

# TULLE

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*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, 19 May 2012  
Saturday, 18 August 2012  
Saturday, 19 November 2012  
**AGM** Saturday, 18 February 2013

## **Find Us on the Internet:**

[www.angelfire.com/al/aslc](http://www.angelfire.com/al/aslc)

## **Want to Join or Membership Subscription Due? Contact...**

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**Cover :** Calais – L'industrie tullière – Le Raccomodage.  
(Calais – the lace industry – the repairers)

**This Coming Meeting:** Saturday, 19 May 2012, 1.00pm

**Guest Speaker:** Fabian LoSchiavo, Archivist with the State Records of New South Wales will speak about the more unusual types of archives held and the 'workings' of State Records. This will be a glimpse behind the scenes: a look at the State Archives from the other side. State Records of New South Wales are the custodians of millions of archives far beyond the usual baptism, marriage and burial records and ship lists. Another ASLC guest speaker not to be missed.

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# TULLE

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# President's Message

We had a very good annual general meeting in February when those on the executive committee were re-elected for 2012 and Carolyn Broadhead joins us to take the Minutes. Our Treasurer reported that we are in a good financial position and we are able to retain unchanged the current subscription cost. However, new faces will be required next year as our Treasurer has signalled that this year will be her last in the position. We will also soon need a new editor of *Tulle*, as Richard Lander will step down from that very important position at the end of next year and he needs time to hand-over.

At recent meetings members have experienced excellent presentations by the speakers. The standard for this year has again been set high when at the February meeting, the good turnout saw an absorbing video presented by Richard Lander of the old streets of Calais, the Calais Lace Museum and lacemaking techniques including images of old lacemaking machines in operation together with their riveting sound. The video is the result of the family history holiday that Richard and his wife Lyndall took late last year during which they visited lacemaking factories in Calais and near Nottingham. The speakers for the May and August meetings will continue the high standard and I recommend that you come to the meetings to see and hear presentations of interest to all, not only genealogists.

It was heartening to see some new faces at the meeting and I hope that they will continue to be involved with our society.

Our subcommittee for planning the thirty years celebration in November reported that they wish to hold a lunch at Don Bank cottage and asked for your suggestions how to incorporate stories of our families both past and present. We are hoping to borrow your photos and memorabilia to illustrate those stories. We hope as many of you as possible will attend and bring your family and friends to share stories of your lacemaker ancestors and their descendants.

Stephen Black

# Secretary's Report

In 1848 our folk left behind what we now see as the romance of lace. But what did they really leave behind? Our members have spent some thirty years unravelling just that question. Over the years our members have travelled to Calais' cobbled streets and viewed them through different eyes – each bringing back a different perspective and adding to our story in the pages of *Tulle*. In the early 1980s Theo Saywell brought us back photographs of Calais and St Pierre. There were still lace factories there, but the importance of their history had not yet been developed and his and the stories of those who followed were very personal discoveries that they shared with us all. Tom Halls made the journey in 1987, Beth Williams in 1989, Pam Harvey and Narelle Richardson in 1992 and Mignon Preston 1993.

I made my first trip in 1996 and the highlight of my trip was being taken into a working factory and shown the complete process from drawing board to store showcase but with all our combined words we were unable to convey the immensity of the industry, the technological miracle that was and still is a Leavers Lace machine.

In 2010 the much awaited *Cité de la Dentelle* opened and today we are able to return and quite literally to walk onto the floor of a lace factory and see, feel and hear just one machine beating out its dramatic rhythm, and a steady stream of descendants have been able to do just that, but describing it was daunting until at the close of 2011 Richard and Lyndall Lander made their pilgrimage.

Richard has brought back his story of how a Leavers machine works and sounds in a manner that totally absorbed the entire ASLC General Meeting in February. Through film he has recorded the entire process with description in a manner that allows us all to understand the marvel of the work our folk undertook and the genius of the folk who created the technology. His film moves from the drafting stage to the point of sale and allows us close up vision with sound of the mechanism of the machine and the jacquard. For everyone, including those who had visited, it was a fascinating and rewarding experience.

Gillian Kelly

## Editor's Comment

As a Society, we are fortunate to have had two static sources of information on our ancestors - our two books, "The Lacemakers of Calais" (edited by Gillian Kelly and financed and published by the ASLC in 1990) and "Well Suited to the Colony" (written by Gillian Kelly and again financed and published by ASLC) in 1998.

For thirty years *Tulle* has been a dynamic and important organ for the transmission of information concerning our lacemaker ancestors and the factors which affected or surrounded their lives. More than 5000 pages have now been published. Another source of somewhat dynamic news and information has been our website. It was created and kept updated by Craig Williams for many years and is a wealth of recorded information for both members and visitors to our site - <http://www.angelfire.com/al/aslc/> . During the past four or five years it has been maintained by your busy Editor who is very mindful of the fact it needs a major overhaul.

However, perhaps the most dynamic interflow of information and ideas regarding researching our families happens at our quarterly meetings. I encourage all members including interstate and overseas members to join us when they can. You will be made to feel very welcome and part of the large family which for thirty years we have so proudly call *The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais*.

Richard Lander

## ANNE-CLAIRE LARONDE

The Calais Lace Museum has appointed a new Curator, Anne-Claire Laronde, to replace Mme Martine Fosse who has retired. Mme Laronde was previously at the Castle Museum of Boulogne-Sur-Mer where she has held office for the past six years. Conservatrice Laronde, a thirty-three year old specialist in ethnology, took office at the Calais Lace Museum on 2 January 2012. She has stated that Calais has been and still is a hub of the fashion industry. She is intent on ensuring that Calais retains its position as the world capital of lace. The ASLC wishes her every success in all her endeavours.

# The Weather and the Lacemakers

Maybe it has been the appallingly wet and unseasonal summer we had in Sydney, Brisbane and most of the East Coast of Australia; or the extremely hot summer other members experienced in Perth and Adelaide; or the bitter winter experienced by most of our UK and French members but for some time our President has been wondering about the weather on the days that his ancestors arrived in Sydney. "Did they see the harbour under a brilliant blue sky with the water sparkling or was it howling and raining with them down below and with no view of the shores?" he asks.

Stephen continues: "I finally found some time to search and first I found weather reports for the day when my Black family arrived in Sydney in November 1854. So naturally I went looking for 6 October 1848 when the *Agincourt* came in. I found information that on the days when the ship was coming up the south coast it was probably raining with gales. On the day before they arrived, the Thursday, the weather broke from the south and east and the gales died away. That last night at sea would have probably given them a clear sunset and gentle breezes. On the Friday when they arrived, the morning at Sydney was very cold and frosty with fog until about 7am. Fresh westerly winds blew up during the morning and by noon the wind had backed to the south and it was then very cold with some rain and hail. The afternoon remained very cold ("intensely cold and raw") and alternated between squalls with rain and some sunshine. That night while they were at anchor, the weather remained wet and cold with some lightning to spark up their first night in the new port".

"Depending on what time they came through the heads and up the harbour they could have had a difficult and perhaps exciting last few hours sail to the anchorage".

"I interpolated for the weather up the coast from that for South Head at Sydney in the *Sydney Morning Herald* Wednesday 11 October 1848, page 2 which has the weather conditions for Tuesday, 3 October through to Monday,

9 October. For the weather when the ship was sailing up the coast, I don't think that I have stretched it too far considering the wind directions for Sydney on those days. Obviously, there is no question about the weather for the Friday arrival; only the time is in dispute. Monday, 9 October (1848) is the day that the first draft of lacemakers boarded the steamer *Maitland* in Port Jackson and headed to Morpeth. It looks as though their journey up the coast was probably somewhat rough until they reached the quieter waters of the Hunter estuary. The Herald's weather report for the 9<sup>th</sup> states "Morning light southerly airs, clouds high and partial; moderate breezes and beautiful clear weather fore, middle and greater part of afternoon, then rose from north-eastward, and blew very strong and gusty all the evening".

The following week's weather when the second draft went north on the steamer *Thistle*" perhaps sounds even more threatening. "Darkly overcast; nearly calm till 7.30, when breezes sprung up from south-west; southerly before 8, and came on to blow fresh gales till about 10, after which gradually sank to and remained quite light wind through the day. After, south wind arose, atmosphere thickened with clouds and fog; some light rain between 2 and 3 o'clock, and again after sunset; and to 7 to 8 some smart showers, with a dark dirty aspect. Barometer fell to 29" 412<sup>1</sup> about two hours after midnight, and a thunder storm with heavy rain went over.

(Ed: Despite a casual search, I have been unable to find information on the weather conditions prevailing at the time of arrival of our other vessels. Perhaps someone with a little more time on their hands would like to try using Trove or other sources. Remember, the *Fairlie* arrived at Sydney on 7 August 1848; the *Harpley* arrived at Port Adelaide on 2 September 1848; the *Emperor* arrived at Sydney on 4 November 1848; the *Walmer Castle* arrived at Sydney on 30 December 1848; the *Andromache* arrived at Geelong on 8 November 1848; the *General Hewitt* at Sydney 13 November 1848; the *Bermondsey* at Sydney 7 December 1848; the *Walmer Castle* at Sydney 30 December 1848; the *Baboo* at Port Adelaide on 5 December 1848; the *Harbinger* at Sydney on 12 February 1849; the *Navarino* at Port Adelaide on 10 November 1848; and the *Nelson* at Port Phillip on 11 November 1848.

