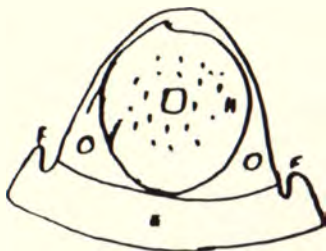


TULL

A. S. L. C.



The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais

The Executive meets from 12 Noon to 1 p.m. (all interested members welcome) and the main meeting commences at 1 p.m. Tea and coffee from 3 p.m.

MEETING DATES FOR 1988 are:

6th February, 1988: Saturday, 1 p.m.

7th May, 1988: Saturday, 1 p.m.

6th August, 1988: Saturday, 1 p.m.

5th November, 1988: Saturday, 1 p.m.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1989: (subject to alteration)

4th February, 1989.

COVER: Frameworker Knitters Arms set on Nottingham Lace from the Branson Family.

ISSN No 0815--3442



As I write this, I realise I have so much to tell you, and only a small space to tell it in.

First and foremost, those who were at our last meeting will agree with me -- congratulating Bruce Goodwin on his presidency, and the new life and enthusiasm he breathed into one meeting. The nice thing about being editor is that I can make nice comments, tell the truth and everyone gets to know!

Elizabeth and Phillip Simpson will be with us on Sunday, 16th October, at Lavender Bay at 1.00 p.m. We are all looking forward to this meeting, renewing friendship and some of us meeting Elizabeth for the first time. Please bring a plate to make a welcoming afternoon tea.

Last week I met our newest and most distant member: Mignon Preston, of Perth. Although she will not be able to attend meetings, her interest is great, and she has met several members while visiting the eastern states.

As our membership grows, it becomes necessary to repeat part of our story. As well as re-aquainting us with early parts of our history, more research has

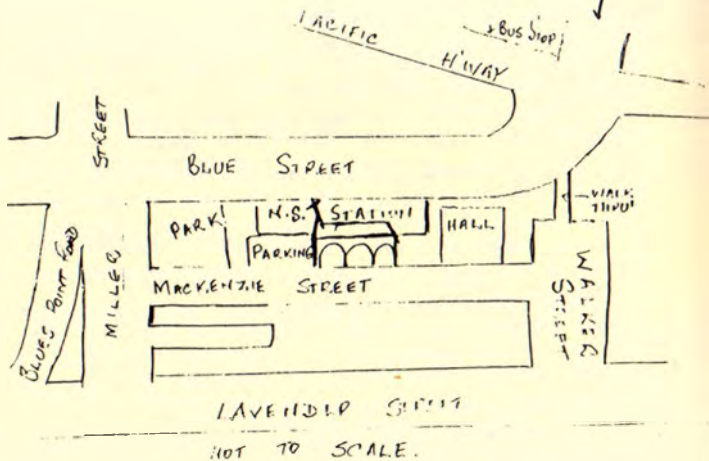
corrected and added to what we know. With this in mind, we will print Dr Bob Burgess' story about the 'Harpley', and more stories that need up-dating in coming issues.

Our next regular meeting will be the Annual General Meeting, to be held on 7th February, 1989, in the English Speaking People's Union Meeting Rooms, in Druitt Street near Town Hall station. As we get closer to the date, I will give more information. In the meantime could you please give some thought to the A.G.M. Lunch.

Thank you to the members who are producing items for raffles. Each meeting we make about \$30.00 which we can use to cover the cost of renting the meeting rooms.

Below is a map to help you find St. Francis Xavier Hall. U.B.D. Map Number 12. There is ample parking and ten minutes walk from North Sydney Station.

Clair Lonergan





Secretary's Report

You will be aware by now, that we have held our last meeting at the Archives. The next meeting, 16th October, at which Elizabeth Simpson will be our guest of honour, will be at North Sydney: full details on its location elsewhere in 'Tulle'. This will be the last meeting this year; our normal one cancelled due to its proximity to this special one.

In response to our 'HELP' cry in the last issue of 'Tulle', we had several options of meeting places. We selected the most central and nearest to public transports; the club rooms of the English Speaking People's Union offered to us by Mrs Heather Bovill on their behalf. These are at present in Pitt Street, but in the New Year will be transferring to Druiitt Street near Town Hall Station. Their address will be in the next issue of 'Tulle'. On Mrs Bovill's invitation, Bruce and I went to look at their present room. It is very pleasant and comfortable, with that vital essential---tea making facilities. Cost per meeting is \$30---slightly dearer than the other options which were out in the suburbs---but quite affordable if we can maintain or increase our present membership numbers.

