

TULLIE

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CHRISTMAS IN THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH 1877

THE JOURNAL OF
THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS

**MEETING
DATES**

Saturday November 18, 2006

Saturday February 17, 2007

Saturday May 19, 2007

Saturday August 18, 2007

Saturday November 17, 2007

Donbank Cottage

6 Napier St

North Sydney

Meeting Time : 1pm

NEXT MEETING

Saturday November 18, 2006

Christmas with Claire & Gillian

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Tulle

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SECRETARY'S COMMENT

Two of the most memorable funeral services I have attended were for people I liked greatly and respected enormously. However, it was not for these reasons that I found the services unforgettable. Both were people with little faith but exceptionally high moral standards. However, it wasn't their personal principles which made their last function in this world special. What etched their funeral services in my mind were not their lists of accomplishments, honours and achievements. Nor was it a recitation of their charitable acts and other good deeds. What then made their services so special?

The people giving the eulogies at both funerals were not leading businessmen or community leaders, nor were they church dignitaries. They were not polished public speakers although they all spoke magnificently in their own way. They were, in each case, the grandchildren of the deceased. These young adults knew their subject better than any professional speaker and left their spell-bound "audiences" with a much greater understanding of the humanity of their loved grand-parent than would ever be the case with more proficient orators.

Who wouldn't soften to these words? "She stood, in her own words, 'nearly six foot in her heels', she had one lung, one knee cap, she was as 'old as her tongue and a little older than her teeth'. She had a loud voice and strong mind. She made me proud to be tall. She told me riddles about 'going to St Ives'. If you put too much food in your mouth she would ask you to say 'pussy' and then laugh as we tried to say it without food falling out of our mouth."

When I wrote the first edition of my own family history I included all the facts. I recorded relatives full names, date and place of birth, where and when they got married, how, where and

when they died. When and where other events in their lives happened were there in detail. I thought it was a triumph; many copies were printed and distributed throughout the family. No one commented on my labours and for a while I was quite disconsolate.

Years passed and my "history" needed updating. As I reread my earlier work I realized that I had included the brain and all the "bones" of my family's past but had left out the "heart". I decided to loosen up a little and to include some personal recollections about growing up as a young boy in the Riverina in my revised edition. Writing about our old sheep station, "Ercildoune", I wrote:

"Ercildoune" still evokes marvellous memories. On occasions, I still clearly hear the bleat of new born lambs, the bark of faithful work dogs, the steady clank of the enormous Southern Cross windmill that pumped its precious liquid into the overhead tanks. The sound of heavy rain and possums squabbling on the galvanised iron roof. The crunch underfoot when walking on our Buffalo lawn on a frosty winter morning. The howl of the large circular saw used to cut boree and box logs to fire sized pieces prior to splitting and the hiss that this wood subsequently burnt with.

I vividly recall the smells of long awaited rain falling on parched earth; of blowfly strike and footrot; of the cyanide tablets used in the 1950's to help control rabbits and the paddy melons that were occasionally burst open by a well directed throw during a melon fight. I remember the fantastic smells of roast dinners, scones and cakes being cooked in the AGA oven. I remember the sweat of workmen like Brian Ford and Jimmy Doyle and the sooty steam of the South-West Mail as it carried us home from boarding school. I loved the smell of pepper trees around our shearing shed yards.

I will never forget the feel of newly shorn wool, nor the pain of bindi-eyes in bare feet or of burrs under finger-nails. I still remember the day after pain that followed a long day in the saddle. The reassuring d-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-p d-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-p as we crossed each of the three "ramps" or stock grids on the way home after a social occasion on one of the neighbouring properties will never be forgotten. We were home safely!

I can still taste the adrenalin that almost overwhelmed me the first time I swam back from the beautiful sandy beach slightly upstream and on the other side of the Murrumbidgee to the steep grey bank immediately below the Ryan's homestead. Swimming against the relentless and somewhat dangerous flow of the 'Bidgee, with its risks of snags and undertows, was surely a sign of transition to manhood. I remember Mum's roasts and Dad's billy tea. And sitting on the carpet in front of a roaring fire with a pre-dinner drink after an exhausting day in the paddocks.

Finally my history had found a bit of heart and my letter box was full of letters from people whose own childhood memories had been stimulated by these recollections. Remember that life would be pretty boring without the wonderful senses (sight, smell, touch, taste and hearing). Your written histories will be no different if the senses are missing from your stories.

Richard Lander

AND FROM THE EDITOR

Almost twenty five years ago ASLC commenced with the small certain knowledge that a large group of people had heaved up on the shores of Australia with the commonality of birthplaces – largely the Midlands and Calais – and the curious trade of Lacemaker – and that is all!

It is such a satisfying feeling now to recognise that not only do we know the whys and the wherefores of our story, but we are recognised at its core. This *Tulle* includes an article about a fascinating find in Loughborough. It is almost incomprehensible that such finds are being made – and for Tony Jarram¹ it must have such added sweetness and value. Tony has been so generous in sharing with us not only the story as reported by his son Matt, but also his personal description of events.

The Charnwood Museum in Leicestershire is mounting an exhibition on Heathcoat, the Lacemakers and the Luddites, opening in April 2007. The English lacemakers in Calais will have a spot – as will the Australian story. Member Judith Griffiths has been working on the story of George Stubbs² with John Carpenter from the Museum – John is currently in Australia and next week Judith and I will take him up the Parramatta River – so he can experience a small part of what the *Agincourt* and *Fairlie* passengers did!

Then there is Calais – the Lace Museum is on its way, Mme Eliane Legrand of Calais is keeping us updated with the Calais news reports. Our next issue will carry a Nottingham story about the beautiful lace shawls made today on machines that are 300 years old – with thanks to our Nottingham friend Anne Fewkes!

Not once, in twenty five years of an infinite number of researchers' work, has one person ever said 'my family handed the story down!' Our forebears moved out and on when they came to Australia - we have spent all this time putting them back together and building links with Calais, and England! I wonder what they would say now.

Gillian Kelly

¹ Tony Jarram is also a Lacemaker descendant – his family returned to England

² From the *Fairlie*

THE SECRETS OF 38 LEICESTER RD LOUGHBOROUGH



Heathcoat's House, 38 Leicester Rd.
Photo - Tony Jarram

John Heathcoat's invention of the Old Loughborough lace machine changed the course of industry in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. By 1816 Heathcoat, in partnership with John Boden, had a thriving factory in Mill Street. Loughborough³ and Heathcoat and Boden lived in adjoining houses in Leicester Road.

