



**Make the skeletons dance**

**Graham Jaunay**



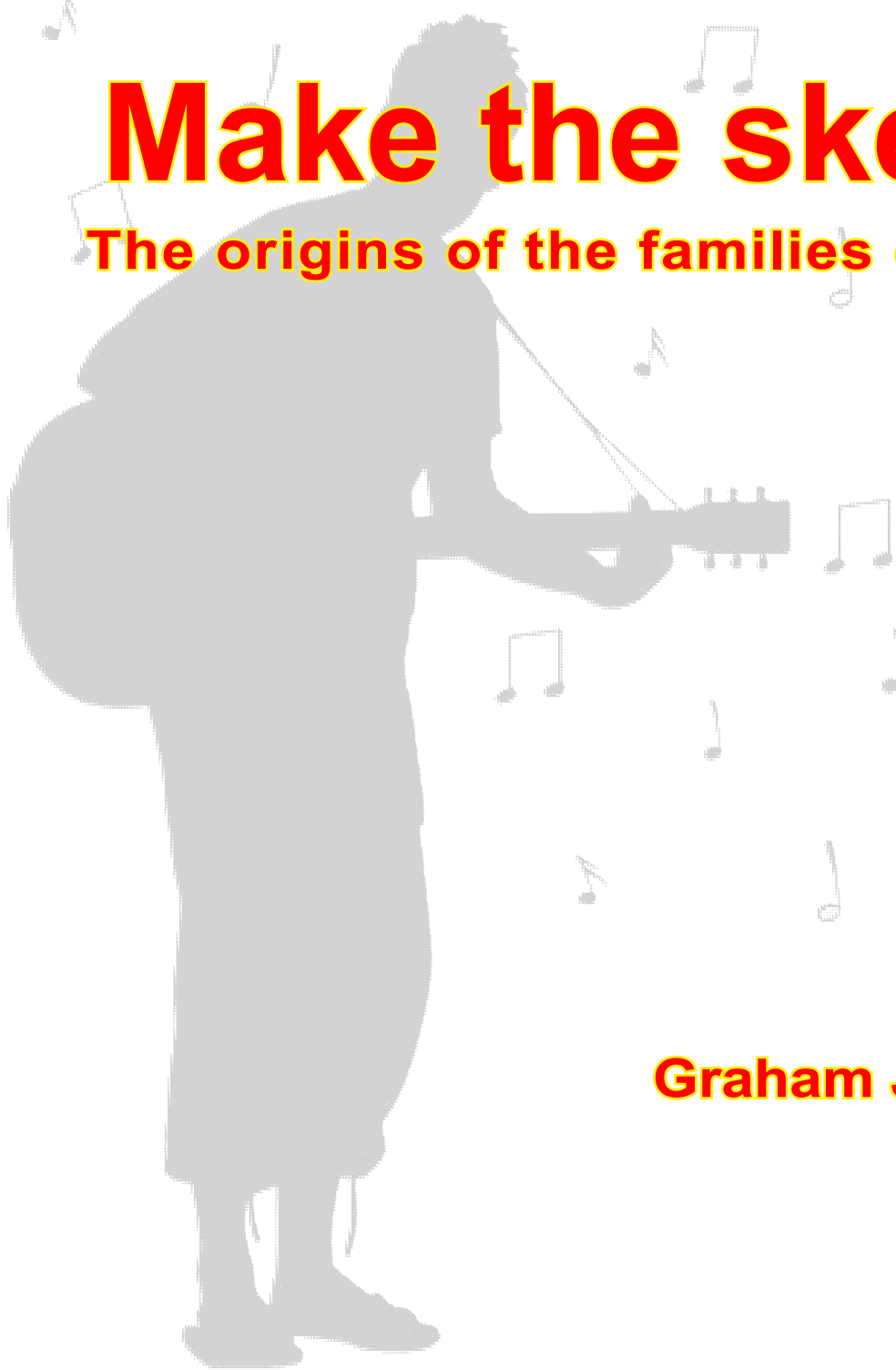


**Make the skeletons dance**  
**The origins of the families of Graham & Elizabeth Jaunay**



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**Graham Jaunay 2016**

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*If you cannot get rid of the family skeleton, you may as well make it dance*  
...George Bernard Shaw

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# Foreword

*Première Qualité* published in 1994 told the story of my Jaunay ancestry in the nineteenth century. As it is inappropriate to contain histories within man-made dates, the story spilt over into the adjacent centuries, but it was essentially the story of François Marie Jaunay and his immediate family. As I wrote in 1994, I did not know them and if it was not for the foresight of family members to place their exploits on the record, the book may not have seen the light of day.

*Première Qualité* was written in a pre-Internet era and was resourced using the memories of my family, library records and correspondence with Krug relatives in Reims plus availing myself of the services of some professional genealogists. Since then the Internet has bridged the tyranny of distance and, more importantly, brought like-minded researchers into contact with one another. I have also had the opportunity to visit France and in particular, my Reims cousins, the Champagne district, and Chantilly. There I focussed my time on seeking out records relating to the period the Jaunays lived there following the French Revolution. I have also been to numerous locations in Britain and France seeking information.

This update of the family history benefits from new technology as more and more material is digitised and placed online at free and pay-to-use web-sites. It seems unlikely that everything will eventually be digitised and made available online simply because much is very insignificant to the bulk of people but the material going online has been enough to keep me very busy indeed. This time round I am concentrating on immediate ancestry as I have not progressed the collateral lines significantly and thus I will only mention families like the Krugs and Jacquessons in passing.

One objective has not developed and not for the want of trying! Over the years I have come across a number of seemingly unrelated people, mainly living in France, who not only share the surname but spell it the same way too! I had rather hoped contact would have been enhanced by the Internet but this has proved not to be the case despite having placed material online in the hope of attracting some attention.

Because this book includes my wife's family it is subtitled, *The origins of the families of Graham & Elizabeth Jaunay*, and so in reality is the story of my children's ancestors. The privacy of all living ancestors has been observed. For those who wish to know more about me, please refer to my biography, *Memories are made of this 1944–2014*. It is the task of my descendants to continue the story.

No doubt there are errors and omissions. Some will be due to the fact that some records are not readily available. Others will be the result of a lack of detail in past records and when dealing with common names this can be a problem. In all cases I have tried to confirm the appropriateness of material using supporting information and backgrounds. In the end I took a decision whether to include the information in the story and so if it proves to be incorrect then the fault is mine entirely.

American satirist and critic, Henry Mencken, once wrote that a historian is an unsuccessful novelist. I hope I have gone some way to being a novelist without letting fiction take over! On the other hand, it is claimed that Henry Ford said history was bunk. I believe I have proved him wrong. He should have stuck to designing cars!

Graham Jaunay, Glandore SA

# Logement

Année 1778.

Etat des Sommes que S. A. S. Mgr.  
le Prince de Condé, veut bien auorder chaque année pour  
après dénommées pour leur tenir lieu du Logement qu'on n'a pu  
leur donner au Palais de Bourbon, les quelles Sommes seront  
payées à commencer du 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier 1778.

Savoir.

Départemens	Noms	Qualités	Montant des loyers par	
			années	Quartiers
Chambre Garderober	Guenin	Intend. de la Musique	450	112 10
	M <sup>re</sup> Bailly	Blanchisseuse	100	100
Livrée	Bennequin	Jeudyque	120	30
	Clawens	Id	120	30
	Labrisse	Coureur	120	30
	La Motte	Id	120	30
	Sergent	Garçon d'Appartement	150	37 10
	Beaufort	Trotteur	150	37 10
	Duclet	Valayeur	120	30
	Larve	Id	120	30
	Guigot	Id	120	30
	Mansuy	Id	120	30
Cuisiner	Francatel	Aide de Cuisine	200	50
	Milliot Laine	1 <sup>er</sup> Garçon aides-aides	200	50
	La France	2 <sup>e</sup> Id	120	30
Rotisserie	Miot	3 <sup>e</sup> Id	120	30
	Linoges	Chef de Rotisserie	200	50
Saisserie	Le Baigue	Garçon	120	30
	Seuillet Cadet	Aide	200	50
Garde manger	Cocoz	Chef	200	50
	Calmon	Chef	400	100
Chansonnerie	Duché	Aide	200	50
	Frudhomme	Chef	400	100
Vaisselle et Linge	Jaunay	Aide	200	50
	Molard	Garçon	120	30
	Ragot	Id	120	30
Mortuaire de Jean Suprême Sourcier	Deneve	Chef	400	100
	Renard	Garçon	120	30
	Frudhomme	Id	120	30
			5470	1367 10

## Jaunay records located in France

### Mairie de Chantilly

1. Baptism of François Marie Jaunay 11 Sep 1776. Ref: 109 of 1776
2. Burial of Jean Baptiste Jaunay 18 Sep 1780. Ref: 108 of 1780
3. Burial of Louis Henry Brunet 21 Mar 1791 (son of Jean Louis Philogene Brunet and witnessed by Jaunay).
4. Death of Jean Louis Philogene Brunet 19 Feb 1824. Ref: 25 of 1824 (François Marie Jaunay's half brother).

### Bibliothèque et Archives du château de Chantilly

1. Lodgement of Condé Paris staff 1777 and 1778.  
Ref: 1 AB-026—Pensions
2. Letter from a Joseph Jaunay to the prince.  
Ref: Z/CXXII-210 Jaunay SQM 13 Aug 1814
3. Letter from a Joseph Jaunay to the prince.  
Ref: ZR/1805 Jaunay 22 May 1818
4. Letter from a Joseph Jaunay to a secretary of the prince.  
Ref: ZR/1805 Jaunay 23 May 1818
5. Letter from a Joseph Jaunay to the prince.  
Ref: ZR/2688 Jaunay 13 Sep 1819

### Archives nationales Paris

1. Succession trustee for Jean Baptiste Jaunay 29 Jan 1783  
Ref: DC6 26 Curatelle Jaunay
2. Death inventory of Jean Baptiste Jaunay 8 Nov 1780  
Ref: MC/ET/XCII/827
3. Death inventory of Marie Veronique Malleve 29 Nov 1773  
Ref: MC/ET/XCII/760

A page from an account book of His Serene Highness, Monseigneur the Prince, de Condé household in Paris indicating a willingness from 1 April 1777 to pay for staff accommodation outside the Palais Bourbon, because of lack of accommodation within the palace. Archives château de Chantilly, 1 AB-026 – Pension

# Calm before the storm

## Jean Baptiste Jaunay

Jean Baptiste Jaunay was a retainer for one of the most powerful families in the land, the Condés. There is some indication that the Jaunay family has held positions in this great household that spent much of its time in a huge palace complex in the centre of Paris across the river Seine from the Louvre Palace or at their country retreat, the *Château de Chantilly*.

Following the death of his first wife, Marie Véronique Malleve,<sup>1</sup> in the Condé palace, *l'hôtel de Condé*, in Paris in 1773, Jean Baptiste took a second wife when he married the widow of Louis Brunet who had died on 17 March 1774 in Saint-Sulpice parish in Paris. The Saint-Sulpice parish embraced what is now the sixth arrondissement but was then known as the Luxembourg Quarter (*Quartier du Luxembourg*). It is where *l'hôtel de Condé* was located.

Marie Louise Viard's family, like the Brunets, were members within the Condé household. Marie's first son, Jean Louis Philogène Brunet, was born on 11 April 1758 in Saint-Sulpice and brought up by Jean Baptiste. Her second son, François Marie Jaunay, was born on 10 September 1776 in Chantilly. At this time the marriage dates are unknown and if they occurred in Paris the records may have been destroyed. Some have been reconstituted but no records for this generation have been located. Much of what is known comes from Saint-Sulpice parish registers and the records held by Jean Louis Bro,<sup>2</sup> the family's *notaire*<sup>3</sup> based at nearby Châtelet over the Seine

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1 Archives nationales, Paris  
Minutes et répertoires du notaire Jean Louis Bro, 6 juillet 1766 - 18 avril 1804  
Minutes and directories notary Jean Louis Bro, 6 July 1766 - 18 April 1804

MC/ET/XCII/760  
Inventaire après décès de Marie Véronique Malleve, épouse de Jean-Baptiste Jaunay, officier du prince de Condé, demeurant à l'hôtel de Condé [rue de Condé ?]. Quartier du Luxembourg 29 novembre 1773  
Date de révision: 2010 Date de création de la notice: 2002

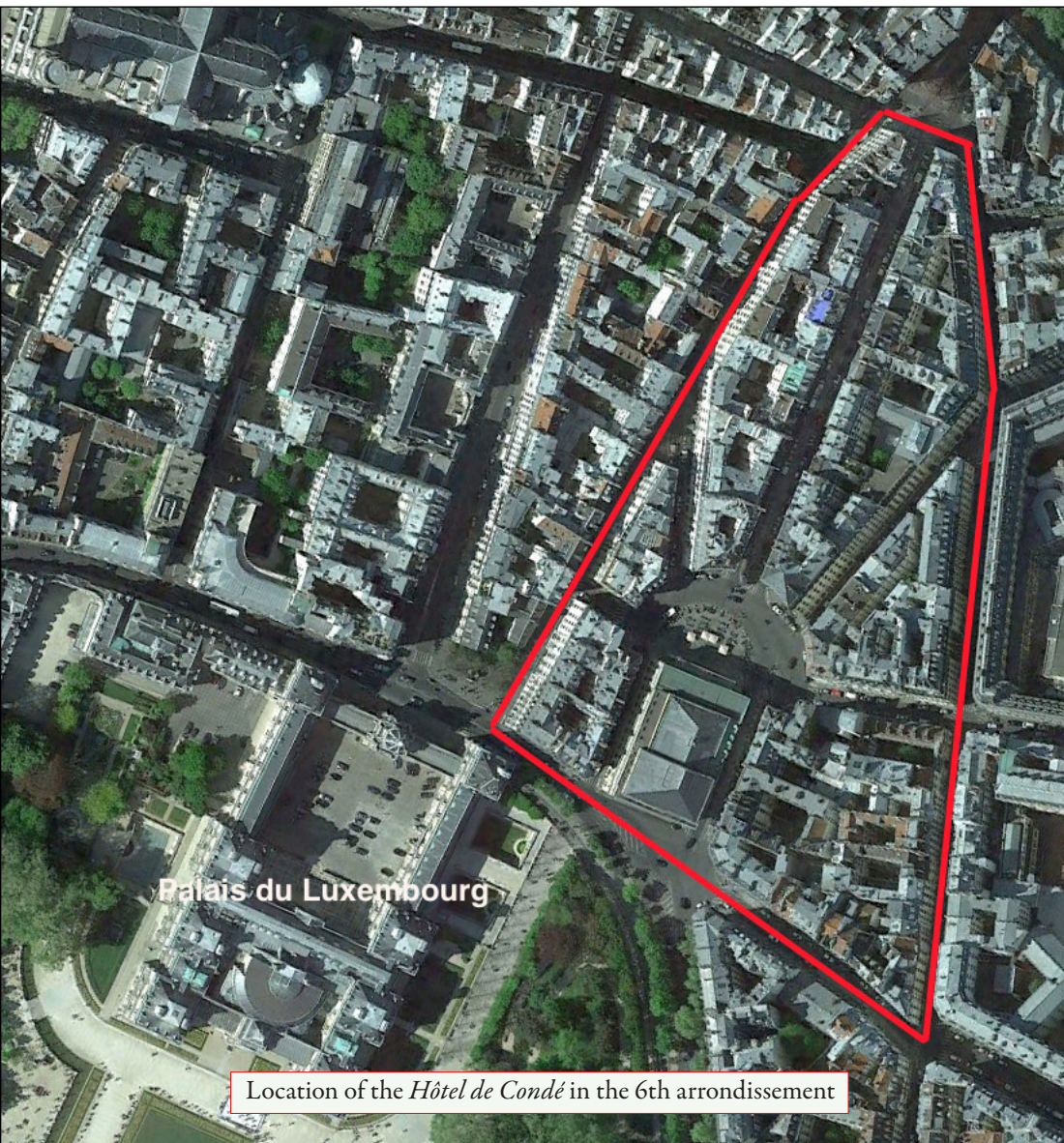
Inventory after death of Marie Veronique Malleve, wife of Jean-Baptiste Jaunay, an officer of the Prince of Condé, residing in Condé hotel [ Rue de Condé ?]. Luxembourg quarter November 29, 1773  
Revision Date: 2010 Creation date of the record: 2002

2 Jean Louis Bro (1733–18 April 1804) was equerry, adviser to the king and notary at the Châtelet in Paris and the rue des Martyrs.

3 A *notaire* is a public officer who operates in every area of law including family, property inheritance, asset, company law, countryside law, local authorities and so on. He acts on behalf of the State and is appointed by the Minister of Justice. An instrument is drawn up by a *notaire* is a guarantee of its legality and authenticity. Each *notaire* holds an allocated district.



# Make the skeletons dance



Noms.	Qualité.	Loyers accordés.	
		par année.	par quartier.
	Autre par ex.	2890. " "	722. 10. "
	Vaisselle		
	et Linge.		
Grand homme	chef.	400. " "	100. " "
Tannay	aide	150. " "	37. 10. "
Moreau	garçon	100. " "	25. " "
Bagot	id.	100. " "	25. " "
	Fourrière.		
De Neve	chef	400. " "	100. " "
Renard	garçon	100. " "	25. " "
Grand homme	id.	100. " "	25. " "
	Office		
Alex	aide	150. " "	37. 10. "
Monier	garçon	100. " "	25. " "
Victoire	id.	100. " "	25. " "
	Batiments		
Lorain	inspecteur	400. " "	100. " "
		4990. " "	1247. 10. "

*Proy*

A page from an account book of His Serene Highness, Monseigneur the Prince de Condé Paris household indicating a willingness from 1 January 1778 to pay for staff accommodation outside the Palais Bourbon, because of a lack of space within the palace. Archives château de Chantilly, 1 AB-026 – Pension



on the Right Bank.

The key records located include:

- 1773—death of first wife, Marie Véronique Malleve, at *l'hôtel de Condé*, Paris.
- 1776—birth of son – baptised at Chantilly.
- 1777—*bouche: vaisselle et linges* - chef's aide (kitchen dishes and towels) in the Condé Paris household (entry has no given name and so no certainty on person).
- 1778—*bouche: vaisselle et linges* in the Condé Paris household (no given name entered – person unconfirmed).
- 1780, 8 September—burial at Chantilly.
- 1780, 8 November —death inventory.
- 1783, 23 January—naming a succession trustee.<sup>4</sup>

Despite two professional searches of the Condé archives at Chantilly, little information has been located apart from a series of letters to the Condé family from a Jaunay soldier who had fallen on hard times after the French Revolution. His writings suggested the Jaunays held significant roles in the household. One could expect such high rankings in the household would lead to further material in the Condé archives. Not only has such material not been found but the few records found suggest relatively minor roles!

What has been found reveals that we cannot be clear as to what Jean Baptiste Jaunay's position in the household was as some of the material does not provide a given name.<sup>5</sup> The little material located has been sorted out in chronological order in an attempt to make sense of it. Apart from these few records our understanding has been enhanced with a small amount of further information revealed mainly from the records of Jean Baptiste Jaunay's son, François Marie.

As a member of the Condé retinue, Jean Baptiste Jaunay followed the family as they moved between their residences at Chantilly and Paris. We know that whilst in Paris the residence was the *Hôtel de Condé* until 1765 when the *Palais Bourbon*<sup>6</sup>

was purchased from Louis xv.

The *Palais Bourbon* and *Hôtel de Lassay* were built from 1722 to 1728 on land acquired by the Duchess of Bourbon in 1720 for herself and her lover, the Marquis de Lassay. After the death of the Duchess, the properties were purchased by Louis xv who sold them in 1764 to the Prince of Condé. He in turn modified and extended the buildings. The interior of the *Hôtel de Lassay* was also refurbished with apartments for the family and stables were built in 1771 and 1772. The work was not completed until 1788 and a year later, the Prince de Condé, fleeing the Revolution, left France.

Despite the huge size of these Paris properties, not all staff could be accommodated on the premises and especially the *Palais Bourbon*. We know that on some occasions Jaunays were accommodated off-site but apart from the fact it was probably near at hand, we have no idea of the precise locations. The *notaire* records do throw up a new interesting point in that Jean Baptiste Jaunay's Paris residence was in rue Saint-Dominique in 1780 just a short walk from the *Palais Bourbon*.<sup>7</sup>

By the time Jean Baptiste Jaunay neared the end of his life, Paris was the third largest city in Europe after London and Constantinople with a population estimated at 600,000 of which ten per cent were servants to the nobility, including the upper levels of the clergy, and the very wealthier middle class who accounted for about twenty thousand people. The status of servants in France was generally regarded highly and on a par with lesser professions and certainly they enjoyed far more privileges than their British counterparts deemed more often than not a

4 Succession trustee  
29 Jan 1783

Me Maltard Paris. Act of nomination of Sr Jean Joseph Noël Le Roy Burgess of Paris trustee of the succession of Jean Baptiste Jaunay Officer of the Prince of Condé. [DC6 26 Curatelle Jaunay]

5 See adjacent account book.

6 The *Palais Bourbon* is the present building of the French Assemblée nationale (House of Representatives).

7 Archives nationales, Paris

Minutes et répertoires du notaire Jean Louis Bro, 6 juillet 1766 - 18 avril 1804

Minutes and directories notary Jean Louis Bro, 6 July 1766 - 18 April 1804

MC/ET/XCII/827

Inventaire après décès de Jean-Baptiste Jaunay, officier du prince du Condé, demeurant rue Saint-Dominique, époux de Marie Louise Viard, veuve en premières noces de Louis Brunet, valet de chambre du duc de Bourbon.

Quartier Saint-Germain-des-Prés 8 novembre 1780

Date de révision: 2010 Date de création de la notice: 2002

Inventory after death of Jean-Baptiste Jaunay, an officer of the Prince of Condé, residing in the Rue Saint-Dominique, married to Marie Louise Viard, widow first wife of Louis Brunet, valet of the Duke of Bourbon.

Saint-Germain-des-Prés quarter 8 November 1780

Revision Date: 2010 Creation date of the record: 2002

## Make the skeletons dance

nonentity!

When it comes to the *Château de Chantilly* we need to understand that the structure we see today, the *Grand Château*, was built from 1875 to 1881 as the much larger complex known to Jean Baptiste Jaunay was destroyed in 1799 during the Revolution.

The departure of the Condés into exile in July 1789 led to ransacking and during the *Terror* in the summer of 1793, the remaining contents were sold and the empty *Grand Château* was used as a *départementales* prison holding up to a thousand prisoners. The estate was parcelled into lots sold to individuals or allocated to the state. After the *Terror* the *Grand Château* was abandoned and in 1799 two contractors demolished it in order to recover materials. The other structures remaining on the estate today are original as they were being used at the time of the demolition.

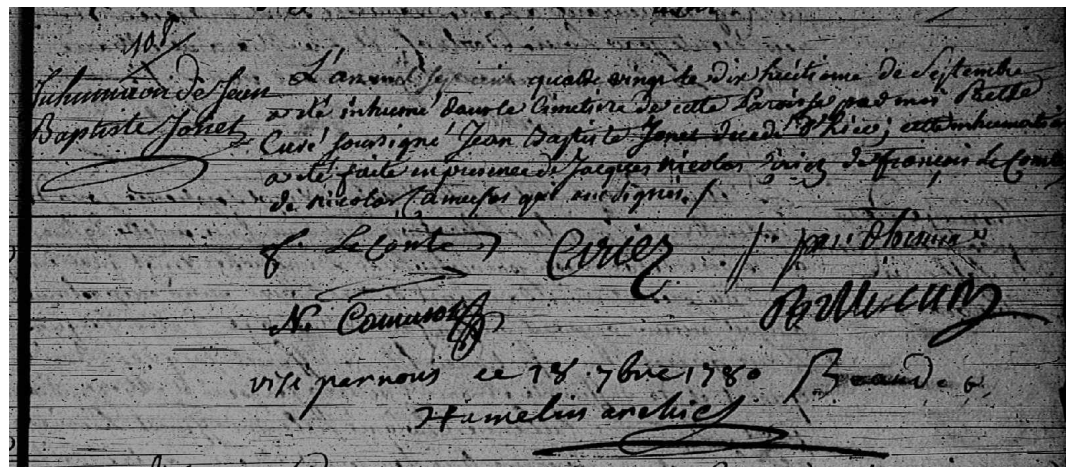
The location of Jean Baptiste Jaunay's death is inconclusive. It is probable that he died at Chantilly because he was buried there. Jean Louis Bro's records indicate that he had a residence in Paris at the time of his death on 17 September 1780. The Chantilly parish register entry does not indicate the place of death and nor do Bro's files, although the latter's records give his address as in Paris, rue Saint-Dominique, a major road that runs from the Champs de Mars to the boulevard Saint-Germain. It does seem a little unusual to transport a body from Paris to Chantilly at this time and it remains likely that the place of death was Chantilly.<sup>8</sup> Unfortunately many Parisian records were destroyed during the 1871 Commune.

Whilst the destruction of the *Grand Château* was a significant point in the

8 108 Inhumation de Jean Baptiste Jonet  
L'an mil sept cent quatre vingt le dix huitième de septembre a été inhumé dans le cimetière de cette paroisse par moi prêtre curé soussigné Jean Baptiste Jonet, décédé d'hier; cette inhumation a été faite en présence de Jacques Nicolas Ciriez de François Le Comte de Nicolas Camusot qui ont signé.

108 Burial of Jean Baptiste Jonet

The year 1780, 18th September, was buried in the cemetery of this parish by me, priest undersigned, Jean Baptiste Jonet, died yesterday; that inhumation was made in presence of Jacques Nicolas Ciriez de François Le Comte de Nicolas Camusot who signed.



Jean Baptiste Jaunay's burial certificate  
Archives de Chantilly

Jaunay family history because the Jaunays never returned to Chantilly, the greater impact as far as family history is concerned, has to be the destruction of Parisian records held at the *Hôtel de Ville de Paris* during the Commune of 1871. This is because the Condés spent much of their time in Paris when not at Chantilly. It is likely the venue for the marriage of Jean Baptiste Jaunay to the Widow Brunet, Marie Louise Viard, as her husband, Louis Brunet, had died in the Paris parish of Saint-Sulpice. Not having the marriage record means efforts to extend the lineage back another generation are severely hampered!

Somewhere between five and eight million records including about five thousand bound parish registers, dating as far back as the sixteenth century, were destroyed. Immediately after the fire, a group of researchers was gathered and given the job of finding ways to recreate the information. Over the years they managed to make a nearly complete reconstruction of the information for the period 1802 to 1860. Working backward from 1802, has proved much more difficult. A second major effort commenced in 1941.

A comprehensive search of this material has failed to find the Jaunay/Viard marriage. Likewise a search of the Chantilly parish records has also proved negative. While we have no overall database index and have to search parish by parish, we are unlikely to locate this marriage given we have no idea where the



couple were at the time and the possible locations have been searched. Jean Baptiste Jaunay's first wife remained unknown until the Jaunay *notaire*, Jean Louis Bro (1733–18 April 1804), was revealed in February 2015 as a consequence of decisions by the *Archives nationales*, Paris to place an index of this material online.

Details relating to Marie Louise Viard are even sparser as she is mentioned in a few records:

- 1758, 11 April – birth of son baptised at Saint-Sulpice, Paris.<sup>9</sup>
- 1774, 17 May – death of first husband in Saint-Sulpice parish
- 1776, 10 September – birth of son baptised at Chantilly 11 September.



Bust of Jean Louis Bro  
ca1755  
by Jean-Baptiste Pigalle

- 9 Birth certificate of Jean Louis Philogène Brunet  
Reconstituted from the records held created by Monsieur Carré, a *notaire* of Paris [*Paroisse St Sulpice*]  
*L'an mil sept cent cinquante huit le onze avril à été Baptisé Jean Louis Philogène, né aujourd'hui, fils de Louis Brunet, portefaix des Enfants de SAS Mgr le Prince de Condé, et Marie Louise Viard son épouse, demeurent, rue de Condé, le parrain Jean Travers chef d'office de SAS la marraine Louise Charlotte, Geneviève, Philogène Cecile, fille de feu Joseph Cecile, contrôleur de la Bouche de SAS, le père présent et ont signe travers, Cecile, Brunet, et Collet, Vie*  
*Pour Extrait Conforme ce*  
*Ce 10 Mai 1824*  
*Le Msr des Requêtes Secrétaire général*  
*Signe:*  
*expédie et collationné*

Parish of St Sulpice  
1758, 11 April at the baptism of Jean Louis Philogène, born today, son of Louis Brunet, porter to the children of SAS Monsigneur the Prince of Condé, and Marie Louise Viard his spouse, resident at rue de Condé, the godfather Jean Travers office manager of his Serene Highness, the godmother Louise Charlotte, Geneviève, Philogene Cecile daughter of the late Joseph Cecile, butler of his Serene Highness, the father was present and all signed Travers, Cecile, Brunet and Collet,  
This is a true extract  
10 May 1824  
despatched and collated  
Note: Amable-Ferdinand Carré, notary at 9 place des Petits-Pères 2e Paris from 1856-1894.

- 1780 to 1794 – death<sup>10</sup>

Within the nearby town of Chantilly there are many examples of the Condé influence. Unfortunately the cemetery where the Jaunays and Brunets were laid to rest no longer exists. The *hospice de Condé* was established by the Grand Condé's mother in 1647. It was relocated and expanded to its present location and state in the centre of Chantilly during the eighteenth century. Jean Baptiste Jaunay's only recorded child, François Marie was born here on 10 September 1776 and baptised the following day by the hospital chaplain. Nearby stands the ancient chapel of Saint-Laurent built by the High Constable, Anne de Montmorency. He was also the man who commissioned the building of the *Petit Château*. Here was the first burial ground in within Chantilly established in 1736 after the small cemetery attached to Notre-Dame Church was full. No trace of it remains. Jean Louis Philogène Brunet, his wife and an infant son, Louis Henry, were all buried in this place. In 1841 the Chantilly municipality bought a parcel of woodland from the Duke of Aumale and a new cemetery was laid out. The tombs of Saint-Laurent Cemetery were transferred to this site. This cemetery is located at the south end of town and its name comes from Jehan Bourillon,<sup>11</sup> wealthy farmer and owner of the land in the sixteenth century.

- 10 We know Marie Louise Viard was dead by 1794 because her son's forced divorce indicates this. (Her son remarried his wife when he returned from exile.)  
23rd Nivôse of 1793 2nd year of the Republic [12 Jan 1794]  
Act of divorce of Louise Julie Levavasseur aged 26 years born at Chantilly in the Department of Oise, living in Paris, rue de l'Université in the Section of Invalides, daughter of Joseph Levavasseur and Marie Louise Creton.  
And of Jean Louis Philogène Brunet age 36 years born at Paris in the Parish of St Sulpice living in Paris same street, being the last living son of Louis Brunet and Marie Louise Viard, he deceased.
- 11 *The cemetery at Chantilly looks like a clearing in a grove. The trees that surround it, which surround and call upon it, spread it, like green hair, the shade of their leaves, and birds come to sing there among the graves.* Henry Bordeaux  
The Bourillon cemetery east of the railway station and avenue du Maréchal Joffre has a very simple plan organised into eight square areas about 190 graves each. Graves are also arranged along the wall. In total the cemetery includes nearly 1800 graves. Immediately on entering, left, is the house where once lived the guard. The cemetery has a fine collection of different types of funerary architecture: mausoleum, grave, funeral chapel, obelisk, funeral column and ossuaries.

## An historical event & the Jaunay name

Research has revealed a number of other Jaunays in France before the French Revolution—a secretary to the king, a Jesuit priest based in North America and numerous artisans especially on the Loire and western seaboard. Their relationship, if any, to our branch of the family remains unknown. The name is common in the Vendée. The *Convention de La Jaunaye* was signed by Vendean General, François Athanase Charette de la Contrie on 29 pluviôse An IV [17 February 1795].