Arrangements were finalised for Elizabeth's meeting. A short business meeting will start at 1p.m. Mrs Beth Williams is picking up Elizabeth from her Nepean hosts, and will bring her a little later. Gifts for Elizabeth and Margaret Audin--in appreciation of what they have done for us--were chosen. These are paintings by Mrs Gwen Chinner of wildflowers. Gwen declining our offer of remuneration, received a vote of thanks by acclamation.

A letter was received from Elizabeth Simpson offering to sell us two (now out of print) books on lacemaking. These are Felkin's "History of the Machine Wrought Hosiery & Lace Trade", and Henson's "Framework Knitters". Cost of these £50 each---roughly \$106--\$113 our money---was somewhat beyond our means. Mrs Gillian Kelly expressed a wish to buy Hanson's privately; and offered to loan it from time to time to any interested member.

Gillian also stressed that all family histories to be included in the Society's book, should reach her no later than the next meeting (16th October) if the book was to be published this year. She reported that contributions to this section of the book was very disappointing---so far only a few are represented.

A special vote of thanks was given to Bruce Goodwin for his work in indexing the Bert Archer Papers and making them available to the members. Also for making a fine mini cabinet worthy to house them.

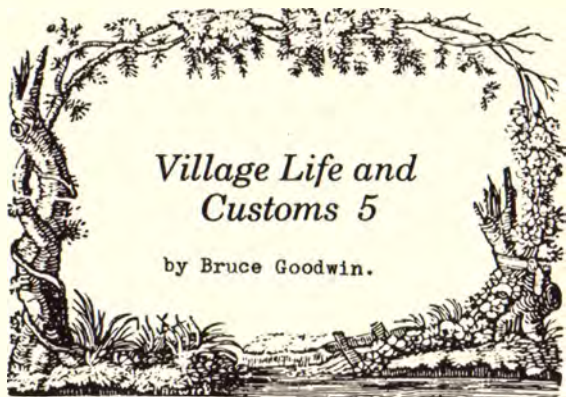
Items for raffles were donated by Mesdames Amy Mann, Lindsay Watts and Beth Williams. Thank you, ladies, the raffle raised \$40.55.

We would also like to thank Mrs Doreen Nicholson for her offer to paint us a picture for a future raffle.

Our thanks, too, to Mrs Lillian Price for a donation of \$13.50 from the sale of lace. This is the second such donation she has made this year. I apologise that, due to a mix-up, the first donation was not acknowledged.

I must also apologise to Richard Lander for not passing around a brochure he gave me at last meeting. It is from the British Australian Heritage Society promoting their AGEMICS UNIT which claims to have the largest Database of family names in the world. As business time will be limited at our next meeting, anyone interested should see Richard for more details.

My latest letter from Elizabeth advises that she cannot get us any panels of St. Mary's; it also indicates that Philip will be bringing his lace to sell at the meeting. These range in price from \$5. downwards---we will not be getting any discount on their prices.



A number of our ancestors would have visited the stately Church of St. Mary's, which is the principal of many fine places of worship within the city boundaries, St. Mary's rises 126 feet from the heart of the Lace Market; the church is a splendid example of fifteenth century work and is richly adorned. The interior is lit by twelve great windows on each side and treasures a glorious Madonna and Child painted by Bartolomeo, the pupil of Raphael.

Richard Kemshall and Ann Darker were married in St. Mary's on 19th February, 1795. Walter Kemshall, who was the youngest child of Richard and Ann, was christened in the High Pavement Presbyterian Church, near the Lace Market, on 16th October 1810. The other four children were christened at St. Mary's.

The register of St. Mary's, Nottingham, available at the N.S.W. State Library, is especially important and interesting to the Genealogist and local historian. For a number of years Nottingham, rather than London, was the fashionable centre, many of the gentry resided in the Parish of St. Mary's, so that we find in its registers an unusually large number of weddings joining notable Nottingham families. Moreover the central position of the town, and the size of St. Mary's Parish, rendered that Church a peculiarly suitable one for the solemnization

of clandestine weddings. The registers are, therefore, of more than local interest. There are, it is estimated about twenty thousand weddings recorded in St. Mary's register, between its commencement and the year 1813, when Rose's Registration Act came into force.

