

# TULLE

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WILLIAM STREET, BATHURST

THE JOURNAL OF  
THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS

**Saturday August 19, 2006**  
**Saturday November 18, 2006**

**MEETING  
DATES**

**Donbank Cottage**  
**6 Napier St**  
**North Sydney**  
**Meeting Time : 1pm**

**NEXT MEETING**  
**Saturday August 19, 2006**

**HEATHER LING**

will be our Guest Speaker at the August meeting of ASLC.

Heather is a member of our Newcastle Family History Society Inc. & a much respected, hard working volunteer researcher over many years with our Society.

She is identifying & documenting Nurses, Midwives & Private Hospitals throughout the Hunter, Lake Macquarie & Newcastle regions between 1900 – 1950.

The research will be published by the Newcastle Family History Society. It will be a most useful set of stories, facts & an index which will benefit many in their family history research.

Looking for us on the net? [www.angelfire.com/al/aslc/](http://www.angelfire.com/al/aslc/)

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**190 Shaftesbury Rd**  
**EASTWOOD NSW 2122**



# Tulle

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*Volume 4 Number 2, May 2006*

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## **FROM THE PRESIDENT**

Each meeting we discover more about the lives of our Lacemaker ancestors. We know when, why and how they came. Also where they went once they arrived in New South Wales. Getting the facts is just the beginning: the more we learn about them the more remarkable the lives of seemingly ordinary people become.

Last week I attended the funeral of a work colleague. The funeral notice gave her name, age and date of death - the facts of an 'ordinary' life. However, speakers at the memorial service revealed the remarkable life attached to these facts. It was as if each speaker was talking about a different person. There was the mother, the wife, the neighbour, the prize-winning poet, the magazine editor, the journalist, the teacher of literature, the artist, the Buddhist, the Wayside Chapel counselor, the indigenous youth worker, the 'stolen generation' family history researcher and the cheerful, supporting friend.

We know that the Calais Lacemakers were remarkable people – they are, after all, OUR ancestors. Just how difficult it was for them to produce descendants will be revealed by Heather Ling, our August Guest Speaker, in her talk on Nurses, Midwives and Private Hospitals in the 'early days'.

*Carol Bailey*

## **FROM THE SECRETARY**

Epithets are described by my dictionary as 'descriptive words or phrases added to or substituted for a person's name'. Elizabeth the Virgin Queen ( Elizabeth 1<sup>st</sup> of England) and Louis the Fat (Louis IV of France, or Louis Gros in French) are examples of epithets. Sobriquets are names which have become identified with a particular person, and are recognised when used instead of a personal name. The Duchess of Pork and Fergie are sobriquets

which refer to the same unmistakable person. Her brother is popularly known as Randy Andy.

Our handle, or moniker – The Lacemakers of Calais – has become descriptive of a strong group with an even stronger tie to a joint history. Your stories make for fascinating reading. Please keep them rolling in.

*Richard Lander*

### **AND THE EDITOR**

Albert Vion and Michel Caron are both contemporary historians of Calais. Vion's social history *Calais et Saint-Pierre au XIX siècle* examines the English in Calais and draws the conclusion that while our English lacemakers had a great impact on the city during the chaotic lace days of the 1830s and 1840s, eventually the English who stayed were absorbed into the fabric of the French community with even the English Christian names disappearing.

Michel Caron's trilogy covers the era of lace 1815 to 1950 and with careful recording of the lace companies throughout that one hundred and thirty five years also illustrates the decline of English influence and its absorption into the community.

The first English lacemaker in Calais was probably a man called Spiers. He was followed by George Armitage who was there in 1803. But the beginning of the lace trade in Calais was caused by the arrival Webster, Bonnington & Clarke with their bobbin net machine perhaps as early as 1815.

By 1821 the English lace manufacturers in Calais are Richard Polhill, James Oswin, John Maxton, Robert West, William Tyler, Robert Webster, John Pain and Thomas Shipman.

By the 1940s the English names of lace makers include Attenborough, Barsby & sons, Albert Boot, Henry Boot, W Butler, Kent & Young, Maxton & Co, Robert Smith, Fontaine Towlson and West & Oldham.

Within this 130 years thousands and thousands of English laceworkers have passed through the Calais docklands seeking their fortunes in lace, seeking adventure or just trying to survive.

In the past two years I have transcribed hundreds of births, deaths and marriages from the Calais records. My research has covered the period from the 1790s to the 1890s. The pattern of English migration in the lace trade is clear – it began as a trickle in the years surrounding 1820, it burst to flood proportions in the 1830s and 1840s and subsided to a trickle after the 1848 revolution. There were many influences but the relevant factor is that the Australian contingents belong in that period of frantic activity. It was such a small window of opportunity in the scheme of the history of Calais, and yet it gave us our Australian lives.

*Gillian Kelly*

**CONGRATULATIONS!!**

On Australia Day this year, our Lacemaker descendant

*Mrs June Rose Howarth*

was awarded the

**Order of Australia**

As a fitting recognition of her service to the community through the Australian Red Cross and for contributions to cultural, religious and welfare organizations.



## VALE

Enid Florence Lander was born at Narrandera on 2 October 1918. She was the second child and first daughter of my great uncle, John August Lander, who owned the sheep property adjoining that of our family at Darlington Point in the Riverina.

She was educated at Abbotsleigh, Wahroonga where she obtained an excellent Leaving Certificate result and where her outstanding mathematical abilities were recognised and nurtured.



She qualified as a librarian and ably used these skills at the Randwick Library before joining the Australian Womens Army Service (AWAS). This was established on 13 August 1941, to release men from certain military duties for service with fighting units, and Enid was one of the early recruits.

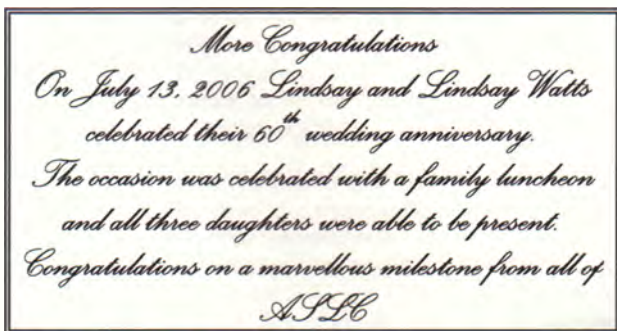
In March 1951, when she was 32 and he nearly 34, Enid married William Bastick at Chippendale. He was the publican of the Forest Lodge Hotel near the University of Sydney. Enid made the unlikely transition from librarian to publican's wife and later, and even more unlikely, went with William to the Pilliga pub, 105 kilometres west of Narrabri. Enid's quiet and introverted nature

didn't suit pub life well and she eventually convinced Bill to let her use the war-service loan for which she had qualified to purchase an unpretentious but neat home at West Guildford. It was here that she and Bill led their very private, quiet and, in many ways, uncomplicated lives.