Wars of the Vendée during 1793 to 1796 were counter revolutionary insurrections in the west of France during the French Revolutionary period. In this region, the Revolution raised discontent with the government's enactment of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy in July 1790 placing strict controls over the Roman Catholic church. A general uprising began with the introduction of the Conscription Acts of 24 February 1793 requiring young men to undertake armed service. Four departments to the south of the Loire collectively known as the Vendée declared and maintained their independence of the central government. The peasant leaders were joined by royalist nobles and in May about 30,000 took control of much of the region under an army known initially as the Catholic Army and later the Catholic and Royal Army.

However, the tide quickly turned with heavy defeats in October but ironically with the rise to power of the moderate Thermidorian faction in Paris, a more conciliatory policy was adopted, and in December the central government announced an amnesty. The *Convention de La Jaunaye* granted the Vendée freedom from conscription, liberty of worship, and some indemnities for losses. How the treaty gained its name, I do not know. However, the town of Jaunay-clan is almost in the centre of the territory controlled by the Vendéans. Although Charette signed the treaty he again took up arms with the support of the British and as a reward, when overwhelmed and captured, he was executed.

Subsequent smaller royalist risings in the Vendée occurred in 1799, in 1815, and, finally, in 1832, in opposition to the constitutional monarchy of Louis-Philippe.



The Palais Bourbon and Hôtel de Lassay 1780  
Assemblée nationale Paris

## Jaunay Arms



A some stage a Jaunay was granted arms. We do not know the circumstances of the grant nor the recipient. Anjou was a former French duchy, until the Revolution, with Angers as its capital.

*Jaunai olim Jaunay 20045—(Saumur–Paris—Anobli en 1726) — D'az à 2 canettes d'argt. nageant sur une rivière de sin. et 5 étoiles d'argy. posées en chief 3 et 2. Pièces Originales 1574. - Nouveau d'Hozier 193.)<sup>12</sup>*



Henri Jouglas de Morenas, *Grand armorial de France*, Paris, 1975 Vol 4. p342

- <sup>12</sup> Jaunai hence Jaunay. In literal English: Ennobled 1726. An azure shield consisting of two right-facing silver ducks [not drakes] swimming on a green river and 5 silver stars arranged in two rows at top, first row 3 stars and second 2 stars.

## Places bearing the Jaunay name

Nomenclature featuring the Jaunay name is common in the Vendée region too.

On the west coast of France are the les dunes du Jaunay (The dunes of Jaunay), a five kilometre ribbon of sand hills between Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie and Bretignolles-sur-Mer in the Vendée département. These are just one feature in this area bearing the name. The flora and fauna of the three hundred hectare area of sand attracts many tourists who access the beach of the same name via the rue de la Plage du Jaunay. Being away from densely populated areas, the beach has maintained its pristine form.

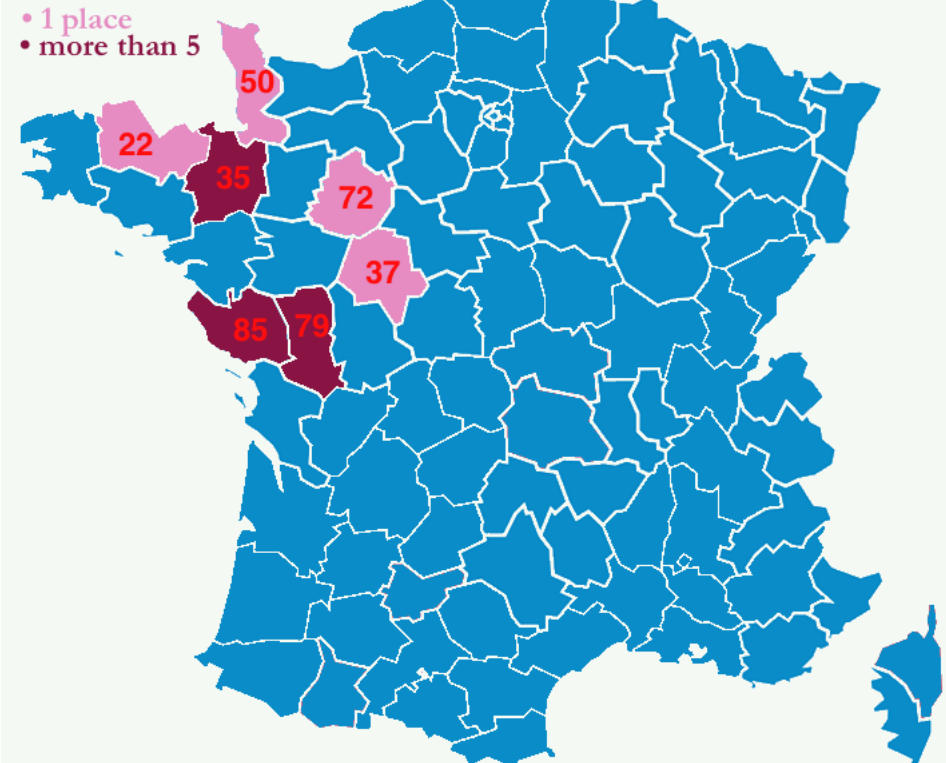
The largest tributary of the River Vie is the Jaunay (le Jaunay) that rises at Vanansault north west of La Roche-sur-yon in the Val du Jaunay to flow through Beaulieu-sous-la-Roche, Martinet and La Chapelle-Hermier to Lake Jaunay (Lac de Jaunay) just south of Coex. The Lake was formed in a steep sided, wooded valley by a dam to provide drinking water. It is also a recreational area especially for walking and fishing. After leaving the Lake the Jaunay continues westward to a point near Givrand where it is only a few hundred metres from the sea and it turns north flowing parallel to the coast adjacent to la Plage (Beach) du Jaunay to join the River Vie in Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie.



The Vie at Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie.  
The River Jaunay enters the Vie here

Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie was originally two towns, Croix-de-Vie on the west and larger Saint-Gilles-sur-Vie on the east bank, bisected by the River Vie that typified the region in the pre-Revolutionary era, in that the River Vie acted as the border between Catholics and Protestants. In 1834 the towns were linked by a bridge. The Jaunay Bridge (pont du Jaunay) crosses the Jaunay just before it enters the River Vie. Rue du pont du Jaunay leads off rue de la Plage du Jaunay and is the main access road to the popular holiday venue, *Camping Les Cyprès* in Bretignolles-

### France showing the départements with places named Jaunay



sur-Mer. Strangely, this street is nowhere near the Jaunay Bridge!

Rue du Jaunays can also be found in a number of other towns within the Vendée region—Givrand (the next town south of Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie), La Chaize-Giraud (on the River Jaunay south-east of Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie), Martinet (on the River Jaunay 25 kilometres east of Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie) and Beaulieu-sous-la-Roche (on the River Jaunay six kilometres east of Martinet). The common link for all these places is the Jaunay River.

Away from this cluster we have rue de la Jaunay to be found in Bouillé-Loretz



## Make the skeletons dance

midway between Poitiers and Angers in Deux-Sèvres département while Route de Jaunay is in Azay-le-Brûlé and Saint-Maixent-l'École. Rue de l'Îlot [Islet] Jaunay is in the commune of Azay le Brule midway between La Rochelle and Poitiers and to the north is a hamlet named Jaunay in the commune of Gourgé. Somewhat distant from the concentration of Jaunay places in the Vendée area is another grouping in the Indre-et-Loire département with streets named after Jaunay in Domloup, Maure-de-Bretagne, Saint-Aubin-du-Cormier, Saint-Sauveur-des-Landes and Saint-Erblon.

A number of localities also bear the name Jaunay, these are identified with the prefix, *lieu-dit* (locality). Such places can be found with the following communes—Coësmes, Eancé, Drouges and Cherveux.

A number of businesses also contain the name.<sup>13</sup>

Also beyond the Vendée in the Vienne département travelling on the main highway to Poitiers from Paris, one comes across a small community named Jaunay-Clan about ten kilometres north of Poitiers. This was an early commune that at one stage embraced what we would today call socialism mixed with religious dogma. The main claim of fame today is that the commune hosts a major theme park, *Parc du Futuroscope* opened in 1987.

There has been some research on the name Jaunay and particularly by Albert Dauzat in *Dictionnaire étymologique des noms de famille et prénoms de France*, where he claims that Jaunay, represents a name of a locality possibly in the Vienne and is sometimes also



The arms of Jaunay-Clan

13 Businesses bearing the name:

Camping du Jaunay at 102 rue Jaunay, Givrand [camping equipment]  
Ferme Auberge du Jaunay on Le Jaunay in Bouin [farmstyle bed & breakfast]  
Le Jaunay's Bar at 27 rue Jean Yole, Saint Julien des Landes [tavern]  
Les Jardins de Jaunay at 11 rue Ilot Jaunay, Azay le Brule [plant nursery]  
Sellerie du Jaunay at 8 rue Jaunay, Martinet [saddler]  
Usine du Jaunay Landevieille [factory]  
Camping Lac du Jaunay Landevieille [holiday camp site]

Communaute de Communes Atlantica des Vals de Vie et du Jaunay at 2-11 rue Bourg, Givrand [community centre for the villages in the Vie and Jaunay Valleys]

written as Jaunet. It is assumed that Dauzat is referring to the town, Jaunay-Clan. It has been noted by others, but not explained, that French place names ending in *ay* are often located in the vicinity of water. Jaunay-Clan is on the River Clain. Some localities take their names from individuals but for the most part the reverse is true. Localities are commonly named for local topography and societal factors, such as the predominant language in the area at the time determines the format.<sup>14</sup> Just what language Jaunay, in a topographic sense, is not determined other than to say *jaune* is French for yellow.

## Condé palaces

### The Hôtel de Condé

The *Hôtel de Condé* was the main Paris seat of the Princes of Condé, from 1612 to 1764/70. [hôtel in this case means townhouse] The *hôtel* gave its name to the present rue de Condé, on which its forecourt faced. In its time it occupied almost all of the present day Paris 6<sup>th</sup> arrondissement!

In 1610, Marie de Médicis gave the property to Henri II Prince of Condé in part recompense for his agreeing to marry Charlotte Marguerite de Montmorency, a former mistress of Henri IV. The *Hôtel* was then largely reconstructed.

The *Hôtel de Condé* formed a vast ensemble of structures, with wings separated by narrow interior courtyards, however, the main home opened upon an extensive *parterre* garden in the French manner, separated from the *cour d'honneur* by a fine wrought-iron railing. Possession was lost when the king decided to purchase the property and its gardens in 1770.

In 1778, Louis XVI offered his brother, the Count of Provence, the *Luxembourg* and the *Hôtel de Condé*. In 1779, the division of the site into building lots sparked a vast construction project.

Louis Joseph, Prince of Condé, his mistress, the Princesse of Monaco, and members of the Condé family moved into the *Palais Bourbon*, now the seat of the French National Assembly, in 1764. No doubt the Jaunays accompanied the

<sup>14</sup> In France this means several languages apart from French and particularly pre-Celtic (Bronze Age), Celtic, Latin and Occitan.



## Château de Chantilly

### Calm before the storm: Condé palaces

A detailed black and white engraving of the Palace of Versailles, showing the main chateau, the Grand Trianon, the Apollo Fountain, and the surrounding gardens and grounds. The engraving is a perspective view from the river, showing the palace complex and the surrounding landscape. The main chateau is labeled 'PALAIS ROYAL' and 'BOURBON'. The Grand Trianon is labeled 'Grand Trianon'. The Apollo Fountain is labeled 'Fontaine d'Apollon'. The gardens are labeled 'Jardins de Versailles'. The river is labeled 'Seine'. The engraving is a detailed representation of the palace and its surroundings, showing the architecture, the gardens, and the river.

17





Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince de Condé  
by Alexandre-François Caminade

monarchy and one of the principal leaders of the counter-revolutionary movement. He established himself at Coblenz in 1791, where he helped to organise and lead a large counter-revolutionary army of *émigrés*. In addition to containing the prince's grandson, the Duke of Enghien, and the two sons of his cousin, the late king's brother, the Comte d'Artois, the corps included many young aristocrats and his retainers, including possibly François Marie Jaunay.

The Jaunay family had a close association with this palace up until the French Revolution. Successive generations were retainers in the Condé court. Although

household. Given the birth dates of Louis Joseph's two surviving children, Louis Henri de Bourbon in 1756 and Louise Adélaïde de Bourbon in 1757, our ancestor was certainly well placed to be their wet-nurse.

Louis Joseph occupied an important place at court. During both the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI. He held the position of *Grand Maître de France* in the king's royal household, the *Maison du Roi*.

After the fall of the *Bastille* in 1789, Louis Joseph decided to leave France with his son and grandson. This decision proved fortunate, since during the *Reign of Terror* that followed many of the Bourbons still living in France were arrested, put on trial and guillotined.

During the French Revolution, Louis Joseph Prince of Condé, was a dedicated supporter of the

the association goes back beyond 1750 according to family lore, the first confirmed association of a Jaunay with the Condé household comes at this time. Records linking the associated Brunet family with the household are available back to 1679. Jean Baptiste Jaunay was described on his son's birth certificate as an officer of His Serene Highness Monseigneur The Prince of Condé [*officier de SAS Mgr Le Prince de Condé* – Note: SAS = *Son Altesse Serine*].

## Other Jaunays

A number of Jaunays have been noted but their relationship to our family is not known. Two have been singled out due to their interesting lives...

### François Jaunay, special general chief of the artillery in 1690

A François Jaunay took part in a number of engagements as an artillery officer in Italy, the Rhine region and Spain from 1690 to 1719. In 1720 he was appointed as director of the School of Artillery of Strasbourg and the first School of bombardiers and in 1726 obtained a placement as General of the Artillery in Dauphiné and Provence. He was named Camp Marshall (*Maréchal de camp*), a rank above brigadier in the French Army, on 1 January 1740.

### Father Pierre du Jaunay: a Jesuit missionary in North America

Pierre du Jaunay, or Pierre-Luc du Jaunay is said to have been born 11 August 1704 [see note at end of article] or 10 August 1705 at Vannes, France. He died 16 July 1780 at Québec. He entered the Jesuit order in Paris on 2 September 1723 and studied theology at La Flèche from 1731 to 1734. After ordination he was sent to the French colony of Michigan in 1734, and in 1735 he accompanied fellow priest, Jean-Baptiste de Saint-Pe to Michilimackinac [now Mackinaw City] where he first met the Ottawa Indians to whom he would minister for nearly thirty years.

The risk involved in missionary work among the tribes in North America was made tragically clear to du Jaunay early in his ministry when his friend Jean-Pierre Aulneau was killed in the Lake of the Woods in 1736. Despite this he made several requests to be sent to the Mandans and other tribes of the far west. These wishes were not granted by his superior and instead his career was based at the trading



town of Michilimackinac.

With Michilimackinac as a base he served other small communities in the Upper Lakes region. His first documented baptism took place on 21 June 1738 at St Joseph Mission near present day Niles. He was apparently at this mission only briefly before returning to Michilimackinac but he visited it again for short times in 1742, 1745, and 1752 and his ministrations are recorded in the surviving registers. Father Pierre also journeyed to Sault Ste Marie where he is recorded as saying the Mass in 1741. Though he attended to the French people of the area, Father Pierre's primary love was for the Indians, and he was deeply upset by the treatment they received from the whites. He saw this as a stumbling block to securing potential Indian converts. In the 1740s Father Pierre compiled a 396 page manuscript dictionary of the Ottawa language.

The focus of Father Pierre du Jaunay's ministry was the log church of Saint Anne, situated within the palisaded town. Behind the church a door in the palisade opened into a court enclosing a bake oven and an ice house. Close by the rectory was a blacksmith shop where Pascal Soulard and Jean Baptiste Amiot worked under contract to the priest.

When the Ottawa Indians who lived close to the Michilimackinac people decided to relocate their village in 1741, Father Pierre du Jaunay helped persuade them to move only as far as L'Arbre Croche, now called Cross Village in Michigan so that he could maintain contact with them. He then had two foci for his work - the parish ministry at Saint Anne and the mission of Saint Ignace at L'Arbre Croche. In the new location Father Pierre established a farm.

In 1743 a new church was constructed at Michilimackinac to accommodate the growing community. During his ministry in the parish from 1742 to 1765 du Jaunay conducted twenty-five weddings and a hundred and twenty baptisms. Obviously in his work, he directly touched the lives of most families who lived in the region. Working with him at various times were fellow priests Claude Godefroy Coquart, Jean Baptiste de Lamorinie, and Marin Louis Le Franc, several Indian slaves and an occasional lay worker also assisted in the program. In 1754 after nearly twenty years in the interior, du Jaunay visited Montreal. This was rather fortuitous for him as he missed the tragic smallpox epidemic in the Michilimackinac region in 1757 and a strong chance of an early death as such epidemics took a heavy toll on the priests administering to the sick and dying. Father Pierre

returned to Michilimackinac to find an impoverished and desolate community.

In 1760, following the British capture of Canada, du Jaunay spoke out for a peaceful acceptance of the new regime. His influence assisted the smooth transition when British troops finally arrived at Michilimackinac in 1761. Although du Jaunay had persuaded the French and the Ottawa Indians to accept the British, he had little success with the nearby Ojibwa (or Chippewa) Indians. On 2 June 1763, encouraged by Indian Chief Pontiac's attack on Detroit, the local Ojibwa led by Minweweh and Madjeckewiss surprised and overpowered the local British garrison. Appalled by the slaughter, du Jaunay risked his life in sheltering some of the soldiers and traders in his house. A short time later the Ottawas from L'Arbre Croche arrived and took the survivors under their protection. In a letter to Henry Gladwin, George Etherington, the commandant, remarked that the priest was a *'very good man, and had a great deal to say with the savages hereabout, who will believe everything he tells them.'* Du Jaunay himself carried this letter to Detroit, arriving there on 18 June. Two days later Gladwin sent him back with verbal instructions and a wampum belt for the Ottawas. The pious priest, who is reputed to have *never told a lie in his life*, had refused to carry a letter that he could not reveal if stopped by hostile Indians. Before leaving Detroit he held a council with Pontiac in an unsuccessful effort to free the English prisoners.

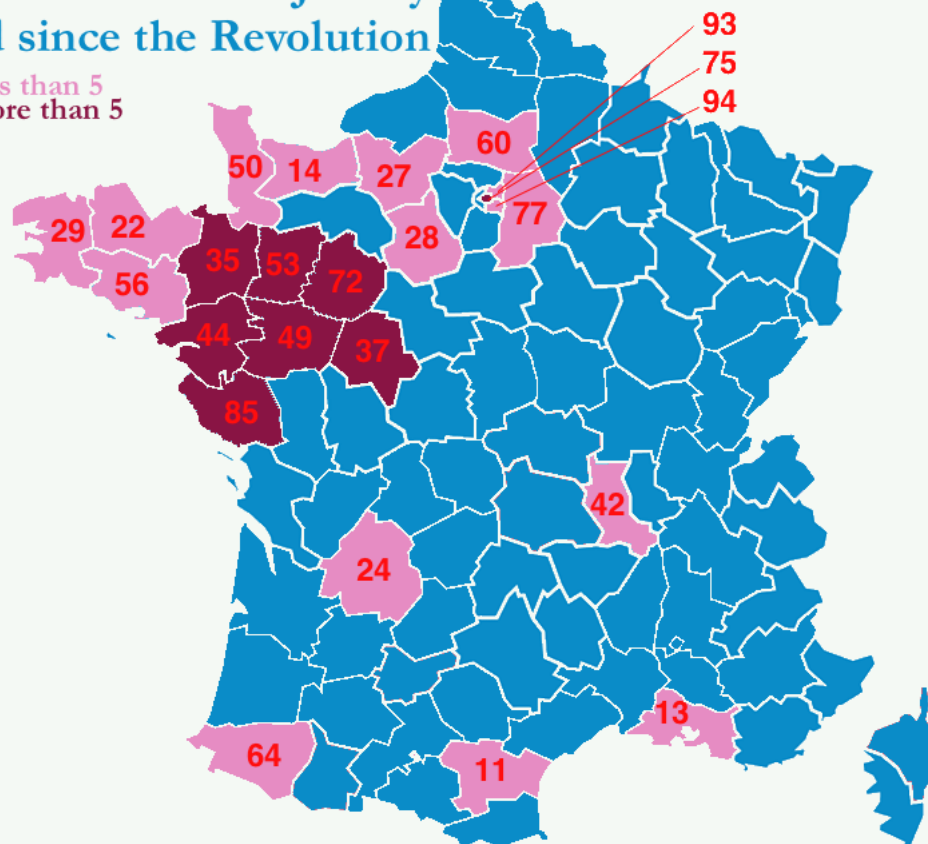
Affairs at the Straits of Mackinac remained chaotic until the post was regarrisoned by the British. Du Jaunay tried to restore order and wrote to Sir William Johnson to give assurances of the goodwill of the French and the Ottawa. On 22 September 1764, when British troops returned, the priest was at the waterside to welcome them. He was the first to sign the oath of allegiance as an example to the community. He demonstrated his good faith by supplying food for the troops and delivering up a captive soldier whom his servant had ransomed from the Indians.

In 1765 Father Pierre du Jaunay was recalled and the mission closed. After celebrating his last baptism at the Straits on 3 July 1765, he packed up the sacred vessels of the mission and took them to Detroit. At Québec he was appointed spiritual director of the Ursuline Order there on 2 August 1767.

He maintained his interest in western affairs, however. In 1769 he briefly became embroiled in the events stirred up by the court martial of Robert Rogers. When Joseph-Louis Ainsse of Michilimackinac, a prosecution witness, was himself charged with theft, du Jaunay travelled to Montreal to testify to Ainsse's good

## France showing where families named Jaunay lived since the Revolution

- less than 5
- more than 5



character. Despite the turmoil of the American revolution the old priest continued his work at Québec until his death on 16 July 1780. At Michilimackinac and at L'Arbre Croche his memory lingered. As late as 1824 the Ottawa were still pointing out the spot *where du Jaunay used to walk up and down, saying his office.*

In the 1773 Suppression of Jesuits, Father Pierre was one of twelve Jesuits allowed to stay in Québec and he was not imprisoned. He was allowed to stay because of his missionary work with the Indians.

Father Pierre was buried in the Jesuit seminary grounds in Old Québec City.

The old seminary still exists, but the *Museum of Civilization* now occupies the site of the former burial ground. Even if the burial ground did survive it is unlikely we would find the grave site as no markers were placed on the graves and no grave yard plans were kept due to the Suppression.

This material was supplemented with research by Michelle LaBrosse-Purcell of London Ontario and assistance from Father Robert Toupin SJ of Montreal.

Note: Father Toupin's records give the date of birth for Pierre as 11 August 1704 in Vannes, France. Unfortunately the archives in Morbihan which hold these records in France will not undertake a search. These records should reveal Father Pierre's parents but a local professional researcher will have to be engaged to undertake this work.

The distribution of other Jaunays located include fifty-one families and a large number of individuals yet to be linked into any family group is outlined on the adjacent map.

## What is next?

This leg of research would seemingly only be extended if the birth record of Jean Baptiste Jaunay could be located. At this time we have no idea of where this may have occurred and given there is no centralised single list of such records in France, the potential search field is enormous!



# Royalist refugees

## François Marie Jaunay

Sometime in the period 1815 to 1820, the sign on Nos 24-27 Leicester Square in London's Soho district changed from *Brunets Hotel* to *Jaunays Hotel*. This establishment first opened for trading in 1801 after Louis Brunet acquired the lease of N° 25. His connections with the Prince de Condé and the French *émigrés* ensured that the hotel would be a thriving success. The place soon became a popular *rendezvous* for all the French exiles living in London as a place to catch up with friends and the latest gossip. Moreover, as Brunet's reputation for cooking spread, English clientele increased in numbers too.

Louis Brunet was baptised Jean Louis Philogène Brunet<sup>1</sup> on 11 April 1758 at Saint-Sulpice Church in Paris. He was the son of Louis Brunet and Marie Louise née Viard. Like his father, who died on 17 March 1774 at Chantilly,<sup>2</sup> Louis j<sup>nr</sup> was to join the household of the Prince de Condé and work himself up to a high position of trust. Brunets had been associated with this royal household since at least 1679.<sup>3</sup> Shortly after his father's death, his mother married Jean Baptiste Jaunay who was also in the employ of the Prince.

The assertion in *Première Qualité*,<sup>4</sup> that Jean Baptiste Jaunay did not survive to see the birth of his own son proved incorrect as subsequent research has revealed his

1 Jean Louis Philogène Brunet [1758–1824] will be referred to as Louis Brunet the name he was known by.

Registre de la paroisse St Sulpice

L'an mil sept cent cinquante huit le onze avril à été Baptisé Jean Louis Philogène, né aujourd'hui, fils de Louis Brunet, portefaix des Enfants de SAS Mgr le Prince de Condé, et Marie Louise Viard son épouse, demeurant, rue de Condé, le parrain Jean Travers chef d'office de SAS la marraine Louise Charlotte, Geneviève, Philogène Cecile, fille de feu Joseph Cecile, contrôleur de la Bouche de SAS, le père présent et ont signe travers, Cecile, Brunet, et Collet, Vie.

Pour Extrait Conforme ce

Ce 10 Mai 1824 expédie et collationné

Le Msr des Requêtes Secrétaire général Signe: J Clisible expédie et collationné

Translation:

Register of the parish of St Sulpice

The year 1758, 11 April was baptised Jean Louis Philogène, born today, son of Louis Brunet, porter to the children of SAS [His Serene Highness] Monseigneur the Prince of Condé, and Marie Louise Viard his spouse, resident at rue de Condé, the godfather Jean Travers office manager of his SAS, the godmother Louise Charlotte, Geneviève, Philogène Cecile daughter of the late Joseph Cecile, butler of his SAS, the father was present and all signed, Cecile, Brunet and Collet

This for a true extract this 10 May 1824.

Monsieur the Secretary General of Appeals and Petitions. Signed: J Clisible despatched and collated

2 A certified photocopy of the death certificate held by the author indicates he died at his home located on the *grande-rue de Chantilly* (the main street in Chantilly)

3 Bibliothèque et Archives du Château de Chantilly holds a letter dated 20 Sep 1679 from a Brunet.

4 Graham Jaunay; *Première Qualité The Story of the Jaunay family in the 19th Century*. 1994 p10. The error arose from a misunderstanding of the certificate written in French— *ses père et Mère* was read as *feu père et Mère*!



# Jaunay

## Jean Baptiste JAUNAY

b. FRA  
d. 17 Sep 1780 Chantilly PIC  
bu. 18 Sep 1780 Chantilly PIC  
m1.

## Marie Véronique MALLEVE

m2. ca1775

## Marie Louise VIARD

d. bef 1794  
prev m.

## Louis BRUNET

d. 17 May 1774  
St Sulpice Paris

## Key

b. ~ born  
bu. ~ buried  
c. ~ baptised  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married  
div ~ divorce

CHA ~ Champagne France  
FRA ~ France  
MDX ~ Middlesex England  
PIC ~ Picardy France  
SAL ~ Shropshire England

Burials in St Lavernet [Lawrence] Cemetery occurred from 1736. This cemetery was attached to the St Laurent chapel, part of the Condé Hospice. Those buried were transferred to the new Bourillon cemetery to the south of the town in 1841. An additional cemetery was opened in 1935 dedicated to Saint-Pierre but actually takes its name from the first burial— Pierre Marquis, a castle guard! We can assume all the above who died in Chantilly are in the Bourillon cemetery although only one has the location named.

## François Marie JAUNAY

b. 10 Sep 1776 Chantilly PIC  
c. 11 Sep 1776 Chantilly PIC  
d. 15 Jan 1838  
Leicester Square London MDX  
bu. 20 Jan 1838  
Kensal Green Cemetery MDX  
m. 12 Feb 1809 → ...to next chapter  
Westminster St George  
Hanover Square MDX

## Ann HOWELL

b. 2 Mar 1781 Albrighton nr Shifnal SAL  
c. 14 Mar 1781  
Albrighton St Mary Magdalene SAL  
d. 25 Jul 1859 Reims CHA  
bu. Reims North Cemetery CHA

possibly other children

## Jean Louis Philogène BRUNET

b&c. 11 Apr 1758  
St Sulpice Paris  
d. 19 Feb 1824 Chantilly PIC  
m. pre-1789  
div. 12 Jan 1793 Paris  
m2. 24 Jun 1818 Paris

## Louis Henry BRUNET

b. ca May 1789  
d. 20 Mar 1791  
Chantilly PIC  
bu. 21 Mar 1791  
Chantilly PIC:  
St Laurent Cemetery

## Louise Julie LEVAVASSEUR

b. 23 Jun 1767 Chantilly PIC  
c. 25 Jun 1767 Chantilly PIC  
d. 25 Nov 1836 Chantilly PIC

death record when he was located under the name Jonet. He died 17 September 1780 just days after his son, François' fourth birthday.<sup>5</sup>

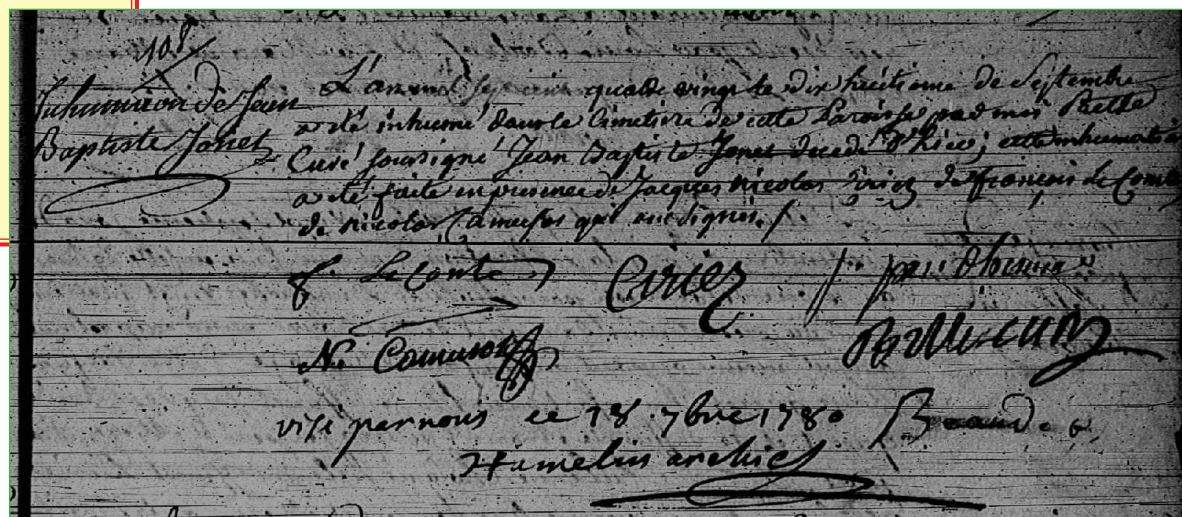
The Jaunays and Brunets lived in very turbulent times in France. The general populace was becoming quite discontented with the king and his foreign queen. This antagonism was to degenerate into the French Revolution and the beginning of the end of the monarchy in France. The Prince de Condé, Louis Joseph de Bourbon (1736–1818), the head of a minor, albeit significant royal line, took the royalist side and became the mouth-piece for royalist sympathies. He established a largely foreign army in an attempt to restore the throne and it is recorded that many of his workers were conscripted although no Jaunays are listed in such Condé records. Regardless, the association with the Prince forced the Jaunays and Brunets to leave the country!

