



Tulle

*Volume 15 No 4
November 1996*



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

MEETING DATES

Saturday, November 16, 1996

Saturday, February 15, 1997

Venue for all Meetings:

Don Bank Cottage

6 Napier Street, North Sydney

Meeting Time: 1.00pm

Train to North Sydney Station

or

Bus from Wynard

NEXT MEETING

Saturday, November 16, 1996

Timeless Class: Bring with you any memorabilia of your school days or those of your forebears. Share with fellow members your experiences of education - funny, enlightening, harsh or unusual.

Cover: Looking across Calais c 1906 - Postcard. Fold out the cover for a panorama of Calais as it was. On the extreme left is the tower of the town hall where the Lacemkaers registered births. Collection G. Kelly

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ISSN. No. 0815-3442



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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

This Presidential Report is a gathering of relatively unconnected thoughts as I muse over several events of the last few days; at least I thought they were unconnected until I began to write.

Sitting over a cup of coffee recently, the conversation touched on the issue of slavery in the United States of America. It would appear that the voting system provided several anomalies in that only white men were franchised, but voting power for each state was governed by the number of males, (black and white!) resident in that state. Further, for every five black males, three "white" votes were counted! This is how slavery was able to be entrenched in the southern states for so long.

Where, I hear you ask, did I pick up this seemingly useless bit of information? It came from the letters written from America by William Morley, featured in this edition. Why then do I make a point of it? Because dear reader, in all my reading of American history, (I studied it in part for my degree,) and long discussions of their history with many American friends, I have never heard this. It does not feature in the history books I have studied. It made me think of the "official" Japanese war history, that often bears little if any relevance to actuality.

Not long after this cup of coffee, we viewed an exhibition of Harold Casneau's photography, dating from the early 1900's. Many of the photos were of Sydney, depicting parts of that city and the daily sights that are not only long gone, but probably too every-day to be remembered; scenes of a lamp lighter lighting streetlights in the streets now gone to make way for the Sydney Harbour Bridge, a handsome cab driving in the rain along Phillip Street in 1909, cars parked along the middle of Martin Place.

These unrelated things came together for me to enforce a long-held contention that we are part of history in the every day things we do and write. If only we could find another word for "history" for those who think it such a boring subject, so that they realise that it is a wonderful account of life as it was lived, and that account sometimes did not reach the "official" accounts.

Claire Loneragan

AND THE SECRETARY'S

We were all justly rewarded for our attendance at the August meeting as Gillian Kelly held us in awe as she told her amazing exploits in Nottingham and Calais.

We were given an insightful account of the lacemaking process which I'm sure enabled us to visualise our forebears toiling away covered in graphite, in what we would now consider rather uncomfortable conditions. The French perspective in terms of the work of the Friends of Old Calais who are striving to preserve as much of our history as possible was very exciting.

What a window we have now into the scope and detail Gillian will include in her book for our 150th anniversary.

Prior to the talk most of the proceedings of the meeting revolved around discussion of the book and its funding. A levy of \$10 per member (to be deducted from the cost of purchases) was suggested as a means of beginning finance for the project.

Richard Lander has produced a great brochure with information about our society. Copies are available from me if you need them.

Carolyn Broadhead
Secretary

AND THE EDITOR

While we can but dream of understanding the 40 000 years of Australian Aboriginal history, most Australians have a vested interest in getting the last two hundred years straight. The Bicentennial celebrations of 1988 boosted an awareness and a recognition of Australian-ness that made it possible to begin to protect a great many historic sites that may have otherwise gone unnoticed. With only two hundred years worth of built sites and without any major cataclysmic events, we should be able to do it!

The struggle to preserve both France and England is not so easy. In both Nottingham and Calais lace has played a vital part in the last two hundred years, but both cities go back for 800 years and preserving all that is worthwhile in that time span is a challenging and expensive.

Nottingham has identified and preserved the Lace Market, has the Lace Museum and is well on the way to maintaining its history of lace.

Calais has the bitter sweet memory of being liberated from enemy occupation at the end of the Second World War at the expense of the entire seaboard being flattened by bombs. While it has been rebuilt there are still so many projects of an enormous scale and great historic importance to be completed eg: the rebuilding of the inside of the beautiful Notre Dame church and the completion of Fort Nieulay

My knowledge of the French language could not keep up - but I believe I have it right when I say the French Government doesn't generally help a living industry preserve its history - that is up to the industry itself. But in the case of the lace industry there has been some Government assistance and Les Amis de Vieux Calais are working towards the establishment of a lace museum that will include working machinery, and a collection of some of the world's finest hand made laces. A Curator, M Phillippe Peyr has been appointed and works within the Museum des Beaux Artes in Calais.

The Museum itself will be housed in the factory that is currently occupied by Peeters & Perrin - a true 19th century factory, and a fascinating building. There are still many of the worker's cottages in the streets, but as they fall empty many of them will be destroyed to make way for more commercially viable buildings. To my romantic mind that is sad, but undeniably practical. It would be wonderful if just one could be included as part of the museum, but I would not like to have to decide where the little available money should be directed.

As Australians we are lucky that in both Calais and Nottingham there are people who fight hard to have this little piece of our lives preserved.

Gillian Kelly
Editor.



Let's Celebrate

1848...1998

From the October Committee Meeting:

- Publication of **Well suited to the colony**: As this is a major undertaking various ways of approaching the publication and promotion are being investigated. If you have experience in this field, please share your ideas with the committee through Claire.
- **Adelaide**: The committee identifies the *Harpley* very much with Adelaide and seeks expressions of interest in a function in that city in 1998. If you have ideas please contact Richard Lander.

Both addresses are inside the back cover.

November Meeting

Come along and share a little of your school days with your fellow members - or a little of someone else's schooling if you have family stories to share.

This will be our last meeting of the year, so afternoon tea will have a Christmas flavour.

Our Lacemakers

Our Lacemakers are from Kent. Thomas Goldfinch was born January 15, 1785 and baptised at St Clements, Sandwich February 6, 1785. Ann Newing was baptised at Sutton near Dover on January 14, 1787. Thomas and Ann were married at Walmer in 1809. From this marriage there were three children: Ann Newing born January 24, 1810, Susannah Jane born October 21, 1811 and Thomas Barber born March 4, 1813 and baptised at St Leonards, Deal. They were all living at West Street, Lower Deal at this time. Ann Goldfinch (née Newing) died April 8, 1814 and was buried at Sutton near Dover.

*Sacred to the memory of
Ann the wife of Thomas Goldfinch
departed this life 8th April 1814 - aged 27 years.*

*She left lamenting one son and two daughters
Viz Thomas, Ann and Susanna
Affliction fore a long time I bore
Physicians were in vain
Till God did please to release
And ease me of my pain*

Thomas Goldfinch, widower, married Lucy Darby, spinster, at St James Dover on May 16, 1815 with John and Sarah Webster as witnesses. They had quite a few children, the youngest being born in Calais in 1825. With the exodus of many English to France, Thomas with his family went over to St-Pierre to try his hand at the lacemaking business. There he became a publican, then a lacemaker.