Between 1811 and 1816 the Luddite riots were triggered by the collapse of point net making and the growth of Heathcoat's bobbin net. The machines destroyed by the Luddites were mostly those that produced inferior products and drove down wages but in June 1816 Heathcoat and Boden's factory was attacked. All fifty five machines were destroyed and the lace stocks burnt.

It would appear that, as a result of this devastating incident, Heathcoat promptly moved his factory to Tiverton in Devon, taking with him many loyal families. But the truth is that Heathcoat had established himself in Tiverton well before June 1816 and a very recent discovery shows just how uneasy he was in Loughborough.

³ Nottingham Laces 1760s-1950s, Mason, Sheila

Heathcoat's house at 38 Leicester Road, now well over two hundred years old, is being remodelled to form office space. Local historian and friend of Charnwood Museum Tony Jarram became gravely concerned as builders could be seen gutting the building.

He was delighted when his son Matt, reporter for the *Loughborough Echo*, drew public attention to the plight of the house and the upcoming exhibition on Heathcoat, the Lacemakers⁴ and the Luddites.

But the best was yet to come: some curious and important discoveries had been made during the renovation and contact had been made with the current and a previous owner. Matt Jarram was given the exclusive rights to the story and Tony Jarram was given the opportunity of a lifetime to explore and interpret the find.

Early in August this year Tony and Matt met the present owner of the building, his daughter and Lez Cope Newman, the owner of the house believed to have been Boden's. This group then explored the house and gardens

In a ground floor room a section of the floorboards was lifted to reveal a stone slab. This slab slid aside and beneath it was a hole about 60cms square and over 2 metres deep. A piece of timber was lowered down to sit on the bottom.

A visit to the cellar revealed a small hole in its wall. By crawling inside the hole Tony was able to ascertain that it was a tunnel curving to the right with damp, sandy walls and sharp pieces of flint extruding.

⁴ The Lacemakers of Calais will be recognised at this exhibition – April 2007

A body length in Tony could see around the curve, and in the distance was the piece of board they had stood in the hole in the ground floor room!



The Tunnel from the cellar



The entrance from the tunnel into the secret room

With the aid of lighting and a digital camera, a small underground room was revealed. The owner, Matt and Tony (who is not in love with confined spaces, but such was his excitement!) crawled from the cellar through the tunnel to a small bricked entrance of about 60cms square and

supported by an iron lintel.

The room was brick lined and about 195 x 135 cms and 195cms high with a curved white washed roof and the trap door hole they had entered on one side. A pipe, probably for fresh air, entered in one corner. By scraping



The secret room

away the dirt on the floor a brick floor was uncovered. A cup dating about 1950 was found, indicating they weren't the first to visit. There was a piece of unidentified marble edging and a few pieces of rusty metal.

Inspection of the rest of the house (c1790) revealed an original staircase with square struts, some original shelves and cupboards, the gutted fireplaces and one original complete fireplace with Minton tiles.⁵

Stained glass windows were found to be still in situ and on the second floor a bay window looked up and down Leicester Road. Lez Newman identified many features of Heathcoat's house and offered comparisons between this and his own (Boden's) house.

A search of the garden revealed more:

Near the coach house at the rear a passage way had been filled in with rubble. Inside the coach house, under a floor section is another filled in excavation. The garden itself has extensive rockeries.



Looking through the trapdoor into the secret room

So what does it all mean?

⁵ This was important because the Loughborough Navigation was completed c1770 and the Staffordshire potteries began to transport their wares down the canals.

On August 15 Matt Jarram reported in the *Loughborough Echo*:

A network of secret tunnels has been found under the home of a tycoon whose factory was destroyed by a mob.

Historians believe 19th-century industrialist John Heathcote built the underground passages and chamber as an escape route in case he was attacked at home. He feared he would become a personal target of Luddites who destroyed his lace mill in 1816.

The factory attack was one of the best known and most violent episodes in Loughborough's history and pushed Heathcote ultimately to quit the town and move his operation to Devon.

The discovery of the tunnels - made during the current renovation of the house in Leicester Road, Loughborough - show he feared Luddites would soon turn on him. Luddites were workers who opposed the development of technology because it replaced men with machines and drove down wage levels.

Tony Jarram, of the Friends of Charnwood Museum, said: "The tunnels under Heathcote's house are a historical treasure because they tell us that he lived in fear of being attacked and went to great

lengths to ensure his personal safety."

The uncovered tunnels are accessible under removable floorboards and a sandstone trapdoor. One leads from the ground floor and one from the cellar to a 6ft by 4ft brick chamber.

Another leads to a trapdoor at the rear of the property where a coach house used to stand. Mr Jarram said: "This is the equivalent of a priest-hole where Heathcote could have bolted if the Luddites came knocking at his front door. It takes a man no more than 30 seconds to get down there and he would be difficult to find. The tunnel to the coach house would have given him a quick getaway.

It has been suggested these are just cellars but they are so well concealed that they have to be more. He has gone to incredible trouble to put in these tunnels next to an existing cellar.

Heathcote was a very rich man who had made a lot of enemies. He slashed workers' wages when he introduced his pioneering lace-making machines and rival industrialists from Nottingham were jealous of his success. There were lots of people who would be out to get him and he knew it.

Luddite attacks had been happening in the East Midlands since about 1810 so he would have had plenty of time to see this coming, hence the extraordinary security."

Mr Jarram said there were other

clues to Heathcote's paranoia at the house including a bay window on the second floor where he would look out to see approaching mobs.

He said: "The evidence of the house points to a man who lived in fear of his life."

From Anthony Jarram, Loughborough, Matt Jarram and the Loughborough Echo. Photographs of Heathcoat's House, Tony Jarram, all others kindly supplied by the Loughborough *Echo*

FOR SALE : A TINY PIECE OF A LEGEND



Is this the stolen revolver that triggered the enduring legend of Ned Kelly and his gang?

Yes, says Tom Thompson, the auctioneer and memorabilia expert, who unveiled it in public for the first time in more than a century.

According to Mr Thompson, who estimates the weapon will sell for \$400 000 when it is auctioned at the State Library of NSW on November 5, it is the tiny Royal Irish Constabulary revolver that the drunken Constable Alexander Fitzpatrick carried on April 15, 1878 when he stormed the Kelly home.