Stephen Black

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<sup>1</sup> Ed: On my estimation, this equates to 996 hectopascals.

# Miscellaneous Paper Clippings

**From: The Perth Gazette & Independent Journal of Politics & News,  
Friday 4 June 1852.**

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.-The *Moniteur* has published a decree enacting that the only day celebrated as a national fête shall be August 15th, the Emperor's birthday. It is stated that objects having belonged to French sovereigns are to be collected from the provincial museums, and to form a division of the Louvre, a measure not likely to be well received in the provinces, where each is so proud of the attractions of its capital. The stagnation of affairs in Paris is complained of bitterly on all hands. A lacemaker on the boulevard states that, during the month of January, he usually sells about £3,000 worth of lace. Last January he sold lace to the value of 49fr. The chief pre-occupation of the Government at the present moment is the unprecedented depression of every branch of trade. Great apprehensions are entertained lest the elections should on this account turn out unfavourably. It is said that the formation of a sort of imperial guard is in contemplation. This would consist of four picked regiments, two of which would consist of foot grenadiers, one of horse grenadiers, and one of hussars.

**From: South Australian Register, Saturday 7 February 1852**

The *London Times* article on the 'State of Trade,' under date Nov. 10, contains the following paragraph:

'Much anxiety exists, however, in all commercial and manufacturing circles at the aspect of affairs in France, which this week has been increased by the arrival of a number of Anglo-French lace-makers from Calais, who fearing a repetition of the sufferings and serious losses many of their number endured in 1848, have disposed of their machines in some cases at a sacrifice of 77 per cent, upon their actual value, and returned to Nottingham with the small sums they were enabled to realize. One of them says if he had sold his machine a week sooner, he should have made 25 per cent more than he did of it, but so rapidly is confidence declining that had he stayed a week longer he believes he could not have sold off at any price. In times of revolution or disturbance it is an unfortunate fact that our countrymen are invariably subjected to very unceremonious treatment by the French operatives. After

the revolution of 1848 many scores of them were removed by our Government from Calais to Dover, and thence to the Australian Colonies, their property in France, as well as savings in the banks, being almost entirely lost. This colony of Nottingham lace-makers at Calais is only continued, subject to the frequent recurrence of such treatment, because our machine-made laces are rigidly excluded from France.' We shall attempt to describe the progress of M. Kossuth in our next publication.

**From: *The South Australian Advertiser*, Tuesday 4 March 1873**

What lady will not own to a weakness for real Hand-made Lace? And can it be a matter of surprise when, of all textile fabrics, it is the most beautiful and the most costly? The oldest known description of Hand-made Lace is the "point lace, made by the Nuns about the end of the fourteenth century. This lace was made by cutting out figures in linen— called "foundation pieces"—which were worked over with thread of exceeding fineness until not a vestige of the foundation was discernible. These figures were connected with each other by smaller figures likewise cut out of linen and similarly covered with work. Sometimes these figures were so minute that they consisted of a single fine thread worked over in somewhat the same manner as the "crochet" of the present day, but with thread of the most gossamer-like description, whilst the taste displayed in the designs for these beautiful productions constituted them quite works of art, and notwithstanding the fairy-like fineness of the thread used, such was the wonderful durability of this description of lace, that specimens of it are still to be met with, although the art of making it was lost about 300 years ago. About the beginning of the sixteenth century a more easily made, and consequently cheaper style of lace displaced the old, more artistic, and more costly description. About this time, also, the cushion, or "pillow" as it is generally called, came into use, on which a strip of parchment, having the pattern required to be made pricked on it, is placed. In these punctures long slender pins, manufactured for the purpose, called "lace pins" are placed, around which is twisted "lace thread" and "gimp" from a number of "bobbins" as they are called, which are small pieces of wood from three to four inches long, about the size of an ordinary cedar pencil, having small reels at one end, wound round, some with lace thread costing from 30s. to 45s. per lb.; others with "gimp," which is a larger and glossier thread, which forms the heavier portion of the pattern, the cost of which is from 12s. to 16s. per lb., according to fineness. The other extremity of these bobbins is generally ornamented with various, coloured beads, strung on so as to make

them more readily distinguishable one from the other. To any one unaccustomed to the art and mystery of lace-making, the continual turning and twisting about of these bobbins appears to be as objectless an operation as can well be imagined. Possibly from this circumstance "fussy" people who are continually moving about without any apparent motive or object are said to be "bobbing about." The principal hand-made laces now in use are the "Maltese," and the "Honiton," the latter being the most beautiful and valuable now made in England. The manufacture of lace by machinery began about the commencement of the present century, and it principally carried on at Nottingham. The latest and most fashionable styles in machine-made laces are "The Duchess," "Malines" and "Russian," and so well and effective are they produced that they are sometimes sold for hand-made laces—as an instance of this we can state that one of the firm of Northmore & Co. recently saw in a country township machine-made laces which had been sold for hand-made at 8s., 6s., 3s. 6d., and 1s. 6. per yard, the town prices, of which were respectively 1s. 11d., 1s. 1½d., 7½d., and 3½d., the latter being the common cotton imitation Cluny lace, which might have been obtained at any country store. Ladies who are desirous of obtaining real hand-made lace would do well to send their orders to some established tradesman whose trade and reputation are alike dependent on his supplying a genuine article. If good imitation laces are required any tradesman would readily send patterns or the quantity required by post at a cost of a few pence, or if handmade laces are wanted, a slip of paper or pattern of common lace the requisite width, with an intimation of whether an open or close-made pattern was required, or the purpose for which it was to be used, would ensure a suitable and genuine article being sent. We may state that in fairly good qualities of hand-made lace the following values can be sent to the most distant part of the colony by post for Two-Pence:— Real Honiton Late Collarettes £30 to £50 worth

Real Maltese Lace Collarettes and Ties £7 to £15

Real Honiton Lace, by the yd. £25 to £35

Real Maltese Lace £5 to £10

A reference to our advertising columns will show that by the present and previous mail Messrs. Northmore & Co. have received a choice assortment of Real Honiton Collarettes, Maltese Lace Lappets and Collars, Imitation Lace Collars, Ties, .Sleeves, Stomachers, &c.

**From *The Reaister*, Adelaide, Tuesday 28 April 1925**

**Lacemaking in Australia**

Lacemaking, thus far, has been an unexploited industry in Australia, but a Nottingham (England) firm will shortly establish a lacemaking plant in this country.

**From: *The Barrier Miner*, Broken Hill, Tuesday 4 November 1924**

**THE LACE INDUSTRY - ESTABLISHMENT IN NSW**

Mr Clyde Butler, lace manufacturer of Nottingham, has arrived here (Melbourne) by the *Orcades*, bound for Sydney. He intends to establish a lace-making industry in New South Wales. He is bringing out trained girls from Britain to train the local employees.

**From: *The Sydney Morning Herald*, Sydney, Friday, 8 February 1924**

**LACEMAKERS. - TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.**

Sir, Please allow us in your valuable paper to protest against the importation of 40 experts to start a new industry (lace-making), as reported in your paper this morning. There are expert lacemakers arriving in this country by almost every boat, and this has been so for a number of years. They have been driven from England through the terrible depression in the trade. One of us can produce references stating that he left owing to bad trade in 1911. We venture to state that an advertisement in the leading papers of Australia for lacemakers would bring a shoal of expert applicants. A brother of the above arrived here in October, after 17 years in the lace trade, including the manufacture of the latest radium laces.

We are, etc.,

TWIST HANDS.

**More newspaper clippings will appear in *Tulle*, February 2013**

## Our Ships as Convict Transporters<sup>2</sup>

The “*Agincourt*” was used to transport 234 convicts from England to Norfolk Island, where it arrived on 9 November 1844. [Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP), ADM 101 Piece 1, Reel 3187]

The “*Fairlie*” carried convicts to Sydney in 1834<sup>3</sup> (arrived 15 February) and to Hobart in 1852<sup>4</sup> (arrived 3 July). [Piece 27, Reel 3195]

The “*Canton*” carried convicts to Hobart in 1840 (arrived 12 January) [Piece 15, Reel 3191].

The “*Navarino*” carried convicts to Hobart in 1841 (arrived 10 January) and 1843 (arrived 10 January) [Piece 56, Reel 3205].

The “*Harpley*” (being connected with Adelaide), never became involved with the scoundrels – of course!

*A warm welcome is extended to members who have recently joined our Society.*

*DR. JOHN BRANSON, (BRANSON FAMILY), AGINCOURT  
MR. STEPHEN FORBES, (ISABELLA SAYWELL FAMILY), AGINCOURT*

*We hope that you will find your membership rewarding and look forward to your participation in our activities.*

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<sup>2</sup> The help of <http://mc2.vicnet.net.au/home/grthom/web/adm101-dh.html> in the compilation of this article is acknowledged with grateful thanks.

<sup>3</sup> AJCP, ADM 101 Piece 27, Reel 3195

<sup>4</sup> AJCP, ADM 101 Piece 27, Reel 3195

# Sabina Barnett of the *Harpley*

John Barnett, his wife Harriett Needham and six of their children, Sabina, Ann, Eleanor, Mary Ann, Eliza and John, travelled to Australia aboard the *Harpley* in 1848. John Snr. was born in Sneinton, Nottinghamshire in 1812 and it was here that he worked as a lacemaker. His wife, Harriett, also born in 1812, was the child of Thomas Needham and Ann Marsland who had married at St Nicholas's in Nottingham on 24 October 1809.