After his death in 1986 Enid was able to devote much more time to her abiding love of genealogy and family history and her methodical and intellectual approach made her an excellent researcher. Enid was always willing to share her finds with me, and I with her, and together we slowly pieced together the Lander Family history.

She served as Honorary Secretary of the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais for several years but eventually realised her health was failing and she decided to relinquish this position. This gentle, temperate, modest but somewhat diffident member of our society died in May 2005. She is photographed cutting the cake at the celebration marking 150 years of the Lander family in Australia on 2 September 1998.

*Richard Lander*





## POTTER AND JACKLIN OF CALAIS AND THE *AGINCOURT*

When we first know of the Potters they were involved in the cottage industry of lacemaking. They lived nearby Sherwood Forest, of Robin Hood fame. When the lace market opened in Nottingham, they, like many others, moved to Nottingham. The lacemakers moved around quite a bit as their families grew in size and they needed space to accommodate more looms.

Our records start with the marriage of George Potter with Hannah Hollingsworth in 1758 at St Nicholas Church, Nottingham. Their great-greatgrandson Charles Potter was to marry Ann Jacklin in 1842 at Radford. . Charles was baptized at St Mary's church, Nottingham, on 9 October 1825. At the time the family was living in Sheridan Street. Charles' father, Charles Srn, b.1794, married Jane Evans and his occupation was given as Silk Stocking Manufacturer, of Sheridan Street, Nottingham.

We do not know when Charles and Anne joined the community of English lacemakers who had set up in Calais, nor do we know what skill Charles had within the industry. However, we do know that before their departure for Australia, Charles had been operating a bakery for several years in Calais - a fact agreed to independently by my father and two of my aunts.

Many of the English lacemakers in France later on diversified into other occupations, especially around the period of the French Revolution with its' attendant exigencies and privations.

While in Calais Ann gave birth to a daughter, Maria Eliza, on 18

June 1843, and a son, Thomas James - my grandfather - on 14 April 1848.

The continuing unrest in the aftermath of the Revolution threw the lacemakers out of work and, with most unwilling to return to the probability of unemployment in England, or of labor in the poorhouse, when an opportunity presented itself for a new life in Australia. Most of the exiles seized the moment.

Returning briefly to London while arrangements were made for their emigration,<sup>1</sup> Charles and Ann, with their two children, boarded the *Agincourt* which set sail for the Colonies on 6 June 1848 to face a full four months at sea with no ports of call *en route* to arrive at Port Jackson (Sydney) on 6 October 1848.

Within a few days of their arrival they were to be overlanded with a group of fellow exiles from Calais bound for Bathurst where they settled at Kelso and where Ann gave birth to five more children, two of whom died in infancy and whose names are unknown, while a third, Ann Eliza, born 25 April 1850, died in childhood. Sarah Ann was born at Kelso on 4 April 1854 and Benjamin George was also born at Kelso on 13 November 1859.

Benjamin George Potter married Rachel Cheney at George's Plains in 1880. He was later with the NSW Railways as Stationmaster at Woy Woy.

The Cheneys, a name of French origin, arrived at Sydney from

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<sup>1</sup> Their arrangements included a marriage certificate. Charles & Anne were married in June in 1848 at Greenwich, just before they sailed.

England, two months ahead of the *Agincourt*, on 12 August 1848 aboard the *General Hewett* and went to Kelso where they took up farming at "Knutton" at Georges Plains.

Charles' wife Ann also died at Kelso after an 18-year history of heart disease on 18 April 1870 at the age of 44. She was buried at Holy Trinity Church, Kelso, on 20 April.

### **Ann Jacklin**

Ann was of a family originally from Valenciennes, France, that had settled around the Fenlands, principally around Peterborough in Lincolnshire. They had fled to England from France in 1645 following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV which triggered mass persecutions of Protestants (Huguenots) and which led to 400 000 Huguenots fleeing to other countries. Like the Potters, they also moved to Nottingham to be closer to the lace market.

Thomas Jacklin married Elizabeth Bowman at Newstead in 1824 and Ann was born in 1826. They -moved around quite a bit having addresses at various times at Middle Pavement, Willoughby Street (Lenton), and George Street, Radford.

They had three more children, George, Hepzibah, and Elizabeth. Their daughter Ann Bowman Jacklin was baptized in the Parish of St Peter, Nottingham, on 8 February 1826. She married Charles Potter at Radford in 1842.

Following the death of Ann, Charles remarried at the age of 47 a widow, Mary Ann Andrews, nee Anderson, at Kelso. There was no issue from this marriage. Mary Ann was the daughter of

Thomas Anderson, also a lacemaker of Nottingham.

Charles died of pneumonia at Havannah Street, Bathurst, at age 69 on 24 March 1895 and he was buried the next day at the Anglican Cemetery, Kelso. His death certificate gives his occupation at the time as "tanner and shopkeeper." He appears to have been illiterate as he had signed the death certificate of his wife Ann with an 'X' as "His Mark." .



### **Thomas Potter**

The son born at Calais, Thomas James Potter (my grandfather, who had deceased long before I was born), took up residence at Cooma in the Australian Alps where he was a saddler in Massie Street and something of a local identity. A photo of Thomas in uniform at Cooma suggests he may have also served in the militia or the police. While in Cooma he married Francis Semken. Their first child, Florence, was born at Cooma in 1872. In all they had ten children with my father, Merton, (Sydney Clyde Merton Potter), the second youngest born in Melbourne on 30 August 1893.

Upon their departure from Cooma a banquet was held at Bymes Hotel on 30 January 1874. A long poem about that occasion was composed by the publican, Charlie Byrne, and published in the *Monaro Mercury*.

A story has persisted in our family that while they were in Cooma they employed Catherine Ada Kelly, better known as Kate Kelly, the sister of Ned Kelly, as a housemaid for a while. This story is given some credence by virtue of the fact that Kate married Brickie, the son of Frederick Foster of Forbes, NSW. Frederick had sailed with the Potters as a 14 year old aboard the *Agincourt* whose passengers were already a close knit group before, during, and after the voyage.