Thomas Barber Goldfinch was only 12 years old and spent his life in Calais until he came to Australia in 1848. He probably met his first wife, Ann Mary Farley, in Calais. They were married in Dover on July 29, 1834. They had children there, some of whom died, and

then Ann died in 1846. Thomas Barber Goldfinch then married Hannah Plummer (née Smedley) on August 25, 1846 - he was then a lacemaker. Hannah and her first husband, John, came from Nottingham to Calais .

In 1848 Thomas Barber and his wife Hannah with their families left Calais for Australia. Family history tells how Hannah sewed sovereigns into her petticoat and while boarding the ship for Australia the stitching gave way and the sovereigns fell into the water below and were lost.

They came on the *Emperor* - she departed Plymouth on July 27, 1848 and arrived at Port Jackson on November 4. Thomas was listed as a pork butcher and Hannah as a house servant and dairy woman. Amongst the passengers were 48 boys, 40 girls and 9 babies. Nine children died on the voyage of non-contagious infants' diseases. James Allen, the Ship's Apprentice died of dysentery. Thomas was called up by the Immigration Board as one of the witnesses of events on board regarding the gratuities paid to the Surgeon Superintendent and the Chief Mate.

From their landing until 1851 nothing is known, but at that time Thomas Goldfinch was listed as having a butcher's shop in Clarence Street, Sydney. He was granted a Publican's licence for the house known by the sign of the 'Friendly Port' situated in York Street for the period 1853 to 1854. Thomas and Hannah had atleast two more children born in Sydney: Susannah Jane born in 1848 or 1849 and Richard born October 16, 1853 at York Street.¹



The beginning of York Street, 1848 - Joseph Fowle

In 1855 Thomas was still registered as the publican at the Friendly Port, 24 York Street . On April 15, 1856 his daughter Elizabeth at the age of 13 died of a disease of the spine. By 1858 he had moved to become the publican at the Salutation Inn, Botany Road and in this year he became insolvent. He wrote:

¹ Richard Goldfinch was the author's grandfather.

*My insolvency is caused by the general depression of business and partly by having been security a contractors assigned John Rabbage and Charles *, for building the Mariners Church Sydney and had to pay considerable sums of money for them and an execution is now in my house for the same cause.*

T. B Goldfinch

By 1861 he was inn keeper at the Buckland Hotel, Botany Street and 1864 saw him insolvent again,

...due to continued bad business and endorsing a promissory note for £20 for a person named John Stone who did not honour the said note on maturity and was sued on the said note and judgement and execution was found against the plaintiff in the cause and levied upon my goods and chattels.

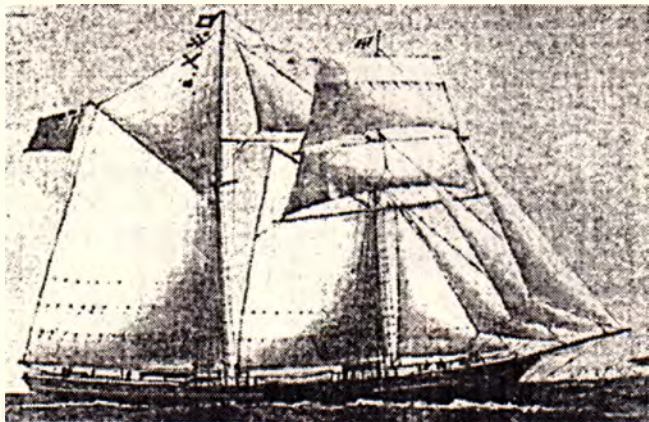
From 1863 to 1883 he was listed with a butcher's shop in Botany Street, Waterloo and from 1884 to 1886 he had a butcher's shop in Buckland Street. In 1885 while at Buckland Street Hannah died and was buried at the Necropolis at Rookwood.

No more is known of Thomas from then until his death on June 28, 1898 at Bargo. He was buried the next day at Thirlmere. It is believed that he was living with his son Richard and his family.

Richard trained horses for the Fire Brigade. He had them so that when the bells went they would back straight up to the wagons ready to be hitched and off in a hurry. He was also a carrier. Later Richard went to live at Moorebank-Chipping Norton area near Liverpool where their son James married and had an orchard.

And to return to Calais:

Thomas Goldfinch (the father) who took his family to Calais in 1825 and Thomas Barber Goldfinch (on the *Emperor* to Australia) were both listed as witnesses to several events in Calais. Thomas the father returned to England nine years later and apprenticed his son John Matthew to a boat builder in Milton. Thomas died at Dover in 1861 and his wife Lucy died 10 years later.



The *Goldfinch* of Faversham

John Matthew was Thomas' Barber's half brother and spent the first years of his life in Calais. He later bought premises and conducted his own boat building business up until the time of his death aged 85.

He was Mayor of Faversham three times: 1875, 1886 and 1887 and attended Westminster Abbey for the Thanksgiving Service to celebrate Queen Victoria's Jubilee. He also went to Dover and attended the Court of the Brotherhood and Guestling of the Cinque Ports. A portrait of him hangs in Faversham Town Hall.

In his time he had been a great traveller. He was familiar with the greater part of the continent and was actually in Paris at the time of the 1848 Revolution and saw the barricades in the streets. He escaped

from France on a lugger with the mail. He made his last trip to France the year before he died, spoke the language perfectly and was often used as an interpreter in the English magisterial courts.

On board the Harpley was Richard Goldfinch, a cousin of Thomas'. Richard was married in Dover in 1840 to Eugenie de Sombre, a Calaisienne. John Matthew witnessed this marriage, and so did John & Thomas' sister Sarah Lucy. Richard and Eugenie had four children in Calais: Richard 1838, George 1841, William 1844 and Henry 1846.

It is suspected that Thomas and his family were one of those that should have been on the Harpley but were offloaded to another ship. They would have had evidence of their marriage so it can only be assumed that the number of young children they had from their combined families was considered too great a risk.

Lionel Goldfinch



**filling in
the gaps**

Thank you for returning your survey!

The information that has flowed in has filled a great many gaps and there are some glorious stories, large and small, to share.

Your little piece might be a vital part of the jigsaw

Many have said you knew nothing of the Calais connection until joining the Lacemakers. A nil return helps understand this.

If you haven't gotten to yours yet, please put it in the post!

Taking a Cook's tour

The whole world recognises the term Cook's Tour - a phrase synonymous with highly organised, stop-at-all-stations and see-the-world-tours. Few people are aware that the ever popular holiday package was born over 150 years ago and was a child of the times - the unlikely combination of the temperance movement allied with the arrival of steam trains.