What happened next began the chain of events which led to the Glenrowan shootout. According to Kelly supporters, Constable Fitzpatrick made lewd advances on Kate Kelly, Ned's younger sister. Her mother and brothers came to her rescue, with the constable claiming in the official report that he had lost his revolver after two shots had been fired.



Ned Kelly

His evidence, later discredited, damned the Kelly family, leading to the imprisonment of matriach Ellen Kelly and the outlawing of Ned and Dan. This was the turning point for the Kellys – they were now outlaws . Their ensuing actions led to the Glenrowan showdown and Ned's execution on November 11, 1880.

Kate became involved in a touring show that depicted Ned's life and took her all over Victoria and NSW. While she received a great deal of criticism for 'cashing in' on her brother's life, it is very reasonable to assume that her aim was to tell what really happened to Ned. Her travels led her to Forbes where she met

William Henry Foster, the son of Frederick Foster, Lacemaker of Calais. They married and settled down to produce seven children before the ravages of alcohol and probably post natal depression led Kate to her death one Sunday morning in 1898. William was working away and had left home early. Kate left her three children and the baby with a neighbour, spoke briefly with one of the Fosters and was later found drowned in a nearby dam.

In 1878 the Victorian police had overturned the Kelly house in Benalla several times searching for Constable Fitzpatrick's gun but never found it. Now Mr Thompson believes Kate Kelly had it all along and that it was uncovered in the demolition of a house in Forbes where she lived the final ten years of her life under her married name of Ada Foster.

The gun was found preserved in a tin of lard by a man demolishing the house in Forbes in the 1980s. Earlier this year his daughter rang Thompson's ABC radio segment about historical memorabilia. He carried out exhaustive research into the life of Kate Kelly and is convinced that the revolver is genuine. It is the exact issue of the period, was found in Kate's home and it is logical that she hid it.



Kate Kelly

The truth of the Kelly story will always cause intrigue and we Lacemakers' descendants will probably always wonder how much the Fosters knew!

From an article written by Steve Meachim, Newcastle Herald Thursday October 5, 2006

VALE LINDSAY WATTS
husband of Lindsay

It is with great sadness we report the death of Lindsay Watts, husband of Lindsay. Lindsay had been of indifferent health for a very long time and our members are aware of the devotion and attention given him by his wife.

The Lindsays with the shared name shared a love story that books are written about. Lindsay met his pretty 16 year old red head while driving army trucks in the Hunter. He was sent overseas but as soon as he was demobbed he briefly said hello to his family in Newcastle and then high tailed it to Scone where he proposed. He was accepted and then bearded Lindsay's father who agreed. At just eighteen Lindsay had her three daughters – including twins.

Not many people share their lives for sixty years – the loss of Lindsay will leave a huge gap for the whole family. The Society offers its affection and sympathy to Lindsay and her family.

SPORT, GAMES & LEISURE IN THE 1840s

Leisure Activities in the 1840s

In earlier articles in this series I have written about how the few sporting activities which existed in the mid-1800s largely related to the wealthy and more particularly to men. Women generally had large families and cleaning, cooking and making clothes for their children and their husbands kept those who weren't working

at a job more than busy. Many of the activities with which they were very actively involved were survival skills which today are seen in a much more arty-crafty light. Elaborate freehand stitched thread embroidery began to dwindle with the machine age of the 1800s when Art needlework and Berlin wool-work appeared on the scene and flourished with the Victorian era. Berlin wool-work, a canvas thread embroidery, was popular through the 1870s only to be replaced in popularity by counted cross-stitch of the 1880s, using square meshed canvas with stitch-by-stitch thread designs⁶.

Although it seems unlikely that our ancestors played tennis, Rugby, or golf, they may have played scratch games of cricket or street soccer. Perhaps they read. Some historians believe the ability to read amongst working-class adults by the 1850s was probably more widespread than is generally imagined. More than 50 newspapers were being published in London alone by 1810. "The Times" was first published in 1785 and "The Observer" in 1791. However, it wasn't until 1855 that the first cheap daily, "The Daily Telegraph", was published. Undoubtedly, the distribution of papers was made easier, cheaper and more widespread by the growing reach of railways. Trains also greatly assisted travel.

By 1841, Thomas Cook had organized his first tour – a day trip on the train from Leicester to Loughborough. Mill workers began to take their annual holiday week to places like Blackpool on the train⁷. Many visitors used the relative anonymity of seaside life to seek some relaxation from the restraints of middleclass convention, whilst in the late Victorian period there was a relaxing of taboos and social constraints and much more exuberant enjoyment. Because of the risk of unfavourable publicity, prostitutes were rarely mentioned in the local press as a problem at the seaside. In reality Brighton got a 'large annual importation'

⁶ http://www.beadwrangler.com/samplers/embroidery1/embroidery_history.htm

⁷ <http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/paper/walton.html>

from London and Scarborough from Leeds, whilst most other resorts had their quota.⁸

Although newspapers obviously helped disseminate news efficiently, the greater effect on adult education was derived from the Mechanics' Institutes, which had spread to London from Scotland by 1823 when the London Mechanics' Institute (later Birkbeck College) was formed and then to the manufacturing districts, including Nottingham. Historically, Mechanics' Institutes were educational establishments formed to provide adult education, particularly in technical subjects to working people. As such, they were often funded by local industrialists on the grounds that they would ultimately benefit from having more knowledgeable and skilled employees⁹.

The first free public council libraries weren't established until 1847. In the 1840s, William Ewart, Joseph Brotherton, and Edward Edwards, became involved in a campaign to obtain a system of public libraries. Brotherton and Ewart were both Liberal MPs but Edwards was a Chartist who was also involved in the struggle for universal suffrage. Edwards, a former bricklayer, had educated himself by spending his non-working time in Mechanics' Institute libraries, and in 1839 became an assistant in the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum¹⁰.