Nottingham Castle, the tempestuous story of Nottingham Castle covers nine centuries. Edward the Elder built the Castle on the south bank of the Trent in 920, in an attempt to stop the Danes from infiltrating the waterway. After being destroyed and rebuilt on several occasions, it was rebuilt once more in 1154, by Henry II, and twenty years later he presented it to his son, John. When Richard the Lion Heart became King and departed on the Crusades, he left his brother, John, in command. About this time the legend of Robin Hood and his merry men of Sherwood Forest became part of the local folklore. The cruelties inflicted on the people of the Trent valley warranted opposition and it may well have happened that supporters of the absent King took refuge in the green-wood. By 1651 the once proud fortress was a ruin, the ruins were bought by the Duke of Newcastle and converted into a dwelling for his own use. After many more years of political involvement, the Castle was once again gutted during the Reform Bill riots of 1831.

Nottingham Castle is now the property of the Nottingham Corporation and is used as the city's main museum and art gallery. It is still possible to tour the many caves and tunnels leading into Castle Rock.

Hotels played a role in the social and economic history of Nottingham. The hotels were meeting places for lodges, wakes and - more particularly - friendly societies. By 1764 there were seventeen hotels on the northern side of Market Square and by 1822 the city contained 180 pubs and inns, and city fathers rejoiced that there were no 'gin palaces' in Nottingham. Gin palaces were considered very demoralising, particularly to the working class.

Apart from the usual Waterloo, Napoleon, King's Arms, etc., there were some unusual hotel names in Nottingham. 'The Royal Children', 'The Trip to

Jerusalem', 'Blackmoor's Head', 'The Black Boy'.

By 1836 there were 29 factories housing over 1,000 bobbin net machines, while there were also forty large workshops, most of which contained less than fifty hand machines. The typical unit of production however, was the small workshop which in Nottingham was often to be found in substantial houses near the town centre. These dwellings had long windows in the top story, or the attic. These rooms housed the machines and downstairs housed the lacemaker and his family. So long as the hand-operated machines could survive competition, which was possible until the late 1840's, the lace machines were suitable for this type of location. Most of these home workshops were serviced by a man known as the "lace runner". Using a hand cart he kept the lacemaker supplied with the raw materials and also picked up the finished lace. He was the 'go between' or agent and was very important to the lace trade.

It is interesting to look at an etching of Nottingham executed in 1846 (two years prior to the lacemakers' arrival in Sydney on the *Agincourt*). The Picture shows the Trent side meadows with haymakers at work. Milkmaids, windmills, cattle and sheep make up a peaceful rural scene, but the factory chimneys appearing in the background were the signs of the machine age and the eventual end to the old style rural life.

The golden age of the lace trade was depicted by the magnificent warehouse of Thomas Adams, the evangelical, who provided a chapel for the moral fortification of his pretty work girls.

Nottingham was the centre of many interesting villages and homes. Newstead Abbey, the ancestral home of Lord Byron, is situated in a beautifully wooded park about 15 kilometres from Nottingham. The building was founded by Henry II, in 1170, as a Priory of Black Canons of the St. Augustine Order. When the young Lord Byron eventually became the owner, he and his widowed mother were too poor to live in the Abbey, but the poet was a frequent visitor, and in 1806

wrote "Hours of Idleness" here. He finally came to live in the home of his forebears in 1808, but after a period of acute financial distress and a disastrous marriage he left Newstead and England forever. A few years later the property was sold to Colonel Wildman, a friend of Byron's from Harow, for one hundred thousand pounds and a further quarter million pounds was spent on restoration - a huge sum by today's values. Newstead is now owned by the Nottingham Corporation. It is one of the noblest houses open to the public.

At Beeston is a monument to the first Lord Trent, who started work in his mother's herbal shop, in Nottingham, at the age of fourteen. In 1877, when he was 27, he opened Jesse Boot's in Goosegate as his own business. His drug factories now cover one and a quarter million square feet (1970).

Castle Mill is about 10 kilometres from Nottingham and it was here in 1785 that James Watt erected his first steam engine for cotton spinning.