Following the departure from Cooma, Thomas set up as a saddler in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne where my aunt Alma was born. Eventually they moved to 231 Burwood Road, Hawthorn, where he continued with his saddlery until his death at age 53. He was buried at Melbourne General Cemetery in a grave with two of his children who had died in infancy, Ernest and Irene. My father said that his father, Thomas, was able to speak French. He had probably acquired this ability from his parents, Charles and Ann, as well as his sister Maria who would have had French playmates and grown up bi-lingual in Calais which she had left at age 5.

Just before his death, Thomas was commissioned to make a saddle for the horse to be ridden by the Duke of York on the occasion of his visit in 1901, and for this he was awarded a bronze medallion. This medallion was retained by my uncle Clarence and may have been passed on to his brother Bert in Hobart where it may now be with his descendants in Tasmania.

*Gayle Richardes Potter*

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## A NUISANCE IN BACK LANE

August 1, 1813

We the undersign'd inhabitants of Back Lane in the Parish of St Mary, have to complain of a serious nuisance, which has existed for a considerable time and which we beg the Magestrates will interfere in, in Order that it may be remov'd –

It is of the following nature, persons by the name of Loone & Dutton has places in the Rock, wherein they kill horses and deposit the Mess till it becomes quiet putrid, and is extremely offensive or should not complain of it, so much so, that it is with difficulty sometimes we can eat our meals, and even cattle that come past become enrag'd with the extreme stench, and in consequence are frequently ungovernable, to the risque of children and others that are in the Lane, added to this they shut up dogs in the places which are howling for a continuance.

John Hutchinson, Gervis Shipstone, James Stapleton, Lucy Barnes, Samuel Brown, Joseph Simpson,, John Robertson, Jno Bramman, M M Whitlock, Sarah Lindsey, Thos Parnham, John Stubbins, Saml. Mart, Thos. Turner, Mark Shaw, Thos Gretton & Chrstr Gamble.

From the fantastic *Records of the Borough of Nottingham* CD from Archive CD Books.



## ALBERTON CEMETERY



William St Alberton South Australia

One of the earliest burial grounds in South Australia was established just as Adelaide needed burial places but the manner in which it was established caused controversy. The Port Harbour Master applied to Governor Gawler for a section of land for a public burial ground. The Governor instructed him to select a site. An area of Crown land was selected at Alberton but sadly there were no legal documents or transfer of land. There were some burials on the site but the informal layout as a cemetery did not impress the locals who used West Terrace.

In September of 1847 the Anglican minister of St.Pauls, Port Adelaide applied to Governor Robe for land for a cemetery to be controlled by St.Pauls for Anglican burials. Robe agreed and on November 17, 1847 four acres were granted to the Anglican Church to be held in Trust to be used as cemetery for the parish of St.Paul at Port Adelaide.

The land was already being used as a cemetery and some burials had taken place before the cemetery's status was formalised. The first burial recorded by St. Pauls was that of a 41 year old boatswain from the ship "Canton" in October 1846.

Several more men were buried there. All had suffered accidents while inebriated and lost their lives. St. Pauls soon became very busy servicing the needs of Port Adelaide and villages between the Port and the city.

There were many complaints over the powers and responsibilities of the Anglican clergymen at St. Pauls who had refused to read the Anglican burial service over bodies unknown to them. People were concerned that fees were asked for before burial including paupers and the destitute. It was later reported the church had gained a tidy income over 30 years.

Many settlers of Alberton wanted it as a public cemetery as the ground was granted by the government and was the only one to service the port. The site was popular because it was in a convenient location. However there were complaints that as it was not enclosed it was open to damage by wandering animals making it a glum site for mourners. It was surrounded on three sides by swampy ground right back to the wharves.

In 1855 the Wesleyans applied for and were granted a site near the Albert Hotel but after only one burial it ran into difficulties. A prominent citizen believed the new site would endanger the health of local inhabitants. These concerns were found to be untrue after an exhumation proved all the complaints about smells and wetness were false. The locals said it was a pleasant place with wattle trees

and wild flowers.

The cemetery had been in operation for almost 30 years with 548 burials when it was closed in 1874 with no new leases being granted. The locals were still saying that the Anglican cemetery should be open to all as it had plenty of vacant ground but the stories were repeated that St.Pauls refused to allow burials unless they read the service.

Richard Bell Dixon had a lease at this cemetery and it is possible that other *Harpley* passengers are buried there.

*Source Unknown, copy forwarded by Jean Dixon*



## THE SHORE FAMILY CONTINUED SELINA SHORE AND THE WATTS FAMILY

In about March 1768 Eleanor Watt gave birth to an illegitimate daughter, Barbara, and named William Hetherington of Cory Lees,

Solport, Stapleton as the father in a quarter sessions petition on 12 July 1769.

When she was about 20, Barbara Watt formed a relationship with Richard Chapelhow of Penrith and had two children by him, Betty or Elizabeth and William. Barbara Watt died in 1800, aged just 31. Betty was ten and William was seven. Richard Chapelhow had two wives and eight legitimate children. It's not clear who raised Betty and William. Perhaps they were placed in a workhouse.

On 6 December 1821, William Watts married Mary Little at Holy Trinity New Chapel in Whitehaven. By this time the surname had become Watts. He was described as a mason in the 1841 census and as a stone mason in the 1851. Mary and William had seven children and their son Thomas Watts came to Australia in about 1858<sup>2</sup> when he was about 30 years old.

He spent three years in Victoria and then moved to Bathurst in New South Wales. He may have been attracted by the discovery of gold in Australia, even if only in the sense that it caused a tremendous increase in the population and also in the construction of all sorts of buildings. (Thomas was a carpenter.) There was a family tale that he had been sent out to Australia by his family as a 'remittance man' because of some problem he had (possibly drinking). No record of his arrival in Australia or his early days in the colony has been found.

On 9 June 1869 Thomas married Mary Selina Shore (known as Selina) at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Bathurst. William was about 41 and Selina was about 22. Ernest and Isabella Shore, Selina's brother and sister, were witnesses.

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<sup>2</sup> from his death certificate



**Methodist Parsonage, William Street, built 1852.**

Selina had had a child in 1867, registered as Alexander E Shore, who later took the name Watts. It is not known whether he was Thomas Watts' son, but the fact that neither Selina's nor Thomas' death certificate includes him in the list of children of the marriage, may indicate that he was not.

Selina and Thomas lived in Bathurst where Thomas worked as a carpenter. They had eight children, not including Alec, five of whom survived to adulthood. In 1870, when James was born, they were living in Keppel Street. By 1882<sup>3</sup> lists Thomas Watts was a carpenter of Ranken Street, Bathurst.

