

# *Tulle*

*Volume 21 Number 2  
May 2003*



1837 - 1838 - Le Monument Jacquard, inauguré le 15 Août 1910.  
Jacquard's Memorial, inaugurated the 15 August 1910. -A.S.L.

**Memorial to Jacquard - unveiled August 15, 1910 in Calais**

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

**MEETING DATES**  
**2003**

Saturday May 17, 2003  
Saturday August 16, 2003  
Saturday, November 15, 2003

**Donbank Cottage**  
**6 Napier Street, North Sydney**  
**Meeting Time 1.00**

**NEXT MEETING**

**Saturday, May 17 2003**

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**Membership Secretary**

**190 Shaftesbury Road**

**EASTWOOD NSW 2122**

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# Tulle

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Volume 21 Number 2, may 2003

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## **FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK**

Dear Friends,

As we begin our twenty first year, I want to thank our loyal members who have entrusted the organization of our society in the hands of the existing 'team'. It has been my privilege to have such dedicated and enthusiastic people to share this responsibility.

I recently spoke about our society to members of the Embroiderers' Guild, a most attentive audience. They have their own building at Concord West that not only houses a fine library but also a wonderful collection of clothes and some exquisite examples of machine made lace.

I was shown some of the beautifully hand stitched garments and was enchanted by the range of christening gowns, each in its own carefully stitched cotton dust cover. Some of the wall hangings were amazing in the intricacy of their design and in the presentation of their carefully crafted stories.

The librarian was unable to give me any information about the source of the machine made lace samples but I know that the guild would welcome any information that we could give that would enhance their knowledge of this industry.

I have been asked to speak to the Ku-ring-gai Historical Society and Family History Group on 3 May so I will be able to report on my visit there at our next meeting.

**Elizabeth Bolton**  
**President**



## AND THE SECRETARY'S

Going through the Motions.....

The current devastating outbreak of SARS appears to have been caused by a series of complete breakdowns in basic cleanliness and sanitation within a Hong Kong community. It got me thinking about sanitation and plumbing standards which applied at the time our folk migrated to this great country. Perhaps I occasionally have too much time; perhaps I'm a little strange! But think about such things I occasionally do. Who knows why?

What is certain, however, is that the industrial revolution caused cities such as Nottingham and Calais to become overcrowded and unsanitary, and dysentery and cholera epidemics were not uncommon. Chamber pots were often simply emptied from bedroom windows directly into the street below and the term "loo" is said to have derived from the French warning "gardez l'eau" (watch out for the water) which was yelled immediately before the dangerous transfer was made.

Rivers into which the streets eventually drained in effect became open sewers and water drawn from wells was similarly adversely affected. There was almost universal ignorance as to the risks of this dangerous activity.

Most "plumbers" in the mid-nineteenth century fabricated their own water closets (WCs), pipe and virtually everything else by hand. They used wood and metal but their efforts were poorly designed, impossible to clean effectively and unbelievably smelly.

The role of trap seals in minimising odour was being accepted by many by the mid-1800s but there was no plumbing trade per se to pass along any knowledge gained through experience.

Despite disastrous incidences such as SARS, there is no question that our health has improved spectacularly in the past 155 years and it seems certain that efficient plumbing practices have had an equal if not greater effect than medical advances in the control of the devastating causes of disease and death in the mid-19th century, viz. cholera,

typhoid fever and dysentery. Although I am as quick as the next to criticise my plumber's bill on the rare occasions I need his services, I am very thankful that he and his predecessors have helped make our lives as healthy as they are today.

Without wishing to offend anyone more than I have already by the use of the above imagery, let me say that at our last meeting your old team of office bearers was left undisturbed. Thank you for your trust and for not throwing us out into the street on this occasion. We also hope that our experience in the jobs to which we have been entrusted helps provide our Society with a healthy future.

**Richard Lander**  
**Secretary**

**FEES ARE DUE**

If you have forgotten, please forward your Membership fees for the Year 2003 to

The Membership Secretary  
Miss Barbara Kendrick  
190 Shaftesbury Rd  
EASTWOOD NSW 2122

**AND FINALLY, THE EDITOR'S**

I am delighted to share with you some responses to our last *Tulle*. The article about the Nundle connection brought responses from the Wand family, questions about the Roes and a connection to the family of John Powell.

My thanks to Pam Harvey and Margaret Hunt who were able to enlighten us on the Wand family and its connection to Nundle and Bowling Alley Point and point me in the direction of several court cases in that district that are of interest to us. There was further confirmation of the Lacemakers staying in touch with the record of Maria Powell being the midwife for the delivery of a Wand babe.

The Roe family is an intrigue. They were on the *Agincourt* - of this there is no doubt. They were in Nottingham in 1841 - see census details in this edition - where Joseph states he is a 'Collector of Rent'. Does he mean real estate rent or frame rent? We have found no written evidence that they were in Calais - but the lists for this ship were arranged in Calais and went straight to the Commissioner for emigration - and half their fare was paid from the Relief Fund. Circumstantially - they were there!

This edition contains a selection of families from the 1841 census for Nottingham. These families are connected to the Lacemakers in some way - and in many cases indicate the families who crossed the Chanel after 1841.

The Saywells have been extracted in toto - this is all the Saywells in Nottingham in 1841 and they are all related. Many of them went to Calais in the next few years and made it their home. It is a unique family group.

I do hope the census raises some more interest and connections!

**Gillian Kelly**  
**Editor**

## **WHAT'S YOUR STORY?**

**Can your editor persuade you to share it with us  
all in Tulle?**

The important things in life have evolved from the ordinary folk - everybody's story is important - and in the case of the Lacemakers every story seems to give a valuable clue to someone else. Please share what you know of your family with us!

PO Box 1277  
Queanbeyan NSW 2620



## **JULIE'S STORY**

### **ALLAN ROBERT STANTON**

#### **- a Lacemaker's great grandson**

This article is dedicated to my beloved "Pa," Allan Robert Stanton. Because of him I remember my early childhood with fondness. I cherish the thirteen years that I knew him for and all the wonderful times we shared.

On August 8, 1910 my grandfather, Allan Robert Stanton was born in the small country town of Manilla, New South Wales. He was the eldest male of ten children born to Robert Percy Stanton and his wife Ruth Elizabeth Calvert Balkwell (nee Nixon). Ruth, a widow, had previously married William Balkwell in 1900. Ruth and William had a daughter Vivienne, who was born in 1902. A son was born to the couple in 1900 but he died in 1901. In 1903 William died.

My grandfather was a strapping man who stood 6' 4" in height. In fact, all the Stantons have been taller than average. This trait is recorded as far back as 1801 with an ancestor, William Bradley. Bradley stood at over 6'1."

Pa, as I called my grandfather, spent his formative years in Manilla and Coonamble where he reported to me that he became a champion swimmer. His love of all things outdoors especially hunting and fishing remained a life-long passion. This passion he would share with my grandmother, Marcia Lorraine (nee Weare). In his later teens the Stanton family moved from Coonamble and settled in the Balmain area of Sydney.

One of my grandfather's early jobs was working in a tyre factory. This proved quite a dangerous occupation with a machinery accident leaving him with only a thumb and half an index finger on one hand.

