

# TULLE

Volume 26, No 4, November 2008 (Issue 101)



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

## **The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais (ASLC)**

The ASLC was formed in 1982 when a small group of people came to the realisation that they shared a common interest in a special group of English machine lacemakers. The Lacemakers in whom they shared an interest were principally those who were originally from Nottingham and who were involved in two mass migrations in the space of little more than a decade.

The Lacemakers' first migration was to escape the poverty, unemployment, misery, disease and discomfort of overcrowded industrial Nottingham. Their migration was to the shores of France - especially to Calais - where their skills as lace artisans were initially treasured and where their employment and well-being seemed assured. During the 1848 Revolution in France, the political and social upheaval left most of them jobless again. Their future in France seemed uncertain. Most decided that making a fresh life in a new land was preferable to returning to England where it was likely they would remain destitute and a burden on their Parishes. Their second migration was to various parts of Australia.

The Lacemaker emigrants of particular interest to members of ASLC sailed to Australian ports in one of three sailing vessels, viz. the "Fairlie" (destination Sydney), the "Harpley" (destination Adelaide) and the "Agincourt" (destination also Sydney). These three vessels carried the bulk of the Lacemaker emigrants. Other Lacemaker emigrants came in smaller groups on other vessels including the Canton, Castle Eden, Emperor, General Hewitt, Bermondsy, Walmer Castle, Charlotte Jane, Steadfast, Andromachie, Baboo, Harbinger, Navarino and Nelson. Descendants of these lacemakers are also valued members of ASLC.



# *Tulle*

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is October, as I sit writing – October, the very month we celebrate the arrival in Australia in 1848, of the passengers from the “*Agincourt*”. October is usually a kind & gentle month of spring weather & some welcome rain. Usually, but not always - as I've been reminded in the last few weeks,. We've had some pretty fierce thunderstorms with temperatures chilly enough to see us pulling out our winter clothes again.

On 10 October 1848 our “*Agincourt*” passengers headed out from Sydney Harbour bound for East Maitland & the Immigrants' Depot. Their journey's end now so very close, those barracks must have been eagerly anticipated as a secure haven upon *terra firma*, after the long months at sea. Transferred from the “*Agincourt*” to a paddle steamer, they sailed from Sydney, overnight, up the NSW coast to Newcastle Harbour, then into the Hunter River, to end that journey at the Queen's Wharf, Morpeth. As they disembarked at the wharf, they began yet another journey, of three miles, this time on foot, to the Barracks in Bank's St. East Maitland, where they hoped food & shelter would be awaiting them.

It was on this trek, that they were thoroughly initiated into the contrary & unpredictable moods of October weather in the Hunter Valley. They trudged, footsore, tired & hungry, from Queen's Wharf, along the dusty road to East Maitland. Carrying, carting, all their worldly goods, some carrying babies & toddlers. The air was oppressive, storm clouds were gathering. They were almost to the Depot, when the skies opened, the rain bucketed down & the poor weary people were drenched. Kind patrons of the Trade Arms Inn on seeing their plight offered them shelter on the Hotel veranda & kindly welcomed them with a hearty feast of ale & cheese. Now, 160 years later, with this inclement & unpredictable October weather causing more than a little disarray with many sporting & other events in our area ....my thoughts turn again to our lacemaker's arrival here & the drenching they received that day in 1848.

I'm also remembering our wonderful celebrations in 1998. We made sure none of us would miss commemorating the 150<sup>th</sup> year since those brave & hopeful families arrived here. We had, in February that year, the most wonderful day at the Mitchell Library to launch Gill Kelly's “Well Suited to the Colony”, especially written for the 150<sup>th</sup> celebrations. In May, as Tulle reminds me, in the report from Claire Loneragan, our then President, we had a marvellous French theme, remembering the “French Connection” – French food was the order of the day. Our guest speaker was Professor Ken Dutton, with his absolutely unending store of stories & history of all things French. August had a treat in store for us as Richard Lander enthralled us with “The Harpley Celebration”. Anyone who has heard Richard speak about the “*Harpley*” could not help but be thoroughly entertained & informed with his enthusiasm & knowledge of that ship.

Claire reported, in November, of the most moving Thanksgiving Service, in October at St. Peters' Church, Cooks River. This wonderful Service was conducted by our Lacemaker Rev. Tom Halls. We gave thanks for all we owe to our Lacemaker families on a lovely,

Sydney spring day - not a cloud in the sky. After the Service we enjoyed a picnic in the grounds of historic St Peters amid the trees & tombstones!!

Next we read in Tulle, of the really fun day, the next weekend at Morpeth. We'd planned a period costume re-enactment of the passengers from the "*Agincourt*" landing at the Morpeth Queen's Wharf. Such a lovely lot of "weary immigrants" we looked, as we trudged, in our costumes, up the dusty road from the wharf. We were heading towards Campbell's store to be met & "welcomed to the Colony" by the Town Crier & the Right Worshipful Mayor of Maitland. Then IT happened!!!! The sun vanished; the sky clouded over & almost on cue, down came the rain. We couldn't quite believe our eyes...this was 150 years, almost to the day, since our people came to Morpeth. We'd been blessed with pretty decent weather all week ..... but whomsoever was looking down upon us that day must have decided this re-enactment would be accurate & authentic.... to a fault.

And so, as the year draws to a close, we look forward to being together at our November meeting. Our Guest Speaker for this meeting will be Gillian Kelly who will take us on a "Postcard Tour of Old Calais". Gill's vast collection of wonderful postcards & photos, old & new are a "must see". Old Calais will come to life as Gill takes us touring, with her stories & pictures, around the streets & houses where our families lived, the harbour and town to let us have a look at life as it was when our people lived & worked there.

May I take this opportunity to thank everyone who has worked & participated in our Society through 2008 & may I also send my very best & warmest wishes to all our members for a Happy Christmas & a safe, healthy & happy New Year in 2009.

**Robin Gordon**  
**President**

## A REMINDER

Our February meeting  
incorporates both the Annual  
General Meeting & our normal  
meeting. Please note ASLC Sat.  
21 February 2009 in your diary.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

For those Lacemakers who arrived in Sydney in 1848 there was an unprecedented push to ensure they went to the country areas to overcome a perceived labour shortage – hence their hasty removal to Bathurst and Maitland. The Lacemakers, however, had become city people through their lives in Nottingham, Loughborough and Calais – the heartlands of the lace industry. It is not surprising to find many families drifted back to Sydney after their initial employment in rural areas and for those families there are some superb and sometimes overlooked research tools available.

*The Sands Sydney Directory* was published between 1858 and 1932. Each issue of the Directory listed householders, businesses, public institutions and officials of the entire Sydney area, in a format which varied during the 74 years of publication. Using Sands, the researcher can identify families and trace where they lived, often their occupations and who their neighbours were.



**Figure 1: Wemyss St, Surry Hills. Home to Frederick Hall and John Moon**

The major components of the Directory were the 'Alphabetical', 'Trade' and 'Suburban' sections. The first consisted of a single alphabetical sequence of the names of householders, business houses and major organizations, with the address of the associated premises attached.

The trade section listed trades alphabetically, and then the names and addresses of tradesmen in alphabetical order within their trade. The suburban section provided similar information arranged variously by suburb. This section gives house by house names of residents.

The second invaluable resource is ArchivePix, the City of Sydney Archives digital photograph bank. This amazing resource contains thousands of photographs of Sydney from the earliest days forward. Of particular importance is a large collection of photographs of buildings which were systematically filmed before they were demolished. ArchivesPix is found online at

<http://www2.photosau.com/citovfsydney/scripts/home.asp>

Use the search box to find streets and family names. For those with Sydney families these two resources can fill in many gaps and give us a clearer picture of just how our ancestors lived in their new country.

**Gillian Kelly**



## EDITOR'S COMMENT

Your new editor is slowly coming to grips with the challenges of producing a quarterly magazine within the busy constraints of an active retirement. The challenges I face are basically twofold.

- Finding enough new material which I hope is of interest to a majority of readers.
- Trying to come to grips with the utter stupidity of the new Microsoft Office package. Having used almost every feature in previous versions of Word both at work (in a previous life) and in publishing my own family history I find the new Word 2007 version the most user un-friendly version ever thrust on an unsuspecting public. Be warned! DO NOT be in a hurry to update from your trusty Word 2003 version.

My thanks go to Anne Fewkes, Judy Gifford, Gillian Kelly, Claire Loneragan, Narelle Richardson and Lindsay Watts for their contributions to date. I am most appreciative of their efforts and I look forward to more offerings from them as well as other members. I would certainly be keen on feedback from you as to the kind of article you would like to see included in *Tulle* even if you don't feel you have the time or skills needed to provide a full article.

This issue contains an article by Narelle Richardson on the younger daughter of John Thomas Shore and his French-born wife, Adelaide Frances Bouclet.

Also included is an article on machine lace which I originally copied by hand from the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Eighth Edition, Vol. XIII, 1857 from a copy I found amongst the fabulous collection of old books at Berkelouw's Antiquarian Books at Berrima. This article was originally published in *Tulle* Issue 14: July 1986 but has been re-included for newer members. I intend including other, previously published articles of importance to our members in future editions of *Tulle* until such time as the sheer volume of your contributions makes their inclusion impossible!

The final major articles are a listing of Nottingham trades existing in 1848 and a list of trades occupied by Nottingham people with surnames corresponding to those on the Agincourt in 1848. We, perhaps, sometimes have the feeling that Nottingham was just a major town producing nothing but lace. This comprehensive list shows that nothing could be further from the truth. Two newspaper cuttings from the 1840s provided by Gillian; and two articles by me complete this edition.

I wish all members and their families, a joyous and peaceful Christmas and a happy, healthy and prosperous 2009. I look forward to your contributions which I hope you will find time to write over the holiday period.

**Richard Lander**

## **I**SABELLA BRIDGET SHORE

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Continuing the stories of the lives of children of John Thomas Shore and Adelaide Frances Bouclet. This story, with thanks to member Narelle Richardson, is about their youngest daughter, Isabella Bridget Shore.

Isabella's life had always a mystery - all Narelle knew of her and her husband ended at Rockley with the tragic death of their two young sons in 1879. Narelle's story follows.

From a few small clues that eventuated I recommenced my research. Her marriage seems to end when her husband, Francis Gressier, was committed to the Rydalmere mental asylum where he died in 1893. Isabella then became involved with Patrick Dwyer and they started a new family. They left NSW and ended up on the other side of the country in Western Australia.

Isabella Bridget was the last child of John and Adelaide Shore; Adelaide died giving birth to Isabella on 3 August 1852 at Kelso. Isabella grew up in Bathurst with her father who was a publican, her stepmother and her brother and two sisters and her half sister.

Isabella married Francis Joseph Gressier at Bathurst at the cathedral of St Michael and St John on 28 July 1869; both were 17 and underage so both fathers had to give permission for their union. Francis' occupation was given as *Innkeeper's son* on the certificate, but he was probably an Innkeeper in his own right as he held a licence for the West End Hotel in 1869.