It was the interests of temperance rather than travel that motivated its founder, Thomas Cook. Cook, who was born in humble circumstances in Melbourne, Derbyshire, about 1809, surprisingly went to school until he was 10. He became a staunch abstainer from spirits and ale - unlike many of his contemporaries for whom it was an affordable form of entertainment.



Thomas Cook

The arrival of the machine industries, including lace, the growth of the factory systems and the conditions in which many workers lived led to the collapse of village life as it had been known for centuries, and the pubs in towns and cities became the centre for meeting others and relaxation. Drink was cheap. The saying - referring to the price of gin - was 'drunk for a penny, dead drunk for tuppence'.

Cook was first apprenticed as a market gardener and then a carpenter and wood turner before setting up as a printer of religious tracts by trade, and a baptist preacher by inclination.

In 1834 Cook walked 22 kilometres to attend a temperance meeting. As he trudged along he thought what an excellent idea it would be if he could persuade the railway company to sell tickets at a highly discounted price, so that people could combine temperance with the highly novel idea of travel.

Despite an initial lack of enthusiasm on the part of the railway, Cook organised his first temperance picnic between two midland destinations - the city of Leicester and the town of Loughborough. This first tour was launched on July 5, 1841, with about 500 passengers gathering on Leicester station.

They were accompanied by a brass band and thousands of people turned out to see the train depart, to wave from bridges and to greet them at Loughborough.

The day was an obvious huge success and would be repeated. Travel for pleasure was still a novel idea and was mostly confined to the rich who would make a Grand Tour of Europe, even a holiday on the continent regularly, or take the waters of a spa. For the poor, it was an idea they had never exercised.

It was the start of Cook's new life, in which he carried 'prim old ladies to Paris, haughty Muslims to Mecca and troops up the Nile'. It is believed that Cook, who always industriously marketed his trips through advertisements, fliers, his own travel brochures, and any other means open to him, coined the word 'sightseer'.

By the time he had become this sophisticated, Cook realised that few of his clients would eschew the demon drink. While he still disapproved, he was sufficiently street-wise to know that he would have to ignore it if his business was to thrive.

His great strength was his attention to detail. His business became increasingly patronised by prominent travellers including members of several European royal families and senior judges, doctors and religious figures. It became increasingly harder for publications such as the Times and Punch to poke fun or criticise the success of Cook's business.

His son John joined the business and he was a more astute business man than his father and this led to friction between them. John resented that he would play second fiddle to his father's dedication to the temperance movement. He forced his father into early retirement, albeit on very favourable terms.



The Grose Valley from Govett's Leap, c 1900

Australia was put onto Cook's tourist map in 1879, and the firm was stout in its praises of Sydney: 'The harbour is the most magnificent on the face of the globe, requiring days for its examination.' They were also encouraged to visit the Blue Mountains and the Jenolan Caves.

Thomas Cook died on July 18, 1892, aged 83. The London Times commented on his indomitable courage and energy and called the lad from Derbyshire the 'Julius Caesar of modern travel'. Even in his obituary the paper's distaste for the precociousness of the 'typical middle-class nineteenth Englishman' was evident. He was, with his friends, the Times reported, 'a little inclined to take too lofty a view of their services to humanity. The world is not to be altogether reformed by cheap tours, nor is the inherent vulgarity of the British Philistine going to be eradicated by sending him with a through ticket and a bundle of hotel coupons to Egypt and the Holy Land. Sometimes, indeed, the only effect of such a tour is to noise that vulgarity abroad, and to make the average Englishman even less beloved than he is at present by foreign nations. If only Mr Cook could guarantee a benefit to mind and manners as easily as they can guarantee a comfortable journey!'

The Daily Telegraph, 17.9.1996

The London Times, 20. 7.1892

Letters from America

When John Morley of Bedford Row died he owned four machines and left them in trust to William Pole and David Woodhouse to be worked for the benefit of his widow and young family. The eldest child William stayed with the lace trade and in 1839 he moved with to Calais where married to Mary Ann Ludlum, a child Alice was born. They lived in Place du Crevecoeur, and Ben Holmes (*Harpley*) witnessed the birth. Neighbours were the Freestones and John Davis.

William read the climate of the time well and he left Calais for London in 1847 where a son William was born. Early in 1848, with the stated intention of becoming an American citizen he sailed for New York on the *Wellington*. It wasn't until October that Mary, with Alice and William, sailed on the *Wenham* to join him. The family spent some time in Canada before settling in Rochester in New York State.

William stayed in touch with others who had been in Calais, and his brother Edward wrote to him with thoughts of migrating to Australia. William's response gives some insights into the thinking of the day:

Dear Ned,

Sept 24. 1848

I was glad to hear from you and also to receive two papers from you, and no doubt you think I ought to have written you ere this, and now having an opportunity of sending I embrace it.

You say you are sweet on Australia, it might answer your end to go there certainly, and it might not. Whatever I may say on the subject of your removal from your native country will be said with the best intentions and a wish towards your welfare that I know you will take for granted. Whatever I might say about Australia ofcourse will not be from experience but from reading and conversation or letters, but whatever I may speak of America will be more from experience having a little knowledge of it on account of being in the country.

Before we remove to a fresh country we should look a little to its natural resources as well as its position, climate etc. In the first place let me say a word about Australia. It has a fine climate is

generally admitted by Travellers who have written on the country, the heat of summer not being oppressive and the winters very mild snow seldom being seen, that is all very good and very desirable. I knew a man in France who resided there some years and he spoke highly of the Climate and of the country too, but he acknowledged the country was objectionable in many points of view.

First there are very few rivers there and that will always operate against the prosperity of a country. The few rivers they have are only Brooks compared with the rivers of this country. Again it is a country subject to droughts. In the year 1827 they had a drought for three years when cattle died by Hundreds for want of water and water sold in Sydney at 1/- a Bucket. Ofcourse the Inhabitants had to suffer in proportion. Whilst I was in France I read an extract from the Governor's speech wherein he observed although they had been there a whole year without a drop of rain falling they had 'sufficient water left in the city Tanks for three more years'.

How long the drought lasted I cannot say I merely mentioned it to show they are still subject to them and in my mind that is very objectionable because such continued droughts will always render a country unfit for Agricultural purposes, though you would not go there with a view of entering on Agriculture.

Again you know it has been the receptacle for the vilest species of the Human race sent there by the British Government, consequently morals will always at a very low ebb in such a country as the principal part of the convicts sent from England stay there and you know that people of that description seldom benefit a country much. I have seen Traveller's remarks on that and they all admit the vicious state of society there.