## 5 Mairie de Chantilly entry no. 108 of 1780:

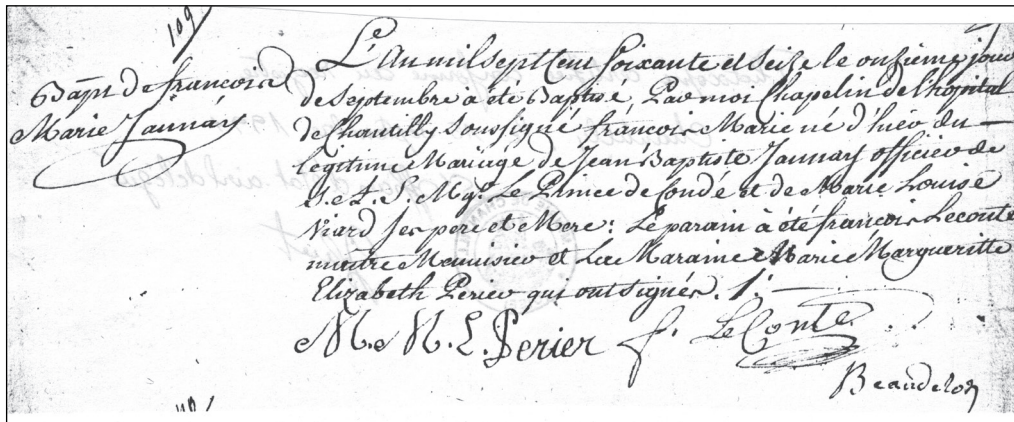
L'an mil sept cent quatre vingt le dix huitième de septembre a été inhumé dans le cimetière de cette paroisse par moi prêtre curé soussigné Jean Baptiste Jonet, décédé d'hier ; cette inhumation a été faite en présence de Jacques Nicolas Ciriez de François Le Comte de Nicolas Camusot qui ont signé.

## Translation:

The year 1780, 18th September, was buried in the cemetery of this parish by me, priest undersigned, Jean Baptiste Jonet, died yesterday ; that inhumation was in presence of Jacques Nicolas Ciriez, of François Le Comte, of Nicolas Camusot who signed.



Jean Baptiste Jaunay's death certificate from the Mairie de Chantilly



François' baptism certificate from the Mairie de Chantilly

Records place the Brunets and Jaunays in Chantilly in the early part of 1791 at the time of the death of a Brunet son, Louis Henry, at the age of twenty-two months.<sup>6</sup> The monarchy was dissolved the following year on 21 September with the introduction of the new Republic after almost three years of turmoil. Other records suggest that Louis Brunet was resident in Paris at the time of his divorce in January 1794<sup>7</sup> but this seems very unlikely.

- 6 This evidence is gleaned from the signature, Jaunay, at the bottom of the child's burial certificate. Yet another tantalisingly strange occurrence which seems to follow Jaunay research as the certificate names every other signatory but the one we pursue!  
Death certificate of Louis Henry Brunet:

Inhumation

L'an mil sept cent quatre vingt onze le vingt unième Jour de mars a de Inhumé dans le cimetière de Saint Laurant, Par moi prêtre et sacré Vicaire de cotte paroisse soussigné, Louis Henry Brunet décédé d'hier âge de vingt deux Mois, fils de Jean Philogène Brunet valet de Chambre de S.A.S. Mgr le Duc de Bourbon et de Louise Julie Levasseur sa femme feu père et Mère Inhumation à été on présence de Pierre Thoured de Jacques Louis Duvivieu, et de Claude Mollard qui ont signé

Burial

1791 on the 21st March has been buried in the cemetery of Saint Laurent, by me priest and consecrated curate of this parish undersigned, Louis Henry Brunet died yesterday aged 22 months, son of Jean Philogène Brunet, valet of the chamber of SAS [His Serene Highness], Monseigneur the Duke of Bourbon and Louisa Levasseur, his wife, the father and mother. This burial was made in the presence of Piere Thoured and Jacques Louis Duvvieu and Claude Mollard who have signed.

- 7 Reconstituted divorce certificate of Jean Louis Philogène Brunet and Louise Julie

ANNEE 1774		DÉCÈS. 1774		4 Lulpuir	
				ARROND. ANCIEN.	
Nom		Brunet			
Prénoms :		Louis			
Date du décès :		17 mars 1774			
Date de l'Entrée.		N° du Registre.			
-		-			
m Brunet		24 jany 1818			
Décision					

Louis Brunet's reconstituted death certificate dated 24 June 1818



## Make the skeletons dance

It seems that the divorce may have been based on political grounds as the couple

Levasseur [all originals were destroyed in Paris Commune of 1871. Registers were reconstituted by notary records, in this case M Martin Deslande]

Préfecture du département de la Seine

Ville de Paris [ancienne Municipalité]

Extrait du Registre des actes de Divorce de l'an deux

Du vingt trois nivôse de mil sept cent quatre vingt treize [sic] l'an second de la République.

Acte de divorce de Louise Julie Levasseur âgée de vingt six ans, née à Chantilly dept de l'Oise, domicilier à Paris rue de l'Université section des invalides fille de Joseph Levasseur & de Marie Louise Creton.

Et de Jean Louis Philogène Brunet, âgé de trente six ans né à Paris Paroisse St Sulpice domicile à Paris même sur, — & dernier domicile connu fils de Louis Brunet & de Marie Louise Viard lui décédé.

Les acte préliminaire sous une décision d'un tribunal de famille du cinq de ce mois, — endue exécutoire par ordonnance du tribunal du sixième arrondt le fin du n'ieme mois, de laquelle il résulte abandon de l'épouse par l'époux de puis de deux ans & une — au faite aux terme de la loi le tout enregistré.

La vite citoyenne Levasseur a demandé la dissolution de fau [sic] mariage avec Jean Louis Philogène Brunet.

En présence de Alexandre Andre Locquet trente huit ans rue du Temple, section de Gravillions, Lector Jacques Ansoine Demachy quarante trois ans rue St Avoge section de la Rennion Claude Nicolas Dufresne cinquante huit ans rue de l'Université Section des Invalides, François Guillou, cinquante huit ans rue de Bourgogne section du Bonnes Rouge.

Jean André Conseiller a prononcé que au nom de la loi le du mariage est dissous & a signé avec la partie & les témoins avoir signé au registre. Dufresne, Locquet, Levasseur, [sic] Demachy, Guillou & Conseiller officier public ensuivent — — à Paris le 29 Mais 1818 sur

Translation:

Prefecture of the Department of the Seine

City of Paris [old Municipality]

Extract of Registration of Divorces in Year II

23rd Nivôse of 1793 2nd year of the Republic [12 Jan 1794]

Act of divorce of Louise Julie Levasseur aged 26 years born at Chantilly in the Department of Oise, living in Paris, rue de l'Université in the Section of Invalides, daughter of Joseph Levasseur and Marie Louise Creton.

And of Jean Louis Philogène Brunet age 36 years born at Paris in the Parish of St Sulpice living in Paris same on, — and last living son of Louis Brunet and the late Marie Louise Viard.

The preliminary act under a decision of the family tribunal of fifth of this month, — direction by ordinance of the tribunal of the sixth district to finish the ninth month, in which he abandoned his wife and the marriage when two years have elapsed and in the of term of the law all is registered.

Now Citizen Levasseur will require a dissolution of her false marriage with Jean

reunited on Louis' return to France and remarried 24 June 1818 in Paris.

While history records where the Prince de Condé was during the French Revolution and the following counter-revolutionary movement, we do not know where the Jaunays were in this period. As high ranking members of the retinue we could assume they were with the Prince's household. The Condé family took the decision to leave France after the fall of the Bastille.

The Prince established a base at Koblenz Belgium in 1791. The city was one of the principal *rendezvous* points for French *émigrés*. The archbishop-elect approved of this because he was the uncle of the imprisoned king of France. Here the Prince helped to organise and lead a large army of *émigrés* and others to invade France in 1792. When this failed the French retaliated by occupying Koblenz. The campaign was disbanded in 1801 and the Prince took up exile in London.

It was originally thought by members of the Australian Jaunays that François emigrated to London at the time of the French Revolution. Unfortunately at this time such movements were not documented by officials on either side of the English Channel and therefore it has proved impossible to determine exactly when François arrived in England. Despite his youth (he was only sixteen at the start of the Revolution) he may have been associated with the Condé army.<sup>8</sup> It is recorded that the Prince put considerable pressure

Louis Philogène Brunet.

In the presence of Alexandre Andre Locquet 39 years rue du Temple, Gravillions Section, Lector Jacques Ansoine Demachy 43 years rue St Avoge la Rennion Section, Claude Nicolas Dufresne 59 years rue de l'Université Invalides Section, François Guillou, 59 years rue de Bourgogne Bonnes Rouge Section.

Jean André Advisor declares that by the name of the law that the marriage is dissolved and signed with the parties and the witnesses signing the register — Dufresne, Locquet, Levasseur, [sic] Demachy, Guillou & public office Advisor followed — — at Paris on 29 May 1818

- 8 Paul Krug [1912–1997] claimed François was associated with the Émigrés Army raised and led by Condé in late 1792–1796. A long standing, but unsubstantiated tradition, has it that an early member of the family served the king's bodyguard known as the Swiss Guard [Gardes Suisses]. It was seem that this story was believed by Frank Jaunay because in his time at Tanunda, the Chronicle newspaper did a feature on Château Tanunda (12 Sep 1896) and Frank is described as... a direct descendant of one of that baud of gallant gentlemen, 'the heroic Swiss guard,' who died during the first days of the French revolution in defence of the ill-fated Louis XVI and his lovely queen Marie Antoinette.



No 55  
Mr Geo  
Blake  
Yarmouth

Alien Office, 22d May 1800

The usual letter to allow the undermentioned Persons to proceed from Yarmouth to this office.  
W Wutzell Secretary of Legation to the Swedish Minister at

Bart  
Nerdine } Italians  
Ricro  
Buffonte

Monsr. & Made Brunet - French.  
Gabl Ferroviat Merchant at Leeghorn  
Jno Ratoer Merchant of Bremen expected

The National Archives Series H0 5/5 Aliens' Entry Books p394

on his household staff and their families to *offer* their services to his army of liberation. This too may be difficult to establish as records of ordinary soldiers were not kept.

Louis Brunet arrived in England via Great Yarmouth in Norfolk in 1800 ahead of the Condé entourage.

Louis Brunet claimed he accompanied the Condé family to London<sup>9</sup> but the previous evidence suggests otherwise. He also asserts he accompanied the family when they returned to France with the fall of Napoléon Bonaparte in 1814. Louis Brunet died at his home in Chantilly in February 1824.<sup>10</sup>

François Jaunay probably arrived in England in late 1801.

Initially François Jaunay went his own way, firstly as a partner with Richard Mandry at the *Sablonsière Hôtel* in Leicester Square and then as a free-lance cook while he lived at 33 Conduit Street. When his half-brother chose to retire in 1815, François, now married to Ann Howell with two young daughters, was offered the successful Leicester Square business which he gladly took-over and Louis

9 In evidence in a court case Brunet made it quite clear that he went to France with the Prince and returned to France when the Prince returned. This is detailed in the Appendix.

10 The Mairie de Chantilly advises that only two Brunet entries are listed in their records from date of establishment in 1691  
Death certificate of Jean Louis Philogène Brunet:

Sir Jas  
Crawfurd,  
Bart  
&c. &c. &c. Hambro'

Alien Office

23 May 1800

The usual letter to allow the undermentioned persons to embark at Cuxham for England.  
[Then follow the above names of a Swede, 2 Italians, a merchant at Leghorn, plus a merchant of Bremen and]  
Monsr. & Made Brunet - French.

The National Archives Series H0 5/5 Aliens' Entry Books p396

returned to Chantilly to retire. It is suspected that the Prince de Condé initially

No 25  
décès du sr  
Jean Louis  
Philogène  
Brunet marié  
âge de 65 ans

L'au mil huit cent vingt quatre le dix neuf février sept heures du matin par devant vous maire officier public de d'état civil de la ville de Chantilly, département de l'Oise soussigné.  
Sont comparus Monsieur Antoine Arnaud marchand épiciier âge de cinquante cinq ans et Clement Vincent Prevost clerc de notoire âge de vingt cinq ans tous dans deux demeurant on dit Chantilly qui la nous ont déclare que le jour d'hier une heure après midi le fleur Jean Louis Philogène Brunet, propriétaire membre an conseil municipal et concierge général de Catimeus de SAS Monseigneur le duc de Bourbon Prince de Condé natif de la ville de Paris demeurant à Chantilly âge de soixante cinq ans passer fils de défunt Louis Brunet et Marie Louis Viard sa femme et épouse de de Louise Julie Levavasseur est décédé en sa maison sise grande rue de Chantilly.  
et ont les déclarants signe avec nous le présent acte de décès après lecture faite les jour mois et an que dessus

No 25  
Death of  
Master  
Jean Louis  
Philogène  
Brunet  
married aged  
65 years

1824, 19th February, 7 am before us, the mayor, public officer of the civil state of Chantilly, Department of Oise undersigned.  
Have appeared M Antoine Arnaud, merchant grocer aged 55 years and Clement Vincent Prevost, notary clerk aged 25 years, both residing in the said year Chantilly, who have declared to us that yesterday at 1pm Master Jean Louis Philogène Brunet, proprietor and member of the municipal council and general manager of the household of His Serene Highness, M the Duke of Bourbon, Prince of Condé, native of Paris living at Chantilly aged 65 years former son of the deceased Louis Brunet and Marie Louise Viard, his wife and husband of Louise Julie Levavasseur. He died in his grand house located on Chantilly Street.  
And the registrants sign with us this death certificate having been read after the day month and year as above

## Make the skeletons dance

bankrolled the Leicester Square business.

Recent research has focussed on locating François' father but there remain many unanswered questions and theories about his early life. It also seems strange that the proprietor of an elegant hotel in the centre of London can leave such a faint trace of a life. Indeed it was only after extensive research that the details of his death at the age of sixty-one were uncovered! Research was hampered by several family traditions that were so entrenched it was difficult to get to the facts. Unfortunately some of these stories had gained credibility due to their circulation by some established genealogical organisations that failed to check the facts.

François Marie Jaunay was born on 10 September 1776 at Chantilly in France and baptised by the hospital chaplain the next day. His father, Jean Baptiste Jaunay, was an officer in the retinue of the Prince of Condé and he was in the terms of the day, lawfully married to Marie Louise Viard.<sup>11</sup>

The Jaunay family had been associated for a long time with the Princes of

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The grant of Administration issued by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury for Jean Louis Philogène Brunet also links all the families together:  
PROB6/210 f 18b

On the Eighth day [of April 1825] Admon. of the Goods Chattels and Credits of Jean Louis Philogen Brunet formerly of Leicester Square in the County of Middlesex but late of Chantilly in the Department of L'Oise in the Kingdom of France deceased was granted to Francois Marie Jaunay the lawful Attorney of Louisa Julie Brunet formerly Levavasseur Widow of the Relict of the said deceased for her own use and benefit now residing at Chantilly aforesaid having been first sworn duly to administer. Under £100.

- 11 From the Mairie de Chantilly entry no. 109 of 1776 noting that this was the only Jaunay listed in their records:

L'an mil sept cent soixante et seize le onzième jour de Septembre à été Baptisé Par moi Chapelin de l'hôpital de Chantilly soussigné François Marie né d'hier du légitime Mariage de Jean Baptiste Jaunay officier S A S Mgr Le Prince de Condé et de Marie Louise Viard ses père et Mère: Le parain à été François Leconte maitre menuisier et marraine Marie Marguerite Elizabeth Perier qui ont signér.

1776, the 11th day of September has been christened by me, Chaplain of the hospital of Chantilly undersigned; François Marie born yesterday of lawful marriage of Jean Baptiste Jaunay officer to His Serene Highness Monseigneur The Prince of Condé and of Marie Louise Viard his father and mother: The godfather has been François Leconte master joiner and godmother Marie Marguerite Elizabeth Perier that sign.

Condé.<sup>12</sup> for whom they had provided several stewards.<sup>13</sup> New evidence has been uncovered over the past twenty years that indicate that the Jaunays worked very closely indeed with the Condés. At least one Jaunay woman was a wet nurse, then termed a *milk mother*, for Condé children. As milk siblings, Jaunay children were considered to have had a close relationship with their regal colleagues.

To date François is the only recorded child of Jean Baptiste Jaunay, but another

- 12 It is claimed that the family were related to the Princes of Condé. M Schlumberger, *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson*, 1933 – Chpt 1 p7 Jaunay stewardship is confirmed in the baptismal certificate detail in a former footnote and in many other contemporary documents.
- 13 The word used in *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson* is intendent = steward, bailiff, or (milit.) senior commissariat officer.



Brunets and later Jaunays Hotel in centre of engraving  
Lithograph entitled: *Leicester Square from Leicester Place*  
undated drawn by H Mouvier printed by J Craf  
Westminster Archives Box 41 No 16d

Jaunay has come to light who may prove in time to be a brother. Joseph Jaunay wrote a series of begging letters to the Prince de Condé after the fall of Napoléon in 1814. The relationship, if any, with François has not been determined but given this man also claims to be a milk brother of the Prince suggests that he may be a brother or cousin. The former seems more likely as during visits and subsequent correspondence with the Condé archives in Chantilly, no other Jaunays have been revealed in the palace retinue. Joseph Jaunay's letters together with translations can be found elsewhere.

François married Ann Howell, the daughter of John, a farmer, and Hannah Howell in St Georges Church Hanover Square, London<sup>14</sup> on 12 February 1809. Ann Howell was baptised at the parish church, Albrighton, Shropshire on 14 March 1781.<sup>15</sup> She was an accomplished woman known for her piety. She was well read and had a reputation for shrewdness. She eventually became the manager of *Jaunays Hotel*.

The Howell family had a long association with Albrighton. There are two parishes of this name within the same county, Shropshire, and so the Howell's Albrighton is usually known as Albrighton near Shifnal.

## The London hotel

The predecessor of *Jaunays Hotel* was established by Lady Day [25 March] 1800 at 25 Leicester Square, London by Louis Brunet. He initially rented the property from a Charles Augustus Tulk. The premises had previously been occupied by

14 Unless otherwise indicated the dates in this record have been verified and are stated in their most accurate form. St Georges Church is located in Great George Street and the parish was carved from St Martin in the Fields and the church built in 1724.

St George Hanover Square: Vol 22 p184 No 111. Marriage Francis Jaunay and Ann Howell both of this Parish were married in this Church by Banns this Twelfth day of February 1809, by me, J. Greville, A.M., curate. Signed: Francois Jaunay, Ann Howell In the presence of: D Gerrard, L. Jaquier

15 The French Death Certificate, witnessed by her son, Louis Brunet Jaunay and grandson, Paul Krug indicates her birth at Albrighton on 2 March 1781. Albrighton is located 10 km north-west of Wolverhampton in Shropshire.

James Maitland, the eighth Earl of Lauderdale as a private residence. The home had been rebuilt in 1734 by James Gibbs for Philip Parker Long, third baronet of Erwarton Hall, Suffolk. The property contained a basement, three storeys and a garret. The thirty-seven foot frontage to the Square was completely plain except for a pedestal-course below the four evenly spaced windows in the second storey and a full entablature above the third storey.<sup>16</sup> The entablature was finished with a parapet behind which were visible the tops of four dormer windows. Apart from this the most prominent feature was the entrance porch with a triangular pediment atop of columns. In 1806, the adjacent property at N° 24 formerly occupied by a George Brookes was incorporated into the hotel. The property leased by a Christopher Emmott on the other boundary at N° 26 was added to the complex by 1808.

During his time with the Condé family Louis must have accumulated sufficient resources and/or a reputation which enabled him to fund the purchase of the lease on a property on Leicester Square in 1800.<sup>17</sup> Given the lease was established before arrival in England there may have been negotiations in place before Brunet left Europe. The hotel prospered quickly and became the meeting place of the French

16 *Survey of London. The Parish of St Anne Soho*, University of London Press, London 1966 Vol 34 Chp 19 – pp 491–92.

17 Westminster Archives  
An examination of the poor rate books for New Street Ward indicate that Brunet occupied the property by Lady Day [March 25th] 1800 and confirmed the previous ownership. The rates paid are listed on the next page footnotes...

Book	Year	Address	Tenant	Rent	Lady Day qtr rate	Michealmas qtr rate
F616	1800	25 Leicester Sq	Louis Brunet	£157	Enter'd on Lady Day £5/4/8	£5/17/9
F628	1806	25 Leicester Sq	Louis Brunet	£157	£5/4/8	£4/18/1
		24 Leicester Sq		£60	£5/4/8	£4/18/1
F630	1807	25 Leicester Sq	Louis Brunet	£157	£5/4/8	£5/17/9
		24 Leicester Sq		£60	£2/-/-	£2/5/-
F632	1808	25 Leicester Sq	Louis Brunet	£157	£8/7/3	
		24 Leicester Sq		£60	£8/7/3	
F644	1814	26 Leicester Sq	Louis Brunet	£70	£11/5/-	
		25 Leicester Sq		£157	£12/10/-	
		24 Leicester Sq		£60	£11/5/-	





Sablonière Hôtel at the time of François

émigré nobility. Also Louis had a wide reputation for his French cooking.<sup>18</sup> No doubt his popularity was enhanced by his ability and willingness to financially assist his noble clients when the need arose!

It was no accident that the Brunets and the Jaunays established themselves in the Soho part of London. It was a very French area indeed with three main immigration surges<sup>19</sup> from France. The Huguenot religious refugees were the first to establish themselves in the area. Subsequently they were supplemented by those escaping the tyranny of the French Revolution. Following Waterloo the number of French settling in London also

showed a significant increase.

François Marie Jaunay took over the property from his half-brother in 1815<sup>20</sup> and it eventually became known as *Jaunays Hotel*<sup>21</sup> and continued its reputa-

18 Bibliothèque et Archives du Château de Chantilly Ref: Brunet L Y/VIII/I-99

19 Jean Tsushima formerly of the *Huguenot and Walloon Research Association* in England believes the Jaunays could be the first recorded example of the same family being caught up in two waves of exodus from France—firstly as Huguenots and then as supporters of the Royalist cause.

20 At the time of the birth of Louisa in 1813, François' second child, he was recorded as a cook living in Conduit Street. An examination of the poor rate books confirm François in residence by the end of the Lady Day Quarter in 1815. A Jaunay occupied No 30 Leicester Square 1806 and 1807 in partnership with a person by the name of Mandry according to the poor rate books F628 and F630.

Middlesex Deeds Register 1825, Book 5, no. 466.

Jaunay & o[the]rs & Hembrow. Reg'd at 12 the 28 Apl 1825 on the oath of Tho[ma]s Rollo, sworn before J Rigge.

21 Pigot's Directories were listing Brunets Hotel until 1825. The 1825 edition listing

tion as established by Brunet as a *rendezvous* for the French living in the London area. Louis Brunet returned to France with the Condés to live in retirement at Chantilly. The relationship between the Brunets and the Jaunays took time to unravel due to the confusion over several generations of Brunets using the same name and just how the link between the two families was established.

## Where was François?

At this time, François Marie Jaunay remains an elusive person. Records of his life are few and little detail of his significant life events have been revealed. Nothing is known about him from the time of his birth until his arrival in England in 1801. It is reasonable to assume he was in the employ of the Prince de Condé, as were several Jaunay generations before him. We first come across François in England when he passes through the customs station at Dover sometime after 3 December 1801.<sup>22</sup> With the exception of his baptismal certificate, no personal records of François have been located prior to this date.

There is no indication within records located whether François had previously settled in England and was returning from a visit to the Continent or whether this was the first time he had arrived in England because he is also recorded as living

is on p266. Much material relating to Leicester Square in the Parish of St Anne Soho can be found in the *Survey of London* Vo 34.

22 The National Archives Series H0 5/7 Aliens' Entry Books p181 N169

B F Stow, Esqre  
Dover

Alien Office, 3rd Dec 1801

The usual letter to allow the undernamed persons to proceed from Dover to this office.

Fras. Delapert  
J Lacombe Mandiargues

Swiss Merchant at Paris  
French Merchant

Joachim Edouard Moses  
William Waterman  
Michel de Laroche  
Henry Dede  
Leger Didot

Dutch Merchant at Paris  
Citizen of America  
Merchant at Paris  
Merchant at Altona  
French paper manufacturer  
native of France

Arrived 2nd Instant  
expected

... Jaunay

## Royalist refugees: François Marie Jaunay

in Conduit Street in the Mayfair district in London for all of 1801<sup>23</sup> paying four quarters of rates.

The next records occur in 1806 and again in 1807 when he is resident and coproprietor with Anthony Mandry at the *Sablanière Hôtel*<sup>24</sup> at 30 Leicester Square<sup>25</sup> in the south-eastern corner of the square and the former home of the renowned artist, William Hogarth,<sup>26</sup> whose former studio was located in the northern wing of the hotel was retained as the billiard room.<sup>27</sup>

Hotel la Sabloniere, Leicester-square, London — A Maudry, late Butler to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and public in general, that he has taken the above Hotel and Tavern, and fitted it up in the best style, for the reception of families, &c. Having formed a partnership with Mr Jauney, a professed French Cook, he flatters himself it will enable him to have diners dressed in the most approved manners, on the shortest notice. A Coffee-room for the reception of gentlemen and dinners provided every day, at a fixed price, as likewise choice of wines and liquors of the first quality.

London Times 23 Jan 1807 p2

There is no certainty that François ever actually resided at the *Sablanière Hôtel*, even though his name appears as a ratepayer from 1806 to 1808. His name in



Above:

1818 map of London showing  
Conduit Street  
St George Hanover Square  
Church indicated with red disc

	Poor and Highways	Watch Pavement	Lighting	Total
1111 Sir Thomas Mostyn	45 8. 8. 9	1. 2. 6	2. 5. —	11. 16. 3
1111 Isabella Menzies	20 3. 15. —	— 10. —	1. —. —	5. 5. —
1111 Annable Gagnon	20 3. 15. —	— 10. —	1. —. —	5. 5. —
1111 Will <sup>m</sup> King	10 1. 17. 6	— 5. —	— 10. —	2. 12. 6
<i>Conduit Street</i>				
1111 James Cadbury	34 6. 7. 6	— 17. —	1. 14. —	8. 12. 6
1111 John Harris	50 5. 12. 6	— 15. —	1. 10. —	7. 17. 6
1111 W <sup>m</sup> Henry Wynn	26 4. 17. 6	— 13. —	1. 6. —	6. 16. 6
1111 Fran <sup>s</sup> Jaunay	30 5. 12. 6	— 15. —	1. 10. —	7. 17. 6
Rev. Geo. Taylor	26 4. 17. 6	— 13. —	1. 6. —	6. 16. 6
1111 W <sup>m</sup> Nelson	32 6. —. —	— 16. —	1. 12. —	8. 8. —
1111 John Andrew Hemm	48 9. —. —	— 14. —	2. 8. —	12. 12. —
1111 Will <sup>m</sup> Richardson	30 5. 12. 6	— 15. —	1. 10. —	7. 17. 6
Gabriel Raymond	26 4. 17. 6	— 13. —	1. 6. —	6. 16. 6
	32 6. —. —	— 16. —	1. 12. —	8. 8. —
	48 9. —. —	— 14. —	2. 8. —	12. 12. —
	40 7. 10. —	— 1. —. —	2. —. —	10. 10. —
Anne Willis	52 9. 15. —	— 1. 6. —	2. 12. —	13. 13. —
1111 Will <sup>m</sup> Collins	30 5. 12. 6	— 15. —	1. 10. —	7. 17. 6
1111 Joseph Bicknell	32 6. —. —	— 16. —	1. 12. —	8. 8. —
	114 11. 3. 15. 5. 6	30 11. —	160 7. 9	

1801 Westminster Rate book

- 23 Westminster Archives - pictured next page with map.  
Rate book – Poor, Highways, Watch Pavement cleaning, Lighting:  
Conduit Street, St George Hanover Square 1801, p27. - fourth household listed.
- 24 The *Sablanière Hôtel* is not to be confused with the *Hôtel de Sablonière et de Provence* located at No 17 & 18 from 1869 to 1892. The *Sablanière Hôtel* ceased operations at 29-30 Leicester Square in 1867 and demolished shortly after. The *Sablanière Hôtel* was named for the original proprietor, Antoinetta La Sablonière.
- 25 Westminster Archives  
Poor rate book: Leicester Square, New Street Ward, St Ann Soho Registers

Book	Year	Address	Tenant	Rent	Lady Day qtr rate	Michealmas qtr rate
F628	1806	30 Leicester Sq	Mandry & Jaunay	£120		
F628	1807	30 Leicester Sq	Mandry & Jaunay	£120	£4/-/- ea	£4/10/- ea
F632	1808	30 Leicester Sq	Anthy Mandry	£120		

- 26 William Hogarth (10 Nov 1697 – 26 Oct 1764) was a noted painter and printmaker.
- 27 John Timbs (1867), *Curiosities of London: exhibiting the most rare and remarkable objects of interest in the metropolis; with nearly sixty years personal recollections* (2nd ed.), London, J. Hotten 1867, p514



CITY and LIBERTY  
of WESTMINSTER } AT A GENERAL MEETING of His MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of THE PEACE for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, acting  
in and for the Division or Parish of *Saint Martin in the Fields*, in the City aforesaid, holden at the COURT of REQUESTS in  
Castle Street, in the said Parish, on Wednesday the Seventh Day of September, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fourteen.

*John Baptist Pagliano*  
& *Paul Martin*  
*Louis Brunet*

Severally acknowledge themselves to be indebted to our Sovereign  
Lord the King in the Sum of £10. each.

To be levied upon their several Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, by Way of Recognizance to His Majesty's Use,  
and His Successors.

WHEREAS *John Baptist Pagliano* is this Day authorized and empowered to keep a common Ale-house, and to  
utter and sell Bread and other Victuals; Beer, Ale, Cyder, and other Liquors, in the House wherein *he* now dwelleth, being the  
Sign of the *Wob* in *Severest Square* in the Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*,  
in the City aforesaid, until the next General Licensing of Taverns, Victualling-Houses, Inns, Coffee-Houses, or Ale-houses,  
within the said Division. Now the Condition of this Recognizance is such, that if the said *John Baptist Pagliano*  
do and shall keep the true Assize in uttering Bread and other Victuals, Beer, Ale, Cyder and other Liquors, in *his* said House,  
according to the Tenor, Purport, and true Meaning of a Licence to be granted, and shall not have, permit, or suffer any playing  
at Cards, Dice, Tables, Bowls, or any other unlawful Game or Games, in *his* said House, Out-House, Yard, Garden, Back-  
Side, or other Premises; nor suffer any Person to become drunk, or remain there tipping or drinking contrary to Law; nor suffer  
any Disorder to be committed therein, but do maintain and keep good Order and Rule in the same, according to the Laws of this  
Realm in that Behalf made and provided; then the said Recognizance to be void, or else to remain in full Force.

Taken and acknowledged, the Day and }  
Year first above written, before us. *Albion* *H. L...*

Printed by J. Harrison, Lancaster-court, Strand, for W. Perks.

CITY and LIBERTY  
of WESTMINSTER  
To WIT.

AT A GENERAL MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, acting in and for the Division or Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*, in the City aforesaid, holden at the COURT of REQUESTS, in *Castle-street*, in the said Parish, on *Thursday* the 3d. Day of *September*, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen,

*Thos. Jernsey*  
*John Corbridge Whitcomb Street*  
*John Keiper & John Christian*  
*Great Building St. James*  
*Taverners*

Severally acknowledge themselves to be indebted to our Sovereign Lord the King in the Sum of £ 10. each.

To be levied upon their several Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, by Way of Recognizance to His Majesty's Use, and his Successors.

WHEREAS *Thos. Jernsey* is this Day authorized and empowered to keep a common Ale-house, and to utter and sell Bread and other Victuals; Beer, Ale, Cyder, and other Liquors, in the House wherein he now dwelleth, being the Sign of the *Robt* in *Great St. James* in the Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*, in the City aforesaid, until the next General Licensing of Taverns, Victuall-Houses, Inns, Coffee-Houses, or Ale-Houses, within the said Division. Now the condition of this Recognizance is such, that if the said *Thos. Jernsey* do and shall keep the true Assize in uttering Bread and other Victuals, Beer, Ale, Cyder and other Liquors, in *his* said House, according to the Tenor, Purport, and true meaning of a License to be granted, and shall not have, permit, or suffer any playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, Bowls, or any other unlawful Game or Games in *his* said House, Out-House, Yard, Garden, Back-side, or other Premises; nor suffer any Person to become drunk, or remain there tippling or drinking contrary to Law; nor suffer any Disorder to be committed therein, but to do maintain and keep good Order and Rule in the same, according to the Laws of this Realm in that Behalf made and provided; then the said Recognizance to be void, or else to remain in full Force.

