

TULLE

Volume 29, No 2, May 2011 (Issue 111)
ISSN 0815 - 3442



The Journal of the Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

Meeting Times & Place:

ASLC meets at Don Bank Cottage, 6 Napier Street, North Sydney, NSW, on the third Saturday in February (AGM), May, August & November each year. All meetings commence at 1.00pm. You are invited to bring a plate to share with other members at afternoon tea and fellowship which follows.

Future Meetings:

Saturday, 21 May 2011
Saturday, 20 August 2011
Saturday, 19 November 2011
AGM Saturday, 18 February 2012

Find Us on the Internet:

www.angelfire.com/al/aslc

Want to Join or Membership

Membership Secretary

Subscription Due?

Ms Barbara Kendrick

Contact...

190 Shaftesbury Rd
Eastwood NSW 2122
Phone: 02 9874 2330

Contributions to Tulle : email : post

richardlander@ozemail.com.au
Richard Lander
73A Killeaton Street
St Ives NSW AUSTRALIA 2075

Cover : *L'industrie des Tulles et Dentelles – Weheelage et survidages des Bobines.* (The tulle and lace industry – working on bobbins).
(Gillian Kelly Collection)

This Coming Meeting:

Saturday, 21 May 2011, 1.00pm

Guest Speaker: Kieran Hosty, Curator of Maritime Archaeology and Ship Technology at the Australian National Maritime Museum will speak about 19th Century immigration, changing ship types, conditions on board incl. accommodation & food and letters & diaries from the period “to let the immigrants speak for themselves”. THIS IS A SPEAKER NOT TO BE MISSED.

Tulle is a digest of material submitted by members of ASLC and its contents are intended only for the benefit and education of its members. Neither ASLC, nor the Editor make any guarantee as to the quality, accuracy, usefulness, or any other aspect of the material. No warranty of any kind is implied and nor will ASLC or the Editor assume any legal liability or responsibility for the content of these pages. The entire risk inherent in relying on the content of Tulle is borne by the reader. The Editor reserves the right to include or omit, edit &/or to place photographs, comments, footnotes or illustrations within any text or other material submitted without reference to the contributor. ASLC does not research material for members or others. However, personal resources and publicly available material may be used in the compilation of material by the Editor and other contributors to Tulle.



TULLE

Issue 111, Volume 29 Number 2 – May 2011

President's Message – Stephen Black	2
Secretary's Report – Gillian Kelly	3
Editor's Comment – Richard Lander	4
Letter to the Editor – Margot Wagner	5
Calais Descendants Meet – Judy Gifford	7
The Military Career of George Burley (Saywell Family) – Bob Wilson	8
Summer of the Cousins (Mather Family) – Rosie Wileman	14
A Fairlie/Bermondsey Connection – the Wilcockson/Lovett Families – Judith Griffiths	15
ASLC Financial Statements for the year ending 31 December 2010	19
Harpley Newspaper Cuttings	21
Newspaper Cuttings from some of our other ships	29
The 1846 Calais Census	30
Genealogical Terms	40

President's Message

Hello and I say thanks to the members present at our 2011 annual general meeting who elected me as the Society's President for this year. I express my congratulations to our retiring President, Robin Gordon, for a great job done very well over the past four years. I do hope I can keep up to her high standard. In addition, thanks go to our other executive office holders who have agreed to stand again for another year.

Perhaps I should now say a few words about myself. In my other life, I have had a career in the construction industry as an architect and I continue in that work. I am a descendant of Maitland's Bromhead family and a lapsed Society member who remembers attending a few meetings in Globe Street and reading those early editions of *Tulle*. I can't remember why I lapsed but am now back in the fold with a strong interest in our lacemaker ancestors and the desires and forces that brought them to Australia. Other interests include discovering my other families, model ship making and maps and their preparation.

I hear that, like me, you enjoy reading the articles in *Tulle* and that your contributions have flooded in recently. We are surely well looked after by our editor, Richard Lander, as he compiles our next "fix". However, a word of warning! We are a very small society of about one hundred members and as Robin Gordon said in her last message to us, we need new members if we are to survive past the next few years. Do you know of any possible new members out there and of members willing to put themselves forward for office?

I look forward to seeing you at this year's meetings if you can get along and to hearing your stories and discoveries. Please feel free to write to me at anytime with comments about what you want from the Society over the coming year.

Stephen Black

Secretary's Report

James Oldknow was born in 1821 in Beeston, Nottingham. James Oldknow migrated to France and to the lace making centres of Calais and Lille. James briefly became a partner in a business at St. Pierre de Calais and Lille with Jules Emille Maillot who lived at 9 rue de Princesse, an elegant house, double storeyed, terraced and stepping onto the street. Charles de Gaulle was born at 9 rue de Princesse, the home of his maternal grandparents in Lille. His grandfather was Jules Emile Maillot, lacemaker of Lille.

Charles Armytage was born in Hobart in 1824 and in 1864 bought Como House, the magnificent Australian Regency house in Melbourne. Here he and his wife raised their ten children. The house belonged to the Armytage family for a hundred years when it was bequeathed to the National Trust. His grandfather was George Armytage, who built point-net lace machines and was in Calais in 1803. George, an old and fragile man, arrived in Australia in 1852 and died in his son's home in Geelong in 1853.

These two small, unrelated stories have been linked because for each, the houses in question are established museums on the move where the social history of their people is beginning to claim as much importance as the buildings and their objects within.

In recent times, curators from both museums have asked us, the small group of social historians on the other side of the world, for assistance in building their social stories.

Beauty, Newc!

Gillian Kelly

Editor's Comment

The AGM of our Society in February saw the election of Mr Stephen Black as our new President. He becomes our seventh President and our first male leader since the late Mr Bruce Goodwin stood down at the 1993 AGM. I am sure that all members join with me in wishing Stephen every success with his Presidency. I am confident that he will do a wonderful job. Please give him your support.

Likewise, we are all grateful for the smooth hand on the tiller of Mrs Robin Gordon as she has steered the ASLC for the past four years. In standing aside, Robbie offered her thanks to the committee, which has helped her during her Presidency but stressed the need for change in the leadership of our Society to keep it vibrant, fresh and energetic.



**Mr Stephen Black,
ASLC President 2011-)**

As the current Editor of *Tulle*, I am also very conscious of this need for new ideas and stories and consequently, at our 2011 AGM, I announced my intention to step down at the 2012 AGM. By then I will have been Editor for four years and will have contributed nearly 250,000 words towards the history of the lacemakers and their descendants. I am getting older and new ideas are coming much more slowly so it is time for new blood to give our wonderful journal a new transfusion of energy and ideas. If you feel you would like to take over this rewarding and interesting role, please contact me now so I can help you with the mechanics of producing *Tulle* for the remaining three issues. I am hoping that I will have a class full of students willing to learn how *Tulle* is produced and wishing to contest the next election for Editor.

This edition contains an abridged report as to our financial position which has been independently test audited by Lee James. She has concluded that in her opinion, the cashbook report fairly presents the financial position of ASLC from 1 January 2010 until 31 December 2010, the results of its operations and its cash flow for the year then ended. Members present at our AGM in February 2011 approved a resolution to **increase annual subscriptions for 2012 to \$35.00** – our first increase for many years.

Richard Lander

Letter to the Editor

Dear Richard;

Thank you for *Tulle* - I always enjoy reading it from cover to cover and learning so much - you certainly have a way with words.

I found your article (I am assuming it was your article) on the "other" ships (*Tulle*, Issue 110) that arrived with Lacemakers, very interesting. However, in your entry on page 10 re the "*Emperor*" - the ship my ancestor Thomas Goldfinch arrived on, there are a couple of discrepancies.

Thomas arrived on the "*Emperor*" with four children - Thomas Barber born in Calais in 1845; Ann Elizabeth born in Calais in 1836; George born Calais 1841 and Elizabeth born Calais 1843 TOGETHER with his wife Hannah (previously Plummer nee Smedley) and HER sons George Plummer christened Nottingham 1834 and Henry Plummer born Bassville, France in 1841. A child - Lynch Barber Goldfinch - born to the couple, died on board "*Emperor*".

Two more children were born to them when they arrived in Sydney - Susannah Jane (my great grandmother) and Richard (Lionel Goldfinch's ancestor).

I do not know a lot about my ancestors but I do have a copy of the Shipping List and this is where these names came from although I have never been able to discover a definite date for Susannah's birth, but I think it was shortly after they arrived in 1848.

In the 'big scale' of things, this is not really that important, but felt that I needed to clarify this with you.

Regards,

Margot Wagner

ED: Margot, Thank you very much for this clarification and corrections to my article. Your great-grandmother's birth in Sydney in 1848 is mentioned on <http://goldfinch.hildormen.net/ppl/d/9/ad4734b299454ac1b9d.php> but there is no corresponding entry in NSW BDM Indexes. Some mystery remains!

Calais Descendants Meet

I started my family history research around 1990, beginning with my ROGERS family (my maiden name) who had settled in East Gosford in 1885. I grew up on that property. I joined the Central Coast Family History and soon discovered the shipping records of the *Walmer Castle*, which arrived in Sydney 30 December 1848. The information was:

ROGERS

- William, 33, Nottingham Lacemaker; parents William/Mary and Mary still living
- Harriett, 32, Nottingham, Dressmaker; parents John/Mary HAZELDINE
- William, 12, Sneinton, (a Nottingham suburb)
- George, 10, Sneinton
- Edmund, 7, Lisle France
- Eliza 5, Calais, France

The adults and older children could read and write and the Parish Relief Committee paid for their passage.

