was a senior figure in the Presbyterian Church at the time.

In 1854-55, William Brown(e) was a maltster and brewer at the Reliance Brewery at Peel Street, Bathurst. An “For Sale or For Let” entry in the Sydney Morning Herald for Saturday 31 May 1862, stated that the Reliance Brewery was capable of producing 2000 barrels of ale and porter per annum and that there was no other brewery in the district. The sole cause of its being placed on the market is “from the advanced age and increasing infirmities of the present occupant”.

In 1855, William helped erect a bridge over the Macquarie River at Eglinton; and in the 1860s, he managed a mill for Messrs R Cock & Sons on the corner of George & Durham Streets in Bathurst. In the 1870s, he worked at the Fish Foundry, Bathurst.

William died at Bathurst 26 July 1893 (NSW BDM Death Index 1893 # 3148).

Richard Lander

²⁰ “Bathurst Pioneers – A Register of Pioneer Families of Bathurst NSW and District Before 1900”, Family History Group of Bathurst Inc., Bathurst, 2007 (ISBN 9780980354904)

²¹ Emma probably died in France because she was not a passenger on the *Agincourt*.



AUSES OF DEATH and ILLNESS

If you are struggling to find the actual cause of death or illness shown in correspondence or documentation relating to a long-departed ancestor, the answer may lie below.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Ague | Intermittent fever |
| Ambiosis | Miscarriage |
| Antiades | Mumps |
| Decay of Nature | Old age or senility |
| Dropsy | An accumulation of fluid in the legs |
| Febris | A fever |
| Febris morbillosa | Measles or rubella |
| Febris nautical | Typhus occurring on board a ship |
| Febris nosocomialis | Hospital fever |
| Febris pestilens | The plague |
| Glioma | Brain tumour |
| Hepatic | Relating to the liver (thus hepatitis) |
| Hydrophobia | Rabies |
| Inanition | Starvation |
| Infantile paralysis | Poliomyelitis |
| Lockjaw | Tetanus |
| Lues Disease | Syphilis |
| Marasmus | Refers to children who wasted away from unknown cause |
| Morbis herculeus | Epilepsy |
| Morbis indicus | Venereal disease |
| Morbis Magnus | Epilepsy (also morbus sacer) |
| Morbis regius | Jaundice |
| Pertussis | Whooping cough |
| Phthisis | Pulmonary tuberculosis; consumption |
| Plague | Contagious epidemic disease (acute fever → pneumonia) |
| Quincy/Quinsy | An abscess on the tonsils |
| Rachitis/Rhachitis | Rickets or "the English disease" |
| Rising of the Lights | Croup. Also an old popular name for pleurisy. |
| Second disease | Scarlet fever |
| Tabes | Consumption – wasting of the body |
| Visitation by God | Inexplicable or unexpected death. |

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The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais (ASLC)

The ASLC was formed in 1982 when a small group of people came to the realisation that they shared a common interest in a special group of English machine lacemakers. The Lacemakers in whom they shared an interest were principally those originally from Nottingham and who were involved in two mass migrations in the space of little more than a decade.

The Lacemakers' first migration was to escape the poverty, unemployment, misery, disease and discomfort of overcrowded industrial Nottingham. Their migration was to the shores of France - especially to Calais - where their skills as lace artisans were initially treasured and where their employment and well-being seemed assured. During the 1848 Revolution in France, the political and social upheaval left most of them jobless again. Their future in France seemed uncertain. Most decided that making a fresh life in a new land was preferable to returning to England where it was likely they would remain destitute and a burden on their Parishes. Their second migration was to various parts of Australia.

The Lacemaker emigrants of particular interest to members of ASLC sailed to Australian ports in one of three sailing vessels, viz. the "Fairlie" (destination Sydney), the "Harpley" (destination Adelaide) and the "Agincourt" (destination also Sydney). These three vessels carried the bulk of the Lacemaker emigrants. Other Lacemaker emigrants came in smaller groups on other vessels including the Canton, Castle Eden, Emperor, General Hewitt, Bermondsy, Walmer Castle, Charlotte Jane, Steadfast, Andromachie, Baboo, Harbinger, Navarino and Nelson. Descendants of these lacemakers are also valued members of ASLC.