Taken and acknowledged, the Day and }  
Year first above written, before us, } *W. Perks* *St. Martin-in-the-fields*

*Printed for W. Perks, St. Martin-in-the-fields*

François' 1818 licence to sell liquor in his Leicester Square hotel

When François took over the hotel from Louis in 1815 it only became known as *Faunays Hotel* sometime after Louis transferred the lease on 18 August 1820.<sup>29</sup>

*...a French house where a table d'hôte affords the lovers of French cookery and French conversation an opportunity for gratification at a comparatively moderate charge.<sup>30</sup>*

Rate Books for Conduit Street Ward Westminster C409 to C416 [1809–1816]  
Francis Jaunay is listed as living in the third house from 1810 to 1815 on the SE side of Conduit Street from New Bond Street deduced from information as being No 33. The house is recorded as unoccupied in 1809 and by — Rayne in 1816. The following amounts appear against François' name in the rate books:

Book	Year	Rent	Poor & Highways	Watch	Paving, Cleansing & Lighting	Total
C410	1810	£30	£5/12/6	15/0	£1/10/0	£1/17/6
C411	1811	£30	£5/5/0	15/0	£1/10/0	£7/10/0
C412	1812	£60	£5/5/0	£1/-/-	£1/10/0	£7/15/0
C413	1813	£60	£5/5/0	£1/-/-	£1/10/0	£7/15/0
C414	1814	£60	£5/5/0	£1/-/-	£1/17/6	£8/2/6
C415	1815	£60	£5/5/0	£1/-/-	£1/17/6	£1/17/6

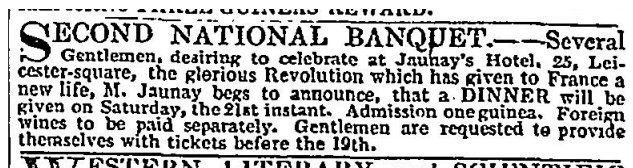
Book	Year	Address	Tenant	Rent	Annual rate
F646	1814	26 Leicester Sq	Francis Jaunny	£70	£11/5/-
		25 Leicester Sq		£157	£11/5/-
		24 Leicester Sq		£60	£11/5/-

André Louis Simon, *History of the Champagne Trade in London*, Wyman & Sons Ltd, London, 1905: pp92–93.

It is recorded that,

*François took up the customs and appearance of a real Englishman. While he spoke French fluently, he wrote it very incorrectly, which indicates that he may have received little education in France despite his father's station. Regardless of this, he maintained a strong affection for his country of origin and especially the House of Orléans and hence used the names of Louis and Louisa for his younger children.<sup>31</sup>*

François was a man who was willing to help anyone who sought his aid, a trait that did not suit the type of business he operated. Being too trusting of his fellow man he readily gave to those who did not merit his support and was easily duped. These failings often saw him in financial trouble. On at least one occasion he was financially rescued by his son-in-law, Adolphe Jacquesson.<sup>32</sup>



The Times [London] 17 Aug 1830 p2c

The rate records are supplemented by a number of newspaper reports of incidents at the hotel and advertisements. These involved the whole range that one would expect in a busy hotel in a large metropolitan area and ranged from petty crimes and other incidents of dishonesty through to grand banquets and even grander clientele!

There are a number of incidents during the tenure of the hotel that remain unexplained. A letter to the Prince de Condé from François remains intriguing. He refers to his brother—was that his half-brother, Louis Brunet, or another man? Why is he being asked to pay £600? Was this part of the payment to acquire the

lease from his half-brother or some other matter?<sup>33</sup>

Jaunay's was considered the most elegant hostelry in London, and it played host to the aristocracy, tourists, and, above all, the French community. François Marie remained there until his death<sup>34</sup> when his wife, Madame Jaunay, went to France

- 33 Bibliothèque et Archives du Château de Chantilly Ref: Z/CXLI-54 Jaunay 19 Feb 1817  
Monseigneur  
Ayant envoyé le mois passé 500£ a mon frere, et me croyant certain que mon Boutré aurait tenu sa parole il ma vait [sic] promis son Credit d'une année il est venu se matin me demander la somme totale de son mémoire qui est de 600£ il me manque 300 pour finir avec lui; Si je ne réunir pas cette somme il peux me faire des frais et perdre mon crédit.  
Si mon Seigneur veut avoir la même confiance en moi qu'il a eu vers mon frère. Il ferai [sic] un Billet payable chez Banquier a le poque que monseigneur le Jugera à-propos après six mois.  
Je supplie votre altesse de pardonner cette liberté ma dresser a d'autre mettrait [sic] mon crédit en danger. En cas de refus monseigneur Brule cette lettre.  
Avec le plus profond respect  
de votre altesse le très humble et très obéissant serviteur.  
Fois Jaunay  
Leicester Sqre  
London le 19 Février 1817

#### Translation:

Your Grace  
Having sent £500 to my brother last month and I am certain that our Boutré has kept his word. He sees me as having promised his credit for a year. He is coming himself this morning to ask me for the total. The total according to his memory is £600. I am short 300 to finish with him. If I do not make up this total he may make me go to a lot of expense and lose my credit.  
Yes my Lord, I want him to have the same confidence in me that he and I have about my brother. He [Suspect it should read: Je not Il and is therefore, I] will make a note payable at the banker at the Passover [Easter] that Your Grace judges the aptness after six months.  
I seek your Highness' pardon to this liberty to draw up another to put my credit in danger. In case of refusal Your Grace, burn this letter.  
With the most profound respect  
your Highness the very humble and very obedient servant.  
F[ranç]ois Jaunay  
Leicester Sqre  
London 19 February 1817

- 34 Survey of London, op.cit. – p492 records that Nos 24-27 Leicester Square were all empty in 1839. J Arlott, *Krug, House of Champagne*, Davis-Poynter Ltd, London, 1976 – p63 confirms this.

31 M Schlumberger, *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson*, privately published, Paris 1933

32 op.cit. *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson* – Chpt 1 p7





Buskers outside Jaunays Hotel  
Part of lithograph: *Harmony in Leicester Square*  
Undated drawn by H Mouvier printed by J Craf  
Westminster Archives Box 41 No11c

to live with her younger daughter, Madame Jacquesson, at Châlons-sur-Marne. It is claimed that gradually the hotel declined and that on François' death, his wife was forced to sell up to cover the debts,<sup>35</sup> but given François' assets as outlined later, this seems most unlikely although the period 1820 to 1850 was noted for a rapid decline in hotels in London.

*In withdrawing from the public dining-room precisely the class of customers who were best able to stimulate and reward the ingenuity of cooks, the new clubs were disastrous to the London restaurants. The French hotels north of Oxford Street, died out one after another. Gloom and wretchedness settled on the hotels of Leicester Square and the Mayfair restaurateurs put up the shutters.<sup>36</sup>*

One would think that the patron of a thriving large hotel in London, which catered for French refugees in the years following the French Revolution would have left a larger mark on the public record!

The hotel was known by the author, Thackeray who mentions it in his work, *The history of Pendennis*:

*They [the King and Queen of France] went away from Paris last Tuesday night and are living at this present moment in Jaunay's hotel.<sup>37</sup>*

The fate of François remained a mystery for many years. Some members of the family believed that when the business fell on hard times François Marie migrated to Australia. Other writers<sup>38</sup> recorded that he died in London at this time and his widow sold up the business and retired to France where all her children were then living.<sup>39</sup> One more glamorous account claims he died as the result of a duel. The reality is much more mundane. François died at his hotel, 25 Leicester Square, on 15 January

35 Society of Genealogists: *London Bankrupts 1820-1843* — no record of a Jaunay bankrupt. [See later footnote regarding François' will.]

36 op.cit. *History of the Champagne Trade in London* — pp92-93.

37 William Thackeray, *The History of Pendennis*, Penguin, London 1972 Chpt XXX p334.

38 ibid: Chpt 4 p66 Her mother, the sweet Mme Jaunay, taken in at Châlons since her widowhood, had...

39 In the 1841 census she is living in Châlons on rue Vieil du Evêché in the Jacquesson household and former Le Cloître St Etienne. In the 1851 census she is living in the Krug household at 1 rue Colbert, Reims.





François' unkempt grave in Kensal Green Cemetery 1838 from an abscess on the bladder.<sup>40</sup>

The fact that François' fate remained elusive for so long was partly the result of the fore-mentioned fanciful theories and that the registration of death names him as Francis Jannay.<sup>41</sup> Whether this was the result of the incorrect spelling given by the informant, nurse Eliza Welsh, or that the handwriting of the Deputy Registrar caused a confusion between *u* and *n* causing the name to be mistranscribed into the copy sent at the end of the quarter to the Registrar General is not known, however, all other details, address and age confirm that the entry is that of our François.

**On 15th inst., Francis Jaunay, of Leicester-square, in the 62d year of his age.**

London Times 17 Jan 1838 p8

- <sup>40</sup> Death certificate held by author. A search of the burial register at the Victoria Library, London for the burial at St Martin in the Fields [Vol 120] and at the Camden Town burying ground belonging to the parish [Vol 125] did not locate it. Many new cemeteries were being established on the outskirts of London at this time and in 1853 a law was enacted forbidding burials in central London. Through information gained from Paul Krug the burial was confirmed at Kensal Green Cemetery, London.
- <sup>41</sup> The spelling of the name Jaunay has always caused a difficulty even to the present day. An examination of the poor rate books for the period 1800–1839 shows François as Jaunny, Jaunnay, and Jounnay.

## Royalist refugees: François Marie Jaunay

Records relating to the death of François led to a visit to Kensal Green Cemetery in London where, with help of the staff, the table gravestone with the text completely weathered away was located on a pathway opposite Mrs Mary Mitchell's grave.<sup>42</sup> François did not leave a Will but there was a Grant of Administration issued by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury which records he left £3,000.<sup>43</sup>

In her old age Ann spent six months of each year living with her daughters.<sup>44</sup> She died on 1 July 1859 at 5 place de l'Hôtel de Ville in Reims and was buried in the Protestant Section of the North Cemetery at Reims.

François Marie and Ann Jaunay had four children—Ann who was known as Emma, Louisa, Francis Fleetwood and Louis Brunet. The three surviving children had established themselves in France before 1839.

The site of the hotel has enjoyed some interesting notoriety in the intervening period as the *Royal Panopticon of Science and Art* [a society established in 1854 to assist by moral and intellectual agencies the best interests of society], a waxworks, the *Alhambra Palace*. (a well known music hall for some seventy years), and from 1936, the *Odeon* cinema.<sup>45</sup>

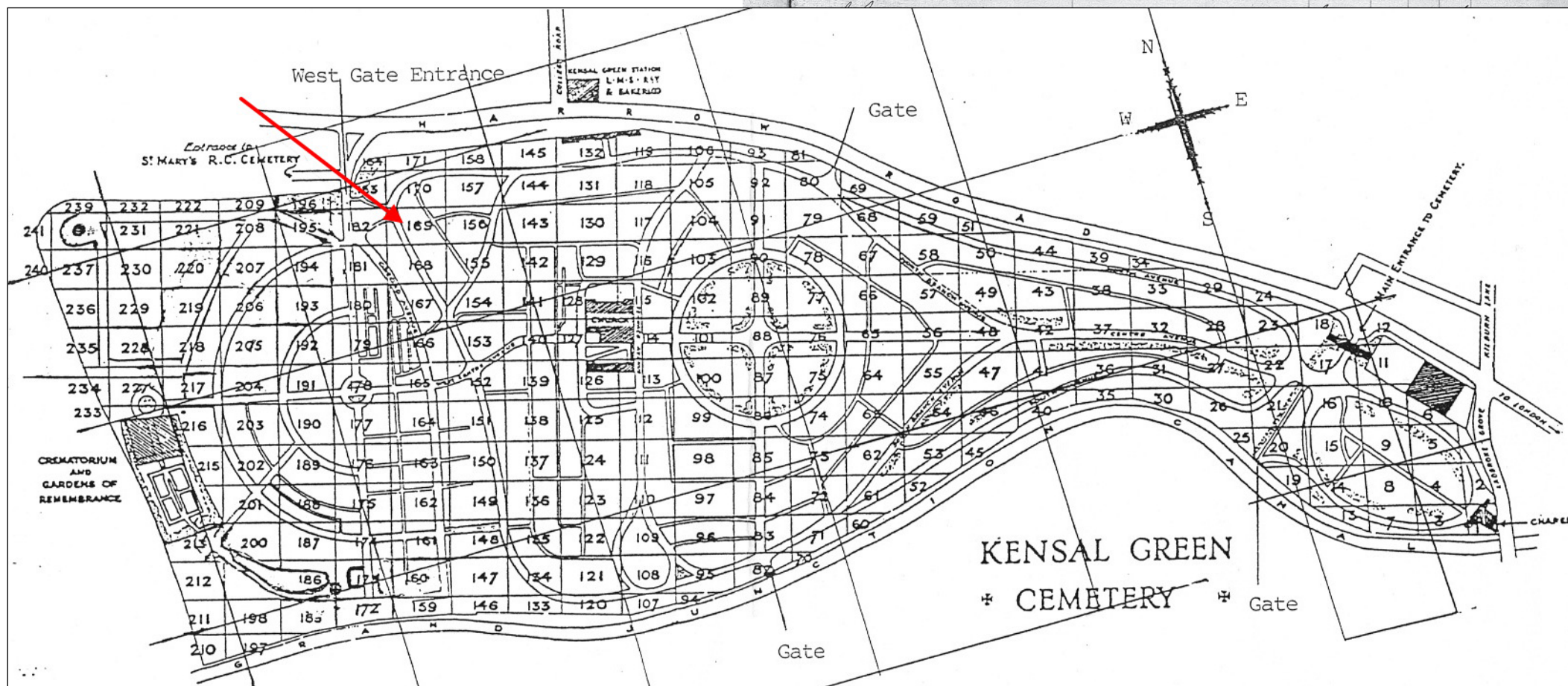
**TO HOTEL and TAVERN KEEPERS.**  
LEASE to be SOLD of the long-established and highly respectable HOTEL, known as Jaunay's, in Leicester-square, commanding the first-rate foreign visitors from all parts of the world. A new lease will be granted on the most liberal terms. This presents a favourable opportunity of coming into an established business under the most advantageous circumstances. Also, extensive Premises, fitted up as a bath-house, in Leicester-square, with a four-stall stable.—To be Let on Lease, with immediate possession, the long-established and capitally situated Bath, on the east side of Leicester-square, in the immediate neighbourhood of several hotels which have long been the resort of foreigners of respectability. For particulars inquire at Jaunay's Hotel; or to Mr. Aveline, wine merchant, 40, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

London Times 9 Nov 1838 p1

- <sup>42</sup> Kensal Green Cemetery: Square 169 Grave 6617  
London Metro Archives fiche  
Kensal Green X94/24 Film No DL/T/41/1-92  
No 1791 of Jaunays Hotel Leicester Sq aged 61 yrs  
E Johnstone performed ceremony.
- <sup>43</sup> Prerogative Court of Canterbury Administration Act Book PROB 6/214 f. 217b  
On the First day [of March 1838] Admon. of the Goods Chattels and Credits of Francis Marie Jaunay late of Leicester Square in the Parish of Saint Martin in the Fields in the County of Middlesex Hotel Keeper deceased was granted to Ann Jaunay Widow the Relict of the said deceased having been first sworn duly to administer. Under £3,000. (Equivalent to £9.5M economic value in 2015)
- <sup>44</sup> In the 1841 census she is at the Jacquesson home and died at the Krug home. Her whereabouts in the intervening years is currently not known. She has not been sighted in the 1846, 1851 and 1856 French censuses.
- <sup>45</sup> op.cit. Krug, *House of Champagne* – p 63.

*A touch of irony: The Condé residence in Paris until 1760, the Hôtel de Condé, became the Odéon Theatre. Jaunay's Hotel in Leicester Square, London eventually became the Odeon Theatre!*





Kensal Green plan showing the location of François Jaunay's grave and the entry in the Burial Register index

Plot purchased by his widow for £3/3/- on 20 January 1838

Gr. No.	NAME.	ABODE.	Part of Cemetery.	Year.	Register. Page.	No.
710	Jones William	38 Manchester Street		1852	1838	220, 1755
734	Jaunay Francis	Leicester Square		1874	224	91
778	Suby Eleanor Ann	10 Amwell Street		1870	245	1969
781	Suby Robert William	Do			246	60
790	Solly John	29 Upper Belgrave Place		1891	247	73



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON



Application Number 1007891

Royalist refugees: François Marie Jaunay

REGISTRATION DISTRICT <u>St. Martin in the Fields</u>									
1838 DEATH in the Sub-district of <u>Long Acre</u> in the <u>County of Middlesex</u>									
Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
130	15th Jan'y 1838 Parish of St. Martin in the Fields	Francis Jannay	Male	61	Hotel Keeper	Abscess on the Bladder	Eliza Welsh Nurse and Present at his decease 29 Leicester Squ	17th Jan'y 1838	Edw Cobbett Deputy Registrar

See note overleaf

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of July 1912.

DAZ 003383

CAUTION:- It is an offence to falsify a certificate or to be accepted as genuine to the prejudice of a



Dd8272010 8106430 6M 11/90 Merq(231491)

Receipt signed by François Jaunay

Received of My Lord this lovely Morn day of 28th Aug 1838 the sum of four hundred and forty five Pounds 253 being with the sum of four hundred Pounds before received in full of all my accounts for ancient dues & providing for the several witnesses remaining at my Hotel on Behalf of H. M. the Queen of England as to Accounts delivered

Francis Jaunay

£445. 2. 5



## Going, going — gone

Jaunay's highly respectable First-rate Family Hotel, Leicester-square.  
**M**ESSRS. COCKERELL and SON have the honour to inform the Public that they are instructed to submit to Auction, at Garraway's, Cornhill, on TUESDAY, June 26, in consequence of the death of Mr. Jaunay, a LEASE, for 30 years, with immediate possession, of all the above-mentioned truly desirable, well-known, very extensive, noble PREMISES, which have been for many years the favoured house for the reception of foreign Ambassadors and Families of Distinction. Particulars are preparing, and will be ready in a few days. The Premises may be viewed with tickets, which may be had of Mr. S. Aveline, Wine-merchant, No. 40, Castle-street, Leicester-square; of Messrs. Bailey and Co., Solicitors, Newman-street, Oxford-street; of Messrs. Tennant, Harrison, and Tennant, Solicitors, No. 2, Gray's Inn-square; at Garraway's; and of Messrs. Cockerell and Son, Auctioneers, &c., No. 47, Blackman-street.

*Morning Advertiser 14 June 1838 p4*

The Materials and costly Fittings of Jaunay's Hotel in Leicester-square, suitable for Noblemen or Gentlemen repairing or building.

**M**R. KING will Sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, Sept. 16, and following Day, at Twelve, in suitable lots, that noble pile of buildings JAUNAY'S HOTEL, Leicester-square, affording a good opportunity for gentlemen repairing their mansions, builders, and others. Here will be found 200 doors of all descriptions, many of them two-inch with carved mouldings, carved wainscoting to match, and carved and bold cornices, elegant statuary, veined, and Italian marble chimney-pieces, an immense quantity of timber in roofing and floors, stone portico with columns, York and Portland paving and coping, diamond paving tiles and slates, together with the valuable fixtures and fittings in stoves, ranges, coppers, dressers, cooking apparatus, water-closets, cisterns, the iron pipe and fittings of a hot room, and an assemblage of items too numerous to mention in an advertisement. They may be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneer, Cottage-place, City-road; Catalogues sent per post, on application or letter to the Auctioneer.

*Morning Advertiser 9 September 1840 p4*

**J**AUNAY'S HOTEL, Leicester-square.—The Sale by Mr. CAFE, of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 1,000 oz. of plate, linen, and kitchen requisites, will commence THIS DAY, (Monday) Sept. 24, and two following Days, at Eleven o'clock precisely each day.

*Morning Advertiser 24 September 1838 p4*

Jaunay's (Cidervant Brunel) Hotel,  
 Leicester Square,  
 a Londres.

Jaunay's (Late Brunel) Hotel,  
 Leicester Square,  
 London.





**OLD BRICKS for SALE.**—A large Quantity of old BRICKS for SALE, at 15s. per Thousand, at the Premises (now pulling down), Jaunay's Hotel, Leicester-square. Also a quantity of plain Tiles, and a Portland Stone Portico, with Corinthian Columns, Pilasters, &c. &c.

*Morning Advertiser* 26 October 1840 p4

*Morning Advertiser* 29 September 1840 p4

Building Materials, Leicester-square.  
**MR. KING** will submit to Auction, on **FRIDAY** next, Oct. 2, at Twelve, the Second Portion of the MATERIALS of JAUNAY'S HOTEL, in Leicester-square; they consist of sashes and frames of all descriptions, excellent French windows, doors, and frames, partitions, wainscot, water closet, stoves, chimney-pieces in marble and Portland, sound boarded and timber floors, roofing, slates and tiles, stone paving, coping, and sills, also about 30 lots of loose timber and materials, part having been taken down; the above materials are of the best quality, and put in lots to suit private builders and others. May be viewed the day previous to the sale, and Catalogues had on the premises, and of the Auctioneer, Cottage-place, City-road. Also a large quantity of stock bricks for sale.

Leicester-square.—Last Portion of the valuable Materials of Jaunay's Hotel, on **THURSDAY**, Oct. 8, at Twelve.

**MR. T. KING** will Sell by Auction, on the Premises, the last and most extensive PORTION of the above HOTEL, including the celebrated bath-house, two dwelling-houses, and stabling behind—it includes a vast quantity of tiles and slates, roofing, excellent timber and boarded floors, sound partitions, wainscot, dado, 150 doors of all descriptions, 50 pair of sashes and frames, excellent marble and Portland chimney-pieces, fittings of stables, pebble and York paving, coping, and stone sills, together with stoves, range, copper, iron railing, force-pump, and a variety of excellent materials well worth the attention of private persons building and repairing, and lotted suitable. They may be viewed the day previous and morning of Sale; Catalogues to be had on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, Cottage place, City-road.

*Morning Advertiser* 6 October 1840 p4

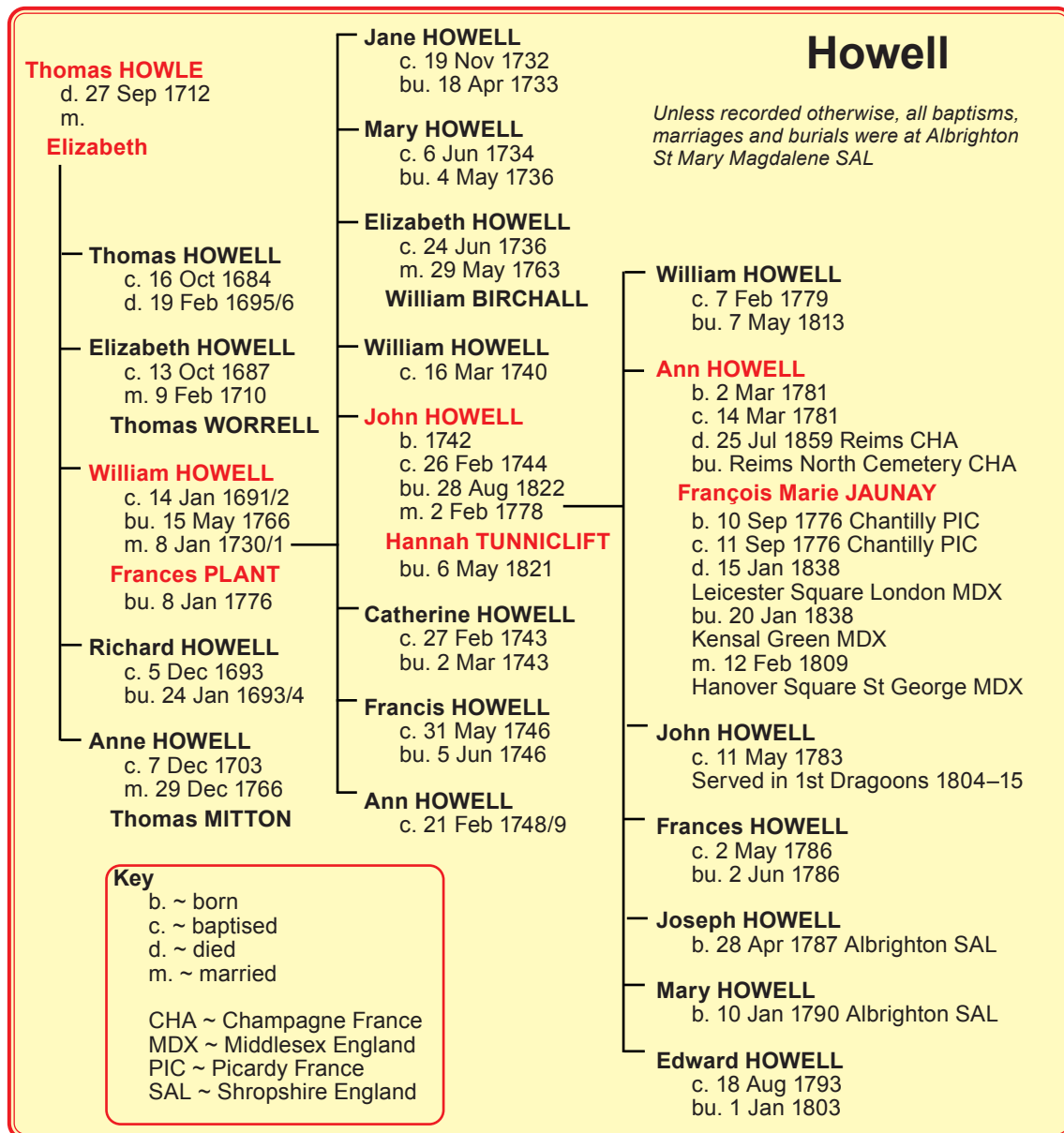


*Morning Advertiser* 23 September 1840 p4

**OLD BRICKS for SALE.**—A large quantity of excellent STOCK BRICKS to be SOLD, on the premises now pulling down, at Jaunay's Hotel, Leicester-square.

Jaunay's (Cidevant Brunel) Hotel,  
Leicester Square,  
a Londres.

Jaunay's (Late Brunel) Hotel,  
Leicester Square,  
London.



## The Howell family

It was claimed by Ann's father, John Howell, that his family descended from the Plantagenets.<sup>46</sup> This seems very unlikely and no attempt has been made to confirm this claim. Records show that Howells were resident in the Albrighton district back to the mid-1500s and it is a very common name in the region. How Ann got to meet François Jaunay in London is not known although people by the name of Howell were prominent in the liquor trade at the start of the eighteenth century and this could be the link although it is known that Ann's father, John Howell, was a tailor in nearby Wolverhampton.

Albrighton near Shifnall recorded as Albricston in the Domesday Book is in the far east of the county of Shropshire and due to the distance from the county town of Shrewsbury it gained borough status in 1303. Such status meant that there was a Justice of the Peace who could order the arrest of criminals. A small jail and stocks stood somewhere near to the *Crown Inn*, whilst a room in an upper floor was used for various village meetings and transactions. There was also a Toll House nearby. The present parish church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene was completed in around 1181. The mace confirming borough status is on display in the Church. The High Street has altered little from the time of Ann Howell and her family. The village green, a rare feature in the county, half timbered inns, Georgian facades and lime trees still feature. By 1800 the population had grown to 900.

We may know little about François Jaunay before he arrived in England in 1801, but we know nothing of Ann Howell prior to her marriage to François! We do know she was baptised in the Albrighton parish church, St

<sup>46</sup> A dynasty of English kings who reigned from the extinction of the Norman line to the accession of the Tudors [from Henry II's accession in 1154 to Richard III's death on Bosworth Field in 1458]. The family name was adopted by Geoffrey of Anjou, the son-in-law of Henry I, whose badge was a sprig of the broom plant [*planta genista*].





Albrighton Churchyard 1993



Albrighton Churchyard 1956

No 3

John Howell — of [this] Parish —  
 — and Hannah Tunicliff — of [this]  
 Parish — were  
 Married in this [Church] by [Banns] —  
 this Second — Day of February — in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred  
 and Seventy Eight — by me John Hale — [Vicar]  
 This Marriage was solemnized between Us } ~~John Howell~~ his Mark  
 In the } William Birchall  
 Presence of } Anna + Smith her Mark.

March 4 William son of Edward & Elizabeth Bidart bapt<sup>d</sup>  
 14 Ann Daughten of Ann & John Howell  
 25 Benjamin son of Benjamin & Catherine Malpas bapt<sup>d</sup>  
 April 14 George son of Edward & Mary Owen bapt<sup>d</sup>  
 April 22 William son of William & Mary Jones bapt<sup>d</sup>

The baptism entry in the Shropshire Parish Register for  
 Ann Jaunay nee Howell 1781

The marriage entry in the Shropshire Parish Register for  
 John Howell and Hannah Tunicliff 1778



## Make the skeletons dance

Mary Magdalene, on 14 March 1781 the daughter of John and Hannah Howell née Tunnicliff.

Hannah Tunnicliff variously spelt Tunnycliff or Tunnicliff makes an appearance at her wedding to John Howell. There is no certainty about her origins but the best match to date is for a Hannah Tunnycliff baptised on 16 May 1756 at Gnosall St Lawrence parish church in Staffordshire, the daughter of James and Elizabeth. This woman is the right age according to her burial record and Gnosall is not far from Albrighton being just fifteen miles away by road. Unfortunately no hard evidence has been uncovered to prove she became the Mrs Howell although it could be a simple matter to resolve if the banns register for Albrighton could be located.

The Albrighton Howells are traceable back a number of generations with the surname variously recorded as Howel, Howle, Howl, Owl, Owle, and Owl. The earliest Howell recorded in the parish registers occurred with a marriage in 1555:

*Humfrey Houle and Agne Jelycors were maryed the 27th  
daye of October, 1555*

Albrighton Parish Register Vol 1 1555

There are no less than 69 Howell events recorded in the registers through to 1812. The earliest reliable record for the family is Thomas and Elizabeth Howell whose children were being baptised in Albrighton from 1684 to 1703.

## Some unfinished business

François is currently the only recorded child of Jean Baptiste Jaunay. There could easily be other children yet to be discovered.

The Jaunay mentioned previously, Joseph, who wrote a series of begging letters to the Prince de Condé after the fall of Napoléon in 1814 remains a mystery. What was his relationship to François? In one of Joseph's letters he mentions that his father, whom he neglects to name, was for thirty years in charge of the crockery and tableware for the Condé household.<sup>47</sup>

Two other documents in the Condé archives may point to this man. In 1777–78

<sup>47</sup> Bibliothèque et Archives du Château de Chantilly Z/CXXII-210 Jaunay SQM 13 août 1814

when the Paris household of the Prince was too large to be accommodated in the Palais Bourbon, the building that now houses the French *Assemblée Nationale*, some staff were required to live outside the palace and to compensate this were reimbursed their rents.<sup>48</sup> One such person was a Jaunay and was recorded as working in the *Bouche département* as an aid, not the chef, managing crockery and tableware! Was this man Jean Baptiste Jaunay? If so then at the baptism of his son, François, in 1776 he was rather overstating his position in the Condé household where he is recorded as an *officier S A S Mgr Le Prince de Condé*. On balance it looks like two Jaunay families may have been in the Condé household.<sup>49</sup>

François' grandson and others claim that he was a member of the Royal Swiss Guard.<sup>50</sup> While there is a lengthy unknown period in François life, on the surface this seems very unlikely.