This was pretty exciting news as I was a teacher of French. I was put in contact with Lindsay Watts who took me to an ASLC meeting. At the time, the society was not particularly interested in me because my ancestor had not come on the three main ships.

Through joining the Notts FHS and the help of quite a few members and Anne Fewkes, in particular, I discovered why he was on the later ship. He had been widowed in France and had gone back to Nottingham to find a wife and a mother to his 4 young children.

I continued to go to ASLC and was able to find evidence that they were in Calais and wrote to both Lille and Calais Archives (in my best French). The result of that was the birth certificate of Edmund in Lille; the birth of Eliza in Calais and sadly the birth and death of Ann in 1846 as well as the death of Mary HASLAM, William's wife. French certificates are wonderful, giving the mother's maiden name, age, names and occupations of witnesses.

Four years later, through the GRD, I was contacted by John MORLEY of Dublin. His direct ancestors are William MORLEY/Mary Ann LUDLUM who moved to Calais in 1839, and left in 1847 for London and then went to the US.

The name rang a bell and I consulted those French certificates and found that William MORLEY was a witness on one of them. Since then John MORLEY and I have kept in contact. His son was working in Australia a few years ago and stayed overnight. Now his daughter is working in Sydney and so John and his wife came to visit last November.

They came for lunch here at Gosford on their way north to Port Stephens and the Hunter Valley. It was lovely to meet them and think about the fact

that our ancestors knew each other in Calais over 160 years ago

Other Nottingham names of interest are: HASLAM, HAZLEDINE, SHACKLOCK and LOVESEY.

Judy Gifford (née Rogers)



Judy Gifford with John Morley

The Military Career of George Burley

The following story was written for my grandson Andrew Wilson. He is keen on military history. The story relates to a relative of the Saywell family who were members of the British Lacemakers of Calais. The story illustrates the power and reach of English arms in the early nineteenth century. It is set just prior to the Lacemakers moving from the Midlands to Calais.

George Burley was born 8 November 1784 in the St Mary Parish of Nottingham. His parents were George Burley and Anne Fox. George junior was the eldest of a family of nine children, consisting of three boys and six girls. His sister Christiana married William Saywell, and Christiana's eldest son, George Saywell, eventually emigrated to Australia. So, George Burley junior was the uncle of our Australian ancestor. Another of George's sisters, Esther, married a cousin of William's, Thomas Saywell. George Burley was to serve with distinction in the British military forces.

The British military establishment had learnt considerably from its defeat at the hands of the American Militia units during the War of Independence. The colonial militia had demonstrated marksmanship and utility during that campaign, and the British decided to experiment with such a mobile force. A regiment-sized rifle unit was formed in 1800 and was known as the Experimental Rifle Corps. It was drawn from many different regiments and underwent an intense training regime. The unit was renamed the 95th Regiment of Foot in 1802.

George Burley junior joined the 95th Regiment of Foot, also known as the 95th Rifles, early in the 19th century. It was an attractive unit in which to enlist. The soldiers were fitted out with dark green jackets rather than the bright red coats of the British line infantry regiments; close-fitting pantaloons; black facings and black belts; and with a green plume on their stovepipe shakoes. The troops were issued with the Baker rifle rather than the traditional Brown-Bess musket. The rifle took longer to load than the musket, but had superior accuracy and a range of up to 300 yards (274 metres) compared with the

musket's 80 yards (73 metres). The rifle came with a 21-inch (53 cm) sword-bayonet¹. The unit has become famous in modern times through the novels of Bernard Cornwell who writes about the adventures of the fictional Richard Sharpe².

The tactics and training of the riflemen were unorthodox for that time. They were trained to work in open order and be able to think for themselves. Riflemen were to operate in pairs ahead of the main infantry, which were bunched in close formations. The 95th were trained to make best use of natural cover and to harass the enemy with aimed shots, whereas conventional infantry tactics favoured the mass volley from a close formation. To aid speed and mobility, the Rifles used bugles to transmit commands rather than the drums used by Line infantry.

The treatment of troops in the new Rifle Corps was markedly different from the Line infantry. Although flogging existed as a means of enforcing discipline, it was seldom used. The unit held regular shooting and sporting competitions, and men were rewarded for their achievements. Officers would regularly dine with their men and so became familiar with each man in their respective companies, it was an unusual practice at the time.

George Burley must have served abroad during the early years of the Napoleonic Wars. The 1st Battalion of the Rifles was in Germany in 1805 to free Hanover from French control. Companies of the 1st and 2nd Battalions fought in South America against the Spanish, who were allies of the French. These units were present at the capture of Montevideo in 1807. Those companies not engaged in South America were part of the expedition that was engaged in the successful Battle of Copenhagen that same year. Three battalions of the 95th served with Wellington in the Peninsular War, which commenced in 1808.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sword_bayonet

² For example Bernard Cornwell, *Sharpe's Tiger* (London: Harper Collins, 1997), and the television series.

The Peninsula Campaign stretched out into 1813. In 1809, George, still a member of the 95th, was back in his native Nottingham. He wed Sarah Burton at Radford in July that year³. George would have been a grand sight in his dark green uniform, and stovepipe hat surmounted with a green plume. Those units of the 95th not serving in Portugal and Spain took part in a disastrous attempt in 1809 to attack the islands of Walcheren off the Dutch coast with the aim of destroying the dykes and lock gates there to render the port of Antwerp unusable for the French navy. George probably was a member of the Walcheren expedition.

At the end of the Peninsular War, a third battalion of the 14th Regiment of Foot was raised from other military units. George transferred to this new battalion in 1813 and exchanged his green uniform for the traditional redcoat attire of the Line infantry. Napoleon's retreat from Moscow and the victories of Wellington in Spain and Portugal allowed Britain and its allies Russia, Prussia, and Austria to attack France. George's battalion was ordered to mobilise for foreign service. It commenced its march to the coast, but was halted when Napoleon abdicated in 1814. The 3rd Battalion was then held in readiness for action in North America⁴. The subsequent peace with America meant that the Government decided that it would disband the 3rd Battalion in 1815.

Bonaparte frustrated any chance of peace in Europe, and re-seized the throne of France and persuaded the French army to follow him again. Three days before the 3rd Battalion of the 14th was to be disbanded in March 1815, its orders were rescinded and it embarked for Flanders. The battalion landed at Ostend on 31st March and formed part of the troops under the command of the Prince of Orange. Wellington was placed in command of Allied forces, and the 3rd Battalion of the 14th Regiment of Foot along with the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers and the 51st Light Infantry were formed into the 4th Brigade. The Brigade fought for Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo.

³ Radford Parish Registers.

⁴ *Historical Record of the Fourteenth, or, Buckinghamshire Regiment of Foot: containing an account the Formation of the Regiment in 1685, and of its subsequent services to 1845*, (London: Parker, Furnival and Parker, 1845), pp. 72-74.

During the battle, the commander of the 3rd Battalion was ordered to form a square, and the battalion had just made up the square when a regiment of French cuirassiers descended upon them out of the smoke of battle. The French horsemen were repulsed, but Napoleon sent in waves of infantry, dragoons, lancers, carabineers, and cuirassiers, and all were repulsed by the British squares. Private George Burley was in the middle of this desperate fight possibly a little more experienced than his youthful comrades of the 14th who had not seen active service before. At last, Napoleon called on his old imperial guards, but they too could not make an impression on the British infantry.

A British officer described the French advance. This is what George Burley would have experienced with his comrades in the square of the 3rd Battalion:

About four P.M. the enemy's artillery in front of us ceased firing all of a sudden, and we saw large masses of cavalry advance: not a man present who survived could have forgotten in after life the awful grandeur of that charge. You discovered at a distance what appeared to be an overwhelming, long moving line, which, ever advancing, glittered like a stormy wave of the sea when it catches the sunlight. On they came until they got near enough, whilst the very earth seemed to vibrate beneath the thundering tramp of the mounted host. One might suppose that nothing could have resisted the shock of this terrible moving mass. They were the famous cuirassiers, almost all old soldiers, who had distinguished themselves on most of the battlefields of Europe. In an almost incredibly short period they were within twenty yards of us, shouting "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The word of command, "Prepare to receive cavalry", had been given, every man in the front ranks knelt, and a wall bristling with steel, held together by steady hands, presented itself to the infuriated cuirassiers⁵.

The British troops after they repulsed the French assaults rushed forward and drove the French from the field with the help of Blücher's Prussian reinforcements. The battle ended on the 18 June 1815. The commander of

⁵ R. H. Gronow, *Reminiscences of Captain Gronow*, (London: 1862) quoted in Wikipedia.

the fourth brigade Lieutenant-General Charles Colville praised his troops. He said, The Twenty-third and Fifty-first Regiments fully maintained their former high character, whilst the very young Third Battalion of the Fourteenth, in this its first trial, displayed a steadiness and gallantry becoming of veteran troops.”

The effectiveness of the square formation of infantry troops against the



The Waterloo Medal

French cavalry can be gauged from the light casualties. The 3rd Battalion lost only seven rank and file killed, and one ensign, four sergeants, and sixteen rank and file wounded⁶. Every officer and soldier received a silver medal. The Waterloo Medal was the first to be issued to all ranks in the British Army who fought in a specific action⁷.