The Public Libraries Act of 1850 enabled Councils to include a halfpenny in the pound levy in rates to help fund public libraries in boroughs with a population exceeding 10,000 people, providing two-thirds of the rate-payers approved. This money could not be used for the acquisition of printed material and so it was virtually impossible for Councils to establish libraries without the help of philanthropists. Andrew Carnegie, the son of a Scottish handloom

⁸ http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m2005/is_3_33/ai_61372235/pg_4

⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mechanics'_Institutes

¹⁰ <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/Llibrary.htm>

weaver, was the most generous of these. He set up a trust fund “for the improvement of mankind.” This included the building of 3,000 public libraries (380 in Britain); and scientific institutes in the U.S. including the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Institution of Washington for research into the natural and physical sciences. Carnegie also established the Endowment for International Peace in an effort to prevent future wars. By the time Andrew Carnegie died in August, 1919, his philanthropy amounted to an incredible US\$350,000,000.¹¹

Children’s books in the mid-nineteenth century were not only fictional stories with optional moral lessons. They were also a fascinating source of education about the rapidly increasing knowledge of the sciences. Scientific concepts were explained in simple language, with clear illustrations and in an amusing manner. Because of their relative simplicity and because children’s books were usually only a fraction of the cost of books intended for adults, many adults gained their entire scientific knowledge from books intended for children. By the 1840s, children’s books had coloured cloth on board as their standard binding. Print was small and books were generally printed from stereotype plates on a steam press. Illustrations were almost invariably black and white and, if colour was necessary, it was hand applied after printing. Right up until the end of the century, colour plates tended to be reserved for special books, for example those intended as gifts or prizes¹².

Live theatre was available to everyone in Victorian England but where you sat was rigidly determined by your position in society. “The Queen and aristocracy sat in sumptuous comfort in the royal box, the upper classes next to them. In the dress circle and front stalls were the solid middle classes, while the lower middle

¹¹ <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAcarnegie.htm>

¹² http://www.thoemmes.com/science/children_intro.htm

classes of aspiring clerks and traders sat at the back of the stalls or second circle. To complete the segregation, the working classes, who enter by a separate entrance, sat in the gallery and have the worst view of the show”¹³. No matter where you sat you could count on your neighbour having bad breath because dental standards of the day were notoriously poor!

Christmas as we know it today is pretty much a Victorian invention. Queen Victoria’s husband, Albert, introduced the German custom of decorating a Christmas tree and the first Christmas card (see photo) was designed and sent in 1843. The Christmas stories of Charles Dickens, especially “A Christmas Story” (which was also published in 1843)¹⁴ popularised the idea of Christmas as a season of good cheer, charity and present giving.

Although tobacco had been used for relaxation for hundreds of years, its use in England, in fact the whole English speaking world was almost universally limited to chewing, pipe smoking and snuff prior to 1856. Everything changed when British soldiers were introduced to cigarettes used by their Turkish allies in the Crimean War (28 March 1854 to 1856). The cigarettes, known as 'Papirossi', were brought back to England in large numbers and were popular with veterans of the war. It wasn't until 1856 that the first cigarette factory was opened at Walworth in England by Robert Golag, a veteran of the Crimean war. In 1877 John Player opened a factory in Nottingham producing ready rolled cigarettes.

Next: Children’s Activities in the mid-1800s

Richard Lander

¹³ <http://www.channel4.com/history/microsites/H/history/guide19/part05.html>

¹⁴ <http://www.fidnet.com/~dap1955/dickens/carol.html>

LEST WE FORGET – ONE FAMILY’S STORY

Fanny Stubbs was born in 1831 in Quorndon, the daughter of George and Sarah and arrived with her parents in 1848 aboard the *Fairlie*. Seven years later she married Joseph Smeal and they produced five daughters and a son. The youngest daughter Edith, married William E Bingley in Redfern in 1891 and together they produced five sons and two daughters.

The eldest son Claud was born in 1893, educated at St Andrews Choir School in Sydney and went on to become an engine cleaner with the Sydney Railway.

On October 7, 1916 Private Claud Bingley embarked on the *Ceramic* with the 54th Infantry battalion. Just seven months later, on May 15, 1917, he was killed at Bullecourt and buried at Villers- Bretonneux.



William and Edith's third son was Frederick Joseph, born 1897. He was educated at Darlington Public School and became a clerk in the Signalling branch of Sydney Railways.

He had been a Corporal in trainees before enlisting. Frederick embarked on the *Medic* on December 30 1915 after enlisting on August 15th. Frederick was killed at Hebecourt on September 18, 1918

Just nine days after Frederick enlisted, George Edward, the second son, followed suite. He was born in 1895. and embarked on October 13, on the *Port Lincoln* with the 4th Infantry Battalion. He rose to the rank of Sergeant and was wounded at Villers-Bretonneux. He returned to Australia on January 8, 1919 and the family celebrated at their home at Rose Street in Darlington.



GEORGE'S WELCOME HOME

From left to right

Front row - Percival b 1900, William his father, Clarice 1908, George, Edith his mother, Enid 1903 and Alfred 1900

Back Row - Unknown female, Bert Smeal (a cousin) and probably Bert's wife, Elizabeth.

Photographs kindly lent by Judith Griffiths, member and descendant of George and Sarah Stubbs.

CALAIS' MUSEUM OF FASHION AND LACE.



Artist's Impression of the Museum showing the walls with their pierced design of the Jacquard cards. From the side of the canal where reflected light off the water will play on the walls.

The museum is on its way! The factory is closed and the construction teams have moved in. The occasion was marked by the unfurling of three red lace banners down one of the facades of the old Boulart factory on rue du Commerce.

Anne-Sophie Hache reports that building with its scattered bricks, broken windows and constant air of dust, has never looked so sad but the dream is underway with the expectation that it will be opened in the Spring of 2008.

Right : From the courtyard of the Boulart factory –a tourelle by which the lacemakers entered the factory. passage ways into their area .





To mark the commencement of the project, red lace banners were unfurled down the face of the Boulart factory

Henri Riviere of the architectural team of Moatti -Riviere says the hardest part of the project was preserving the weight of the history and passion of the lace with a building that is modern and functional.

The team worked towards creating something beautiful for the city and he believes the façade that will feature the pierced patterns of Jacquard cards will be truly sensational. The spirit of the Boulart factory will be preserved in the bricks, the floorboards, the metal parts and the heaters.

It is to be a living museum built for the twenty first century and beyond.! The project is enormous, but the value of the outcome immeasurable.

From La Voix du Nord, July 4, 2006

WILLIAM ABEDNEGO THOMPSON OF SNEINTON

Bare-knuckle fighting was ever popular during the free-wheeling days of the late 18th to mid 19th centuries and the only rules that governed these prize-fights had been drawn up in 1743 by a Thames waterman called Jack Broughton. These remained the only written rules for over a century. They stated that a round lasted for no set length of time, but ended when a fighter was knocked down or thrown to the ground by wrestling. Once floored, the fallen fighter had thirty seconds to come up to the 'scratch,' a marker set in the centre of the ring. During the bout, no fighter was allowed to take a respite, and would be instantly disqualified if he 'fell without taking a blow.' These contests became a war of attrition, often developing into a form of grappling match as the combatants became bruised and tired.

