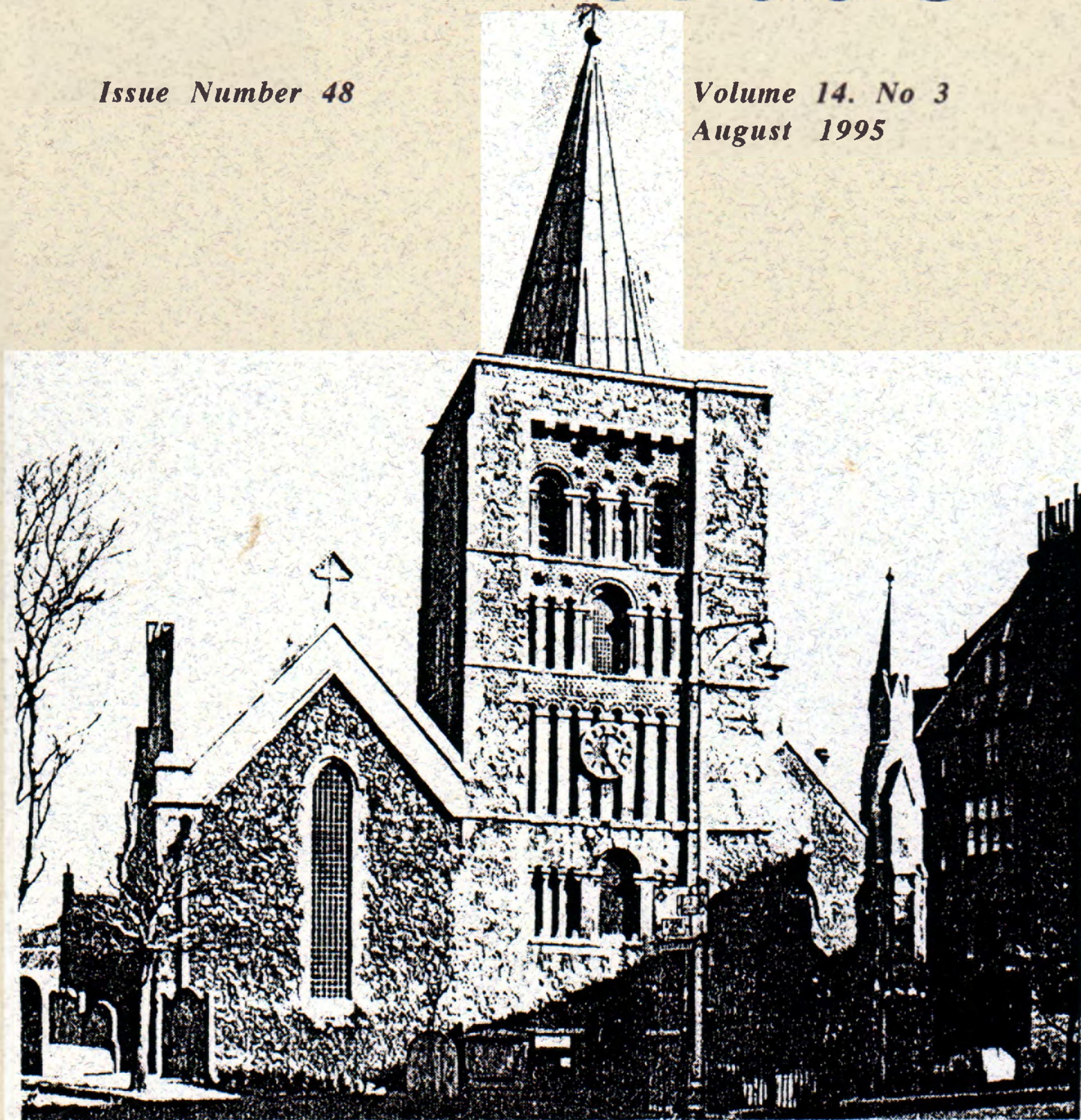


Tulle

Issue Number 48

*Volume 14. No 3
August 1995*



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

MEETING DATES

Saturday, August 19, 1995
Saturday, November 18, 1995

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, August 19, 1995

Guest Speaker: Frances Burke

Frances Burke, author of "Endless Time", is essentially an historian and a researcher who writes. Her current interests are wide, ranging from the Tudors, to the Crimean War, right through to the period 1848 to 1853 - the early years of the Lacemakers in Australia. We welcome Frances to the Lacemakers!

Cover: St Mary the Virgin, Dover, the church the Lacemakers chose to be married in. (Beth Williams)

Tulle

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK.

As the year rolls on and winter chills us all, it is encouraging to know that the shortest day has passed - we are on the way to daylight saving and long evenings again. To keep out the winter chills think about summer days at the beach, summer picnics and long lazy afternoons in the garden.

As we move on through the year we also (in my house at least) get ever closer to the dreaded Higher School certificate. My son is doing Modern History and it saddens me that our Australian students do not have to study our own history any further than Year 9, and that seems at a relatively superficial level. As a nation we are a long way behind other peoples in the world when it comes to understanding our own history. Granted, there are many small family and local history groups, and Australian history is now an important part of the History faculties of our universities, but these interest groups cover only a small portion of our population. So many of our migrants citizens, or children born to migrants do not know and have no real incentive to learn our history, or as we say, 'our story'.

I was encouraged to hear media reports of archaeological digs being carried out in Sydney this week on the earliest astrological and meteorological relics at Dawes Point, under the southern pylons of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The comment was made that when the bridge was built no one thought we had anything worth digging around or saving. Times are changing though, and we are now more aware. How long will it take until Australian schools make the study of Australian history a compulsory subject for all students right through their schooling? It is a challenge that I am sure is already being addressed, but one wonders how long it will take!

Meanwhile, we who belong to an historical group use our enthusiasm and collective knowledge to encourage others to recognise that our story is really rather interesting - one of people and deeds rather than dates and Acts of parliament, wars and heroes or heroines. It is a story with funny bits, lots of adventure and ingenuity : a story worth telling.

Claire Loneragan
President

AND THE SECRETARY'S

In spite of the absence of some regular attenders, there were 30 members present at the May meeting. New members Marilyn Latter (Saywell family), Bruce and Carol Saywell (from a different branch of the Saywells) and Darrell Higgins (Shaw) family were welcomed to the meeting. Darrell is the son of Eleanor and Terrence Higgins who is remembered as our meticulous foundation Treasurer. Other new members are Maree Macare (William Brown family) and Sylvia Kilby (Elms family).

Claire reported that the 1998 Committee under the chairmanship of Tom Halls has plans well underway. A book, with Gillian writing, will cover the social history of the appropriate English, French and Australian regions and the background to the migration, rather than a collection of family histories, is planned for late 1997.

The meeting broke up into small groups of members whose forbears had originated from the same parish or district to share information and discuss sources that could be explored.

New member, **Sylvia Kirby of 12 Hamley St, Bathurst, NSW 2795**, is a descendant of **Joseph and Diana Elms** who arrived on the Fairlie. They were members of a group from Yardley Gobion (or Gubbins) in Northamptonshire. These people were not from Calais nor were they machine lacemakers (though lacemaking as a handcraft was widely practised there), but they were on the ship with "our" people and settled with them in Australia. The children of Joseph and Diana were **Susanna** who married Stephen Spargo in Bathurst and had 10 children, **William** who married Mary Nixon who bore him 10 children - he died in Bathurst in 1937 aged 92, **Elizabeth** who was born at sea and who married William Kilby of Bathurst and was the mother of 7 children, **John** who married Imogen Wood and was the father of 8 and **Thomas** born and died in 1852. Diana also died in 1852, probably n childbirth. Sylvia would be interested in hearing from any one who is researching these families.

Doug Webster
Secretary

AND FINALLY, THE EDITOR'S

The older Kellys have just enjoyed the luxury of a week in the warmth of Cairns: and there were several lessons to be considered, and learned.

The replica of Cook's Endeavour was on its way to Cooktown to participate in civil celebrations there, and she spent a few days berthed in Cairns. At sunset one evening, she left the harbour under full sail, with the appropriate tides and winds. We know how small she is in comparison to the seafarers of today, but when you see sailors on the yardarms reefing out that canvas, they are minuscule, and the expanse of sail enormous! The masts, the sails, the great web of rigging form a machine that is gigantic with a power source that cannot be controlled!

Several days later we made the voyage to the Outer Reef. For the quiet, inside reef waters it was comparatively rough, and both us were very, very ill. Knowing we needed only to cope for some hours was a relief, but my mind flew to early voyagers. It is no wonder, that as several early diarists report, some would-be passengers, who became ill at the mouth of the Thames, and were still ill at Plymouth, disembarked rather than spend weeks finding their sea legs.