During the Allies advance towards Paris, the fortress of Cambray refused to surrender to Wellington. On the 24th June, Wellington ordered the Twenty-third and Fifty-first Regiments and the Third Battalion of the Fourteenth to feint an attack on the Paris Gate of Cambray. However, the gallantry of the Brigade soldiers turned the feint into a real attack and they were in possession of the town before the other brigades of the 4th Division could force an entrance. The Citadel of Cambray surrendered on 25 June 1815.

After the surrender of Napoleon, the 3rd Battalion remained in the vicinity of Paris for several months. It was present at the reviews by the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the Kings of Prussia and France on the Plain of St Dennis and on the Champs Elysées. With the formation of the army of occupation, the 3rd Battalion returned to England. It was disbanded at Deal on the 17 February 1816. George Burley's military service had not finished, he

⁶ *Historical Record of the Fourteenth, or, Buckinghamshire Regiment of Foot: containing an account the Formation of the Regiment in 1685, and of its subsequent services to 1845*, (London: Parker, Furnival and Parker, 1845), pp. 74, 76.

⁷ Private George Burley appears in the *Waterloo Medal Roll, 1815*, National Archives, MINT 16/112.

was only 32 years old. Soldiers of the 3rd were transferred to the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 14th Regiment.

I have been unable to trace George's whereabouts in the army after February 1816. The 1st Battalion was stationed at Cawnpore in India for the whole of 1816. The 2nd Battalion left Malta in April 1816 for the Ionian Islands. It remained in these islands for seventeen months. There is a story amongst the Australian Saywells of another relative, William Cuscadden, the father of Isabella Saywell, who was stationed in Greece. It may be that the stories of these two relatives became mixed at some time. William's story is more fanciful and involved buried treasure, so maybe there is no connection.

George Burley and his wife Sarah had at least four children who grew to adulthood. George died in 1840 and his death was registered at East Retford in Nottinghamshire. He was only 56 years old. If he had lived until 1847, he would have been able to claim the Military General Service Medal with clasps for all the actions in which he fought. These decorations were not issued to surviving relatives⁸. His widow Sarah lived in St Mary, Nottingham until 1860 when she died at the age of seventy-four. One of her daughters was living with her. George's sister Christiana Saywell was knocked down by a cab at New Radford in 1846, and his sister Esther Saywell died at Radford in 1875.

George Burley's nephew, George Saywell, relocated to Lille and later to Calais less than thirty years after the Allied victory over the French forces. The Saywells encountered very little animosity and forged a new life in the French city until the first of the revolutions in 1848 forced the family to flee France and establish their family in New South Wales. The conflicts of old Imperial Europe were left far behind them.

Bob Wilson

⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_General_Service_Medal

Summer of the Cousins

A wedding in the family is traditionally a good reason to get together with relatives. Our daughter, Annette, was delighted that some cousins were able to come from France and others from Canada, last July, when she married Mat. It was a lovely, multi-national occasion and the sun shone all day!

The real surprise was a visit, a couple of weeks later, from some of my Australian "cousins", Jim and Jill MATHER. Jim is my fourth cousin, since he descends from Joseph Birch MATHER, brother of my 2xgreatgrandfather, Thomas (a Nottingham policeman, who had also trained as a setter-up). Joseph had spent a few brief years in Calais, where his son Washington was born, but the family had returned to Nottingham by 1834. Joseph took out a patent in 1837, which he was able to pay for himself.

They clearly kept in touch with the Calais folk (his brother Archibald was still there) so that when the crisis of 1848 developed, it did not take Joseph long to make up his mind. He and his wife, Mary (Smith) and their seven surviving children sailed on the *Baboo* for Australia. The family included their married daughter, Elizabeth, her husband, George Turner Limb, and their eldest child, John. On 7 November 1848, Elizabeth gave birth to a daughter, Hannah Barker Limb, on board; they gave her the captain's surname as a middle name.

Australia was indeed the land of opportunity for this family and I am now in touch with several descendants, from different branches, who had long since lost contact. Oh, the wonders of the internet!

It was only a flying visit, but we were able to spend a day in Nottingham with Jim and Jill and I primed them for a day they spent in Calais, visiting the splendid new museum and the excellent modern archives, where a helpful archivist allowed them to photograph the birth of Washington MATHER. They went home with happy memories and a copy of Joseph Birch MATHER's patent and kindly sent us photos of our day together in Nottingham.

Rosie Wiseman (a Nottingham member)

A Fairlie - Bermondsey Connection - The Wilcockson/Lovett Families

When my grandparents, Osborne Leslie Wilcockson and Lillian Margaret Lovett, married in 1912, I'm not sure that they knew of the similar paths their families had taken in the past century.

Lillian's great grandfather was George Stubbs, born in Quorndorn, Leicestershire as were his wife Sarah and seven of his ten children. There they had had a connection with the Baptist Church there. Sometime after the birth of the seventh child in 1838, the family moved to Calais where they are recorded in the 1841 census as living in Rue Neuve.

When his last three children were born in 1842, 1843 and 1847 respectively, George's occupation was given variously as "cabaretier" (or publican) and "lace worker" During that time the family moved a couple of times being resident in Rue des Fontinettes in 1843 and Rue des Prairies in 1847 where the last son was born.

George, Sarah and most of his family (the two elder children returned to London and followed some years later) migrated to Australia with other lacemaker families on the "Fairlie", arriving in Sydney on 7 August 1848. Here they made their home. George gained employment with the Australasian Steam Navigation Company and became foreman at their joinery works. His occupation recorded on his death certificate and those of his children is given variously as joiner, cabinet maker, carpenter and builder.

The family eventually moved to Rose Street, Shepherd's Paddock, or Darlington, which began a long term association with that area. (Now covered by buildings housing Sydney Uni).

Fanny Stubbs one of the elder daughters, married Scotsman, Joseph Smeal, in 1855. He was also a carpenter and joiner. Over the next 12½ years they produced five daughters and one son, before Joseph, sadly, died at the age of

only 39. Fanny was to raise the children on her own and lived to be 81, dying in 1913 at Rose St, Darlington.

Margaret Ann Smeal was only four when her father died. Nothing is known of her childhood, though one presumes that she must have learnt to knit, crochet and make tatted lace as these were all skills which it seems she passed on to her daughters and at which they excelled. Margaret married William Walter Lovett, a plumber, in 1882, at St Saviours Church Redfern. They had ten children, several dying in infancy.

The Lovetts lived at Marrickville, where their daughter, Lillian Margaret, was born in 1890; and by 1895, they had moved to Waterloo where Lillian attended school. However, by 1910, they were living at number 50 Rose Street Darlington, and Lillian was working at Grace Bros as a tailoress.

Osborne's forebears, John and Betsy Crooks and daughters Emma and Mary Ann then aged 13 and 9, arrived on the "*Bermondsey*" on the same voyage as the Tivey's (February edition of *Tulle*). Unlike the Tivey family, their voyage continued to Sydney.

The Crooks had been born in Mount Sorrell in Leicestershire, a neighbouring village to the birthplace of the Stubbs' Quordorn; and John's death certificate states that his father, William had been the "keeper of the (nearby) Sibley Lock". The ship's records state that the Crooks were (like the Stubbs) Baptists.

Their path to Australia was not however a matter of coming directly from Leicestershire to Australia. Before their departure, John had been involved in the lace trade in Nottingham. The editor of the Kiama Independent, writing John's obituary describes him as being "*Thoroughly at home with the now (1890) obsolete rolling locker warp frame or lace machine*".

Arriving in Sydney in December 1848, the Crooks took up residence in Newtown and by 1852 John was the "*chief engineer of the Breillati (sic) Mill at the Flour Company's Wharf*". The Breillat Flour mill, purchased by Thomas Breillat in 1841, was on the corner of Napoleon and Sussex Streets and its

adjacent wharf was on Darling Harbour, right next to the wharf of the Australian Steam Navigation Company.

Emma Crooks married John Chin in 1851 at Newtown and they were living in Kiama by 1855. Presumably, the rest of the family also moved to Kiama about this time as Mary Ann gave birth to a daughter there in 1856. A second daughter was born in 1858, the year she married Samuel Wilcockson, a widower from Derbyshire, 25 years her senior. He died in October 1860, just 2 months before his son, also Samuel, was born.

John Crooks became Kiama's town water carrier. He and his family, particularly the Chins were noted for their participation in the life of the Methodist Church in the Kiama district. Indeed, in the 30 June 1956 edition of the publication "*The Methodist*", Rev. J.H.Sommerville remembers him affectionately, thus:

"He was an old Englishman whose nose had been completely amputated. John Crooks earned his living by carting water from the town pump to the homes, which he did in a large barrel mounted on cartwheels. I can see him now, in my mind's eye, seated on the cart, driving his old grey mare"

The same article referred to John as "*A humble, God fearing man*". It also described how he had taught the senior boys Sunday School Class, and that nine of his scholars had in time entered the Methodist Ministry. A plaque in the Kiama Methodist Church (now Uniting Church) honours his memory.

Young Samuel Wilcockson, like Margaret Smeal, grew up without a father, although in 1877, Mary Ann married another widower, her brother-in-law's brother, Plumleigh. Samuel's children remembered him with affection as "Grandpa Chin"

Samuel's occupation at the time of his marriage was a "coal merchant" and his usual place of residence was given as "Kiama". However, as his bride was from Glenmore Road, Paddington, and that was where the wedding took

place, it seems that his work took him further afield than Kiama. He and his bride, Lydia (Williams), settled in Kiama and raised their family there.