<sup>48</sup> *ibid*: 1 AB026 Pensions

Estat des sommes que Son Altesse Sérénissime Monseigneur le Prince de Condé veut bien accorder chaque année aux y après dénommés pour leur tenir lieu de logement qu'on n'a pu leur donner au Palais Bourbon, lesquelles sommes seront payées à commencer du 1er avril 1777. Savoir

Nom	Qualité	Loyers accordés	
		par année	par quartier.
Prudhomme	chef	400	100.0
Jaunay	aide	150	37.10
Mulare	Garçon	100	25.0
Ragoir	Garçon	100	25.0

Note: Loyers accordés amounts are recorded in livres and sols.

State of amounts that His Serene Highness Monseigneur the Prince de Condé willing to grant each year hereinafter referred to hold their place of accommodation we could not give them at the Palais Bourbon 1, which sums shall be paid starting from 1 April 1777.

<sup>49</sup> Known occupations of persons associated with the family link to the Condé household:

- a. Louis Brunet (Jean Baptiste Jaunay's wife's previous spouse): portefaix des Enfants de SAS—baggage carrier [porter] of the children of His Serene Highness
- b. Jean Louis Philogène Brunet (Jean Baptiste Jaunay's stepson): valet de Chambre [1791]—bedroom footman; concierge général de bâtiment [1824]—caretaker general of the building
- c. Joseph Levavasseur (father of Jean Baptiste Jaunay's stepson's wife): première piqueur—first groomsman

<sup>50</sup> *Register* 30 Apr 1912 p4 ; *Chronicle* 12 Sep 1896



# Extending the Howell ancestry

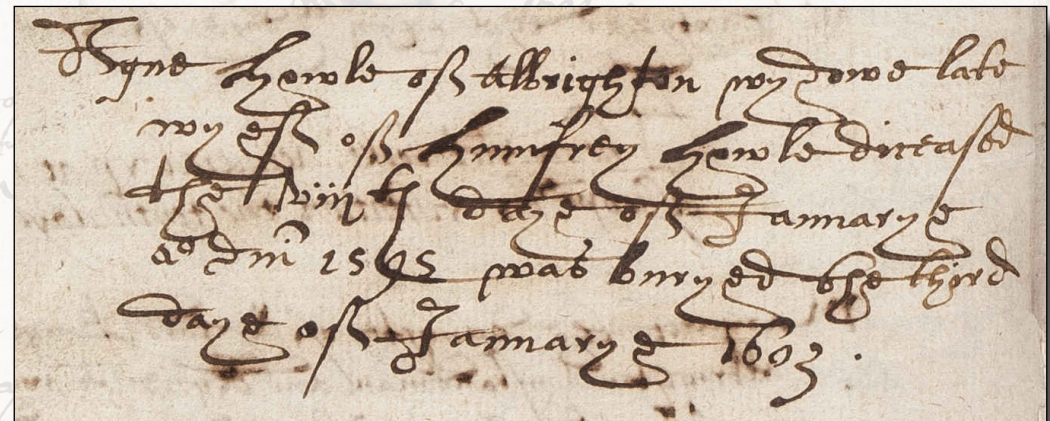
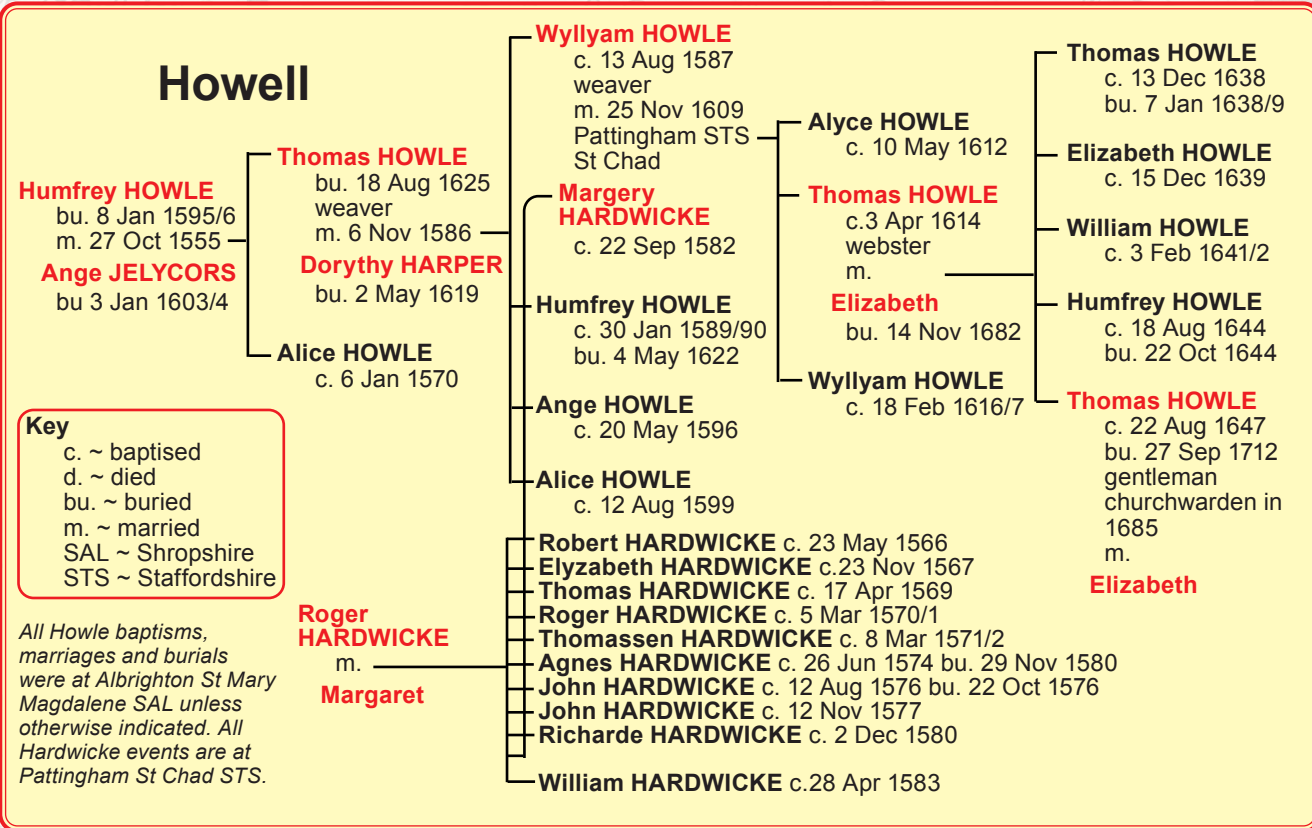
On the chart on the previous page the earliest proven Howle link, Thomas, died in 1712. If it could be demonstrated conclusively that he was the Thomas baptised on 22 Aug 1647 at Albrighton then we would have several more generations as shown in the adjacent chart. For the most part these families have been matched using the more distinctive given names and particularly Humfrey and Ange.

Humphrey Howle, an Albrighton blacksmith, born about 1525 is probably the man in the adjacent chart recorded dying in 1595. His birth predates the advent of parish registers! The family lived in Albrighton until at least 1812 and numerous members were employees on the nearby *Chillington Estate*—the Giffard Family seat. *Chillington Hall* has been the home of the Giffard family for over eight hundred years and claimed a direct link by descent from one of the knights who came with William the Conqueror in 1066. The Hardwick ancestors, on other hand, fought on the side of King Harold! The Hardwicks of Pattingham trace their origins back to an Adam Herdewycke of *Hardwick Hall* in Derbyshire who was born in the mid thirteenth century. He purchased an estate in the Manor of Pattingham, which he called *Hardwick*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Philip Riden: *The Hardwicks in Derbyshire 15th and 16th centuries in The Reliquary*, Derbyshire Archeological Society Vol 130, 2010.

Agne Howle, of A., wyd., late wyef of Humfrey Howle, diceased the 8th daye of Januarye, Ae. D'm 1595, was buried the third daye of Januarye, 1603.

This transcription suggests the poor woman's burial was delayed! Shropshire Parish Register Society, *Shropshire Parish Registers: Lichfield Diocese*, Vol 3, 1901 p22



The entry in the Parish Register confirms the transcription was correct!



## Joseph Jaunay's letters

Joseph Jaunay, born 26 February 1755 at Auxerois, appears in correspondence to and from the Prince of Condé from 1814 to 1819. Since my own family were also retainers in the same household at the same time, it seems quite likely that this man was related. This is where the interest lies—determining a relationship. The letters are poorly structured, difficult to translate and understand.

In a letter dated 13 August 1814 he writes:

A Son Altesse Royale  
Monseigneur Le Prince de Condé  
Monseigneur,  
Depuis vingt ans que je végète sous le poids de la Tyrannie privé de mes pensions par mon opinion de royaliste et n'ayant jamais voulu faire de soumission.  
J'ai servi sous le règne de Lodemuis Seize depuis 1776 et fait la campagne d'Amérique sous les ordres du Comte d'Estaing dans le Régiment de la Vieille Marine en 1779 jusqu'à la paix de 1783 et ce en qualité d'adjutant, ou je fus obligé de quitter le service à cause d'une blessure.  
J'ai quitté une femme et 4 enfants à Montpellier distante de Paris de 180 lieues ayant préféré souffrir jusqu'au moment favorable de votre rentrée pour France d'obtenir quelque place pour faire sustenter ma famille qui est sans pain.  
Dans cet état des choses ne pouvoir y réussir, j'ose prendre la liberté de m'adresser à Votre Altesse, pour la prier de prendre en considération l'humble prière que vous fait un infortuné de vouloir lui donner quelque secours pour s'en retourner auprès de sa chère famille qui succombe à cause de la misère; Votre Altesse redonnera la vie à six personnes qui ne cesseront de former des vœux pour la conservation de vos jours et ceux de votre illustre famille si précieux à l'Etat. Mon Père a eu l'honneur de vous servir pendant trente ans en qualité de chef de vaisselle.  
Ma Mère a eu l'honneur de donner le premier lait à Monseigneur le Duc de Bourbon, elle a été remplacée par Mme de Valery; son lait se trouvant trop vieil.  
J'ose espérer que Son Altesse voudra bien octroyer à la demande du suppliant qui ose se dire.

De Votre Atteste Royale	Votre très humble
Paris Monseigneur	et obéissant serviteur in a
le 13 août 1814	Jaunay

Musée Condé référence: Chantilly Z/CXXII-210 Jaunay SQM 13 août 1814

### Translation:

His Royal Highness  
His Grace the Prince of Condé  
Your Grace

For twenty years I have stagnated under the weight of the Tyranny deprived of my pensions because I was a royalist and I would never submit to the new regime.  
I have served under the reign of Louis 16th since 1776 in the campaign of America under the orders of the Count d'Estaing in the Regiment of the old Marine in 1779 and up to the peace of 1783 in the position of warrant officer, where because of a wound, I had to leave the service.

I have left a wife and four children at Montpellier 180 leagues from Paris. We all prefer to suffer to the very moment to mark your favourable return to France. I need to get a position to sustain my family which is without bread. I have taken the liberty to send to Your Highness to beg you to take in consideration the humble prayer that is made by an unfortunate person to give him a position so that he could go back to his family that is dying of extreme poverty. Your Highness will return life to six persons who will not stop wishing daily for your well being and those of your renowned family who are so invaluable to the State. My father had the honour to serve you for thirty years in the position of the chief of the crockery.

My mother had the honour to give the first milk to His Grace the Duke of Bourbon. She was eventually replaced by Madame Valery as her milk was found to be too old.

I dare to hope that His Highness will grant to one who dares to implore for himself.

Your Attested Royal	Your very humble
Paris Your Grace	and obedient servant
13 August 1814	Jaunay

A further letter dated 22 May 1818 continues in the same vein:

A Son Altesse Royale	Joseph Jaunay
Monseigneur le Duc de Bourbon	Ex Lieutenant dans
Monseigneur	Auxerois né le 26 Fbre 1755

L'Infortuné Jaunay fils dont le père a eu l'honneur d'être à votre service en qualité de chef de Vaisselle, père de 4 enfants ose prendre la liberté de s'adresser à son Altesse la suppliant de vouloir bien avoir égard à la position ou il se trouve et plongé dans la plus grande des détresses; étant venu du Languedoc à Paris avec sa famille pour solliciter un emploi ou retraite d'après ses services militaires d'après plusieurs mémoires présentés tant au Roy qu'aux ministres il n'a pu rien obtenir ni même son ancienne pension de 600 livres dont il a la lettre du ministère des finances ayant résidé un an à Paris n'ayant pas eu le bonheur d'y trouver son Altesse qui lui aurait accordé sa protection comme elle lui avait promis lors de votre première résidence en 1814.

Pardonnez moi Monseigneur, si je prend la liberté de vous écrire, ne pouvant mieux m'adresser, d'après toutes les démarches que j'ai fait depuis deux ans; j'ose espérer sur vos bontés paternelles que vous n'abandonnez pas un malheureux père de famille qui meurt de faim éloigné de son pays sans secours que celui des personnes charitables, la mère de cet infortuné a eu l'honneur de donner le premier lait à son altesse, et après a été remplacé par Mme de Vallery d'après la consultation de M Bodeau rapport à son lait qui se trouve

trop vieux. Veuillez bien Monseigneur, ne pas m'abandonner ni mes pauvres enfans dont trois garçons et une fille, car la misère nous fait succomber par le poids que nous endurons depuis si longtemps vous demandant à genoux votre protection pour les Invalides à Avignon comme je l'ai demandé au ministre ou quelque emploi pour pouvoir donner du pain à mes enfans, si son Altesse désire prendre de plus amples informations sur ce que j'avance Elle peut s'adresser à M le Baron de Kentzinger, Secrétaire militaire de la maison de Monsieur à qui j'aurai une éternelle reconnaissance de ses bienfaits.

J'espère que, Monseigneur d'après un tel tableau, jettera un regard de commisération sur leur triste sort, le Bienfait de Votre Altesse Sérénissime d'autant plus honorable pour eux, sera le soutien et fera le bonheur d'une famille qui gémit dans l'infortune rapport à l'opinion et dont le père n'a jamais voulu changer son serment d'être fidèle à ses princes légitimes. C'est dans ses sentiments que chaque jour la reconnaissance portera le suppliant à adresser de vœux pour la conservation de votre illustre personne et qu'il ose espérer que Mgr ne l'oubliera pas d'après la promesse qu'il lui fit à Chaillot ainsi que ses enfans et que pénétré des sentiments les plus respectueux

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec la plus parfaite soumission

Monseigneur

De votre altesse sérénissime

Le très humble et obéissant serviteur

Jaunay Ex Lt

Nîmes le 22 mai 1818

Jaunay rue Cigalou

no 92 à Nîmes

Mon fils âge de 18 ans

taille de 5 pieds 3p

bien constitué dans sa corpulence désirerait entrer au service de SA

Musée Condé référence: Chantilly ZR/1805 Jaunay 22 May 1818

#### Translation:

His Serene Highness

Joseph Jaunay

His Grace the Duke of Bourbon

Ex Lieutenant in

Your Grace

Auxerois born 26 Feb 1755

The ill-fated Jaunay junior, whose father had the honour of being at your service as chief of crockery, father of four children, takes the liberty of appealing to your Highness to beg Him to consider his utmost state of distress; having come from Languedoc to Paris with his family to apply for a position or a pension on account of his past military records. But in spite of several memoranda addressed to the King and his ministers, he was unable to obtain anything, not even his former pension of £600, testified by a letter from the ministry of finance. After living in Paris for one year, and unable to find there His Grace, who would have granted him his protection as He had promised him at the time of your first residence in 1814.

Forgive me, Your Grace, if I take the liberty of writing to you; after all the attempts I have made in the last two years, I cannot find a more appropriate person to whom to address it. I dare hope from your fatherly kindness that you will not abandon an unfortunate father who is starving, far away from his country, without other help than that of charitable persons. The mother of this wretch had the honour of giving the first milk to His grace, and was later replaced by Mrs de Vallery after M Bodeau, who was consulted, found that

her milk was getting too old.

I beg Your Grace not to abandon me and my poor children, three boys and one girl, for we are overcome by the burden of the misery we have endured for so long. On our knees, we beg for your protection for the disabled of Avignon, as I have requested from the minister, or for some employment which would provide bread for my children. Should Your Grace want to get more information on what I am putting forward, He may ask His Grace the Baron of Kentzinger, Military Secretary to Your Grace's house, to whom I shall be eternally grateful for his kindness. I hope that, after such a picture, Your Grace will take pity on their sad fate. The kindness of His Serene Highness will be an honour, a support and it will make the happiness of a family which groans under misfortune because of its beliefs, and whose father had never wanted to change his pledge of loyalty to his legitimate princes. It is with these feelings that the suppliant will, every day, pray that Your Illustrious Person may live long, and that he dares hope that Your Grace will not forget him and his children, according to the promise you made him at Chaillot.

I am most respectfully and most faithfully the humble and obedient servant of

Your Grace

Your Serene Highness

The very humble and obedient servant

Jaunay Ex Lt

Nîmes 22 May 1818

Jaunay 92 rue Cigalou

Nîmes

My son aged 18 years

5 feet 3 in tall

good constitution in his build

desires to enter into service of His Highness

Nîmes, le 23 May 1818

A Monsieur le Chevalier Jacques, Secrétaire des Commandements de Son Altesse M le Duc de Bourbon

Monsieur

D'après l'intérêt que vous avez bien voulu prendre pour moi pendant mon séjour à Paris pour me faire avoir mes Invalides ainsi que mon ancienne pension de 600 livres conjointement avec M le Chef des Vétérans, je ne saurais que vous en être reconnaissant pour toute ma vie d'après la nouvelle de l'arrivée de Monseigneur qu'il me tardait tant d'apprendre, je prend la liberté de vous écrire derechef vous suppliant que d'après les démarches que vous avez bien voulu faire pour un malheureux Infortuné père de quatre enfans vous n'avez pas pu réussir attendu les circonstances actuelles qui se sont exposées par les ordonnances rendues dans le temps, je n'ai donc pu rien obtenir qu'une lettre du ministère des finances pour mon ancienne pension de 600. Veuillez bien Monsieur me servir de protecteur auprès du prince, en lui faisant part de mon triste sort, réduit dans la plus affreuse des détresses je suis obligé de mendier mon pain pour faire substantier ma pauvre famille; voila la récompense de 30 ans de service depuis l'âge de 15 ans, j'écris au Prince par le même courrier et lui fait un détail de ma position, je suis plus que persuadé que vous ne m'abandonnerez pas, autrement nous persons [sic] tous faute de pain c'est dans cet espoir que pénétré de Sentiments les plus respectueux j'attend de votre noble personne et que vous ne m'abandonnerez pas, que vous me rendrez ce service.



## Make the skeletons dance

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec la plus parfaite soumission Monsieur  
... Votre très humble  
... Obéissant serviteur  
... Jaunay 92 rue Cigalou Nîmes  
Jaunay rue Cigalou  
No 92 à Nîmes

Musée Condé référence: Chantilly ZR/1805 Jaunay 23 May 1818

### Translation:

Nîmes, le 23 May 1818

Chevalier Jacques Secretary of Commands of His Highness The Duke of Bourbon  
Sir

After the interest that you kindly gave me during my stay in Paris to let me have my disabled as well as my old pension of 600 livres jointly with Monsieur the Head of Veterans, I cannot only be grateful for my life according to the news of the arrival of His Grace that he delayed me so much to learn, I take the liberty to write to you again you imploring that, according to the steps that you kindly do to an unfortunate misfortune four children you could not succeed whereas the current circumstances is exposed by the orders in time, I could therefore get nothing than a letter from the Ministry of finance for my old pension of 600. Please well Mr serve as me protector to the prince, in expressing my sad fate, reduced in the most awful of trouble I am forced to beg my bread to sustain my poor family; Here is the reward of 30 years of service since the age of 15, I write to the Prince by the same courier and makes him a detail of my position, I am more than confident that you do not forfeit me otherwise we persons lack bread is in this hope that penetrated feelings the most respectful I'm waiting for your noble person and you do not abandon what you give back to me in this service.

I have the honour to be with the most perfect submission Sir.

... Your very humble  
... obedient servant  
... Jaunay 92 rue Cigalou Nîmes

In the final letter dated 13 February 1819 the theme is maintained and the writer is getting desperate:

Paris le 13 7bre 1819

A Son Altesse Sérénissime M le Duc de Bourbon

Monseigneur

Permettez SAS que Joseph Jaunay ex-Lieutenant et votre première frère de lait, ait l'honneur de vous présenter ses hommages, ainsi que son fils suppliant Mgr. de Voulaire bien se rappeler de lui, ainsi que de sa famille qu'il a vivre dans le Languedoc dans la plus grande détresse. Ce malheureux père de famille étant désespéré de se voir abandonné de toute part, ne pouvait rien obtenir du gouvernement pour ses anciens services, non plus qu'une ancienne pension de 600 livres qu'il avait de Louis Seize dont il a la lettre ministérielle, a Résolu de venir se jeter aux pieds de SAS la priant à main jointe d'après la promesse qu'elle lui fit en 1814 lors qu'elle régiront de ne pas l'abandonner ainsi que ses Enfants au nombre de quatre en leurs procurant un morceau de pain, par une place quelconque et pour son fils âge de 18 ans traillé de 5 pieds quatre pouces, je l'offre a Mgr. étant persuadé que SAS entant touché de commisération pour ces Infortunés, elle voudra bien leurre accorder sa protection, en venant a leur secours; c'est dans cette douce attente qu'estant Reconnaisants des bienfaits de Mgr. qu'ils formeront les voeux les plus ardent pour la conservation de jours de SAS si précieux à l'Etat et pour Eux n'ayant d'autres Recours

C'est dans ces Sentiments que le suppliant pénétré d'amour et de respect pour Monseigneur

Il a l'honneur d'être très respectueusement

De Son Altesse Sérénissime

Monseigneur

... Votre humble  
... obéissant serviteur  
... Jaunay Ex Lt.  
... Et frère de lait de SAS

Une fluxion depuis quelques jours qu'a y voisé ma privé de

l'honneur de rendre mes hommages à SAS

Jaunay chez Mr Peyrot Mrg Perruquist rue du Columbier No 2 près l'Abbaye St Germain

Musée Condé référence: Chantilly ZR/2688 JAUNAY 13 Septembre 1819

### Translation:

Paris 13 September 1819

His Serene Highness the Duke of Bourbon

Your Grace

Would you permit, Your Serene Highness, Joseph Jaunay former Lieutenant and your first milk-brother, the honour of presenting homage to you. I implore Your Grace, to want the best for me and like a son to call me back, because the family live in the Languedoc in the greatest distress. I am desperate having been abandoned by all sides. I could get nothing from the government for my service under the ancien régime, nor a former grant of 600 livres from Louis XVI as promised in a ministerial letter. I have resolved to throw myself at Your Serene Highness' feet with joined hands praying the promise made 1814 not to abandon my four children in giving them a piece bread at any place, My son is now aged 18, height 5 feet four inches, I offer him in service to Your Grace as convinced that Your Serene Highness is touched with commiseration for these unfortunates. You will want to afford protection by coming to their rescue. It is in this sweet expectation of the benefits of being grateful Your Grace they accordance the most ardent wishes for the conservation of days if Your Serene Highness Precious to the state and for them having no other recourse. It is with these sentiments that I beseech you with deep love and respect for Your Grace.

I am honoured to be very respectful

His Serene Highness

Your Grace

... Your humble  
... Obedient servant  
... Jaunay Ex Lt.  
... and milk brother of His Serene Highness

A swelling [gum boil ?] for some days has

deprived me of

the honour to give

homage to SAS

Jaunay at the place of Mr Peyrot Mre Perruquier 2 Colombier Street near the abbey St Germain

# Brunet court case

## Background

Jean Louis Philogène Brunet is described as a property owner of Chantilly. He had been attached since childhood to the service of the House of Condé and left France at the same time as the princes of that house and returned to France in 1814. His name was never written on any list of *émigrés*. SAS the Duke of Bourbon to whom M Brunet was associated moved his residence to London and Brunet, with permission from the competent authorities, established a hotel and restaurant in London in 1800. As a foreigner he was submitted to a *rigid, and inconvenient surveillance* and so on 15 June 1806 he obtained letters of *dénization*, [residence] which conferred the exercise of some privileges, of some civil actions, but no political rights.

John Crewe was an hereditary peer of England and a Lieut-General. He normally lived in London but at the time was resident in Rouen, France. On the 7 and 11 February 1811 he signed three traites [bills or drafts] payable at three, six and seven months to cover debts of £700 [Fr16,800] for provisions or money obligingly lent by Brunet whose restaurant he frequented. Crewe was pursued by other creditors and imprisoned at their request. He begged Brunet not to take further legal actions against him and promised on his word of honour to discharge his debt as soon as he was released. Brunet agreed, Crewe was freed—and disappeared! In 1814 Brunet returned to France with the Condé family.

In February 1815 Brunet was on way to London when he met Crewe in Calais. At first Crewe pretended not to know him, but then recalled the creditor and the debt. He promised a letter for Mme Crewe ‘who would be scrupulous in settling her husband’s bills.’ On arriving in London, Brunet asked Mme Crewe when she would be able to receive him. She responded that she did not know him and she did not wish to know him and that the issue was with the general and it was up to Brunet to find him!

In March 1817 Brunet learnt that Crewe was at Rouen. He sought legal action against him under an act of 18 September 1807 which permitted action in the French courts by a Frenchman against a foreign debtor. Brunet applied to

the President of the Tribunal providing evidence of his position and rights and asked for the provisional arrest of Crewe and this was ordered on 13 March and carried out the next day. Crewe was taken before the President of the tribunal and declared that he neither knew M Brunet or the bills which were tendered in evidence. Crewe claimed his arrest was illegal and null because he had not received notice of the bills, no summons had preceded his arrest, and the law of 10 September 1817 was not applicable because it applied only to engagements contracted in France by a foreigner to the benefit of a Frenchman while in this case the bills accepted in London were payable in that city.

In a judgement on 25 March 1817 it was determined that a foreigner could be brought before the courts of France for obligations contracted by him in a foreign country to a Frenchman. It determined that Brunet was a Frenchman and John Crewe indebted himself to Brunet by three letters of exchange. Having seen articles 1 and 2 of the law of 10 September 1817, the tribunal nonsuits Crewe in his demand of nullity of imprisonment and orders him to pay expenses.

## Appeal of March 1817

Crewe appealed on the grounds that Brunet has always been considered as an Englishman in London and consequently he, an Englishman, could not arrest another Englishman in France for bills signed in England.

The Court of Appeal ruled on 31 March 1817 rejecting the appeal on the grounds that Crewe was fully aware he had signed three bills in favour of Brunet and that the bills were due for payment. In terms of Article 14 although bills were signed in England by an Englishman, the French courts were competent to pronounce in this dispute as the Englishman was temporarily residing in France and the said bills were signed in favour of a Frenchman.

## Appeal of June 1817

An appeal against this judgement was rejected by a ruling on 12 June 1817.

## Court action of July 1817

The provisional arrest was declared valid and Brunet summoned Crewe for the total amount of the bills. Crewe claimed for the same reasons that the court should declare void an injurious and vexatious arrest with reparations proportional to the seriousness of the injury, which in moderation Crewe wished to reduce to



## Make the skeletons dance

Fr100,000. Brunet's response was that Crewe was not able to refuse to recognise the jurisdiction of the French court and that the civil and political positions of the parties were irrevocably fixed by the former judgments. The court ruled on 15 July 1817 that Brunet's status was that of a Frenchman and this could not be changed. It awarded no damages to Crewe and instructed Crewe to pay all expenses.

### Appeal of August 1817

Crewe again appealed and this time it was upheld because the claim of Brunet's naturalisation was not declared previously and the judgement gave a ruling on the provisional arrest only. In regard to the principal point the court found that Brunet had had himself naturalised in 1806 and he had formed a considerable establishment in London and fixed his home there. There was no proof that he had been rehabilitated as a French citizen with a Frenchman's rights and thus Brunet had to be considered a foreigner as Article 17 states that a Frenchman lost his status if he was naturalised in another country. Furthermore the bills were drawn up in London in 1811 by a peer of Great Britain who does not appear to own any property in France. The benefit of Article 14 cannot apply to Brunet reputedly a subject of the King of England. The drawer, acceptor and bearer of the bills were thus all English and therefore any action about payment was exclusively in the competence of the courts of Great Britain. In spite of this the damages claimed by Crewe for wrongful arrest were based on a provisional arrest and therefore set aside. Brunet was clearly the bearer of papers which proved Crewe his debtor and Crewe had refused to pay his debt for several years and therefore damages could not be awarded to the appellant. The court declared Brunet's lawsuit incompletely introduced and ordered both parties to proceed before courts of Great Britain. Crewe was released.

#### Two means of appeal

1. Rests on textual violation of article 1350 of the Civil Code in that, by the ruling being challenged, the Royal Court of Rouen has deliberately retracted *la chose irrévocablement jugée* by its ruling of 21 Mar 1817, although M Brunet had invoked the authority of that ruling in the proceedings on which that of 27 August 1817 was reached.

Claimed two things acquired force of *chose jugée*

1. the competence of the French courts
2. the status of French citizenship of M Brunet

The following claims appear to be being made but the argument is difficult to follow

1. new papers [eg the letters of so-called naturalisation] and new reasonings cannot be introduced at an appeal unless they were withheld by the person in whose favour the judgement was given.
2. the court of Rouen had deliberately retracted the irrevocable judgement given 31 Mar 1817 and accepted as such in a later appeal, but since the circumstances were changed this was a case for appeal.

2. Based on violation of article 8 and a false application of article 17 of the same code in that the appellant, as French, ought to enjoy his civil rights since he has not lost status by naturalisation in a foreign country. Affirmation that a Frenchman cannot become English without an act of the British Parliament. This act does not exist. However, the ruling being challenged decided that Brunet had become English thus breaking the laws of Great Britain which has prescribed the method of naturalisation peculiar to that kingdom, and the laws of France which regulate how one acquires, keeps and loses the status of French citizenship. Brunet could only lose this glorious status by naturalisation in England! The so-called naturalisation papers are letters of residence as attested by papers dated 11 Jul 1817 from the office of Foreign Affairs by M the Ambassador of France to his Britannic Majesty. This states that Louis Brunet holding formerly a hotel in Leicester Square received letters of residence dated 15 Jun 1806 and not those of naturalisation. These papers were signed by Benj. P Copper chief of office of Foreign Affairs and countersigned by Will. Hamilton, Under-secretary of State in Dept of Foreign Affairs. The certificate in English was translated by M Barrow whose status and signature were authenticated by M the consul general of France.

A Frenchman can lose his status by:

1. naturalisation in a foreign country
2. the acceptance, not authorised by the king, of positions conferred by a foreign government
3. establishment in a foreign country without intention to return but a commercial establishment can never be considered as having been made without intention to return.

In England:

1. Naturalisation can only be conferred by an act of Parliament and no-one can be naturalised if he has not received the sacrament in the space of a month preceding that when the act of naturalisation would have

taken place. He must also take the oath of fidelity and supremacy in the presence of parliament.

2. the second condition given above is not in question
3. Brunet showed his intent to return by doing so as soon as his legitimate sovereign recovered his rights and took up the reins of government in France again. He disposed of his establishment in England and bought property in Chantilly, the place of his birth where he now resides. [note: records indicate he was born in Paris]

Hence he has not lost his status and the right of birth as a Frenchman.

A resident is an alien having right to certain privileges and advantages which are accredited to him by letters patent to the king, under whose protection he is considered to be. He is obliged to pay the same taxes and grants which foreigners who are not residents pay; he is not able to be a member of parliament nor a member of the Privy Council. He cannot exercise any civil or military function nor receive any grants of Crown land, and if he becomes the captain of a vessel which makes commercial transactions contrary to the laws and usages of England, the letters patent by which he was made a resident become null and void and all his privileges cease.

A naturalisation is absolute and cannot be conditional or limited. The privileges of a resident are limited and continue only as long as he behaves himself well.

It is universally agreed that the natural subject of a prince cannot by his own deed, nor even by taking an oath of fidelity to another prince retract or discharge himself from that which he has naturally taken to his own prince—that cannot be retracted without an oath of support from the former prince.