In the early 1930s my grandfather married briefly and sired a son. This is one of many "family secrets" that I have discovered since beginning my research. John Robert Stanton was born c.1934 and to this day his whereabouts remain unknown. During the late 1930s my



grandparents would meet and would marry in 1939. Their union produced two daughters, Margaret Ruth and my mother, Daphne. My grandfather went on to become a jack-of-all trades spending many years as a painter and then a chef.

The enduring memory I have of my grandfather is of him in his favourite outfit, of knee-high King Gee shorts, a singlet and bare feet. I find my grandfather's dress sense almost ironic now since discovering that his ancestry lay in the English aristocracy and well-to-do artists who increased their fortunes through successful artistic pursuits and counted among their friends the likes of Wordsworth, Shelley, Southey and Coleridge. The lineage of my grandfather shows a wonderful array of characters and lives firmly entrenched in English history and no less among them are the lace makers of Calais.

My grandfather's father, Robert Percy Stanton was born January 21, 1885 in Nundle, New South Wales. He was the seventh child of eleven children. Six boys and five girls were born to John and Elizabeth (nee Powell). John hailed from Warwickshire, England having been born in Hampton in Arden, August 21, 1838 to William and Mary Ann (nee Eldred). After leaving England at the age of nineteen, John went to New Zealand where he spent some twelve years before coming to Australia in 1869.

Once in Australia, John became a goldminer. He and Elizabeth Powell were married on April 17, 1872 in Happy Valley, Nundle. Elizabeth, some ten years his junior had been born in Calais, France in 1848. She was the daughter of a lace maker, John Powell and his wife Maria (nee Pratt). Elizabeth was one of eight known children born to John and Maria Powell. The siblings of Elizabeth included an older brother James who was also born in France in 1846. John b.1850, William b.1853, Maria b.1855, Sarah Rebecca b.1859, Robert William Campbell b.1865 and Charlotte b.1868 rounded out the family. Both Elizabeth and her brother John were baptised at the Church of England at Oakville, New South Wales in 1850. William died as an infant at the age of fourteen months in May of 1854. During the years 1850-1860, John Powell Snr. worked a variety of jobs. He was a farmer for some time, a bricklayer and eventually a gold miner.

John and Maria Powell were children of lace makers as well as lace makers themselves. They lived and worked in Calais. They married in Dover, May 9, 1848, prior to departing for Australia. On October 6, 1848 John and Maria and their two youngest children, James and Elizabeth arrived in Australia after an ocean voyage aboard the 'Agincourt.' John was the son of James Powell, a lace maker and his wife Sarah (nee Bowley). His siblings were Charlotte, Sarah, Ann, Mary and James. James Snr. and Sarah were married September, 24, 1821 in Hathern, Leicester.

Maria Powell (nee Pratt) was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (nee Green). Thomas and Sarah married November 13, 1821 in Loughborough, Leicester. Maria was one of three known children, all girls, born to Thomas and Sarah. Her sisters were Maria and Sophie and they were baptised in 1833 and 1834 respectively, at Saint Mary De Castro Church in Leicester. Their father Thomas was born January 30, 1807 to Charles Pratt and his wife Sophia (nee Moore). Charles and Sophia were married February 18, 1804 in Leicester. The known children of Charles and Sophia include Maria b.1805, Sophia b.1810, William c.1815, John c.1817, John 1822-1823 and of course Thomas b.1807. All children were baptised at Saint Mary De Castro Church in Leicester.

John and Maria Powell spent many years in Happy Valley, Nundle. John mined for gold as did his son-in-law, John Stanton. Maria was regarded highly in the town of Happy Valley. Many years of her life were devoted to midwifery.

On July 18, 1898, John Powell died at the age of 73, in Happy Valley. His death certificate listed general debility as the cause of death with a duration of nine months. John, the former lace maker of Calais had spent fifty years in the Colony. His beloved wife Maria had died four years prior in 1894 on January 5, after a short battle with diphtheria. The witness listed on both John and Maria's death certificates was their devoted son-in-law John Stanton who himself died only five years after John Powell.

On December 20, 1903, John Stanton succumbed to gastroenteritis at the age of 65. His wife, Elizabeth, remarried in 1906 to a Robert Bell.

My great aunt Elsie who turns 91 this year recalls him fondly as "grandpa Bell." It is believed that Elizabeth Powell Stanton Bell died in 1919 in the Paddington area of Sydney.

What my grandfather knew about his grandparents and great grandparents I can't say. I do know one thing though and that is if his ancestors possessed some of the fine qualities evident in his character than no doubt they are worthy of remembrance and as such I am proud to have descended from them.

**Julie Kersey  
Leumeah**

### **ANOTHER LINK IN THE SAYWELL CHAIN James Saywell - Brother of George and Jasper**

My great great Grandfather James, born 1857, was 10 years old when his father (James, brother of George and Jasper) died - so that would have been in 1867. So James senior was 40 when he died (1827-1867). The younger James was the eldest of 6 boys - I'm trying to find out their names. They all must have been born between 1857 and 1867.

My great grandfather James Saywell learned his trade as a lace draughtsman and worked in Calais until the start of WW1. He didn't get back into the lace trade until just before the start of WW2. In between he fought in the trenches and did some hard labouring jobs in peacetime. He insisted that his son William joined him. William was born around 1884 - he was one of 4 children, the others being Clarice, Herbert and Harold.

William had 5 children - Dora, Edith, William, James (my grandfather) and Denise (the aunt I'm still in touch with). Harold borrowed money and went to Oxford and ended up a headmaster before he was 30 at a school in Salford, Manchester

I am of course very interested in hearing more about the Saywell family!

**Alan Saywell**  
**email: as005a5441@blueyonder**

# THE CENSUS FOR NOTTINGHAM

Taken Sunday June 6

The 1841 census is a particularly useful tool in that it gives whole families, their addresses and their occupations. The following chart is an extract of many of our Lacemaker families who were still in Nottingham in 1841. It is not a complete list as extracting some of the more common names is proving very difficult. It does however give some interesting insights.

The columns are:

1. Surname
2. Given Name
3. Age - some enumerators have rounded up or down to the nearest 5, others have recorded exact ages.
4. Occupation
5. 'No' indicates not born in Nottinghamshire
6. Residential address.