Then came another frightening thought: along with millions of others, many of the Branson females suffer 'morning' sickness during pregnancy that goes on and on 24 hours a day for the greater part of 9 months. The thought of the combination of morning sickness, sea sickness and the terrifying storms that most vessels encountered gives me unprecedented respect for those who came.

Jean Campbell has fittingly named 1995 the Year of Finding the Links, and so this edition contains a lengthy **For the Genealogist** offering a collection of lists not readily accessible that includes families that are rarely found in the more common sources, often because of non-conformist allegiance. Have a look for your links

Gillian Kelly



Some Early Lacemaker Arrivals

Lacemakers have been amongst the migrants since the earliest days of white settlement. Although only about half the the First Fleet convicts have an occupation recorded for them, there are two lacemakers: Maria Hamilton was about 32 when she was sentenced at the Old Bailey to 7 years transportation for stealing from a woman whose aid she had solicited. In Australia she married, was sent to Norfolk Island and later to Van Diemens Land where her final days have not been traced. Lucy Wood was about 33 when she also was sentenced at the Old Bailey to 7 years for robbery from a man who had apparently picked her up. She too married, was sent first to Norfolk Island and then to Van Diemens Land where she died about 1820.

Other First Fleet textile workers were Simon Burn, a stocking weaver from Exeter, Cooper Henley, a weaver from Yorkshire, William Jones, a stocking weaver from Shropshire, James Mackey, a weaver from London, Thomas Martin, a weaver from London, Edward Risby, a weaver from Gloucester, John Ryan, a silk weaver from London, Henry Taylor, a stocking weaver from Derby and Peter Wilson, a silk weaver from Manchester.

Risby's crime was the theft of several pieces of cloth, but the crimes of the others don't seem to differ from those of the generality of First Fleeters. Poverty, unemployment and social dislocation associated with the Enclosure acts and developing industrial practices were probably fundamental causes of Eighteenth century crime amongst workers, and textile workers may have suffered from the effects of industrialisation sooner than artisans in other trades.

However, conditions in the textile industry were specifically responsible for some early Nineteenth century transportations as Beth Williams has shown in her article in *Tulle* no 37. John Slater was sentenced to transportation for life for framebreaking in 1837 and arrived in Sydney on the Larkins later that year. A long letter to his wife, which she published to make money to fund her emigration to join him, gives a valuable picture of a convict transport and of life in the colony. With Slater three other framework knitters were also

transported : Francis Jackson, John Smith and John Thompson.

The colonial records do not indicate that any of the above followed a weaving trade in Australia. However, Slater's letter contains this interesting statement :

"...we have in this colony a stocking frame, brought here by a man named Bates, but who has since sold it to a Jew. This Jew hires it out to man of the name of Hitchcock, a Nottingham man who pays rent for it, and makes out a comfortable living for himself and family beside. Now, my dear Wife, it seems to strike me very forcibly, that my friends will readily endeavour to assist me, which can easily enough be done by ALL lending their aid, as a number may assist one, when one may not have the power to help many. If they would collect a trifle, it would ALL help, and then you or my brother Sam or Joe might purchase me a small frame, it would be a fortune for you to bring out to me. One about 24 or 26 guage (sic), and about 18 or 20 inches wide, so that I could make either hose or pieces. I could get plenty of work, and support my family in credit. If you can raise this, bring with you also an engine to make needles, and also a few needles and sinkers to begin with, likewise some cotton to make a start ... When you get the frame, I think you had better make an interest among some of the gentlemen at home to get permission to come out, and then you will be safe.."

It is possible that Catherine was able to bring a frame and that they were bale to supplement their income with it though there is no mention of it in colonial records.

The 1814 muster shows Benjamin Hitchcock, a convict who arrived per *Fortune 2*, off stores, with a ticket of leave, and Sarah Hitchcock, free, arrived per *Kangaroo*, off stores with two children and wife to Mr Hitchcock.

The Convict Indent for *Fortune 2* lists Benjamin Hitchcock, sentenced to Life on February 9, 1812. His native place was Leicester, he was aged 33, was 5ft 10 with a dark complexion, dark brown hair and grey eyes; his occupation was Brit (?) Lacemaker (?).

The list of Arrivals on *Kangaroo* in Jan 1814 includes Sarah

Hitchcock, Convict's wife, and daughters Eliza and Maria. The 1822 Muster confirms this information adding Ben's occupation as Baker and the children as Maria aged 18 and Mary 6, born in the colony.

In the 1828 census, Ben does not appear but Sarah aged 45 is a Dressmaker living in Pitt St with daughters Maria, 22 also a Dressmaker and 12 year old Emma. The eldest daughter, Eliza had married Richard Read, an artist and was also living in Pitt St. The 1837 General Return of Convicts shows Ben Hitchcock, aged 36, per *Fortune* in 1813, employed by Sarah Hitchcock of Sydney who also employed William Webeck. (Ben's age would seem to be a mistake - ?56) Sarah died in 1848 aged 70 and Ben the following year, also aged 70.

It is dangerous to read much into scanty records but if I have identified Slater's Hitchcock correctly it would seem that Benjamin Hitchcock arrived in Sydney in 1813 and that his wife and two children followed six months later, that Sarah was able to employ her husband almost immediately and that the family was able to stay together during the period the records cover. It is possible they were able to supplement their income by weaving, though apart from Slater's letter there is no evidence of that.

Weaving had been encouraged from the earliest days of settlement - it had been hoped that the native fax might be suitable for sailcloth but experiments here were disappointing. However, handlooms were imported in 1798 and a coarse woollen cloth from local wool and some linen and canvas from native and non-indigenous flax were soon produced and a government wool factory was established at Parramatta. By 1804 five looms were producing a hundred yards of cloth per week. However, evidence was given to Commissioner Bigge in 1820 that there was still insufficient locally produced cloth for convict needs. Settlers were encouraged to spin and weave in their own homes but these enterprises, which usually produced coarse cloth for assigned servants were generally short-lived. By 1850 many small factories had been replaced by a few large factories like Simeon Lord's at Botany, powered by steam and employing about 60 persons, mainly Aboriginal and convict boys.

It would seem that when "our" migrants arrived in 1848, not only

were they expected to follow rural occupations, but even if they had been inclined to continue their old occupations, there were few, if any, opportunities in any branch of the textile industry. They had been forced to change not only the stars but their whole way of life when they crossed the seas.

DBW

References:

Gillen, Mollie: **Founders of Australia**

Slater, John: **A Description of Sydney...&c**

Walsh, G.P: **Manufacturing in Sydney 1788-1850 (ANU MA Thesis)**



William and James Byrnes erected a steam mill in Parramatta, near the wharf around 1841. It became a huge flour mill, but by 1845 had been extended to weave wool. The famed Parramatta tweed was originally woven here. By 1847 it was entirely a woollen mill.

The Elnor Sisters

This is the story of two sisters who left their native Nottingham and came to Australia via Calais. It begins in the usual way with a pair of parents.

Their father was James Elnor supposedly from Trumangar, Nottingham. 2 At least one family of this name lived in Nottingham as "Widow Elnor" from the Wardes was unable to pay her 1/6 "Poor Rate" c 1740. She soon became "Widdow Ellnor Pauper" who owed 3/-3

James Elnor married Mary Mitchell in Nottingham on April 9, 1804. They were both from Radford parish and moved to Bilborough where Mary was born in 1811, and then to Bulwell where Nancy Elnor was christened on October 26, 1813.4 The family then settled in Basford where James worked as a labourer and framework knitter.



Lydia

On November 26, 1815, the vicar, Richard Hawksworth, baptised Lydia Ellner (thought to have been born in 1812). The curate, William Herbert, baptised George Healenor on March 8, 1818, Hannah Elnor on May 20, 1821 (at which time James was a framework knitter) and Eliza Ellner on April 27, 1823.5

Mary Hellenor, aged 19, married Benjamin Kemshall, aged 21, at St

Peter's, Radford on July 27, 1830. Benjamin was a laceworker from Radford, the son of Richard Kemshall and Ann Darker. 6 Mary and Benjamin lived in Radford where Mary gave birth to Alfred in 1831, Benjamin in 1833, Julia in 1835, Rose in 1836 and Angelina in 1838.

Radford at this time was a suburban town on the River Leen. Gasworks were erected there in 1840.⁷ As well as being the home of the Kemshall family, it was the birthplace of William Bradbury (passenger on the *Agincourt*) and the Saywell family. John and Janet Roe were married there in 1831, the Pedder family were based there, and Edward and Mary Ann Lander settled there before leaving for Calais in 1841.

Mary's sister, Lydia Elnor (20) married William H Brown in St Peter's, Radford on August 28, 1836. William had been born in Ilkeston, Derbyshire c 1816 (bpt Oct 15, 1827) and was the son of John Brown and Mary Evans⁸. Lydia gave birth to John David Brown on February 17, 1837 and Mary Jane in 1838.