When Osborne Leslie was born in 1889, Samuel was described as a 'carrier'. The Sands Directory of 1911 records him as being a grocer living at 126 Rose St, Darlington, on the corner of Rose St and Church Lane. This was also close to the Methodist Church, which presumably they attended, as did the Lovett's at number 50. Osborne had begun an apprenticeship as a hatter with Grace Bros. and so met Lillian at both Church and work.

They were married in 1912 and set up home at the new Harcourt Estate, 3rd Avenue Campsie, calling the house "Kiama".

Judith Griffiths



Osborne & Lillian Wilcockson in February 1958 at their youngest son's wedding.



Samuel Wilcockson - early 1930s.



Memorial to John Crooks in the hall of the Kiama Uniting Church.

THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS INC.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010 (\$)

		<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
ASSETS	Cash at bank + Investments	2,539.00	2,315.00	2,026.00	1,974.00
LIABILITIES	Creditors + Overdraft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MEMBERS EQUITY	Opening Balance	2,315.00	2,026.00	1,974.00	2,194.00
	Net Surplus (Deficit) for year	224.00	289.00	52.00	(220.00)
		<u>2,539.00</u>	<u>2,315.00</u>	<u>2,026.00</u>	<u>1,974.00</u>

THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS INC.

INCOME & EXPENDITURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010 (\$)

		<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
INCOME	Subscriptions	2,520.00	2,190.00	2,490.00	2,160.00
	New Subscriptions	135.00	140.00	105.00	35.00
	Book Sales	412.00	560.00	374.90	307.10
	Interest	9.22	2.19	0.00	0.00
	Sundry Income	90.00	130.00	0.00	4.00
	Catering Income			35.00	
	Clearing Account	0.00	2,530.06	0.00	485.00
	Tulle	0.00	130.00	0.00	0.00
		<u>3,166.22</u>	<u>5,682.25</u>	<u>3,004.90</u>	<u>2,991.10</u>
EXPENSES	Rent	330.00	247.50	330.00	330.00
	Sundries	50.00	30.95		
	RAHS Insurance/Subs	412.50	385.00	415.00	448.00
	Clearing A/C		2,530.06		
	Stationery				49.85
	Postage (ex-Tulle)		10.90	30.50	144.12
	Tulle Printing + Postage	1667.00	1962.00	1664.00	1443.00
	Catering				577.45
	Bank Charges	0.00	77.00	90.60	90.40
	RAHS Affiliation M'ship	200.00	150.00	246.00	102.00
	Books	283.00	0.00	176.90	16.00
		<u>2,942.50</u>	<u>5,393.41</u>	<u>2,953.00</u>	<u>3,210.82</u>
Net Surplus /(Deficit) for the Year		<u>223.72</u>	<u>288.84</u>	<u>51.90</u>	<u>(219.72)</u>

THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF THE LACEMAKERS OF CALAIS INC.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010 (\$)

Cashbook reconciliation for the year ended 31 Dec 2010

Opening balance as at 1 Jan 2010	2,315.25
Add receipts for the year	3,166.22
Less payments for the year	<u>(2,942.50)</u>
Cashbook Closing Balance as at 31 Dec 2010	<u>2,538.97</u>
Bank Statement balance as at 31 Dec 2010	2,621.47
Less unrepresented cheque 200071 (Don Bank)	<u>(82.50)</u>
Adjusted bank balance as at 31 December 2010	<u>2,538.97</u>

Comments by the Auditor:

- Some subscriptions have been paid in advance.
- Book sales have decreased
- *Tulle* costs have decreased – monitoring this expense is crucial as it will mean the difference between profit and loss.
- The changeover to a Community Solutions Cheque Account has been a positive move. It has eliminated bank charges and slightly increased interest income.
- RAHS public liability (Up 7%) and affiliation (Up 33%) have both increased this year.
- The Committee has self assessed the organisation to be exempt from income tax under Section 50-45 of the Income Tax Act.




PLEASE NOTE THAT A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE MEMBERS PRESENT AT THE ASCL ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING IN FEBRUARY 2011 AGREED THAT THE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION FOR 2012 BE INCREASED FROM \$30.00 TO \$35.00. THIS IS THE FIRST INCREASE FOR MANY YEARS.

Harpley Newspaper Cuttings

A public dinner is to be given to James Raven, Esq., at the Cornwall Hotel, on Tuesday next, the 16th instant, on the occasion of his leaving the colony in the *Harpley* for England. (From: The Courier, Hobart, Wednesday 10 March 1847).

April 29 (1847) - Sailed the ship *Harpley*, Buckland, master, for London, with a full cargo and invalids. (From Colonial Times, Hobart, Friday 30 April 1847).



For London.
THE new coal-built ship
HARPLEY,
547 Tons Register,
THOMAS BUCKLAND, Commander,
will sail in a few days. This vessel carries an experienced surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for cabin and stowage passengers. For terms apply to
THOS. D. CRAPAN & Co.
Macquarie-street, April 30.

Departures – April 29 (1847).
Harpley, ship, 537 tons,
Buckland, for London.

Advertisement for the maiden voyage of the *Harpley*
The Courier, Hobart, Saturday 24 April 1847.

Passengers – Mr and Mrs Raven and servant, Dr. Wylie, Captain Curtis, Rev. Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Locke, Mr. Benison, Mrs. Buckland and child. (From: The Sydney Morning Herald, Tuesday 18 May 1847).

"The Sydney Herald of the 30th ult. contains the following paragraph: "The new ship *Harpley*, Buckland, which left Hobart Town for London the 29th of April, put into Tahiti, leaky, on the 27th of June. From the time she left Hobart Town, she had experienced continuation of easterly winds, and was in latitude 50 south, when the captain bore up for Tahiti, being unable to reach Valparaiso. Captain Martin of H. M. S. Grampus, had placed a number of his crew at the disposal of Captain Buckland, to assist in repairing her, and it was expected she would be able to resume her voyage shortly after the *Coquette* sailed." In addition to the above, we learn that Mr. Raven's journal of the voyage has been received by Mr. Swan, and the current report is, that it contains the following: About three weeks after leaving this port, an immense sea struck the vessel, and washed clean over her ; she, soon after, sprung a leak, and although the pumps were kep't at work for nearly forty days she at

one time had two feet of water upon her cabin floor ; and had it not been for the great exertions of the military on board, she must have inevitably gone down : a large quantity of her cargo was thrown overboard, and we should think the greater part must be destroyed : the ship and freight have been insured for about £14,000; £3600 of which, we believe, in the Tasmanian Insurance Company. Hobart Town; £4000 in the Cornwall Insurance Company ; and the remainder in London. (From: Colonial Times, Hobart, 10 Sept 1847).

Floor at Tahiti.-At the date of the *Harpley's* arrival at Tahiti flour was £32 per ton. Mr. Raven shipped a quantity, which, however, was thrown overboard to lighten the vessel; Wheat was valueless, for there was no mill at Tahiti. Launceston Examiner, September 11. (From: Colonial Times, Hobart, Tuesday 14 September, 1847).

The *Harpley*, of Launceston, sailed from Tahiti for London on the 12th September. (From: The Sydney Morning Herald, Tuesday 9 November 1847).

The *Harpley*, from Launceston, has reached home after a ten months' voyage. (From: The Courier, Hobart, 10 June 1848).

The *Harpley* was likely to proceed to Adelaide. Mr. Raven had not disposed of the vessel, and was fitting her out for the colonies. (The Courier, Hobart, 22 July 1848)

The *Cheapside* spoke the *Harpley* with immigrants, for Adelaide, off the Cape of Good Hope. (From: The Melbourne Argus, Tuesday 22 August 1848)

28th. On the 20th July (the *Cheapside*) spoke the *Harpley*, with emigrants, off the Cape of Good Hope, bound for Adelaide. The immigrants express their satisfaction of the treatment on the voyage, and appear to be a healthy and superior class, chiefly from the agricultural districts of the West of England, Scotch, and a few from Ireland. They are thus classified: 35 single men, 19 single women, 56 married couples, 33 from seven to fourteen year of age, 32 from one to seven years of age, and 13 infants. There were four births and five deaths, one of which was that of a seaman named George Farquhar, who.

on the 8th instant, slipped from the main yard and fell on deck. (From: The Courier, Hobart, Saturday 26 August 1848).

The *Cheapside* spoke the *Harpley* off Madeira, one week out, bound for Adelaide, with emigrants. There were five deaths, all infants, and four births, on board.-Port Phillip Patriot, August 19. (From The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser, Wednesday, 30 August 1848)

A ship, supposed to be the *Harpley*, from London and Plymouth, with emigrants, was going up the gulph (sic) as the Phantom sailed. (From: *The Sydney Morning Herald*, Tuesday, 5 September 1848).

The *Scout*, Captain Cundell, from Adelaide to this port, via Portland Bay, arrived at the latter port on the 10th instant. She reports the arrival at Adelaide of the *Constance*, with immigrants, and the *Harpley*, with the English labourers expelled from France. (The Argus, Melbourne, Vic., Friday 15 September 1848).