I have a letter by me now from Edward Hawksley and he admits that. When I was in Nottm. I saw some of Eliza Hart's letters and she makes the same observation, so that taking these things into consideration I certainly should not give the preference to Australia over this country, though had I been in France at the period of the revolution no doubt I should have gone with the rest of the English who are gone.

Here follows several paragraphs where William discusses the virtues of the American climate, river systems and scenery. He continues...

Then as to Labour. I know Mechanics are well paid in Australia, so they are here. Then provisions are much higher on the average in Australia than they are in the US so that if a man gets a little higher wages in Australia than here, he is no better off, provisions being dearer. I do not believe employment is any more constant in Australia than here. A man like you could always command employment here and at good wages too. Coachmakers get about 8/- a day, I mean the regular hands. Joiners 5/- and in busy times 7/- and as for work there is always plenty of it.

Of course when a man comes straight into a country he labours under a little disadvantage first but that you would soon get over. That I think would warrant one to suppose that people do better here than at Home as it costs but little to get back - only about £3 including grub.

Edward didn't journey to America but William continued to write with his descriptions of America and conveying his greatest wishes that he would like Edward to join him. Over the next years William continued to write home making interesting observations of the state of that Nation and expressing how much he missed his family. Australia is mentioned again in 1852:

Bye the bye what do you think about Australia now? That is the place for gold. I almost wish I had staid in France until the Revolution so I could have gone to Australia with those other folks and perhaps I might have made a fortune with the rest of them.

Several time he expressed that his wife Mary would like to return to France or England and in a letter he wrote to his sister Mary in 1857

he asked:

Do you ever hear how the lace trade is at Calais? I wish I could get a Calais newspaper. I have been told that some of the lacehands there are getting £2 a week....provisions of every description are very high here at the present, twice as dear as when we first came to the city but wages have not advanced in proportion.

William's letters provide some insights into the mind of a thinking immigrant. He suggested that it was not too hard to return to England from America. Such a voyage from Australia was almost unthinkable, and so William's words become quite poignant to the Lacemaker.

Nevertheless wealth is power in this country the same as in England...Some men when they come to this country have to undergo a great many difficulties and often regret having left their native land to wander in a foreign country where they will see none of the accustomed faces they were wont to see, where all is different in the face of the country and business is conducted altogether differently and all is 'go ahead'.

...At home a man is settled in his habits and associations. When he gets into a foreign country he is apt to make comparisons unfavourable to the country he has adopted as his future home. He thinks there is nothing like he left at home, he gets dissatisfied and wishes he had not left his native land.

How many of the Australian Lacemakers of Calais had similar thoughts?

from the letters of William Morley to his family,
and published with thanks to

Mr John Morley
Dalkey, Co Dublin
Ireland.

Women's Work

While it has taken a long time to accustom ourselves to the fact that men were the lacemakers, machine designers and builders, it was infact the women who provided a labour force that guaranteed the development and continuation of the production of lace. In the early days when the tulle machines were small enough to be housed in the top floors of family cottages, the women filled the bobbins and mended the fabric at home.

The movement into factories with the improvement in machines and the need for steam power still saw women employed as out-workers, mending in their own homes. The development of the factory system gradually took the women into the factories, providing employment for thousands. In England in 1851 there were some 15 000 women employed in the trade.

It is a measure of the perfection of the early machines that today a lace factory employs workers to do the same tasks as in the 1830s, albeit with the assistance of electricity.

Winding brass bobbins Nottingham 1914.

The worker's power source is from the steam room and delivered by the leather belt running to er machine from the top right corner. The circular bobbins (the centre of our logo) are stacked on spindles in the foreground.

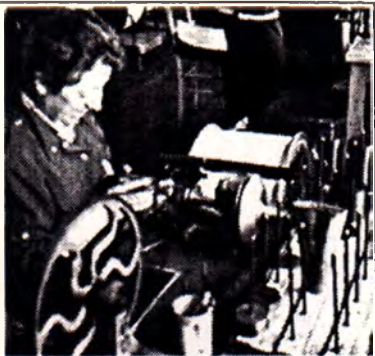
Behind her are stored reels of fine cotton and on the floor beside her is the press that the bobbins are put in after filling to restore their flatness.



**Winding brass
bobbins
Peeters & Perrin
Calais, 1996**

The worker's power source is now electricity. The circular bobbins are still stacked on spindles in the foreground.

Behind her are stored reels of acrylic thread, much larger now and the bobbins are still put into a press after filling to restore their flatness.



Mending Lace Calais c 1905 (above) and Nottingham 1914 (below)





Mending the Lace

Inevitably lace made in such volumes develops the occasional flaw. These were invisibly mended by hand, employing many staff. Now machines are used, but great swathes of lace tumbling about the mender's feet is as typical of the menders' room now as it was in the earliest factories.

The Photographs

Top: R Granger & Sons Nottingham, c 1927

Above: R Granger & Sons Ltd 1988

Right: Peeters & Perrin, Calais 1996.

R Granger established in Nottingham in 1888;

Peeters & Perrin was in Calais atleast as early as 1929.



Peeters and Perrin

Close to the canal in rue Pont Neuf in St Pierre there is a large grey edifice standing right on the street with the narrowest of footpaths preventing it from encroaching on the roadway. Yellow lettering tells us this is the factory of Peeters & Perrin. The street front is a wall of small-paned windows some of which support glass sided boxed bays - because this building was purpose-built last century as a lace factory

The windows allow light to flood along the machines which are placed at right angles to the window wall. Part of the machines extend into the bay - the original building not being wide enough for the length of the machine and the newer invention, the jacquard.



To walk into the court at the rear of Peeters & Perrin is to walk into last century, because here is the original U shaped building with its towers and galleries allowing access to each floor. Only the boiler room has gone - electricity has replaced steam.

This is a busy factory and it still thuds with the rhythm of the levers machines in action. There is still a design room and all the accoutrements that go with lace production, but this is to change. Peeters & Perrin will move to new premises and the factory on rue Pont Neuf will become the Lace Museum of Calais preserving the lace history of this ancient town.

R Granger & Sons Ltd

In 1988* the Nottingham firm of R. Granger & Sons Ltd celebrated one hundred years of lace production in Nottingham. The development of that company would seem to reflect what the future might have been for the Australian Lacemakers had they returned to Nottingham.

Richard Granger was apprenticed to Thornton S Clarke as a designer and draughtsman for levers machines and set himself up in business on Lower Pavement in 1888. He progressed through renting machines at Basford to produce his designs to building a very modern factory at Long Eaton. This enterprise developed right up until the outbreak of World War I. Trade continued, employees returned and public interest was revived when the depression of the 1920s hit hard.

The Second World War led to the closure of the Nottingham office with trade plummeting. The firm managed to prevent their machines being turned into gun barrels by producing hair nets for the girls in the munitions factories and so survived the war. In 1949 they produced their first nylon lace - with a glorious monopoly on the entire output of nylon thread.