John and Harriett married on 31 December 1833 in the parish of Sneinton and their first child, Sabina, was born there on 18 February 1835. Others followed in quick order. Harriett in 1836; Ann in 1838; Eleanor on 9 November 1840; Mary Ann in 1842 – all at Sneiton; then Eliza (24 October 1844 in Calais) and John (9 August 1846 in Calais); Louisa at Cowandilla, South Australia on 30 September 1848<sup>5</sup>; Lucy the following year; and finally Henry in 1851.

This story, however, is about John & Harriett's eldest daughter, Sabina who also came aboard the *Harpley*. Sabina was only 14 years, 5 months and 26 days old when she married Patrick Storen on 13 August 1849. Patrick was then aged 25. He was born in 1824 at O'Brienbridge, Clare County, Ireland. His father, John Storen, was a farmer and John and John's wife Ellen, nee Kilkelly, were Irish Protestants. Patrick arrived in South Australia in 1848. In Ireland he had worked as a wheelwright.

Family lore holds that before migrating to South Australia, Patrick had been educated in Rome, where he received a classical education and learnt to speak several languages fluently. However, Patrick's father became ill and Patrick returned home about 1843 when he was 18 or 19 years of age. There was a curfew on at that time in his village, but Patrick was unaware of

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<sup>5</sup> John at this time was a farmer in the Linwood area. By 1870 the family had moved to Victoria where John's eldest daughter Sabina had settled after her marriage to Patrick Storen. They took up farming at Chetwynd (like the Lander family) then later had 211 acres at Natimuk. They were joined there by their daughter Eliza and her husband George Gitsham and their young family. Harriet died at Natimuk on 24 August 1899 and is buried at the Natimuk cemetery. John then returned to South Australia and died at Gunbower in 1899. He is buried at Terowie cemetery. There is no headstone.  
(<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vonnice/Page4.htm> )

it. He was caught out after the permissible time and was arrested by a group of English soldiers. He was flogged and carried scars on his back about which he was very sensitive from then to his grave. He would not be seen without a shirt and always undressed in the dark.

Patrick was supposedly sentenced to transportation to Van Diemen's Land but somehow he escaped from confinement with a group of other prisoners and they made their way to the Australian mainland. He arrived in Adelaide during 1848. What happened during the six years between his being arrested and arriving in Adelaide is not known. However, one of his daughters is recorded as saying that he had lived for a time with the Aborigines and found them to be a fine group of people.

After their marriage in August 1849, Patrick and Sabina began what was to be a very large family. It started in May 1851 with Catherine. John followed in 1853 after the couple had moved to Victoria where they remained for the rest of their lives. Then Henry (1854); Mary (1855); Michael (1857); Thomas (1859); Matthew (1861); James (1862); Sabina (1864); George (1866); Patrick (1868); George Patrick (1869); Harriett (1871); Eliza (1872); Louise Ellen (1874); Nicholas (1875); Elizabeth Ann (1876); and Annie (1878).

Thus this young passenger on the *Harpley* who married very young, produced a huge family of 18 children (10 boys and 8 girls; the largest I have encountered in my 30 odd years of research), had a marriage which lasted 32 years, 3 months and 26 days until the death of her husband and who survived on this earth for nearly 80 years herself.

## Richard Lander

### Sources:

- [http://www.palmers.net.au/ps01/ps01\\_052.htm](http://www.palmers.net.au/ps01/ps01_052.htm)
- Victorian BDM Records
- NSW BDM Records
- *Tulle*, Issue 43, May 1994 - from an article written by Joseph Hannan, the Grandson of Patrick & Sabina Storen.

## Descendants of Sabina BARNETT

Page 1

- Sabina BARNETT b. 18 Feb 1835, Sneinton, Nottingham, NTT, ENG, d. 11 Dec 1914, Melbourne, VIC, AUS  
+Patrick STOREN b. Cir 1824, OBriensbridge, Clare County, IRE, d. 9 Dec 1881, Emerald Hill, Melbourne, VIC, AUS
- Catherine STOREN b. May 1851, Adelaide, SA, AUS, d. 21 Mar 1940, Fitzroy, VIC, AUS
    - +Martin CONRAD
  - John STOREN b. 1853, Richmond, VIC, AUS, d. 15 Mar 1890, South Melbourne, VIC, AUS
    - +Maria WATERS
  - Henry STOREN b. Jun 1854, Campbell's Creek, VIC, AUS, d. 15 Dec 1920, Cocma, NSW, AUS
    - +Mary Ann Jane HAWKINS
  - Mary STOREN b. 1855, Castlemaine, VIC, AUS, d. 7 Jun 1942, East Melbourne, VIC, AUS
    - +Carl Christian SCHMIDT
  - Michael STOREN b. 1857, d. Nov 1927, Mordiallie, VIC, AUS
    - +Esther Elizabeth DAWSON
  - Thomas STOREN b. 1859, Castlemaine, VIC, AUS, d. 16 Dec 1890, South Melbourne, VIC, AUS
    - +Mary GOEBERT
  - Matthew STOREN b. 1861, Castlemaine, VIC, AUS
    - +Annie LOWRIE b. 1860, d. 1933, Port Melbourne, VIC, AUS
  - James STOREN b. 1862, Castlemaine, VIC, AUS, d. 9 May 1949, Coburg, VIC, AUS
    - +Elizabeth Ann CONQUEST
  - Sabina STOREN b. 1864, Castlemaine, VIC, AUS, d. 27 Jan 1936, South Melbourne, VIC, AUS
    - +John MALONEY
  - George STOREN b. 1866, Campbell's Creek, VIC, AUS, c. 1867, Campbell's Creek, VIC, AUS
  - Patrick STOREN b. 1868, The Loddon, VIC, AUS, d. 12 Apr 1869, Campbell's Creek, VIC, AUS
  - George Patrick STOREN b. 1869, The Loddon, VIC, AUS, d. 1870, The Loddon, VIC, AUS
  - Harriett STOREN b. 23 Jan 1871, Campbell's Creek, VIC, AUS, c. 1928, Box Hill, VIC, AUS
    - +James Bourne HAMILTON
  - Eliza STOREN b. Aug 1872, Castlemaine, VIC, AUS, d. 20 Mar 1874, Campbell's Creek, VIC, AUS
  - Louise Ellen STOREN b. 1874, The Loddon, VIC, AUS, c. 1874, Campbell's Creek, VIC, AUS
  - Nicholas STOREN b. 20 Jan 1875, Castlemaine, VIC, AUS, d. 12 May 1918, Melbourne, VIC, AUS
    - +Margaret Mary FLOUGHLIN
  - Elizabeth Ann STOREN b. 11 Sep 1876, Campbell's Creek, VIC, AUS, d. 25 Aug 1962, Melbourne, VIC, AUS
    - +James Peter HANNAN
  - Annie STOREN b. 1878, Australia

## Book Reviews

There have been many books written by and about passengers on ships from England to the Australian and New Zealand colonies during the nineteenth century. Some tell the stories of those who paid their passage and travelled in cabins and some luxury. Others tell of the passage by the government immigrants who travelled in steerage on pine boards and ate potatoes and boiled salted meat for the three to four months of the sea voyage. Two with particular relevance to our lacemaker immigrants because they concern immigrants who travelled in the early 1840s are *No Simple Passage*, Jenny Robin Jones, Random House, New Zealand, 2011; and *Private Journal of A Voyage To Australia 1838-39*, James Bell, Allen & Unwin Pty Ltd, Australia, 2011

The first book is written in a style whereby the author, the descendant talks in the present to the immigrant, her ancestor. It tells the story of immigrants in steerage who journeyed on the ship *London* from Gravesend to Port Nicholson (Wellington) in New Zealand from 29 December 1841 to 2 May 1842. The author uses the diary of the ship's surgeon superintendent and that of a cabin passenger to describe the long non-stop journey and details the hardships of the immigrants crowded together in bunks as they cook for themselves, wash when they can and suffer many illnesses and deaths over the four months at sea.

The second book is a daily diary edited by Richard Walsh and written by the young but pompous James Bell as he journeyed in an intermediate cabin on the ship *Planter* from Gravesend to Adelaide. On board were some 106 immigrants in steerage going out to the new colony of South Australia and who received far worse rations and medical treatment than those lucky enough to make the passage in cabins. James Bell is certainly intolerant of the morals and behaviour of the immigrants and believes them not to be suitable people to send to South Australia.

Both books are easy to read and give us a very good insight into the daily hardships of the government immigrants who embarked on the long sea voyage to the colonies in an attempt to find better lives for themselves and their children.

I recommend that you borrow these books from your local library.