The family was apparently living in Keppel St, Bathurst when Selina died on 9 August 1892, though her place of death is given as Stewart St, Bathurst. Selina was only 44 years old. Cause of death was given as cirrhosis. She was buried in the Church of England Cemetery, Kelso, where her father was also buried.

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<sup>3</sup> Sand's Country Directory and Gazetteer of New South Wales 1881/1882



**Cottages 154 & 156 Keppel St Bathurst**

Her daughter Annie, who gave the information for the death certificate, gave her own address as Keppel St. (John Shore, Selina's father had had a house and licenced premises at the corner of Stewart and Keppel Streets (1860), though later his publican's licence was for the Golden Lion in George St.)

Selina and Thomas's children were:

James b.19 May 1870

John (Jack) Ernest b.1872 , d 14 May 1929

Herbert Thomas b.1873, d.1 March 1874

Mary Adelaide b. Dec1874, d.2 Apr1875

Annie Isobel b.1876, d.17 May 1956

Edith Harriet Selina b.1878, d.29 May 1961

Eva Elizabeth b.1879, d.22 Oct 1881

Violet May b.19 May1883, d.25 Jul 1963

At least two of the young children who died did so from complications following measles.

When Selina died, her husband left the rest of the family to cope on its own. Violet went to live with Alec and his young family for



a while. James and Jack went off working – James on farming properties and Jack as a ganger on the railways where he was later killed in a shunting accident on 4 May 1929.

The girls, Annie, Edith and Violet, had to support themselves. Annie had been training to be a seamstress like her Grandmother Shore but had to give that up and go into service. She worked first for the Fitzgerald family in Bathurst – family tradition is that Tom Watts had built the Fitzgerald home but was never paid for it – something to do with being drunk – but it's not clear whether this is true. Edie also found work, probably also in Bathurst. Violet went to live with Alec Watts, Selina's first-born son.

Later Annie found a job with Archdeacon Campbell in Mudgee. Violet, who was only 9 years old, then came to board with an elderly woman in that town and went to school there. Life was hard and when times were particularly tough supper consisted of "teakettle broth" – bread and dripping soaked in hot water. She later talked of the scares about bushrangers and 'blacks'. Violet did well at school and the principal wanted her to stay on and become a pupil teacher, but Annie couldn't afford it, and Violet left school at around 12-14 years of age.

Thomas Watts died on 20 January 1901 of heart disease at Parramatta District Hospital aged 72 (D/1901/2696).

Around this time Annie and Violet came to Sydney. Annie found work with the Rand family, first at Strathfield and then at Turramurra as housemaid and then housekeeper and Violet as children's nurse. Edie came a little later and the three girls all ended up working for the Rands. Edith was taken on as housemaid. The girls used to visit their Aunt Carrie (John Shore's daughter by his second marriage) for "soirees" but invitations ceased when Edith admitted to another guest who had known her

father that she was in service. He is reported to have said, "What! Tom Watts' daughter a servant!?"

The Rands were very kind to the girls. When Violet left to get married they gave her all her household linen - all real linen. Edie would later take her sister's daughter Doreen, whom she raised from the age of 13 months to about 11 years, to visit the Rand girls, who would show her their dolls.

Edie left the Rands to run a boarding house, Clydesdale, at Lawson in the Blue Mountains with her friend May Johnson, and later a mixed business in Marian St, Killara, also with May.

Annie went on to work as housekeeper for Judge Cohen, staying there until she retired. After she retired she lived in a rented room next to Violet and George in North Sydney.

Violet married George Alfred Humphreys on 9 July 1913 (at The Parsonage, Arundel St, Forest Lodge. According to family tradition George saw Violet on Turrumurra Station and fell in love at first sight. Violet's daughter Doreen had been told Violet had "beautiful hats and clothes while she worked for the Rands" and no doubt this assisted the impression she made on George.

When they were courting, George would take Violet on sulky rides down Kissing Point Road which at that time went all the way to Kissing Point and Ryde - there was a wooden bridge across the Lane Cove River valley where Kissing Point Road now peters out.

The road would have been a pleasant, almost country drive; even today it retains a wandering tree-lined feel, especially at the lower end, despite the level of traffic it carries.



**George & Violet's wooden bridge at the end of Kissing Point Road**

Violet suffered in later life from poor circulation in her legs and found it hard to get around, but was always fiercely independent. After George's death in 1960 she continued to live on her own in North Sydney until her own death in 1963 at age 80.

Early in George and Violet's marriage the family grew quickly, with their six children being born within nine years. The first three children came in less than three years. To relieve the pressure on Violet, her elder (unmarried) sister Edith offered to look after "one of the girls". The second daughter, Doreen, was chosen, going to live with Auntie Edie at the age of about 13 months.

Edith had a mixed/confectioners business in Marian St, Killara, known as the Refreshment Rooms. They are first mentioned in

Sand's Directory in 1913, owned or run by W Duckworth. From 1914 to 1919 they are listed under the names Watts and Johnson. Edie and May Johnston had earlier run a guest house at Lawson in the Blue Mountains. Their shop was at number 15 Marian Street. Killara residents didn't like the idea of shops in their suburb and there was no shopping centre as such. "For most shopping expeditions Killara people went to Lindfield, Gordon or the city"<sup>4</sup>

Edith's business was next to the original Post Office and in 1916 they were just about the only commercial properties in Killara. In 1916 the Post Office moved to the other side of the street, and later to its present location on the other side of the railway line. Edith sold sweets, drinks and light refreshments.

A mat at the door to the shop said Watts and Johnson. Edie made wonderful pies and the young caddies, on their way from the golf course up the road to the station, would stop in at the shop to spend their earnings on pies and drinks. The shop also carried cigarettes and the sort of item a household was most likely to run out of - perhaps tea, sugar and flour. In one corner was a small cabinet holding little bottles of perfume. One Christmas, Doreen remembered, lined up along the front of the shelves were salt and pepper shakers filled with tiny pink musks. As Doreen went past she would shake one or two of these sweets into her hand - and wonders if anyone ever realised they had been given short measure! Among the big jars of sweets were delicious toffees tipped with chocolate and peanuts coated in pink sugar (that got all over a certain little girl's white gloves on the way to Sunday School one day).

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<sup>4</sup> conversations with the Misses McDoull reported in *Killara 1900-1918* by Dorothy Mitchell).

From 1920 to 1925, George and Violet lived in Gordon, first (1921/1922) on the south side of Dumaresq Street, third down from the highway (then called Gordon Road) – which may have been where the shopping centre now is – then in McIntyre Street in a house called “Aston” (1922-1925), again on the south side but this time down towards the bottom of the hill. Doreen could remember going with Auntie Edie to visit her family and having to hurry and struggle up the hill when she was little, to keep up with her on the way to catch the train home – Auntie Edie was tall and walked quite fast.