If Brunet is not French [as the courts have now declared] he is without political state, and without the possibility of attaining it unless in renouncing his country he also renounces his religion.

The final summary

1. M Brunet has not lost the status of a Frenchman despite his absence.
2. He has never been naturalised as an Englishman.
3. The letters obtained by him were not letters of naturalisation which can only be conferred by an act of the Parliament of England.
4. Those described by the Court of Rouen as of naturalisation are only simple authorisation of residence which do not have the same effect as naturalisation.

5. The later does not exist if it is not absolute legal and conforms to the laws of the country where it takes place.
6. A non-naturalised Englishman, M Brunet, has kept the rights, civil and political, inherent in his status of Frenchman. He has therefore been justified in exercising in France, against his foreign debtor, the legal proceedings to which the present dispute has given birth.
7. His status as French has been recognised and judged *contradictoirement* [in law this word means after due hearing of the parties] in the same cause between the same parties for the same object and by the same court which has returned the ruling now being challenged.
8. Again although the judgement, the ruling of appeal and the ruling of the Court of Appeal which took place in the first instance had for their purpose only the provisional arrest of the debtor, in declaring that arrest valid and legal, one has necessarily declared that he who instigated it was French; a declaration which was not a presupposition, as the royal court has said afterwards but a formal recognition of the indelible status of M Brunet.
9. This recognition passed in force of a thing judged [*chose jugée* which refers to a judgement already given] could not be retracted afterwards, with all the more reason that the moyen [measure] invoked by M Crewe in his second *declinatoire* [refusal to accept a court's judgement] was implicitly understood in that which he emphasised in *limine litis* [on the threshold of litigation].
10. The competence of the French courts to pronounce on the matter at the heart of the litigation is completely certain and quite obvious.
11. The ruling of 27th August has violated the authority of *res judicata* formerly invoked by M Brunet; this ruling in violating article 8 of the Civil Code, has falsely applied article 17 to it.
12. By all these considerations the said ruling ought to be annulled.

### Defence against Crewe's appeal to Cour de Cassation

M Brunet has contested the ruling of the Court of Rouen in which it retracted a previous ruling [*la chose irrévocablement jugée*] violating articles 1350 and 1351 of the Civil Code. Secondly it has violated article 8 and falsely applied article 19 of the same code in that the said ruling Brunet, a Frenchman, who has lived in England, but who has never been naturalised there; who has obtained only letters of residence, has been deprived in France of the exercise of his civil rights towards a foreigner in the land of his birth.

M Crewe has also challenged the ruling but only in regard to one clause, that



## Make the skeletons dance

which refuses him damages. 'The appeal of Gen. Crewe for damages is principally based on the expense of his provisional arrest whose legality has been recognised by judgements which have, in the regard, force of *chose jugée*; at bottom Brunet is the bearer of papers which prove Gen. Crewe his debtor and that for several years he has refused payment of the debt; circumstances in which he cannot be granted damages.'

Crewe's three means of appeal

1. Violation of article 1382 of the Civil Code which makes the author of an injury responsible for reparation.
2. False application of article 1351 of the same code and violation of article 480 of the code of civil procedure; in that the request for damages was not made the object of the first judgements given between the two parties; and in this case the *dol personel* discovered subsequent to the judgements which were *res judicata*, is a cause of retraction of the same judgement.
3. Excess [or abuse] of power in that the Royal Court of Rouen, while declaring itself incompetent for the heart of the matter of the case, has nevertheless prejudged that Crewe is debtor to Brunet, which the former denies, adding that, moreover, the debt would be lapsed even before the English courts through a lack of legal proceedings before them.

Comments on points 1 and 2

In summary, by seeking damages, Crewe is asking for reparation of a wrong, a combination of circumstances and the moral character of those circumstances that is harmful to him. The whole issue is in the domain of the civil courts and the Court has no jurisdiction over the facts. Its task is to examine and judge if the law has been applied to the facts declared. The Court of Rouen has based its decision on two considerations purely of fact. It has said:

1. Gen. Crewe's request for damages is based on his provisional arrest and on the exception that he is not a debtor to Brunet: but the provisional arrest has been declared valid by judgements which have the force of *chose jugée*.
2. As to the debt, Brunet is the bearer of documents whose validity it is not up to the French Court to decide.

Comment on point 3

The Court of Rouen has taken from M Brunet the title of Frenchman and the rights inherent in this precious title. In proclaiming him English, it was sending him back before the courts of Great Britain. In doing this how could the judgement not express one of the causes of sending back, that the action intro-

duced in the French courts was based on documents which set up Gen. Crewe as a debtor to Brunet, action which in the opinion of the Court of Appeal belonged to the English courts. How does this prejudice the basic question? If Crewe is not a debtor, or if an order guarantees him a continuation of action, will his own courts ignore his rights? Will they be bound by the disposition of the judgement at Rouen?

Far from constituting an excess of power, the ruling is one of the reasons for sending back since it is a matter of drafts whose preparer and bearer would both be English, because the existence of these drafts is one of the elements according to which the court has declared, in point of fact still, that there is no place for damages.

In these developments of this means of appeal M Crewe has shown evidence not only of little delicacy but of bad faith and inexactitude, not to say material falsity.

It maintains, for example, that M Brunet has never introduced against Crewe in England, any demand, judicial or otherwise, for payment of the bills concerned. He has been cited in the forms established by English laws, at the Easter session 1817 before the Court of King's Bench, by reason and payment of these same drafts. A warrant for arrest was declared against him with injunction to appear in a fortnight. On the day indicated he did not appear. A record of the court states that the sheriffs who had been charged with executing the warrant declared that the said John Crewe had not been found in the bailiwick.

In order to fight the claim that the debts had lapsed Brunet has produced the formal certificate duly legalised and translated into French by a sworn interpreter of the Court of Appeal of the commencement of legal proceedings directed by him in England against M Crewe.

This commencement of proceedings has, in the laws of Great Britain as in ours, the double effect of putting creditor in the position of getting a definite judgement against his debtor, and of breaking the prescription, in this matter, of six years as English authors testify. Now the £700 sterling owed by M Crewe results from three drafts expiring 20th May, 13th Aug, 13th Nov 1811. The six year prescription would then only have been reached on 20th May, 13th Aug, 13th Nov 1817. The legal proceedings were introduced at the Easter session 1817, that is to say in the month of March of this year and before the Court of Appeal where M Crewe

could draw advantage by long and pointless discussion in which he indulges on this point, his allegation would be out of place and all his arguments vanish.

It is not exact when he advances that in England the refusal to repay at expiration ought to be stated in a protest.

That formality has not existed for drafts, notes, commercial drafts, drawn by a foreigner and payable in England. As to those prepared in the kingdom and which are payable there, the formality of protest is in no way necessary and is not even practised. English merchants, juriconsults of that nation who have visited France in these recent times whom knowledge of this dispute has reached, have unanimously affirmed it. This short discussion is sufficient to dismiss this third means of appeal.

Duprat (Avocat en la Cour.), Jean Louis Philogène Brunet, John Crewe (Baron Crewe.):

Requête en défense, pour le lieutenant-général anglais, M Crewe, pair héréditaire des Royaumes-Unis d'Angleterre; contre le Sr Jean-Louis-Philogene Brunet, anglais naturalisé, 24p

[Request in defence, for English lieutenant-general, Mr. Crewe, hereditary peer of England United Kingdom; against the Sr Jean-Louis - Philogène Brunet, French naturalized. 24p]

## Brunet—a British subject

Denization of Jean Louis Philogène Brunet  
Patent Roll 47 Geo III part 12 [PRO:C66/4068]

Count le Pelletier and five others. Denization  
George the Third by the Grace of God &c. To all whom these presents shall come Greeting. Know ye that we for divers good causes and considerations us hereunto especially moving of Our especial Grace certain knowledge and meer motion have granted and by these presents for the Us Heirs and Successors Do grant unto welbeloved Louis Augustus Alexander Le Pelleteir de Molande Count Le Pelletier formerly of Bayoux in the province of Normandy in France but now of Westmoreland Street in the parish of Saint Mary le Bone in the County of Middle sex, Francis Emmanuel Burret formerly or Syssel in the Duchy of Burgundy in France but now of Little George Street in the City of Westminster clerk, Louis Brunett [sic] formerly of Paris in France but now of Leicester Square in the parish of Saint Martin in the Fields in the City of Westminster, Richard

Cesar De Grouthe formerly of Caen in Normandy in France but now of Newport in the Isle of Wight clerk, Joseph Saunders formerly of Overdorph in Germany but now of Portsmouth in the County of Southampton victualler and John Charles Albert Magnollay formerly of Etoy district of Aubonne in the Canton of de vaud in Switzerland but now of Bethnal Green in the County of Middlesex (aliens born) that and each of them shall and may be free denizens and liege subjects of Us Our Heirs and Successors And that their and each of their heirs respectively shall and may be liege subjects of Us Our Heirs And Successors And that as well they as the heirs of each of them respectively may in all things be treated reputed held and governed as Our faithful liege subjects born within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland And that they and each of them and the heirs of each of them respectively may in and by all things have exercise use and enjoy all and all manner of Actions Suits and Complaints of what nature of kind soever in All Our Courts Places and Jurisdictions whatsoever within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or elsewhere within our Dominions And in them to plead and be impleaded answer and be answered defend and be defended as any Our Faithful Liege Subject or Subjects born or to be born in Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may or can And moreover that the said Louis Augustus Alexander Le Pelletier de Molande Count Le Pelletier, Francis Emmanuel Burret, Louis Brunet, Richard Cesar De Grouthe, Joseph Saunders and John Charles Albert Magnollay and each of them and their heirs respectively say lawfully and with impunity at their pleasure enquire receive take have hold purchase and possess Lands Tenements Rents Revenues and Services and all other hereditaments whatsoever within Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and other Our Dominions and may use and enjoy the same to them and their heirs for ever or in any other manner whatsoever And may give sell alienate and bequeath the same to any person or persons as they shall think fit, And as fully freely quietly entirely and peaceably as any Our Faithful Liege Subjects born within Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may or can And that they and each of them and their heirs respectively may freely and lawfully claim retain and enjoy Manors Lands Tenements Rents and Hereditaments heretofore given granted or assigned or hereafter to be given granted or assigned to them or any of them by Us or by any other Person or Persons whatsoever as freely quietly entirely peaceably as any Our Faithful Liege Subjects born within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may or can And that they and each of them and their heirs respectively may have and possess all and all manner of Liberties Franchises and Privileges of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and other Our Dominions And may use and enjoy the same freely quietly and peaceably as our liege subjects born within our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland without any disturbance molestation hindrance vexation claim or grievance whatsoever of Us Our Heirs or Successors or of any Our Ministers or Officers or any others whatsoever But notwithstanding We Will and by these presents command the said Louis Augustus Alexander Le Pelletier de Molande Count Le Pelletier, Francis Emmanuel Burret, Louis Brunet, Richard Cesar De Grouthe, Joseph Saunders and John Charles Albert Magnollay and each of them heirs respectively Do homage and allegiance to Us Our Heirs and Successors And that they do pay and contribute Lot and Scot (a portion or share - from Old French: escot) as other Liege Subjects do pay and contribute or as they ought to pay and contribute as is just And that they and each of them and their heirs respectively Do pay to us Our Heirs and Successors the like Customs and Subsidies for their Goods and Merchandizes as aliens Do and ought to pay, Provided always that the said Louis



## Make the skeletons dance

Augustus Alexander Le Pelleteir de Molande Count Le Pelleteir, Francis Emmanuel Burret, Louis Brunet, Richard Cesar De Grouthe, Joseph Saunders and John Charles Albert Magnollay and each of them and their heirs respectively do hold and observe all and singular Ordinances Acts Statutes and Proclamations of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as well those already published as those which shall hereafter be published and that they be obedient to the same according to the form of the Laws and Statutes in that behalf Provided nevertheless And we will that they and each of them and the family and families which they or any of them now have or hereafter shall have shall continue and be resident within this Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or elsewhere within Our Dominions Provided lastly and under this condition that if the said Louis Augustus Le Pelletier de Molande Count Le Pelletier and his heirs male, Francis Burret and his heirs male, Louis Brunet and his heirs male, Richard Cesar De Grouthe and his heirs male, Joseph Saunders and his heirs male and John Charles Albert Magnollay and his heirs male or any one of them respectively shall be a Master or Masters of a Ship of Ships Or if the said Louis Augustus Alexander Le Pelletier de Molande Count Le Pelleteir, Francis Emmanuel Burret, Louis Brunet, Richard Cesar De Grouthe, Joseph Saunders and John Charles Albert Magnollay or their heirs or any of them shall hereafter carry on any Traffic within the limits or contrary to the Liberties and Privileges heretofore granted to any Corporation or Corporations of Merchants of this Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland by any Charters or Letters Patent of Us of any of Our Predecessors Then these our Letters Patent (as to such person or persons as shall or may be Master or Masters of a Ship or Ships or shall or may carry on any Traffic as aforesaid) shall be void and of none effect.

In witness &c. Witness &c. the sixteenth day of June.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

## Other Brunet's records

Birth certificate of Jean Louis Philogène Brunet

Paroisse St Sulpice

L'an mil sept cent cinquante huit le onze avril à été Baptisé Jean Louis Philogène, né aujourd'hui, fils de Louis Brunet, portefaix des Enfants de SAS Mgr le Prince de Condé, et Marie Louise Viard son épouse, demeurant, rue de Condé, le parrain Jean Travers chef d'office de SAS la marraine Louise Charlotte, Geneviève, Philogene Cecile, fille de feu Joseph Cecile, contrôleur de la Bouche de SAS, le père présent et ont signe travers, Cecile, Brunet, et Collet, Vie

Pour Extrait Conforme ce

Ce 10 Mai 1824

Le Msr des Requêtes Secrétaire général

Signe:

expédie et collationné

— represents illegible text  
[sic] indicates recorded as written

### Translation:

Parish of St Sulpice

1758, 11 April at the baptism of Jean Louis Philogène, born today, son of Louis Brunet, porter to the children of SAS Monsieur the Prince of Condé, and Marie Louise Viard his spouse, resident at rue de Condé, the godfather Jean Travers chef d'office of his SAS, the godmother Louise Charlotte, Geneviève, Philogene Cecile daughter of the late Joseph Cecile, controller of the Bouche of his SAS, the father was present and all signed, Cecile, Brunet and Collet,

This for a true extract

10 May 1824

despatched and collated

Reconstituted divorce certificate of Jean Louis Philogene Brunet and Louise Julie Levavasseur. All originals were destroyed in Paris Commune of 1871.

Registers were reconstituted by notary records, in this case M Martin Deslande.

Préfecture du département de la Seine

Ville de Paris [ancienne Municipalité]

Extrait du Registre des actes de Divorce de l'an deux

Du vingt trois Nivôse de mil sept cent quatre vingt treize [sic] l'an second de la République.

Acte de divorce de Louise Julie Levavasseur âge de vingt six ans, née à Chantilly dept de l'Oise, domicilie à Paris rue de l'Université section des invalides fille de Joseph Levavasseur & de Marie Louise Creton.

Et de Jean Louis Philogène Brunet, âge de trente six ans né à Paris Paroisse St Sulpice domicilié à Paris même rue, suis & dernier domicile connu fils de Louis Brunet & de Marie Louise Viard, lui décédé.

Les acte préliminaire sous une décision d'un tribunal de famille du cinq de ce mois, -endue exécutoire par ordonnance du tribunal du sixième arrondt le fin du n'ieme mois, de laquelle il résulte abandon de l'épouse par l'époux de puis de deux ans & une — au faite aux terme de la loi le tout en registre.

La vite citoyenne Levavasseur a demandé la dissolution de fau [sic] mariage avec Jean Louis Philogène Brunet.

Délivre par noms, greffier chef du tribunal de première instance du département de la Seine -une dépositaire des -gutes, secondes minutes du greffe séant au palais de Justice à Paris à vingt neuf Mai mil huit à dix-huit signé Gauties

En présence de Alexandre Andre Locquet trente huit ans rue du Temple, section de Gravillions, Lector Jacques Ansoine Demachy quarante trois ans rue St Avoge section de la Rennion Claude Nicolas Dufresne cinquante huit ans rue de l'Université Section des Invalides, François Guillou, cinquante huit ans rue de Bourgogne section du Bonnes Rouge.

Jean André Conseiller a prononcé que au nom de la loi le du mariage est dissous & a signé avec la partie & les témoins avoir signé au registre. Dufresne, Locquet, Levasseur, [sic]

Demachy, Guillou & Conseiller officier public ensuivent — — à Paris le 29 Mais 1818 sur

### Translation:

Prefecture of the Department of the Seine

City of Paris [old Municipality]

Extract of Registration of Divorces in Year II

23rd Nivôse of 1793 2nd year of the Republic [12 Jan 1794]

Act of divorce of Louise Julie Levasseur aged 26 years born at Chantilly in the Department of Oise, living in Paris, rue de l'Université in the Section of Invalides, daughter of Joseph Levasseur and Marie Louise Creton.

And of Jean Louis Philogène Brunet age 36 years born at Paris in the Parish of St Sulpice living in Paris same street, being the last living son of Louis Brunet and Marie Louise Viard, he deceased.

The preliminary act under a decision of the family tribunal of fifth of this month, — direction by ordinance of the tribunal of the sixth district to finish the month, in which he abandoned his wife and the marriage when two years have elapsed and in the of term of the law all is registered.

Now Citizen Levasseur will require a dissolution of her late marriage with Jean Louis Philogène Brunet.

Delivered by names, head clerk of the tribunal of first instance of the department of the Seine deposited these second drafts of the appropriate copies at the Palace of Justice at Paris on 29 May 1818 signed Gauties

In the presence of Alexandre Andre Locquet 39 years rue du Temple, Gravillions Section, Lector Jacques Ansoine Demachy 43 years rue St Avoge la Rennion Section, Claude Nicolas Dufresne 59 years rue de l'Université Invalides Section, François Guillou, 59 years rue de Bourgogne Bonnes Rouge Section.

Jean André Advisor declares that by the name of the law that the marriage is dissolved and signed with the parties and the witnesses signing the register – Dufresne, Locquet, Levasseur, [sic] Demachy, Guillou & public office Advisor followed — — at Paris on 29 May 1818

23rd Nivôse of 1793 2nd year of the Republic [Appears to be an error in the dates as according to reckoning 23 Nivôse II was 12 Jan 1794 not 1793]

### Arrival of the Brunets in England

H05/3 p394

Mr Geo Blake Alien Office, 22d May 1800

Yarmouth

The usual letter to allow the undermentioned Persons to proceed from Yarmouth to this office.

[Then follow the names of a Swede, 2 Italians, a merchant at Leghorn, and]

Monsr. & Made Brunet - French. expected

H05/3 p396

... Alien Office, 23 May 1800

Sir Jas Crawford, Bart

&c. &c. &c.

Hambro'

The usual letter to allow the undermentioned persons to embark at Cuxham for England.

[Then follow the above names of a Swede, 2 Italians, a merchant at Leghorn, plus a merchant of Bremen and]

Monsr. & Made Brunet - French.

### Death certificate of Jean Louis Philogène Brunet

No 25 décès du sr Jean Louis Philogène Brunet marié âge de 65 ans L'an mil huit cent vingt quatre le dix neuf fevrier sept heures du matin par devant vous maire officier public de d'état civil de la ville de Chantilly, département de l'Oise soussigné.

Sont comparus Monsieur Antoine Arnaud marchand épiciier âge de cinquante cinq ans et Clement Vincent Prevost clerc de notoire âge de vingt cinq ans tous dans deux demeurant an dit Chantilly qui la nous ont déclare que le jour d'hier une heure après midi le fleur Jean Louis Philogène Brunet, propriétaire membre an conseil municipal et concierge général de Catimeus de SAS Monseigneur le duc de Bourbon Prince de Condé natif de la ville de Paris demeurant à Chantilly âge de soixante cinq ans passer fils de défunt Louis Brunet et Marie Louis Viard sa femme et épouse de de Louise Julie Levasseur est décédé en sa maison sise grande rue de Chantilly.

et ont les déclarants signe avec nous le présent acte de décès après lecture faite les jour mois et an que dessus

#### Translation:

No 25 Death of Master Jean Louis Philogene Brunet married aged 65 years

1824, 19th February, 7 am before us, the mayor, public officer of the civil state of Chantilly, Department of Oise undersigned.

Have appeared M Antoine Arnaud, merchant grocer aged 55 years and Clement Vincent Prevost, notary clerk aged 25 years, both living in the said Chantilly, who have declared to us that yesterday at 1 pm Master Jean Louis Philogene Brunet, proprietor and member of the municipal council and 'general manager' of the household of His Serene Highness, M the Duke of Bourbon, Prince of Condé, native of Paris living at Chantilly aged 65 years former son of the deceased Louis Brunet and Marie Louise Viard, his wife and husband of Louise Julie Levasseur. He died in his house located on Grand Street, Chantilly.

And the declarants have signed with us the death certificate after having read it through.

Burial certificate of Louis Henry Brunet

### Burial certificate of Louis Henry Brunet

Inhumation L'an mil sept cent quatre vingt onze le vingt unième Jour de mars a de Inhumé dans le cimetière de Saint Laurant, Par moi prêtre et sacré Vicaire de cotte paroisse soussigné, Louis Henry Brunet décédé d'hier âge de vingt deux Mois, fils de Jean Philogène Brunet valet de Chambre de S.A.S. Mgr le Duc de Bourbon et de Louise Julie Levasseur sa femme feu père et Mère Inhumation à été on présence de Pierre Thoured de Jacques Louis Duvivieu, et de Claude Mollard qui ont signé

#### Translation:

Burial 1791 on the 21st March has been buried in the cemetery of Saint Laurent, by me priest and consecrated curate of this parish undersigned, Louis Henry Brunet died yesterday aged 22 months, son of Jean Philogene Brunet, valet of the chamber of His Serene Highness, M the Duke of Bourbon and Louisa Levasseur, his wife, the father and mother. This burial was made in the presence of Piere Thoured and Jacques Louis Duvvieu and Claude Mollard who have signed.

[Although the text does not indicate, the document is also signed Jaunay.]



## Make the skeletons dance

### Baptism of Louise Julie Levavasseur

58 Bapt de Louise

Julie Levavasseur L'an mil Sept cent Soixante Sept Le vingt cinquième jour de Juin a été baptiser par moi Vicaire Soussigné Louis Saudrin née du vingt trois présent mois du légitime mariage de Joseph Levavasseur première piqueur de SAS Monseigneur Le Prince de Condé et de Marie Louise Creton Le parrain à été Louis Antoine Sandrin, et la Marraine Marguerette Julie Deriusa qui ont Signer Le père présent qui à aussy [sic] Signer.

#### Translation:

58 Bapt. of Louise

Julie Levavasseur 1767 the 25th day of June at the baptism by me, curate undersigned, Louis Saudrin, born in the 23rd month of the legitimate marriage of Joseph Levavasseur first groomsmen of SAS the Prince of Condé and the Marie Louise Creton. The godfather Louis Antoine Sandrin, and Godmother Margueritte Julie Deriusa who will sign The father present who also will sign.

### Death of Louise Julie Levavasseur

144 Décès de Louise Julie Levavasseur Ve Brunet âgée de 67 ans L'an mil huit cent trente six le Vingt cinq novembre onze heures du matin par devoirs nous maire officier public de l'état — de la ville de Chantilly département de l'Oise avis — à la maison commune les Zacharie Augustin Lelong propriétaire et juge de Paix du Cauton de Creil âgé de cinquante six ans et Felix Augustin Rabuté instituteur communal âgé de trente sept ans tous aux demeurant au dit lieu les — nous ont déclaré que Madame Louis Julie Levavasseur rentière âgé de soixante sept ans, native de Chantilly et y demeurant Grande rue, fille des défunt Joseph Levavasseur en soi virent Premier Seigneur de feu SAS Monseigneur le Prince de Condé et Marie Louise Creton sa femme, et veuve de Monsieur Jean Louis Philogène Brunet est décédé au son demeure — aujourd'hui vingt cinq novembre a cinq heure du matin Et nous les déclaration — signe avec nous le — acte de décès après le — faite

#### Translation:

144 Death of Louise Julie Levavasseur widow Brunet aged 67 years 1836 the 25 November 11 am by my duties [as] mayor public officer of state — of the town of Chantilly Department of Oise with — the borough house Zacharie Augustin Lelong proprietor and justice of the peace of Cauton de Creil aged 56 years and Felix Augustin Rabuté schoolteacher of the borough aged 37 years both of that locality — we have declared that Madame Louise Julie Levavasseur of independent means aged 67 years, native of Chantilly and there residing on Grande Street, daughter of the late Joseph Levavasseur in oneself to see First Lord of the late SAS Monseigneur the Prince of Condé and Marie Louise Creton his wife, and widow of Monsieur Jean Louis Philogène Brunet died at her home — today 25 November at 5 am And we declare and sign the present act of decease after — done

### Musée Condé Letters mentioning Brunet

French House

25 Leicester-Square, London

L. Brunet

Has the Honour to inform Gentlemen, Travelers and others that at the above Hotel, will be found the most elegant and most commodious Apartments; English and French Cookery, in the most refined Taste, and Interpreters for all Foreign Languages. Also every

necessary Information for Travelers. Dinners sent to any Part of the Town by giving Notice the preceding Evening.

Pastry of all Sorts.

Great Choice of Foreign Wines, of the finest Flavor.

This is a printed sheet, printed by E. Spragg, 27 Bow-Street, Covent-Garden. It is bilingual, first in French, then in English.

BRUNET L Y/VIII/I-99

Londres le 20 novembre 1814

M le Chevalier de Conti

Je vous ai promis de vous importuner d'une lettre bien détaillée ce c'est pas encore celle-ci. J'ai cependant à vous dire que j'ai reçu cent soixante quinze livres sterling du produit des foin vendus; je n'ai pas encore entendu parler de M Deness il était à la campagne lorsque j'ai été pour lui remettre votre lettre.

Permettez que je vous parle un peu de moi; je suis ici entre la tombe et l'ennemi, je suis persuadé que si j'ai la force de passer l'hiver ce serait pour moi le dernier, et si je me décide à vendre de suite il me faudrait faire le sacrifice d'un grand tiers de mes prétentions.

Si j'avais été satisfait de mon voyage à Paris, Je n'hésiterai pas, mais Monsieur je vous confie à vous seul, j'ai trop souffert de l'indifférence avec laquelle on voyait ses propres intérêts, et j'étais née Condé, je voudrais vivre et mourir pour soutenir mon nom, mes j'ai vu que les conseils des gens qui ne doivent leurs existence qu'à leur lâcheté et à leur vices influaient beaucoup tout en étant connus. Je vois qu'on écoute, j'ai pu être trop loin pour attribuer les réponses qu'on m'a faites à cela, je n'en répond pas, je ne consulterai jamais mon intérêt au préjudice de la franchise et de mon devoir, avant de partir vous savez que je demandais pour toute retraite un Logement au Palais la réponse fut trop satisfaisante pour que je ne vous la répète pas, quel a été mon étonnement lorsque j'en parlai à Paris de m'entendre dire 'Ca, qu'avez vous besoin de cela, vous êtes riche', d'ailleurs à qui voulez vous que je le demande, je n'irai pas étourdir mon père de cela; il n'y a qu'après avoir bien assuré que l'architecte n'avait besoin que de ces ordres puis qu'il ne s'agissait que de donner un logement à un homme qui lui appartenait depuis 52 ans et qui lui appartiendrait toute la vie de cour, qu'enfin il a dit oui, suis un oui, qui ne sera encore fait par de rien je crains qu'il ne l'oublie et ces circonstances pourraient me faire changer de projet, il faut que je vous confie que je suis en pourparlers d'acheter une maison à Chantilly mais je ne déciderai rien avant que je n'aie reçu une réponse de vous, car je serai trop humilié si en y fixant ma résidence je ne jouissais pas de quelque droit d'agrément privilégié c'est-à-dire de ces droits qui ne coûtent rien mais qui ne s'accordent qu'à l'estime mérite, je crois dans ma conscience pouvoir faire cette demande. Si cependant vous les blâmez soyez, je vous prie, aussi franc que moi je vous en aurai de l'obligation. Il faut que je vous confie tout, il y a quelques années Mgr ma prêté 2000 livres à l'intérêt de 5% payables de six mois en six mois, je n'ai jamais manqué d'un jour sans que je m'en souviene, mais cette fois cela m'a fait de la peine d'était pour le mois d'août. Dites à Brunet que s'il peut vous remettre 50 livres qu'il me doit, il me fera plaisir et s'il vous offre davantage, il ne faut pas le refuser, j'étais convenue qu'à mon départ je lui porterais le tout si le change devenait favorable et cite une preuve certaine de l'intérêt que je ne cesse de prendre car j'avais mon argent prêt. Enfin Mgr, cela à été un secret pour tout le monde jusqu'à ce moment, le voilà confié à guy [sic] par Mgr et à vous par moi. Mais je vous en supplie n'en parlez à personne, pénétrez vous seulement de ce que toutes ces petites

vicissitudes me donnent de l'inquiétude pour l'avenir et me rendent incertain du parti que je dois prendre.

Je compte voir tous ces Messrs. cette semaine et pouvoir vous donner des détails de Wimbledon la semaine suivante.

Comme cette lettre ne vous sera d'aucune utilité pour vos affaires je vous prie de la brûler, vous savez qu'en ces temps-ci, elle peut être trouvée. Il est plus facile de se faire des ennemis par ce qu'on interprète j'avais comme l'intention.

J'attends votre réponse comme une consolation.

L. Brunet

BRUNET (L) Z/CLXXVII-189

**Translation:**

London 20 Sep 1814

M the Chancellor of Conti

I have promised to bother you with a very detailed letter. This is still not it. I have to inform you, however, that I have received £175 sterling from the proceeds of the sale. I have not overheard any more talk about Mr Deness. He was in the country when I sent him your letter.

Permit me to tell you a little about myself. I am here between the grave and the enemy. I am persuaded that if I am forced to remain for the winter, it will be the last one for me, and if I decide to sell immediately it will be necessary to sacrifice a good third of my claims.

If I had been satisfied by my trip to Paris, I would not hesitate, but Monseigneur, I trust you and you alone. I have suffered too much from the indifference with which they saw their own interests and I was born Condé. I would like to live and die to uphold my name but I have seen that the counsels of men who owe their existence only to their shame and vices have great influence even though all is known. I see that they listen, I could be too far away to credit the answers which they have made to that. I do not reply to it. I will never consult my interest to the prejudice of openness and my duty. Before I left you know that I asked for the whole of retirement accommodation at the palace. The response was too satisfactory for me to repeat it. What has been my astonishment when I spoke of it in Paris to hear this said: How have you need of that? You are rich. Moreover of whom do you want me to ask it? I would not bother my father with that. It was only after knowing myself well assured that the architect had need only his orders, then it was only a matter of giving accommodation to a man who had belonged to him for 52 years and would belong to him for all the life of the court, that finally he has said yes which will not be again made nothing. I am afraid that he will forget it and his circumstances could make me change my plan. I must trust you, that I am having discussion with you about buying a house at Chantilly but I will decide nothing before I have received a reply from you; for I will be humiliated too much if in fixing agreement, that is to say of those rights which count for nothing but which grant me only the esteem merited. I believe in my conscience that I have been able to make these requests. If, however, you blame them be, I beg you, also as frank as I. I would be under obligation to you for it. I must trust you completely. There are some who have agreed to lend me 2000 livres at 5% interest payable six monthly. I have never missed a day without receiving a reminder, but this time that has upset me. It was for the month of August saying to Brunet that if he could send you 50 livres which he owes me it will please me and if he offers you more, it will not be necessary to refuse it. I have agreed that at my leaving I would bring him the whole amount if the exchange became favourable and cited certain proof of the interest which I do not cease to take for I had my money ready. Finally, Monseigneur, that has been a secret for all the world up to this moment.