Stephen Black

## More Interesting and Free Websites

- <http://www.britishsurnames.co.uk/browse> - British Surnames and Surname Profiles. Discover statistics for any British family name. For example, there were 2051 people with the surname "Lander" in the UK at the 1881 Census (or 68 per million people) whereas there are now only 2476 (54 per million). There are 581 people called Lander currently in Australia (36 per million people) and the Lander surname ranks 2795 in the list of names ordered by total in Australia. This site also provides the top UK counties by total occurrence of your name at the 1881 Census and the top UK counties by frequency of your name. For example, the greatest number of Landers occurs in London but Cornwall has the greatest frequency per head of population. It also provides the top UK towns by total occurrence of your name at the 1881 Census. There were 41 Lander family members at St Ives, Cornwall, 37 at Belper, Derbyshire and 35 at Langton Matravers, Dorset.
- <http://www.genuki.org.uk/> - The Genuki service is provided by a group of individuals who wish to freely provide genealogical information on the UK and Ireland, thus their name. For example, this site provides a considerable amount of information on Nottinghamshire (choose "England" on the home page, then "Nottinghamshire" from the list of Counties. Help is then provided on how to access information on archives and libraries; censuses; church history; church records; civil registration records; emigration and immigration; gazetteers; genealogical records; history; maps (including parish maps); military records; personal names; newspapers; occupations; politics and governance; poorhouses, poor law, etc.; population; postal and shipping guides and societies.
- <http://www.datapointed.net/2011/02/maps-of-streets-places-first-names/> - street names and places in the world with your first name. For a bit of fun only.

## Marriage Licences, Banns and Certificates

A search of English parish registers in the 1700s will produce a long list of marriages with notations such as 'by banns, or 'by licence', or 'certificate from Mr. Robinson'. What do these mean? Traditionally, most people could marry their choice of spouses, but certain marriages were not permitted. A person already married was not allowed to marry again, unless widowed. Divorce and civil marriages were not easily available until the mid-1800s. A girl younger than 12 or under or a boy less than 14 were not able to marry (although they were often engaged by their parents for dynastic purposes). Close relatives could not marry each other. In those days of limited records, the best way of finding out who was prohibited from marrying was to announce the marriage publicly, and ask if anyone was aware of any problems. People would come forward and mention secret marriages, or if a half-brother was unknowingly about to marry a half-sister.

The official name for the public announcement, made in church on Sunday for three consecutive weeks, was the publication of banns. Banns were published in both the church attended by the bride's family and the church attended by the groom's family. Effective 1 January 1754, all churches had to keep written records that banns had been published. This could be done in the same register used to record marriages, or in a separate register called the Banns Book.

When people from different parishes married, there would be banns records in each parish, and then the marriage record in one of them. To prove that banns had been published in the other parish, it was usual to get a certificate from the church officials in the other parish. 'Certificate from Mr. Robinson' will mean that the Rev. Robinson certifies that he published banns as required.

Have a look at the records of banns, as they will help trace families from other parishes. Remember that even after civil registration started in 1837, a church marriage still required banns or a licence. Remember also that from 1754 to 1837, ALL English marriages, except those of Quakers and Jews, were performed in the Anglican Church.

Some people did not have the time or the wish to publish banns. Perhaps the marriage was hurried, such as with a soldier or sailor about to leave. Perhaps

both spouses had no home parish. Sometimes the capacity to marry was unclear, such as marriages between cousins. There were some times of year when the church limited marriages, such as Advent or Lent. There were prosperous people who thought it demeaning that the banns for Lady Pomposity Haughty's wedding might be published at the same time as those for the twelfth daughter of Grunge the night-soil collector. For all these people, it was possible to apply for a marriage licence instead of publishing banns. Archdeacons, bishops, archbishops could issue licences, and the more important the couple, the higher the church official who was asked to issue the licence.

Two documents were filed to obtain the licence. An ALLEGATION was filed by the couple, explaining their situation, often identifying their parents, and confirming no legal disqualification for their marriage. A BOND was also provided, usually by family members, confirming that the couple were legally qualified to marry, and promising to pay a financial penalty if this turned out not to be true. The LICENCE itself was then issued, authorizing the marriage to take place at a specific church or churches. It is not really the licence that is of most interest to the genealogist (unless you can't find the marriage), it is the information in the Allegation.

Licences have been around for a long time. Before Henry VIII ended the relationship with Rome, licences would often be issued with permissions to avoid the rules, called dispensations. Here is an example:

23 November 1433 - Dispensation for Richard de Akerode and Emmotte de Greenwood to marry, related in the 4th degree. Issued from Rome 27 April 1433 by Jordon, Bishop of Alva.

Most of the licences to about 1700 have been indexed by the Record Societies. A typical indexed entry is as follows:

1633 - William Field, aged 46 yeoman, and Margaret Holstead, age 40 widow, both of Bradford, licensed to marry at Bradford.

The Allegation for this brief note will contain quite a bit of information.

Banns are kept at the county record offices, with the parish registers. Licence documents are kept generally where Wills for the same area are kept, and Smith & Gardiner's book will tell you where to look and what has been published.

If your ancestor was a Presbyterian or other Protestant dissenter, and had the money to finance the trip, look for the marriage in Scotland or in Switzerland. If the marriage was to the sister or brother of a deceased spouse, this was illegal except in Switzerland, so look there. If your ancestor was a Catholic, look for the marriage in France.

Bill and Mary are living common law. What does that mean? They are living together in a relationship similar to marriage, but they aren't married. Or are they?

Those countries which inherited the English legal system, including most of Canada, (and Australia) inherited the Common Law. That was the collection of local customs and rules which developed about 900 years ago in England. Governments and parliaments were very new then, so that most of the rules protecting things like land and cattle, the repayment of debts, and the safety of people, were Common Law of the country. There were other types of law too. Forest Law protected the King's hunting grounds. Admiralty Law protected shipping. Canon Law was the law of the church. And so on.

Canon Law said that for a couple to be married, the marriage had to be announced by banns in each church normally attended by the bride and groom. The purpose was to make sure there were no problems, called impediments, such as one of them being already married, or that they were too closely related. Instead of banns, a licence could be obtained from the bishop. Whether by banns or licence, the couple were then married in church, in front of witnesses, and in public. These are the marriages we find in parish records. The official Latin term for this kind of marriage is in *facie ecclesiae* - in the manner of the church. Marriage was a sacrament in Canon Law.

But Common Law said that marriage was also a contract. Because of this, there were three other kinds of marriage that were legally acceptable. First there were priests and ministers who were prepared to do a quick and private marriage for money. Curates of small chapels, and chaplains of colleges and hospitals, would also do marriages with no banns and no licence. No records were kept. The marriage was irregular, but still a marriage since the couple exchanged vows and so made a contract.

Second, since marriage was a contract, it was enough for the couple to exchange vows without a clergyman. This was usually done in front of two witnesses, and some token, not necessarily a ring, given by each to the other. These marriages were done in private houses, taverns, and even on public highways. They were done in private and no records kept. The Latin term for these was *per verba de praesenti* -by present words.

Third, the couple could agree that they would be married at a later date. Again, vows were exchanged, with some token, in private. If the couple started living together afterwards, that was proof that they had carried through on their promises to many. No records were kept. The Latin term for these was *per verba de futuro* - by future words.

In those days, living together without marriage was considered a sin, and illegitimate children were considered to have no legal parents at all. To avoid these problems, it became a habit to assume that when a couple were living together, they must have been married privately by one of the three methods above. As you can see, then, a couple living together was considered to be married according to the Common Law.

In your genealogy research, you may find, as I have, that a couple are shown as married, yet there is no record of a marriage. Prior to 1754, they may have been married at Common Law. *(In Australia the term de facto marriage is often used to refer to relationships between men and women who are not married but are effectively living as husband and wife for a period of time. The Federal parliament has power to legislate for marriages, which it first did in 1959 with the Matrimonial Causes Act (which covered divorces) and in 1961 with the Marriage Act, both of which were replaced by the 1975 Family Law Act. The Federal parliament has no power over de-facto marriages, and thus all Australian states and territories have legislation covering aspects of de-facto marriages, such as property distribution, custody of children, and so forth if a relationship ends. Most laws dealing with taxation, social welfare, pensions, and so forth, treat de-facto marriages in the same manner as solemnized marriages.)*

*Mike Fitton* - From the Muskoka Parry Sound Genealogy Group Website

## Did You Know?

Passengers on board early sailing ships were treated twice a week with bouilli soup, a soup made from boiled beef and vegetables which was stored in red painted, half-gallon cans. Passengers on these ships soon found that adding a simple wire handle to the empty can, one soon had an ideal vessel in which to brew tea. In typical Australian fashion it wasn't long before Bouilli cans came to be known as billycans.

Oh, Soup and Bouilli, subject of song,  
What bilious contents to thy red cans belong,  
What glorious sensations it strikes to the heart,  
When the soup and gravy from the red cans depart.  
(Reminiscences of James Chittleborough (ex-*Buffalo*) in the *Advertiser*,  
29 November 1912, page 12b.)

The first shipment of wool from South Australia was made in August 1838 by the South Australian Company when four bales were sent to London. The inevitable slump came and, in 1849, sheep sold as low as 5 shillings and 3 pence a head. Conditions improved again and by 1870, the colony boasted of 4,400,655 sheep, rising to a little less than eight million by the turn of the 20th century.

Prior to 1851 squatters held their runs on the uncertain tenure of an annual licence for which they paid a fee of £10, irrespective of the area of the land upon which their sheep and cattle were depastured. They could lose their runs every time their licences expired, while in the interim period their holdings could be cut up into sections and sold without any prior notice. New regulations came into force in 1851 which provided that all land not within Hundreds could be leased for pastoral purposes for a term of 14 years, thus ensuring that a lessee could not be deprived of his run during that period as long as the lease conditions were complied with - these provided for an annual rental from ten shillings to one pound per square mile, payable in advance.