Francis was born in Bathurst, the elder son of Domingo Gressier and Anne (nee Clark). It looks like Domingo and John Shore were fellow publicans and probably friends. Their hotels were close, possibly next to each other, and it is likely that the Gressier boys and the Shore children knew each other quite well as they were also of similar ages.

Domingo Gressier was originally thought to be from Portugal but research by Alex Rogers shows that he was more likely to have been a convict transported to New South Wales from Calcutta. He married Anne in 1848 and they had three children; Francis Joseph in 1851, Henry in 1853 and John in 1855, all born in Bathurst. To take up a publican's license Domingo became a naturalised Australian in 1853. He started out with the Bushmans Arms (1852-53) in Bentinck St, Bathurst and then built his '*new and commodious premises*' in George St during 1860-61 which he opened in 1861 and named the West End. He held a licence from then until 1865 when it passed to others, but for the year of 1869 his son Francis took up the licence. Close by, possibly next door, was the Golden Lion on the corner of George and Keppel Streets. John Shore was the publican of this hotel from around 1865 until his death in 1872.

Isabella and Francis' first child, Francis Henry, was born in 1870 and their second son, John Joseph, in 1873, both at Bathurst. Home was probably in Durham St. There is a document for the transfer of some land in William St owned by Francis and sold to Jane



Marsden for £150 in 1870. Was this to provide money for his family as this was the year their first son was born?

Francis does not appear to have remained a publican; he may have become a storekeeper as that was his occupation on his death certificate. It was apparently generally known that his marriage was not a happy one. His death certificate also says that he had been an epileptic for some time – and he was in the Rydalmere Hospital for the Insane when he died in 1893, aged 42.

The records of the Asylum show that he was committed in 1875 (for *religious monomania*) by Isabella, living at Durham St Bathurst, and Patrick Dwyer from Dubbo. His youngest son was only 12 months old. Francis suffered from '*frequently falling on his knees and praying in a loud voice*' which was probably caused by his epilepsy. Francis had apparently been like this for about ten years – well before he and Isabella married.

It was around 1875 that Isabella became involved with Patrick Dwyer at Rockley. Patrick was a store-keeper, born in Limerick in Ireland and ten years older than Isabella. He had been married previously in 1864 in Bathurst to Anastasia Ryan and appears to have had several children by her including Honorah C (b. 1865 in Bathurst), unnamed male twins (1867 Bathurst) who died shortly after birth.

Patrick and Isabella had a daughter, Mary, in 1877, who died in 1879. In March 1879 they had a son Ernest who was registered as both Shore and Dwyer on the certificate which also helpfully stated that Isabella had not lived with Francis for four years and that Patrick was the father of both Ernest and Mary. They are supposed to have married about this time but no marriage record has been found. As 1879 ended, Isabella and Francis' two sons, then aged ten and six both died. The Coroner's Inquest records that both boys accidentally drowned at Rockley on 20 December 1879. It is believed that the boys drowned in Peppers Creek; their graves have not been found.

Four more children were born in NSW; Patrick (1880) and Bridget (1882) at Bathurst (Rockley), and Ruth Rachel (1884) and William Joseph (1887) at Whylandra, a farm south of Dubbo. William was registered at Dubbo/Whylandra but the actual residence on the birth certificate was Collie to the north of Dubbo. Patrick was briefly the postmaster there after the postmaster, A W Cahill (who was also the schoolteacher) resigned. Patrick, who was a Collie storekeeper, was nominated to take charge of the PO. He was appointed 1 Jan 1884 but he also resigned soon afterwards. (Collie PO history (SAG))

Around 1889/1890 the Dwyer family moved to the other side of Australia to a place just about as far away as they could go – Roebourne<sup>1</sup> in the far NW of WA. Were they attracted by the Pilbara gold rush or was it to escape problems in NSW? It was a long way to go! First from Collie to Sydney, then most likely by ship to Perth followed by another ship to Cossack – the nearest port, then overland to Roebourne. With five children under

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<sup>1</sup> Named in 1866 after WA's first Surveyor-General, John Septimus Roe

the age of ten, the youngest about two, the trip must have been a difficult one for Isabella. At Roebourne, Patrick took a job as a Warden in the Roebourne Gaol and the family lived in the gaol quarters. Soon after they arrived, Isabella and Patrick had two more children Herbert Thomas (1890) and Bertha Isabella (1892). Patrick worked as a warder from 1894 – 1904 (WA Directory of Towns).

In 1899 their seventeen year old daughter, Bridget, was severely burned when her clothes caught alight while cooking. Despite help from her mother and other warders, a prisoner and the local doctor, she died 20 days later. The newspaper report in the *Northern Public Opinion* of 20 October 1899 tells of the terrifying event. It goes on to say that her elder brother had been burnt in Cossack a few weeks earlier and another brother had died in NSW of burns.

After 1904 the family ‘disappears’ for a few years and the next time that Patrick and Isabella are “found” is in Perth just before the First World War.

In 1913, Isabella Bridget Dwyer (a *married woman*) was living with her eldest son, Ernest (known as Michael Ernest), at Midland Junction in Perth. In 1915 they were both living nearby at Bellevue but it is not clear where Patrick is living. Michael Ernest was a boilermaker’s assistant and in 1916 married Agnes Ross. They lived at Bellevue until his death in 1954.

WW1 records show that Isabella’s youngest son, William Joseph, was a stockman at Kunanoppin (near Merredin in WA) when he enlisted in 1916. He served in France with the 39<sup>th</sup> Battalion. He died on 6 November 1943, aged 61, and is buried at Katanning in WA. Ruth Rachel married Robert Lowther in 1913 and three years later Robert went off to the War. The youngest son, Herbert Thomas, signed up in 1918 as the war ended.

Isabella died in the St John of God Hospital, Subiaco in Perth on 18 July 1915 aged 62 and Patrick – almost one year later – died on 20 June 1916 at Leederville aged 78. They are buried together at Perth’s Karrakatta RC cemetery but it is unlikely that any headstone exists.

Hopefully, further research will continue help fill in the gaps but at least at this stage I know where Isabella ended her days – in WA, far from any of her family.

#### **Children of Patrick DWYER and Anastasia RYAN married Bathurst 8 July 1864**

Honorah (Norah) C b 1865 Bathurst, she probably also went to WA

Males unnamed b 1867 d 1867 Bathurst

#### **Children of Isabella SHORE and Francis GRESSIER married Bathurst 28 July 1869**

Francis Henry, b 1870 Bathurst, d 1879 Rockley

John Joseph, b 1873 Bathurst, d 1879 Rockley

## Children of Isabella GRESSIER and Patrick DWYER de facto/marr Rockley from 1875

Mary, b1877 Bathurst d1879 Bathurst NSW  
Ernest (Michael), b1879 Rockley NSW, m1916 Agnes ROSS WA, d1954 Bellevue WA  
Patrick b 1880 Bathurst NSW,  
Bridget b 1882 West Macquarie NSW, d 1899 Roebourne WA  
Ruth Rachel b1884 Dubbo (Whylandra) NSW, m1913 WA Robert LOWTHER  
William Joseph b1887 Dubbo/Collie NSW, served WW1, d 1943 Katanning WA  
Herbert Thomas, b1890 Roebourne WA, served WW1  
Bertha Isabella b1892 Roebourne WA

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NSW BDM and NSW Electoral Rolls  
WA BDM and WA electoral rolls  
Kelly G: Well Suited to the Colony  
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Roberson A, 1989: The Rockley Manner  
Resources of, State Library of NSW, Mitchell Library, NSW Archives, Society of Australian Genealogists.  
Old Inns & Hotels of Bathurst  
Local History Office Shire of Roebourne, Robyn Offer, History Officer.

### Narelle Richardson

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It was nice growing up with someone like you - someone to lean on, someone to count on... someone to tell on! ~Author Unknown

When brothers agree, no fortress is so strong as their common life. ~Antisthenes

To the outside world we all grow old. But not brothers and sisters. We know each other as we always were. We know each other's hearts. We share private family jokes. We remember family feuds and secrets, family griefs and joys. We live outside the touch of time. ~Clara Ortega

I sought my soul, but my soul I could not see. I sought my God, but my God eluded me. I sought my brother and I found all three. ~Author Unknown

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## MACHINE LACE<sup>2</sup>

About 1788 a framework knitter of Nottingham employed the common stocking-frame in the manufacture of lace. About the same time another person of the same place introduced a pin machine for making single-press point-net in imitation of the Brussels ground. Various machines were, from time to time introduced, all of which, (except the warp machine) have been superseded by the bobbin-net machine, so called from the circumstance that the thread that makes the lace, is partly supplied from bobbins and partly from a warp.

The first machine invented by Heathcoat in 1809 was so complicated, that 60 motions were required to complete one hole, an effect that can now be produced with six. The cost of production has also more than proportionately decreased; for in 1815 one square yard of the produce was worth 30/-, and can now be purchased for 3d.

Up until 1831 plain net and quillings were the chief produce of the bobbin-net machine. About this time methods were introduced to purl and bullet-hole the edges of narrow-laces, finishing them afterwards with a *gimp-thread and needle*.

The machines used were known as 'the Leavers', so called from the inventor of that name; the pusher machine, so called from having independent pushers to propel the bobbins and carriages from front to back, instead of pulling or hooking them. The circular machine, (so called from the bolts or combs on which the carriages pass) being made circular instead of straight. The transverse warp-machine is so called from the warp traversing instead of the carriages.

About 1839, the Jacquard apparatus was successfully applied to a pusher machine and, since 1841, when a plan was discovered for applying the Jacquard to the guide bars, scarcely a machine has been worked without the ornament being applied, by means of cards. New sources of manufacture soon developed themselves, such as flounces, scarves, shawls, window curtains etc. Lace tools are now manufactured for all parts of the world, and lace designers (greatly assisted by the Government School of Design at Nottingham) have proved themselves adequate to the demands of a diverse and greatly extending trade.

In 1851 there were 3,200 bobbin-net machines in operation in Nottingham representing, with the subsidiary trades, a total capital of £2,965,945. The total number of hands employed (was) 133,015, and the annual amount of business returns was estimated at £3,300,000.

A piece of lace consists of a series of nearly parallel warp-threads lying in one direction, with a 'weft-thread' twisting once around each warp-thread until it reaches the outer one;

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<sup>2</sup> This extract from the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Eighth Edition, Vol. XIII, 1857 was originally published in *Tulle* Issue 14: July 1986 but has been re-included for newer members.

and then making two turns and proceeding to the other border in a reverse direction. The double-twist and the return of the weft-threads forms the selvage. This twisting and interlacing of the 'warp' and 'weft' produce regular six-sided meshes. The fabric is formed by the union of three sets of threads, the one forming the warp proceeding in a waving line from the top to the bottom. The second set proceeds to the right, the third to the left; the two latter being weft-threads, which cross obliquely in the centre between every two meshes. One set of weft threads drawing the warp to the right and the other to the left. When the warp threads have been laced twelve times by the weft, the latter is moved sideways through one interval of the warp.

In ordinary weaving, the threads of the warp are alternately raised or depressed for the passage of the weft; but in lacemaking, the warp-threads are shifted sideways to the next pair, to which they are united by the weft threads, which also work in pairs, each entwining two individual threads at once.