A famous bare-knuckle fighter who is celebrated by not only having a public house named after him in Sneinton, Nottingham, but also a town in Australia, was William Abednego Thompson (1811-1880), better known as 'Bendigo.'



Bendigo was among the last of the great prize-fighters and was perhaps, the champion of all. His fans were many, and included Sir Arthur Conan Doyle who penned a verse to the fighter entitled 'Bendigo's Sermon.'

His upbringing, like that of many of the fighters of the period, had not been easy. At the age of fifteen, following the death of his father, he was sent to the Nottingham Workhouse. Though he didn't remain there long, he was to experience the terrible harshness of life in poverty, vowing never to return. Having tried his hand at oyster selling on the streets of the city he took up a trade as an iron turner, thus developing his muscular physique.

But prize-fighting was to become Bendigo's main occupation and by the age of 21 he had successfully defeated a number of local men. Bendigo was perhaps a latter day equivalent of Muhammad Ali, loving to taunt his opponents as they fought by making faces at them or composing impromptu rhymes at their expense. Such asides made him a crowd pleaser and his contests were often witnessed by upwards of 15,000 spectators.

In February 1839 he met the fearsome 'Deaf' James Burke in a fight for the championship of all-England at Heather in Leicestershire. Within half-an-hour Burke was well-beaten. In a fit of temper he resorted to head-butting his much younger 'southpaw' challenger - thus losing the contest by being disqualified for foul-play. Bendigo's last fight was on the 5th June 1850, against a young Redditch man called Tom Paddock. A fight that the champion was to win in the 49th round following a foul by his opponent. Up until that point though the fight had been too close to call and Bendigo, now in his fortieth year, decided to quit the ring.

During his later years he became a Methodist preacher and though illiterate he had his own way of delivering a sermon. Adopting a boxer's stance he would point to the hard-earned trophies by his side and address his audience with the following words: 'See them belts, see the cups, I used to fight for those. But now I fight for Christ.'

Author unknown, a gem from the net

BENDIGO'S SERMON

You didn't know of Bendigo? Well that knocks me out!
Who's your Board-School teacher? What's he been about?
Chock-a-block with fairy tales - full of useless cram,
And never heard of Bendigo, the pride of Nottingham!

Bendy's short for Bendigo - you should see him peel!
Half of him was whalebone, half of him was steel;
Fightin' weight eleven-ten, five-foot-nine in height,
Always ready to oblige, if you want a fight.

I could talk of Bendigo from here to Kingdom Come,
I guess before I ended you would wish your dad was dumb;
I'd tell you how he fought Ben Gaunt and how the Deaf 'Un fell,
But the game is done - the men are gone, and maybe it's as well.

Bendy he turned Methodist - he said he felt a call.
He stumped the country preachin' and you bet he filled the hall;
If you'd seen him in the pulpit, a-bleatin' like a lamb,
You'd never know Bold Bendigo, the pride of Nottingham.

His hat was like a funeral, he'd got a waiter's coat,
With a hallelujah collar and a choker round his throat;
His pals would laugh and say in chaff that Bendigo was right
In takin' on the devil, since he'd no one else to fight.

But he was very earnest, improvin' day by day,
A-workin' and a preachin', just as his duty lay:
But the devil he was waitin', and in the final bout,
He hit him hard below his guard and knocked poor Bendy out.

Now I'll tell you how it happened, he was preachin' down at Brum:
He was billed just like a circus, you should see the people come;
The chapel it was crowded, and in the foremost row
There was half-a-dozen bruisers who'd a grudge gainst Bendigo.

There was Tommy Platt of Bradford, Solly Jones of Perry Barr,
Long Connor of the Bull Ring, the same what drew with Carr;
Jack Ball the Fightin' Gunsmith, Joe Murphy from the Mews,
And Ikey Moss, the Bettin' Boss, the Champion of the Jews.

A very pretty handful, a-sittin' in a string,
Full of beer and impudence - ripe for anything;
Sitting in a string there, right under Bendy's nose,
If his message was for sinners he could make a start on those!

Soon he heard them chaffin' - "Hi, Bendy, here's a go!"
"How much are ya coppin' by this Jump-to-Glory show?"
"Stow it, Bendy - left the ring? Mighty spry of you:
Didn't everybody know the ring was leavin' you?"

Bendy fairly sweated as he stood above and prayed,
'Look down, O Lord, and grip me with a strangle-hold,' he said;
'Fix me with a strangle-hold, put a stop on me' -
'I'm slippin', Lord, I'M slippin' but Im clingin' hard to Thee!'

But the rougs they kept on chaffin' and the uproar it was such
That the preacher in the pulpit might be talkin' Double-Dutch:
Till a working-man he shouted out, a jumpin' on his feet,
"Give us a lead, your reverence, and we'll heave 'em in the street"

Then Bendy said, "Good Lord, since first I left my sinful ways,
"Thou knowest that to Thee only I've given up my days;
"But now, dear Lord - (and here he laid his Bible on the shelf)
"I'll take, with your permission, just 5 minutes for myself."

He vaulted from the pulpit like a tiger from a den,
They say it was a lovely sight to see him floor his men;
Right and left, and left and right, straight an' true an hard
Till the Ebanezer Chapel looked more like a knacker's yard.

Platt was standin' on his head and looking at his toes;
Solly Jones of Perry Barr was feelin' for his nose;
Connor of the Bull Ring had all that he could do -
Rakin' for his ivories that lay about the pew.

Jack Bell the fightin' gunsmith was in a peaceful sleep,
Joe Murphy lay across him, all tied up in a heap;
Five of them were twisted in a tangle on the floor:
And Ikey Moss, the bettin' boss, had sprinted for the door.

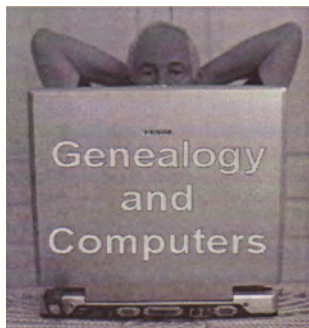
Five repentant fightin' men, sittin in a row,
Listenin' to words of Grace from Mister Bendigo;
Listenin' to His Reverence - all as good as gold,
Pretty little baa-lambs, a-gathered to the fold.