In 1925 Edie and May expanded their business, taking over another of the group of shops in Marian Street and running it as a drapers. Unfortunately, as with so many small businesses, the expansion was not successful. They remained in business there until 1927, after which the confectioners business was taken over by a Miss B Brown. Around this time May died of TB.

Edie met Peg Crosbie who was a pharmacist at Killara and ran her house for her for many years. She worked for Mr Bell who had bought a chemist shop in Glen Innes and then at Summer Hill (in about 1933). From Summer Hill Edie and Peg moved to Carlton (92 Carlton Parade), with Edie remaining there until she had to go into a nursing home shortly before her death on 29 May 1961. Peg had moved to a retirement home a little earlier.

Annie stayed on as housekeeper for Judge Cohen until she retired. She was always a great support to her family. In 1952 while her niece Doreen was seriously ill in hospital, she came to stay and help look after Doreen’s family. Annie died on 17 May 1956.

Violet died in 1963, aged 80.

***Barbara Manchester***

## ***SPORT, GAMES & LEISURE IN THE 1840s***

### ***Sport in the 1840s***



**Nottingham's FA Cup winning team from 1894!**

With the enactment of the Factory Acts of 1833, 1844, 1847 and 1848, families who hadn't been blessed with wealth and privilege finally had at least some time for leisure. Sport, of course, was not a new phenomenon. Golf and horse racing were already well established. Sir Francis Drake is reported to have completed his game of bowls before ridding English waters of the Spanish armada<sup>5</sup> in 1588. But these pursuits, as well as cricket, boating and so on, were all up-market sports for the gentry. No working man could afford to take time off work to either play or to watch a game that could take days to play.

Progressively, however, time did become available and with the rapid spread of rail, county cricket and football grounds were established in places with excellent train services in a bid to attract a new class of spectator. For the general populace, cricket was played on any level piece of ground. In the 1840s wickets were very rough. Bowling was usually underarm and it wasn't until round arm bowling began in the late 1800s that greater care in the preparation of wickets became necessary. The earliest mention of

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<sup>5</sup> [http://www.historvonthenet.com/Tudors/spanish\\_armada.htm](http://www.historvonthenet.com/Tudors/spanish_armada.htm)



a cricket ground in Nottingham appears in the 1845 Enclosure Award Map. It was then known as the Meadow Platt Cricket Ground – an area of 4 acres and 18 perches bounded on the south by Meadow Platt Rd (now Bath St), on the west by St Ann’s Cemetery (now Bath St Rest Garden) and on the east by Recreation Rd (now known as Robin Hood Street).

Football (both soccer and Rugby Union), both of which were products of the English public (i.e. private) school system, rapidly found favour with the ‘man in the street’ because such games could be played or watched in a matter of hours rather than days. However, it wasn’t until 1862 that Notts County Football Club<sup>6</sup>, the oldest soccer club in the world, was formed; and it was even later, in 1871 that the first Rugby Union club was established. Union was “invented” by a schoolboy named William Webb Ellis at Rugby School in Warwickshire. In November, 1823 he is believed to have cheated technically during a game of the then crude mob football played at the school, when, “with a fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time, he first took the ball in his arms and ran with it”. The game they play in heaven was born!

Swimming and diving were popular activities in some British centres during the 1830s but their popularity severely waned as rivers and swimming holes became increasingly polluted.

Croquet was described as “a most infectious amusement” amongst the gentry in the 1860s and it was one of the few sports of the age to actively encourage participation by women. However, when tennis became the fashion in Britain in the late 1870s, carefully manicured lawn croquet lawns were converted to grass tennis courts. Lawn Tennis, which derived from Real Tennis in about 1874, wasn’t played at Wimbledon until 1877. The rich also

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.nottscountyfc.premiumtv.co.uk/page/History/0..10426.00.html>

played golf and lacrosse, went yachting or played polo on ponies imported from India. Their homes boasted billiard tables and rooms for dancing.

Hunting and racing were the favoured leisure pursuits of the upper class in Britain, just as they subsequently were of colonial gentry in Australia. There is little evidence of an egalitarian sporting culture in either country. Sport, games and leisure activities played and watched in England in the mid-1800s were, of course, those which were subsequently played and watched in Australia.

They change the sky, but not their ways,  
Those who rush across the seas. (Horace)<sup>7</sup>

Our English military and naval masters “imported” both the good and the downright ugly. They were instrumental in establishing the “first Australian regatta” held on Sydney Harbour on 28 April 1827<sup>8</sup>. It was also military men who introduced the far less pleasant English “sports” of cock-fighting and dog-baiting to the young colony.

However, it was the inn and the tavern which provided the most usual venue for sport for the “common man” in England – just as they did in Australia. The hotels offered impromptu entertainment for men including boxing, wrestling and gambling – as well as boozing!

## **Next: Leisure in the 1840s**

*Richard Lander*

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7

<http://www.abs.gov.au/Ausstats/abs/@.nsf/0/3a81d7dd23d4b257ca2569de0025c1a3?OpenDocument>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.jenwilletts.com/Timeline1797.htm>

## SHORTWEIGHT

October 6, 1803

The Grand Jury now return a true Bill of Indictment against Samuel Potter late of the parish of Saint Mary „Fishmonger for a Misdemeanour by selling a certain Fish called an Eel on the fourth day of October last past to one Robert Healand purporting to be of the weight of one pound when in fact the same, was only fourteen ounces and an half And the said Samuel Potter being arraigned upon the said Indictment pleads guilty thereto and thereupon the Court respite the giving of judgment until the next Sessions.

Just another snippet from the fantastic *Records of the Borough of Nottingham CD* from Archive CD Books

## NOTTINGHAM REVIEW EXTRACT

Friday 13<sup>th</sup> August 1852

ELIHU BERRIT is about to proceed to France, to convey a number of friendly addresses to different towns in that country to promote a friendly intercourse in the cause of universal peace. The accompanying address has been prepared to send from Nottingham to Calais, and has received influential signatures :--

### TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF CALAIS:

We who write this letter and sign our names are Englishmen and have our home in Nottingham; you to whom we send these words of greeting and affection are Frenchman and your home is Calais.

Through many years of ages not long gone by, this fact would have been thought reason enough why we should hate one another, or at least it was thought that we were rival nations, born to fight one another and to prepare to settle by murderous battles

which should be the master. We want to let you know and we therefore tell you with most earnest emphasis that these days and those thoughts are dead and gone.