The improvements in other lace machines led to experimentation outside the levers market, but today levers lace is still being produced by this company, and it is somewhat startling to read the names of some of Granger's employees: it included in 1988 Gascoigne, Brown, Bircumshaw, Haywood, Sewell, Hardy and Martin.

*At that time the firm produced a very interesting book describing its history. This wasn't copyrighted, and this editor hopes that those associated with R Granger & Sons Ltd will accept the use of their story in our context in the manner in which it is intended: ie to help the Lacemaker's membership develop an understanding of this trade's long and continuing history. The photographs in the previous pages (used here to show the continuum of the trade) are reproduced from that book.

Register of the Freeman of Leicester

**June 23
1826**

William Cooke of Calais, lacemaker, 1st son of **John** of Nottingham, lacemaker, who was the 3rd son of **John**, labourer.

Nathan Cooke of Calais, lacemaker, 2nd son of **John** of Nottingham, lacemaker, who was the 3rd son of **John**, labourer.

Richard Boot of Calais, lacemaker, 2nd son of **Jonathon**, framesmith, who was apprentice to **Thomas Orton**.

John Boot of Calais, lacemaker, 4th son of **Jonathon**, framesmith, who was apprentice to **Thomas Orton**.

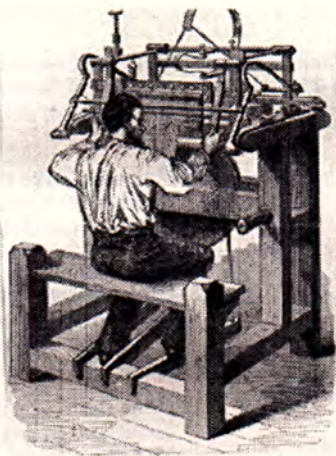
Thomas Kirk of Calais, who was apprentice to **James Estlin** of Hinckley, framesmith who was apprentice to **Thomas Orton**.

Samuel Noon of Calais, lacemaker, apprentice to **John Noon**, woolcomber, who was apprentice to **Baker & Wood**.

James Wright of Calais, lacemaker, 2nd son of **James** framework knitter, who was the 2nd son of **Joseph**, Cordwainer.

Joseph Cornmell of Calais, lacemaker, 1st son of **Thomas**, woolcomber, who was apprentice to **Joseph Whetstone**.

WILLIAM LEE rewritten



It is always a thankless and uncongenial task to become the iconoclast of popular myths. These have so woven themselves into the cherished traditions of mankind, that one feels one is half a murderer when forced to lay rude hands upon them; but this age demands fact in preference to fancy, and we are obliged, willy-nilly, to bow to the voice that is imperative.

Beautiful stories have been written regarding William Lee, the inventor of the stocking-frame. Most people have read the pathetic account of his consuming love for the village girl for whom he forfeited his rich fellow ship, and perhaps have wept over the poverty into which the young couple by their imprudent union were cast.

They have been deeply moved by the statement that the new-made wife determined to support her beloved husband by knitting stockings! and that it was while the disestablished don was watching his "miller's daughter" plying the nimble needles that the inspiration came to him of supplanting the tedious hand-work by a machine. The idyl is pretty, but, alas ! Lee, unfortunately for the story, never married; and so far from love having anything to do with the

invention, we are now bound to admit that the curate of Calverton was actuated by the sordid desire of making money. While discarding the myth, however, we retain its substance; and we require no poetry to enhance the value of the stockingloom.

William Lee, M.A. of St John's College, Cambridge, belonged to an old Nottinghamshire family, who had the right to wear royal quarterings in their coat-of-arms, according to the accurate if somewhat terse historian Thoroton. Whether the inventor of the stocking frame was born at Calverton or the parish of Woodborough is now beyond definite discovery; but it is quite certain that he was curate of the former place, and probably was born between the years 1550 and 1560.

At any rate, he matriculated at Christ's College in May 1579, whence he subsequently removed to St. John's and graduated B.A. in 1582-3, and M.A. most likely in 1586. He was curate of Calverton in 1589 the year in which the stocking-frame was invented. It is to be regretted that none of his contemporaries or immediate successors saw the significance of the invention, or gave them selves any trouble to collect biographical materials of the young curate. The facts given are all the authentic information we have of him up to the last date mentioned.

Very likely he may have seen hand-knitting in the parish to which he had been appointed, and, in all likelihood, some woman sitting at her cottage door gave him the first idea of the stocking-frame; but that his dominant notion was to benefit himself by his machine is shown by the fact that he sought the patronage of Queen Elizabeth, and, having failed to obtain it, transferred his contrivance to France, whose king, IV Henry proved more generous. The idea of a mechanical stocking-weaver took possession of the young clergyman, and he laboured on in secret till he produced a working model of the frame.

By the aid of neighbouring blacksmiths and carpenters, he had one or two machines constructed, and with these he seems to have gone to London, having in the meantime resigned all connection with the Church. Arrived in the metropolis, he set up his frames, got his brother James initiated into the mystery of working, them, and began to court royal favour by presenting "Gloriana" with a pair of his machine-knit hose.

He appears to have got an introduction to Lord Hunsdon, a relative of the Queen's, to whom he displayed the wonders of the frame. That noble man promised, and endeavoured to obtain, the patronage of her Majesty, and is said to have brought her in person to Lee's workshop. Elizabeth saw the ingenuity of the invention, but declined to give Lee the right of a monopoly, on the ground that it would be taking the bread out of the mouths of her subjects, by putting an end to hand-knitting, which was then a pretty lucrative calling.

Lord Hunsdon, however, is credited with having greater foresight than his royal relative, and was so sanguine of the future prospects of the invention, that he is reported to have sent his son to learn the art of machine knitting. Disappointed in his dearest hopes at home, Lee went further afield for patronage at the hands of Henry IV. of France.

During the time—some three or four years—that he had been engaged in perfecting his machine, he had impoverished himself, and was fighting for life. He was therefore glad when the vista of fortune opened before him, even on a foreign shore, and eagerly transported himself and his invention to Rouen, in Normandy.

Shortly afterwards, his royal patron was murdered, and the young English man, thus deprived of the promised reward, and again thrown adrift, is reported to have gone down the sliding-scale rapidly, and eventually to have died in Paris in extreme poverty, before help from his brother could reach him.

Strong as was his faith in his mechanical child, Lee's hopes were thwarted, but the child itself grew and prospered. James, his brother, and his apprentices in Spitalfields, and those whom William had taught the art in France, laboured quietly till the dawn of better days, which soon came, for in 1657 the Stocking Knitters' Company was one of the thriving guilds in the metropolis of England.