Around 1839 Mary and Lydia went to St Pierre de Calais with their Lacemaker husbands and 7 children. Elizabeth Brown was born in 1841, and on July 4, 1841 Helen was born to Mary and Benjamin, tulliste of 392 Boulogne St. Mary's seventh and last child, Matilda Kemshall was christened in the Methodist Church on February 3, 1842. At this time Mary and Benjamin were living at 385 Tannerie St. Lydia's fourth child was born on October 23, 1843. From the Methodist Register, St Pierre-les-Calais we read that Lydia Elnor, 31, and William Brown, 29, were then living at 352 Boulogne St. Their next child, Emma, was born on November 11, 1846 and Benjamin Kemshall was one of the witnesses. Lydia and William were living at 254 Temple St.

Trouble in the French lace industry forced the sisters back to England. By now, their mother was dead and their father was living in Whitemoor. (White-Moor-Place was a hamlet in Basford parish about two miles north west of Nottingham) William's parents were both dead. With the other Lacemaker families from Calais, Mary and Lydia with their husbands and 12 children set sail on the *Agincourt*.

After a short stay at Parramatta, Mary and Lydia accompanied their families to Bathurst - William to superintend George Ranken's mill

machinery and Benjamin, with his eldest son Alfred, to work as shepherds. Alfred soon began a search for gold beginning at Sofala.

Lydia had another five children, William G Brown in 1852, Eliza born in 1854 but died five weeks later, Charlotte, Cecilia in 1855, and in 1858, when she was about 45 years of age, her 11th child, Frederick was born. (He died the next year)

Benjamin Kemshall died at Hargraves in 1875, but there is no record of Mary's death. Her granddaughter, Maude, (Alfred's third daughter) married Enoch Goodwin at Hill End in 1893. Bruce Goodwin is thus Mary Elnor's great grandson.

Lydia died aged 91 in 1902 at Duramana, at the home of her son, William George and was buried as Lydia Browne in the Church of England Cemetery, Bathurst, next to her husband William who had died in 1893 aged 81. Carol Bailey is Lydia's great great great granddaughter.

And now for the quiz to see if you were paying attention!

Question 1: If Carol's grandmother is Bruce's third cousin, what is the relationship between Carol and Bruce?

Question 2: What happened to the rest of the Elnors?

In the 1861 Census there are two possible listings: An Ellner living in Basford and an Ellener in Basford workhouse. If poverty is genetic, then my money goes on the latter!!

Carol Bailey.



Bathurst, 1853

Calais ... From 1830 to 1840

Ball
Barry
Black
Boot
Brown
Clarke
Cooper
Cresswell
Davis
Dean
Dixon
Dormer
Elliott
Friend
Greet
Hall
Hart
Hinton
Keightley
Lowe
Marshall
Martin
Mountenay
Parker
Petit
Potter
Powell
Richardson
Roberts
Rose
Sansom
Selby
Shaw
Smith

By the beginning of the 1830s the pattern of Lacemaker migration to France, and Calais in particular, was well established. The families came from Nottingham and Leicester, from London and Devon, from Ireland and Essex. Many of the younger couples had grown up in Calais and married in Dover. For probably the first time, husbands and wives came from disparate parts of England. Home was not this village or that, or even this county or that. A husband might come from Kent, the wife from Derby: the husband from Devon and the wife from Calais, or the husband from Nottingham and the wife from Yorkshire. Their commonality then was Calais, and immediately before, the lace machines in Nottingham and Loughborough.

A brief investigation of the major events in Nottingham in the 1830s may well link the migration of a particular family at a particular time.

Heathcoat's patent expired in 1823 and this meant any one with a little capital could buy a bobbin-net machine and produce net in their own home. Wages rose, and by 1831 the number of bobinet machines had increased from 1000 to 5000, ensuring the population growth of Nottingham and the villages around it - particularly Sneinton, Radford, Basford, Lenton and Bulwell. Between 1821-1831 the population of Notts and surrounds increased by one third.

Strong
Swift
Turner
Walker
Ward
Watts
Whildon
Woodforth
Wragg
Wright
Underwood

British Trade cycles calculated by W W Rostow showed troughs occurred in 1829, 1832, 1837 - and the lace trade was affected every time. In 1829 the laceworker averaged 25/- per week but by 1837 it was only 16/- .

1831 saw violence strike Nottingham. Nottingham workers were committed to the success of the Reform Bill, and when its rejection became known, a public meeting in the Market place developed into riotous behaviour.

The Castle was destroyed by rampage and fire, and Lowe's silk mill burned to the ground. Sam Spencer, Joseph Shaw, William Freeman and Thomas Harrison were all charged with firing the mill, but were acquitted. Joseph Shaw and Robert Cutts were charged with firing the Castle.

Another slump occurred in 1832. The wages of men in work were reduced by 30% and a relief fund was established for the unemployed. The Chamber of Commerce collapsed and foreign competition was chiefly blamed for the lack of work. There was a Secret Committee to prevent the export of machinery (The export of the machines was still illegal, and would remain so until 1842-43) The twisthands subscribed heavily to this.

Workmen engaged in the large bobbin-net factory at Radford struck for a regulation in wages. Wider machines, involving more more labour and skill were installed, producing more net but the operators were not paid in the same ratio as the small machines, even though the employees obtained additional price for their net. The object of the workmen was regulation, not advance in wages.

These wider machines led to the gradual demise of lace manufacture as a cottage industry. The new machines were simply too large and heavy to be accommodated in the upper floors of houses. The move to factory floors was inevitable. Artisans often rented floor space to house their machines from the factory owners. Between 1833 & 1836 Felkin says the number of machines fell from 5 000 to 3 600 as

a result of obsolescence. Fewer machines meant fewer laceworkers employed.

Nottingham insisted on maintaining its open fields, leading to overcrowding within the city walls. Leicestershire, on the other hand, enclosed its common lands much earlier, allowing its cities to spread at a natural pace, and encouraging the development of healthier living places.

By 1832 the tide of emigration from the neighbourhood of Nottingham to the United States set in powerfully. Fifteen families, most of them in independent circumstances set off together in mid March. The freight from Liverpool was £2 per head exclusive of food.

Gravenor Henson was insistent that some artisans migrated backwards and forwards between Nottingham & Calais to escape cyclical unemployment. The birth records tell us that Thomas Harrison, Edward Lander and James Shaw did just this, while some families, the Wells and Peets seem to have moved around France for the same reason

A cholera outbreak in 1832 reduced numbers of the poor drastically. The drainage and sewerage in the town was abysmal. In the poorer parts, the low lying areas, there was not more than one privy to thirty or forty houses. Chamber pots were emptied down gratings that ran to the sewers, and eventually to the river system. The connection between sewerage and cholera had not yet been made. In one week in March, 41 new cases of cholera had been notified, with 18 deaths. In a week in September there were 33 deaths, and in the next there were 31. By the time the epidemic declined there had been 930 notified cases, with 330 deaths.

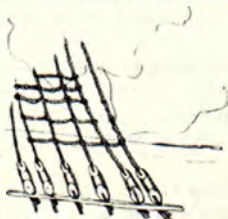
Towards the end of the decade the lace trade across the country was in a depressed state. Trade at Chard, Somerset, was in an alarming state of decline. Heathcoat's works in Devon suffered in the same manner. First rate workmen who had been employed at high wages for years, after successive reductions in wages, were dismissed. Dislocation of trade with America swelled the ranks of the unemployed.

St Mary's workhouse (Nottingham) had an official capacity of 500 persons - in January 1838 it held 909 persons and could only accept persons from the three Nottingham Parishes of St Mary's, Nicholas and Peters.

In November 1839 1500 people applied for poor relief. In 1840, the London Times reported:

A recent letter from Calais says: "The lace trade, carried on here chiefly by the English, is now flourishing to an unheard of extent. Operatives, as they are called, are earning from £2 to £3 a week, whilst their employers are getting rich. It is only lately that spotted net has been produced by machinery, and the trade in that article is both flourishing and profitable, but confined to the English, in a company of whom, as the inventors, the patent is vested."

And yet the biggest migrations were yet to come!



Transport Links - England 1830

Our Lacemakers came mainly from two areas: Nottingham and Leicestershire. There must have been contact between the two groups, transport-wise, and I've found that the transport available was varied and frequent.

Leicester, Loughborough and Nottingham were on the main transport route, by coach, from Manchester and Leeds to London and return, the route being:
Manchester or Leeds, Wakefield, Barnsley, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Loughborough, Leicester, Harborough, Northampton, Newport, Dunstable, St Albans, London. There were six coaches per day to London, three in the morning and three in the evening

There were also coaches between Loughborough and Nottingham each day at 8 am, 4pm and 4.15 pm. (Departing Loughborough)

As well, there were vans, mainly for goods, linking the major centres and departing daily. Carriers were used for transporting goods to and from the smaller towns and villages, usually one per week on the day the local market was held.

because of the many canals linking the river systems, "conveyance by water" was another option of travelling. From Loughborough, boats departed for London every Tuesday and Thursday morning, calling at "all intermediate places in between". There were boats between Loughborough and Nottingham every day.