**HUGUENOT ANCESTRY** – Those members who believe they have Huguenot ancestry might wish to read a book of this name by Noel Currer-Briggs and Royston Gambier, Phillimore & Co, Chichester, West Sussex, 1985 ISBN 1 86077 173 4

# Livrets

One of the more important and interesting finds for our Society has been drawn to our attention by a longtime Calais friend of our Society, Dr. Christian Borde, the Maître de Conférence en Histoire Contemporaine at l'Université du Littoral Côte d'Opale at Boulogne.

From about 1833, large groups of “foreign” workers, i.e., workers from centres other than Calais including those from other French towns and cities, began arriving in Calais looking for work. In an attempt to gain administrative control over all workers in Calais, the Calais Town Hall began registering all those wishing to work in Calais with a card or booklet called a ‘Livret’ (literally a brochure or pamphlet). The records of these were recorded in a “Registre des Livrets” and for each Livret issued, the Register recorded the date the Livret was issued, the number of the Livret, the name of the person to whom it was issued, his or her age, where they were born, their “profession” and in what street they were living. In some cases the records show the number of the street where they were living and also the name of their employer.

Dr. Borde has kindly scanned the 145 pages of hand-written Livret records and these have provided a goldmine of information on our families as the tangle of spidery handwriting and spelling was slowly worked out. I have attempted to make sense of those relating to names I know are connected with ASLC members and these are shown below. I have had to make reasonably educated guesses for some material. Where I was really unsure I have used a question mark. The Livret Registers use French and English terms interchangeably in some instances (London and Londres, for example) but I have used the English term for English birthplaces but the French name for occupations and French addresses. A question mark after something means I think I am right but just might not be. A question mark in brackets (?) means there is information on the livret but I can neither make head nor tail of it.

Because it was virtually impossible to work without a Livret, one of the first things a new arrival would do was to go to the Town Hall (Hôtel de Ville) to

register his or her wish to work. Therefore, the Livret indexes provide a very clear indication as to when our people arrived in Calais and, perhaps too, with whom they came.

The Livret records commenced on 17 April 1833 (Livret 1) and continued until 28 December 1857 (Livret 5095). One or two registration numbers have been duplicated and one or two were missed so these records contain approximately 5095 records over 9021 days or more than 24½ years.

Obviously, the records of prime importance to us are those for the sixteen years from 1833 to 1848. I have also had a look at 1849 to see how many English citizens ventured to Calais in the period after our folk migrated to Australia. A summary of my findings follows:-

Year	Start Livret	Finish Livret	Total Livrets For the Year	% of total	Males from UK	% of total males from UK	Females from UK	% of total females from UK
1833	1	122	121	4.3%	10	1.0%	0	0.0%
1834	123	288	165	5.8%	24	2.4%	0	0.0%
1835	289	405	116	4.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1836	406	506	100	3.5%	17	1.7%	0	0.0%
1837	507	567	60	2.1%	6	0.6%	0	0.0%
1838	568	614	46	1.6%	12	1.2%	0	0.0%
1839	615	1078	463	16.3%	181	18.2%	7	9.5%
1840	1079	1239	160	5.6%	292	29.3%	2	2.7%
1841	1240	1393	153	5.4%	62	6.2%	0	0.0%
1842	1394	1651	257	9.1%	149	14.9%	7	9.5%
1843	1652	1771	119	4.2%	41	4.1%	8	10.8%
1844	1772	1900	128	4.5%	27	2.7%	5	6.8%
1845	1901	2116	215	7.6%	50	5.0%	16	21.6%
1846	2117	2365	248	8.7%	41	4.1%	7	9.5%
1847	2366	2637	271	9.6%	42	4.2%	11	14.9%
1848	2638	2721	83	2.9%	10	1.0%	0	0.0%
1849	2722	2853	131	4.6%	33	3.3%	11	14.9%
<b>Total for the period 1833-1849</b>			2836	100.0%	997	100.0%	74	100.0%

It can be seen from the above table that prior to 1838 only 69 citizens of the United Kingdom applied for a livret in Calais. The very first of these was William Pearson who was issued livret #7 on 24 April 1833. The earliest to register connected with a lacemaker member was Henry Mather (#33 on 7 May 1833). The earliest of those to register who subsequently came to

Australia in 1848 was William Wheewell (#239 on 10 May 1834). John Mountenay was the second in this category (#417 on 30 January 1836).

It is interesting to note that William Wheewell, aged only 11 when he registered, was also one of the youngest ever to apply for a livret and he gave his profession as apprentice mécanicien.

Some of our lacemaker ancestors registered together. For example, William Smith, John West, George West, Richard Taylor, William Smith and Thomas Duck all registered on 12 November 1839. Frederick Cope, William Moon, Thomas Robinson, William Barnett, Hiram Longmire and Edward Lander's older brother, Henry, all registered on 21 June 1842.

Others lived and worked together. For example, Stephen Foster and Charles Meakin were both domiciled at 133 Rue du Vauxhall. Thomas Pettit and Charles Lockwood both lived at 249 Rue du Temple.

The list is presented in chronological order by livret registration number. Some spellings are as per the registers. For example, James Banister (not Bannister); Croft (Crofts); Davies (Davis); Foster and Forster are both used; Gascoin (not Gascoigne); Harrold (Harold); Kempshall (Kemshall); and Parson (Parsons). Some other names are also spelt in more than one way in the Registers, e.g., Eliot, Elliott; Hemmersly, Hemmesly, Hemmesley, Hemsley; Mountenay, Mounteney, Mountney; Peat, Peet; Revel, Revell; Robertson, Robinson; Samson, Sansom; Sargent, Sergeant; Shaw, Shore; Sumner, Summer; and Wheewall, Wheewell amongst others. The French scribes were dealing with a lot of unfamiliar names so spelling variations are unsurprising.

The only livrets for family heads that came on our boats in 1848 that I am definitely **not** able to find to date are those for William Bown, Andrew Browne, William Burgess<sup>6</sup>, Joseph Clarke, Cornelius Crowder, Richard Dixon, Charles Donisthorpe, George Dormer, James Elliott, James Hall, John Hemingway, James Hemsley, Phillip Hiskey (Robert only), Benjamin Holmes,

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<sup>6</sup> The Burgess family was one of six families travelling aboard the *Harpley* who had nothing to do with lace. They were farmers from Kent.

Thomas Homan, Thomas Huskinson, John Irons, Thomas Johnson, George Lamb, John Martin, Robert Martin, Byron Mather, Mathew Mathews, William Nicholls, James Nutt<sup>7</sup>, Frederick & Isaac Parkes, William Paul, Louisa Peat, George Pike, Charles & William Potter, John Powell, Archibald Reid, John Revel, Charles Richmond, Richard Robinson, William Rogers, Thomas Selby, neither John nor William Sergeant, Thomas Street, Samuel Tivey, William Vickers, Humphrey Wainwright, Thomas Widdison or Thomas Wood. However, I will keep searching. I believe that to date we have Livret details for 68 out of 117 heads of Australian lacemaker families, or nearly 60%.

A “*contraître*” was a foreman; a “*fileuse*” was a spinner – probably in the sense of a bobbin winder; a “*garçon brasseur*” was a boy brewer; an “*imprimeur*” was a printer whereas a “*journalier(e)*” was a day worker. A “*meunier(e)*” was a carpenter/joiner and a “*mécanicien*” was a mechanic or “lace machine doctor”. A “*surveillant*” supervised while a “*régleur*” was a machinery setter or adjuster. A “*tourneur sur métaux*” was involved in metal work while a “*régleur*” was a machine smith, fine tuner or calibrator. Our people were mainly classified as “*ouvrier en tulle*” or workers in tulle. The term “*dentellier*” (lacemaker) was not used at the time.

I have included only names that may be connected with the ASLC family heads as it would be impractical to include the total number of even just the English workers in Calais in the pages of *Tulle*. If other lacemaker names connected with ASLC can be extracted from the registers, they will be included in the pages of this journal in due course.

I sincerely thank Dr. Christian Borde for his courtesy and generosity in enabling this exciting information to be made available to us all. I also thank the Calais Archives (Les Archives du Pas-de-Calais) for having ensured this wonderful material has survived.

Richard Lander

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<sup>7</sup> However, James Nutt was a major employer of Calais lace workers.