|            |           |    |               |    |             |            |
|------------|-----------|----|---------------|----|-------------|------------|
| BATH       | John      | 35 | Lace man'fact | No | Kirk Square | Lenton     |
|            | Rebecca   | 40 |               | No |             |            |
|            | John      | 13 | Lace factory  | No |             |            |
|            | Elizabeth | 9  |               |    |             |            |
| BOWN       | John      | 40 | Smith         |    | Long Row    | Lenton     |
|            | Sarah     | 35 |               |    |             |            |
|            | William   | 14 | Lacemeakr     |    |             |            |
|            | Mary      | 10 | Winder        |    |             |            |
|            | Caroline  | 5  |               |    |             |            |
|            | Edmond    | 3  |               |    |             |            |
|            | John      | 1  |               |    |             |            |
| BRANSON    | William   | 30 | Lacemaker     |    | Turnpike Rd | Stapleford |
|            | Miriam    | 20 |               |    |             |            |
|            | Adah      | 1  |               |    |             |            |
| CHOUVERTON | Hannah    | 60 | Nurse         | No | Lock Close  | Stapleford |

|            |           |     |             |                 |            |
|------------|-----------|-----|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| CHOULERTON | William   | 30  | Lacemaker   | Lock Close      | Stapleford |
|            | Ellen     | 30  |             |                 |            |
|            | James     | 9   |             |                 |            |
|            | Ann       | 7   |             |                 |            |
|            | John      | 6   |             |                 |            |
|            | William   | 3   |             |                 |            |
|            | Elizabeth | 14d |             |                 |            |
| CROFTS     | Charles   | 21  | Lacemaker   | King Street     | Nottingham |
|            | Jane      | 21  |             |                 |            |
|            | Thomas    | 3m  |             |                 |            |
| CROWDER    | Cornelius | 40  | Lacemaker   | No Blooms Grove | Radford    |
|            | Hannah    | 45  |             |                 |            |
|            | Hannah    | 15  |             |                 |            |
|            | Emma      | 14  |             |                 |            |
|            | Mary      | 13  |             |                 |            |
| DUNK       | Thomas    | 29  | Lacemaker   | Chapel St       | Radford    |
|            | Mary      | 26  |             |                 |            |
|            | Charlotte | 6   |             |                 |            |
|            | Benjamin  | 4   |             |                 |            |
|            | Thomas    | 2   |             |                 |            |
| DUNK       | Benjamin  | 50  | Shoemaker   | Birch Row       | Radford    |
|            | Mary      | 45  |             |                 |            |
|            | Hannah    | 20  | Lace mender |                 |            |
|            | William   | 20  | Butcher     |                 |            |



Chapel Road, Radford

|            |           |    |               |    |              |            |
|------------|-----------|----|---------------|----|--------------|------------|
| INGHAM     | Hayes     | 60 | Framesmith    |    | Spruce Yard  | Nottingham |
|            | Charlotte | 45 |               |    |              |            |
|            | Susannah  | 20 | Lacemender    |    |              |            |
|            | Hayes     | 12 |               |    |              |            |
|            | Frederick | 25 | FWK           |    |              |            |
| JOHNSON    | Thomas    | 30 | Smith         | No | Two Mile Hou | Basford    |
|            | Mira      | 25 |               |    |              |            |
|            | Cornelius | 5  |               |    |              |            |
|            | Thomas    | 3  |               |    |              |            |
|            | Ann       | 1  |               |    |              |            |
| KETTLEBAND | John      | 65 | Tailor        |    | Birch Row    | Radford    |
|            | Mary      | 45 |               |    |              |            |
|            | Mary      | 20 | Lace runner   |    |              |            |
|            | Sarah     | 10 |               |    |              |            |
|            | Rebecca   | 6  |               |    |              |            |
| LANDER     | Edward    | 30 | Lacemaker     | No | Pepper St    | Basford    |
|            | Mary      | 30 |               |    |              |            |
|            | Edward    | 7  |               |    |              |            |
|            | John      | 4  |               |    |              |            |
|            | Mary      | 11 |               |    |              |            |
|            | Emma      | 1  |               |    |              |            |
| LANDER     | Henry     | 33 | Lacemaker     | No | Clarence St  | Basford    |
|            | Mary      | 38 | Dressmaker    | No |              |            |
|            | Louisa    | 7  |               |    |              |            |
|            | Elizabeth | 4  |               |    |              |            |
|            | Mary      | 1  |               |    |              |            |
|            | Mary      | 50 | Milliner      | No |              |            |
| MARTIN     | John      | 20 | Ag Labourer   | No | Folly Lane   | Carrington |
| MARTIN     | Robert    | 20 | Ag Labourer   | No | Folly Lane   | Carrington |
| ROE        | Joseph    | 30 | Rent c'lect'r | No | In Croft     | Radford    |
|            | Janet     | 30 |               |    |              |            |
|            | Joseph    | 2  |               |    |              |            |
|            | William   | 6  |               |    |              |            |



|         |            |    |           |    |             |         |
|---------|------------|----|-----------|----|-------------|---------|
| SAYWELL | William    | 60 | FWK       | No | South St    | Radford |
|         | Christiana | 45 |           |    |             |         |
|         | John       | 25 | Lacemaker |    |             |         |
|         | William    | 20 | Lacemaker |    |             |         |
|         | Robert     | 10 |           |    |             |         |
|         | James      | 10 |           |    |             |         |
|         | Edward     | 8  |           |    |             |         |
|         | Samuel     | 4  |           |    |             |         |
|         | Sarah      | 3  |           |    |             |         |
| SAYWELL | George     | 30 | Lacemaker |    | South St    | Radford |
|         | Sarah      | 10 |           |    |             |         |
|         | Rose       | 8  |           |    |             |         |
|         | Elias      | 6  |           |    |             |         |
|         | Thomas     | 4  |           |    |             |         |
| SAYWELL | Thomas     | 40 | Lacemaker |    | North St    | Radford |
|         | Esther     | 40 |           |    |             |         |
|         | Jasper     | 20 | Lacemaker |    |             |         |
|         | Henry      | 15 |           |    |             |         |
|         | Esther     | 10 |           |    |             |         |
|         | Thomas     | 10 |           |    |             |         |
|         | Frederick  | 7  |           |    |             |         |
|         | Ernest     | 4  |           |    |             |         |
|         | Charles    | 2  |           |    |             |         |
| SAYWELL | William    | 38 | Lacemaker |    | Prospect Pl | Radford |
|         | Elizabeth  | 38 |           |    |             |         |
|         | Emma       | 11 |           |    |             |         |
|         | Elizabeth  | 4  |           |    |             |         |
|         | Lucy       | 4  |           |    |             |         |
| SAYWELL | John       | 30 | Lacemaker |    | Greek Sq    | Radford |
|         | Ann        | 30 |           |    |             |         |
|         | Angelina   | 10 |           |    |             |         |
|         | Edwin      | 8  |           |    |             |         |
|         | John       | 6  |           |    |             |         |





Greek Street

|         |            |    |           |    |          |         |
|---------|------------|----|-----------|----|----------|---------|
| SAYWELL | William    | 60 | FWK       | No | South St | Radford |
|         | Christiana | 45 |           |    |          |         |
|         | John       | 25 | Lacemaker |    |          |         |
|         | William    | 20 | Lacemaker |    |          |         |
|         | Robert     | 10 |           |    |          |         |
|         | James      | 10 |           |    |          |         |
|         | Edward     | 8  |           |    |          |         |
|         | Samuel     | 4  |           |    |          |         |
|         | Sarah      | 3  |           |    |          |         |
| SAYWELL | George     | 30 | Lacemaker |    | South St | Radford |
|         | Sarah      | 10 |           |    |          |         |
|         | Rose       | 8  |           |    |          |         |
|         | Elias      | 6  |           |    |          |         |
|         | Thomas     | 4  |           |    |          |         |
| SAYWELL | Thomas     | 40 | Lacemaker |    | North St | Radford |
|         | Esther     | 40 |           |    |          |         |
|         | Jasper     | 20 | Lacemaker |    |          |         |
|         | Henry      | 15 |           |    |          |         |
|         | Esther     | 10 |           |    |          |         |
|         | Thomas     | 10 |           |    |          |         |
|         | Frederick  | 7  |           |    |          |         |
|         | Ernest     | 4  |           |    |          |         |
| Charles | 2          |    |           |    |          |         |