The thread for the warp is wound upon a roller, and for the weft on small bobbins. The bobbin consists of a couple of thin brass disks with a square hole in the middle and riveted together with a smaller disk between, so as to leave a circular groove for the reception of the thread. From 100 to 200 bobbins are spitted upon a square spindle and mounted in a frame. The thread is conducted from a drum through the slits of a brass plate and a thread *is* attached to each bobbin; the spindle is turned around, when the drum revolves and delivers its thread. About 100 yards of thread *is* wound on each bobbin. *The quantity is indicated* by a hand moving around a dial-plate connected to the revolving apparatus. As many as 1200 bobbins may be required for one machine. Each bobbin is inserted in a small iron frame or 'bobbin-carriage' *which is held by a spring; the thread passes through an eye at the top, by gently pulling this thread the bobbin turns round.*

The working parts of the machine are a **thread-beam** containing the warp and a smaller roller for receiving the finished work. Between these two rollers the warp-threads extend vertically, and are strained over guide-bars, from which the threads pass through the eyes of the needles. Each guide-bar has a 'shagging' or slightly shifting motion to the right and left of the warp to allow the bobbins to pass to the right or left of the warp threads as often as is necessary often as is necessary to produce the twist.

The bobbins are arranged in a double-line in two rows on each side of the warp-threads; and the bobbin carriages are supported between the teeth of a comb. Each bobbin carriage has a groove for the reception of the teeth of the comb. There is a comb on each side of the work and the free ends of the teeth in the opposite combs are so near to each other that there is only sufficient space for the proper motion of the warp-threads between them, so that the carriages, in passing across the intervals of the warp, reach the back bolts before they have entirely quitted the front ones.

The bobbin carriages are alternatively driven from one comb to the other by two bars, and when one of the lines of carriages is pushed nearly across the intervals of the warp the foremost of the catches, projecting below the comb, comes into contact with a plate, attached to a revolving shaft, and this pushes *it through*.



The beam to which the combs are attached has a short sidelong motion, by which the relative position of the opposite combs *are* attached by *an* interval or tooth, so as to transfer the carriages to the next adjacent teeth, *by which the carriages make* a succession of sidesteps to the right in one comb, and to the left in the other, whereby the bobbins cross each other, and again twist round the vertical warp-threads so as to form the meshes of a net.

When the bobbins have moved several times around the warp threads, a point-bar, containing a row of pointed needles, falls between the warp and weft threads, and carries up the inter-lacements of the latter to form a new line of holes or meshes in the lace. Here it remains while the other point-bar makes a similar movement to form a second line of meshes, so that the working of the machine consists of a repetition of twisting, crossing taking up the meshes, and winding the finished lace on the roller. Bobbin-net lace owes much of its beauty to the quality of the threads, and the correct shape of the meshes. By increasing the number of warp-threads within a given space, the meshes are reduced in size, and finer lace is formed. There may be 700 to 1200 and upwards of warp-threads in a piece of one yard wide.

The fineness of gauge or points, as it is called, depends on the number of slits in the combs, and hence on the number of bobbins in an inch; thus gauge nine points indicates nine openings in one inch of the comb. The length of work counted vertically, and containing 240 holes or meshes, is called a *rack*. A circular bolt machine may produce about 360 racks per week.

Bobbin-net is made up in pieces of from 20 to 30, or more, yards in length, and of variable breadth. Narrow quillings are worked together in a number of breadths, united by threads, which are afterwards drawn out. In well made lace the meshes are slightly elongated in the direction of the selvage.

Ornaments, consisting of separate flowers, sprigs etc. are worked in by a *Jacquard* apparatus attached to the frame; as the ornaments are all necessarily connected by the thread of a 'gimp' which forms them. The connected thread is afterwards cut out with scissors, by children employed for the purpose. Where the machine produces only plain net, the pattern is worked in by hand, the lace-runner being guided by a lithographic pattern placed under the net. When the embroidery is complete, it is examined, defective parts are marked by tying the lace in a knot, and these are restored by a distinct set of women called *lace-menders*. The net is gassed before being embroidered. Bleaching or dyeing is performed afterwards, dressing, rolling, pressing, ticketing and making up etc.

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In addition to the bobbin-net machine for making lace, there is also the 'warp-machine', invented about 1775. It was suggested by the stocking-frame, in which only one thread is required, whilst in the warp-frame, there is a thread to each needle. The first articles made by it were silk stockings with blue and white zigzag stripes, or *vandykes*, as they were



called, from the name of one of the claimants to the invention of the warp-frame, the other three being Englishmen.

About 1784, a Nottingham mechanic greatly improved the warp-frame by the application of the rotary motion and the cam wheels to move the guide-bars known *Dawson's Wheels*. The improved frames produced offices sashes, purses, braces and other elastic textile fabrics.

In 1796 a new fabric was produced from the warp and employed for sailors' jackets, pantaloons and the article known as *Berlin*, so much used for making gloves. Warp machines were the first to produce ornamental patterns on lace, such as spots, bullet-holes etc. which had been previously embroidered or *tamboured* by hand. The bobbin net machine, invented in 1809, soon became a formidable rival of the warp and influenced its fortunes in various ways until 1839 when the Jacquard apparatus was applied to it, and so much increased its capabilities as to introduce into the warp-lace trade of Nottingham a new class of products of elaborate design, such as shawls, scarfs, mitts, falls, laces etc.

In recent years the twist-machine has been employed on sundry goods and has, to a great extent, superseded the warp. Great improvements have also been introduced in the English methods of *dressing lace*, especially in silk goods. Many new kinds of elastic materials, in gloves and silk and other materials have been introduced. Velvet and velvet in combination with lace have also been produced at the warp-frame. At the time of the Great Exhibition there were about 1400 warp-frames in operation viz. about 600 in Leicestershire, about 400 in Derbyshire and about 400 in Nottinghamshire. About 150 machines were employed in the production of blond, and other silk laces; 150 in cotton tattings, 550 in Leicester hosiery etc, 100 in lace gloves and mitts, 150 in woollen cloth, hosiery, purses and various fabrics for gloves etc. The first machines were about 16 inches in width; they are now, in the Nottingham trade, from 90 to 150 inches in width; and in the Leicester hosiery trade from 44 to 72 inches. Number employed in the warp trade in 1851 was estimated at 10,000 and the capital employed £60,000, making a return per annum of £700,000. In the Great Exhibition was exhibited a power-machine, capable of producing (working 12 hours per day) 800 racks per week, which when dressed, would equal to about 1200 square yards. A yard of four-quarter white silk blond, which in 1830 cost two shillings, can now be had for sixpence.

**Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Eighth Edition, Vol. III, 1857**

**Research by Richard Lander**

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# NOTTINGHAM TRADES IN 1848

**N** Accordion manufacturer  
Accountants  
Agents – for lace, corn & flour,  
general commission, coal, cotton, wool, homes  
and land, linseed, washing powders etc.  
Agricultural machine mfg  
Ale and porter<sup>3</sup> merchants  
Architects and Surveyors  
Artists and Drawing Masters  
Auctioneers and Appraisers  
Bakers and Flour Dealers  
Bankers  
Barometer & Thermometer Manufacturers  
Basket Makers  
Billiard tables  
Bird preservers  
Blacking<sup>4</sup> manufacturers  
Black and whitesmiths<sup>5</sup>

Boat builders  
Bobbin and carriage makers  
Bobbin Net and Lace Makers  
Bookbinders  
Booksellers and printers  
Stationers  
Boot and shoemakers  
Boot tree<sup>6</sup> and last<sup>7</sup> mfrs  
Bottle merchants  
Brace & purse manufacturers  
Brass founders & gas fitters  
Braziers & tin plate workers  
Brewers  
Bricklayers  
Brick makers  
Brush makers  
Builders  
Butchers

Cab proprietors  
Cabinet makers & upholstrs  
Carpet warehouses  
Carriers  
Carvers & Gilders  
Chair makers  
Cheese & bacon factors  
Chemists & druggists  
Chimney sweepers  
China, glass & earthenware dealers  
Circular comb & bolt makers  
Circulating libraries  
Clothes dealers  
Coach builders  
Coach spring manufacturer  
Coal dealers  
Coal proprietors  
Coal merchants  
Confectioners  
Coopers<sup>8</sup>  
Cork cutters & fleecy sock manufacturers  
Corn & flour dealers  
Corn & flour merchants  
Corn millers  
Cotton ball manufacturers  
Cow keepers  
Cricket bat & stump mfrs  
Curriers<sup>9</sup> & leather cutters  
Cutlers<sup>10</sup> & hardware dealers  
Dentists  
Designers & draughtsmen  
Drapers & tea dealers (travelling)  
Drysalters<sup>11</sup>  
Dyers and scourers  
Eating houses  
Engineers  
Engravers & copper plate printers  
Fellmongers<sup>12</sup>  
Fender manufacturers<sup>13</sup>  
File manufacturers  
Fire & Life Office Agents  
Fishing tackle manufacturers

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<sup>3</sup> A dark & bitter malt liquor

<sup>4</sup> Any preparation for making shoes, stoves etc,  
black

<sup>5</sup> A person who works with "white" or light-  
coloured metals such as tin and pewter. While  
blacksmiths work mostly with hot metal,  
whitesmiths do the majority of their work on cold  
metal (although they might use a forge to shape  
their raw materials).

<sup>6</sup> An instrument for stretching a boot.

<sup>7</sup> A wooden block shaped like the human foot, on  
which shoes and boots are formed.

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<sup>8</sup> One who makes barrels, hogsheads, casks, etc.

<sup>9</sup> One who cleans and colours leather after it has  
been tanned.

<sup>10</sup> One who makes or deals in cutlery (edged or  
cutting instruments, collectively) or knives.

<sup>11</sup> A dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, sauces  
etc, and in the materials used in pickling, salting or  
preserving various kinds of food.

<sup>12</sup> A person who deals in animal skins or hides.

<sup>13</sup> A person who makes fire screens.