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR COLONIAL SHIPBUILDERS – The *Harpley*, built by Mr. Raven in Launceston, has been classed by the surveyors for Lloyd's A1 for ten years, the same as the *Rattler* and the *Windermere*, being one year longer than the *Jane Frances*, *Aden* and *Colonist*. This is a gratifying fact, and will offer increased inducement to ship-building in Van Diemen's Land. The surveyors at Lloyd's are good judges of the durability and qualities of the material used and the classification of the *Harpley* may therefore be regarded as incontestable evidence of the applicability of the timber of this colony to purposes of shipping. – Hobart Town Courier. (From: The Sydney Morning Herald, 19 September 1848).

The *Harpley*, from London, the 3rd June, with English labourers from France, arrived at Adelaide on the 1st instant. (From: The Sydney Morning Herald, 23 September 1848).

MULTUM IN PARVO (From late Australasian Papers). The Adelaide Observer states that a ship was to leave Calais for Port Phillip, with a full complement of the English refugee labourers from France, a fortnight after the sailing of

the *Harpley* from England. (From: The Sydney Morning Herald, 27 September 1848).

The *Harpley* had a very narrow escape from being driven ashore at Holdfast Bay during the gales of the 1st and 2nd instant. She lost both anchors and cables. (From: The Sydney Morning Herald, Wednesday 27 September 1848)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. We are in receipt of files of South Australian papers to the 15th September. On that day the *Royal George*, from London 1st June, was signalled at Adelaide. The *Harpley* and *Constance* immigrant ships had arrived, making, it was stated, a total of nearly one thousand souls added to the colony since Sir H. Young's arrival. The *Harpley's*, immigrants were British workmen and their families who had been expelled from France. (From: The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser, Saturday 30 September 1848).

The whole of the immigrants per *Harpley* arrived at Adelaide from London, are French refugees; and the Adelaide papers announce that a vessel for Port Phillip, and one for Sydney, were to sail from Calais, with a similar description of immigrants, early in June. (From: The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser, Saturday 30 September 1848).

The passengers per *Harpley* are principally lace manufacturers, formerly from Nottingham, and recently expelled from France by the admirers of liberty, fraternity, and unity. Their passage, we hear, was paid by subscriptions and the Union funds of Nottingham, to prevent them becoming a burthen to that city. – *Adelaide paper*. (From: The Moreton Bay Courier, Brisbane, 14 October 1848).

Captain Frome, R.E., who has so long filled the office of Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer of the province, will return to England in the *Harpley* with his family. (From: The Courier, Hobart, Wednesday 14 February 1849).

The *Harpley* was finishing loading for London. (From "Adelaide News" in The Courier, Hobart, Tasmania, Wednesday 21 February 1849)

A new ship, built on the slip of the *Harpley*, for Messrs. Brown & Sons, of Longford, is to be launched to-morrow, and will be christened *Robert Burns*. (From: The Courier, Hobart, Wednesday 6 June 1849).

The *Harpley*.- Under her three and jib, with a stiff breeze from north-east, and a strong ebb tide, the smart ship *Harpley* appeared off Plymouth on Monday morning the 17th instant, and notwithstanding the opposition of both elements, she, cutter like, gracefully entered the Sound, and with conscious pride took up her anchorage at the appointed station. Comparatively a few years since no one would have imagined that the far distant colonists of Van Diemen's Land would have sent to the mother country a fine specimen of naval architecture, so well qualified to mingle in one of her noblest ports, with the merchant shipping of the parent state. The *Harpley* was launched at Launceston on the 2nd of February, 1847, and with the exception of her chain cables, was there supplied with all her materials, stores, rigging, pumps, &c. She is now, through the instrumentality of Messrs. Ford and Co, destined to convey a cargo of British merchandise, and a living freight back to Port Phillip. She is full ship rigged, and registers 570 tons, is fitted in the 'tween decks right fore and aft, with well-ventilated cabins for fours and sixes, for which accommodation each person pays £18. Her ample poop aft possesses an elegant saloon, into which the superior cabins open. Near the rudder there is a very convenient entrance to the saloon from the poop deck, by which this part of the ship is most conveniently separated from the main deck. The *Harpley* has all the other usual fitments for emigration, including one of Thompson's life boats, the lockers of which are fitted with cork. Mr. Thomas Buckland, a first-class master of considerable colonial experience, commands her, and he has an able crew of 10 officers and 24 seamen. Nearly 200 souls are committed to their charge. Among the passengers is a Baptist congregation of about 60 persons, who, accompanied by their ordained minister, Mr. Turner, have left Brighton in a body, intending to settle in one locality. An experienced surgeon, Mr. Smith, takes medical charge, and a medical assistant, Mr. Haye, goes out in the vessel. Few emigrants have left the Sound under more favourable auspices than those on board the *Harpley*. Her agents in Plymouth are Messrs. Luscome, Driscoll, and Co. and it is

understood that at Melbourne she will load for England, thus assisting to maintain that happy connection between Great Britain and her colonies which it is to be hoped will continue for centuries unbroken. The *Harpley* left for her destination this (Wednesday) afternoon, with a spanking wind from the north-east. Plymouth Advertiser, Sept. 20. (From: The Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday, 19 January 1850)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE – PORT OF HOBART TOWN – ARRIVALS – March 23 (1850) *Harpley*, ship, 547 tons, Buckland, from Port Phillip the 16th instant, with tallow and oil. (From: Colonial Times, Hobart, Tas., 26 March 1850).

Launceston: On the 24th ultimo (Ed: 24 February 1850), while all hands were at breakfast on board the *Harpley*, in Hobson's Bay, the foretop, gallant and royal masts were struck by lightning. The electric fluid then passed through the deck and towards the forecastle, where it grazed one of the seamen, but without doing him any injury. – *Launceston Examiner*, March 13 (1850) (From: *The Sydney Morning Herald*, Wednesday 27 March 1850).

The *Harpley* sailed from Plymouth 23rd September^o. (1848). (SMH, 6 January 1851)

Shipping Intelligence – Arrived. January 31 (1851) *Harpley*, ship, 547 tons, Thomas Buckland, commander, from Plymouth, via Adelaide, 27th inst. (From: *The Argus*, Melbourne, Victoria, Saturday 1 February 1851).

Harpley, ship, 547 tons, Buckland, from London and Plymouth 24th September. 121 passengers. There were 2 births and no deaths during the voyage. (From: *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 February 1851).

SALE BY AUCTION.
MONDAY, 24th FEBRUARY.
SITTINGS OF THE SHIP HARPLEY
As Freight, Wagon,
W. M. TENNENT & CO.
Are instructed to sell, by auction, at Edgely's
Wharf, on
THURSDAY, next INSTANT,
at Twelve o'clock,
A FIRST-RATE Lot of Ships' Treen Decks
Fittings on *Harpley* from London,
Trove Coth.

"The Argus", Melbourne
24 February 1851

⁹ We now have a date! The date is confirmed by an entry in "Shipping Intelligence" in The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser, Wednesday 8 January 1851.

Considerable excitement was caused in England in consequence of a bottle having been picked up by the coast-guard, containing a paper signed Courtenay Fowell, stating «hat the ship *Harpley*, from London, for Adelaide, had foundered at sea, and that some of the passengers only were saved on a raft. As this paper purported to have been written on the 24th September, the day after the ship sailed, great doubts were expressed on the subject, as the night had been fine and the wind light and fair ; but still, as there was a passenger named Courtenay Fowell in the ship, all who had friends on board were naturally very uneasy. We did not mention this report before, but as the *Harpley* has arrived in safety at Adelaide, we now notice it to express a hope that some steps will be taken to ascertain whether the document is really in the hand-writing of Courtenay Fowell, whose name we observe is in the list of passengers. Mr. Mailet, one of the owners of the *Harpley*, proceeded to Plymouth to make enquiries on the subject, and in a letter to the Times he says, "On making enquiries at one of the houses this man Fowell used to frequent, I find he threatened to frighten his friends and make them believe he was drowned." As a punishment we would like to place Mr. Fowell, if he be guilty of this atrocious offence, on a raft and anchor him in deep water in a seaway with nothing to eat for forty-eight hours; -we I fear that Judge Lynch is the only authority who can assert a jurisdiction in the case. (From The Sydney Morning Herald, 4 Feb 1851)

THE "*HARPLEY*."-We are happy in being enabled to state that this vessel has arrived in Adelaide-thus proving the report of her loss to have been a base and mulicious (sic) fabrication. (From: Colonial Times, Hobart, 4 February 1851).

A person named Dally is suspected to have been the author of the cruel hoax respecting the *Harpley*. (From: The Sydney Morning Herald, 12 February 1851).

July 9 (1848), at the Ship Inn, Port Adelaide, after five days' illness, leaving a wife and four children to deplore his loss, Mr. James Hemsley, aged 34. Per ship *Harpley*. Calais papers please copy. (From: The South Australian Advertiser, Adelaide, South Australia, Wednesday, 11 July 1860)

Immigration: To The Editor. Sir – I shall feel very much obliged by your correcting an error in your report (usually very correct) of the meeting held at Mile-end last night, in which I am reported to have said " that out 150 single girls who came out in the same ship with me, 23 went on the town." What I said was, that I knew a ship that had brought out 150 single girls, and that 33 of them were on the town in three months. The girls I referred to arrived here without friends or relations to protect or advise, and such was their fate, and such will be the fate of many others who arrive ' here under similar circumstances. As regards the ship I came in, the *Harpley*, there were no single girls who were not accompanied by their parents or relations and I feel proud to say that not one of them (many of whom are now living in and near the city, honourably married, and mothers of large families) have ever moved, as far as I know, in anything but a most respectable sphere of life. Apologizing for the length of this epistle, I am, &c., JOHN DAVIS. (From: The South Australian Advertiser, Adelaide, Thursday 4 July 1861).

The Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Goldsmith, of Kensington, celebrated their diamond wedding on Monday, Letters and telegrams were received from relatives and friends conveying congratulations. Many callers dropped in for afternoon tea and to offer congratulations personally. Mr. Goldsmith arrived in South Australia early in the forties, and joined the ministry in 1850. Mrs. Goldsmith arrived by the *Harpley* in 1848. They were married at Archer Street Church by the Rev. T. T. N Hull on March 27, 1851. Whilst engaged in full work Mr. Goldsmith had charge of circuits in Strathalbyn, Yankalilla, Willunga (two terms). Mount Barker, Clare, Kapunda. Mount Gambier, Auburn, North Adelaide, Port Pirie, Goolwa. In 1879, he was elected President of the Conference and he was placed on the supernumerary list 10 years later. He continued to take appointments regularly, however, until a few years ago. He was also an active member of the committee of several philanthropic institutions. Mrs. Goldsmith still takes a deep interest in philanthropic work, and is a member of several committees and a constant visitor at the Adelaide Hospital. Of their family, eight still survive (four sons and four daughters). (From: The Advertiser, Adelaide, Wednesday, 29 March 1911).

...and Cuttings on Our Other Ships


MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL Sell by auction, at his
 Rooms,
THIS DAY, 9TH JULY,
 At eleven o'clock precisely,
Forty quarter-casks Tarragona Wine.
 Terms at sale. 619

LACE GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his
 Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 10TH JULY,
 At 11 o'clock precisely,
ONE CASE OF LACE GOODS, JUST LANDED,
 IN "AGINCOURT,"
 consisting of—
 Thread lace and edgings
 Lace ditto ditto
 Tattinge and Valenciennes
 Collars
 Habit shirts
 Babies' caps and frock bodies.
 Terms at sale. 608


FOR LONDON.

For Wool and Passengers only.

THE new fast-sailing frigate-
built Ship

AGINCOURT,
 608 tons register, HENRY
 NEALEY, Commander, having all her dead
 weight on board, and two-thirds of her wool
 engaged, will be one of the first ships of the
 season.
 The cabin accommodations of this vessel
 are of the most superior description, and she
 carries an experienced surgeon.
 Apply to
 D. & J. HICKSON,
 Maitland; or to
SMITH & CAMPBELL,
 Sydney, Nov. 2nd. 1846

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

To Sail in the February, 1848.

THE superior fast-sailing
frigate ship

WALMER CASTLE,
 A.T., 300 tons, J. N. THORNE,
 Commander.
 This fine vessel is one of Messrs. Green's
 celebrated Indiamen, and is found and ap-
 pointed in every respect the same as when
 in the Calcutta trade.
 Carries an experienced Surgeon.
 For freight or passage apply to
MESSRS. BOYD & CO.,
 1592 Sydney.

The above advertisement appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald on Thursday, 9 July 1846. The *Agincourt* can be seen to have had an earlier connection with lace!

The two advertisements above appeared in The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser on Saturday, 11 December 1847.



"It is impossible to enjoy idling thoroughly unless one has plenty of work to do. There is no fun in doing nothing when you have nothing to do. Wasting time is merely an occupation then, and a most exhausting one. Idleness, like kisses, to be sweet must be stolen." -Jerome K. Jerome, humorist and playwright (1859-1927)

"Shun idleness. It is a rust that attaches itself to the most brilliant metals." - Voltaire

"Idleness is the stupidity of the body, and stupidity is the idleness of the mind." - Johann G. Seume

The 1846 Calais Census

- les Archives du Pas-de-Calais

In Tulle, Volume 27, No. 4, November 2009, Gillian Kelly helpfully provided a step-by-step guide to accessing the on-line records of Calais Archives. We are indebted to Les Archives du Pas-de-Calais for making this information available to family historians such as ourselves. Unfortunately, the site has been given a makeover since Gillian's article and there no longer appears to be a <Translate> button. However, if you want to access the 1846 Census records and you cannot understand French, do not be deterred. Either download Google's "Google Chrome" translator, or:-

Step 1: Enter the following Web address (URL):
www.archivespasdecalais.fr/ then press <ENTER>

Step 2: On the left hand side of your screen in a box headed '*Accès direct*' (direct access) choose '*Archives en ligne*' (archives on line) and press <ENTER>. A screen which relates to conditions of use of the information contained in the Archives will appear. If you are using this information purely for your own research (and not for profit), you can proceed to the bottom of this page and click on the box on the bottom left-hand side which states "*j'accepte les conditions de reutilisaton*" (I accept these terms and conditions). Once you accept you will be led to another page offering five pictorial choices as follows.

- *Tables décennales de l'état civil* (BDM for the various communes over a ten year period)
- *Recensements de population* (census of the population)
- *Recrutement militaire* (military recruitment)
- *Plans cadastraux* (maps showing streets, property numbers and boundaries etc.)

- *Recherche par communes* (general information on the districts)

- Step 3: Choose '*Recensements de population*' and press <ENTER>.
- Step 4: Under '*Cliquez sur l'initiale de la commune*' (click on the initial of the commune) click on 'S' for Saint Pierre and then 'SA' to further refine your search. Choose 'Saint-Pierre-les-Calais' from the drop-down menu.
- Step 5: Under '*Sélectionnez un type d'acte*' (choose an alternative), select '*Tous*' (all). Under '*Saisissez une date ou un intervalle de dates*' (select a date or a range of dates), choose 'EN' (in). In the box to the right of 'EN' choose 1846 from the drop-down menu.
- Step 6: In the shaded box at the bottom of the screen, right-hand side, press '*Rechercher*' (search).
- Step 7: On the new screen which appears, place your mouse pointer over '*M3919*'. The bottom row of the table will turn red. Left click on your mouse and in due course, the 1846 Census papers for Calais will be presented to you, all 186 pages of them!
- Step 8: At the top right side of the screen is a box, which shows 1 of 186. On either side of this page indicator are a series of arrows which allow you to move backwards (<) or forwards (>) within the census records. To advance quickly to any page in the range simply type the page you wish to see over whatever is in the first box. Pressing the double arrow keys (eg. >>) will advance or retard your search by 20 pages at a time. Choosing >| will take you to the last record.
- On the left-hand side of the screen in a white ribbon is a zoom % box. I generally use 75%. Select this at this stage. Allow your computer quite a few seconds to achieve focus on the new setting you have selected, many seconds if it is a slow machine or has a slow web connection. If you are happy with the zoom figure you

have chosen, you can temporarily lock in your search parameters by clicking on “*conserver réglages*” (keep the search parameters) in the left hand window below the % zoom box). I strongly recommend that you take this course because it saves a lot of time and effort. To change the setting simply click on “*conserver réglages*” again, change the setting you wish, then select “*conserver réglages*” again or simply enter the new default you want while the lock is selected. The locked setting shows a closed lock. The records come up in double-page lots. Hold down the left-hand mouse button to drag the pages where you want them on the screen. On the bottom of the screen in the same ribbon on the LHS is a representation of where you are on the two-page display (the red rectangle). You can drag this rectangle to a particular part of either page, if you wish. Hold down the left-hand mouse button while doing so.

It all seems like a lot of effort but everything becomes easier and more familiar with time. I had to look through 180 pages of handwriting before I found my Edward Lander and his family! I have tried to save other researchers having to go to quite so much effort by recording the page numbers of those, to me at least, who seemed like the more likely English names amongst those in the Census and these and their page numbers (for those I could make out) are shown below. I suggest that you use my findings as a first attempt at finding your family because it should save you many hours of work. Unfortunately, the handwriting in some instances is quite hard to read so I cannot promise that I have found every English family, nor every instance of those that I have recorded – but it is at least a start!

Remember to check alternate spellings (Banister/Bannister; Dickson/Dixon etc.) and my possible misinterpretations of the spelling of some surnames (Eddlestone/Egglestone; Frances/Francis; Gaskin/Gasking; Davis/Davies etc.). It will be easier to look at a few alternatives than to look through the entire 186 pages. I have recorded the maiden names of wives where I could make

these out so if you can't find your head of household, try finding them through their wife's maiden name.

Some family names have many recorded instances in the census and these would not fit in the space I allocated for them in the general table below. Such families have *** shown in the page area. For page references to these families, please refer to the supplementary table below the general table.

The tables indicate that at least one reference is made to the family on the page shown but not necessarily just one and not necessarily multiple references in sequential order. Remember that each page shown on the internet is in fact two pages of the census collector's book. A page entry for a surname may lead to entries on both these pages and in no particular order.

Now for the Census itself. Each page contains 30 names. Columns 1 and 2 contain the name of the district, section, village, hamlet or street. Where shown, these start with the most populous subdivision and grow more specific (for example we might think of state, shire, parish, town, street, number). The census taker worked in the following pattern. He began in the east, then the south, then west, then north of the area in which he was conducting the census, i.e., in an anti-clockwise fashion.