|         |           |    |            |    |             |         |
|---------|-----------|----|------------|----|-------------|---------|
| SAYWELL | William   | 38 | Lacemaker  |    | Prospect Pl | Radford |
|         | Elizabeth | 38 |            |    |             |         |
|         | Emma      | 11 |            |    |             |         |
|         | Elizabeth | 4  |            |    |             |         |
|         | Lucy      | 4  |            |    |             |         |
| SAYWELL | John      | 30 | Lacemaker  |    | Greek Sq    | Radford |
|         | Ann       | 30 |            |    |             |         |
|         | Angelina  | 10 |            |    |             |         |
|         | Edwin     | 8  |            |    |             |         |
|         | John      | 6  |            |    |             |         |
|         | George    | 4  |            |    |             |         |
|         | Elizabeth | 1  |            |    |             |         |
| SAYWELL | William   | 21 |            |    | Pelican St  | Radford |
|         | Mary      | 19 |            |    |             |         |
|         | Mary      | 3m |            |    |             |         |
| SAYWELL | Joseph    | 30 | Framesmith |    | Windmill St | Radford |
|         | Rose      | 27 |            |    |             |         |
|         | John      | 10 |            |    |             |         |
|         | Rose      | 8  |            |    |             |         |
|         | Alfred    | 6  |            |    |             |         |
|         | Jasper    | 1  |            |    |             |         |
|         | Rhoda     | 30 |            |    |             |         |
|         | John      | 40 | FWK        |    | Windmill St | Radford |
|         | Thomas    | 80 | FWK        |    |             |         |
| SAYWELL | Isabella  | 25 | Laundress  |    | Parkers Row | Radford |
| SAYWELL | Thomas    | 40 | Grocer     | No | North St    | Radford |
|         | Harriett  | 40 |            |    |             |         |
| STEVENS | Edward    | 55 | Warper     | No | Long Row    | Lenton  |
|         | Jemima    | 25 | Winder     |    |             |         |
|         | Emma      | 2  |            |    |             |         |
|         | John      | 20 | Warper     |    |             |         |

# THE WRONGS OF WOMAN

Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna 1790 - 1846

## Part IV, The Lace Runner

### The Evidence

We have carefully avoided including in this sketch the hardships endured by men and boys in the business. Both are great and the condition of the latter, as threaders, is most dreadful, and the demoralisation, the debasement of the manly character inevitably resulting from a childhood and youth of grovelling, slavish toil might fairly be classed among the wrongs of woman, seeing that its ill consequences are generally sure, sooner or later, to fall on her.

And first as to the lace-runners, "The lace embroiderers or runners, as they are called," says Mr. Grainger, "are subject to the longest hours—fifteen, sixteen, and even seventeen hours a day being not uncommon. All parties engaged in the above processes are liable to over-time work whenever the trade is brisk; it is not at all uncommon to work very late on Friday, and not unfrequently all that night.....drawing, pearling, mending, and joining; the usual custom is for small mistresses to employ from six to twelve young children.

The work-room is usually small and confined, and often cold in the winter. The children are generally not allowed to talk, a circumstance that must greatly increase the irksomeness of the occupation, which is entirely of a sedentary nature. The wages in all these branches are very low, and such as are quite insufficient to afford a decent living. The lace-runners especially are in a most miserable condition; in the winter, many grown-up women, working thirteen or fourteen hours a day, cannot earn more than from two and sixpence to three and sixpence a week out of which sixpence is to be deducted for candles. Common hands, at the best season, do not earn more than five shillings a week; the most skillful about seven shillings."

Next, as to the ages at which are put to work, we give in full one description from the same authority which more than verifies all that we have represented.

"Mrs. Houghton, Walker Street, Sneinton is a lace-drawer and has four children-Harriet eight, Anne six, Mary four, and Eliza two years old; of these the three elder are employed as lacedrawers. Harriet was not quite three when she began to work, Anne was about the same, and Mary was not quite two years old. Eliza has tried and drawn a few threads out." (All this was interrupted with, I Mind your work-, , Take care.' 'Make haste! Now, Anne get on.' Mind your work.)

"Begins generally at six a.m. in the summer, and seven in the winter; in the former, goes on till it is dusk, in the latter til ten pm. The two biggest children work with witness these hours. Mary begins at the same time in the morning, but she leaves off at about six p. m. The children have no time to go out to play; they go out very seldom. Have breakfast whilst they have time to get it; the same with dinner and tea. Have about a quarter of an hour for each meal. If the children were paid, the eldest would earn about two shillings the second one and sixpence, and the youngest one shilling a week. Earns herself, with plenty of work, about one shilling a day; yet at present it is very slack.

The children are obliged to sit at their work., they sit all day."

"Mind your work."

"The work tries the eye"; the black is the worst; it is dree work."

" Now mind your work."

"The children have very good health; they go to a Sunday School. Her husband is a joiner; he has not had more than half work for two months."

"Now, Mary, mind your work."

He has generally regular work: his regular wages are twenty-three shillings a week." So, in this case, the man's wages with those of his wife, generally amounted to thirty shillings a week; yet here, through the power of this infamous system, are a little child of eight, another of six, another of four, employed without intermission, without time to masticate their food, without an interval for play, or opportunity to stretch their bent joints, or to inhale the external air from Monday morning to Saturday night; and a baby just two beginning at the trade.

MARY WAS NOT QUITE TWO YEARS OLD WHEN SHE BEGAN.

Oh ye who take delight in the spectacle of an Infants' School, who love to see the active arms and legs of babyhood flung out in all directions, and to hear the merry voices shouting in wild chaunts their pleasant lesson from the word of God, pause and realise this spectacle. All attempts at comment can but weaken its force.

But we have not done yet: we have, in the foregoing pages witnessed a new-born babe under the prevailing plan of drugging. What proof can we adduce that so flagitious a custom exists in places where women work at home? Take the evidence of the coroner, Michael Browne Esq, as given on March 1st 1841.

'Has held the office of coroner of the county and the town of Nottingham since May 1836. During the period has held a considerable number of inquests on infants who have died suddenly from the administration of opium in some form or other.. Believes that in the majority of these cases the laudenum had been given in order to keep the infants quiet.

The excuse has frequently been that the mother was obliged to adopt this plan because she had no time to attend to the child, being engaged in work. Has strong reason to believe that many infants, other than those on whom inquests are held, perish more insidiously from the administration of laudanum.

Has often remarked, on 'going to a house to hold an inquest on one infant who had died from laudanum, that other young children of the same parent had a peculiar vacant and listless expression, and a wan countenance, and emaciation of body, which convinced witness, from his experience of the effects caused by the system, that these children also had been accustomed to the use of laudanum, and on inquiry, this conviction has been confirmed by the parents. It has come to his knowledge, in consequence of inquiries made expressly to ascertain the fact, that a large quantity of Godfrey's cordial is prepared in this town.

One druggist has assured him that he has made up himself, in one year, thirteen hundred weight of treacle and dissolved opium. Godfrey's cordial is almost entirely consumed by infants. Knows that the practice of administering pure laudanum to infants, as being more efficacious

than the cordial, is very prevalent. Knows that the cordial and laudanum are given to infants on the first day of their birth, and that it is prepared in readiness for the event. Knows of an inquest lately, in which death took place from this cause, on the second or third day."