So that's the way that Bendy ran his mission in the slum.
And preached the Holy Gospel to the fightin' men of Brum;
"The Lord," says he, "has given me the message from on high:
"And if you interrupt Him, I will know the reason why!"

But to think of all this schoolin' - clean wasted, thrown away,
Darned if I can make out what youre learnin' all the day;
Grubbin' up old fairy tales - fillin' up with cram,
And didn't know of Bendigo, the Pride of Nottingham!

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

GENEALOGY & COMPUTERS



One of the most useful things available under the Windows operating system is the ability to use a series of keyboard shortcuts to carry out tasks that may otherwise take many steps through drop down menus. You may already use some of these such as CTRL + C to copy text and CTRL + V to paste this text elsewhere. It is unlikely that you have

ever seen a more or less complete list of the shortcuts which are available so here they are.

Keyboard Shortcuts

CTRL + A = select all (selects all items in the active window)

CTRL + B = **bold**

CTRL + C = copy selected text or object. Paste these using CTRL + V.

CTRL + D = font

CTRL + E = centre text

CTRL + F = find

CTRL + G = go to (a page number, section, footnote etc.)

CTRL + H = find and replace text, specific formatting and special items

CTRL + I = *italics*

CTRL + J = justify selected text (i.e. align with both left & right margins)
CTRL + K = insert hyperlink
CTRL + L = left align selected text
CTRL + M = tab one space to the right
CTRL + N = create a new document
CTRL + O = open "My Documents"
CTRL + P = print
CTRL + Q = remove paragraph formatting (similar to CTRL + L)
CTRL + R = right align
CTRL + S = save
CTRL + T = create a hanging indent
CTRL + SHIFT + T = reduce a hanging indent
CTRL + U = underline
CTRL + SHIFT + W = underline words but not spaces in selected text
CTRL + V = paste text or object
CTRL + W = close document
CTRL + X = cut selected text or object
CTRL + Y = repeat your last action (also try F4)
CTRL + Z = undo
CTRL + Bk Sp (backspace) = delete the last word typed (if at the end of that word or any number of spaces after it) or that part of the word typed to the left of your cursor.
CTRL + HOME = go to the start of the document
CTRL + END = go to the end of the document
CTRL + SHIFT + HOME = select all that text from the cursor to the beginning of document
CTRL + SHIFT + END = select all that text from the cursor to the end of the document
CTRL + F1 =
CTRL + F2 = open the document in Print Preview mode
CTRL + F3 = cut to the "spike" (ask for Microsoft Word HELP on this topic)
CTRL + SHIFT + F3 = paste the "spike" contents
CTRL + F4 = close the active window
CTRL + F5 = restore the document window size
CTRL + F6 = go to the next window
CTRL + F7 = choose the Move command from the Control Menu
CTRL + F8 = choose the Size command from the Control Menu
CTRL + F9 = insert an empty field
CTRL + F10 = maximise the document window
CTRL + F11 = lock a field
CTRL + F12 = choose the Open command from the File Menu
CTRL + HYPHEN = create a non-breaking hyphen

CTRL + SHIFT + SPACEBAR = create a non-breaking space
CTRL + SHIFT + > = increase font size of selected text
CTRL + SHIFT + < = decrease font size of selected text
CTRL + SHIFT + A = FORMAT SELECTED TEXT AS ALL CAPITALS
CTRL + SHIFT + D = double underline text
CTRL + SHIFT + K = FORMAT TEXT AS SMALL CAPITALS
CTRL + SHIFT + Q = change the selection to the symbol font
CTRL + SPACEBAR = remove paragraph or character formatting
CTRL + ALT + S = split the document window
CTRL + ALT + C = remove the document window split
CTRL + ALT + HOME = browse through a document
CTRL + ALT + P = switch to print layout view
CTRL + EQUAL SIGN (=) = apply subscript formatting (auto spacing) eg.
1234³.
CTRL + SHIFT + PLUS SIGN (+) = apply superscript formatting (auto
spacing) eg H₂O
CTRL + ALT + O = switch to outline view
CTRL + ALT + N = switch to normal view
CTRL + ALT + M = insert a comment
SHIFT + F3 = change the case of the letters or text chosen
SHIFT + F7 = open the thesaurus
SHIFT + ALT + R = copy the header or footer used in the previous section of
the document
F1 = open the HELP assistant
F2 = move text or graphics
F3 = insert an AUTOTEXT entry (after Microsoft Word displays the entry
F4 = repeat the last action
F5 = choose the Go To command from the Edit menu
F6 = go to the next pane or frame
F7 = choose the Spelling command from the Tools menu
F8 = extend a selection
F9 = update selected fields
F10 = activate the menu bar then TAB through the various choices
F11 = go to the next field
F12 = chose the Save As command from the File menu
ALT + CTRL + C = insert the copyright symbol
ALT + CTRL + R = insert the registered trademark symbol
CTRL + 1 = single space lines
CTRL + 2 = double spaced lines
CTRL + 5 = one and a half spaced lines
CTRL + 0 (i.e. zero) = add or remove one line space preceding a paragraph
CTRL + ALT + F1 = display Microsoft System Information

ALT + TAB = switch between the open items
ALT + ESC = cycle through items in the order in which they had been opened
ALT + SPACEBAR = Open the shortcut menu for the active window
WINDOWS LOGO = display or hide the Start menu (Windows® XP)
WINDOWS LOGO + BREAK = Display the System Properties dialogue box (Windows® XP)
WINDOWS LOGO + D = Display the desktop (Windows® XP)
WINDOWS LOGO + M = minimise all the windows (Windows® XP)
WINDOWS LOGO + SHIFT + M = restore the minimised windows (Windows® XP)
WINDOWS LOGO + E = open My Computer (Windows® XP)
WINDOWS LOGO + F = search for a file or folder (Windows® XP)
WINDOWS LOGO + F1 = display Windows Help (Windows® XP)
WINDOWS LOGO + L = lock the keyboard (Windows® XP)
WINDOWS LOGO + R = open the Run dialogue box (Windows® XP)
WINDOWS LOGO + U = Open Utility Manager (Windows® XP)
TAB = move forward through the options
SHIFT + TAB = move backwards through the options
CTRL + TAB = move forward through the tabs
CTRL + SHIFT + TAB = move backwards through the tabs
ENTER = perform the command for the active option or button
END = display the bottom of an active window
HOME = display the top of an active window

Drag and Drop

Try pressing the right mouse button while dragging a file from folder to folder. You are then given the choice of “move here”, “copy here” or “create shortcut here”.