Fishmongers & game dealers  
Floor matting manufacturers  
Framesmiths  
French clog<sup>14</sup> & patten<sup>15</sup> mfrs  
French renovator  
Fruiterers  
Furniture brokers  
Furniture polishers  
Furriers  
Gardeners & seedsmen  
Gas fitting manufacturers  
Glass & lead merchants  
Gimp<sup>16</sup> manufacturers  
Glove manufacturers  
Greengrocers  
Grocers & Tea Dealers  
Guide makers  
Gum makers  
Haberdashers  
Hair dressers & perfumers  
Hatters & hat manufacturers  
Hay & straw dealers  
Hop merchants  
Horse dealers  
Hosiers  
Hosiery manufacturers  
Hotels, Inns & Taverns  
Hucksters  
Iron founders  
Ironmongers  
Iron, steel & tin plate merchants  
Jewellers & silversmiths  
Joiners & carpenters  
Lace cap manufacturers  
Lace dealers  
Lace dressers  
Lace edging & tatting mfrs  
Lace gassers  
Lace mfrs & merchants  
Lace stampers  
Lace thread mfrs & cotton spinners  
Lace warpers  
Last & boot tree mfrs  
Law stationers  
Linen & woollen drapers  
Linseed crushers  
Livery stable keepers & licensed post horse letters  
Machine builders  
Maltsters  
Manufacturing chemists

Mattress makers  
Merchants, silk, lace & cotton  
Milliners & dress makers  
Millwrights  
Music sellers  
Mustard manufacturers  
Nail manufacturers  
Needle makers  
Newspapers  
Oil & colourman  
Oil merchants  
Opticians  
Painters & stainers  
Paper hangers  
Paper warehouses  
Pasteboard box mfrs  
Patent flour manufacturers  
Pawnbrokers & clothiers  
Pavers  
Periodical Publishers  
Physicians  
Pianoforte manufacturers  
Picture frame manufacturers  
Pin manufacturers  
Plane manufacturers  
Plasterers  
Plaster manufacturers & dealers in Roman cement<sup>17</sup>  
Plough makers  
Plumbers & Glaziers  
Printers  
Professors & Teachers  
Provision dealers  
Rag & Bone merchants<sup>18</sup>  
Railway grease<sup>19</sup> mfrs Register offices for servants  
Register offices for BDM  
Rope, twine & sacking mfrs  
Saddlers & harness makers  
Sail makers  
Saw makers  
Sawyers  
Scaleboard<sup>20</sup> makers  
Schools – Gentlemen's  
Schools – Ladies'  
Setters Up  
Shoe trimming manufacturers  
Shopkeepers

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<sup>14</sup> A shoe made from timber but with a leather upper,

<sup>15</sup> A wooden clog or sandal on a raised wooden platform or metal ring.

<sup>16</sup> A manufacturer of a narrow, ornamental fabric

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<sup>17</sup> A quick drying cement used in rendering buildings.

<sup>18</sup> A man who buys and sells discarded furniture and clothing, etc.

<sup>19</sup> Finely powdered microfine graphite combined with lubricating grease

<sup>20</sup> A very thin piece of board, used for backing a picture, or as a veneer, etc.

Silk dealers  
Silk throwsters  
Silversmiths  
Sinker makers  
Sheriff's Officers  
Size<sup>21</sup> manufacturers  
Slaters  
Smallware dealers  
Smock frock manufacturers  
Solicitors  
Spring point & hook mfrs  
Staymakers  
Steam engine manufacturers  
Stock & share brokers  
Stone & marble masons  
Stove grate manufacturers  
Straw bonnet manufacturers  
Surgeons  
Surveyors  
Tailors  
Tallow chandlers  
Tanners  
Tea dealers & coffee roasters  
Temperance hotels & commercial boarding houses  
Timber merchants  
Tobacconists  
Tobacco pipe manufacturers  
Toy merchants  
Trimmers  
Trunk & box manufacturers  
Turners in wood & iron  
Umbrella manufacturers  
Veterinary surgeons  
Warp makers  
Watch & clock makers  
Wharfingers<sup>22</sup>  
Wheelwrights  
Whip & thong<sup>23</sup> makers  
Wine & spirit merchants  
Wire workers & blind mfrs  
Wool staplers

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<sup>21</sup> A thin, weak glue that is used as a sealer or filler on paper, cloth or plaster surfaces.

<sup>22</sup> A person who owns, or has the care of, a wharf.

<sup>23</sup> A strap of leather, especially one used for fastening anything.

# FOR THE GENEALOGIST

The following lists the Family Names of those who travelled to Sydney aboard the "Agincourt" in 1848 and which are contained in Lascelles and Hagar's 1848 Commercial Directory for the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham – Name, Profession and Residence. (Note: these people may have no connection with the Agincourt passengers bearing these names)

- Archer Miss Elizabeth, 2, Malin hill  
Archer Henry, *solicitor's clerk*, Mount hooton  
Archer John, *gent.*, 108, Mansfield road  
Archer Thomas, *butcher*, Shambles, h. Keyworth  
Archer William, *sheriff's officer for the county*, Castle terrace  
Bacon George, *lace manufacturer*, h. Lamcote house  
Bacon James, *hat manufacturer*, bottle lane  
Bacon John, *horse slaughterer*, Mill stone lane  
Bacon and Lewin, *lace manufacturers*, Stoney street  
Bacon Thomas, *nail manufacturer*, Wilford street  
Ball Francis and Son, *lace and glove manufacturers*, Hounds gate  
Ball John, *shopkeeper*, Eancliffe street  
Ball Mary Ann, *dressmaker*, Back lane, upper Parliament street  
Bannister John, *victualler*, "Unicorn," Butcher street  
Bradbury Anne, *lace dresser*, Island street, London road  
Bradbury George, *butcher*, Shambles, h. New Sneinton  
Bradbury John, *china, glass, and earthenware dealer*, Carlton street  
Bradbury John, *lathe maker and turner*, Island street, London road  
Bradbury Mathew, *bricklayer and shopkeeper*, Mortimer street  
Bradbury Richard, *gent.*, Park street  
Bradbury Thomas, *tailor*, Wheeler gate  
Bradbury William, *lace manufacturer*, h. Hounds gate  
Brown Ann and Jane, *milliners and dress makers*, Middle pavement  
Brown Charles, *shoemaker*, Forth's yard, South parade  
Brown Charles, *plasterer and stainer*, St. James's street  
Brown Daniel, *general carrier and salt merchant*, h. Canal street  
Brown Daniel and Co., *wharfingers, salt merchants, and general carriers*, Canal street  
Brown Daniel, *nail maker*, Nile row  
Brown George, *lace agent*, Lenton street  
Brown James, *tobacco and snuff manufacturer*, High street  
Brown James W., *shopman*, 3, Melville street  
Brown John, *brown net maker*, 11, Bromley place  
Brown John, *lace manufacturer*, Rice place, Barker gate  
Brown John, *merchant's clerk*, Park row  
Brown John, *wholesale and retail wine and spirit merchant*, Wheeler gate  
Brown Jonas William, *lace dresser*, New Bridge street, h. Trinity terrace  
Brown Joseph, *foreman*, Postern place, Middle pavement  
Brown Henry, *warp, twist, and guide maker*, Woolpack lane, h. Bromley place  
Brown Luke, *shoemaker*, Melbourne street  
Brown Nathaniel, *stone mason and builder*, London road

Brown Richard, *bricklayer*, Bond street, York street  
 Brown Richard, *fur broker*, Sherwood lane  
 Brown Samuel, *framework knitter*, Back lane, upper Parliament street  
 Brown Samuel, *shopkeeper*, Gedling street  
 Brown Samuel, *teacher of music*, 10, Houghton street  
 Brown William, *beer retailer*, Broad street  
 Brown William, *coal dealer*, Canal street  
 Brown William, *lace dresser*, Island street, h. 82, Mansfield road  
 Brown William, *solicitor*, Long row E., h. Castle gate  
 Browne Michael, *solicitor and coroner, and agent to the Alfred Life Office*,  
 Wheeler gate, h. Old Lenton  
 Bunny William, *printer, stationer, bookseller, and paper hanger*, Bridlesmith gate  
 Clarke Andrew, *bookkeeper*, Broad marsh  
 Clarke Charles, *travelling confectioner*, 3, Chatham place, Mansfield road  
 Clarke Charles Harrison, *solicitor*, offices, 4, Poultry, h. George street  
 Clarke Edward, *eating house*, 36, Clumber street  
 Clarke Eli Enoch, *lace maker*, Broad marsh  
 Clarke George, *framesmith*, Pump street  
 Clarke Henry, *hair dresser*, Mount street  
 Clarke Henry, *tin, iron, and zinc plate worker*, Newton street  
 Clarke James, *surgeon dentist*, Market street  
 Clarke James, *warehouseman*, Houghton place  
 Clarke John, *foreman*, 3, Salmon yard, York street  
 Clarke John, *rag and bone dealer*, Rick street  
 Clarke Mary, *smallware dealer*, Friar lane  
 Clarke Mary Ann, *professor of dancing*, Low pavement  
 Clarke Richard, *butcher*, Shambles, h. Bunkers hill  
 Clarke Robert, *architect and surveyor*, 3, Clinton street  
 Clarke Sarah, *chimney sweeper*, Elliott's yard, Beck lane  
 Clarke and Son, *surgeon dentists*, Low pavement  
 Clarke Thomas, *butcher*, Goose gate  
 Clarke Thomas, *coal dealer*, Barker gate  
 Clarke Thomas, *hosier*, Goose gate  
 Clarke William, *lace manufacturer*, Plumtre street  
 Clarke William, *tailor and cloth dresser*, Carrington street  
 Cooper Alfred, *warehouseman*, Hounds gate  
 Cooper Mrs. Ann, Carrington street  
 Cooper Francis, *lace manufacturer*, h. St. Mary's gate  
 Cooper and Hutchinson, *lace manufacturers*, St. Mary's gate  
 Cooper James, *gas Jitter*, Harrington street, Sussex street  
 Cooper John, *bookkeeper*, 61, Glasshouse street  
 Cooper John, *police constable*, 13, Clare street  
 Cooper John, *tinman and brazier*, 18, Narrow marsh  
 Cooper Joseph, *pattern maker*, Narrow marsh  
 Cooper Mrs. Mary, Clayton's yard, Bridlesmith gate  
 Cooper Miss Mary, 51, Glasshouse street  
 Cooper Thomas, *bookkeeper*, 8, Clarence street  
 Cooper William, *commercial traveller*, 63, Mansfield road  
 Cooper William, *framework knitter*, Ball yard, Coalpit lane  
 Cooper William, *smallware dealer*, Stoney street