The 163 graves in the Castle Mill Churchyard tell of the pitiful little children who became victims of the forced labour conditions of the industrial revolution.

Newark, dating back to 1055: Lady Godiva was the first recorded owner of the town. At present the heart of Newark is the old cobblestoned Market Place, surrounded by many buildings of great beauty. The White Heart Inn is 14th century, and one of the oldest domestic buildings in the Midlands. Nearby is the Saracen's Head, where an Inn of this name has existed since 1341. The hotel next door is the Clinton Arms, formerly the Kingston Arms. In 1800 it was important enough to have stables for 90 horses. Lord Byron stayed there and Gladstone made his first public political speech from one of the windows.

Laxton, Nottinghamshire, is famous for preserving the old agricultural system of open field farming. This was Saxon in origin, consisting of hedgeless, one acre co-operatively farmed strips; after the Norman

Conquest this method was adapted to the Manorial system, with one field for the bread crop, one field for the drink crop, and one fallow. The strips were a furlong (furrow-long), in length and a chain (the length of a cricket pitch) in width. An individual's holding was scattered to ensure a fair share of good and bad land. The open field system at Laxton is registered as an ancient monument.

Some 10 kilometres from Nottingham is Eastwood, the home of D.H. Lawrence. A number of Lawrence's books were set in Eastwood and it is said "that whoever stands on Walker Street, Eastwood, will see the whole landscape of 'Sons and Daughters' before him". Eastwood still peaceful in the midst of a colliery area, Here Lawrence lived with his parents. At 13, he won a scholarship to Nottingham High School, which he left for a job with a firm of surgical goods manufacturers at a wage of thirteen shillings a week. He abandoned this, and became a teacher at Eastwood. While attending Nottingham University for his teacher's certificate he began his first novel "The White Peacock", which was published in 1911.

An 18th century commentator said half of Nottinghamshire held no more than four Dukes, two Lords, and three rabbit warrens. Now, except for the Duke of Portland, the peers are gone; the deer are confined to a few parks and the rabbit warrens are deserted. Only Welbeck and Thoresby remain of the mansions, neither of them used as a home. Modern farming methods are making the most of poor soil. There remain open spaces, woods and valleys, secluded lanes and diversified views all serve as a lung for the people of mining towns and villages nearby.

Nottingham, 1970, is a modern city that has triumphed over many troubled periods in its history to become a prosperous centre for the manufacture of cigarettes and tobacco, leather, pharmaceuticals, textiles, bicycles, and electronic equipment, as well as the traditional Nottingham lace.

The change from an agrarian to an industrial centre

came with the Industrial Revolution of the early 19th century. Nottingham had long been a hosiery town, but it was not until the advent of the flying shuttle and the power loom that it became identified with cotton spinning. An adaption of the stocking frame quickly brought to the area the mechanized craft of lace making, a thriving trade which benefited even local architecture, as may be seen in the unique Lace Market occupying a large part of the site of the medieval town.

In the fields around Nottingham there flourishes another great industry, which is the growing of tens of millions of roses.

During my research into this social history, I have been fortunate enough to have had the time and the desire to read a number of historical novels set in England and Wales during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Although not set in Nottingham, the life style and conditions would have applied to most areas where the immense change brought about by the Industrial Revolution was causing such sorrow and despair to thousands of the working men and women of England.

Great courage was required to survive under conditions so harsh as to be incomprehensible to people living in an affluent 20th century Australia. I recommend several of these books, and feel confident that the reader will have many hours of interesting and enjoyable reading. Not only for the information, but for the writer's sympathetic treatment of many scenes of poignancy and despair, there is also humour both simple and bawdy, for our ancestors even in adversity, retained an indestructable lust for life.

Of historical novels two were written by Jean Stubbs, who started to research her family and soon realised there was a wonderful, heart-warming story unfolding as she discovered family letters and yellowing documents in musty boxes.

The two books by Jean Stubbs are: "Kit's Hill", and "The Imperfect Joy".

Three books by Alexander Cordell: "Rape of a Fair Country", "The Hosts of Rebecca", and "Song of

the Earth".

Two of D.H. Lawrence's books: "Sons and Lovers", and "The White Peacock" give vivid pictures of the countryside around Nottingham.