Lines across the centre of a page

If you want a single line across the centre of the page type three hyphens at the beginning of a line followed by the return key.

If you want a double line substitute the equal sign for the hyphen key thus.

Three hashes (###) followed by the return key will produce a fancy result.

Selecting text

To select a word, double click on it.

To select a line, click to the left of the line when an arrow appears.

To select an entire paragraph, double click (quickly) to the left of the paragraph when the arrow appears. This can be particularly useful if you decide you want to change the font style of a paragraph from say regular to ***bold italics***. Simply select the paragraph as described then type CTRL + B to change it to **bold** then CTRL + I to change it to *italics*.

To select all the text in a file, triple click (quickly) to the left of any of the text in it when the arrow appears. As you know from the short-cut keystrokes above, CTRL + A will do the same thing!

Many of these tips are not documented. I have learnt them from other users, or from experimentation. I encourage you to open a file which you don't value and try each of these shortcuts and tips in turn. If you have other "tricks" which you would like to pass on to members, please let me know details. I can be contacted on richardlander@ozemail.com.au.

Richard Lander

THE EARLY ARRIVALS (continued)

Notations used: 1 Surname; 2 Given Names; 3 Place of Birth; 4 Year of birth; 5 Relationship to 1 – wife's name sometimes here; 6 Source 7 Occupation; 8 Notes

Sources:

BDM Calais – Registers of the Births & Marriages of Calais & St Pierre, filmed by the LDS

Death – Death registers of Calais as filmed by the LDS

1881 – English census

Census – Calais, 1831, 1841 or 1846

Anthony Lebeucq – Descendant of the Bannister family

Caron –trilogy on the Calais lace trade in by Michel Caron

Cornery	Daniel	Notts	1800	Slater Charlotte	1825	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Cook	Nathan	Notts	1801	Clark Sarah	1825	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Cooper	John	America	1776	Debecquet Marie	1825	BDM Calais	mechanic	mariner pre 1830
Cowell	John Clayton	Ireland		Brickendon Frances	1830	BDM		Married Harristown 1829
Cowley	Edward Wellin	Notts		Orson Mary	1820	BDM		Married 1795 Notts
Crookshanks	George	Wilts		Kelly Amelrosa	1828	BDM		married 7.1.1824
Cudderford	Adelaide	Calais	1817		1825	1881		Living with son 1881
Cudderford	Thomas	Guines	1842	Constance	1825	1881		10 Alexander St, paddington 1881
Cudderford	Louis William	Guines	1846	Helen	1825	1881	Indep M	Northern Woods, Buckingham 1881
Cullen	Ambrose	Ireland?		Harriett	1825	BDM		other chln born Kent; Cullen Irish
Dalton	Samuel	London	1786	Sanders Emily	1825	BDM Calais	button maker	
Dance	John	Notts	1790	Williamson Elizabeth	1825	BDM	laceworker	
Davies	Peter	Lancashire		Kirkham Margaret	1825	BDM Calais		Married 9.11.1810 Walton on the Hill, Lancs
Dawes	John	Derby	1793	Howland Clarissa	1825	BDM Calais	lacemaker	
Dawes	Abraham	Derby	1797	Dobbs Elizabeth	1825	BDM Calais	lacemaker	
Dawson	Charlotte	Calais	1841		1825	1881		Living with sister Jessie and brother in law Fred Dawson 1881
de Winton	Fanny M	Calais	1827	unmarried	1825	1881		
de Winton	Adele	Calais	1831		1825	1881	governess	
de Winton	William A	Calais	1829		1825	1881	School Master	
de Winton	Fanny	Calais	1827	U	1825	1881		
Dearbyshire	Elizabeth	Nottingham			1825	Death		
Derbyshire	John	Notts		Flint Elizabeth	1825	BDM Calais		In Notts 1819
Dewey	William	Notts	1789	Bomalace Johanna	1825	BDM Calais	laceworker	witness
Dixon	Richard	Notts	1794	Petty Mary Anne	1825	BDM Calais	lacemaker	
Dobbs	James	Notts	1799		1825	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Dodd	Edward	Tidswell	1801		1825	Census	boarder	Carpentier Jean Marie
Dodsworth	Benjamin	Yorkshire	1798		1826	BDM Calais	boarder	knifemaker
Donisthorpe	Charles	Leicester	1795	Smith Mary Anne	1826	BDM Calais	lacemaker	

Donlthorp Peter	Leics Hinckley	1800	Dawson Elizabeth	1826	BDM Calais	lacemaker	
Dorner George	Ireland	1798	Grey Judith	1826	BDM	lacemaker	
Dowers George Trurr	Kent Dover	1784		1826	BDM Calais	indep means	witness - independant means
Dowling Joseph	London		Fox, Harriett	1826	BDM Calais		Married 27.2.1817 St Martin in the Fields London
Dowling Joseph	London?		Fox, Harriett	1819	BDM		married London 1817
Eaton John	Calais	1832		1826	1881		East Bank Road, Midhill, Spefield
Eddlestone Charles	Derby Aitreton	1783	Anderson Mary	1828	BDM		
Eddlestone Charles	Derbyshire	1783	Anderson Mary	1826	BDM Calais	laceworker	witness
Edmonds Jane	Calais	1826	née	1826	1881		
Ellis John	Notts	1777	Jane Moody	1826	Rabaul p 34	lacemaker	In Calais with Robert Webster 1821
Ellis William	Notts	1806	Cook Mary Louise	1826	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Evans John	Notts	1796	Webster Mary	1826	BDM Calais		Witness; Mary daughter of Robert Webster
Fairchild Louisa	Calais	1831	née?	1826	1881		
Fairfax Catherine	Worcs Redditch	1786	née Chambers	1826	census	indep m	
Farley Elizabeth	Kent			1826	Death		
Farley John	Kent Dover	1777	Simmons Elizabeth	1826	Census	butcher	
Farrier Richard	Kent Dover	1783	Davis Rebecca	1819	BDM		
Farrier Richard	Kent Dover		Frost Sarah	1823	BDM		
Farrier Richard	Dover		Davis, Rebecca	1827	BDM Calais		Birth of child; married 12.12.1801 Dover
Finnan Roger	Scotland	1774		1827	Death		
Fletcher Thomas	Notts	1805	Hole Isabella	1827	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Fletcher James	Notts	1807		1827	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Fletcher John	Notts	1802	Atkin Bennet	1827	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Filnt Henry	Leics Syston	1792	Dobney Ann	1827	BDM Calais	mechanic	
Foster Stephen	Notts	1799	Robinson Charlotte	1828	BDM		bookseiler at time of death
Foyle James	London		Tagg, Elizabeth	1827	BDM Calais		Son born Calais
Freeman Joseph	Notts	1794	Ratcliffe Elizabeth	1828	BDM Calais		Married 12.8. Dover St mary
Friend George Rich	Kent		Hastings Harriett	1830	BDM		