Cramp James Bambury, *lay agent*, 97, Mansfield road  
 Cramp Richard, *loot and shoemaker*, Platt street  
 Crofts Edward, *shopkeeper*, 89, Leen side  
 Crofts Enoch, *trimmer*, St. Mary's gate  
 Crofts John, *hair dresser, registrar of births, and deaths for Sherwood district*,  
 Maypole yard, Long row E.  
 Crofts William, *lace manufacturer*, High pavement, h. Derby terrace  
 Davis Henry, *victualler*, "Kings Head," Chapel bar  
 Davis Isaac, *wheelwright*, Butcher street  
 Davis Joel, *jeweller*, Park street  
 Davis John, *loot and shoemaker*, Goose gate  
 Davis John, *fishmonger*, White street  
 Davis Joseph H., *contractor for carrying mail lags from Nottingham to Ilkeston*  
 Trinity passage, Long row E.  
 Davis Mary Ann, *milliner and dress maker*, 3, Melbourne street  
 Davis Michael, *framework knitter*, Pomfret street  
 Davis Richard, *waterman*, Sussex street  
 Davis Samuel, *furniture broker*, 10, Greyhound street  
 Davis Rev. T. Hart, M.A., *incumbent of Trinity church*, h. Sherwood rise  
 Davis William, *framesmith*, Poplar street  
 Dean Elizabeth, *upholstress*, Broad marsh  
 Dean George, *victualler*, "Castle and Falcon," Warser gate  
 Dean Henry, *upholsterer and paper hanger*, Lister gate  
 Dean Martha and Mary, *milliners, dress and straw bonnet makers*, Canaan street,  
 Broad marsh  
 Dean William, *upholsterer and paper hanger*, 6, St. James's street  
 Dixon Henry Benjamin, *engraver*, George street  
 Dixon John, *butcher*, Shambles, h. Cotgrave  
 Dixon John, *butcher*, Shambles, h. Mount street  
 Duck John, *victualler*, "Postern Gate," Middle pavement  
 Elliott and Cragg, *lace thread and cotton manufacturers*, Island street and New  
 Lenton, office, St. James's street  
 Elliott Frederick, *builder and share broker*, Kong's place, Stoney street  
 Elliott John, *butcher*, Shambles  
 Elliott Joseph, *saddler and harness maker*, Hockley  
 Elliott Joseph Crabb, *lace dresser*, Finkhill street, h. Mansfield road  
 Elliott Samuel, *baiter*, Kent street  
 Elliott Thomas, *lace thread and cotton manufacturer*, h. Daybrook vale, New  
 Basford  
 Elliott Thomas, *lace manufacturer*, Pilcher gate and Beeston  
 Foster Jemima, *milliner and dress maker*, Bridlesmith gate  
 Foster John, *coal dealer*, Rancliffe street  
 Foster John, *victualler*, "Old Bear inn," *maltster, and dealer in British wines, stout and porter*, 7,  
 Long row W.  
 Foster Michael Peter, *silk mercer*, Bridlesmith gate  
 Foster Richard, *butcher*, Shambles, h. Ratcliffe.  
 Foster Samuel, *linen and woollen draper*, Long row E.  
 Foster Thomas, *pork butcher*, Shambles, h. Car Colston  
 Foster Thomas, *chemist and druggist*, Sneinton street  
 Foster Thomas, *joiner*, Lincoln street

Foster Thomas Martin, *victualler*, "Carpenters' Arms Inn," Melbourne street  
 Foster William, *butcher*, Shambles, h. Ratcliffe street  
 Foster William, *hat manufacturer*, Pelham street  
 Foster William, *upholsterer, cabinet maker, and paper hanger*, Angel row, h. 37, Derby road  
 Foster William, *victualler*, "Colonel Hutchinson," Castle terrace  
 Fox, Butlin, and Dufty, *solicitors*, Stretton's yard, Long row E.  
 Fox James, *chimney sweeper*, Pipe street  
 Fox James, *hair dresser and perfumer*, Middle pavement  
 Fox James, *ornamental, portrait, and house painter*, 36, Glasshouse street  
 Fox John and James, *linen and woollen drapers*, High street  
 Fox Noae, *chemist and druggist*, Bellar gate  
 Fox Samuel, *grocer, tea dealer, and hop merchant*, High street, h. Hounds gate  
 Fox Thomas, *confectioner*, 16, Long row E.  
 Fox Thomas, *corn factor*, Button's wharf, London road, h. Sneinton  
 Fox William, *warehouseman*, East street  
 Gascoigne Thomas, *hosiery manufacturer*, upper Parliament street, h. Nuttall  
 Greensmith James, *butcher*, Shambles, h. Greyfriars gate  
 Greensmith Joseph, *butcher*, Shambles, h. Haughton place, Lincoln street  
 Greensmith Richard, *butcher*, Change Alley, h. Melbourne street  
 Greensmith Samuel, *rotary and levers comb manufacturer, and smallware dealer* 2, Glasshouse street  
 Hall Elizabeth, *dress maker*, Collin street  
 Hall Ellen C., *milliner and dress maker*, Granby street  
 Hall George, *needle maker*, Cross street  
 Hall James, *tinman and brazier, twist beam and jacquard cylinder maker*, Derby road and Butland street  
 Hall James, *travelling draper*, Cross street  
 Hall James Ebrank, *builder*, Leen side  
 Hall John, *American merchant*, h. Park  
 Hall John, *millner and baker*, Lister gate  
 Hall John, *wine and spirit merchant*, Pawlett's yard, Long row east  
 Hall John and James, *American merchants*, Thurland street  
 Hall Joseph, *painter*, Milton street  
 Hal] Samuel, *butcher*, Shambles  
 Hall Samuel, *stone and marble mason*, Chesterfield street  
 Hall Sarah, *milliner and dress maker*, Angel row  
 Hall and Son, *joiners and cabinet makers*, Pilcher gate  
 Hall William, *bookseller and, news agent, and boot and shoemaker*, Carrington street  
 Hall William, *com factor and seedsman*, warehouse at Sutton and Co.'s wharf, London road, h. London road  
 Harding Thomas, *toy dealer*, S3, Chandler's lane  
 Harris Mrs. Elizabeth, 25, upper Parliament street  
 Harris James, *leer retailer*, Woolpack lane  
 Han-is John, *butcher*, Carter gate  
 Harris Joseph, *shopkeeper*, Millstone lane  
 Harris William, *last maker*, Drury hill  
 Haywood Mrs. Charlotte, Park place  
 Haywood John, *baker and flour dealer*, Mount street

Haywood John S., *agent*, Milton street  
 Haywood Leonard B., *Island street, London road, agent for the Grand Junction Canal Company*  
 Haywood Robert, *baiter and flour dealer, Nile street*  
 Haywood William C., *commission agent*, Castle gate  
 Haywood William, *shopkeeper*, Southwell road  
 Hingley John, *beer retailer*, Island street, London road  
 Hutchinson Elizabeth, *mistress of national school*, h. Queen street  
 Hutchinson Francis, *glove manufacturer*, Bullock yard, Bellar gate  
 Hatchings Mrs. Hannah, Mount Hooton  
 Hutchinson Isaac, *joiner and cabinet maker*, Frame court, Bunker's hill  
 Hutchinson Israel, *tinman and brazier*, Hockley  
 Hutchinson James, *tooth drawer and bleeder*, Chandler's lane  
 Hutchinson John, *baker and flour dealer*, Fisher gate  
 Hutchinson John, *bookkeeper*, 6, Lenton street  
 Hutchinson John, *commission agent*, Pelham street, h. Mansfield road  
 Hutchinson John, *lace manufacturer*, h. Sneinton  
 Hutchinson John, *smallware dealer*, Beck street  
 Hutchinson John, *tailor*, 31, Broad street  
 Hutchinson John, *wood turner*, Cannon yard, upper Parliament street  
 Hutchinson Richard, *licensed to let horses, gigs, &c.*, Thudaud street, h. 2, Druryhill  
 Hutchinson Richard S., *physician*, Beast-market hill  
 Hutchinson Richard, *shopkeeper*, Drury hill  
 Hutchinson Thomas, *cupper and tooth drawer*, Clayton's yard, Bridlesmith gate  
 Hutchinson William, *wood and iron turner and joiner*, upper Parliament street  
 James Edward, *solicitor's clerk*, 4, Melville street  
 James Mrs. Hannah, Warser gate  
 James Isabella, *sinker maker*, Eatcliffe row  
 James John, *hat and cap maker*, Chapel bar  
 James Robert, *hosiery manufacturer*, h. Park street  
 James Robert, *lace agent*, Park street  
 James John, *painter*, Bellar gate  
 James Robert, *painter*, Broad street  
 James Robert, *lace dresser*, York street  
 James Robert, *smallware dealer*, Hockley  
 James Thomas, *framework knitter*, Snow hill  
 James Thomas, *plumber and glazier*, Sneinton street  
 James Thomas, *victualler*, "Robin Hood and Little John Inn," Milton street  
 James William, *builder*, Hockley  
 James William, *lace and edging manufacturer*, High pavement  
 Johnson Benjamin, *framework knitter*, Peach street, Sussex street  
 Johnson Charles, *maltster*, Glasshouse street, h. Park row  
 Johnson Edward, *framework knitter*, Back lane, upper Parliament street  
 Johnson Mrs. Elizabeth, Park row

Johnson Frederick, *tinman and brazier*, Pilcher gate  
 Johnson Frederick, *warehouseman*, Park street  
 Johnson George, *foreman*, March street  
 Johnson Henry, *leer retailer*, upper Parliament street  
 Johnson Isaac, *lace maker*, Castle terrace  
 Johnson James, *watchhouse keeper*, St. John street  
 Johnson, John, *grocer and tea dealer*, 37, Milton street  
 Johnson John, *miller*, Forest  
 Johnson John, *shopkeeper*, Charlotte street  
 Johnson John, *solicitor, agent to the Sun Fire and Life Office*, Stretton's yard, Long row E.  
 Johnson Mr. Joseph, Mount pleasant, Mount street  
 Johnson Mark Anthony, *upholsterer, &c.*, Kutland street  
 Johnson William, *sexton of St. Mary's church*, Pilcher gate  
 Knowles John, *maltster*, Virginia street, h. Derby road  
 Lowe Henry, *butcher*, Cheapside, h. Sneinton  
 Lowe James, *blacking manufacturer*, Beck street  
 Lowe Joseph, *engine driver*, Mortimer street  
 Lowe Joseph B., *clerk*, Island street  
 Lowe William, *currier*, 32, Fletcher gate  
 Lowe William, *hat manufacturer*, Warser gate  
 Lowe William, *hat manufacturer*, Goose gate  
 Nichols Miss Louisa, Trinity terrace  
 Nichols Wright, *shopkeeper*, Colwick street  
 Oldham John, *framework knitter*, Castle terrace  
 Oldham Matthew, *framework knitter*, Crank street  
 Oldham Thomas and Son, *silk hosiery and glove manufacturers*, Butland street  
 Peet Edward, *butcher*, Shambles, h. Ruddington  
 Peet John, *flake and gate maker*, Beck street  
 Peet John and Son, *auctioneers, appraisers, house agents, and share brokers*, St James's street  
 Peet Pearson, *stock and share broker*, St. James's street  
 Peet Richard, *banker's clerk*, St. James's street  
 Peet and Son, *lace manufacturers*, St. Mary's place  
 Peet Thomas, *lace manufacturer*, h. Belvoir terrace, Sneinton  
 Peet Thomas, *tobacconist*, Carrington street  
 Peet William, *butcher*, Shambles, h. Buddington  
 Place John, *agent to William Hollins and Co., Pleasley Works and Nottingham*, Mount street  
 Place John, *saddler, harness, and whip manufacturer*, Clumber street  
 Potter Samuel, *fishmonger*, Melbourne street  
 Potter Samuel, *framesmith*, upper Parliament street  
 Potter William, *wharfinger*, h. Potter's yard, Warser gate *owner of a wharf*  
 Powell Charles, *brush maker*, Milton street  
 Pratt Ann, *milliner and dress maker*, Mount street  
 Pratt Charles, *confectioner*, Sussex street