This gentleman's evidence, corroborated by that of medical practitioners and many others, extends to greater length than we have room for: and concludes in these words: Within the last two years the number of these inquests have somewhat diminished, which witness is inclined to attribute rather to a greater care in concealing such cases than to any diminution of mortality.

A chemist, and druggist in the same town deposes that the system has considerably increased since witness has been in the business, which he attributes to the abject poverty of the people ; some females, lacerunners, do not get more than half-a-crown per week. Mothers say they have not time to nurse their children, as they must work so many hours to obtain this pittance of a living, if it be a living." The same witness relates the following fact:

A case occurred a short time ago of a mother coming into the shop with her child in the arms. Witness remonstrated against giving it laudanum, and told the mother she had better go home and put the child in a bucket of water ; it would have been the most humane plan of putting it out of the way. The mother replied that the infant had been used to the laudanum, and must have it, and that it took a halfpenny worth a day, or sixty DROPS. . . . Has known an infant killed with THREE drops of laudanum but nothing was said about it."

One more subject, in itself a trifle indeed compared with the murderous crime above stated but most important of all, as being the root of the system. This fact was stated on credible authority to Mr. Grainger " An agent wished a runner to work a veil for five and ninepence. the sum paid by the manufactruer being it was stated, six shillings This veil and pattern were shown to another agent who had exactly the same veil and pattern to embroider from the same warehouse This second agent stated the price to be paid was eleven shillings and sixpence and that she would give the runner eleven shillings for working it.



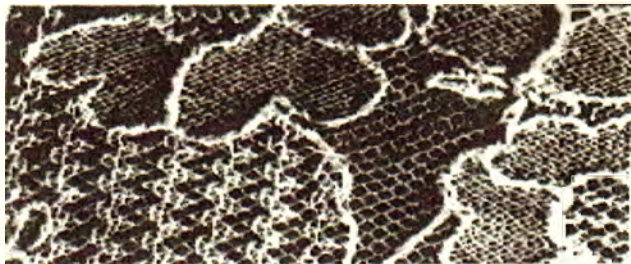
This happened some years since, and although the prices are much lowered, so that half a crown would be all that would be paid for the above article, yet witness believes the same frauds are committed. The manufacturers have availed themselves of the reduction of wages, thus fraudulently caused, gradually to lower the prices, till the runners can hardly live by them."

This witness mentioned the case of a young woman who had to work so many hours, that a friend said she could not bear to see it, and took back to the warehouse a piece that had been given, stating it was impos for a young woman to live by her work. The answer from the manufacturer was, that he knew they could not live by the lace running, but that they must go on the town, as others had done!

She further stated her opinion to be, that the great reduction of prices often leads to prostitution.

Ladies of England! under such circumstances as we have laid before you, are the materials of your daily attire prepared by manufacture and embroidery, the articles made up by dressmakers and milliners, and the very pins with which you secure them, formed to answer the purpose.

At such a price you make your toilet - we have gone no further than one branch of the almost numberless productions in British industry, and we will not wrong you by any appeal - if such FACTS do not speak, all language is utterly in vain.



The work of a lace runner mid 19th C-darning stitch on three twist bobbin net



## ANOTHER NUNDE FAMILY - THE WANDS

I feel sure that the Wand family were at Nundle up until John Wand died on the 7 March 1859. Then his daughter Eliza Sivyver (nee Wand) remained at Nundle until 1878, when they moved to Goonoo Goonoo near Tamworth.

Eliza Wand married Joseph Sivyver at Maitland on the 16 May 1853 but there were no children born to them until 1858, which brings me to believe that John Wand Snr and John Jnr along with Joseph Sivyver joined the gold rush to Nundle and perhaps left Eliza Clara Wand nee Spinks and her newly married daughter Eliza Sivyver at Maitland along with the other children of John and Eliza - Elizabeth, and the two youngest Henry (James Andrew) and Fanny.

Elizabeth (Sarah Spinks)Wand married John Parker at Maitland on the 22 December 1857, which would have brought the males of the family home. Joseph and Eliza's first child was born about nine months later at Maitland on the 21 Sep 1858.

John Wand died at Tarnworth on 7 March 1859. His son, John Jnr, was at Nundle in June 1860. William Thompson and Thomas Parsons were placed at the bar, the former charged with having on the 7th April Last, obtained from one John Wand of Nundle, the sum of three pounds, under false pretences. In John Wand's statement, he said he was a Digger at Butchers Gully, Nundle.

On 28 July 1860, Frances Hannah Sivyver was born at Hanging Rock Nundle and the midwife was Mrs Powell, another *Agincourt* family. She was not baptised until 30 Dec 1860 at St. Mary's C of E West Maitland.

This could have been about the time when Eliza Clara Wand, her sons and youngest daughter moved to Sydney. John Jnr died in Sydney 8 April 1862. Frances (Fanny) married William Nelson at Sydney on the 2 Nov 1863, and Henry James Andrew Wand married Clara Louisa Roberts on the 5 June 1869, and both families moved to Liverpool NSW.

Eliza Sivyer nee Wand and her husband lived at Nundle for the birth of six more children, Albert Henry born 18 May 1863 (my great-grandfather), Blanch bom 7 Oct 1865, Amy Mary bom 2 March 1868, William John Wand bom at Oakenvale Creek Nundle on the 22 Sep 1873, and May Teresa who was bom on 21 Feb 1876 at Pahners Gully near Nundle and died on the 3 Nov 1876. Baby May is buried at Nundle. On all of these's children's births, Joseph was a Gold Miner.

Their last child Annie Ellen was born at Goonoo Goonoo on the 10 Sep 1878. Annie Ellen died on the 4 May 1881 at Tamworth aged 2 years and 7 months. The family was still living at Goonoo Goonoo at this time and Joseph was a Butcher.

In the mid 1880's they moved to Armidale where Joseph was a Boarding House Keeper. Joseph died 2 Nov 1895 and Eliza continue to run the Boarding House after his death. Eliza died at her daughter's home in West Tamworth on the 30 Oct 1923 aged 88 years old, and was buried with her husband at Armidale.

So yes, the story of the lace makers is still being told.

**Margaret Hunt**

## **THE DANGERS OF A TRIP TO PARIS**

Hearing that the Treaty Of Amiens had been signed on March 27 1802 Mr William Humphreys of Birmingham, a recently retired business man immediately thought this too good an opportunity to miss and decided to go over to Paris to wind up his business arrangements there. He had greatly disliked leaving the French side of his affair In an unfinished state due to the war,

What a good chance too to take his young son, Alexander, aged 17 and his niece Miss Helm, to show them a little of life abroad. Hannah, his wife, remained at home. for perhaps after all the preparations she preferred a rest.

Their passport was obtained on November 24 1802 signed by Hawkesbury in Whitehall and countersigned by the French Ambassador In London two days later. No time was lost and by December 5 the small group had reached Calais and continued on to Paris. Whether they did sightseeing or just took their time it is impossible to say but Mr Humphrey went into the British Embassy in Paris on December 28, 1802 and obtained permission for a three month stay and deposited his passport at the Prefecture the following day.