Section G, where many of our families lived, commences about half-way down the second half of page 127 below the heavy dark line, with the Longuet family It continues right through to page . Eduard Longuet was a "serrurier" or iron worker. Noel was described as "ouvrier en tulle, son frere" or lace worker, his brother", Adele is Eduard's sister (*la soeur*), Louise is the daughter (*fille*) of the preceding person. Some of the more common terms you will possibly need to become familiar with include the following:-

<i>Leur fille</i>	their daughter	<i>Son fils</i>	his or her son
<i>Leur fils</i>	their son	<i>La femme</i>	His wife
<i>Idem</i>	As above	<i>Ouvrier en tulle</i>	Lace worker
<i>Gendre</i>	Son-in-law	<i>Domestique</i>	Servant/domestic
<i>La mere du mari</i>	Mother of the husband	<i>Fabricant en tulle</i>	Lace maker
<i>Belle fille</i>	Daughter-in-law	<i>Pere du mari</i>	Father of the husband

Columns 1 & 2 of the Census show the address of those involved. For example, in 1846 Edward Lander and his family lived at "Section G, dite du Carré, Grande rue" which translates roughly as "Section G, known as The Square or The Cross, Main Street".

The Sections in St Pierre were:-

- A: *Du Petit Courgain* or the Little Courgain
- B: *Des Hautes Communes* or the High District
- C: *Du Beau Marais* or the Beautiful Swamp
- D: *Des Basses Communes* or the Low District
- E: *Du Vivier* or the Fishpond
- F: *Des 4 Coins* or Four Corners
- G: *Du Carré* or The Square or The Cross

Columns 3, 4 and 5: A series of numbers for each territorial division of the district shown in Columns 1 & 2. These start by house, then by each family group. Column 5 shows the number of individuals.

Columns 6 & 7: Column 6 shows the persons Surname. The first name listed is the head of the family group, followed by his wife, then his children if there are any, then any other ancestors or descendants or anyone generally related which make up a part of this family group. Lastly, domestic help, employees or workers who live there and who share the residence with the family. Column 7 shows their respective first name(s).

Column 8: Indicates either the profession of the household head or the relationship of each individual in relation to him or others in the household of which they are a part.

- Column 9 listed the number of single males in the dwelling.
- Column 10 listed the number of married males in the dwelling.
- Column 11 listed the number of widowers in the dwelling.
- Column 12 listed the number of single females in the dwelling.
- Column 13 listed the number of married females in the dwelling.
- Column 14 listed the number of widows in the dwelling.
- Column 15 listed the age of those surveyed in years (*ans*) or months (*mois*).

Column 16: Here is noted any absence of family members and the reason for their absence as well as reference to any foreigners, people who had been adopted by the family, aliens (both dangerous and non-dangerous), people who were deaf and dumb or blind, foundlings, etc. For example, the 80-year old married man on the second half of page 147 was “*aveugle*” or blind as was the 30-year old woman, Mrs Buscot on page 170. The 30-year old French woman on page 173 is endorsed “*sourde-mouette*” or deaf and dumb. The old man on page 176 is endorsed “*aliéné non-dangereux*” or alien non-dangerous. I found no comments relating to lacemakers or their families.

Every person who lived in the community or who was entitled to exercise their civil or military rights had to be counted, even if they were temporarily absent, ill in hospital, or away on work. Visitors were not recorded, even if they were in the house when the census taker called. If children had been given to a wet-nurse or were boarding away they were counted where they were staying. Soldiers and sailors, apprentices who lived elsewhere etc., were counted where they worked and lived and not where they originally came from. The streets in Section G were as follows:-

Rue du pont Thierry	(Thierry Bridge Rd)
Rue de Calvary	(Calvary Street)
Rue Verte	(Green Street)
Rue du Jardin des Plantes	(Garden Street)
Rue Neuve	(New Street)
Rue Eustache St Pierre	(Eustache St Peter Street)
Rue du Temple	(Temple Street)
Rue de la Tannerie	(Tannery Street)
Rue du Commerce	(Commerce Street)
Rue de Vic	(Vic Street)
Rue des Communes	(Communes Street)
Rue de la Pomme d’Or	Golden Apple Street)
Rue Vauban	(Vauban Street)
Rue des Moulins	(Mills Street)
Rue du Flot	(Wave Street)
Grande Rue	(Main Street)
Rue de la Riviere	(River Street)
Rue Nationale	(National Street)
Rue La Fayette	(La Fayette Street)

My table of English sounding names should make it much easier to locate your own family’s entry.

Abraham	116, 117	Bingham	157	Coples	171
Acton	157	Bird	148	Cosway	177
Aird	140	Blair	49	Cotton	132
Alderson	17	Bomall	172	Creswell	169
Allen	172	Boot	***	Crofts	64
Alton	119	Booth	176	Crooks	51, 96
Archer	63, 138	Bostock	176	Crowder	138
Ashworth	162	Botany	156	Dakin	79
Atkin	43, 65	Bouclet	104	Danton	155
Atkinson	67, 140	Bown	18, 42, 62, 63	Darrar	47
Austick	139, 141	Bradbury	159	David	18, 144
Austin	***	Bradley	17	Davies	62
Back	145	Bradshaw	51	Davis	178
Backlin	91	Bradwell	134	Dawson	50
Bacon	98	Braerly	116	Day	97
Bagsdall	157	Brailsford	45	Deakin	91
Bailey	179	Branson	46, 64	Dean	145
Bake	17	Bridge	38, 47, 155	Denman	163
Ball	117	Briscot	159	Dervey	172
Ballfield	104	Brooker	158	Dewey	172
Bancroft	152	Brookhead	156	Dick	151
Bandit	46	Broomhead	118, 161, 166	Dickson	86, 159, 172
Banister	18, 19	Brown	***	Dineman	163
Banks	120	Brownley	57	Dixon	86, 159, 172
Bannister	136, 169	Brownlow	139, 143	Dodd	22, 147
Barker	***	Buck	146	Doharty	32
Barmer	46	Bunter	177	Donesthorpe	151
Barnett	***	Buron	141	Dormer	160
Barrowcliff	32	Butcher	169	Douglas	68
Barry	134	Butler	136, 169, 176	Downey	41
Barsby	176, 177	Cartwright	86	Drapaper	152
Bartley	47	Castle	153	Duck	164
Barton	72, 116, 146	Cave	52	Duncan	116
Bartsby	46	Chisnell	119	Dunk	149, 150
Barwick	66	Choulerton	115	Eagle	47
Basford	69	Christian	98	East	132
Basket	160	Christopher	17	Eddlestone	41, 134
Bath	65	Clare	116	Edensor	86
Bayley	***	Clark	152	Egglestone	163
Bean	156	Clarke	117	Elliot	116
Beck	67	Clay	27	Elliott	157
Bennett	60	Cobb	134, 174	Ellis	86
Benson	68	Collen	169	Elnor	148
Bernard	50	Collier	91	Etherington	147
Berton	180	Collison	133	Evans	143
Bertrand	159	Colton	163	Eyre	148
Bestwick	163	Cook	150	Fairfax	68
Billner	144	Cooper	65, 137, 157	Farnsworth	49
Binet	105	Cope	57, 61, 163	Farrando	176, 178

Farrands	182	Harrison	178, 179, 183	Lander (Edw)	180
Farrell (?)	104	Harrold	132	Lander (Hnry)	162
Fears	156	Haswell	178	Larkin	95
Ferry	156	Hawkridge	91	Lash	147
Flanders	70	Haywood	176	Leaman	157
Fletcher	***	Hazeldine	42, 43, 163	Leaper	98
Flowers	68	Healy	136	Lee	***
Forest	119, 147	Hearsey	17	Lehaire	97
Forgere, Louis	48	Hemsley	139	Lenord (?)	95
Foster	86	Henson	144	Leonard	95
Fox	151	Hewitt	46	Lepine	178
Frances	151	Hill	134	Leroy	43
Francis	151	Hiskey	42	Litchfield	164
Freeman	172	Hodge	159	Little	180
Friend	169	Hodgson	105	Lockwood	***
Frizell	137	Hollier	47	Long	166
Frost	132, 149	Holmes	***	Longmire	92
Gambert	43	Holst	141	Lord	137
Garton	18	Hommel	99	Lotte	178
Gascoyne	139	Hopewell	97	Lowe	146, 156
Gaskin	56	Hopkin	97, 136	Ludlam	68
Gasking	46, 166	Hopkins	122, 160	Lycok	47
Gaunt	183	Hornbrook	159	MacAllister	63
Gayman	120, 121	Houghton	161	Macdonald	154
Gedder	116, 117	Howitt	156, 161	MacDougall	2
Geddes	116, 117	Hulse	117	Mahony	87
Gee	68, 133	Husband	117	Mallows	158
Gibson	50, 63	Hutchinson	67, 167	Maloney	87
Godart	174	Inger	140	Maltby	41, 104, 182
Godderidge	157	Jacklin	66, 77	March	67, 86
Godward	137, 159	Jackson	***	Marsh	66, 163
Goldfinch	159	James	115, 133, 159	Marshall	97
Goodhall	45	Jennings	156	Martin	87, 137, 150
Goodhead	96, 154	Johnson	50	Mather	41
Gorely	163	Jones	178	Maubry	172
Gray	181	Keayton	62, 63	Maxfield	163
Great	141	Kemshall	144	Maxton	45, 120
Greenhill	156	Kendrick	140	Mays	63
Greesmouth	166	Kent	78	Meakin	79, 106
Gregory	176	Ker	43	Meaking	79, 106
Grey	160	King	67	Mee	44, 47, 139
Grundy	157	Kirk	64, 66	Merriman	133
Hall	***	Kitchen	41	Merry	119
Hallam	139, 182	Knowles	51, 104, 154	Middleton	***
Hammersley	92, 106, 157	Laby	171	Miller	68
Harding	154	Lady	171	Molington	68
Hardy	105, 113	Lake	96	Moody	150
Harnbrook	159	Lakin	***	Moon	173
Harold	97	Lamb	91, 117	Moore	47