**Royalist refugees: Other Brunet's records**

There it is trusted to \_\_\_\_\_ by Monseigneur and to you by me, but I beg you to speak of it to no-one. You alone enter into what all those little vicissitudes give me of anxiety for the future and render uncertain the part which I ought to take.

I count on seeing all these gentlemen this week and being able to give details of Wimbledon the week after.

As this letter will be of no use for your business I beg you to burn it, you know that these days, it can be found. It is easier to make enemies by what I interpret as intended.

I await your response as a consolation.

**Military roll**

2 août 1792. Malmédy.

Contrôle de la Compagnie de la Champagne. Infanterie. Noms de MM les Gentilhommes

**Translation:**

August 2, 1792. Malmédy.

Control of the company in the Champagne region. Infantry. Names of the gentlemen

This is just a list, last names only, no information of any kind about them. There are 98 names. Viard is no. 46.

VIARD Y/IX/II-238

Demande d'une Compagnie de Cavalerie en faveur de Monsieur Brunet de Trie, officier Vendéen

A Son Excellence Monseigneur le Ministre de la Guerre

A l'honneur de vous exposer Joseph Brunet de Trie, ayant été appelé pour la formation du 3ème régiment des Gardes d'Honneur; j'ai fait les campagnes de 1813 et 1914; Licencié le 24 juin 1814. Repris les armes le 15 mai 1815; attaché à la division de St. Vincent faisant partie du 3ème corps de l'armée vendéenne, avec le grade de Capitaine de Cavalerie. Cette division Commandée par Monsieur de l'Avoyrie aine à qui j'ai fourni mon état de service. Servir le roi est héréditaire dans ma famille, mon père s'est émigré en 1791. Et a fait la Guerre dans l'armée commandée par Monseigneur le Prince de Condé jusqu'en 1800; il a perdu toutes ses propriétés qui ont été vendues nationalement. N'ayant rien pour exister je supplie votre excellence Monseigneur, de vouloir bien me porter sur le tableau de Messieurs les officiers qui seront Présentés pour la formation de l'armée.

J. Brunet de Trie                      Le Champs St. Père, Vendée, le 15 septembre 1815

**Translation:**

Application for a company of cavalry in favour of Mr Brunet de Trie, officer Vendéen

His Excellency Monseigneur the Minister of war

At the honour you expose Joseph Brunet de Trie, having been called for the formation of the 3rd regiment of honor guards. I did the campaigns of 1813-1914; Licensed 24 June 1814. Falling weapons May 15, 1815; attached to the division of St. Vincent as part of the 3rd corps of the Vendéen army, with the rank of Captain of cavalry. This division commanded by Monsieur de the elder Avoyrie to which I've provided my service status. Serve the King is hereditary in my family, my father emigrated in 1791. And made the war in the army commanded by Monseigneur le Prince de Condé until 1800; He lost all his properties that have been sold nationally. Having nothing to exist I beg your Excellency Monseigneur, to carry me on the table of gentlemen officers who will be present for the training of the army.

J. Brunet of Trie                      Le Champs St. Père, Vendée, on September 15, 1815

BRUNET, J ZR/3078 **53**



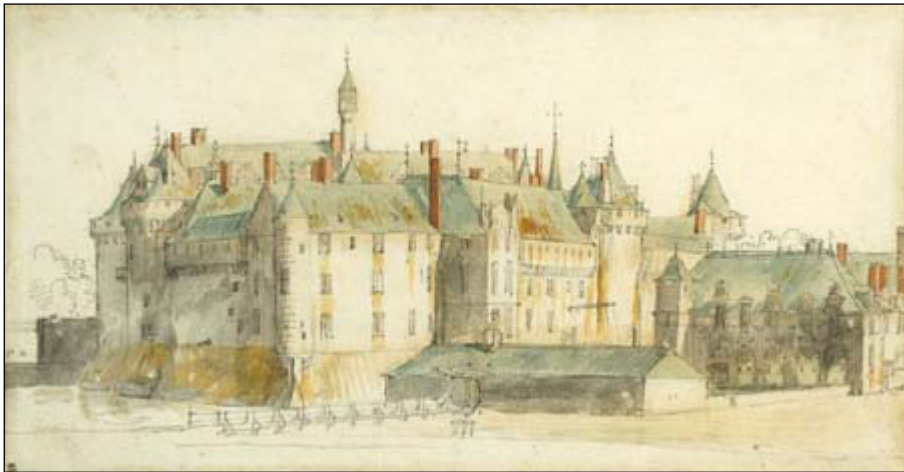
# Napoléonic Wars

Jaunays were on both sides of the conflict:

Jean Benjamin Jaunay, age 24 from St Jean, was a seaman on the French frigate, *la Nécessité*, when captured in 1810 by the HMS *Horatio*,<sup>51</sup> commanded by Vice Admiral Sir George Scott on 21 February 1810 while carrying stores.

The ship's bell, originally from a chapel in Poullan, found its way to the town hall of the Scottish village of Alyth. Jean Benjamin Jaunay was released on 25 May 1814 and returned to France. Nicholas Jaunay, age 33 from Reims, a soldier was captured on Guadeloupe by British forces on 8 February 1810. He was repatriated 19 May 1814.

51 The National Achives, Series ADM 103/8 ADM 103/9 Prisoners of War 1715-1945.& ADM 103/357 Portsmouth. French prisoners of war, 1810.



The *Grand Château* at Chantilly as Jean Baptiste Jaunay would have recognised by Adam Frans van der Meulen

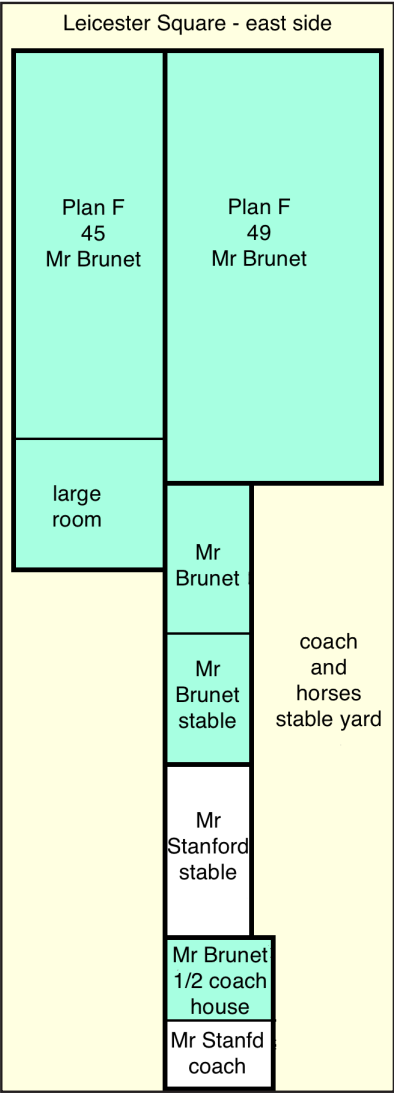
# Middlesex Deeds

**Middlesex Deeds Register 1818, Book 3, no. 420. Tulk & Brunet.**

Reg[istered] at 11[am] the 20th April 1818 on the oath of FM Van Heythuysen, sworn before J Rigge.

An Indenture of lease bear[ing] date the 3rd Dec[ember] 1817 between Cha[rle]s Augustus Tulk of St John's Lodge Regency Park in the parish of Marylebone co[unty] Mid[dlesex], Esq[ui]re on the one part & Lewis Brunet of Leicester Square in the par[ish] of St Martin in the Fields, same co[unty], Hotel Keeper of the other part, whereby Cha[rle]s Augustus Tulk did demise to s[ai]d Lewis Brunet all that piece or parcel of Ground with the two mess[uag]es or tenements adjoining each other thereon erected & built situate lying & being on the east side of Leicester Square aforesaid & known by Nos. 25 & 26 in the said Square with half a Coach house and a 4 stall stable at the back of the said premises No 25 the said premises No 26 having been formerly in the occupation of Christopher Emmott Taylor, & all of which ... were then in the holding of the s[ai]d Lewis Brunet & known by the name of Brunet's Hotel ... To hold to the s[ai]d Lewis Brunet from Mich[aelmas] day then last past for 21 years under the yearly rent of £380/4, that is £254/4 for the house solely occupied by the s[ai]d Louis Brunet & £126 for the house formerly occupied by the s[ai]d Christ[opher] Emmott, payable quarterly free from all taxes...  
[Signed & witnessed]

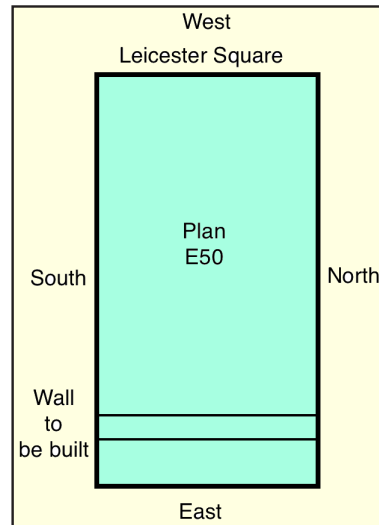
\* abbreviated words expanded within squared brackets



Colour added to clarify

**Middlesex Deeds Register 1818, Book 3, no. 421. Tulk & Brunet.**

Reg[istered] at 11[am] the 20th April 1818 on the oath of FM Van Heythuysen, sworn before J Rigge.



Colour added to clarify

An Indenture bear[ing] date the 3rd Dec[ember] 1817 between Cha[rle]s Augustus Tulk of St John's Lodge Regency Park in the par[ish] of Marylebone co[unty] Mid[dlese]x, Esq[ui]re on the one part & Louis Brunet of Leicester Square in the parish of St Martin in the Fields, same co[unty], Hotel Keeper of the other part, whereby Cha[rle]s Augustus Tulk did demise to s[ai]d Louis Brunet all that piece or parcel of Gro[un]d with the mess[uag]e or tenement thereon erected & built sit[uate] lying & being on the east side of Leicester Square af[ore]s[ai]d & known by No. 24 in the s[ai]d Square late in the occupation of Mr Brooks Att[orne]y at Law but then of the said Louis Brunet or his undertenant ... To hold to the s[ai]d Louis Brunet from Mich[ael]mas day then last past for 21 years under the yearly rent of £105 payable quarterly free from all taxes...

[Signed & witnessed]

**Middlesex Deeds Register 1820, Book 6, no. 389. Brunet & Jaunay.**

Reg[istered] at 12[noon] the 18th Aug[us]t 1820 on the oath of G Johnson. Sworn before T Bodfield.

A Deed Poll bear[ing] date 17th Aug[us]t 1820 under the hand and seal of Louis Brunet indorsed [sic] on a certain Ind[enture] of Lease dated 3[r]d Dec[embe]r 1817 from Cha[rle]s Augustus Tulk Esq[ui]r[e] therein desc[ribe]d to s[ai]d Louis Brunet ... of Leicester Square co[unty] Mid[dlese]x, Hotel keeper, wh[ere]by the said Louis Brunet in cons[iderati]on of 5s[hillings] to him paid by Francis Jaunay ... of Leicester Square co[unty] Mid[dlese]x, Vintner did ... sell unto the s[ai]d Fra[n]ci[s] Jaunay ... the Ind[enture] of Lease together with the prem[ise]s in the s[ai]d Ind[enture] of Lease, a mem[oria]l of w[hi]ch ... was regist[er]ed 20th Ap[ri]l 1818 B3 No. 421 To hold ... from Midsummer Day last for the rem[ainde]r of the term of 21 years by the s[ai]d Ind[enture] of Lease granted as fully as the s[ai]d Louis Brunet could have enjoyed the same, subject to the rent & coven[an]t...

[Signed & witnessed]

**Middlesex Deeds Register 1820, Book 6, no. 390. Brunet & Jaunay.**

Reg[istered] at 12[noon] the 18th Aug[us]t 1820 on the oath of G Johnson. Sworn before T Bodfield.

A Deed Poll bear[ing] date 17th Aug[us]t 1820 under the hand and seal of Louis Brunet indorsed [sic] on a certain Ind[enture] of Lease dated 3[r]d Dec[embe]r 1817 from Cha[rle]s Augustus Tulk Esq[ui]r[e] therein desc[ribe]d to s[ai]d Louis Brunet of Leicester Square in the parish of St Martin in the Fields, co[unty] Mid[dlese]x, Hotel keeper, wh[ere]by the said Louis Brunet in cons[iderati]on of 5s[hillings] to him paid by Fra[n]ci[s] Jaunay of Leicester Square co[unty] Mid[dlese]x, Vintner did ... sell unto the s[ai]d Fra[n]ci[s] Jaunay ... the Ind[enture] of Lease tog[ethe]r with the prem[ise]s in the s[ai]d Ind[enture] of Lease, a mem[oria]l of w[hi]ch ... was regist[er]ed 20th Ap[ri]l 1818 B3 No. 420 To hold ... from Midsummer Day last for the rem[ainde]r of the term of 21 years by the s[ai]d Ind[enture] of Lease granted as fully as the s[ai]d Louis Brunet could have enjoyed the same, subject to the rent & coven[an]t...

[Signed & witnessed]

**Middlesex Deeds Register 1820, Book 6, no. 391. Brunet & Jaunay.**

Reg[istered] at 12[noon] the 18th Aug[us]t 1820 on the oath of G Johnson. Sworn before T Bodfield.

A Deed Poll bear[ing] date 17th Aug[us]t 1820 under the hand and seal of Louis Brunet indorsed [sic] on a certain Ind[enture] of Lease or Counterpart of lease dated 1st June 1808 from the s[ai]d Louis Brunet of Leicester Square co[unty] Mid[dlese]x, Hotel Keeper to Edw[ar]d Stanford of Castle St[reet] Leicester Square af[ore]s[ai]d Livery Stable Keeper by which s[ai]d Deed Poll the s[ai]d Louis Brunet in cons[iderati]on of 5 s[hillings] to him paid by Fra[n]ci[s] Jaunay of Leicester Square af[ore]s[ai]d Vintner did ... sell unto the s[ai]d Fra[n]ci[s] Jaunay the prem[ise]s with the appurt[en]ce[s] in the s[ai]d Ind[enture] of Lease or Counterpart cont[aine]d & to the s[ai]d Edw[ar]d Stanford ... demised for the term therein ment[i]one[d] ... wh[ic]h said prem[ise]s are ... desc[ribe]d as follows that is to say All that Stable with stalls & the Room or Loft over the same situate & being on the south side of a stable yard called the Coach & Horses yard of Castle Street af[ore]s[ai]d adjoining towards the west on a building used as a Laundry at the back of and belong[ing] to a mess[uag]e or dwelling house in the tenure or occupation of the s[ai]d Louis Brunet situate in Leicester Square af[ore]s[ai]d & towards the east on an[othe]r Stable in the said yard in the tenure or occupation of the said Edw[ar]d Stanford and also all that half Coach house also situate on the south side of the s[ai]d Stable yard adjoining towards the west on the last ment[i]one[d] stable & towards the east on the other half of the s[ai]d Coach house w[hi]ch s[ai]d Stable Room or Loft by the s[ai]d Lease demised & the whole of wh[ic]h s[ai]d Coach house were then in the occupation of the said Edw[ar]d Stanford together with the Racks, mangers & other fixtures, lofts, lights, ways & appurt[en]ance[s] to the same prem[ise]s belonging, except & always reserved the free passage & running & soil coming off or from the other grounds or buildings of Cha[rle]s Augustus Tulk Esq[ui]re in common with his other tenants in & about Leicester Square af[ore]s[ai]d in & through the channel and drain belong[ing] to the said demised premises such other tenant or tenants on reasonable req[ui]es[t] paying his her or their share & proportion of the expenses of cleansing or repair[ing] the same as often as need sho[ul]d be or require To hold the s[ai]d Ind[enture] of lease or Counterpart of the s[ai]d Louis Brunet unto the s[ai]d Fra[n]ci[s] Jaunay from Midsummer day last for the residue of the term & estate of the s[ai]d Louis brunet therein to come granted to him by Cha[rle]s Augustus Tulk Esq[ui]re, by Ind[enture] dated 3[r]d Dec[ember] 1817, subject to the rents & coven[an]ts ... granted to the said Edw[ar]d Stanford ... and to the coven[an]t in the now memorializing Deed Poll ...



## Make the skeletons dance

### Middlesex Deeds Register 1820, Book 6, no. 392. Brunet & Jaunay.

Reg[istered] at 12 [noon] the 18th Aug[us]t 1820 on the oath of G Johnson. Sworn before T Bodfield.

A Deed Poll bear[ing] date 17th Aug[us]t 1820 under the hand and seal of Louis Brunet indorsed [sic] on a certain Ind[enture] of Lease from Edw[ar]d Stanford of Castle St[reet] Leicester Square co[unty] Mid[dle]sex Livery Stable Keeper to the s[ai]d Louis Brunet ... of Leicester Square co[unty] M[i]dd[le]sex Tavernkeeper wh[ere]by the said Louis Brunet in cons[iderati]on of 5 s[hillings] to him paid by Fra[n]cis Jaunay of Leicester Square co[unty] M[i]dd[le]sex Vintner did ... sell unto the s[ai]d Fra[n]cis Jaunay ... the Ind[enture] of lease ... toge[the]r with the prem[ises] ... desc[ribe]d as follows that is to say All that tenem[en]t or building lately used as a Coach house with the Room over the same, at the west end of the Stable yard called the Coach & Houses [sic] yard in Castle St[reet] Leicester Square, abutting towards the east on the said yard & adjoining towards the north on ano[the]r Coach house & Room over the same in the tenure or occupation of the s[ai]d Edw[ar]d Stanford towards the west in the yard behind & belonging to a mess[uag]e or dwelling house in the tenure or occupation of the s[ai]d Louis Brunet used as an Hotel situate in Leicester Square af[ore]s[ai]d & towards the south on a building used as a Laundry at the back of or also belonging to the s[ai]d mess[uag]e or dwelling house, toge[the]r with a way or passage bet[wee]n the s[ai]d last ment[i]oned Building or Laundry & the said premises th[ere]by demised all wh[ic]h were desc[ribe]d to be in the occupation of the said Louis Brunet & all fixtures, lights, ways & appurtenance[s] and also full & free ingress egress & regress to and for the s[ai]d Louis Brunet ... & the occupiers for the time being of the said premises th[ere]by demised & his & their servants & all other persons having occasion with horses carts & carriages or with[ou]t at all reasonable times through the said stable yard into & from Castle St[reet] af[ore]s[ai]d except & always reserving the free passage & running of water & soil coming off or from the other grounds or buildings of Cha[rle]s Augustus Tulk Esq[ui]re in common with his other tenants in & about Leicester Square af[ore]s[ai]d in & through the channel and drain belong[ing] to the said demised premises such other tenant or tenants on reasonable req[ui]es[t] paying his her or their share & proportion of the expenses of cleansing or repair[ing] the same as often as need shall be or require To hold the s[ai]d Lease & premises unto the s[ai]d Fra[n]cis Jaunay ... from Midsummer day last for the residue of the term of 21 years ...

### Middlesex Deeds Register 1825, Book 5, no. 466. Jaunay & o[the]rs & Hembrow.

Reg'd at 12 noon the 28th April 1825 on the oath of Tho[mas]s Rollo, sworn before J Rigge.

### Middlesex Deeds Register 1820, Book 6, no. 392. Brunet & Jaunay.

Reg[istered] at 12[noon] the 18th Aug[us]t 1820 on the oath of G Johnson. Sworn before T Bodfield.

A Deed Poll bear[ing] date 17th Aug[us]t 1820 under the hand and seal of Louis Brunet indorsed [sic] on a certain Ind[enture] of Lease from Edw[ar]d Stanford of Castle St[reet] Leicester Square co[unty] Mid[dle]sex Livery Stable Keeper to the s[ai]d Louis Brunet ... of Leicester Square co[unty] M[i]dd[le]sex Tavernkeeper wh[ere]by the said Louis Brunet in cons[iderati]on of 5 s[hillings] to him paid by Fra[n]cis Jaunay of Leicester Square co[unty] M[i]dd[le]sex Vintner did ... sell unto the s[ai]d Fra[n]cis Jaunay ... the Ind[enture] of lease ... toge[the]r with the prem[ises] ... desc[ribe]d as follows that is to say All that tenem[en]t or building lately used as a Coach house with the Room over the same, at the west end of the Stable yard called the Coach & Houses [sic] yard in Castle St[reet] Leicester Square, abutting towards the east on the said yard & adjoining towards the north on ano[the]r Coach house & Room over the same in the tenure or occupation of the s[ai]d Edw[ar]d Stanford towards the west in the yard behind & belonging to a mess[uag]e or dwelling house in the tenure or occupation of the s[ai]d Louis Brunet used as an Hotel situate in Leicester Square af[ore]s[ai]d & towards the south on a building used as a Laundry at the back of or also belonging to the s[ai]d mess[uag]e or dwelling house, toge[the]r with a way or passage bet[wee]n the s[ai]d last ment[i]oned Building or Laundry & the said premises th[ere]by demised all wh[ic]h were desc[ribe]d to be in the occupation of the said Louis Brunet & all fixtures, lights, ways & appurtenance[s] and also full & free ingress egress & regress to and for the s[ai]d Louis Brunet ... & the occupiers for the time being of the said premises th[ere]by demised & his & their servants & all other persons having occasion with horses carts & carriages or with[ou]t at all reasonable times through the said stable yard into & from castle St[reet] af[ore]s[ai]d except & always reserving the free passage & running of water & soil coming off or from the other grounds or buildings of Cha[rle]s Augustus Tulk Esq[ui]re in common with his other tenants in & about Leicester Square af[ore]s[ai]d in & through the channel and drain belong[ing] to the said demised premises such other tenant or tenants on reasonable req[ui]es[t] paying his her or their share & proportion of the expenses of cleansing or repair[ing] the same as often as need shall be or require To hold the s[ai]d Lease & premises unto the s[ai]d Fra[n]cis Jaunay ... from Midsummer day last for the residue of the term of 21 years ...  
[Signed & witnessed]

## London Hotel Recognizances

Recognizances are conditional obligations agreed before a duly authorised government officer, whereby the parties bound acknowledge (recognises) that they are party to a legally binding agreement.<sup>52</sup>

Item reference: WR/LV/1806/5 (NO 115)

Westminster, to Wit, At a General meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, Acting for the Division or Parish of Saint Martin in the Fields, within the Liberty of Westminster aforesaid, holden in the vestry-Room of the Parish Church of the said Parish on Thurs the 11 Day of Septr One Thousand Eight Hundred and 6. Louis Brunet Victr Acknowledges to owe to Our Lord the King the Sum of Ten Pounds, Wm. Winfield Junr. of St Martin's Lane Coal Merchant Acknowledges to owe Our Lord the King in the Sum of Ten Pounds of Lawful Money of Great Britain. To be levied of their several Goods and Chattels, Lands, and Tenements, by Way of Recognizance to His Majesty's Use. The CONDITION OF THIS Recognizance is such that if Louis Brunet who this Day is licenced to keep a common Ale-house, and to utter and sell Bread and other Victuals, Beer, Ale, Cyder, and other Liquors in the House wherein he now dwelleth, being the sign of the Hotel, Leicester Square in the Parish of St Martin in the Fields aforesaid, for one Year, to commence on the 29th Day of September instant. Do and shall keep the true Assize in uttering of Bread, Beer, Ale and other Victuals and liquors in his said House, according to the Tenor, Purport and True Meaning of the said Licence so to him granted, and shall not have, permit or suffer any playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, Bowls, or any other unlawful Game or Games in his House, Out-house, Yard, Garden or backside, nor suffer any Person to become Drunk, or remain there Tippling, or Drinking, contrary to Law, nor suffer any Disorder to be committed therein, but do maintain and keep good Order and Rule in

52 Recognizances are loose printed forms wrapped in annual bundles and are indexed in Register WR/LV/1/25 located at the Greater London Record Office.

**Middlesex Deeds Register 1825, Book 5, no. 466. Jaunay & o[the]rs & Hembrow.**  
Reg'd at 12noon the 28th April 1825 on the oath of Tho[ma]s Rollo, sworn before J Rigge.

Indenture agreement [mortgage] dated 30 Mar 1825 between

Charles Jennings solicitor, John Dixon banker and lender of £2550,

François Jaunay owner, Thomas Ball fishmonger with a vested interest, and John Hembrow the purchaser. The property is identified in previous deeds as outlined below.

Three former agreements

1. 1 Jun 1808 between Edward Stanford & Louis Brunet

2. 3 Dec 1817 between Charles A Tulk & Louis Brunet

3. 20 Apr 1818 between Charles A Tulk & Louis Brunet

John Hembrow to pay £2550 to the banker John Dixon to discharge the existing mortgage and gain access to part of the premises

François Jaunay to pay £1100 plus interest to John Hembrow to regain access

An Indenture bearing the date the 30th day of March 1825 and made between Charles Jennegs [sic] of the Middle Temple London Gent[leman] of the 1st part John Dixon of Chancery Lane Banker of the 2nd part Francois Maria [sic] Jaunay of Leicester Square in the Co[un]ty of Mid[dle]sex Hotel Keeper of the 3[r]d part Thomas Ball of West Street Saint Martins Lane in the said Co[un]ty Fishmonger of the 4th part and John Hembrow of Norton Street in the parish of Saint Marylebone in the in the County of Mid[dle]sex Esq[ire] of the 5th part wh[e]r[e]by for the cons[iderati]ons th[e]r[e]in mentioned he the s[ai]d Cha[rle]s Jennegs by the dir[ecti]on of the s[ai]d John Dixon and Francois Maria Jaunay & with the consent and approb[ati]on of the said Thomas Ball testified as th[e]r[e]in mentioned Did bargain sell ass[ig]n transfer and set over ratify and confirm unto the said John Hembrow his ex[ecut]ors and assigns all that and those the pieces or parcels of Ground mess[uag]es tenements or dwellinghouses coach houses stables outhouses erections & buildings erected and built now standing and being th[er]e[on] or any part th[er]e[of] and all and singular other the prem[is]es with the appurtenances comprised in and dem[is]ed or intended to have been dem[is]ed by 3 several Ind[entures] of Lease wh[er]e[of] is dated the 1st day of June 1808 and made between Edward Stanford th[e]r[e]in described of the one part and Louis Brunet th[e]r[e]in desc[ribe]d of the o[the]r part a memorial wh[er]e[of] was reg[ist]ere[d] the 18th day of August 1820 B6 No. 392 & the two o[the]rs wh[er]e[of] are resp[ecti]vely dated the 3d day of Dec[embe]r 1817 & resp[ecti]vely made betw[ee]n Charles Augustus Tulk th[e]r[e]in described of the one part and the s[ai]d Louis Brunet of the o[the]r part memorials wh[er]e[of] were resp[ecti]vely reg[ist]ere[d] on the 20th April 1818 B3 No. 420 & 421 To hold unto the said Jo[h]n Hembrow his ex[ecut]ors adm[inistr]ators and as[sign]s thenceforth for all the residues and rem[ainde]rs th[e]r[e]in resp[ecti]vely by the said 3 sev[era]l Ind[entures] of Lease freed and discharged of and from a m[or]t[ga]ge debt or sum of £2550 due to the said John Dixon and all interest thenceforth to accrue due in respect of the same & all claims and demands in respect th[er]e[of] and also freed and disch[ar]g[e]d from all equity of power of redemption whatsoe[ve]r but nev[erthe]less upon trust that if the said Francois Maria Jaunay his ex[ecut]ors adm[inistr]ators or as[sign]s the full sum of £1100 with interest for the same after the rate and in the manner th[e]r[e]in then to reassign the said prem[is]es to the said Francois Maria Jaunay his ex[ecut]ors adm[inistr]ators or as[sign]s o[the]rwise with such powers of sale and subject to such covenants cond[iti]ons and agreem[en]ts as are th[e]r[e]in cont[aine]d w[h]ich said memorializing Ind[enture] as to the exec[uti]on thereof by the said Charles Jennings and John Dixon is witnessed by W[illia]m Ives of No 4 Elm Court Temple Cl[er]k to the said Charles Jennings and as to the exec[uti]on thereof by the said Cha[rle]s [sic] Maria Jaunay and Thomas Ball is witnessed by George Rule of No 4 Elm Court and as to the exec[uti]on thereof by the said Francois Maria Jaunay for the purpose of being reg[ist]ere[d] is witnessed by John Rollo of Charlotte Street in the parish of Saint Pancras in the Co[un]ty of Midd[le]sex Gent[leman] af[ore]s[ai]d Cl[er]k to the said Charles Jennings and is h[e]r[e]by required to be reg[ist]ere[d] by the said Francois Maria Jaunay as witness his hand and seal. Frs. Jaunay {LS} Signed and sealed in the presence of Jno[ie John] Rollo, Louis Berting.



## Make the skeletons dance

the same, according to the Laws of this Realm in that Behalf made and provided. Then the said Recognizance to be void, or else to remain in full Force.

... Taken and acknowledged the Day and Year

... first above written before Us,

... [Sgd] John Collick, R Birnie

Printed by J. Smeeton, 148 St Martin's Lane.

Item reference: WR/LV/1825/6 (No 103)

Westminster, to Wit, At a General meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, Acting for the Division or Parish of Saint Martin in the Fields, within the Liberty of Westminster aforesaid: Held at the Court of Requests, Castle-Street, in the said Liberty, on the Eighth Day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five;

Francis Jaunay at the Sign of the Hotel in Leicester Square in the said Parish of Saint Martin in the Fields, Victualler, acknowledges himself to be indebted to our Sovereign Lord the King in the Sum of THIRTY POUNDS, and Henry Rintz Taylor of Great Pultney Street St James's Street in the Parish aforesaid, acknowledges himself to be indebted to our Sovereign Lord the King in the Sum of TWENTY POUNDS, to be levied upon their several Goods and Chattels, Lands, and Tenements, by the way of Recognizance to His Majesty's Use, his Heirs, and Successors: UPON CONDITION, That, the said Francis Jaunay do and shall keep the true Assize in uttering and selling Bread and other Victuals, Beer, Ale, and other Liquors in his said House, and shall not fraudulently dilute or adulterate the same, and shall not use in uttering and selling thereof any Pots or other measures that are not of full Size, and shall not wilfully or knowingly permit Drunkenness or Tippling, nor get Drunk in his House or other Premises; nor knowingly suffer any Gaming with Cards, Draught, Dice, Bagatelle, or any other sedentary Game in his House, or any of the Outhouses, Appurtenances, or Easements thereto belonging, by Journeymen, Labourers, Servants, or Apprentices; nor knowingly introduce, permit, or suffer any Bull, Bear or Badger-baiting, Cock-fighting, or other such Sport or Amusement in any part of this Premises; nor shall knowingly or designedly, and with a view to harbour and entertain such, permit or suffer Men or Women of notorious bad fame, or dissolute Girls and Boys, to assemble and meet together in his House, or any of the Premises thereto belonging; nor shall keep open his House nor permit or suffer any Drinking or Tippling in any part of his Premises during the usual Hour of Divine Service on Sundays, nor shall keep open his House or other Premises during late Hours of the night, or early in the Morning, for any other purpose than the reception of Travellers, but do keep good Rule and Order therein, according to the Purport of a Licence granted for selling Ale, Beer, and other Liquors by Retail, in the House and Premises for one whole Year from the Fifth Day of April next; then this Recognizance to be void, or else remain in full Force.

Taken and acknowledged the Day and Year first above-written, before Us,

... Cha. Bicknell

... Wm. Slaughter

Printed by J. Harrison & Son, Lancaster-court, Strand.

## An extract

Giorgione di Castel Chiuso, *Extract from Sketches from St George's Fields*, Stodart and Steuart. 1820 as published in *The Monthly Review or Literary Journal enlarged*, May-Aug 1820 Vol 92 p213.