David Bremner, 1878

from
Great Industries of Great Britain
Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co

There is no Substitute for Quality



William Arnott emigrated from Scotland in 1848. He and his brother David settled in Maitland. Except for a brief time spent on the goldfields in 1852, which one could surmise was not too successful, he worked there as a baker for almost seventeen years. They were neither happy nor successful years. In 1857 and again in 1861 his bakery was damaged by floods and financial troubles followed. During this time he and his wife, Monica, lost two children and in early 1865, Monica also died. By the end of 1865, William Arnott was technically bankrupt.

It would appear that he started a new venture in Newcastle and also remarried one Margaret Fleming late in 1865. Here he established a successful trade in ships biscuits and it was a parrot that was a gift from a captain of a ship that was to become his well-loved trade mark. The story goes that his daughter-in-law drew the colourful parrot sitting on a 'T' bar perch, eating one of Arnott's biscuits. Under the sketch someone is said to have written 'On his T is the best pol I see'. This easily translates to 'Honesty is the best policy', a philosophy that Arnott adhered to in business.

By 1893 an advertisement for Arnotts milk arrowroot biscuits 'The Children's Food' appeared and by 1895 we were told that 'Arnott's Famous Arrowroot Biscuits' would 'Keep Children Well'. In 1897 'Soda Biscuits' had become 'a household necessity', and were widely advertised.

SAO biscuits are reputed to have been made to the order of the Salvation Army for the troops stations and rations during the first World War. At home they were 'Often buttered, never bettered'! During the War, in 1916, orange slices, scotch shortbread biscuits and shredded wheatmeal biscuits were introduced and are still available today.

By the 1920s William Arnott's biscuits were ...'Made in Australia, financed by Australians and produced by highly trained Australian workers', and we were encouraged to 'Buy Australian made and build your children's future'!



*Often Buttered
Never Bettered*

The Births Deaths and Marriages Registers for New South Wales 1788-1890 indicate that William Arnott fathered no less than 17 children. No wonder he was concerned for their future. One suspects that today poor old William Arnott would be turning in his grave.

Claire Loneragan

from a lead of
Beth Williams

The Rise of High Street, Maitland. John Turner, The Council of the City of Maitland, 1989

The Australian Country Diary. Simon Schuster, 1989

Stapleford

West of the heart of Nottingham city is the village of Stapleford. Stapleford's connections with the lace industry began when the industry began and many of the names of the village are synonymous with the warp trade.

By 1831 there were at least 100 warp machines making tattings, and 25 bobbin net machines. By 1841 23% of the male population were lacemakers. The Ball family were machine makers, John Streets and his son John were making lace there as early as 1821, Joseph Fearfield began as a warp tating maker about 1831,

George Harrison was there by 1841 and in 1843 John Smedley opened a steam powered factory to produce warp lace. William and Miriam Branson were there in 1841, after a time in Radford. Adah Branson was born there and so too was Anne Shepherd, wife of Robert McMurray West.

The oldest building in Stapleford is the church of St Helen and it has been in continuous use since the 13th century. The church has a tower and spire and three bells, the third of which is dated 1843 and bears the inscription:

JOHN STREETS JUNR. & JOHN SMEDLEY
CHURCH WARDENS 1743

The church was restored in 1785 but while it was re-roofed box pews and were installed a great many of its valuable antiquities were lost. It was restored again in 1876 and the interior was refitted with its current pews. A visitor at that time recorded: 'The old windows, with



St Helen's Church, Stapleford

bad taste , have been removed from the north side and erected in the vicar's garden'!

A Memorial Chapel was built in 1922 and on its outside wall, close to the roof, is a sundial that dates back to 1679 and is inscribed *Vigilia Oraque 1679 (Watch and pray)* On the wall inside is a list of those who fell in Word War I and in a cabinet below the south window is a book of Memory for Word War II - a page is turned each week and relatives of those listed are invited to place flowers on the window sill.

Perhaps the greatest treasure is the stone Saxon cross that used to stand in the street but has been moved to the churchyard. It was there when the Saxons worshipped in a wattle and daub building - and perhaps even before there was a church at all. It is a tapering stone shaft about ten feet tall , may be 1200 years old and is carved with rough and worn interlacing work. On one side is a figure believed to be St Luke and atleast one former vicar believes the church may have originally been called St Luke's.

While Stapleford will always be associated with the history of lace and inevitably, the story of the Lacemakers, its whole story is much, much broader.

Nottingham Lace 1760s-1950s, Sheila Mason, Allan Sutton Pub Co, 1992
The King's England, Nottingham, Arthur Mee, Caxton Press

FOR THE GENEALOGIST

The Inhabitants of Saint-Pierre from the 1841 census

By 1841 there was a much larger group of residents in Calais & Saint-Pierre who identified themselves as Protestant. Families had expanded, there had been deaths and in some cases new marriages. There were boarders and husbands away and the Lacemakers were already beginning to group together .

The following records have been hand recorded, with incredible patience, by Joël Brismanil who has quickly developed a feel for the kind of information that is relevant to our needs.

Harrold	William	36	laceworker	Walkland	George	41	lacemaker
East	Catherine	30	wife	Hooley	Rachael	33	wife
Harrold	Anna	16	laceworker				
Harrold	Benjamin	14	laceworker	Revell	John	45	laceworker
				Walkland	Ann	40	wife
Shore	Thomas	28	laceworker	Revell	Ann	12	daughter
West	Ann	25	wife	Revell	Melecent	10	daughter
Shore	Elisa	1	daughter				
				Wells	Elisa	2	daughter
Oldham	Sarah	36	wife	Wells	Ann	2 m	daughter
Shaw	William	12	son				
Shaw	Jane	10	daughter	Wragg	James	45	lacemaker
Shaw	Thomas	5	son	Taylor	Elizabeth	43	wife
Shaw	James	1	son	Wragg	Ann	17	daughter
Wright	James	62	laceworker	Wragg	Elizabeth	14	daughter
				Wragg	James	10	son
West	Robert	26	laceworker	Wragg	Emeline	8	daughter
Shepherd	Ann	27	wife	Wragg	Caroline	5	daughter
				Wackland	Elizabeth	15	maid
Austin	James	50	lacemaker				
Lowe	Mary	50	wife	Needham	Thomas	48	laceworker
Austin	Mary	27	daughter	Needham	Henry	20	laceworker
Austin	Samuel	25	laceworker	Needham	Emma	18	daughter
Austin	William	19	laceworker	Needham	Louisa	14	daughter
Austin	Oliver	16	laceworker				
				Woodforth	James	23	laceworker
Stubbs	William	36	laceworker	Cramp	Elizabeth	25	wife
Hopkins	Elizabeth	39	wife	Woodforth	John	1	son
Stubbs	Robert	11	son				
				Lowe	Oliver	26	boarder
King	George	25	laceworker				
Cresswell	Emma	23	wife	Bromhead	Joseph	42	mechanic
				Greensmith	Sarah	41	wife
Bannister	James	36	laceworker	Bromhead	John	21	wigmaker
Bacon	Mary	40	wife				
Bannister	Samuel	14	son	Foster	John	29	laceworker
Bannister	James	12	son	Pass	Mary Ann	32	wife
				Foster	Frances	12	daughter
Wells	Walter	37	laceworker	Foster	Charles	11	son
Basford	Sophie	30	wife	Foster	John	9	son
Wells	William	10	son	Foster	Frederick	6	son
Wells	John	8	son	Foster	Alfred	4	son
Wells	Edward	7	son	Foster	George	2	son