Other books used in compiling this information are:

"Nottingham Biography" by Geoffrey Tease

"History of Nottingham" by John Blackner

"Economic and Social Change in a Midland Town
Victorian Nottingham 1815-1900" by Roy A. Church

"Old Nottingham" by Malcolm L. Thomas

"Worlds Old and New" by Meany, Rose and Stambrook

"The Age of Elegance 1812-1822" by Arthur Bryant

"The Lace Hosiery Trades of Nottingham" William Felkin

"A History of Britain 1688-1958" Carter and Mears

"History of Everyday Things in England, Volume 4
1851-1914"

"Shell Guide to England"

"The Shell Book of Rural England" Keith Mossman

"How They Lived", Volume 3, 1700-1815" Asa Briggs



DON'T BE A DONKEY!

If you expect to have YOUR FAMILY in the History of the Lacemakers of Calais YOU must provide the details to Gillian and Douglas NOW. Bring them to the next meeting Sunday, 16th October, or put in the post before that date to Mrs Gillian Kelly, Sorrell Place, Queanbeyan. 2620.

AFTER THAT YOU WILL BE TOO LATE!

NEPEAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

INVITATION

ELIZABETH SIMPSON SEMINAR - 15th OCTOBER - MELROSE HALL
EMU PLAINS - 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Nepean Family History Society have just been advised by Elizabeth Simpson that she does not mind how many people are in attendance at this seminar - the more the merrier.

Preparations have been made by Mrs Simpson for delivering papers dealing with the following subjects:

Poor Law

Practical Use of British Parish Registers

Parish Administration

Europe is the Lessee (migration from Europe)

Wills pre 1858

Convict Ancestors (how to research story behind the 'transportation')

The last on the list is the subject she envisaged could be the most interesting to us. However, the Society has a choice, and the latter does sound excellent. Parish registers sounds tempting too! They are to advise. If you are booking, you might like to add a preference.

The charge for the day will be ten dollars for the day, including lunch, morning and afternoon teas - payment to be made with booking. Please advise A.S.A.P. to

Nepean Family History Society

P.O. Box 81, Emu Plains. N.S.W. 2750.

Their telephone number is (02) 623 1171.

President: Lesly Whitford. Secretary: Robert Herbert

Letterhead address: Library, 12 Carinya St., St. Mary's.

Family Notables

WHAT BECAME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LANDER FAMILY WHO TRAVELLED TO ADELAIDE ABOARD THE "HARPLEY"?

Nine members of the Lander family travelled to Adelaide aboard the 'Harpley'; Edward (the lacemaker), his wife (Mary Ann), his mother (also Mary Ann), and children (another Mary Ann, John, Emma, Rosina, Clara and Adelaide).

Edward served as the sole schoolmaster aboard the 'Harpley' - receiving three pounds for his efforts in so doing. The 'Harpley' arrived in Adelaide on 2nd September, 1848, and, although no records exist to substantiate it, some feel that Edward continued to teach (possibly at Birkenhead and Thebarton schools in Adelaide) until he joined the South Australian metropolitan police force on 1st March, 1849. He resigned from the force exactly three years later to become the first of many Lander men who have made their living from the Australian land. He subsequently owned farms in Victoria and New South Wales, but returned to Adelaide as an old man (together with his wife) and died there, in his eldest daughter's home, on 1st July, 1895, aged 84. Edward's wife, Mary Ann (nee Simpson) died in the same home on 29th October, 1898, aged 88 years and 10 months. They are buried in the same grave at the Woodville Cemetery in Adelaide.

Edward's eldest daughter, Mary Ann, was almost 18 when the 'Harpley' arrived. On the 4th November, 1850, she married John Ottaway, the son of a Hindmarsh baker. John was born in London in 1830, the same year that Mary Ann was born in Nottingham. At the time of their marriage John was employed by a grocer called Thomas Reynolds, but known as "Tommy Teapot" on account of the high quality tea that he stocked and sold. In 1854 he joined the 'civil service' as a clerk in the Convict Department, but soon transferred

to the Postal Department where he spent the rest of his working life - retiring in 1902. The Adelaide paper, "The Observer" (6/7/1912, p.41, colC) records the following:-

**"The Late Mrs J. Ottaway
An Interesting Personality**

The death has occurred at her residence, Birkenhead, of Mrs J. Ottaway. About six months ago, while driving in the hills with her husband and grandson in a motor-car owned by the last-named, the deceased lady and her companions were thrown on the roadway by the capsizing of the car. Mrs Ottaway, who was ill at the time, was badly shaken. She had just arisen from a sickbed, and it was considered that the outing would benefit her."