Rules and regulations thus satisfied he then started on his personal affairs. One concerned a court case and a printed document shown that he had business relations with a banking establishment called Cottin Jauge and Girardt and that this went back to before 1789.

This took longer than the original three months forseen and on May 22 1803 they were caught, still in Pars when Napoleon suddenly decided to arrest all the Englishmen in France liable to serve in the militia ie between 18 and 60 years of age. William himself was over 60 but Alexander was just 18. His health was delicate and his father who could have claimed exemption, did not like to leave him alone in France. They did however, obtain permission to remain in Paris for six months before following the other English in the same situation and going to Verdun-sur -Meuse., a small provincial town in eastern France. They were not prisoners of war but 'hostages' and had a certain amount of liberty, especially if they could pay for added privileges.

It is quite possible that his niece Miss Helm returned home in 1803 with many of the other women and children whose menfolk had been interned in France. She my have remained for a short period to look after her uncle and cousin before returning to console her aunt Hannah.

News from home reaching Verdun was not good at all and William heard of the death of his brother and also that his wife's health was deteriorating. Still not wanting to leave Alexander he reluctantly decided to send in a petition for exemption so that he could return home.

This document was sent on the last day of January 1805 and is a good illustration of what can be found in French archives on these hostages and prisoners. General Wirion the commanding officer sent it off immediately and within 12 days back came the request for proof that William was over 60. He ought to have expected this and been ready for it but he apparently was not. There was difficulty in obtaining a copy of some documents and the originals of others, complicated by an error in the number of his passport marked on the residential permit. Finally all the papers were ready and sent off on March 29, 1805 thus proving that he was 60 when he reached Paris in December 1802.

The petition took 6 days to reach Paris and another 6 for a report to be made to the Minister. However, although it was quite clear that Mr Humphreys was providing proof to be exempted and obtain a passport for England, the report did not mention his request to leave France but only the fact that this English merchant came to France before the declaration of war and was protesting against being sent to Verdun as he was then more than 60. The Minister was merely asked if he agreed to Mr Humphreys leaving the town and living at an authorised distance from Paris, the coast or frontiers. The affirmative answer was sent on April 20.

This must have been a great disappointment to William and he acknowledged receipt five days later saying that he had only remained in France because of his son and that, as he could not return home he would not avail himself of the permission to leave Verdun unless they could both go. General Wirion dutifully forwarded this to the Ministry of War in Paris.

In February 1807 they were still in Verdun and young Alexander's health was getting worse. His father sent in another petition this time to go to Tours and take his son. This, sent with a certificate of conduct was duly reported to the Minister, accepted on March 4 and notified on March 12,

A few days later General Wirion wrote to his old friend General Bonnard commanding Tours in favour of the two Humphreys saying that Alexander was not at all well and that they would travel by short stages arriving about April 15. He insisted on the fact that they were

peaceful men of good conduct and that if all the others were like them then his life would be much easier.

Was the good news too much of a shock or had this long period waiting undermined his health ? That is difficult to say but William was taken suddenly ill and died on May 19 1807. His wife's full name is mentioned on the death certificate as Hannah Alexander.

Their son, Alexander, left Verdun immediately after the funeral feeling that he could not remain in the town where his father had died, but he did not get any further than Versailles before his health broke down again and he had to appeal to an old friend of his father's. This man, Mr Durand of Paris had been Mr. Humphrey's banker in Spain 30 years previously and he now wrote to the Ministry requesting permission for Alexander to live with him temporarily under his responsibility.

The young man, still in Versailles a month later, wrote too, giving a list of four merchants or bankers willing to help him including Mr Durand and saying that being young and an invalid he needed advice and money and knew nobody in Tours. A third report went to the Minister, permission was granted on June 25 and notified to the commanding officers of Verdun, Tours and the Minister of Police on July 10, 1807.

By the following April Alexander had run into debt, been imprisoned and released. Still in Paris In 1810, he protested when ordered to leave with all the other English but was only given 24 hours.

When planning his son's short educational trip to France, little did Mt Humphreys think that it would last several years and, in fact, only ended in 1814 when all prisoners and hostages were released and made their way home by the quickest way possible.

**Margaret Audin**

# LACEMAKERS AND HOSIERS IN FRANCE

recorded in French Army Archives during the period 1803-1815

## MASTERS

Armytage, George mechanic and manufacturer of tulle, born Ticknall,  
Derby 1733  
Collier, James textile manufacturer  
Collier, John textile manufacturer  
Hamilton, James hosier  
Hayne, William hosier and lacemaker  
Mather, Henry manufacturer  
Moore, George, partner of George Armytage  
Smith, Francis stocking manufacturer

## MECHANICS

Archer, George, mechanic  
Brodhurst, George lace and net mechanic  
Brodhurst, Samuel lace and net mechanic  
Collier, John mechanic  
Collier, Robert mechanic  
Dean, Edward mechanic  
Farrands, James mechanic  
Flint, James mechanic  
Hamilton, James jnr, mechanic  
Kenrick, William mechanic  
Milne, James mechanic  
Savage, Thomas hosier  
Watson, Edward mechanic  
Watson William mechanic  
Webster, Michael mechanic  
Wells, John Benjamin mechanic net lace  
Evans, John spinner Kendricks, ? textile worker  
Stenson, Samuel Blyth net lace worker

Margaret Audin

## **JOHNSTON, RHODE ISLAND AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**

Charles Fletcher, b.25 Nov 1839 Thornton, Yorkshire, England, d.13 May 1907 came to America in 1864, and worked at the Pacific Mills in Lawrence, Massachusetts. He later moved to Providence, Rhode Island, and worked for Valley Worsted Mills at Olneyville, supervising there for nine years. Later he established the Thornton Worsted Mill in association with the originator of the British Hosiery Mill,

He transplanted equipment, machinery, and force of help from Nottingham, England, to Thornton, Rhode Island. There, immigrant workers found an entire village of cottages ready for them to occupy.

Thornton is an area of the town of Johnston, and is about 3 miles from my house. I am wondering if any descendants of those immigrants from Nottingham are still around. I would guess that they came sometime around the 1870s to 1890s.

**Lois Sorensen**

### **MICHAEL DENMAN, WILLIAM SYKES and THOMAS BAKEWELL.**

Michael Denman, aged 31, William Sykes, aged 44, and Thomas Bakwell, aged 24, were executed in the usual manner on Gallows-hill, 5th August 1801. Denman and Sykes were stonemasons and belonged to a desperate gang that infested the neighbourhood of Mansfield, at which town, with a confederate, broke into the Brown Cow public-house kept by Mr. Bowler, and stole therefrom a sum of money and a number of articles, for which offence they underwent the penalty of the law. Bakewell was a framesmith and was condemned for breaking into the shop of Mr. John Hemsley, shoemaker, of Sutton Bonnington. Bidder had his sentence commuted into transportation. The hanging of these men was unattended by any circumstances more than ordinary.