So, depending on finances, there was the opportunity for daily contact between the two areas.

Jean Campbell
(from Pigot's Directory, Leicestershire, 1830)

LONDON TIMES JUNE 21, 1831

About 7 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, a sudden and dreadful burst of thunder, followed immediately by another equally alarming, spread consternation through the town of Nottingham, and, melancholy to relate, the houses of Robert Slack and William Lowe, who follow the trade of frame-work knitting, and reside near the Bancroft-lane, were struck by the electric fluid. A child of Slack's, about six years old, Slack and his wife were seriously injured, and a daughter of Lowe's aged 21, (who was working in the frame), also killed; a son of Lowe's fortunately got out of his frame immediately after the first clap of thunder, or he would likewise have been killed, for the subtle and powerful fluid tore off the work from the frame and did considerable damage to it; William Lowe, the father was severely injured, but is now in a fair way of recovery. In the Lawn a bed was set on fire and destroyed, a woman at her door was struck down and much hurt, and a man had his shoe rent and his foot injured. Another house in the Lawn was also struck by lightning, which came down the chimney and made its escape out of the window, breaking all frames and damaging the woodwork. Providentially no-one was in the house at the time. The oldest inhabitants say they never heard such dreadfully loud claps of thunder. The violence of the storm seems to have spent itself in Nottingham. - *Nottingham Journal*



In the Frame

THE EMIGRANT'S FRIEND

OR
AUTHENTIC GUIDE
TO
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

In 1848 a small booklet was published in London as a guide to prospective emigrants. It could not have had a bearing on the Lacemakers, but gives a picture of what the authors considered the colonies to be like. The whole of the text was later reprinted, with small variations, by the Readers Digest.

All our Australian Colonies are deserving of are deserving of the serious attention of the Emmigrant. To show the general peculiarities of this Continent, as to its natural productions, particularly those of the vegetable and animal kind, we may state that its quadrupeds, its birds, its insects are all new, and what is very remarkable, none of them of great utility. Its trees produce no excellent fruits. Its birds are some of them beautiful, but they have no song - grey, black and green Parrots and Cockatoos are abundant in some parts. There are no large quadrupeds of nay kind - the Kangaroo, the largest of them, is very rarely seen - so also there are few large birds. The native shrubs are generally harsh, ugly and dark coloured - the flowers are many of them very pretty. The trees, used by the Colonists for domestic purposes, are the iron bark tree for building and fencing - the blue gum for ship building and carts - the box tree for ploughs and wheels - different kinds of soft oak and

cedar for cabinet work and fittings - the turpentine tree for boats - the sassafras for flooring. They also have different kinds of willow - the mountain ash - the pear - the apple - and different pine trees, particularly that splendid species, the Norfolk Island pine.

.Everything is peculiar, as Mr Barron Field says - this is the place where the humblest house is fitted-up with cedar - where the fences are mahogany, and myrtle trees are burnt for fuel - where the swans are black and the eagles are white - where the kangaroo, an animal between the squirrel and the deer, has five claws on its fore paws, and three talons on its hind legs like a bird, and yet hops on its tail - where the mole lays eggs, suckles its young and has a duck's bill - where there is a bird with a broom in its mouth instead of a tongue - where there is no quadruped with hooves - where animals mostly jump instead of run - where the pears are of wood, with the stalk at the broader end- and where the cherry grows with the stone on the outside.

The Sea Coast of South Australia runs obliquely north-west. The whole width from east to west is about 700 miles, and from north to south about double this; so that the whole extent of the Country called South Australia is about three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland. Yet it is to be remarked that a very large portion of this country is barren, particularly towards the interior which is also supposed to want water communication. The following remarks apply to the Sea-coast only, or at any rate to that part at present inhabited, and this consists of about one third well watered barren land, a large portion rocky and mountainous - and the rest fertile country - beautiful in aspect - highly productive, and healthy in the extreme. Here there are no fevers - no periodical dysentery - no consumptions - no asthmas - no coughs - no agues. Good health is in every countenance. The heat of summer is not greater in general than in the South of France, or Italy and indeed the climate much resembles these places. The cold of winter is very rarely a frost - snow is wholly unknown - the sea breezes prevail all day, and temper the air to a delightful degree of coolness - a hot wind from the north blows five or six times during the Summer for tenor twelve hours at a time, which scorches vegetation, and distresses the inhabitants: but this trifling inconvenience is all the Colonist has to suffer from the climate

The soil is not so much varied as in many other places, neither can the fertility of the place compare with that of England. In some parts indeed, farming can be carried on to advantage, that is where there is sufficient population to consume the product.

The aspect of the country is anything but promising. in fact no place upon the earth's surface casts a damp upon the mind more desolating than the view of his new country to the emigrant, where he will first see it at the mouth of the Gulf of St Vincent - but let him not despair, rather hope for better things further on. When he comes to Adelaide, the chief town, the progress of civilisation here, in a short time, will surprise him; nor indeed, is the country hereabouts uninteresting.

...It is in some respects, rather unfortunately situated as the capital of the country, chiefly from the shallowness of the Gulf, which will not allow large vessels to approach, and still more from the nature of the river Torrens, which is described as a torrent in winter, but which in summer is but a chain of dry ponds; its mouth between Adelaide and the Gulf is a marshy flat, called Reed Beds. These are great drawbacks to commercial prosperity; there is another circumstance equally as important to health and internal comfort as to which Adelaide is singularly deficient - that is the want of good water - the river is, ofcourse, salt, and all the water available for drinking, and for domestic purposes, is obtained either by catching rain water, or from deep wells, with which the city is furnished, and the making of which entails much expense.

The city itself is built upon both shore of the Torrens, upon two limestone hills; it may therefore be said to consist of two towns, called North and South Adelaide; the first containing in 1846, 5 570 inhabitants, and the last 1 843 - and with about an equal proportion of males and females in each place. The towns are connected by a bridge and are laid out in terraces one above the other, from the banks of the river upwards. The country around is extremely beautiful, green and slightly wooded, shelving down from some lofty hills six or seven miles off off to the sea, where it is low and swampy.

The Government Offices are handsome - these are the chief places of business, and are situated in the Southern Town. There are

numerous places of worship - Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyan, &c., wit numerous clergy of these and other sects.

The houses are of very varied character and description, about half of them are mud and timber huts, the rest are some of brick and others of stone, of every size and shape, but essentially the same, as far as circumstances will allow, to those in England. They are laid out in regular streets and terraces.

The cost of erecting a house or cottage, suitable for a agricultural labourer is about £30, and the rent of a town lodging, fit for a mechanic, costs from six to eight shillings a week. Persons unable to work from infirmity or ill health, and who have no friends in the Colony able to support them, receive relief from the Government, by an issue of rations or medicines; they have also, when necessary, admission to the hospital, with the attendance of the Colonial surgeon.

The small booklet, after its descriptions of Sydney, Adelaide, Port phillip and New Zealand offers the final word:

Each of the Australian Colonies has many things in common - British Rule and British laws - the English language and habits - England , as the common parent, the common protector of, and the general market for them all - all are of similar climate and in the samelocality - yet South Australia is a mining country - Sydney and Port Phillip pastoral, New Zealand agricultural. The latter is well watered, New Holland subject to droughts. One is an old Colony, another a new one - one is overrun with convicts, the others are all of free emigrants. Natives of a noble and intelligent race here - themost degraded savages there; it is for each person for himself to decide for himself, according to his pursuits, his wishes and his means.



The Family of George Elliott

There is enough evidence to indicate that a great many of the Lacemakers were related. The decision to migrate with family is not surprising. The family Stubbs, as reported in *Tulle, May 1995*, had been in Calais since the 1820s and migrated almost in its entirety.

By the early 1830s, George Elliott had arrived in Calais. He, and his family also migrated en masse, aboard the *Fairlie*, indicating that they were amongst those in direst straights. At the time of migration, George Elliott senior, gave his age as 48. He was, however, born in March 1789, the son of William and Mary Elliott, and had at least six brothers and sisters. By 1848, he was 59, making him one of the oldest Lacemakers to arrive.

George married Ann Withers at Radford in 1814 and they had eight children, all of whom were born at Radford. The family moved to Calais, where Ann died and the older four met their matches, marrying at St Mary the Virgin, Dover. With the exception of daughter Ann, married to William Potter, the entire family, George Snr and seven of his children emigrated on the *Fairlie*. Ann followed with William on the *Agincourt*, and went to Bathurst, where she died in 1857.