Mary Ann was thus about 82 when she died. During her lifetime she had 11 children.

John Hudden Lander, my great grandfather, was born in Hyson Green, Nottingham on 31st August, 1837, the year that the compulsory registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages was introduced to England. He therefore turned 11 during the voyage. His first occupation was as a bricklayer in South Australia, but he later turned his hand to farming before joining the thousands of young men who tried gold-mining during the Victorian goldrush of 1852. He married Eliza Kook, the daughter of German Lutheran emigrants, at Carapook in Victoria on 12th December, 1867. He owned a farm in the Parish of Bruk Bruk, County of Dundas, at Carapook and another on the Glenelg River at Casterton, before finally moving to a larger property at Darlington Point in N.S.W. in 1876. John and Eliza had 14 children. They retired to live at Homebush in Sydney in 1919. John died at Homebush on 8th November, 1927 - about one month prior to one of his sons, viz. Herman, my grandfather!

Emma Lander, the third eldest Lander child on the 'Harpley', had been born at Basford in Nottingham on 4th April, 1840. She married Benjamin Boothey on her 21st birthday, at Bible Christian House at Auburn,

near Riverton, SA and they had 13 children between 1862 and 1882. Their second youngest child, Florence Jane ('Jinnie') wandered away from her home with her pet dog on her 5th birthday on 11th December, 1885, and the bodies of the little girl and her faithful dog were subsequently discovered together. Emma was a devout Methodist, whose motto in life was the Gospel of optimism preached by St. Paul - "In what so ever state I am, I have learnt to be content". She helped found Sunday Schools around Euralpa in SA and acted as both a nursing sister and doctor in that area on many occasions. With the loss of Jinnie and two other children within the space of 15 months, as well as the constant hardship of drought, the Boothey family finally "removed to the Nhill district" in Victoria where they remained for 35 years. Emma returned to Wallaroo in SA to live with her daughter three and a half years prior to her death on 7th August, 1922.

Rosina Lander, born on 30th November, 1843, was the first of the Lander children to be born at Calais. She married Thomas Templeton, a Victorian farmer, at Beerik Parish on 10th August, 1865. They subsequently had 9 children. Rosina died at Coleraine, Vict., on 22nd October, 1933.

Rosina's younger sister Clara was also born in Calais - her birthday being 7th March, 1845. She was thus only three when the 'Harpley' sailed. As a 19 year old, on 5th May, 1864, she married Robert Chapman. They had six children. Clara died on 3rd July, 1937 at Healesville in Victoria.

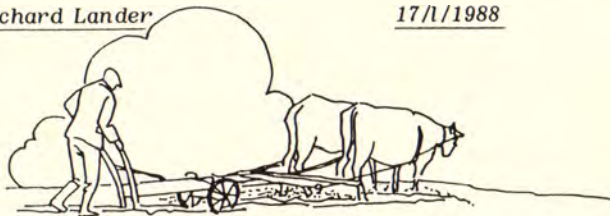
The remaining Lander to travel on the 'Harpley' (other than Edward's mother about whom little else is known) was Adelaide. Adelaide had the distinction of being born on 12th May, 1848 - the very day that the 'Harpley' sailed from London! On the 16th May, 1849 - not long after the family arrived at Adelaide - she died. The Coroner's report states that she had suffered from whooping cough during the voyage and that she had been a delicate infant since birth. He stated that she had died as a consequence of these and from

exhaustion.

Edward and Mary Ann had three children other than the six who accompanied them aboard the 'Harpley'. Harriett was born in Nottingham on 9th July, 1833, but died aged two on 8th October, 1835. Their next child, Edward (born in Nottingham on 29th November, 1834) died in Calais on 28th March, 1843 - the result of immersion after nearly drowning. Their ninth child, Herbert, was born at Thebarton in South Australia - now a suburb of Adelaide - on 4th October, 1851. He died in 1933.

Richard Lander

17/1/1988



NOTTINGHAM JOURNAL

From the Editorial of Friday Morning,

March 31, 1848.