Bensor	John	35	laceworker	Watts	William	37	laceworker
Sumner	Mary	37	wife	Spinks	Mary	40	wife
Bensor	William	39	brother	Watts	Eliza	15	daughter
Bensor	Mary	8	W's daughter	Watts	Henry	12	son
				Watts	William	9	son
Peet	George	45	laceworker	Watts	Edward	5	son
Butcher	Sarah	43	wife	Watts	Diane	5m	daughter
Peet	Thomas	13	son				
Peet	Anne	6	daughter	Luard	Francis	45	laceworker
				Singly	Sarah	39	wife
Sumner	George	43	laceworker	Luard	Caroline	11	daughter
Kirk	Mary	38	wife				
Sumner	Henry	17	son	Stubbs	Francis	39	lacemaker
Sumner	Elizabeth	11	daughter	Peet	Flora	38	wife
Sumner	Thomas	8	son	Stubbs	Thomas	17	son
Sumner	Anna	6	daughter	Stubbs	Francis	14	serrurier
Sumner	Jane	3	daughter	Stubbs	Maria	13	daughter
Sumner	George	4m	son	Stubbs	Robert	11	son
				Stubbs	Edward	8	son
Brailsford	Edward	43	laceworker	Stubbs	Emily	3	daughter
Brailsford	Mary	19	daughter	Stubbs	Albert	1	son
Brailsford	Sarah	13	daughter				
Brailsford	William	10	son	Simpson	Ann	65	maid
Brailsford	Edmund	6	son				
				Vickers	William	28	laceworker
Shepherd	Mary	41	widow Moon	Hiskey	Sarah	21	wife
Moon	John	22	son	Vickers	William	3m	son
Moon	William	20	son				
Moon	Edward	17	son	Elliott	George	46	laceworker
Moon	Susanne	15	daughter	Widows	Ann	54	wife
Moon	Mary A	11	daughter	Elliott	Mary	21	laceworker
Moon	Louise	8	daughter	Elliott	Sabina	18	laceworker
Moon	Sophie	5	daughter	Elliott	Louise	16	laceworker
				Elliott	Emma	15	daughter
Christian	Elizabeth	56	Bary née Brown	Elliott	Julie	13	daughter
Barry	Jane	20	dévideuse	Elliott	Eliza	7	daughter
Barry	Emily	17	dévideuse				
				Elliott	George	26	laceworker
Simpson	John	73	landlord	Hinton	Elisa	25	wife
Simpson	Sarah	62	wife	Elliott	Edwin	2	son
Simpson	Emily L	20	daughter	Elliott	Sabina	7m	daughter

Plummer	John	27	laceworker	Stubbs	Fanny	10	daughter
Smedley	Anne	31	wife	Stubbs	Heloise	8	daughter
Plummer	George	7	son	Stubbs	Lucy	6	daughter
Plummer	Henry	4m	son	Stubbs	Jane	4	daughter
				Stubbs	Elizabeth	1	daughter
Barry	Rhoda	25	wife				
Cobb	John Hry	17m	son	Hardy	Joseph	25	laceworker
				Choulerton	Thomas	26	laceworker
Parsons	William	39	mechanic	Foster	Robert	20	laceworker
Slack	Charlotte	38	wife				
Parsons	Catherine	18	daughter	Cope	Henry	34	laceworker
Parsons	Ann	17	daughter	Denman	Ann	31	wife
Parsons	Sarah	16	daughter	Cope	Joseph	12	son
Parsons	James	15	son	Cope	Ann	10	daughter
Parsons	John	13	son	Cope	Henry	8	son
Parsons	Helene	8	daughter	Cope	Fanny	7	daughter
Parsons	Mary	5	daughter	Cope	William	5	son
Parsons	Emma	3	daughter	Cope	Edwin	2	son
Parsons	Elizabeth	2	daughter				
				Cope	William	36	brother
Selby	Thomas	22	laceworker				
deSombre	Louise	21	wife	Peet	William	35	laceworker
				Lambert	Ann	35	wife
Goldfinch	Thomas	27	laceworker	Peet	Thomas	12	son
Darby	Anne	25	wife	Peet	Mary	9	wife
Goldfinch	Thomas	6	son	Peet	Jane	6	daughter
Goldfinch	Ann	4	daughter	Peet	John	4	son
Goldfinch	John	2	daughter				
Goldfinch	George	5m	son	Strong	Samuel	30	laceworker
Stevens	Rachel	56	lady's maid	Cooper	Marie L.	21	wife
(widow Basford)				Strong	James	2	son
basford	George	12	son of Rachel	Strong	Henry	2m	son
Davis	John	29	laceworker	Peet	James	43	laceworker
Boot	Elizabeth	29	wife	Chettle	Anne	42	wife
Davis	William	5	son	Peet	Louise	12	daughter
Davis	John	2	son	Peet	Martha	2	daughter
Davis	Richard	4m	son	Goldfinch	Richard	24	laceworker
Cooper	John	61	mechanic	Desombre	Eugenie	22	wife
De becque	Marie	42	wife	Goldfinch	Richard	1	son
Cooper	Charles	13	son				
Cooper	Lucy	11	daughter	Potter	William	26	laceworker
				Elliott	Ann	25	wife