Sabina and Thomas Huskinson brought with them a young child, Anne, born in Calais in 1845 - the shipping list states Sabina to be her mother, but Anne was the daughter of Thomas Huskinson and Sarah Thousand. One assumes Sarah died, and Thomas and Sabina were married in 1847.

The family has disappeared. In 1848, in Australia, Eliza married Alfred T Jones. In 1849 Louisa married John Scott and bore a son, Joseph in 1855. In 1852 Julia married Thomas Padie (Peddie), a Scot. They had 10 children, all born in Collingwood, Victoria. This is the only trace of the descendants of George Elliott and Ann Withers that has been found.

Elliott Migration

**George Elliott
1789-
Fairlie
m
Ann Withers
(1785-1845)**

**George Elliott
m
Eliza Vinton
Fairlie**

**Henry Elliott
Fairlie**

**George Elliott
Fairlie**

**Anne Elliott
m
William Potter
Agincourt**

**John Roberts
m
Anne**

**Emma Elliott
m
Robert Martin
Fairlie**

**Mary Roberts
m
John Martin
Fairlie**

**Sabina Elliott
m
Thos Huskinson
Fairlie**

**Mary Elliott
Fairlie**

**Louisa Elliott
Fairlie
m
John Scott**

**Julia Elliott
Fairlie
m
Thos Padie**

**Eliza Elliott
Fairlie
m
Alfred T Jones**

Don't Believe Everything You are Told

Many years ago when I started to research my elusive Homan's I used the services of a well recommended researcher. I was told I had the name wrong, they were definitely not Nottingham people, and to look further afield. I accepted part of this and by using the shipping indent of the Agincourt I found a birth and a marriage that helped me find the right county. By this time my detective mind was sharpened to not expect the truth to be easy, and I again tried Nottingham - and again had the same result : my researcher said they were not there. Now, 13 years down the track, this family of Homans have turned up in Basford, Nottingham.

I have a lovely baptismal certificate from the Wesley Chapel in Halifax Place for my Emily Anne who was christened there in 1836. She was the daughter of Lacemaker Thomas Homan and his wife Anne of the Parish of St Nicholas. I also have a birth certificate for their son Edwin Matthew, born in January 1840 at Basford.

As if this wasn't enough for one go, lot more information came to light : Thomas Homan's wife had her family also living in Nottingham. This family, originally from Cornwall, had quite a large family still in that county, so why did they stray to Nottingham? Her brother, William Bunny is found to be a Printer and Bookseller residing right in Nottingham city, with a wife from that fair city and children. He employs Apprentices, and two servants. Another sister has married a gentleman from Basford, and a third has died of Consumption at Castle Terrace.

Over the years I had stockpiled a lot of information which just didn't tie in , and now, with this information from Nottingham, all these snippets have come together. There is still a long way to go, but without the information found a by a wonderful researcher, Anne Fewkes, those loose ends would have remained that way. So please, don't always take what a "researcher" says for granted. "They were not here?" Just try again. We are all amateurs at heart, and eventually success must come.

Beth Williams

For the Genealogist

Extracts from Pigot's Directory **Leicestershire, 1830.**

The north-east part of Leicestershire feeds vast numbers of sheep, a principal source of wealth of the inhabitants : the Leicestershire sheep are of a very large size, without horns and clothed with thick, long flakes of soft wool, particularly suited to the worsted manufactures. The manufacture of hosiery and many other articles produced from the fleece, is very considerable, the chief seat of which is in Leicester, where are also made machine net and lace to some extent, and ribbons, sewing cottons etc. The navigation canals have been found to be very beneficial to the inhabitants of Loughborough, as it brings a regular supply of coal at a cheaper rate than could otherwise be obtained. To the north-west are the coal mines, which supply the country round to a great distance.

Leicester

The trade of this town is principally in the manufacture of all kinds of hosiery, but more particularly in the making of worsted stockings; no place in the world producing articles of this kind to anything like the extent that are fabricated here. It is estimated that upwards of 20 000 persons receive comfort and employment from the works of this town; and that, at times, more than 18 000 dozens of hose etc per week are wrought within the town and the immediate neighbourhood. great facilities are afforded to the manufacturer by the canal from Market Harborough to Loughborough, which passes here; the margins of which exhibit all those signs of bustling activity which characterize large trading towns. An act of Parliament has been obtained for making a railroad from Leicester to Swannington, where there are several excellent collieries, which will be of great advantage to the town.

From the trade lists:

Archer, Thomas, Market Place, grocer & tea dealer

Branson, Ann Dowell, Welford St, milliner & dressmaker

Bromhead, John, Wharf St, baker

Bromhead, Richard, Wharf St, baker

Archer, Thomas, Market Place, grocer & tea dealer
Branson, Ann Dowell, Welford St, miliner & dressmaker
Bromhead, John, Wharf St, baker
Bromhead, Richard, Wharf St, baker
Bromhead, Richard, Conduit St, London Rd, miller
Crofts, Thomas, St Nicholas St, manufacturer of hosiery
Davis, Edmund & William, Bond St, woolstaplers
Davis, Samuel, Halford St, surveyor of taxes
Foster, John, Whetstone, collector of excise
Harrison, Edward, London Rd, "Prince Regent" tavern & public hse
Harrison, John, Humberstone Rd, wheelwright
Harrison, Joseph, Wellington St, boot & shoe maker
Harrison, Joshua, London Rd, builder
Harrison, Joshua, London Rd, timber merchant
Harrison, William, Belgrave Gate, butcher
Harrison, William, Belgrave Gate, corn & flour dealer
Harrison, William, Belgrave gate, maltster
Holmes, John King, London Rd, miller
Holmes & Pick, London Rd, carpenters
Holmes, Thomas, Northampton St, chair maker & carpenter
Horner, Thomas, Church Gate, pawnbroker
Needham, Thomas, Woodcock, Frog Island, manufacturer of hose
Nutt, Mrs Ann, Welford Road, nobility and gentry
Peet, William, Charles St, manufacturer of hosiery
Sargeant, James & Thos & Sons, Charles St, manufacturers of hosiery & ribbon
Shaw, John, Belgrave Gate, toy dealer & hardware
Stevens, Augustus, Granby, dentist
Stevens, John, Wellington St, hosier
Stevens, Thomas, Gallowgate, hairdresser & pertumer
Underwood, John, High Street, Tailor & draper
Underwood, John, Swine Market, hat manufacturer
Underwood, Ann Elinor, Loseby Lane, dressmaker
Walker, Samuel, St Mary's Lane, gentleman
West, Fanny, Cank St, poulterer
West James, Blaby, "Black Horse" tavern & public house
West, John, Silver St, butcher
West, John, Market Place, butcher
West, William, Belgrave Gate, blacksmith
West, William, Belgrave Gate, agricultural machine maker
Wright, Samuel, Belgrave Gate, "Black Swan" tavern

Loughborough

The manufactures of this town consist of cotton, worsted and merino hosiery, and bobbin-net lace, an article of great beauty and durability, for which a patent was obtained. and until a few years ago the whole of the patentee's¹ machinery was worked here; but great damage having been done to it by the "Luddites", part was removed into Devonshire - since which time a great number of machines have been made, under licence of the patentee, which has much benefitted the town.

Archer, Francis Charles, Market Place, Tailor & Draper
Bromhead, John, High St, grocer & tea dealer
Dixon, Magnus, Pinfold Gate. needle maker - stocking frame
Harrison, Charlotte, High St, confectioner
Harrison, George, Market Place, tailor & draper
Harrison, Robert, Baxtergate, perfumer & hairdresser
Harrison, Thomas, High St, boot & shoemaker
Harrison, Thomas, Regent Wharf, corn merchant
Hemsley, John, Baxter gate, boot & shoe maker
Holmes, William, woodgate, sink maker
Horner, George, Leicester Rd, painter & guilder
Lander, Robert, Pinfoldgate, bricklayer
Lander, Robert, Windmill Lane, brick maker
Needham, Thomas, Devonshire St, boot & shoe maker
Shaw, Francis, Church Gate, basketmaker
Shaw, William Churchgate, plumber & glazier
Tebbut, William, Quorndon, Maltster
West, John, Ashby Place, boot & shoe maker
Woodforth, John, Quorndon, "Blue Ball" tavern & public house

Mt Sorrell

Peet, John, stone merchant, granite
Peet, Jno. "Black Swan" inn & public house
Peet, Thomas, blacksmith
Shaw, Joseph, basketmaker
Shaw, Joseph (snr), basket maker

¹ The patentee was John Heathcoat

Wigston

Harrison, Thos, governor of workhouse

Holmes, James, carpenter

Holmes, James (jnr) carpenter

Lutterworth

Holmes, William, Ullesthorpe, shopkeeper & dealer in sundries

Holmes, Ralph, Bakehouse Lane, framesmith

West, Sarah, Woodmarket, straw hat maker

Market Bosworth

Archer, Thomas, Osbaston, auctioneer

Market Harborough

Davis, Elizabeth Angel Yard, milliner & dressmaker

West, Daniel, Great Bowden, baker & flour dealer

West, John esq & Mrs West, Little Bowden, nobility & gentry

West, John, great Bowden, baker & flour dealer

West, John, Great Bowden, parish clerk

Melton Mowbray

James, John, Sherrard St, turner & lace machine maker

Asby-de-la-Zouch

Roe, George, Market St, baker & flour dealer

Castle Donnington

Stubbs, John, Keyworth, watch & clock maker

Hinckley

Wells, Ely, Stockwell Head, ccarpenter

West, George, Higham-on-the-Hill, grocer & druggist

West, Thomas, Higham-on-the-Hill, shopkeeper & dealer in sundries, parish clerk

Extracted by Jean Campbell

Again, Was There a Relative in the Colony?