Ph	Yr	M	D	Livr	Name	F	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Home	No.
3	1833	5	7	33	Mather, Henry	0	15	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Saint Pierre lès Calais	
6	1834	2	2	147	Forster, Thomas	0	25	Dardington	ouvrier en tulle	Saint Pierre lès Calais	
8	1834	4	30	220	Brown, John	0	19	London	ouvrier en tulle	Saint Pierre lès Calais	
8	1834	5	7	232	Potter, Samuel	0	20	Nottingham	ouvrier mécanicien	Quai du Commerce	469
8	1834	5	7	233	Potter, John	0	18	Nottingham	ouvrier mécanicien apprenti	Quai du Commerce	469
8	1834	5	10	239	Wheewell, William	0	11	Nottingham	mécanicien	Rue du Temple	235
9	1834	6	6	244	Foster, Stephen	0	33	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Vauxhall	133
9	1834	7	16	252	Brown, John William	0	25	London	ouvrier serrurier	Rue Neuve	275
9	1834	11	4	277	Hiskey, Robert	0	17	Exeter	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple	261
14	1836	1	30	417	Mounteney, John	0	34	Loughborough	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve	142
15	1836	3	22	425	Brown, Joseph	0	19	Limerick, Ireland	ouvrier en tulle	non mentionné	
15	1836	6	6	448	Pettit, Thomas	0	25	Dover, Kent	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple	249
16	1836	6	28	465	Brown, George	0	23	London	garçon brasseur	Rue Neuve	275
16	1836	6	29	466	Shaw, John	0	20	Bilson (GB)	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Jardin des Plantes	297
16	1836	10	4	494	Taylor, William Henry	0	30	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Grande Rue	312
16	1836	12	30	506	Shore, John	0	17	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Route de Boulogne	
17	1837	6	9	526	Johnson, Henry	0	18	Calais	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve	
18	1837	9	18	555	Powell, Nathanael	0	22	England	ouvrier en tulle	Grande Rue	
18	1837	10	21	560	Strong, Samuel	0	27	England	ouvrier en tulle	Route de Dunkerque	
18	1837	12	5	565	Cope, James	0	29	England	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Verte	
18	1838	5	12	581	Foster, Jonathan	0	24	London	ouvrier en tulle	Moulins	
19	1838	7	19	590	Brown, John	0	23	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
19	1838	8	21	594	Johnson, Louis	0	17	Calais	serrurier	Rue Neuve	
19	1838	8	21	596	Shaw, John	0	22	Nison, England	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	
19	1838	10	13	610	Lee, John	0	32	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	
20	1839	10	7	661	Selby, George	0	26	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue des Quatre Coins	
20	1839	10	28	673	Brown, George	0	26	London	garçon brasseur	Rue de la Pomme d'Or	
21	1839	11	6	695	Ward, John	0	27	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Soupirants	
21	1839	11	8	702	Hemmersly, Joseph	0	15	Saint Pierre lès Calais	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	
22	1839	11	12	720	Smith, William	0	26	Stapleford	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	
22	1839	11	12	721	West, John	0	25	Cosby, Leics	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve	
22	1839	11	12	722	West, George	0	50	Enderby	ouvrier en tulle	Biens venus	
22	1839	11	12	724	Taylor, Richard	0	34	Warksworth	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
22	1839	11	12	725	Smith, William	0	35	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
22	1839	11	12	727	Duck, Thomas	0	29	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Vendée	

Ph	Yr	M	D	Livr	Name	F	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Home	No.
22	1839	11	13	739	Wagstaff, Joseph	0	31	Losigiden	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
22	1839	11	13	740	Lowe, Oliver	0	24	Leicester	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
22	1839	11	13	741	Woodforth, James	0	24	Quarndon, Derbyshire	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
22	1839	11	13	756	Shaw, James	0	33	Ildge ?	ouvrier en tulle	Route de Guines	
22	1839	11	14	759	Brownlow, William	0	21	Basford	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	
22	1839	11	14	762	Robinson, Edward	0	25	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
23	1839	11	14	764	Peet, George	0	29	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	
23	1839	11	14	767	Brownlow, Thomas	0	24	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue des Quatre Coins	
23	1839	11	14	768	Harrison, James	0	23	Basford	ouvrier en tulle	Rue des Quatre Coins	
23	1839	11	14	774	Vickers, George	0	18	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Grande Rue	G92
23	1839	11	14	790	Goldfinch, Thomas	0	25	Deal	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve	312?
23	1839	11	14	794	Moon, John	0	26	Deal	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple	
23	1839	11	14	796	Foster, Jonathan	0	26	London	ouvrier en tulle	Rue des Maréchaux	
23	1839	11	14	803	Harrison, Thomas	0	39	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple	253
23	1839	11	14	804	Johnson, James	0	35	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve	
23	1839	11	14	805	Wheewall, Joseph	0	42	Cliftown (Clifton, SOM?)	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de la Tannerie	
24	1839	11	14	810	Banister, James	0	34	Cosby, Leics	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
24	1839	11	14	812	Peet, George	0	44	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Rue Verte	373
24	1839	11	14	813	Peet, William	0	40	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	194
24	1839	11	14	814	Bradbury, William	0	35	Radford	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
24	1839	11	14	815	Cope, William	0	35	Newark, Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
24	1839	11	14	816	Sansom, Thomas	0	65	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	
24	1839	11	14	817	Lee, John	0	17	Saint Pierre lès Calais	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	159
24	1839	11	14	821	Hemsley, Thomas	0	32	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Grande Rue	
24	1839	11	14	822	Cope, Henry	0	34	Newark, Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
24	1839	11	14	828	James, Joseph	0	31	Sutton	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
24	1839	11	14	832	Hemmesley, Joseph	0	29	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	180
24	1839	11	14	837	Wood, John	0	26	Leicester	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve	286
24	1839	11	14	839	Stubbs, William	0	32	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	172
24	1839	11	14	844	Browne, William	0	24	Deal	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	17
25	1839	11	14	851	Shaw, Job	0	25	Elkinstown	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	
25	1839	11	14	852	West, Robert MacMurray	0	24	Deal	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
25	1839	11	14	863	West, Valentine	0	19	Deal	ouvrier en tulle	non mentionné	
25	1839	11	15	877	Shore, William	0	50	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Eustache St Pierre	483
25	1839	11	15	882	Husband, Richard	0	29	Wollaton	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	43
25	1839	11	15	884	Samson, John	0	39	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	192
25	1839	11	15	892	Forster, James	0	29	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de la Pomme	

Ph	Yr	M	D	Livr	Name	F	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Home d'Or	No.
26	1839	11	15	908	Hall, John	0	30	Loughborough	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Du Pont Neuf	
26	1839	11	16	917	Wells, Walter	0	35	Rolvenden, Kent	ouvrier en tulle	Calais	
26	1839	11	16	918	Davies, John	0	26	Dover, Kent	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve	
26	1839	11	16	925	Hall, Frederick	0	47	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple	
26	1839	11	17	935	Mountenay, John	0	38	Loughborough?	ouvrier en tulle	Vendée	138
27	1839	11	18	948	Brown, John	0	25	Deal	ouvrier en tulle	Eustache	
27	1839	11	18	970	Hall, Thomas	0	22	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple	262
27	1839	11	18	972	Wand, John	0	35	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Vauban	
27	1839	11	18	974	Sanson, William	0	30	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Vauban	
28	1839	11	21	1005	Hopkins, Humphrey	0	34	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue des Soupirants	
28	1839	11	22	1015	Goldfinch, Richard	0	25	Saint Pierre lès Calais	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve	261
29	1839	11	27	1035	Walker, Mary	1	19	Calais	ouvrier en tulle	Rue des Soupirants à Calais chez M.	
30	1840	1	28	1087	Davies, Joseph	0	35	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Middleton	
31	1840	3	29	1111	James, Samuel	0	44	Leake	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Vauban	125?
31	1840	4	5	1115	Peat, James	0	42	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Route de Dunkerque	
31	1840	4	11	1119	Smith, Thomas	0	36	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple	
31	1840	4	11	1120	Smith, James	0	35	Radford	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
32	1840	5	6	1162	Brown, Charles	0	24	Loughborough	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	
32	1840	5	12	1166	Wells, Edward	0	26	Folkestone ?	ouvrier en tulle		
32	1840	6	3	1171	Sumner, George	0	41	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Quai du Commerce	
32	1840	6	8	1173	Brown, William	0	23	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Calais	
32	1840	6	15	1175	Selby, George	0	26	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	?	
32	1840	9	3	1193	Nutt, James	0	40	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Route de Boulogne	
33	1840	9	26	1205	Brown, William	0	36	Godliman ?	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Vauban	
33	1840	10	31	1216	Johnson, Henry	0	20	Calais	ouvrier en tulle	?	
33	1840	11	24	1226	Hibbert, Henry	0	29	Wilford	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette Rue de Vic (Webb & Wragg)	187
34	1841	3	6	1267	Foster, William	0	25	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple (Webb & Wragg)	
34	1841	3	16	1272	Sumner, William	0	39	? (Leicester)	ouvrier en tulle	Quai du Commerce (Webb & Wragg)	
34	1841	3	18	1276	Moon, Edward	0	17	Deal	ouvrier en tulle	(Webb & Wragg)	
34	1841	3	24	1280	Mather, Thomas	0	24	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Vauban (Wm Cobb)	
34	1841	3	26	1281	Hall, Thomas	0	38	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Vauban (West & Smith)	