## TO KEEP YOU UP TO DATE ON MATTERS MEDICAL

- Benign.....What you be after you be eight.  
Bacteria.....Back door to cafeteria.  
Barium.....What you do with dead folks.  
Cesarean Section.....A neighborhood in Rome.  
Catscan.....Searching for the cat.  
Cauterize.....Made eye contact with her.  
Colic.....A sheep dog.  
Coma.....A punctuation mark.  
D&C.....Where Washington is.  
Dilate.....To live longer than your kids do.  
Enema.....Not a friend.  
Fester.....Quicker than someone else.  
Fibula.....A small lie.  
G.I.Series.....World Series of military baseball.  
Hangnail.....What you hang your coat on.  
Impotent.....Distinguished, well known.  
Labor Pain.....Getting hurt at work.  
Morbid.....A higher offer than I bid.  
Nitrates.....Cheaper than day rates.  
Medical Staff.....A Doctor's cane, sometimes shown with a snake.  
Node.....I knew it.  
Outpatient.....A person who has fainted.  
Pap Smear.....A fatherhood test.  
Pelvis.....Second cousin to Elvis.  
Post Operative.....A letter carrier.  
Recovery Room....Place to do upholstery.  
Secretion.....Hiding something  
Tablet.....A small table to change babies on.  
Seizure.....Roman emperor who lived in the Ceasarean Section.  
Urine.....Opposite of mine.  
Varicose.....Near by  
Hospital.....The biggest building in town, other than Joe's feed warehouse or Franks lumber mill.

## **FOR THE GENEALOGIST**

### **A GREAT SERVICE FOR FINDING THE NON CONFORMISTS**

The Ferguson Memorial Library and Archives of the Presbyterian Church of Australia in NSW, Box 2196, Strawberry Hills, 2012 offers a "QUICKSEARCH" service as outlined below.

"QUICKSEARCH" offers a report on results from the following searches, suggestions for additional or extended research where appropriate, a certified copy of one baptism or marriage register entry, and/or a maximum of 5 pages of photocopied material on receipt of a request accompanied by our minimum research fee of \$22, GST included. (Please remit by cheque or postal order only- we do not have a credit card facility.)

Searches are subject to you providing us with adequate identifying information concerning a nominated individual, place, and/or event, together with specific questions concerning which "QUICKSEARCH" is requested. (This offer applies to a nominated individual, place, and or/event only - more general requests or requests for information about an entire family cannot be processed under "QUICKSEARCH".)

NB. 1. "QUICKSEARCH" is also available in the records of the Uniting Church in Australia (NSW Synod) covering records of the Uniting, Congregational, Methodist, and some Presbyterian Churches which are held in the UC Archives. Address requests, minimum fee etc. to UCRHS, PO Box 2395, North Parramatta, 1750. 2. We have a facility to transfer requests between the Presbyterian and Uniting Church Archives where appropriate. 3. The Privacy (Private Sector) Amendment Act applies to all relevant records in both Archives.

### **1. CERTIFIED COPIES OF ENTRIES FROM CHURCH REGISTERS (Post 1856 only):**

(a) Baptisms \* (Full name, year of birth, and church denomination essential - place helpful);

(b) Marriages \* (Names, date, place of marriage, denomination, and ministees name most important); (\* Where all information as above has been provided to enable us to identify the particular event, and the

church register is not available, or if privacy considerations apply, the fee will be refunded.)

**AND**

**2. OTHER SEARCHES INCLUDED IN "QUICKSEARCH"**  
(where available information justifies this):

(a) Indexes for a nominated individual/place/event in the following church papers and their antecedents:

"The NSW Presbyterian" 1925 -1934 (plus partial indexes for other periods); OR "The Congregationalist" 1875 - 1920 OR "The Methodist" 1858 -1975; AND

(b) Indexes to photographs (nominated individual/place/event); AND

(c) Indexes to Ministers, Home Missionaries, Lay preachers; AND

(d) Indexes to biographical and subject files

**Richard Lander**

## **ON THE NET**

### **SHEPHERD INTERESTS**

A new mailing list for the discussion and sharing of information regarding the Shepherd surname and all variations within the United Kingdom as just been created. If you would like to subscribe to the list send a message to:

shepherd-uk-l-request@rootsweb.com

and in the body of the message type the word subscribe

**MIDLAND PHOTOGRAPHS** Here is a website containing many old photographs of Nottinghamshire. from collieries to cigar factories and windmills. It is well worth a visit

[www.english-heritage.org.uk/viewfinder](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/viewfinder)

### **RESEARCHER**

While it is not usual for *Tulle* to advertise any researcher, John Mellors has given freely to us any information he can that helps me identify families. As an example, he found the marriage of Joseph Clarke to S

arah Timson - identifying Joseph in South Australia. He has many resources so perhaps if you are looking for a paid researcher, you might consider him. He can accept payment by personal cheque in AU\$ or by payment to his WA Bank Account.

**His resources include:**

1. Certificate & Search Supply England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales
2. Family Search look ups (IGI, Ancestral File etc)
3. Nottinghamshire Information
4. Trade Directories
5. Wills after 1858 England and Wales
6. Wills pre 1858 at PCC (Canterbury)
7. 1841 - 1891 Census England and Wales and Scotland -including 1881 on CD for England, Wales & Scotland
8. Parish Records at the SOG
9. Parish Records, Bishops Transcripts and other LDS films
10. Scottish OPR's
11. Australian Vital Records CD's
12. Australian Records: NSW births 1788-1918; deaths and marriages 1788-1945, Victoria births 1837- 1920; marriages 1837-1930; deaths 1837-1980, Tasmania 1803 - 1899
13. GRO Specialist indexes - details available by email
14. British Vital Records
15. Lincolnshire Information (marriages, census etc)
16. Liverpool 1851 Census
17. Scotland 1901 Census
18. Lincolnshire 1841 & 1891 Census Surname Index: single database
19. Pallot's Marriage Index
20. Pallot's Baptism Index
21. England & Wales 1901 Census
22. Notts 1841 & 1861 Census Surname Index as a single database

**CENSUS DATES**

The dates for the census for England are:

- |      |                 |
|------|-----------------|
| 1841 | Sunday June 6   |
| 1851 | Sunday March 30 |
| 1861 | Sunday April 6  |
| 1871 | Sunday April 2  |
| 1881 | Sunday April 3  |

1891 Sunday April 5  
1901 Sunday March 31

## **ONOMASTICS - THE STUDY OF PROPER NAMES**

First or Given Names or Christian Names (PPC or pre-Political Correctness) offer the genealogist yet another

In my family, first names range alphabetically from Aaron (lofty, inspired) to Zoe (life). The most popular male given names in my database are (from most popular) John (the gracious gift of God), James (a supplanter), William (resolute), Robert (from the Old German hrod meaning fame and berht meaning bright), David (beloved), Peter (a rock), Edward (guardian of property), Andrew (strong/manly), Thomas (a twin), George (a landholder), Michael (he who is like God), Ian (the Scottish form of John meaning God is gracious) & Richard (strong leader/powerful) whereas the most popular female names are Ann/Anne/Annie/Anna (grace), Elizabeth (Hebrew meaning oath of God), Mary (derived from the Hebrew name Miriam meaning rebellion or from the Latin stella maris meaning star of the sea. Mary also has been attributed with the meaning exalted of God), Margaret (a pearl), Jane (female form of John), Jean (another feminine form of John; dove), Catherine/Katherine (thought to be from the Greek katharos meaning pure), Sarah/Sara (a princess), Helen/Helene (from the Greek helios meaning sun. The name has thus acquired the meaning bright shining one; light), Susan/Sue/Susanne/Suzanne (lily), Emma (energetic/industrious), Kate/Katrina (pure), Joan (yet another feminine form of John) and Jennifer/Jenny (Celtic meaning fair and yielding. Jennifer and Jenny are possibly derived from the names Guinevere, Genevieve or Gwendolyn).