We Englishman have beamed and do from our very hearts feel that 'God hath made one our blood all nations of men, for to dwell on the face of the earth. 'Acts xvii 26., and that we ought all, therefore, to feel and act, and live as brothers of one great family, and helpers of each other in everything that may make any of us wiser, happier, better, are more Blessed..

And so we send to tell you, friends and brothers of glorious neighbour France, that we grieve that your fathers and ours ever fought, - that we wish and pray that we may have was never more, - that we send you our warm brotherly love, our best and heartiest wishes for you large and growing prosperity and welfare. Think you of us as we would always, kindly and as friends and brothers ever think of you. Let our only rivalries be like those of our 'Crystal Palace' last year, which of us shall do most and best to help us in the world civilization and the advance of art, science and literature, and all that is most beautiful, most useful and best..

Labour with us that those around you may think and feel the same. A nation's spirit and the peoples thought will guide those nation's noblest comments and direct the course of those who control and sway her destinies. So let us be of neighbours of fair France and Old England, cherish to each other good will, love and peace and war will grow soon to be game which, when subjects are wise, Kings will never more play at. May the one Great Father of all nations bless our friendship and evermore give us prosperity and peace.

We are Friends and Brethren yours right heartily.  
Nottingham August 7<sup>th</sup> 1852.



## GENEALOGY AND COMPUTERS

In the last issue we looked at the manipulation of a table on a page and used a few basic short key cuts such as Ctrl + C (to copy) and Ctrl + V (to paste). To do this we created a table in Word using data obtained from the NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages. We centered the data on an A4 page after deleting a column but otherwise left our data intact.

Today we will again use data from BDM, this time on Bromhead birth registrations from 1848 (the year of our arrival) until 1905 (the last year currently available in the indexes).

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Father's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Mother's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>District</u>
V18492887 37A/1849	BROMHEAD	GEORGE	JOHN	JANE	
V18782501 160/1878	BROMHEAD	ADA R	JOHN	MARY A	
V1853651 161/1853	BROMHEAD	JOHN	JOHN	JANE	
V1855605 161/1855	BROMHEAD	ELIZABETH	JOHN	JANE	
9567/1862	BROMHEAD	WILLIAM	JOHN	JANE	MAITLAND
10925/1865	BROMHEAD	EMMA	JOHN	JANE	MAITLAND
2755/1874	BROMHEAD	WALTER EDWARD	JOSEPH	SOPHIA	SYDNEY
13978/1875	BROMHEAD	GEORGE HOLYOAK	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	MAITLAND
6171/1876	BROMHEAD	JOHN GRANT	JOSEPH	SOPHIA	ST LEONARDS
14416/1876	BROMHEAD	ELIZABETH JANE	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	MAITLAND
8359/1857	BROMHEAD	JANE	JOHN	JANE	MAITLAND
17290/1880	BROMHEAD	CECIL WELLESLEY	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	MAITLAND
24126/1880	BROMHEAD	JOHN SOMERVILLE	JOHN	MARY ANN	SCONE
18412/1881	BROMHEAD	WILLIAM SWIFT	JOHN	MARY ANN	SCONE
9172/1882	BROMHEAD	ETHEL L	JOSEPH	SOPHIA	ST LEONARDS
20826/1882	BROMHEAD	CARLYLE S	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	WEST MAITLAND
20827/1882	BROMHEAD	VIDA A	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	WEST MAITLAND
9737/1883	BROMHEAD	ERNEST G	JOSEPH	SOPHIA J	WATERLOO
20666/1883	BROMHEAD	ARTHUR D	JOHN	MARY ANN	SCONE
25080/1885	BROMHEAD	VIVIAN K	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	WEST MAITLAND

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Father's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Mother's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>District</u>
11634/1886	BROMHEAD	MILTON	JOSEPH	SOPHIA	WATERLOO
23947/1886	BROMHEAD	ERNEST C	JOHN	MARY A	SCONE
26613/1887	BROMHEAD	LILY L		EMMA	WEST MAITLAND
25139/1888	BROMHEAD	JANE E	JOHN	MARY A	SCONE
7022/1878	BROMHEAD	EVELINE A	JOSEPH	SOPHIA	ST LEONARDS
15523/1878	BROMHEAD	ESTELLE B	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	MAITLAND
15751/1878	BROMHEAD	EVA R	JOHN	MARY A	MAITLAND
7820/1879	BROMHEAD	JOSEPH LANG	JOSEPH	SOPHIA	ST LEONARDS
9101/1858	BROMHEAD	SARAH C		SARAH	MAITLAND
8430/1860	BROMHEAD	CHARLOTTE	JOHN	JANE	MAITLAND
27976/1901	BROMHEAD	MARJORIE A	GEORGE H	LOTTIE I	WICKHAM
8034/1902	BROMHEAD	VERA A M	WALTER E	FLORENCE G	WATERLOO
2131/1903	BROMHEAD	STANLEY J	JOSEPH H	FLORENCE E	CAMPERDOWN
8483/1904	BROMHEAD	GEOFFREY O	GEORGE H	LOTTIE I	WICKHAM
18625/1905	BROMHEAD	WILLIAM J	JOSEPH	CATHERINE	WATERLOO
36490/1905	BROMHEAD	ELLIS A		ELIZABETH J	PADDINGTON
32927/1899	BROMHEAD	ELVA A		ELIZABETH J	NEWCASTLE

If you have followed our previous exercise you have probably achieved something like the list above. This particular list is fairly short and so is reasonably manageable. Births are listed in the order in which they were registered. If, however, you were researching births in this family, it would probably make more sense to sort them by mother, then father then registration number and this can be done very easily in Word. Simply position your cursor anywhere in the table then select the "Table" menu followed by "Sort". In the top box select Sort by Mothers' Given name. In the second box select then by Fathers' Given name and then by Registration Number. Ensure that "Text" has been selected in all three "type" boxes and "ascending" in all three order boxes. Press OK. Your result should be as follows:-

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Father's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Mother's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>District</u>
13978/1875	BROMHEAD	GEORGE HOLYOAK	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	MAITLAND