Garnon	John	Kent	1796	Spencer Mary Fran	1828	BDM Calais	laceworker		
Garnon	John	Kent	1796	Spencer Mary Fran	1826	BDM			
Gaskin	George	Notts	1802	Holland Ann	1825	BDM			
Gauntley	Charles	Notts	1773	Turlington Mary	1828	BDM Calais	facemaker		
Gauntley	Charles	Notts	1770	Turlington Mary	1831	BDM	facemaker		
Gauber	Thomas	Notts		Sarah	1823	BDM			
Godward	Thomas	Notts	1803	Rouse Rebecca Da	1828	BDM Calais	laceworker		
Godward	Richard	Notts	1779	Lee Elizabeth	1828	BDM Calais	laceworker	witness	
Goldfinch	Thomas	Kent	1781	Darby Lucy	1828	census	butcher		
Gorely	Thomas	Kent Dover	1785		1828	BDM Calais	publican	witness	
Gun	Mary Julia	Calais			1828	Death			
Gunn	Phillip Hy	Calais	1822		1828	Burlats Calais		Died 1823	
Gunn	Phillip Henry	Calais			1828	Death			
Hall	Sophie	Calais	1830	née Boyer	1828	1881			
Hallam	Elizabeth	France	1829	unmarried	1828	1881		bro Edward b Notts 1809, magistrate Tiverton, blind 1881	
Hallam	Robert	Yorks, Sheffield	1793	Stringer Mary	1828	BDM Calais		Knife maker	
Hammers	William James	Calais	1828	Hester	1828	1881		7 High St Rowley Regis 1881; pawnbroker	
Hammers	William	Calais	1828		1828	1881	pawn broker		
Harrison	Thomas	Notts Sneinton	1800	Stubbs Maria	1828	BDM Calais	facemaker		
Hart	William	Kent	1791	Cuthbert Elizabeth	1828	census	Lacemaker	Not Living Calais 1829	
Hawthorn	Lionel	Scotland	1792	Muir sarah	1828	BDM Calais		Married Notts	
Hearsey	Henry	Sussex, Oving	1780	Stokes Martha	1828	census	Indep m		
Hemsley	William	Notts	1782	Cameron Sarah	1828	BDM Calais	laceworker		
Hemsley	William	Notts		Rothery louisa	1828	BDM Calais		dead 1828	
Hemsley	William	Notts	1777	Cameron Sarah	1828	census	facemaker		
Hiatt	Richard	London		Cornish Charlotte	1828	BDM Calais	Indep mean	married London	
Hide	Robert	Kent Dover	1799	Smilling Elizabeth	1828	BDM Calais			
Hoe	William	Notts St N	1793	Brown Ann	1828	BDM Calais	laceworker		
Hole	Ann	Devon	1776	née Langdon	1828	Census	Indep mean	Husband John	

sworth	William	Calais	1829		1828, 1881	No Occ			
kinson	Thomas	Notts	1788	Thousand Sarah	1828	BDM Calais	laceworker	second wife Sabine Elliott	
kinson	Thomas	Notts	1789	Smith Ann	1828	BDM Calais	laceworker	witness	
chinson	Samuel	Calais	1829		1829	Census		child with grandfather - parents not in Calais 1831	
chinson	John	Notts Orston	1808	Taylor Mary	1829	BDM Calais	laceworker		
	Henry Edward	Lincoln Boston	1783		1829	Death	Honorable		
son	James	Notts, Bramcote	1785	Woolley Hannah	1829	BDM Calais		Married 10.3.1810 Bramcote	
ains	Elizabeth	Kent Deal	1783	née Dunn	1829	Census	Indep m		
as	Ezekial	Corn Talland	1801	Higgins Elizabeth	1829	census	retired officer		
ason	Thomas	Calais	1826	Ellen	1829			15 Queen Anne St, Stoke on Trent, Stafford - earthen ware presser	
ason	James	Notts	1805	Godward Ann	1829	BDM Calais	laceworker	witness/witness	
ason	William	Staffordshire	1794	Lowmes Helen	1829	BDM Calais		turner	
aston	Alexander	Scotland		Mitchell Dorothy	1829	BDM Calais		Married 22.4.1825 Falkirk, stirling scotland	
as	George	London	1778	Davies Sarah	1829	Census	Indep M	probably in Staffordshire prior	
ap	Honorine	Calais	1825		1829	1881		married name, living Kingston upon Hull 1881	
ap	Honorine	Calais	1825		1829	1881		John Kemp Naval pensioner	
arrett	Mathilda	London	1804		1829	BDM Calais	embroiderer		
aring	James	London	1808		1829	BDM Calais	mechanic		
aring	James	London	1811		1829	Census	boarder		
art	Edward Watkin	Calais	1828		1829	1881	Retired	Major 24 Regt	
art	Euphrasil	Calais	1817	née?	1829	1881		James Kent Overlooker out of work	
arhan	Thomas	Ireland	#####		1829			Commission Agent 1824	
ar	Clematine	Calais	1812		1829	1881		Married name - check 1841 Nottingham	
ar	Robert	Calais	1825	Beck Jane	1829	Census	laceworker	163 Holloway Rd, Islington 1881	
ar	Robert	Notts	1794	Beck Jane	1829	BDM Calais	lacemaker		
arlett	Nathan	Leics Sibley	1805	Butler Susanna	1829	Census	laceworker		
ar	John	Leics	1804	Underwood Mary	1830	Census	lacemaker		
arleton	William	Leics?	1776		1830	BDM Calais	mechanic	witness	
ardon	Gabriel	Kent	1773	Kimber Mary	1830	BDM Calais	lacemaker	witness	

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