Ph	Yr	M	D	Livr	Name	F	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Home	No.
34	1841	3	29	1282	Bromhead, Joseph	0	42	Nottingham	regleur	Lafayette (West & Smith)	
34	1841	3	30	1286	Ward, William	0	30	Nottingham	?	? (Nutt)	
35	1841	5	4	1296	Smith, John	0	38	Belper, Derbyshire	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de la Vendée	117
35	1841	5	12	1300	Taylor, Edward	0	22	Nottingham Wymeswold,	Serrurier	Rue de la Vendée	145
35	1841	5	16	1306	Potter, William	0	25	Leicestershire	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve	G286
35	1841	5	14	1311	Haywood, Joseph	0	40	Looks like "Sharnak"	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Praisin ?	D160
35	1841	5	18	1319	Parsons, James	0	17	Calais	serrurier	Rue Rue Verte	G332
35	1841	5	24	1321	Peet, William	0	31	Long Eaton ?	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Rue Verte	G96 ?
36	1841	6	22	1332	Harrold, William	0	36	Hinckley, Leicestershire	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic	G162
36	1841	7	1	1337	Foster, Robert	0	21	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve (Stubbs) Route de Boulogne	
36	1841	8	25	1355	Wood, John	0	27	Looks like "Drackett"	ouvrier en tulle	(William Vickers?)	
36	1841	9	10	1361	Bradbury, Thomas	0	33	Derby	mécanicien	Lafayette (?)	
36	1841	10	5	1372	Lamb, William	0	31	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Moulins (?) Quai du Commerce (J.	
37	1841	11	2	1378	Martin, William	0	25	Liverpool	ouvrier en tulle	Lough) Rue de la Pomme	
37	1841	11	20	1384	Foster, Samuel	0	50	Leeds ?	meunier	d'Or (?)	87
37	1841	12	24	1391	Forster, Stephen	0	40	Nottingham	regleur en ?	Lafayette (Maxton) ? (Pearson &	
37	1842	1	16	1396	Hibbert, John	0	26	Luton	ouvrier en tulle	Webster) Rue des Fontinettes	
37	1842	3	13	1415	Taylor, John	0	34	Nottingham	serrurier	(W. Walker)	181
37	1842	3	19	1419	Brown, John	0	28	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	?	231
38	1842	5	31	1444	Holmes, George	0	32	Coventry	serrurier	Lafayette Grande Rue (Lough et	
38	1842	6	19	1449	Wood, William	0	36	Beeston	ouvrier en tulle	Howitt)	
38	1842	6	19	1456	Martin, Robert	0	23	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Grande Rue (?) Rue Neuve (Pearson	
38	1842	6	20	1458	Elliott, George	0	45	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	& Webster) Rue de la Pomme	
38	1842	6	20	1459	Hall, William	0	41	Shipley ?	ouvrier en tulle	d'Or (G. Hall) Rue de Lavendiere (J.	
38	1842	6	20	1461	Nutt, John	0	36	Nottingham	serrurier	Nutt) Grande Rue (James	
39	1842	6	20	1462	Holmes, George	0	17	Nottingham	serrurier	Nutt)	496

Ph	Yr	M	D	Livr	Name	F	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Home	No.
39	1842	6	20	1463	Hall, William	0	15	Quarndon, Derbyshire	serrurier	Lafayette (James Nutt)	
39	1842	6	20	1478	Bromhead, John	0	22	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Calais (G. Walkland)	
39	1842	6	20	1479	Banister, James	0	37	Cosby, Leics	ouvrier en tulle	Calais (Martin Doyen)	
39	1842	6	20	1480	Hibbert, Robert	0	20	West Allum ?	Possibly tourneur sur métaux	?	
39	1842	6	20	1485	Forster, William	0	26	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve (Martin Doyen)	1G
39	1842	6	20	1495	Holmes, William	0	35	Nottingham	serrurier	Rue des Communes (?)	G449
39	1842	6	21	1501	Cope, Frederick	0	32	Radford	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Pont Neuf (Wm. Webster)	
39	1842	6	21	1502	Moon, William	0	21	Deal	ouvrier en tulle	? (G. Gaskin)	
39	1842	6	21	1503	Robinson, Thomas	0	28	Belper	ouvrier en tulle	Quai du Commerce (J. Webster & Wragg)	
40	1842	6	21	1505	Barnett, William	0	36	Somerset	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple	224
40	1842	6	21	1507	West, Mary	1	18	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Route de Boulogne (G, Gaskin)	
40	1842	6	21	1508	Elliott, Sabine	1	18	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve (Pearson)	
40	1842	6	21	1509	Elliott, Emma	1	16	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve (Pearson)	
40	1842	6	21	1510	Elliott, Julia	1	10	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve (Pearson)	
40	1842	6	21	1511	Potter, Ann	1	24	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve (Pearson)	
40	1842	6	21	1514	Walker, James	0	32	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette (G. Gaskin)	
40	1842	6	21	1515	Richmond, Charles	0	32	Wilton	ouvrier en tulle	Grande Rue (G. Gaskin)	
40	1842	6	21	1517	Longmire, Hiram	0	28	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple (chez Lomas) Webster & Wragg	
40	1842	6	21	1519	Lander, Henry	0	33	Guernsey	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Rue Verte (G. Gaskin)	
40	1842	6	21	1524	Shaw, Michael (?)	0	42	Wollaton	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic (I. Boot)	
40	1842	6	23	1534	Shore, John	0	23	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Eustache St	
40	1842	6	23	1538	Smith, John	0	50	Nottingham	mécanicien	Pierre (G. Gaskin)	
40	1842	6	24	1540	Lee, Richard	0	36	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple (?)	
40	1842	6	24	1541	Johnson, ?	0	23	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Grande Rue (Pearson & Webster))	
40	1842	6	24	1543	Smith, Thomas	0	26	New Radford,	ouvrier en tulle	? (Pearson)	
										Rue Eustache St	

Ph	Yr	M	D	Livr	Name	F	Age	Birthplace Nottingham	Occupation	Home	No.
40	1842	6	24	1544	Sargent, William	0	41	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Pierre (Pearson) Rue Vauban (Pearson) Rue du Rue du Vauxhall (Pearson & Webster)	
41	1842	6	25	1546	Gascoin, William	0	26	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue des Soupirants (Pearson & Webster)	
41	1842	6	25	1547	Wainright, John	0	31	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Route de Boulogne (Pearson & Webster)	
41	1842	6	25	1548	Brown, William	0	27	Ilkeston	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de la Tannerie (Pearson & Webster)	
41	1842	6	25	1549	Kempshall, Benjamin	0	38	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	(Pearson & Webster)	
41	1842	6	27	1552	Parson, William	0	39	Skegby	serrurier	Rue de la Tannerie (?) Rue de Vic (Pearson et ?)	G118
41	1842	7	6	1567	Selby, Benjamin	0	38	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	? (E. Dodd)	
41	1842	7	6	1568	Wheewall, William	0	20	Loughborough	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic (J. Pearson)	
41	1842	7	9	1572	Shore, Suzanna	1	18	Basford	ouvrier en tulle	Quai du Commerce (? Walker)	
41	1842	7	22	1579	Bradbury, Thomas	0	35	Derby	serrurier	Rue Vauban (W. Press)	
41	1842	7	30	1582	Lander, Edward	0	31	Malta	ouvrier en tulle	Rue des Soupirants (?)	
41	1842	8	18	1588	Hopkins, Humphrey	0	35	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Eustache St Pierre (J. Lakin)	
42	1842	10	13	1611	Wheewell, Mary Ann	1	17	Loughborough	ouvrier en tulle	Rue des Fontinettes (Pearson)	
44	1843	3	8	1679	Stubbs, Mary	1	18	Quarndon, Derbyshire	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette (Pearson)	
44	1843	3	8	1681	Smith, Elvira	1	19	Saint Pierre lès Calais	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve (Pearson)	
44	1843	3	8	1682	Elliot, Mary	1	23	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette (J. Lakin)	
44	1843	4	7	1688	Archer, Daniel	0	22	Mansfield	ouvrier en tulle	Place Crèvecoeur (J. Lakin)	
44	1843	5	6	1703	Bown, Mary Ann Hemmersly, Benjamin	1	18	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Quai du Commerce (Leroy Cabin?)	
44	1843	5	16	1707	Joseph	0	22	Leicester	imprimeur	Calais (Bertram)	
45	1843	6	19	1716	Hall, John	0	34	Loughborough	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Vauban (Pearson)	
45	1843	6	26	1720	Smith, Joseph	0	30	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle		49

Ph	Yr	M	D	Livr	Name	F	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Home	No.
45	1843	11	9	1749	Saywell, William	0	41	Radford	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple (Austin)	290
46	1844	1	10	1775	Pedder, James	0	20	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Route de Boulogne (Wm. Pedder)	
46	1844	3	11	1788	Rogers, Newton	0	25	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Eustache St Pierre (Farrand frères)	34
46	1844	3	14	1793	Elliott, Elisa	1	19	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve (Wm. Taylor)	
47	1844	4	4	1812	Moon, Suzannah	1	18	Deal	ouvrier en tulle	Quai du Commerce (Wragg)	186
47	1844	4	27	1815	Sumner, William	0	42	Looks like "Sestchire"	ouvrier en tulle	Rue des Prairies (Geo. Bertrand)	
47	1844	7	21	1841	Freestone, John	0	32	Mansfield	ouvrier en tulle	Vendée	
48	1844	9	23	1875	Smith, Mary Ann	1	16	Derbyshire	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Rue du Vauxhall (Carpentier ?)	4
48	1844	9	26	1878	Mountney, Elisa	1	21	Loughborough	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de la Vendée (Carpentier ?)	
49	1844	10	21	1888	Goldfinch, Richard	0	30	Deal	ouvrier en tulle	Grande Rue (Joseph Lough ?)	374
49	1844	12	4	1897	Wood, Elizabeth	0	34	Beeston	ouvrier en tulle	Grande Rue (?)	
49	1844	12	24	1899	Barnett, John	0	31	Burrow (SOM)	ouvrier en tulle	Place Crèvecoeur (James Wragg)	4
49	1845	2	21	1925	Revell, Ann	1	17	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve (B. Bridge)	
50	1845	2	24	1933	Harrison, Mary Ann	1	17	Saint Pierre lès Calais	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Eustache St Pierre (Webster ?)	4
50	1845	2	24	1934	Harrison, Sarah	1	17	Derby	ouvrier en tulle	Route de Boulogne (Webster ?)	
50	1845	2	24	1936	Parsons, Catherine	1	20	Mansfield	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Pont Lottin (Webster)	4
50	1845	3	1	1944	Saywell, Jasper	0	24	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Pont Neuf (B. Bridge)	
50	1845	4	12	1963	Revel, Elizabeth	1	19	Nottingham	journalière	Rue Neuve (?)	4
50	1845	4	16	1967	Wood, Samuel	0	38	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Vauban (Robert West)	
50	1845	4	16	1968	Harrison (?), George	0	20	?	ouvrier en tulle	Grande Rue (Robert West)	