The following entries have been extracted from records of the Nottingham Assizes and held at the PRO, and microfilmed by the Australian Joint Copying Project.

ARCHER, Elizabeth, wife of **Thomas Archer** of St Mary's, bricklayer, June 1837, transported beyond the seas for 7 years for stealing 6 worsted - . 6 pairs of stockings, and 6 shawls.

BATH, George, 14 Jan. 1829, transported beyond the seas for the term of his natural life for stealing 15 yards of lace from **Thomas Langford**.

BRAILSFORD, Elizabeth, servant, 4 Jan, 1842 transported 7 yrs for stealing one spoon, 1 tea spoon, 1 sheet, 4 yds carpet, 1 yd oil cloth, 1 gown, 1 apron, 1 cap from **Lettice Farrands**, her mistress.

BRAILSFORD, William, labourer of St Mary's, 4 July 1832 transported beyond the seas for the term of 7 yrs for stealing 1 handkerchief from **Samuel Lindlay Grundy**.

BROWN, William, St Marys, 11 July 1827. Transportation order for 7 years for conviction of felony.

BROWN, William, 18 Oct 1841 transported 10 yrs, see **William Holmes**

ELLIOTT, Edward, 27 Dec 1839 transported 10 yrs for burglariously entering dwelling house of **John Hill**

ELLIOTT, George, labourer, St Marys (with **William Harrison**) 16 Oct 1833, transported beyond the seas for the term of 7 yrs for stealing 1 hat, 1 key and 1 halfpenny.

HASLAM, George 5 Jan 1841 transported 7 yrs for stealing various goods from **William Parsons**

HEMSLEY, William labourer of St Mary's 1827, Jan 10th. Sentenced to transportation beyond the seas for the term of seven years

HENSON, Thomas, labourer of St Mary's 1822, Jan 16, Sentenced to transportation beyond the seas for the term of seven years

HOPKINS, Edward, of Strelley, Notts, Labourer, 16 Jan, 1811 Sentenced to transportation

JAMES, Henry, labourer of St Peter's, 1821, Jan 11. Sentenced to transportation beyond the seas for stealing one silk handkerchief, value five shillings from **William Roe**.

JAMES, William, 2nd July 1835 transported beyond the seas for 14 yrs for stealing 200 bobbins and 200 brass carriages from **John Smith**

HUTCHINSON. Bertha, April 1839 transported 10 yrs

JACKLIN, Ann (wife of **Frederick Jacklin**) 7 Jan, 1835 - transported beyond the seas for 7 years for stealing one pair of shoes from **Thomas Parker**

KIRKE, John, miller, 1775 April 27, sentenced to transportation to America for 7 years. Theft of 10 stone weight of flour. Also appeared on another charge of theft of 1 linnen Bag, 2 stone weight of flour.

KNOWLES, Samuel, labourer of St Mary (with **John Hides, John Birkett Stokes**) 21 Oct 1829, transported beyond the seas for the term of 7 yrs for stealing various goods

LITCHFIELD, William, 3 April, 1840 transported 10 yrs for sealing 1 sheet and 1 chair from **James Ellerthorne**

LLOYD, Ann and her child **Mary Ann** (7yrs) 16 Oct, 1832 Removed order from St Mary to Ireland.

PEET, John, Labourer of St Mary's. 1826 Oct 11th, Sentenced to transportation beyond the seas for the term of 7 years for stealing

various machine parts from **Thomas Corah** on July 14, 1826

PEET, George, with **William Pigott, Thomas Parsons, William Foster and Lorenza Gilbert**, 2nd July 1834 transported beyond the seas for the term of 7 years for stealing various goods.

POTTER, William, Labourer of St Mary's. 1822 Jan 16 Sentenced to transportation beyond the seas for the term of seven years for theft of a case of mathematical instruments and various monies.

PRATT, Edward, labourer of St Mary's 1827, June 25. Sentenced to transportation beyond the seas for the term of 7 years for stealing one work boot, 2 neck chains(4/-), one pencil case (1/-), 2 thimbles (1/6), one necklace (2/-), a pair of earrings (2/-), one ivory fan and bone needle case(1 penny), one fan (6d), 3 bodkins (3d), one penknife haft (1 penny), one bodkin case (1d) one smelling bottle (1/-), one tea caddy.

REVILL, Matthew, labourer of St Mary, 3 Nov, 1837 transported beyond the seas for the term of 7 yrs for stealing a shirt

SHAW, Henry, 6 June, 1846 transported 10 yrs for stealing a handkerchief from **Richard Fewkes**

SHAW, William 3 Dec 1846 transported 7 yrs for stealing 2 sovereigns from **Thomas Winfield**

SHELDON, Joseph, labourer of St Mary's 1805, April 25 Sentenced to transportation beyond the seas for 7 years. False evidence given. Theft of one wooden draer, one silver shilling, one silver sixpence & ten penny pieces & 29 halfpenny pieces

WILCOCKSON, John otherwise Wilcocks, 1814 11th Oct, sentenced to transportation beyond the seas for the space and term of 7 years for stealing 39 wooden spokes of the value of 39 shillings, the property of **Thomas Gascoigne**.

On the following page entries are extracted from the microfiche, "The Relations Index of Immigrants to NSW 1848-1855".
Researcher, Jean Campbell

	IMMIGRANT	SHIP	YR	RELATIONS
	BONHAM, Eli	<i>Fairlie</i>	1848	Brother Bonham
	BARNETT, Wm	<i>Emperor</i>	1848	3 cousins Barnett
*	BOWN, Wm,	<i>Harbinger</i>	1849	Parents, John & Sarah in Adelaide
	BRADBURY, Thos	<i>Victory</i>	1855	Brother, Wm Bradbury, Darling Downs
	BEATTY, Eliza	<i>Matooka</i>	1855	Uncles, Rchd Robinson & Pringle
	DEWEY, Henry	<i>Fairlie</i>	1848	Cousin in Sydney
*	GOLDFINCH, Thos	<i>Emperor</i>	1848	rels in colony, residence unknown
*	GOLDFINCH, George	<i>Steadfast</i>	1849	brother Thomas in Sydney
	HUSBAND, Laura	<i>Agincourt</i>	1848	Father, John Clarke, Sydney ?
	HUSBAND, Rachel	<i>America</i>	1853	Cousin in Sydney
	HOUGHTON, Eliza	<i>Ebba Brahe</i>	1855	Bros John, Charles, David in Sydney
	HOUGHTON, Harriet	<i>Ebba Brahe</i>	1855	Bros John, Charles, David in Sydney
	HORNER, Wm	<i>Charlotte Jane</i>	1848	2 sons & daughter, Bathurst
	HORNER, John	<i>Maidstone</i>	1853	son John in Sydney
	HORNER, Mary	<i>Maidstone</i>	1853	son John in Sydney
	HORNER, Charles	<i>Constitution</i>	1855	4 cousins: 2 Moreton Bay, 2 Sydney
	LANGFORD, Sarah	<i>Blundell</i>	1853	sister Mrs Mary Taylor, Sydney
	LEWIS, Caroline	<i>Kate</i>	1855	Bro, George Lewis, Warnambool
	NICHOLLS, Priscilla	<i>Asiatic</i>	1855	Brother William Nicholls Randwick
	NICHOLLS, Mary	<i>Asiatic</i>	1855	Brother William Nicholls Randwick
	NUTT, James	<i>Agincourt</i>	1848	Brother John, no details
	POTTER, Ann	<i>Agincourt</i>	1848	Father George Elliott per Fairlie
	POTTER, Henry	<i>Blenheim</i>	1855	Bro Wm at Fivedock
*	RAGG, Mary Ann	<i>Harbinger</i>	1849	Uncle Fred Archer supposedly Sydney
*	SANSOM, John	<i>Charlotte Jane</i>	1848	Bro Henry Sansom, Adelaide
	SERGEANT, Wm	<i>Agincourt</i>	1848	dau Betsey per Fairlie
	SERGEANT, Esther	<i>Agincourt</i>	1848	dau Betsey per Fairlie
*	WAINWRIGHT Lucy	<i>Agincourt</i>	1848	bro John Percival
	WARD, John	<i>Oriental</i>	1850	bro William Ward, Bathurst
	WARD, Charlotte	<i>Simonds</i>	1855	bro William Ward, near Dubbo
	YORK, Emma	<i>Walmer Castle</i>	1848	father Arthur York, Maitlan (Fairlie)
*	YOUNG, Sarah Julia	<i>John Knox</i>	1855	sister Emma Needham, 3 bros, Wm Henry & Richard Young, Melb.