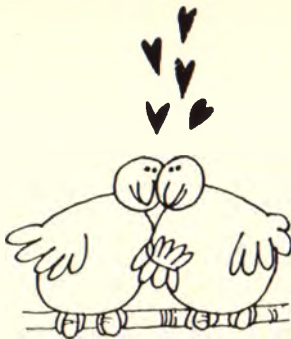
The effects of the Revolution in France, upon the commerce of that country and England, have begun to be painfully felt by the two nations. The most recent development of the great social convulsion has been, that the merchants, manufacturers, and traders of France, cut off from a remunerative market at home, or apprehensive of still greater dangers, are pouring in, at a nominal duty, their goods to the English markets to the serious injury of the trading and commercial classes of this country. The anxiety of the foreign merchant, at this moment, to dispose of his goods, induces him to offer them at a price with which it would be absurd for us to attempt to compete.

Another effect of the revolution has been, that English artisans in France have been returned by hundreds to our shores. We will not stop to remark upon the ludicrous contrast between French professions of fraternity and their treatment of English workmen. Although the French Provisional Government has nobly stepped forward to disclaim the precipitate acts of the French people, and offered to compensate our countrymen for their losses, it is to be deplored that the French people have exhibited such a selfish disregard to the claims of English workpeople, and that they should have shown themselves insensible even to the simplest dictates of hospitality. The forbearance from even a hint at retaliation, on the part of our own suffering artisans, cannot be too highly eulogised.

The return home of English residents on the continent has had the effect of bringing a large amount of money for investment or expenditure. We confess that we feel no sympathy for those people, who, drawing their revenues from this country, spend it abroad. The temporary advantages to trade, from the presence of these penitents, will be more than counterbalanced by the falling-off in orders from the continent. A large investment in British securities may be anticipated, and all securities may be expected to profit to a greater or less extent.

On the other hand, we have an export trade to the continent to the amount of twenty-five millions annually. The continental merchants, however honourable they may be, cannot withstand the shock of commercial credit; and the general prevalence of excitement abroad may be expected to disturb, at least, if not to diminish, the ordinary demand. All this must re-act on this country.

Under these circumstances, a wise and prudent government would anticipate the coming evil, and provide for a much more elastic currency than that which we now possess. The evidence already given by the Act of 1844, is understood to be conclusive unto the fact, that a serious modification of that Act may be looked for as one of the earliest measures to be adopted after the Easter recess.



From Beth Williams we have a list of marriages of brides and grooms, married in Australia, and who travelled here in the 'Fairlie' or 'Agincourt'. She promises more marriage details about our lacemakers, but not always to other lacemakers or fellow passengers. Watch 'Tulle' if the one you are seeking is not here.

Henry Dewey married 11th August, 1848, at St James' Church, Sydney, to Ellen Kenny. Witnesses: Thomas Scotten and Eliza Moloney (wife of Patrick Moloney, of 'Fairlie').

Henry Dewey, aged 23, was a lacemaker, born in Nottingham. He could read and write. His parents William and Anne, were still living in Calais. He had a cousin in Sydney. His bride, Ellen Kenny, aged 24, was a flax spinner, born in County Meath, Ireland. She could read. Her parents were William and Mary, both dead. She also was a 'Fairlie' passenger--as were both their witnesses. Were they sweethearts before they left England? Or did they meet on board?

2. William Horrocks married 9th March, 1853, at Wesleyan Church, by Rev. Samuel Wilkinson, to Jemima Beer, widow of William Beer. Both were members of the Wesleyan faith--both living at Pendarvis. Their witnesses were William Piddington, and ??? Lee, both of Bathurst.

William Horrocks, 23 on arrival, was a farm labourer, of Romworth, Lanc. He could read and write.

His parents were Thomas and Ellen--his father was living at Fanworth, Lanc., but his mother had died. Jemima, 32 on arrival, was the widow of William Beer, an overseer and shepherd, born in Sterme, Cornwall. Jemima, a domestic servant, was from Calstock, Devon. Her parents were Thomas and Mary Wilcock--her mother was dead, father living in Cornwall. Jemima could read and write. They were 'Fairlie' passengers.

3. Zaccheus Timms was married on 11th August 1848, in St. James' Church by Rev. G. McArthur, by Licence, to Janet Turner. Witnesses were Thomas Scotten and Jane Corbett. All four were passengers on the 'Fairlie'.