These days many given names are derived from given names; for example, Cromwell, Montague, Addison, Major, and Macquarie. My own son's name, Cameron (Gaelic meaning crooked nose), is both a surname and a given name. In fact many famous people use or have names which consist of two or more first names; for example, Ray Charles, Dean Martin, Michael Douglas, Bob Dylan, Nelson Eddy, Percy Faith, Meg Ryan, George C. Scott, Diana Ross, Others relate to powerful animals (Rex or Leo), money (Marc/Mark and Franc/Frank) or what their givers perceive as virtues; Prosper, Victor, Christian, Prudence, Charity, Joy or Lord. Others use the names

of famous or influential people or things as the given names of their children. Examples include Robert Bruce, Winston, Logie, Archibald or Everest. Some use names without (perhaps) knowing their original connotations. Examples might include Esau (Hebrew meaning hairy), Fabian (Latin meaning bean grower), Kieran (Irish meaning little dark one), Lloyd (Welsh meaning grey), Maurice (meaning dark skinned), Paul (Latin meaning small) and Stewart/Stuart (Old English meaning household servant).

Many first names have associated diminutives or nicknames. I particularly like the following ditty which can be found in several references[1] to first names.

Father calls me William,  
Sister calls me Will  
Mother calls me Willie,  
But the fellers call me Bill

**Richard Lander**

## **NSW & ACT AFHS Inc STATE CONFERENCE 2003**

*Central Coast Leagues Club  
Weekend of 19th-21st September 2003*

Your hosts

*Central Coast Family History Society Inc  
PO Box 4090 East Gosford 2250  
Phone 4324 5164 - Fax 4324-5144*

For updates on this exciting conference, please check  
the Association's Website  
[www.centralcoastfhs.org.au](http://www.centralcoastfhs.org.au)

## BURIALS CALAIS SUD 1849-1852

### Copy of the records of burial at Calais from the PRO - Hummel

These transcripts are being published as they were copied. This means there are some overlaps and some sequences broken.

| Date         | Name                       | Age | Abode       |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| May 23       | Amelia Huddleston          | 59  | Calais      |
| June 5       | Anne Ellen Stretton        | 16  | Calais      |
| July 9       | Charlotte Cartwright       | 36  | St. Pierres |
| Aug 3        | Henry Hazledine            | 1   | St. Pierres |
| Sept 6       | Robert Waters              | 53  |             |
| Nov 19       | Mary Moore                 | 45  |             |
| Dec 29       | Robert George Holland      | 37  | Calais      |
| Jan 11, 1849 | William (Kew) ?            | 35  | St. Pierres |
| Jan 16       | Peter Fitzgibbon Hemsley - | 75  |             |
| Jan 20       | Martin Walker              | 45  |             |
| Jan 10, 1850 | William Block, sailor      | 19  | Sunderland, |
| March 15     | Alexander Stephen          | 2   | Edinburgh   |
| March 26     | John Hurry Watson butcher  | 39  | St. Pierre  |
| April 1      | Mary Anne Farrands         | 4   |             |
| April 11     | Catherine Alice Harris     | 36  |             |
| Apr. 18      | Jane Eliza Stuart          | 7   | Calais      |
| May 1        | Clara Harriett Godsell     | 37  | Guines      |
| June 1       | Alice Cave                 | 32  | St Pierre   |
| June 20      | Charlotte Jane Goldie      | 32  | Bourbourg   |
| July 27      | Mary Ann Woodcock Mary A   | 81  | Calais      |
| Apr 18       | Jane Eliza Stuart          | 7   | Calais      |
| May 1        | Clara Harriett Godsell     | 37  | Guines      |
| June 1       | Alice Cave                 | 32  | St Pierres  |
| June 20      | Charlotte Jane Goldie      | 32  | Bourbourg   |
| July 27      | Vary Ann Woodcock          | 81  | Calais      |
| Aug 16       | Ellen Austin               | 2   | St. Pierres |



| Date         | Name                            | Age   | Abode           |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Nov 13       | James 'Wood Peat                | 70    | Calais          |
| Dec 13       | Harriet Maria Brady             | 82    |                 |
| Dec 16       | Janet Lucy Trowell              | 11    | Guines          |
| Dec 21       | Margaret Deflinne               | 73    | Calais          |
| Jan 2, 1851  | James Austin                    | 60    | St. Pierres     |
| Mar 4        | Two sailors from Liberty        | of    | Yarmouth drowne |
| April 1      | Richard Wheeler                 | 60    | St Pierre       |
| April 12     | Elis Jacqueline                 | 58    |                 |
| May 12       | Thomas Dean Alderson            | 71    |                 |
| May 28       | John Waring                     | 56    | Calais          |
| June ?       | Alfred Heavy (?) Cullen         | 10 mo |                 |
| June 30      | Thomas Hazledine                | 4     | St Pierre       |
| August 28    | William Frederick Benson        | 7 W   |                 |
| Sept 22      | Mary Austin                     | 38    |                 |
| Oct 1        | Edward Henry Blakeway           | 30    | Calais          |
| Oct 4        | Charles Harris                  | 63    | If              |
| Dec 4        | Amelia Augusta Bainbridge       | 28    | Calais          |
| Jan 19, 1852 | Sarah Ann Golding               | 30    | Calais          |
| Jan 31       | Pauline Benson                  | 17    | Calais          |
| Feb 3        | Johanna Dewey                   | 56    | St Pierre       |
| Feb 9        | James Winton                    | 79    | Bruninques      |
| Mar 4        | Anne Spendlove Hanson           | 52    | St Pierre       |
| Mar 18       | John George Dessoulavy          | 7 9   | Calais          |
| Mar 30       | Thomas Jacklin                  | 65    | St Pierre       |
| Mar 30       | William Perry                   | 5d    | St Pierre       |
| April 4      | Amelia Gee                      | 4     | St Pierre       |
| May 24       | John Prendivet                  | 77    | Calais          |
| June 3       | Elizabeth Gibbons               | 80    | St Piere        |
| June 9       | Thomas Swan                     | 72    | Calais          |
|              | (late of Army Pay Office, Lond) |       |                 |
| June 28      | Joseph Ford                     | 65    | Calais          |
|              | (mulatto)                       |       |                 |

## DEAR ANCESTOR

Your tombstone stands amongst the rest  
Neglected and alone,  
The name and date are chiselled out  
On polished, marbled stone.  
it reaches out to all who care  
It is too late to mourn-  
You didn't know that I exist,  
You died and I was born,  
yet each of us are cells of you  
In flesh, in blood, in bone.

Our blood contracts and beats a pulse  
Entirely not our own  
dear Ancestor, the place you filled  
One hundred years ago  
Spreads out among the ones you left  
Who would have loved you so  
I wonder if you lived and loved  
I wonder if you knew  
That someday I would find this spot  
And come and visit you.

Author Unknown.  
Thanks Lindsay Watts

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