Morgan	138	Saywell	***	Wakeland	168
Morley	65	Scott	63, 68	Walker	***
Morris	50	Sergeant	159	Walkland	136, 137, 153
Mountney	59, 60	Shaw	62, 141, 161	Wallis	64
Muller	175	Shepherd	***	Walter	141, 142, 182
Murphy	87	Shepherd	***	Wand	97
Neale	63	Shore	48	Ward	***
Needham	169	Simon	98	Waters	32
Newbold	99	Simpson	140, 180, 183	Watson	156
Newson	86	Skelton	140, 160	Wattey	64
Newton	***	Slack	***	Webb	96
Nielsen (?)	117	Smedley	160, 163	Weber	134
Noble	50, 68	Smith	***	Webster	***
Noller	46	Sorrell (?)	104	Wells	69, 169
Nutt	177	Spencer	166	West	***
Officer	96	Spinks	97	Wheatley	117, 179
O'Hanlon	88	Spley	140	Wheeler	133, 163
Onion	47	St George	116	Wheewell	42, 172
Parker	142	Stanley	152	Whewell	42, 172
Parsons (?)	93	Stansford	174	Whooly	168
Partridge	65	Steel	104	Widdowson	136
Pearson	93, 178, 183	Stegler	43	Widlam	65
Pedder	129	Stevens	154	Wightman	96
Peet	***	Stevenson	183	Wilcocks	167, 183
Pitman	64	Stocks	105	Wildon	92
Place	154	Street	117, 129	Williams	180
Player	176	Strong	156, 157	Wilson	79
Potter	136, 143, 157	Stubbs	***	Winter	106, 143
Powdrill	53	Sumner	***	Winton	157
Powell	104	Swan	131	Wood	***
Preston	66, 67	Swift	***	Woodforth	154
Radcliff	171	Taylor	***	Wooton	44
Redwood	167	Thomas	172, 179	World	140
Revell	157, 158	Thompson	98	Wragg	44, 68
Richards	96	Tidswell	140	Wright	95, 172
Richmond	97	Tomlinson	63, 148	Wyatt	174, 178
Rider	45	Toote	47	Wyatt	174, 178
Robertson	48, 98	Towilson	150	Young	178
Robinson	17, 67	Tropewell	97		
Rogers	63	Trubert	159		
Rose	46	Turnbull	65		
Rothersam	150	Turner	44, 45, 182		
Saar	153	Tyler	42, 164		
Saltby	66, 96, 156	Underwood	42, 104, 105		
Samson	***	Vickers	42		
Sanders	61, 154	Vincent	72, 99		
Sansom	***	Wagstaff	163		
Savage	69	Wainwright	154		
Saxton	154	Wait	72		

ENGLISH FAMILY NAMES WITH MANY REFERENCES IN THE 1846 CALAIS CENSUS – (THOSE MARKED * IN THE TABLE ABOVE)**

SURNAME	PAGE NUMBER IN THE CENSUS
Austin	49, 97, 146, 153, 157, 159
Barker	135, 136, 139, 143
Barnett	66, 97, 158, 159, 171
Bayley	43, 46, 68, 118, 144, 182
Boot	62, 64, 66, 120, 147, 166
Brown	17, 44, 46, 59, 60, 66
Fletcher	105, 149, 159, 160
Hall	46, 97, 144, 153, 159, 171
Holmes	24, 117, 133, 150
Jackson	43, 52, 70, 136, 141, 146, 154
Johnson	50, 96, 97, 113, 150, 156
Lakin	105, 106, 119, 156
Lee	44, 86, 117, 137, 143, 161
Lockwood	50, 51, 141, 151
Middleton	42, 43, 49, 105, 161
Newton	18, 43, 47, 106
Peet	8, 50, 152, 161, 169
Samson	61, 96, 142, 143
Sansom	61, 96, 142, 143
Saywell	67, 69, 97, 98, 113, 140, 150, 160, 161
Shepherd	43, 120, 156, 160, 163, 173
Shepperd	43, 120, 156, 160, 163, 173
Shore	48, 104, 150, 156
Slack	47, 67, 135, 159, 178
Smith	43,, 44, 46, 57, 62, 66, 104, 106, 117, 161, 167, 175, 177, 179
Stubbs	43, 63, 143, 152, 153, 157 , 160, 178, 179
Sumner	52, 99, 160, 161
Swift	102, 141, 161, 182
Taylor	43, 65, 91, 119, 133, 134, 148, 152, 157, 167
Walker	61, 65, 150, 171, 183
Ward	122, 140, 151, 154
Webster	41, 64, 65, 178
West	43, 47, 149, 156, 159, 169
Wood	79, 86, 132, 139, 152, 154, 155, 167

Genealogical Terms

- **Base Born:** an illegitimate child
- **Cadastra:** A public record, survey or map for tax purposes showing the ownership and value of land.
- **Canon Law:** Church law.
- **Collateral line:** The line of descent connecting persons who share a common ancestor, but are related through an aunt, uncle, cousin, nephew, etc., rather than a father, mother, grandparent etc.
- **Connubial:** Of or relating to the married state; conjugal.
- **Consanguinity:** The degree of relationship between persons who descend from a common ancestor. A father and son are related by lineal consanguinity whereas an uncle and nephew are related by collateral sanguinity.
- **Et ux (or et uxor):** simply means "and wife."
- **Fee simple:** an inheritance having no limitations or conditions in its use.
- **Holographic or Olographic Will:** A Will which is handwritten and signed by the individual making the Will.
- **Instant:** of or pertaining to the current month (abbreviated inst.).
- **Messuage:** a dwelling house.
- **Moiety:** a half; one of two parts or divisions of something.
- **Onomastics:** The science or study of the origin and forms of proper names of persons or places.
- **Progenitor:** a direct ancestor.
- **Relict:** Widow
- **Sic:** Latin meaning so or thus: inserted in brackets in a written or printed text to indicate that an odd, mistaken or questionable reading has in fact been copied exactly as per the original.
- **Soundex:** A filing system, usually for recording surnames, using one letter followed by three numbers. Soundex is a phonetic algorithm for indexing names by sound, as pronounced in English, viz., this system generally keeps together names of the same and/or similar sounds, but of variant spellings.
- **Ultimo:** in the month before this one (abbreviated ult.).

The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.
Office Bearers 2011-2012

PRESIDENT

Mr Stephen Black
43 Tindale Road
ARTARMON NSW 2064
P: 02 9419 8183
pencilsb@tpg.com.au

SECRETARY

Mrs Gillian Kelly, OAM
PO Box 1277, QUEANBEYAN NSW 2620
P: 02 6297 2168; gillkell@tpg.com.au

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Mrs Margo Wagner
02 9876 4575; petmar1@tpg.com.au

TREASURER

Mrs Pamela Coull
12 Hinkler Ave
TURRAMURRA NSW 2074
P: 02 9449 4148

EDITOR OF *TULLE*

Richard Lander
73A Killeaton St
ST IVES NSW 2075
P: 02 9440 3334
richardlander@ozemail.com.au

PUBLICITY OFFICER

Mrs Elizabeth Bolton
4/165 Victoria Road
WEST PENNANT HILLS NSW 2165
P: 02 9481 0008
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 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*, *Bermondsey*, *Walmer Castle*, *Charlotte Jane*, *Steadfast*, *Andromachie*, *Baboo*, *Harbinger*, *Navarino* and *Nelson* and possibly others. Descendants of these lacemakers are also valued members of ASLC.

The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.

GUEST SPEAKER FOR MAY MEETING

Kieran Hosty of the Australian National Maritime Museum talks about Aspects of immigration from Britain to the Australian colonies during the nineteenth century.

Kieran's talk will include an outline of the immigration process, selection and types of immigrants, the ship types used and how they changed over the century and conditions on board such as accommodation and food. He will also share with us excerpts of some of the immigrants' diaries and letters "to let the immigrants speak for themselves".

Kieran is the Curator of Maritime Archaeology and Ship Technology at the Australian National Maritime Museum. There he is responsible for the Museum's maritime archaeology program as well as curating the Museum's collection relating to convicts, 19th century migrants and ship technology. □□He has worked on many maritime archaeological projects both in Australia and overseas including the survey and excavation of the Sydney Cove (1797), HMS Pandora (1791) and HMCS Mermaid (1829) and the hunt for Cook's Endeavour in the USA. He is the author of numerous scientific papers, the book *Dunbar 1857: Disaster on our doorstep* which has just been published by the Museum and two children's books on Australian convicts and 19th century migrants published by McMillan

I encourage you to attend the May meeting to hear our very experienced speaker on a topic of great interest to all of us.

Meeting: 21 May 2011 starting 1.00pm at Don Bank Museum