Ph	Yr	M	D	Livr	Name	F	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Home	No.
50	1845	4	18	1969	Shore, Thomas	0	28	Basford	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve (Robert West)	
50	1845	4	18	1970	Branson, William	0	37	Gunthorpe	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette (Robert West)	
51	1845	5	5	1981	Sergeant, John	0	17	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Vauban (Pearson)	
51	1845	5	7	1985	Dixon, Sarah	0	18	Calais	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve (Pearson)	
51	1845	5	17	1989	Holmes, William	0	34	Liverpool	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic (W. Hopkin?)	
51	1845	5	18	1991	Stubbs, George	0	38	Quarndon, Derbyshire	ouvrier en tulle	Place Crèvecoeur (E. Brown)	
52	1845	7	15	2024	Robinson, James	0	60	Cumberland ?	ouvrier de lin (worker in linen)	Place Crèvecoeur (?)	
52	1845	7	15	2026	Robinson, Elizabeth	1	18	Selby	?	Place Crèvecoeur (?)	
52	1845	7	26	2041	Moon, John	0	27	Deal	ouvrier en tulle	Quai du Commerce (Pearson)	
52	1845	8	26	2056	Rogers, Henry	0	33	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	? (Austin)	
52	1845	8	29	2057	Shore, John	0	26	Possibly Bottesford, Leics	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Moulin Brûle (? Stubbs)	
54	1846	2	2	2141	Walker, William	0	40	Leics	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de la Vendée (Robert West)	
54	1846	2	12	2147	Rose, Samuel	0	30	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette (John Lee)	
55	1846	4	6	2186	Saywell, George	0	35	Nottingham	contremaitre	? (M. Bridge)	
56	1846	4	10	2201	Sumner, Elizabeth	1	16	Nottingham	fileuse		
56	1846	4	10	2202	Taylor, Fanny	1	16	Nottingham	Fileuse		
56	1846	4	21	2231	Wells, Thomas	0	17	? (something ending in ..ville")	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette (Pearson)	
56	1846	4	24	2233	Lee, Henry	0	19	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic (?)	
56	1846	5	2	2240	Peet, George	0	16	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Jardin des Plantes (J. Pearson)	
57	1846	5	27	2257	Dunk, Thomas	0	34	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple (B. Bridge)	
57	1846	5	28	2259	Saywell, John	0	32	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	? (B. Bridge)	
58	1846	8	3	2299	Saywell, William	0	34	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple (Pearson)	
58	1846	9	2	2309	Mountney, Thomas	0	19	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de la Vendée (Stubbs)	
58	1846	9	18	2315	Croft, Thomas	0	34	Leicester	ouvrier en tulle	? (E. Turner)	

Ph	Yr	M	D	Livr	Name	F	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Home	No.
58	1846	9	23	2318	Potter, Benjamin	0	18	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic (Pearson)	
58	1846	10	1	2321	Sansom, William	0	17	Calais	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic (Stubbs)	
58	1846	10	5	2323	Croft, Charles	0	26	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Place Crèvecoeur (G. Gaskin)	
59	1846	10	26	2335	Taylor, John	0	38	Appleby	ouvrier en tulle	Place Crèvecoeur (J. Wood)	
59	1846	11	25	2345	Crofts, Ann	1	14	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	? (John Lee)	
60	1847	1	14	2390	Stevens, Samuel	0	40	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Temple (Eidsdelle (?) & Middleton)	
60	1847	2	23	2420	Reid, Mary	1	20	Glasgow	Fileuse	Place Crèvecoeur (?)	
61	1847	2	26	2426	Cobb, William	0	47	?	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de la Pomme d'Or (Farrand ?)	
61	1847	3	14	2440	Barnett, George	0	15	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue Neuve (J. Pearson)	
61	1847	3	17	2445	Stubbs (?), ?	0	15	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Place Crèvecoeur (G. Gaskin)	
61	1847	4	2	2453	Roe, Joseph	0	36	London	ouvrier en tulle Looks like (in French) "employee at the linen factory"	Rue des 4 Coins ((Eidsdelle (?) & Middleton)	
62	1847	4	26	2470	Peet, Thomas	0	23	Nottingham		Lafayette (?)	
62	1847	6	3	2495	James, William	0	17	Probably Dorrington Possibly Binkley	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Rue du Vauxhall (J. Pearson)	
63	1847	6	23	2517	Harrold, William	0	41	(Wood), Derbyshire	ouvrier en tulle	Rue du Commerce (J. Smith)	
63	1847	7	24	2530	Saywell, Emma	1	17	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	? (James Smith)	
63	1847	8	3	2537	Walker, Robert	0	16	London	?	Rue Verte (?)	
63	1847	8	28	2551	Clarke, John	0	28	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de la Tannerie (B. Bridge)	
64	1847	9	20	2567	Sumner, Mary	1	16	Nottingham	Fileuse	Place Crèvecoeur (?)	
64	1847	9	20	2568	Sumner, Elizabeth	1	17	Nottingham	Fileuse	? (?)	
64	1847	10	11	2592	Wagstaff, Martha	1	17	Stapleford	ouvrier en tulle	Place Crèvecoeur (?)	
67	1847	10	22	2604	Bown, John	0	47	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue des Prairies (Rebier)	
68	1848	2	5	2652	Taylor, Henry	0	28	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Rue de Vic (?)	

Ph	Yr	M	D	Livr	Name	F	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Home	No.
69	1848	10	3	2707	Rogers, Denton	0	29	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Grande Rue (Webster frères)	
70	1848	12	18	2721	Moon, Thomas	0	21	Deal	ouvrier en tulle	Quai du Commerce	
70	1849	3	13	2738	Peet, George	0	53	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Lafayette	
70	1849	3	13	2743	Brown, John	0	36	Dorking	?	Quai de l'Est	
70	1849	3	13	2745	Wood, Samuel	0	63	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	Route de Boulogne Place Crèvecoeur	
73	1849	11	23	2833	Brown, John	0	35	Nottingham	ouvrier en tulle	(Edward Mullié) Rue de l'Espérance	
73	1849	12	24	2844	Robertson, June	1	25	Dundee	fileuse de lin	(?) Rue de l'Espérance	
73	1849	12	24	2851	Forster, Mary	1	22	Fifeshire ?	fileuse de lin	(?)	

Robbie Gordon  
 53 Hill St  
 Belmont.  
 2280

**The Australian Society of the Lacemakers of Calais Inc.**  
***Office Bearers 2012-2013***

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## ASLC – Office Bearers during the first 30 years

President	1982-1988	Robert Wilson
	1988-1993	Bruce Goodwin
	1993-2001	Claire Loneragan
	2001-2006	Elizabeth Bolton
	2006-2007	Carol Bailey
	2007- 2011	Robin Gordon
	2011-	Stephen Black
Secretary	1982-1984	Christine Sutton
	1984-1987	Gillian Kelly
	1987-1988	Marjorie Brown
	1988-1993	Enid Bastick
	1993-1996	Doug Webster
	1996-2001	Carolyn Broadhead
	2001-2008	Richard Lander
	2008- 2111	Gillian Kelly
	2112-	Carolyn Broadhead
Assistant Secretary	2011-2112	Margo Wagner
Treasurer	1982-1990	Terrence Higgins
	1990-1991	Pat Stewart
	1991-2001	Barbara Kendrick
	2001-2009	Craig Williams
	2009-	Pamela Coull
Editor of Tulle	1982-1984	Theo Saywell?
	1984-1991	Claire Loneragan
	1991-2008	Gillian Kelly
	2008-	Richard Lander
Publicity Officer	1986-1987	Marjorie Brown
	1987-1988	Gillian Kelly
	1988-1991	Lindsay Watts
	1991-1996	Lindsay Watts & Beth Williams
	1996-2001	Elizabeth Bolton & Richard Lander
	2001-2006	Judy Gifford
	2006-	Elizabeth Bolton
Membership Secretary	1984-1985	Eleanor Higgins
	2002-	Barbara Kendrick
Research Officer	1984-1985	Christine Sutton
	2112-	Gillian Kelly
Hospitality Officer	2001-2008	Lyndall Lander
	2008-	Claire Loneragan