*From the Agent's Immigrants' Lists, the following information comes to light:

William Bown, 26, born Nottingham, son of John & Sarah Bown (in Adelaide per Harpley), Church of England, from Calais, France, a laceweaver who knows a little of gardening. His father is a gardener. William's wife was **Matilda Ragg, 24**, born Loughborough, Leics, daughter of Amos & Martha Ragg, in Nottingham in 1849, but had been in Calais.

John Ragg, 23, born Loughborough, Leics, the son of Martha & Amos Ragg. He was a labourer, but had been a lacemaker in Calais. His wife was **Mary Ann Selby, 20**, the daughter of Benjamin & Jane Selby, both living in Radford. Mary Anne's mother was Jane Archer, the sister of Frederick (Agincourt) and after whom he named his eldest daughter.

George Goldfinch, 25, a wheelwright, born Deal, Kent, the son of Thomas Goldfinch and Lucy Darby. Thomas & Lucy were living in Dover in 1849. George's brother, Thomas was a butcher, living in Sydney, having arrived from Calais in 1848.

John Sansom, 26 a labourer/shoemaker, from Gloucester, parents John & Sarah, with a brother Henry in Adelaide.

Marriage Licence Bonds in Nottingham

The Thoroton Society of Nottingham has, over the years published records of old Nottingham that it believes to be worthy of public access. In 1946 and 1947 it published the marriage licence bonds of Nottingham. These records are from the 1700s and include a great many names of families that became involved in thenonconformist religions. Their family events often disappeared from the available records until 1837 when the recording of births, deaths and marriages became a matter for State as well as church. On the following four pages are extracts that pertain to the names of the Lacemakers. Perhaps they will offer a clue to missing souls!

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Parish</u>	<u>Co</u>	<u>Occ.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>St</u>
2.2.60	Archer, Wm	Cotgrave	Notts	farmer	23	b
7.4.63	Baguley, Joseph	Ilkeston	Derby	fwk	29	w
30.6.65	Ball, William	Clifton	Notts	blacksmith	30	b
14.9.67	Barnett, William	Sutt. Bonn	Nott	maltster	30	b
15.3.66	Bonington, Richd	St Mary	Nott	hopplanter	30	w
2.10.55	Bradbury, Sam	St Nich	Notts	joiner	25	b
5.7.60	Brownlow, Richd	Sutton	Notts	yeoman	21	b
13.1.64	Clarke, Thomas	St Mary	Notts	stck trimmer	30	w
13.3.60	Daft, John	St Peters	Notts	servant	30	b
7.1.59	Dean, William	Walesby	Notts	farmer	24	b
8.3.60	Dewey, Wm	Sneinton,	Notts	labourer	21	b
23.4.60	Elliott, Thomas	Brewhouse Yd	Notts	trimmer	23	b
13.12.67	Elliott, Thomas	St Mary	Nott	watchmaker	25	b
24.10.58	Elnor, John	St Nichs	Notts	fwk	29	b
16.7.59	Elnor, Gervase	Radford	Notts	miller	23	b
29.10.68	Flower, Richard	Boughton,	Notts	farmer	26	b
20.5.57	Harrison, Geo	St Nichs	Notts	butcher	24	b
14.10.57	Harrison, Richd	St Peters	Notts	butcher	40	w
28.7.61	Harrison, Thos	Bunny	Notts	tailor	29	b
2.5.64	Harrison, Edw	St Nich	Nott	fwk	26	b
27.3.58	Hazledine, Jas	Eastwood	Notts	farmer	28	b
29.10.59	Hemsley, John	Stn Bnnton	Notts	cordawiner	23	b
16.3.64	Hemsley, Wm	St Peters	Notts	Tailor	23	b
26.2.58	Hiskey, Wm	Eyam	Derby	miner	21	b
12.1.61	Holmes, Joseph	Averham	Notts	minor	20	b
1.3.57	Hutchens, Edw	St Nichs	Notts	soldier	23	b
6.6.67	Hutchinson, Ch.	Worksop	Nott		21	b
25.5.63	James, John	St Mary	Notts	brickmaker	23	b
18.2.62	Needham, Wm	St Marys	Notts	fwk	25	b
9.5.68	Needham, Daniel	Costock	Notts	weaver	60	w
11.4.66	Needham, Thos	St martin	Warw.	cabinetmake	21	b
10.7.68	Oldham, George	St Michaëls	Derby	currier	28	b
12.1.61	Pass, Thomas	Bunney	Notts	servant	25	b
6.12.56	Peat, Isaac	St Marys	Nott	cordwainer	26	b
23.12.59	Peat, John	St Marys	Notts	breeches ma	26	b

<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Parish</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>Remark</u>
Stanlet, Mariner	Plumtree	20	s	
Daykin, Cath	Wollaton	27	w	
Ingham, Ann	Clifton	22	sp	
Clark, Mary	Sutt Bonn	22	s	Thomas Clark, fwk, Nottingham, bond
Truman, Mary	St Mary	28	w	Samuel Turner, gentleman, bond
West, Elizb	St Nichols	30	w	
Johnson, Ann	Sutton	21	s	
Jackson, Martha	St Peters	25	s	
Darker, Sarah	Mansfield	30	s	
Flower, Faith	Bilsthorpe	21	s	
Farnsworth, Ruth	St Marys	21	s	Dau of John fwk
Burton, Ann	St Nichols	21	s	Richard Burton fwk bond
Robinson, Elbth	St Mary	22	s	
Deverill, Ann	St Nichols	28	s	Joseph Deverill, St Marys, barber is bond
Clarke, Mary	Radford	23	s	
Turner, Ann	Ollerton	40	w	Benjamin Turner, butcher, bond
Canner, Ann	St Marys	22	s	
Needham, Mary	St Peters	30		
Hedling, Mary	Bunny	25	s	Thos' father : Thomas
Stocks, Mary	St Nichols	19	s	Mother Elizabeth Stocks
Walker, Elizb	Greasley	19	s	Elizabeth was dau of George & Elizabeth
Butt, Elizbth	SB	30	s	Peter Hemsley of Basford was bond
Godley, Lydia	St Peters	22	s	
Slack, Ann	Blythe	21	s	
Davidson, Ann	Newark	23	s	Joseph's mother, Elizabeth
Petty, Sarah	St Peters	27	s	
Chapman, Drthy	Worksop	20	s	
Ridgway, Mary	St Marys		s	John Ridgway victualler, father bond
Morris, Elizbth	St Marys	24	s	
Taylor, Mary	Rempston	30	s	
Blatherwick	Mansfield	21	s	
Topliss, Ann	Greasely	21	s	Robert Topliss, tanner of greasely, bond
Harrison, Ann	Bunney	19	s	Ann's father, Thomas of Bunney
Kirk, Sarah	St Nichols	17	s	John Kirk, Gresley, fwk, gave permission
Caler, Frances	Arnold	25	s	