Duck	Thomas	31	laceworker	Haywood	Joseph	40	laceworker
Litchfield	Elizabeth	27	wife	Topham	Mary	38	wife
Duck	George	8	son	Haywood	Mary	8	daughter
Duck	Samuel	4	son				
Duck	Walter	2	son	Jacklin	Thomas	55	laceworker
				Boom	Elizabeth	45	wife
Mountena	John	40	laceworker	Jacklin	Anne	16	daughter
Bennet	Anne	40	wife	Jacklin	George	10	son
Mountena	Elisa	17	daughter	Jacklin	Elizabeth	10	daughter
Mountena	Thomas	14	son				
Mountena	Sarah	11	daughter	Taylor	John	32	laceworker
Mountena	George	9	son	Wright	Elizabeth	33	wife
Mountena	Ann	5	daughter	Taylor	Elizabeth	11	daughter
				Taylor	Mary Ann	7	daughter
Walker	William	35	mechanic	Taylor	Henriette	1	daughter
Pettit	Thérèse	24	wife				
Walker	William	5	natural son	Sneath	Thomas	32	laceworker
				Whitting	Mary Ann	27	wife
Asling	Henry	27	laceworker	Sneath	Caroline	13	daughter
Pain	Ann	24	wife	Sneath	John	7	son
Asling	Henry	6	son	Sneath	Martha	5	daughter
Asling	Lucy	4	daughter	Sneath	Charles	3	son
Asling	Catherine	1	daughter	Sneath	Thomas	8m	son
Lakin	John	38	lacemaker				
Underwoo	Maria	38	wife	Wainwright	John	28	laceworker
Lakin	Elizabeth	17	daughter	Percival	Lucy	28	wife
Lakin	Thomas	13	son	Wainwright	Lucy	9	daughter
Lakin	Ann	11	daughter				
Lakin	Sarah	7	daughter	Brown	William	30	laceworker
Lakin	John	2	son	Elnor	Lydia	28	wife
				Brown	John	4	son
				Brown	Mary	2	daughter
Crofts	Thomas	29	lacemaker				
Wickley	Elizabeth	28	wife	Sergeant	William	39	laceworker
Crofts	Ann	8	daughter	Trueman	Esther	39	wife
Crofts	William	6	son	Sergeant	Elizabeth	14	laceworker
Crofts	Thomas	4	son	Sergeant	John	11	son
Crofts	Richard	8m	son				

Sergeant	Mary Ann	10	daughter	Towlson	Edward	41	lacemaker
Sergeant	Sarah	8	daughter	Sneath	Sarah	37	wife
Sergeant	William	2	son	Towlson	Edwin	19	laceworker
Sergeant	Esther	2m	daughter	Towlson	John	16	laceworker
Brownlow	William	21	laceworker	Creswell	David	26	laceworker
Courquin	Emma	20	wife	Palmer	Nary	23	wife
Sansom	William	29	laceworker	Creswell	David	7m	son
Lake	Jane	28	wife	Hemsley	Denis	35	surrurier
Wand	John	38	laceworker	Smith	Ann	24	wife
Wand	Elisa	6	daughter	Hemsley	John	18m	son
Wand	John	3	son	Swift	George	45	laceworker
Wand	Elizabeth	40	sister	Great	Ann	46	wife
(widow Radford)				Swift	John	20	laceworker
Hall	Thomas	35	laceworker	Swift	Jane	18	laceworker
Lakin	George	28	laceworker	Swift	George	8	son
Barker	Francis	24	laceworker	Shepherd	Thomas	41	laceworker
Lakin	Thomas	18	laceworker	Saxton	Théodore	40	wife
Sansom	John	42	laceworker	Shepherd	Thomas	15	son
Stubbs	Mary Ann	37	wife	Shepherd	Théodore	10	daughter
Sansom	Wm Hnry	12	son	Shepherd	Mimeduke	2	daughter
Sansom	Elisa	9	daughter	Dormer	George	42	lacemaker
Sansom	John	7	son	Grey	Judith	40	wife
Sansom	Emma	3	daughter	Dormer	Mary	16	daughter
Sansom	Mary A	5	daughter	Dormer	Helene	7	daughter
Sansom	Francis	8	dys son	Dormer	Thomas	9	son
Bradbury	William	29	butcher	Dormer	Juliane	3	daughter
Butler	Caroline	29	wife	Dormer	George	3	son
Bradbury	Henry	6	son	Dormer	Esther	2	daughter
Bradbury	Richard	3	son	Dormer	James	5m	son
Bradbury	Caroline	15d	daughter	Kemshall	Benjamin	35	laceworker
Whewell	Joseph	44	laceworker	Elnor	Mary	34	wife
Underwoo	Mary	39	wife	Kemshall	Alfred	10	son
Whewell	William	18	laceworker	Kemshall	Benjamin	8	son
Whewell	Mary A	15	daughter	Kemshall	Julia	6	daughter
Whewell	Thomas	13	son	Kemshall	Rose	5	daughter
				Kemshall	Ann	2	daughter

Smith	James	49	lacemaker	Wells	Rebecca	8	daughter
Taylor	Ann	41	wife	Wells	Sarah	6	daughter
Smith	John	17	son	Wells	Emma	5	daughter
Smith	Thomas	14	son	Wells	William	3	son
Smith	Mary A	13	daughter				
Smith	Sarah	10	daughter	Taylor	Richard	36	laceworker
Smith	Rebecca	5	daughter	Smith	Elizabeth	25	wife
Smith	Fanny	1	daughter	Taylor	Anna	4	daughter
				Taylor	Richard	15m	son
Crofts	John	26	laceworker				
Rasteel	Sarah	26	wife	Dewey	William	53	laceworker
Crofts	Ann	3	daughter	Bonars	Anne	47	wife
Crofts	Robin	9m	son	Dewey	Henry	14	son
				Dewey	Caroline	12	daughter
Hutchins	John	35	laceworker	Dewey	Mary A	7	daughter
Taylor	Mary	33	wife	Dewey	Henriette	4	daughter
Hutchins	Elisa	3	daughter	Dewey	Thomas	30	brother
Hutchins	Samuel	1	son	Harrison	James	21	boarder
West	Robert M	53	Cafetier	Creswell	David	50	grocer
Friend	Fanny	48	wife	Hilditch	Rebecca	45	wife
West	Valentin	21	laceworker	Creswell	Rebecca	20	wife of Todd
West	William	18	laceworker	Todd	Lloyd	18m	her son
West	Fanny		daughter				
				Sneath	Walter	31	lacemaker
Kendrick	William	47	laceworker	Johns	Mary	28	wife
Spley	Mary	46	wife	Sneath	Ann	10	
Kendrick	Ellenor	24	wid. Biddulph				
Kendrick	Thomas	21	laceworker	Harrison	Thomas	48	laceworker
Kendrick	Elizabeth	18	daughter	Stubbs	Mary	40	wife
Kendrick	William	10	son	Harrison	John	16	son
Biddulph	William	2	son	Harrison	Alfred	14	son
Gascoign	William	26	laceworker	Harrison	Mary Ann	12	daughter
Brown	Charles	26	laceworker	Harrison	Emma	7	daughter
Kent	George	20	laceworker	Harrison	George	5	son
Brown	John	26	laceworker				
Noseley	Joseph	21	laceworker				
				Elliott	Caroline	39	wid. Cresso
Wells	Thomas	38	laceworker	Cresson	Elisa	16	daughter
Creswell	Sarah	28	wife	Cresson	Caroline	8	daughter
Wells	Richard	12	son	Cresson	Peter	6	son
Wells	Thomas	10	son	Cresson	Sarah	4	daughter

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