<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Father's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Mother's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>District</u>
14416/1876	BROMHEAD	ELIZABETH JANE	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	MAITLAND
15523/1878	BROMHEAD	ESTELLE B	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	MAITLAND
17299/1880	BROMHEAD	CECIL WELLESLEY	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	MAITLAND
20826/1882	BROMHEAD	CARLYLE S	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	WEST MAITLAND
20827/1882	BROMHEAD	VIDA A	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	WEST MAITLAND
25080/1885	BROMHEAD	VIVIAN K	GEORGE	ABIGAIL	WEST MAITLAND
18625/1905	BROMHEAD	WILLIAM J	JOSEPH	CATHERINE	WATERLOO
32927/1899	BROMHEAD	ELVA A		ELIZABETH J	NEWCASTLE
36490/1905	BROMHEAD	ELLIS A		ELIZABETH J	PADDINGTON
26613/1887	BROMHEAD	LILY L		EMMA	WEST MAITLAND
2131/1903	BROMHEAD	STANLEY J	JOSEPH H	FLORENCE E	CAMPERDOWN
8034/1902	BROMHEAD	VERA A M	WALTER E	FLORENCE G	WATERLOO
10925/1865	BROMHEAD	EMMA	JOHN	JANE	MAITLAND
8359/1857	BROMHEAD	JANE	JOHN	JANE	MAITLAND
8430/1860	BROMHEAD	CHARLOTTE	JOHN	JANE	MAITLAND
9567/1862	BROMHEAD	WILLIAM	JOHN	JANE	MAITLAND
V18492887 37A/1849	BROMHEAD	GEORGE	JOHN	JANE	
V1853651 161/1853	BROMHEAD	JOHN	JOHN	JANE	
V1855695 161/1855	BROMHEAD	ELIZABETH	JOHN	JANE	
27976/1901	BROMHEAD	MARJORIE A	GEORGE H	LOTTIE I	WICKHAM
8483/1904	BROMHEAD	GEOFFREY O	GEORGE H	LOTTIE I	WICKHAM
15751/1878	BROMHEAD	EVA R	JOHN	MARY A	MAITLAND
23947/1886	BROMHEAD	ERNEST C	JOHN	MARY A	SCONE
25139/1888	BROMHEAD	JANE E	JOHN	MARY A	SCONE
V18782501 160/1878	BROMHEAD	ADA R	JOHN	MARY A	
18412/1881	BROMHEAD	WILLIAM SWIFT	JOHN	MARY ANN	SCONE
20666/1883	BROMHEAD	ARTHUR D	JOHN	MARY ANN	SCONE
24126/1880	BROMHEAD	JOHN SOMERVILLE	JOHN	MARY ANN	SCONE
9101/1858	BROMHEAD	SARAH C		SARAH	MAITLAND
11634/1886	BROMHEAD	MILTON	JOSEPH	SOPHIA	WATERLOO
2755/1874	BROMHEAD	WALTER EDWARD	JOSEPH	SOPHIA	SYDNEY
6171/1876	BROMHEAD	JOHN GRANT	JOSEPH	SOPHIA	ST LEONARDS
7022/1878	BROMHEAD	EVELINE A	JOSEPH	SOPHIA	ST LEONARDS
7820/1879	BROMHEAD	JOSEPH LANG	JOSEPH	SOPHIA	ST LEONARDS
9172/1882	BROMHEAD	ETHEL L	JOSEPH	SOPHIA	ST LEONARDS
9737/1883	BROMHEAD	ERNEST G	JOSEPH	SOPHIA J	WATERLOO

You will notice that now all Abigail and George's babies appear in one block and it is easier to see they had twins (Carlyle and Vida). The order of the children's birth is quite coincidentally correct because we sorted on the "registration number" and not on the year of birth which is not available to Word without some fairly sophisticated programming. Because of this, the children of Jane and John and Mary A and John (presuming they are to the same sets of parents) do not appear in chronological order but it is a fairly simple matter to sort them yourself.

Entries that you know do not relate to your research can be easily deleted by placing your cursor to the left of the table alongside the line to be deleted. Hold down the Ctrl key as you select each line to be deleted and each in turn will be highlighted. At any time these can be deleted by choosing the "Table" menu followed by the "Delete" and "Rows" sub-commands Don't forget to save your work before ending your session.

One final tip. As Gillian is now receiving many more contributions for *Tulle*, you can make her work a little easier by ensuring that your contribution fits on an A5 page satisfactorily. This is the size used in *Tulle*, i.e. 148mm wide x 210mm high. Type up your contribution in Word as you would normally do. Before saving it go to the "File" menu, select "Page Setup" followed by the "Paper" tab and select A5 from the drop down list under "Paper Size". Select OK and see how your contribution will look by then selecting the "Print Preview" icon at the top of the page (remember it is the dog-eared page partly covered by a magnifying glass). How did you go? If all is OK then save your work and send off a copy to Gillian by email ([gilliankelly@bigpond.com](mailto:gilliankelly@bigpond.com)) or snailmail (PO Box 1277, Queanbeyan NSW 2620).

*Richard Lander*

# THE EARLY ARRIVALS

## The English workers who were in Calais before 1831

It needs to be remembered that there was always an English presence in Calais – sometimes welcome and sometimes as sworn enemies. The period that the following table covers is from after the ‘official’ arrival of the lace machines with Webster, Bonnington & Clarke until 1831 .

Not all are involved in the lace trade but all were part of the English community in Calais les Saint-Pierre. This is a comprehensive list but I would never presume it to be complete. It has been developed over many years of data collecting on the Lacemakers of Calais. The information comes from a variety of sources. There are over three hundred entries and they will be published over the next issues of *Tulle*.

### Notations used:

1 Surname; 2 Given Names; 3Place of Birth; 4 Year of birth; 5 Relationship to 1 – wife’s name sometimes here; 6 Source (see below);  
7 Occupation; 8 Notes

### Sources:

**BDM Calais** – from the 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** – from the trilogy on the lace trade in Calais written by Michel Caron