7.11.67	Peet, Joseph	Gedling	Notts		18 b
7.4.59	Peet, Thomas	Bunny	Notts	farmer	22 b
8.11.59	Place, Richard	St Nich	Notts	victualler	30 b
13.2.56	Preston, John	Blythe	Notts	fwk	25 b
23.7.63	Read, John	Liverpool	Lanc	fwk	21
20.12.56	Roe, John	St Peters	Notts	farmer	24 b
8.4.60	Roe, Joseph	St Mary	Notts	Brazier	24 b
6.2.61	Roe, Joseph	Mansfield	Notts	tailor	26 b
20.7.54	Rose, Joseph	St Marys	Nott	fwk	50 b
14.4.60	Roughton, John	Lenton	Notts	Farmer	24 b
22.3.60	Rushton, Jos.	E.Retford	Notts	weaver	25 b
13.2.68	Sansom, John	Shelford	Notts	fwk	21 b
16.6.54	Sargeant	Mkt Bosworth	Leics	shoemaker	29 b
12.10.55	Savage, Wm	Burton Joyce,	Notts	servant	22 b
27.3.55	Saxton, Wm	Basford	Notts	servant	31 b
30.3.58	Saywell, Wm	Swinderley	Lincs	blacksmith	22 b
16.6.55	Sergeant, Wm	Market Boswor	Leics	shoemaker	29 b
31.8.56	Shaw, Samuel	St Nichs	Notts	coach maker	28 w
16.9.68	Shaw, Thomas	Mansfield	Notts	fwk	19 b
20.1.63	Simpson, Benj	St Marys	Nott	nailman	25 b
22.5.61	Simpson, Chad.	Worksop	Notts	miller	21 w
15.1.64	Simpson, John	Edwinstone	Notts	gentleman	30 b
13.9.55	Slack, John	Trowell,	Nott	fwk	27 b
9.5.56	Smedley, John	Morley	Derby	labourer	22 b
17.5.62	Stevens, Rchd	St Mary	Notts	fwk	23 b
21.1.64	Straw Thomas	Gamston	Nott	farmer	24 b
11.8.69	Street, Joseph	St Mary	Nott	farmer	40 b
4.1.65	Stubbs, John	Bradmore	Notts	horse millnr	24 b
30.8.55	Sumner, Wm	Elston, Stoke	Notts	servant	36 b
1.6.59	Vickers, Wm	St Marys	Notts	soldier	22 w
19.2.62	Wainwright, Fran.	Everton,	Notts	farmer	22 w
22.1.57	Wells, Edward	Widmerpool	Notts	farmer	46 b
16.6.57	Wells, Joseph	Girton	Notts	farmer	28 w
15.2.65	Wells, William	St Mary	Nott	brazier	20 b
5.9.69	Wells, Thos	Laceby	Lincs	servant	31 b
8.6.57	Wells, Wm	Marnham	Notts	servant	27 b
9.5.56	Widdison, Jas	Spink Hill	Derby	gardener	20 b

Mullens, Elzbt	Holme PP	18 s	
Nixon, Elizb	Bunny	20 s	Dau of Joseph Nixon
Wright, Sarah	Newark	25 s	
Crofts, Elzbt	St Peters	24 s	
Roe, Hannah	St Mary	20 sp	James Roe, of Burton Joyce, labourer, father & bond.
Hand, Mary	Orston	25 s	
Holland, Maria	Bulwell	22 s	
Innocent, Ann	Mansfield	27 s	Mansfield
Anderson, Ann	St Marys	19 sp	Ann's father Stephen of Blackwell, Derby
Hopkins, Mary	Lenton	20 s	Mother Sarah, father dead. Thomas Roughton bond
Walker, Mary	W Retford	24 s	
Clark, Mary	E Bridgford	17 s	Thomas Clark of e Bridgord, father
Bradley, Ann	St Peters	24 s	
Peet, Sarah	Burton Joy	20 s	Sarah's father was Richard, carpenter
Oldershaw, Elizb.	Stapleford	26 s	
Lee, Mary	Searle	21 s	
Bradley, Ann	St Peters	24 s	
Peet, Sarah	St Marys	28 w	
Gee, Elizabeth	Mansfield	21 s	Edward Shaw, father of Thomas gives permission
Orringe, Elzbt	St Mary	23 s	
Keeton, Mary	Worksop	21 w	
Lockwood, Elzb	St Mary	21 s	
Hopewell, Ann	Beeston	23 s	
Falton, Mary	Trowel	22 s	
Holmes, Sarah	Papplewick	26 s	Lived Newstead Abbey
Ibberson, Mary	Gamston	28 sp	John Ibberson, farmer, bond
Holmes, Mary	St Mary	23 s	
Long, Mary	Thrumpton	19 s	Horse milliner!? as occupation!
Worth, Mary	Staythorp	26 s	
Lee, Eleanor	St Marys	25 w	
Padley, Elzbt	Everton	22 w	
Steel, Elzbt	Willoughby	32 w	
Admigel, Sarah	Girton	20 s	Sarah's father: William of Langford
Page, Elzb	St Peters	s	
Gascoyne, Elzbt	Coddingto	30 s	
Clay, Eleanor		28 s	
Andrew, Sarah	Blythe	21 s	

Translate your own French Certificates using this example

Lyndall Lander

Rosina Lander (légitime) No. 358

L'an mil huit cent quarante-trois, le deux du mois de décembre à dix heures du matin. Pardevant nous Louis Joseph Fougère, adjoint, remplissant par délégation du Maire les fonctions d'officier de l'état civil de la ville de St. Pierre-les-Calais, canton de Calais, département du Pas de Calais, est comparu le Sieur Edward Lander, âgé de trente deux ans, ouvrier en tulle, demeurant à St. Pierre-les-Calais, lequel nous a présenté un enfant du sexe féminin, né à la demeure site verte, Section G, numéro quatre cent trente cinq, le trente novembre dernier à dix heures du soir, de lui déclarant et de Mary Ann Simpson, âgée de trente trois ans, son épouse, et auquel il a déclaré vouloir donner le prénom de Rosina, les dites déclaration et présentation faites en présence des Sieurs Thomas Eyre, âgé de trente six ans, ouvrier en tulle et François Henry Duguenoy, âgé de trente six ans, journalier, tous deux demeurant à St. Pierre-les-Calais, et ont le père et témoins signé avec nous le présent acte, après qu'il leur en a été fait lecture.

Rosina Lander (legitimate) No. 358

In the year of 1843, on the second of December at ten o'clock in the morning. Before me Louis Joseph Fougere, deputy, fulfilling by delegation from the Mayor the duties of Registrar for the town of St. Pierre-les-Calais, canton of Calais, department of Pas de Calais, has appeared Mr Edward Lander, thirty two years of age, lacemaker, living at St. Pierre-les-Calais, who presented to me an infant of the feminine sex, born at the dwelling situated at Verte (Green), Section G, number 435, on the 30th November last at ten o'clock in the evening, of him the declarant and of Mary Ann Simpson, thirty three years of age, his wife, and to whom he has declared his wish to give the Christian name of Rosina, the said declaration and presentation made in the presence of Messrs Thomas Eyre, thirty six years old, lacemaker and Francis Henry Duguenoy, thirty six years old, craftsman, both living at St. Pierre-les-Calais, and who have, the father and witnesses, signed with me the existing certificate after it has been read to them.

1	un, une	11	onze	21	vingt (et) un	70	soixante-dix
2	deux	12	douze	22	vingt-deux	71	soixante et onze
3	trois	13	treize	23	vingt-trois etc...	72	soixante-douze
4	quatre	14	quatorze	30	trente	73	soixante-treize
5	cinq	15	quinze	31	trente (et) un	74	soixante-quatorze
6	six	16	seize	32	trente-deux	75	soixante-quinze etc...
7	sept	17	dix-sept	33	trente-trois etc...	80	quatre-vingts
8	huit	18	dix-huit	40	quarante	81	quatre-vingt et un
9	neuf	19	dix-neuf	50	cinquante	90	quatre vingt dix
10	dix	20	vingt	60	soixante	100	cent etc... etc...
January	janvier	1000 (thousand)	mil			1 am	à une heure du matin
February	février	100 (hundred)	cent	so.....			
March	mars	1752	mil sept cent cinquante deux			3 am	à trois heures du matin
April	avril	1821	mil huit cent vingt et un				
May	mai	1835	mil huit cent trente-cinq			1 pm	à une heure de l'après-midi
June	juin	1840	mil huit cent quarante				
July	juillet	1848	mil huit cent quarante huit			5 pm	à cinq heures de l'après-midi
August	août	in the morning	du matin				
September	septembre	in the afternoon	de l'après-midi			7 pm	à sept heures du soir
October	octobre	in the evening	du soir				
November	novembre	at midday	à midi			7.30	à sept heures et demie (½)
December	décembre	at midnight	à minuit				
3rd June	le trois juin	masculine	du sexe masculin			22 yr	agé de vingt-
5th May	le cinq mai	feminine	du sexe féminin			old	deux ans

The Lacemakers of Caen

In many a lowly cottage in France,
The bobbins keep threading a mazy dance,
The whole daylong from morning tonight,
Weaving the lace so pretty and light.
How swiftly the nimble fingers twist
The threads on the pillow - not one is missed;
Each bobbin would seem to rise from its place
To meet the fingers that from the lace.
How wondrous quick the pattern shows
From the threads, as under our eyes it grows:-
How quickly follow stem, leaves and flower,
As if under the spell of enchanter's power.
Look at old Nanette - she can scarcely see,
Yet none can make lovelier lace than she;
And her granddaughter Julie - just seven years old,
Is learning already the bobbins to hold.
Without drawings to follow, or patterns to trace,
How can these poor cottagers fashion their lace?
From the plant and the flower and unfolding fern
And the frost on the pane their patterns they learn,
From gossamer web by the spider wove,
From natural taste and natural love
From every form of beauty and grace
They've learned to fashion their wonderful lace.

Taken from a book "Abroad",
first published in 1882

from Beth Williams, and as she says, not about the machine lace industry, but it is interesting that pillow lace belonged in Caen.

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