Pratt Henry, *pipe manufacturer*, Trinity terrace  
 Pratt John, *furniture Inker and shopkeeper*, Butcher street  
 Pratt John, *watchmaker and jeweller*, 2, Poultry  
 Pratt Thomas Robert, *stone mason*, London road  
 Pratt William, *victualler*, "Star Inn," Wheeler gate  
 Robinson Francis, *commercial traveller*, Park place  
 Robinson George Jonathan, *accountant in bankruptcies, insolvencies, and share broker*, Angel row, h. Park street  
 Robinson James, *shopkeeper*, Carter gate  
 Robinson James, sen., *wharfinger, and manure and timber merchant*, Butcher's  
 \_ close wharf, street, Mill street  
 Robinson John, *baker and flour dealer*, Barker gate  
 Robinson Joseph, *clothes broker*, Milton street  
 Robinson Mary, *circulating library*, Carter gate  
 Robinson Mrs. George street  
 Robinson Samuel, *lace manufacturer*, Pilcher gate, 3a. Forest house  
 Robinson Thomas, *boot and shoemaker*, Bunker's hill  
 Robinson Thomas, *shopkeeper*, Glasshouse street  
 Robinson William, *colourer, So.*, Hornbuckle's yard, Narrow marsh  
 Robinson William, *corn miller*, Canal corn mill, Mill street  
 Robinson William, *hosier*, Park street  
 Robinson William, *shopkeeper*, Sneinton street  
 Robinson William, *victualler*, "Fox and Grapes Inn," Southwell road  
 Robinson John, *hair dresser and perfumer*, St. Peter's gate  
 Roe Misses, St. James's terrace  
 Roe Thomas and Son, *lace manufacturers*, Hounds gate  
 Roper George, *needle maker*, North street  
 Roper Joseph, *bookseller and dealer in tobacco*, Carlton street  
 Roper Thomas, *watch and clock maker*, Newcastle street  
 Shaw Aaron, *seedsman, gardener, and green grocer*, Middle marsh  
 Shaw Charles, *second-hand book dealer*, Walnut-tree lane  
 Shaw Emma, *milliner and dress maker*, Postern place, Middle pavement  
 Shaw Eamshaw Joseph, *bookseller, printer, and stationer*, h. Sherwood hill  
 Shaw Henry, *needle maker*, Pipe street  
 Shaw John *fellmonger and leather dresser*, h. Derby road *dealer in skins*  
 Shaw Joseph, *saddler and harness maker*, Canal street  
 Shaw Joseph and Sons, *printers, printsellers, booksellers, stationers, binders, and gallery of arts*, Wheeler gate  
 Shaw Mary, *midwife*, Derby road  
 Shaw Matthew, *chimney sweeper*, Wheeler gate  
 Shaw E. W. and Co., *hosiery manufacturers*, Friar lane  
 Shaw Samuel, *victualler*, "Dove and Rainbow Inn," upper Parliament street  
 Shaw Thomas, *lace manufacturer*, St. Mary's gate  
 Shaw Thomas, *shoemaker*, Valentine place, Broad .marsh  
 Shaw William, *saddler*, Low pavement

Shaw William, *printer*, h. Park street  
 Shephard Thomas, *corn merchant*, Rumford wharf, Canal street  
 Sheppard Joseph, *tailor* Colwick street  
 Sheppard Luke, *tailor and draper*, St. Peter's gate  
 Sheppard William, *painter*, Hounds gate  
 Shore, James, *warehouseman*, Castle terrace  
 Smith Mrs. Angelina, 103, Mansfield road  
 Smith Ann, *midwife*, Malin hill  
 Smith Ann, *milliner and dress maker*, Sheep lane  
 Smith Mrs. Ann, 16, Mansfield road  
 Smith Ann E., *milliner and dress maker*, Tradesman's mart, lower Parliament street  
 Smith Archey, *travelling draper*, Plumtre place, Stoney street  
 Smith Caroline, *dress maker*, upper Parliament street  
 Smith Charles, *victualler*, " Fox and Hounds," Machine street  
 Smith Charles, *horse dealer*, Caddick's yard, upper Parliament street  
 Smith and Cole, *corn and flour merchants*, Poplar square  
 Smith Cornelius, *rent collector*, Red lion court  
 Smith Elizabeth, *dress maker*, Convent street  
 Smith Edward, *boot and shoemaker*, 18, Exchange row  
 Smith Edward, *mill*, Forest  
 Smith George, *gardener*, 5, Greyhound street  
 Smith George, *hair dresser*, Carrington street  
 Smith George, *maltster*, 15, George street  
 Smith Gerrard, *ladies boarding school*, Standard hill  
 Smith Hannah, Howard street  
 Smith Henry *butcher*, Bellfounders' yard, upper Parliament street  
 Smith Henry, *warehouseman*, Brewhouse yard  
 Smith James, *bookkeeper*, 6, Greyfriars gate  
 Smith James, *butcher*, St. James's street  
 Smith James, *gardener*, Convent street  
 Smith James, *sacking manufacturer*, Maypole yard, Long row E. and Canal street  
 Smith James, *warehouseman*, Kendall street  
 Smith Mrs. James, 3, Toll street  
 Smith John, *cabinet maker*, Back lane, upper Parliament street  
 Smith John, *beer retailer*, 72, Mansfield road  
 Smith John, *sacking manufacturer*, Budge row, Mount street  
 Smith John, *coal dealer*, Platt street  
 Smith John, *fancy dyer and scourer*, St. John's street  
 Smith John, *framesmith*, Howard street  
 Smith John, *framework knitter*, Bellar gate  
 Smith John, *framework knitter*, Sun hill  
 Smith John, *shoemaker*, Beck street  
 Smith John, *shoemaker*, 19, Mount east street  
 Smith John, *shoemaker*, 15, Malin hill, High pavement



Smith John, *solicitor*, h. Castle gate  
 Smith John, *tailor and draper*, Drury hill  
 Smith John, *waterman*, Taylor street, New bridge street"  
 Smith John Morby, *cow keeper*, Maiden lane, Woolpack lane  
 Smith John Wilkinson, *solicitor*, Warser gate  
 Smith Joseph, *baker, flour dealer, and wholesale biscuit manufacturer*, Woolpack lane  
 Smith Mary, *lace cap maker*, Warser gate  
 Smith Mary, *shopkeeper*, Castle gate  
 Smith Mary H., *wine and spirit merchant*, Bromley house', Angel row  
 Smith Mrs. Peggy, Short hill, High pavement  
 Smith Robert, *baker*, upper Parliament street  
 Smith. Robert, *framework knitter*, 13, Glasshouse street  
 Smith Robert Walker, *warehouseman*, Trinity terrace  
 Smith Robert Wilkinson, *lace manufacturer*, High pavement  
 Smith Richard, *lace maker*, New Radford, h. Cumberland place  
 Smith Samuel, *oil merchant, railway grease manufacturer, and manufacturing chemist*, h Castle place  
 Smith Samuel and Co., *bankers*, South parade, draw on Smith, Payne, and Co., London  
 Smith Samuel and Co., *manufacturing chemists, oil merchants, railway grease manufacturers, -and drysalters*, Barnsdall's wharf, Canal street, and Park street  
 Smith Miss Sarah, Castle gate  
 Smith Sarah, *dress maker*, Beck street  
 Smith Sarah, *glass and china dealer*, Sheep lane  
 Smith Stephen, *rope and twine maker*, Wheeler gate and upper Parliament street  
 Smith Thomas, *baker and flour dealer*, Charlotte street  
 Smith Thomas, *victualler*, "Coach and Horses," Millstone lane  
 Smith Thomas Hollins, *bank manager*, Thurland  
 Smith Walter, *warehouseman*, 16, Mansfield road  
 Smith William, *baker and confectioner*, Albert street  
 Smith William, *baker and miller*, New street, m. Forest  
 Smith William, *basket and floor matting maker*, Wheeler gate  
 Smith William, *beer retailer*, Sherwin street  
 Smith William, *coal dealer*, 86, Butcher street  
 Smith William, *currier and leather cutter*, Coalpit lane  
 Smith William, *floor matting maker*, 10, Back lane, upper Parliament street  
 Smith William, *haberdasher*, Goose gate  
 Smith William, *plumber and glazier*, 14, Chandler's lane  
 Smith William, *temperance coffee house*, Low pavement  
 Smith William, *warehouseman*, Normanton street  
 Spink Mark, *horse dealer*, Wheeler gate  
 Stevens Elizabeth, *victualler*, "Old Angel," High pavement

Taylor Aaron, *joiner, etc.*, Broad marsh  
 Taylor Barnabas, *rope and twine maker*, upper Parliament street  
 Taylor Caroline, *dress maker*, 8, Buttery's yard, Long row W.  
 Taylor Eliza and Mary Ann, *boot and shoemakers*, Hockley  
 Taylor and Garratt, *builders, joiners, and cabinet makers*, Lister gate  
 Taylor George, *hat manufacturer, IB*, Greyhound street, h. Angel row  
 Taylor Henry, *builder*, Kent street  
 Taylor Henry, *surgeon*, Bridlesmith gate  
 Taylor James, *victualler*, "Old Peach Tree Inn," upper Parliament street  
 Taylor Job, *dealer in hose and shopkeeper*, Woolpack lane  
 Taylor John, *blacksmith*, Bellfounders' yard, upper Parliament street  
 Taylor John, *butcher*, Willoughby street  
 Taylor John, *plasterer*, Charlotte street, Mansfield road  
 Taylor John, *wheelwright*, Beck street  
 Taylor John, *Unitarian schoolmaster*, High pavement, h, Mapperley hills  
 Taylor Misses, Derby terrace  
 Taylor and Mosley, *house, land, and money agents, accountants, and agents to the Atlas Fire and Life Office*, Toll street  
 Taylor Richard, *confectioner*, Lister gate  
 Taylor Richard and Samuel, *lace dressers*, Leen side, h. Low pavement  
 Taylor Samuel Follows, *warehouseman*, Cottage terrace  
 Taylor and Son, *veterinary surgeons and livery stable keepers*, Clumber street  
 Taylor Thomas, *gent.*, Convent street  
 Taylor Thomas, *miller*, Forest  
 Taylor William, *beesom maker*, Huntingdon street  
 Taylor William, *bookseller, printer, wholesale stationer, pasteboard, hosiery and glove box manufacturer*, Long row W., h. Park row  
 Taylor William, *boot and shoemaker*, Chesterfield street  
 Taylor William, *builder, joiner, and cabinet maker*, h. Radford road  
 Taylor William, *butcher, baker, and flour dealer*, 40, Narrow marsh  
 Taylor William, *gardener*, Newcastle street "  
 Taylor William, *gimp manufacturer*, h. Narrow marsh  
 Taylor William, *grocer and druggist*, Sneinton street  
 Taylor William, *house, land, and money agent*, h. Bagthorpe cottage, Basford  
 Taylor William, *lace dresser*, Houghton street  
 Taylor William, *lace manufacturer*, h. Park  
 Taylor William, *whitesmith*, Beck street  
 Topham Edmund, *lace maker*, Melbourne street  
 Topham Joseph, *machine smith*, Sherwood street, h. Mansfield road  
 Towlson Charles, *artist*, York street  
 Towlson Israel, *framework knitter*, York street  
 Towlson Thomas, *loot and shoemaker*. York street  
 Truman Becket, *surgeon*, 4, Poultry  
 Truman George, *lace manufacturer*, Halifax place, Pilcher gate  
 Truman Joseph, *lace manufacturer*, h. Park side