Zaccheus Timms, 22, was a farm labourer, from Wickham Oxfordshire; could read and write. His parents, William and Mary, were living in Warwickshire. Janet Turner, 24, a dairymaid, of Inverkeen, Fifeshire, was a Presbyterian, and could read. Her parents, Robert and Isabella, were living in Glasgow. Her son, William, was born on the voyage.

4. Robert Alexander Whitfield was married on 25th December 1848 at St. James' Church, by Rev. G. McArthur, to Isabella Hay. They were 'Fairlie' passengers, as was one of their witnesses: Louisa Elliott, now living in O'Connell Street. The other witness was W. Benner, of King Street.

Robert Alexander Whitfield, aged 33, a blacksmith of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, could read and write. His parents were James Alexander and Hannah, living at Pelawstaith, Durham. His bride, Isabella Hay, 19, a housemaid, was born at Inverness, Scotland, where her mother, Janet, still lived (father John had died). A daughter, Janet, was born in 1849.

5. In November 1848, at Bathurst, George Briant, widower, married Mary Agnes Bonham. George, a widower on arrival, was 35, a farm labourer of Yardley Gubbins. He was the son of George and Sarah (both dead). His first wife was Rachel. George brought 2 sons and 3 daughters with him: William, 19; Thomas, 13; Anne Sussanah, 11; Emma, 9; and Sarah, 7. Mary Anne Bonham, (as she was listed on the Immigration Agent's List) a lacemaker of Airdley Gubbin, Northamptonshire, was a Baptist. She was illiterate. Her parents were William and Mary--father living in Airdley Gubbins, mother dead.

Her brother, Eli, born Yardley Gubbins, was also a 'Fairlie' passenger.

6. Elizabeth Sargent married in 1848 to Robert John Harrison. Both were 'Fairlie' passengers.

Robert John Harrison and Elizabeth (Betsy) Sargent were lacemakers from lacemaker families. Robert and Betsy arrived on 'Fairlie' with Robert's family--Betsy's family arrived on 'Agincourt'. They were married at Kelso on 7th December 1848. (Ref. 269 33). Their touching story was told by their great-grand-daughter Jean Wright in 'Tulle' No. 17, May 1987.

7. Thomas Ball married on 21st March 1849 in the Church of England at Kelso, by Rev. William Lisle, to Mary Peddar, with the consent of friends. Their witnesses were James Peddar, of Kelso, and Ann Jacklin, also of Kelso.

Thomas and Mary were 'Agincourt' passengers, as was one of their witnesses: James Peddar, born at Dundalk, Louth, Ireland. Mary was born at Dunkerque, France, and was a 22 year old house servant on her arrival. Thomas, 22, was a shoemaker, of Breston, Notts. Jan Balgowan's frustrating hunt for her great-grandmother Mary, appears in 'Tulle' No. 20, February '88.

8. Frederick Hall married 13th February, 1854, in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Mary Anne Oldfield. The minister was James Fullerton, and the witnesses were William and Janet Bryce, of Sydney.

Frederick and Mary Anne were 'Agincourt' passengers. Frederick, 23, was listed as a laceman, from Nottingham. He could read and write. Mary was 18 on arrival, a house servant, born at Chesterfield in Derbyshire. She also could read and write. Two sons are listed as being born to them: Thomas in 1850, and Frederick W. in 1853. Mary died in 1860. Frederick married again (in 1860) to Mary Smith-Clark, and they had six children: Elizabeth C. in 1861; Frederick W. 1863; Louisa M. 1865; Catherine 1867; Edith E. 1869; and Emma C. in 1870.



THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS

OFFICE BEARERS 1988/89

- PRESIDENT: Mr Bruce Goodwin
72 Bantry Bay Road
French's Forest. 2086
Phone: 451 5048
- SECRETARY: Mrs Enid Bastick
11 Linwood Street
Guildford. 2161
Phone: 632 2639
- TREASURER: Mr Terence Higgins
67 Macquarie Lodge
171 Wollongong Road
Arncliffe. 2205
Phone: 597 2745
- EDITOR: Mrs Claire Loneragan
9/19 Taranto Road
Marsfield. 2122
Phone: 869 1670
- PUBLICITY OFFICER: Mrs Lindsay Watts
65 Britannia Street
UMINA. 2257
Phone: (043) 414384