Surname	Given	Born	In	Relationship	Year	Record	Occupation	Notes
A	Dennis	Sheffield	1794		1800	BDM Calais	mechanic	witness
Adams	Mary A	Calais	1817	widow	1804	1881		cousin of Robert J Tucker
Adams	Mary	Calais	1817	née?	1805	1881		cousin to Elisia and Robert Tucker
Allwood	Thomas	Boulogne	1822	Maria	1811	1881		10 Landsdowne St, Hove, Sussex 1881
Andrews	John	Calais	1826	Anne	1812	1881		9 Charles St Ealing 1881
Andrews	Mary	Calais	1826		1816	1881		
Andrews	John	Calais	1823		1816	1881		
Andrews	Mary	Calais	1826	née ?	1817	1881		
Armitage	Harriet	Boulogne	1796	widow	1817	1881		Huddersfield Union Lockwood, York 1881
Atkins	Peter	Kent		Gambriil, Sarah	1817	BDM Calais		Married 1.2.1806 Goodnestone By Sandwich, Kent
Austick	George	Sheffield	1786	Fairham Anne	1817	census	filemaker	
Austick	George	Sheffield	1786	Fairham Ann	1817	BDM Calais	mechanic	
Austin	William	Barwell	1764	Armston, Mary	1817	BDM		
Austin	Thomas	Barwell	1787	Ragsdale, Susan	1818	BDM		
Austin	John	Barwell	1789	Clarke, Elizabeth	1818	BDM		
Austin	Elizbth	Barwell	1793		1819	BDM		
Austin	George	Barwell	1800	Russell, Mary L	1819	BDM	laceworker	
Austin	Charles	Barwell	1802	Spratt, Mary	1819	BDM		
Austin	Joseph	Barwell	1807	Ratcliffe, Harriett	1819	BDM		
Austin	Henry	Barwell	1809	Lens, Marie M	1819	BDM		
Austin	Fred'ck	Barwell	1810		1819	BDM		
Austin	Robert	Barwell	1810		1820	BDM		
Austin	Mary	Barwell	1811		1820	BDM		
Austin	William	Barwell	1798	Clarenbole Henriett	1820	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Austin	George	Barwell	1800		1820	BDM Calais	laceworker	witness
Austin	Charles	Barwell	1802		1820	BDM Calais	laceworker	witness
Austin	Thomas	Barwell	1807		1820	BDM		



Bailey	George	Notts	1797	Maltby Sarah	1820	BDM Calais	laceworker	publican in 1829
Bainbridge	William	Buiwell	1793	Leaper Mary	1820	census	laceworker	
Bannister	James	Cosby	1806		1821	Antony Lebeucq		witness to birth James West b 2.4.1827
Bannister	James	Leics	1803	Bacon Marie	1821	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Bannister	John	Notts	1797	Thompson Anne	1821	BDM Calais		
Barber	Margaret	Calais	1818		1821	1881		Lodger, but says farmer's wife 1881
Barber	Margaret	Calais	1818	née ?	1821	1881	Farmer's wife	
Barnacle	James	L'ghbor'gh	1800	Neale Sophie	1826	BDM		
Barry	Henry	London	1772	Christian Elizabeth	1821	census	teacher	
Barsby	Thomas	Leicester	1807	Bostock, Ann	1808	BDM	laceworker	
Barton	James	Notts	1800	Whate Elizabeth	1821	BDM Calais	mechanic	witness
Batchford	Thomas	Gloucs	1792	Spurrier Ann	1821	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Batchford	Thomas	Gloucs	1796	Spurrier, Ann	1828	BDM	laceworker	
Beard	Jeannett	France	1833		1821	1881		Husb Robert Beard, foreman Tiverton Lace factory
Birks	James	Norton	1791	Wright Martha	1824	BDM Calais	potter	married 4.8.1812 Barlaston Staffordshire; potter
Birks	James	Staffs	1791	Wright Mary	1828	BDM	potter	
Blake	Barber	Kent	1800	Steddy Anne	1822	BDM Calais	Indep m	
Blake	Barber	Kent	1800	Steddy, Ann	1829	BDM		married London 1814
Blower	Andrew	Hampshire		Louisa	1830	BDM		
Bogges	Isaac	Rofe			1822	Death	clerk	
Boot	Thomas	Leicester	1797	Asling, Elizabeth	1822	Caron 51	lacemaker	rue Comedie, in Calais before 1821
Boot	Richard	Leicester	1799	Garrimon, Marie	1822	Caron 52		rue Comedie, Gammon was née Spencer
Boot	Thomas	Leics	1797	Asling Elizabeth	1822	Census	lacemaker	
Boot	Jonathan	Leics	1794	Webster Elizabeth	1822	Census	lacemaker	
Boot	Elizabeth	Notts	1772	née Popplewell	1822	Census	Indep M	
Bowley	John	Hathern	1797	Brewer Martha	1822	Census	Indep m	marriage gives wife as Martha Tufson
Boxer	Edward	Kent	1789	Goode, Elizabeth	1821	BDM	Naval Captain	
Boxer	James Ha	Deal			1822	Death		
Boxer	James	Deal		Dixon, Sarah	1822	BDM Calais		Married Deal 27.2.1815

Boyer	Sophia	Calais	1800		1822	1881		Son in Law born Baltimore USA
Boyer	Sophie	Calais	1830	Hall, William	1822	1881		Husband Ship's Cook
Brickdale	John	Gloucs		Gregory Catherine	1822	BDM Calais		John b Newtown
Brinton	Richard	Cornwell	1781		1822	census	Indep m	
Brooksby	Joseph	Calais	1829		1822			
Brown	Ford Mack	Calais	1822	Emma	1822	1881		37 Fitzroy Square, St Pancras London 1881
Brown	Thomas	Calais	1829		1822			
Brown	William	Essex	1785	Waters Ann	1823	census	laceworker	
Brown	Edward	Kent	1792	Hornbrook Susanne	1823	BDM Calais	laceworker	
Brown	John Jose	London	1768	Foster Sophie	1831	Census	Indep M	
Browning	John	London		Jemina	1829	BDM		
Buck	Matthew	Sheffield	1776		1823	BDM Calais	mechanic	witness
Burgh	Cornelius	London			1823	Death		
Burke	Lucy J	Calais	1824	nee Mussan	1823	1881		Father Alexander musan in England
Burton	Sarah Ann	Calais	1829	née ?	1823	1881		Thomas dade Burton Tailor
Calf	Thomas	Cornwall	1796	Robert Mary	1824	Census	laceworker	
Carter	Mathew	Alverstoke	1789	Freeland Martha	1823	BDM		married 1817
Carter	Matthew	Hampshire		Freeland Martha	1824	BDM Calais		Married 1.7.1817 Alverstoke, Hamps
Caton	Joseph	Staffs	1793	Wright Ann	1824	BDM Calais		Married Norton printer
Caton	Joseph	Norton		Wright Anne	1823	BDM	printer	
Cherry	Edwin	Doncaster	1806		1824	Census	minister	
Chick	Revett H	London	1787		1825	BDM Calais	Indep.	
Chloran	Thomas	Ireland			1829	Caron	lacemaker	Not living in Calais 1829
Cladingbo	John	Kent			1826	Death		Only Cladingbould in GB is in Kent
Clarkson	Charles	London		Foss Rosalinda	1828	BDM		
Cobb	John	Portsmouth	1779	Mather Martha	1825	census	lacemaker	
Coggan	John	Misterton	1747		1831	Census	indep M	
Combs	John	Devon?		Finch Priscilla	1824	BDM		
Cornery	Daniel	Notts	1799	Slater Charlotte	1828	BDM	FWK	

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