Truman Joseph and George, *lace manufacturers*, St. Mary's gate  
 Truman Robert, *wine and spirit and hop merchant*, Beast market hill  
 Truman Samuel, *victualler*, " County Tavern," High pavement  
 Truman Silvester, *bobbin and carriage maker*, Vat's yard, Narrow marsh  
 Vickars William, *joiner and cabinet maker*, Rosemary lane  
 Vickers William, *framework knitter*, Islington place, Lincoln street  
 Vickers William, *lace manufacturer*, h. Weekday cross  
 Wainwright John, *baker and flour dealer*, Pierrepont street  
 Wainwright Sarah, *day school*, Mansfield road  
 Walker Adam, *nail maker*, South street  
 Walker Benjamin, *iron, steel, and metal warehouse and rolling mill*, Derby road,  
*and lace manufacturer*, Spring close, Old Lenton  
 Walker Daniel, *hat manufacturer*, Bottle lane  
 Walker Mrs. Dorothy, St. James's street  
 Walker G. F. and S. J., *architects, surveyors, builders, and stone and marble  
 masons, by steam power*, Tollhouse hill  
 Walker John, *miller, baker, and confectioner*, 10, Chapel bar  
 Walker John Thomas, *rag merchant and grocer*, Woolpack lane  
 Walker Joseph, *commercial traveller*, Albion street  
 Walker Joseph, *tailor*, Percy place, Fisher gate  
 Walker Robert, *lace stamper*, Newton street  
 Walker Samuel John, *architect, surveyor, builder, and stone and marble mason*, h.  
 Park  
 Walker Thomas, *framework knitter*, Earl street  
 Walker Thomas, *hair dresser*, Glasshouse street  
 Walker Thomas, *wood turner*, Talbot yard, Long row E.  
 Walker William, *gent.*, Carlton street  
 Walker William, *shopkeeper*, Mount east street  
 Ward Ann, *straw bonnet maker*, Hounds gate  
 Ward Edward, *lace dealer*, Derby road  
 Ward Mrs. Eliza, Bunker's hill  
 Ward Elizabeth, *victualler*, "George the Fourth Hotel and Posting House,"  
 George street  
 Ward Francis, *beer retailer*, Nile street  
 Ward Isaac, *tailor*, 25, Clare street  
 Ward Jane, *ready made linen warehouse*, Clumber street  
 Ward John, *boot and shoemaker*, Bellar gate  
 Ward John, *hair dresser*, upper Parliament street  
 Ward John, *hair dresser*, Chandler's lane  
 Ward John, *painter, &c.*, Woolpack place, Woolpack lane  
 Ward John, *tailor and draper*, Warser gate  
 Ward John, *tailor*, Hounds gate  
 Ward Joshua, *bricklayer*, Back lane, upper Parliament street  
 Ward Mary, *schoolmistress*, Back lane, upper Parliament street  
 Ward Mary A., *milliner and dress maker*, 10, Melbourne street

Ward Melessa, *milliner*, Derby road  
 Ward Robert, *boot and shoemaker*, Hounds gate  
 Ward Robert, *tailor*, Spread Eagle yard, Long row W.  
 Ward Samuel, *hosier and haberdasher*, Bridlesmith gate-  
 Ward Samuel, *needle maker*, West street  
 Ward Sarah, *straw bonnet maker*, Lister gate  
 Ward Sarah, *dress maker*, Hounds gate  
 Ward Thomas, *bookkeeper*, Stone court, Parliament street  
 Ward Thomas, *framework knitter*, IS, Nelson street  
 Ward Thomas, *victualler*, "Prince of Wales," Hounds gate  
 Ward William, *framework knitter*, Wood street  
 Ward William, *smallware dealer*, Mount street  
 West Lambert S., *linen draper*, Exchange  
 West Thomas, *baker and flour dealer*, Star court, St. James's street  
 Wood Benjamin, *agent to the National Provident Institution and Kentish Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, Warser gate  
 Wood Edward, *coal and iron merchant*, Plumtre square  
 Wood Henry Martin, *agent to the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Fire and Lift Insurance Company*, Park street  
 Ward James, *chemist and druggist*, 16, Clumber street  
 Wood James, *cow keeper*, Pack street  
 Wood James, *fruiterer*, Water street  
 Wood John, *butcher*, Wilford street  
 Wood John, *hosiery manufacturer*, Melbourne street  
 Wood John sen., *pawnbroker, clothier, and fishmonger*, h. Park place  
 Wood John, *shopkeeper*, William street  
 Wood John, *victualler*, "Bell Inn," upper Parliament street  
 Wood Mathew, *painter*, Tollhouse hill  
 Wood Reuben, *furniture maker*, Nelson street, Gedling street  
 Wood Samuel, *wire worker and nail maker*, Canal street, h. St. James's street  
 Wood and Son, *pawnbrokers and clothiers*, 4, Chapel bar  
 Wood Thomas, *butcher*, Shambles, h. St. James's street  
 Wood Thomas, *joiner and undertaker*, Melbourne street  
 Wood William, *guide and needle maker*, Beck street  
 Wood William, *police inspector*, Grenville street  
 Wood William, *victualler*, "Rose Tavern," Bridlesmith gate  
 Wood William and Son, *lace manufacturers*, Hounds gate  
 Worthington John *hair dresser*, Cross street  
 Wright Charles, *hair dresser*, Meynell street  
 Wright Charles Ichabod, *banker*, h, Bramcote  
 Wright Christopher Norton, *printer, bookseller, stationer, auctioneer, appraiser, and agent to the Phoenix Fire Office*, 50, Long row E.  
 Wright Mrs. Elizabeth, Standard hill  
 Wright Mrs. Elizabeth, St. James's street  
 Wright Elizabeth, *leech dealer*, Newcastle street

Wright Elizabeth, *milliner*, 33, Greyhound street  
Wright Francis, *solicitor's clerk*, Middle hill  
Wright Ichabod, *banker*, h. Mapperley hall  
Wright Ichabod and Co., *bankers*, Carlton street, draw on Robarts, Curtis, and Co., Lombard street, London  
Wright Isaac, *shoemaker*, East street  
Wright Captain John, *barrack master*, Rock cottage  
Wright John, *butcher*, Shambles, h. Broad street  
Wright John, *joiner and cabinet maker*, Holland street  
Wright John, *surgeon*, High pavement  
Wright John, *linen draper*, 3, South parade  
Wright Joseph, *boot and shoemaker*, Peter gate  
Wright Joseph, *milller and corn factor*, Iron gate wharf, London road  
Wright Joseph, *victualler*, "Eagle Tavern," Garner's hill  
Wright Louisa, *milliner and dress maker*, Greyhound street  
Wright Lucy Mary Ann, *seminary*, 115, Mansfield road  
Wright Mary, *cap manufacturer*, Peter gate  
Wright Mrs. Mary, Low pavement  
Wright Richard, *fishmonger*, 33, Greyhound street  
Wright Robert, *baker and flour dealer*, Lister gate and Castle gate  
Wright Sarah, *confectioner*, Peter gate  
Wright Miss Sarah, Park street  
Wright Stephen, *lace manufacturer*, h. St. Mary's gate  
Wright and Storer, *joiners and builders*, London road  
Wright Thomas, *joiner and shopkeeper*, Derby road  
Wright Thomas, *warehouseman*, Castle terrace  
Wright and Trivett, *lace manufacturers*, 33, St. Mary's gate  
Wright William, *auctioneer, appraiser, and furniture broker*, 41, Greyhound street  
Wright William, *baker*, upper Parliament street  
Wright William, *'baker and flour dealer*, Platt street  
Wright William, *cotton merchant*, h. College street  
Wright William, *surgeon*, Pelham street  
Wright William, *tobacco manufacturer*, Middle marsh

# NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS

**Saturday, 10 August 1844, Oxford Journal 4763,**

**TWELVE PERSONS KILLED BY PRESSURE OF THE CROWD – EXECUTION OF A MURDERER AT NOTTINGHAM** – August 7, this morning the awful sentence of death was carried into effect, in front of the county gaol, upon William SAVILLE, 29, who was convicted at the late assizes of the wilful murder of his wife and three children by cutting their throats. A rush of the crowd into Garner's Hill, a steep descend with 3 or 4 steps, forced some people to the ground and others pushed over them; thirty people were trampled and twelve quite dead. The list of those killed:-

1. Eliza SMITHHURST, aged 18, Daybrook near Nottingham
2. Mary STEVENSON, 30, Daybrook near Nottingham, the sister of the above lady
3. James MARSHALL, 14, Isabella-street, Nottingham
4. Mary EASTHOPE, 16, New Lenton near Nottingham
5. Thomas EASTHOPE, 14, New Lenton near Nottingham, the brother of the above lady
6. Eliza Hannah SHUTTLEWORTH, 16, Albion-street, Nottingham
7. James FISHER, 22, Star Inn, Bulwell near Nottingham – this man lost his life in endeavouring to save some females who were in great danger
8. John BEDWELL, 14, Old Radford near Nottingham
9. Hannah SMEDLEY, 16, Carlton near Nottingham
10. Thomas WATSON, 15, Kent Street, Nottingham
11. Eliza PERCIVAL, 14, Convent-street, Nottingham
12. Melicent SHAW, 19, Kimberley near Nottingham

Twenty-one people are in the Hospital, severely and dangerously injured, including John SPINK, 70, New Radford (thigh amputated), and William PINER, 36, New Radford.

**Saturday, 9 July 1842, Ipswich Journal 5387.**

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE RURAL POLICE** – In our paper of 3d June we noticed that a daring house burglary had been committed at Risely, in the house of Mrs Elizabeth BARTLETT, by five men, three of whom – William BUTLER, Thomas JOHNSTONE, and Samuel WALLIS, all lace-makers of Stapleford near Nottingham – being strongly suspected, were followed by CASEY, the Inspector of Police at Ruddington, and ultimately overtaken by him at Calais, and he was waiting the permission of the French Government to bring them over into this country. The story we now continue. Permission was refused, but the men were expelled from France and travelled to Belgium where they were thrown into prison, CASEY still following. He again applied for permission and was given BUTLER and JOHNSTONE; WALLIS had escaped and has not been heard of again. They returned to Nottingham on the 10th, where they were committed for trial at the next Assizes. The Magistrates spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of CASEY, with his success so eminently deserved.

**Gillian Kelly**



# DIGGING INTO YOUR FAMILY HISTORY

Prospectors and miners shaped much of Australia's history and it is probable that many of our lacemakers tried their hand at one or the other in the early days of their time in Australia. The first mining town in Australia was Kapunda in South Australia where copper mining commenced in 1842. However, the honour of the oldest copper mine in Australia goes to Noarlunga where a deposit was worked from May 1841. Mining continued at Kapunda until 1877 after which mining gave way to the pastoral industry. Sir Sidney Kidman, the world's largest private landowner made Kapunda the base for his huge interests in beef cattle and horses.

Copper was first discovered in the Burra district in 1845 by two shepherds, William Strear and Thomas Pickett. Copper was so prevalent in the area (some thought the deposits would last centuries whereas they lasted only 32 years) that it was divided into a number of separate communities which reflected the origins of the miners. Redruth was home for the Cornish miners; Aberdeen for the Scottish miners; Llychwr for the Welsh miners and Hampton for the English miners. Remains of these villages still exist. The Cornish miners wore "protective" hats which looked a bit like the tin hats worn by First World War soldiers. They were neither protective nor metal but rather made of felt. Mounted in front of the crown was a lit candle – the only source of light for these tough underground miners. By 1851 the excitement produced by the copper had led to more than 5,000 miners moving to the area and Burra became a larger settlement than either Perth or Brisbane. However, by the middle of the decade many had left hoping to gain vast riches on the eastern states goldfields.

Other rich copper deposits were discovered at Kanmantoo–Callington in 1846, Wallaroo in 1859 and Moonta in 1861. Emma Lander, my great great aunt and daughter of Edward Lander, has some connection with Wallaroo. Her husband was Benjamin Boothey. Emma and Benjamin had thirteen children between 1862 and 1882; William, Clara, Herbert, Mary Anne, Walter (who died aged about three in 1872), Emma Anne (who died aged about 6 months the previous year), Emma Annie, Tabitha, Walter, Millie, John, Florence Jane (known as "Jinnie") and Elsie Alma Boothey. Jinnie wandered away from her home with her pet dog on her fifth birthday on 11th December, 1885, and the bodies of the little girl and her faithful dog were subsequently discovered together. With the tragic losses of three children coupled with the constant hardship of drought, the Boothey family "removed" from the Euralpa district in northern South Australia, where Emma helped found Sunday Schools and where she acted as both a nursing sister and doctor on many occasions, and went to the Nhill district in Victoria where they remained for the next thirty-five years. Emma was a devout Methodist, whose motto in life was the Gospel of optimism as preached by St. Paul - *"In what so ever state I am, I have learnt to be content"*. Emma returned to Wallaroo in South Australia with her daughter three and a half years prior to her death there on 7th August, 1922.

But I digress! By the early 1850s, gold had been discovered in the eastern states, first at several locations around Bathurst, but soon after in much richer alluvial deposits in

Victoria. The Victorian deposits were so rich and so extensive that they proved a magnet for virtually anyone who could hack the tough life on the fields. By the mid-1850s the Castlemaine fields had attracted 40,000 hopefuls – about double the population of Melbourne at that time. Some made their fortune, many did not. The real winner was Melbourne which became the financial centre of Australia and remained so until fairly recent times.

As alluvial gold waned, the search for the yellow metal continued underground and the real risks commenced. They faced the ever likely threat of being crushed by rock falls and cave-ins. The black powder (gunpowder) that was used to fracture the hard rock was very volatile and dangerous to use. Silicosis or miners disease, caused by breathing in tiny particles of silica, quartz or slate was common amongst those working underground.

Did any of our lacemakers make their fortune in these mining camps? Did any family members continue the mining tradition? Did any die in mining accidents or from mining related diseases? Let me know of your family's involvement in early mining days.

### **Richard Lander**



# FAMILY HISTORIAN'S LAMENT

*Those who were fortunate enough to hear Mrs Jo Harris, the Vice-President of Kuring-Gai Historical Society Inc. speak at our February, 2006 meeting may recall her reciting this delightful little poem.*

I've been doing family history for nearly 30 years,  
Diligently tracing my illustrious forebears,  
From Pigeon Lake to Peterborough, Penrith to Penzance,  
My merry band of ancestors has led me quite a dance.

There's cooks from Kent and guards from Gwent and chimney sweeps from Chester.  
There's even one daft fisherman lived all his life in Leicester,  
There's no-one rich or famous, no not even well-to-do,  
Though a second cousin twice removed once played in goal for Crewe.

I've haunted record offices from Gillingham to Jarrow,  
The little grey cells of my mind would humble Hercule Poirot.  
I've deciphered bad handwriting that would shame a three year old,  
And brought the black sheep of the family back to the fold.

My bride of just three minutes, I left standing in the church,  
As I nipped into the graveyard for a spot of quick research.  
Eventually I found an uncle, sixty years deceased.  
That was far more satisfying than a silly wedding feast,

After three weeks of wedded bliss, my wife became despondent  
She named the public records office as the co-respondent.  
I didn't even notice when she packed her bags and went  
I was looking for a great granddad's will who'd died in Stoke on Trent

But now my 30 year obsession's lying in the bin  
Last Tuesday week, I heard some news that made me pack it in.  
'Twas then my darling mother, who is not long for this earth,  
Casually informed me they'd adopted me at birth!

Author unknown --submitted to [www.RosettaStoneInc.com](http://www.RosettaStoneInc.com) by John S. Gleed

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# OLD REMEDIES

No endorsement is intended nor liability assumed since most of these home remedies are not proven or approved.

- **TO REMOVE FRECKLES**

Grate fresh horseradish root and put it in sour milk; set it in a warm place for an hour, then put it away until the next day. Wash the face with this two or three times a day, also once at night-time. Be careful not to get it into the eyes. It should not be used if any irritation of the skin arises.

- **TO THIN EYE-BROWS**

Take ivy gum, emmets eggs, or pincent colophonie, leeches burnt, half an ounce, grind and mingle them with the blood of a frog, and anoint the superfluous hair, and it will come off.

- **GENERAL HEALING**

Camomile was known to the Egyptians as 'the plant of the sun', they used it to treat malaria and indigestion, and in religious rituals. Europeans used it in the Middle Ages for its healing properties. Some believed that camomile helped heal the plants that grow around it.

- **HEADACHES**

Feverfew has been used for hundreds of years to relieve rheumatism, headaches and menstrual cramps; it is a member of the daisy family. In recent history, before the widespread use of aspirin, paracetamol etc., a feverfew leaf was eaten between two slices of brown bread to cure headaches.

# ST MARY'S CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM

A number of our ancestor's would have attended The Church of St Mary the Virgin, which is the oldest religious foundation in the City of Nottingham, England, and is also the largest church after the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

The church is mentioned in the Domesday Book and is believed to go back deep into Saxon times. The main body of the present building (at least the third on the site) dates from the end of the reign of Edward III (1377) to that of Henry VII (1485-1509). The nave was finished before 1475 and it is notable for its uniformity of gothic perpendicular style. It is likely that the south aisle wall was the first part of the building to be constructed in the early 1380s, with the remainder of the nave and transepts being from the early 1400s. The tower was completed in the reign of Henry VIII.

The south porch doors are by the architect Henry Wilson. A complex work in bronze, the door contains 10 panels with New Testament scenes, and two door handles with cherubic heads. A further eight heads are on the cross pieces. The church was owned by Lenton Priory from 1108 to 1538 and the monks took the living of the church as Rector, and appointed a Vicar to perform the daily offices.

The church has a fine collection of 24 late Victorian stained glass windows by many famous makers, including Kempe, Burlison & Grylls and Hardman & Co and treasures a glorious Madonna and Child painted by Bartolommeo, a pupil of Raphael.

It is also known for its mediæval font with a palindromic Greek inscription ΝΙΨΟΝΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΤΑΜΗΜΟΝΑΝΟΨΙΝ (Wash my transgressions, not only my face), and a rather battered alabaster tomb fragment which portrays a lily crucifix and a Nottingham Alabaster panel depicting Archbishop Thomas Becket.

Internal dimensions are

- 66 m from west to east



- 30 m from north to south (across the transepts).
- The tower stands 38 m above ground level.

The register of St Mary's, Nottingham, available at the NSW State Library, is especially important and of interest to both genealogists and historians. About 20,000 weddings have been recorded in the register since its commencement in 1813.



**Figure 2: St Mary's Church in about 1850.**

The churchyard was closed for burials, except in vaults, in 1856 and the last interment was in 1889.

In 1766, two highwaymen, James Bromage and William Wainer, had been sentenced to death. They were brought from the Shire Hall to St. Mary's Church to hear the execution sermon, and then they were taken into the churchyard to see their own graves. They then proceeded to walk to the place of execution by St. Andrew's Church, and in a few hours they were brought back and buried in the graves which they themselves had tried for size shortly before.



*Office Bearers*  
*The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais*

**PRESIDENT**

Mrs Robbie Gordon  
53 Hill Street  
BELMONT NSW 2280  
[tolgaptvltld@internode.on.net](mailto:tolgaptvltld@internode.on.net)

**SECRETARY**

Mrs Gillian Kelly  
PO Box 1277  
QUEANBEYAN NSW 2620  
P: 02 6297 2168  
[gilliankelly@bigpond.com](mailto:gilliankelly@bigpond.com)

**TREASURER**

Craig Williams  
PO Box 209  
TERREY HILLS NSW 2084  
[recurve@tpg.com.au](mailto:recurve@tpg.com.au)

**EDITOR**

Richard Lander  
73A Killeaton St  
St Ives NSW 2075  
P: 02 9440 3334  
[richardlander@ozemail.com.au](mailto:richardlander@ozemail.com.au)

**PUBLICITY OFFICER**

Mrs Elizabeth Bolton  
4/165 Victoria Road  
West Pennant Hills NSW 2165  
[eabolton@bigpond.com](mailto:eabolton@bigpond.com)

**MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY**

Ms Barbara Kendrick  
190 Shaftesbury Rd,  
EASTWOOD NSW 2122  
P: 02 9874 2330

**FELLOWSHIP OFFICER**

Mrs Claire Loneragan

## **The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais (ASLC)**

The ASLC was formed in 1982 when a small group of people came to the realisation that they shared a common interest in a special group of English machine lacemakers. The Lacemakers in whom they shared an interest were principally those who were originally from Nottingham and who were involved in two mass migrations in the space of little more than a decade.

The Lacemakers' first migration was to escape the poverty, unemployment, misery, disease and discomfort of overcrowded industrial Nottingham. Their migration was to the shores of France - especially to Calais - where their skills as lace artisans were initially treasured and where their employment and well-being seemed assured. During the 1848 Revolution in France, the political and social upheaval left most of them jobless again. Their future in France seemed uncertain. Most decided that making a fresh life in a new land was preferable to returning to England where it was likely they would remain destitute and a burden on their Parishes. Their second migration was to various parts of Australia.

The Lacemaker emigrants of particular interest to members of ASLC sailed to Australian ports in one of three sailing vessels, viz. the "Fairlie" (destination Sydney), the "Harpley" (destination Adelaide) and the "Agincourt" (destination also Sydney). These three vessels carried the bulk of the Lacemaker emigrants. Other Lacemaker emigrants came in smaller groups on other vessels including the Canton, Castle Eden, Emperor, General Hewitt, Bermondsy, Walmer Castle, Charlotte Jane, Steadfast, Andromachie, Baboo, Harbinger, Navarino and Nelson. Descendants of these lacemakers are also valued members of ASLC.

ASLC SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE  
DUE 31 DECEMBER 2008

PLEASE POST YOUR PAYMENT (A\$30 - MADE PAYABLE TO  
"THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS")  
TO MS. BARBARA KENDRICK  
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY – ASLC  
190 SHAFTESBURY ROAD  
EASTWOOD NSW 2122 AUSTRALIA

YOUR NAME:.....

YOUR ADDRESS:.....

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