The main story in this little volume, which most generally reminds us of the celebrated humourist whom we have just mentioned, is in the following:— to our minds, a happy tale; and we hope that it may be found equally to the relish of our readers. Lawless, a genial companion, of more wit than principle, has issued from the King's Bench, armed with a day-rule; and in Leicester Square, at the very door of Brunet's hotel, he is arrested by a bailiff and his follower. Dissembling his security, he instantly conceives a plan for amusing himself at the expense of these old enemies. He therefore invites them to dinner at Brunet's; which invitation, on the sight of a pocket-book seeming to contain notes, (the only unnatural thing in the story! ) and on the expected assistance of Mr Snare his follower in case of an attempted rescue, Mr Fang politely accepts. He suggests, however, the natural difficulty of dining at a French coffee-house, without possessing a word of French, and inquires how he is to proceed?

*'A very proper question,' Lawless cried.  
'And one that shows you are a man of sense:  
Faith, you must do as others, who can hide  
Their want of learning with their impudence—  
Affect an easy careless negligence;  
If aught should puzzle you, pray look at me,  
And when, surprised by any exigence,  
A nod or movement of my eye you see,  
( 'Tis all the French you need ) exclaim, Oui, oui.'*

*The bailiff having briefly thus instructed,  
Who promised to observe his orders well,  
His new companions Lawless now conducted  
Up the three steps that front Brunet's hotel  
Fang, arm in arm with Lawless, with a swell  
Moved boldly forward; Snare brought up the rear;  
And, tho' from Jaunay's kitchen the rich smell  
Regaled him with promise of good cheer,*

*Felt his new situation somewhat queer.*

*Lawless was known; so when the coffee-room  
He entered, all the waiters stared to see  
Him so attended; yet did none presume  
To laugh, or shrug; and stared the company  
There dining, as the oddly sorted three  
One of the largest tables occupied;  
And some suspected how the case might be;  
This Lawless saw; and willing to decide  
All doubts at once, he to the waiter cried,*

*'Eh Garçon! Vite! La carte à Monsieur Snare;  
Et faites venir ici Monsier Jaunay.  
(Fang, choose our dinner—here's the bill of fare)  
Ecoutez, Jaunay, vous me connoissez,  
Ce sont des sergents, qui m'ont arête,  
Mais sans aucun droit de me deténir;  
Faites les payer—je serai donc venge.  
A leur dépens je veux me divertir.  
N'est ce pas juste, eh Fang' — 'Oui, oui, Mounseer.'*

*A bow, a smile, from Jaunay, and a look  
Most knowing, answer gave, and testified  
That well the spirit of the plot he took;  
The parties dining smoked the jest and eyed  
The awkward Fang, who turn'd on every side  
The unintelligible bill of fare,  
And, loth to his own ignorance, still pryed  
On every column with a studied stare.  
As if he knew one item printed there.—*

*Yes. one—mock-turtle—'mid the soups he knew.  
But o'er its unknown neighbour, printanierre,  
His eye, as o'er a Greek inscription, flew;  
Among the fish he flounder'd in despair;  
Truite, cabillaud, and anguille, made him stare;  
Nor beef nor veal he found in boeuf or veau;  
He groan'd o'er voles á vent with Financière,  
Or Bechamelle, and all the pastry row  
Pâtées aux huitres, ou Rognons de veau.*

*At length the jest a little tedious grew;  
And Lawless from his much bewilder'd eyes*

*The puzzling columns of the carte withdrew,  
And search'd them o'er a dinner to devise  
That well the bailiffs' throats might cauterize;  
Of each high-season'd did he made selection;  
And oft he nodded to his new allies,  
Who cried, 'Oui, oui,' aloud, while each direction  
In French, to add cayenne, escaped detection.*

*And since high-seasoned dishes thirst create,  
He order'd larger glasses for their wine,  
And call'd for those that most exhilarate,  
Champagne and Hermitage and Chambertin,  
And this he called superb, and that divine;  
And, as each bottle was demanded, made  
To Fang and Snare the stipulated sign;  
These manfully the part of Frenchmen play'd,  
And roar'd 'oui, oui' with laughable parade.*

*Dinner was served. It would have made you smile,  
To see the uninitiated pair  
Sit looking at each other for a while,  
As doubting what to think of their new fare,  
Then turn to Lawless with inquiring stare,  
To learn from him the true style of proceeding;  
Then clumsily attempt, with awkward care,  
To catch the right Parisian mode of feeding  
So indispensable to men of breeding.*

*They sipped the soup, and found it wondrous hot;  
The fish came next, and that was hotter still;  
And fire, as each of the fricandeau got  
A taste, their mouths and throats appear'd to fill  
Large draughts of wine might mitigate the ill,  
And Lawless, as he pledged them, gaily cried,*

*'Come pass the bright Champagne; who heeds the bill  
I care not, so my friends be satisfied,  
And wine so excellent, be still supplied.'  
The wine indeed was bright; and most divinely  
With briskness leaping in the glass it show'd;  
And o'er their brains the subtle fumes crept finely  
As down the unwonted throats the nectar flow'd.  
Each glass they took new zest for ore bestow's;*



## Make the skeletons dance

*And now, so fairly were they enter'd in,  
So loudly did their laughter now explode,  
So near to riot was their mirth a-kin,  
That soon 'twas needful to restrain the din.*

We are forced to curtail the lively description that follows of the bailiff's openness of heart, encouraged by his wine. At last, however, he grows very offensive, and Lawless is obliged to produce his day-rule.

*Not more Morocco's prince in horror stares,  
When, Portia's picture trusting to behold,  
From the Death's head the upbraiding scroll he tears.  
Deluded by the specious glare of gold,  
Than stared both Fang and Snare, who now unroll'd  
The talisman of mighty power they saw;  
That wondrous amulet at once controll'd,  
As with the force of an acknowledged law,  
The disappointed bailiff's outstretch'd paw.*

*Fang and his follower both stood astonished,  
With gaping mouths and eyes distended wide;  
Them Lawless thus with gravity admonished,  
While peals of laughter rang on every side  
From guests and waiters, who the scene had eyed;  
'Good evening, friends; enjoy your jubilee;  
And, if you think yourselves well Frenchified,  
When'er you pass the Square remember me;  
And never—above all—forget OUI, OUI'*

*He said; and though like famish'd wolves they raged,  
Or tigers disappointed of their prey,  
His person Lawless quickly disengaged,  
And left them to the mercy of Jaunay,  
Who forced reluctant Fang a bill to pay,  
Whose length and total fill'd him with affright.  
Swearing, he left the house; and ripe for fray,  
His spleen soon vented in a drunken fight,  
That lodged him in the watch-house for the night.*

Page 130

*Baptisms solemnized in the Parish of S. Martin in  
the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, in the Year 1817*

When Baptized	Child's Christian Name	Parents Name		Abode	Quality, trade or Profession	By Whom the Ceremony was performed
		Christian	Surname			
# C July 16 <sup>th</sup> N <sup>o</sup> 1037	Louis Brunet	Fran cois Marie x Ann	Jaunay	23 Leicester Square	Tavern Keeper	J. Tillotson Curate

*The Above is an extract from the register of Baptisms belonging  
to this Church*

*Witness my hand this 5<sup>th</sup> day of April 1887*  
J. Hewetson  
Curate

*Attendance at the Church from Half past ten in the morning till 12 for each year*

Louis B Jaunay's baptism certificate

# Making a marque

## Louis Brunet Jaunay

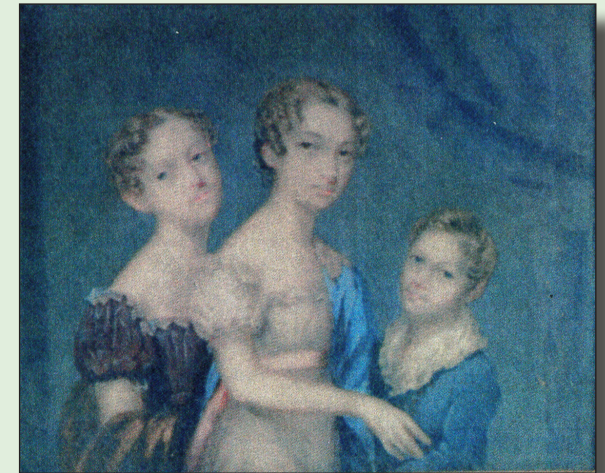
Louis Brunet Jaunay, the youngest child of François and Anne Jaunay, established a successful business in his own right. While not in the same league as his sisters' husbands, *Krug et Cie* and *Jacquesson et Fils* enterprises, it returned an excellent income which enabled the family to live very comfortably indeed!

Louis Brunet Jaunay was born in London on 17 October 1815 and his baptism took place on 16 July 1817 in nearby St Martin in the Fields Church on Trafalgar Square, London.<sup>1</sup> He was named after his *uncle*, Jean Louis Philogène Brunet.

Louis received his early education from a governess before attending school in Richmond, just outside London. While the school has not been identified, given the distance from the Leicester Square home it suggests that the institution may have been a boarding school. It may have been an appropriate choice considering home was a hotel. He was considered very intelligent and witty. It has been claimed that Louis was a man who saw work as a necessary evil!<sup>2</sup>

At the age of fourteen Louis went to France to live in the Jacquesson household at Châlons-sur-Marne. At one stage, his brother-in-law, Adolphe Jacquesson, who was much older, considered adopting him. Albeit, he ensured the boy received an excellent introduction into the wine making industry. Subsequently Louis became a travelling salesperson for his other brother-in-law, Joseph Krug, after Krug had left *Jacquesson et Fils* to establish his own business, *Krug et Cie*, in 1843.

Louis' movements during the 1840s leading up to his marriage are not known. It is assumed that he travelled widely for Krug but no hard evidence has been located to confirm this. It is possible that during these travels he met his future wife. Louis Jaunay married Mrs Annie Hay on 8 April 1850<sup>3</sup> in London. By 11 April the couple were reported in the *Dublin Evening Post* as guests at the fashionable *Gresham Hotel* at 21 Sackville Street (now Upper O'Connell) in Dublin.<sup>4</sup> Annie's previous



Painting of the Jaunay children ca1823  
L-R: Louisa, Ann, Louis

1 St Martin in the Fields: Vol 21 p130 No 1037. Baptism

1817 16th July Louis Brunet, s. Francois Marie & Ann Jaunay  
25 Leicester Square, Tavern Keeper

2 op.cit. *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson* – Chpt 1 p7.

3 The couple were engaged on 5 Sep 1849 when they exchanged engraved rings. Louis' gold signet ring was in the possession of Mr DR Jaunay of Belair, SA in 1994.

4 *Dublin Evening Post* 11 Apr 1850 p3c



# Jaunay

## François Marie JAUNAY

b. 10 Sep 1776 Chantilly PIC  
c. 11 Sep 1776 Chantilly PIC  
d. 15 Jan 1838  
Leicester Square London MDX  
bu. 20 Jan 1838  
Kensal Green MDX  
m. 12 Feb 1809 —————  
Hanover Square St George MDX

## Ann HOWELL

b. 2 Mar 1781  
c. 14 Mar 1781  
d. 25 Jul 1859 Reims CHA  
bu. Reims North Cemetery CHA

## Ann [Emma] JAUNAY

b. 7 Sep 1810 Westminster MDX  
c. 30 Dec 1810  
Hanover Square St George MDX  
d. 2 Oct 1879 Reims CHA  
bu. 4 Oct 1879  
Reims North Cemetery CHA  
m. 8 Mar 1841 ————— **Paul KRUG**  
British Embassy Chapel Paris

## Johann Josef KRUG

b. 27 Oct 1800 Mainz  
d. 5 Aug 1866 Reims CHA  
bu. Reims North Cemetery CHA

## Louisa JAUNAY

b. 27 Sep 1813 Westminster MDX  
c. 24 Oct 1813  
Hanover Square St George MDX  
d. 5 Jun 1870 Paris RPA  
bu. 7 Jun 1881  
Montmartre Cemetery Paris RPA  
m. 10 Feb 1830 ————— **Ernest JACQUESSON**  
St Martin in the Field MDX **Eugene JACQUESSON**

## Adolphe Emile JACQUESSON

b. 23 Jul 1800  
Chalons-sur-Marne CHA  
d. 4 May 1876 Paris RPA  
bu. 26 May 1876  
Montmartre Cemetery Paris RPA

## Francis Fleetwood JAUNAY

b. 15 Feb 1815 Westminster MDX  
c. 26 May 1815  
Hanover Square St George MDX  
d. bef 1823

## Louis Brunet JAUNAY

b. 17 Oct 1816 Westminster MDX  
c. 16 Jul 1817  
St Martin in the Field MDX  
d. 9 Mar 1887 Reims CHA  
bu. 11 Mar 1887  
Reims North Cemetery CHA  
m. 8 Apr 1850 ————— → ...to next chapter  
St Columb Cathedral LDY

## Anne HAY nee GILMOUR

b. 23 Mar 1823 Derry LDY  
d. 7 Apr 1870 Reims CHA  
bu. Reims North Cemetery CHA

### Key

b. ~ born  
c. ~ baptised  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married

CHA ~ Champagne France  
LDY ~ Londonderry Ireland  
MDX ~ Middlesex England  
PIC ~ Picardy France  
RPA ~ Region Parisienne France  
SAL ~ Shropshire England

husband, James Thompson Hay, was killed on active duty with the Madras Army of the *Honourable East India Company*<sup>5</sup> shortly after their marriage. Anne, the second child of David and Anne Gilmour née Cunningham was born in Londonderry on 23 March 1823. The couple were in London at the time of the 1851 census when Louis is recorded as a wine merchant. They were staying with solicitor, William Eyre, and his wife at 16 Bernard Street in Bloomsbury off Russell Square.<sup>6</sup>

8 London Street  
Fenchurch St  
29th Mch 1851

Dear Sirs

*In reply to your last favor which I have not before me. I hope to inform you I wrote for the last mail to Messrs Banderet & Co agreeably to the tenor of your expressed desire. I wrote also to Mr Knight on whose account I hope you to be perfectly at rest, Your Bills & letters of advice have been delivered & the former shall be returned as soon as accepted. My cases of samples have arrived & shall soon be examined.*

*The weather here has been extremely bad & this month of Mch I think the worst on record with regard to Business. Your Mr Krug makes no mention of his visit to London. The epoch he named is now close at hand & I hope he will not alter his plan.*

Yrs faithfully for  
& sincerely

5 The second Sikh War 1848-49 and the many border skirmishes of the 1840s were the forerunner to the Indian Mutiny in 1857. Family history claims Hay was killed in the Crimea but this conflict did not start until 1854. A Lt J[ames] Hay a member of the Madras Military Fund c. 17 May 1818 d. 22 Jan 1842. (L-AG-23-10-1 British India Office Pension registers - Military Funds) This man's widow was receiving a pension to at least 1847.

6 1851 census St George Bloomsbury parish HO 107/1507

T Nicholson

London 8 London Street  
November 27/1851  
Messrs Krug & Co Reims

Gentlemen

Have this morning in receipt of Mr Jaunay's favor dated the 24th inst and have delivered to Messrs Chas Cunningham Co<sup>7</sup> Two Bottles as samples of the wine Brand J.C. with reference to which they had been advised. I have an appointment with them & will let you know the result in the course of a few days. Messrs Cockburn & Co 11 New Broad Street have taken 4 @ 72 Pints each of 1st quality and I have every reason to conclude from the favorable opinion expressed by them of the wine that we will do considerable business with them. Messrs Carr & Jacobs<sup>8</sup> have had 5 @ 3 dozen each of the wine J.C. and will decide in a day or Two whether or not they will take 5 cases more. I think it likely they will do so but prior to giving their decision they will try a sample of the parcel now landing—

Should Mr Jaunay not have left Reims oblige the Gentleman by reminding him of leaving his address in London that I may communicate with him observe his remarks as to the account sales which shall be attended to and requested at the close of the month. Mention in your next letter for Mr Collins satisfaction whether the last wine he had was of the 1<sup>st</sup> quality & of the vintage 1846 as he is anxious about it being for one of the First Clubs in India.

— do remain Gent<sup>n</sup>  
Your Obt serv<sup>t</sup>  
for L. Jaunay  
Thos Nicholson

At some stage Louis worked for the champagne manufacturer, Mumm.<sup>9</sup> Edme Jules Maumené and Louis worked together at this time to develop to a new method for the improvement of champagne, a method that was adopted for the first time by Mumm.<sup>10</sup> Edme Jules Maumené was a chemistry professor who dabbled in a number of projects including the testing of sugar in urine and the chemistry of photography but his main preoccupation was with wine. He and Louis Jaunay collaborated but Louis only gets the briefest of mentions in the resultant publications apart from the two he co-authored.<sup>11</sup>

By 1853, Louis and his family were living on the corner of the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville and 6 rue de Mars in Reims. He had founded a company in 1851 called *L Jaunay & Co* along with the *Association Vinicole de Champagne*, a joint stock company which was located at 49 rue Coquebert. Early in the life of the business he had a London agent. The earliest recorded mention of this business is to be found in directories.<sup>12</sup>

Louis Jaunay and Annie had three sons. Annie arranged to be in Londonderry for the birth of her first child, Frank Cunningham on 22 June 1851. Frank's second name, Cunningham, was Annie's mother's maiden name. Julius Gilmour, the next child, was born at Upper Clapton, London on 30 June 1852 and his second name was his mother's family name. The third son, Arthur Henry Howell, born on 10 August 1853 at Reims had his father's maternal ancestral name. He died aged six



9 GH Mumm & Cie was established in Reims in 1827 by two German brothers.

10 EJ Maumené [18818–1898], *Indications théoriques et pratiques sur le travail des vins*, Paris 1858, pp539–540.

11 L. Jaunay, E.-J. Maumené; *Die Bereitung der künstlichen Weine, und die Champagner-Fabrikation* (The preparation of artificial wines and champagne production), 1859.  
L. Jaunay, E.-J. Maumené; *Fabricacion de vinos espumosos* (Production of sparkling wines), 1882

12 Post Office London Directory 1852 p648

Association Vinicole de Champagne (L. Jaunay & Co, Reims) (Clifton J. James, agent), 35 Crutchedfriars EC

7 Cunningham & Forbes, wine merchants: 4 Arthur Street West London.

8 Carr & Jacob, wine merchants: 10 Laurence Pountney Hill.



Make the skeletons dance



The *Daily Alta California*  
San Francisco 16 Apr 1875

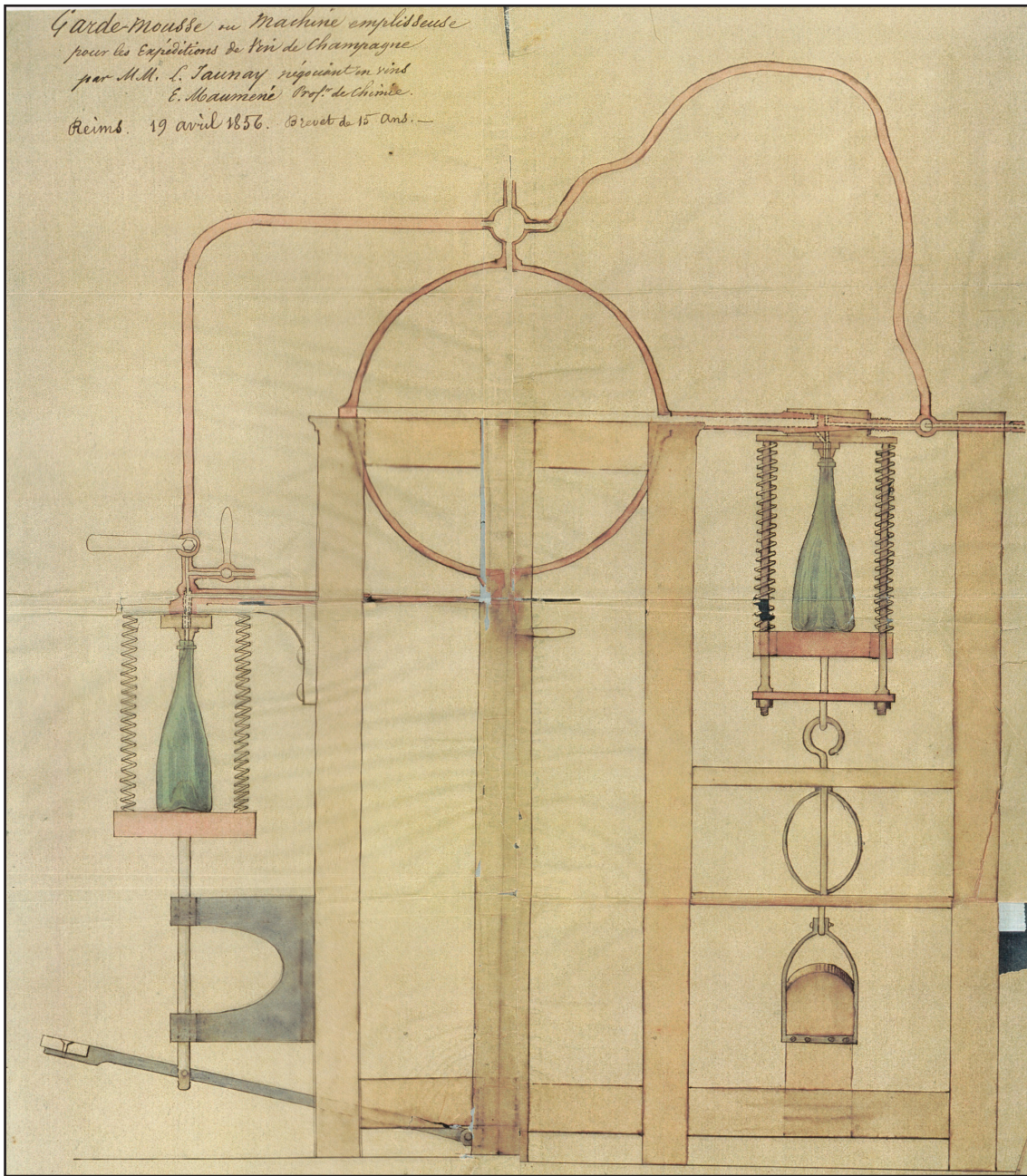


Jaunay champagne labels from the Krug  
Archive

The earlier labels are those inscribed AVC—*Association Vinicole de la Champagne* and the latter are labelled *L Jaunay & Co*



*Garde-mousse ou machine emplisseuse  
pour les Expéditions du Vin de Champagne  
par M.M. L. Jaunay régulant en vin  
E. Beaumonié Prof. de Chimie.  
Reims. 19 avril 1856. Brevet de 15 Ans.*



Louis' dégorgement machine 19 April 1856  
- see later for the full diagram and details

## Making a marque: Louis Brunet Jaunay

months and was buried the newly acquired family grave<sup>13</sup> at the North Cemetery in Reims. Julius' birth place suggests that at this time there was considerable commuting between London and Reims.

Louis became a member of the Freemasons, *Société maçonnique de Reims*,<sup>14</sup> on 8 March 1870.

## L Jaunay & Co

The champagne label, *L Jaunay & Co*, was not established until later in Louis' life and possibly as late as 1874.<sup>15</sup> Initially he was trading in wines, a business he built up from his contacts developed when he worked for his brothers-in-law promoting their champagnes and then he moved into making wine. The first products produced for L Jaunay were white wines processed and bottled at the original Krug plant at 8 rue St Hilaire in Reims. Louis used grapes from the nearby vineyards to the south of Reims at Aÿ, a village with *grand cru* status,<sup>16</sup> and blended the local wines of that district. One early product for the local market produced was a *tisane de Champagne* or light champagne.

Louis Jaunay was also something of an inventor and developed a new *dégorgement* machine whose principles are still used in the process today.

- 13 Records indicate that the grave was purchased in perpetuity by one Victor Jaunay and then prior to the death of Anne Jaunay was transferred to Louis Brunet Jaunay. Coincidentally a Victor Jaunay did exist at this time but records place him at Angers and he appears not to be a close relative!
- 14 Freemasonry is a fraternal organisation that bases its organisation on the stonemasons' medieval guild structure. The basic unit is the Masonic Lodge, the oldest being in Edinburgh established in 1598. English Freemasonry spread to France in the 1726, firstly as lodges for expatriates and exiled Jacobites, and then as distinctively French lodges. The Catholic Church viewed the organisation with suspicion and publicly condemned it in 1738 with the effect that the movement became even more popular!
- 15 The product is advertised in the *Daily Alta California*, 1 April 1875. The wine list in the menu for 16 February 1880 at the *Continental Hotel* in Philadelphia features L Jaunay champagne.
- 16 Village of Aÿ's full name is Aÿ-Champagne, but is always plain Aÿ on labels.



Reims 13th June 1871

Dear Louisa

I wrote to you a few lines from Cologne whence I returned a week ago. I found my boy quite well. Emma also but she is very broken and dull on your account. Paul and Caroline are as gay and happy as can be. M. Labresgade and his whole family have been staying some days at Emma's and have taken up all her time but I believe they go to their own lodging today. At Reims there is nothing new; our mayor who refused to comply with a summons of the General was sent for by his soldiers, but no harm done him. We are anxiously expecting what will turn up at Versailles notwithstanding M. Thier's tact and influence. I think during the hot weather a coup d'état of some sort or another will be made by someone and its natural consequence will be civil war. I see no issue for poor France and am afraid my prediction that she will cease soon to be a nation will come true.

The weather which had been very cold and wet during 10 days has turned around to very fine and hot so that both for agriculture and the vine everything looks well.

On my return from Germany I was compelled to stop some hours at Saarsbruck. The station was richly decorated with green and flags and music, tables were laid out with all sorts of eat and drinkables to welcome the returning soldiers, a train arriving 3 or 4 times in an hour. It was very gay and pretty but on the other hand it was sad to see the arrival of trains with french prisoners homeward bound. No attention was paid to them and they mostly looked very downcast, but with few exceptions they appeared in good health.

People here still talk of revenge but it will only be another beating they will get. Poor Mrs Jackson I suppose she will soon die. Her sufferings must be great and she will be much missed by Lalla whose position will be a very strange one. I suppose she will go out to her brother who seems a very nice and serious young man. I hope he may succeed in his undertakings and think there is little doubt but he will.

Frank is very nice. He is following with 5 other young men a course of analytical chemistry in which he takes great interest and I am glad he has some pursuit that has attraction for him as his life poor boy is a rather sad one.

Business with me has been very dull of late but I hope to pick up this and next month.

When you write let me hear about the children, it is long since I have had any news of them.

God bless you my dear sister and support you in all your trials. 'Be of good courage and He shall strengthen thy heart'

Yr affect brother

L Jaunay

Note: Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797–1877) through his paper, *National*, helped provoke the July Revolution of 1830. He held various offices under Louis Philippe and later led the opposition in the legislature against Napoléon III's policies. He negotiated the peace after the Franco-Prussian War and suppressed the Paris Commune. He was the first President of the Third Republic. France was in mourning over the Franco-Prussian War loss and hence the black border.

He told his sister and mother of the development in September 1856 in the following letter...

*I began to work out the idea and early in April I ordered the machine in Paris Saturday last, however, was the first day on which it was put to a serious test, having found it perfect I invited our principal houses to see it work and I am happy to say it gave great satisfaction and met with almost unqualified approval, the only question now is how will the wine behave.*

Like his brother-in-law Joseph Krug, Louis Brunet Jaunay prospered and gave his sons a good education away from the wine industry and as a consequence they were late in learning the finer detail of the champagne blending and manufacturing process. They were also refused a management place in the company until they married. This strange attitude was not enforced to encourage an early marriage, but rather a desire for his sons to receive a wide experience before settling down. Unfortunately this vision turned out to be an oversight.

As a recognition of his mother, Louis Jaunay arranged to hang a gilt framed portrait of Ann in the dining room of the residence in Reims. Ironically this painting's destiny would parallel that of the family! The bullet hole inflicted by a Prussian soldier during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 was not repaired.<sup>17</sup> Like many of the Jaunay possessions, this item remained in Reims with the Krug family when the family left France in 1894.

17 The Franco-Prussian War was orchestrated by Bismark, president of the Prussian ministry, whose aim was to make Germany a united and thus powerful country. Through various ploys, he managed to get France to declare war and then he invaded the country along the route through the Marne valley which had for centuries been the route taken by invaders, much to the chagrin of the local communities. Épernay had by that time been sacked no less than twenty-three times in its 1800 year history. It was to, of course, face even greater devastation in the two World Wars of the 20th century. The impact of the war on the area was significant and the occupying troops looted widely, especially the unhidden stocks of champagne.





Louse Brunet Jaunay 1868



Anne Jaunay circa 1868

#### Classification of Vineyards

All the vineyards of Champagne are quality-rated on a percentage system ranging from 100% down to 80%. Before each harvest, the price received for grapes is fixed by a committee. Villages with 100% have grand cru status and must receive the full price for the grapes, while the premier crus [99-90%] and the lesser villages receive a pro-rata price. Both Aÿ and Sillery, where Louis B Jaunay owned vineyards, are currently 100% villages.

Annie's poem on their tenth wedding anniversary shows that life was not all that easy in the first years of marriage. Not only does she allude to the loss of her third child and the recent death of her mother, but evidently their financial circumstances were not strong in these early years:

*To Lou April 8th 1860*

*Ten years ago dear Husband mine  
I placed a willing hand in thine  
And promised be it rough or fair  
Life's onward path with thee to share  
Trusting whatever might befall  
We still should praise our God for all*

*Little of worldly wealth was ours  
You wrought for bread yet when some flowers  
Sprung up beside our path the while  
We gathered them with cheerful smile  
When we those happy days recall  
How must we praise our God for all*

*But tho' our hearts with hope were strong  
How bitter seemed the fight and long  
Troubles how many friends how few  
And darker still the distance grew  
His mercies then we would recall  
And hope to praise our God for all*

*Then our bright rosebuds God bestowed  
Blessings to cheer us on life's road  
Two founts of love to blend with ours  
And crown its streams with —the flowers  
What blessings then our lips let fall  
And we could praise our God for all*

*Another darling boy was given  
A moment but then called to heaven  
The first to reach the promised land  
The first to join that glorious band  
Yet tho' our tears like rain drops fall  
Still we could praise our God for all*

*Ah there are meaner woes than these  
Lost friends beloved n'er can cease  
Thy heart to bleed mine eyes to keep  
Their tearful watch o'er thy last sleep  
But tho' the accents faintly fall  
Still would we praise our God for all*

*Fresh death seems rise in memory's light  
The aged pilgrim bids good night  
Here sinks the youth — for fight  
With all the world's works yet unwrought  
With all the battles yet unfought  
But tho' our mourning tears must fall  
Still will we praise Thee God for all*

*Thus roll life's clouds of sundry hue  
With here and there a glimpse of blue  
God's sun of mercy shining through  
But oh now cheering is the thought  
'Tis God's good purpose still is brought  
When we this promise can recall  
Still will we praise our God for all*

*But one June pleasure still we taste  
A fountain bright in life's dear waste  
Back in the other finds a friend  
Whose tender love can know no end  
When we this strengthening love recall  
How must we praise our God for all*

*Thus thanking God for mercies past  
And trusting in His Grace at last  
We place our cares in His high Hand  
Who can all — like streams command  
Knowing whatever may befall  
We yet shall praise our God for all*

*And if fresh years to us be given  
Oh may these paths still lead to heaven  
So that the love begun below  
May these to full fruition grow  
And we earth's watchword may recall  
And ceaseless praise our God for all*

*Annie Jaunay*

## Grape diseases take their toll

His holdings at Aÿ should have given Louis Jaunay an outstanding source of top quality grapes independent of the vigneron. Traditionally the makers of champagne did not own vines but purchased their grapes from the growers. In normal practice Louis' departure from tradition would have been considered a very astute, if unchampagne like, business move. Unfortunately this was not to be the case and this was also to play a role in the demise of *L Jaunay & Co*.

The disease, phylloxera blight (*Planosphora viticola*), arrived in the champagne region in 1885, ironically with the imported phylloxera-free vines from the United States.<sup>18</sup>

In April 1870, when Annie Jaunay age 47 died of breast cancer, Julius had left home to commence his training in seamanship at Liverpool in England, while Frank persisted working with his father. As the elder son, Frank was the heir and already Jules could see there was no place for him in the business.

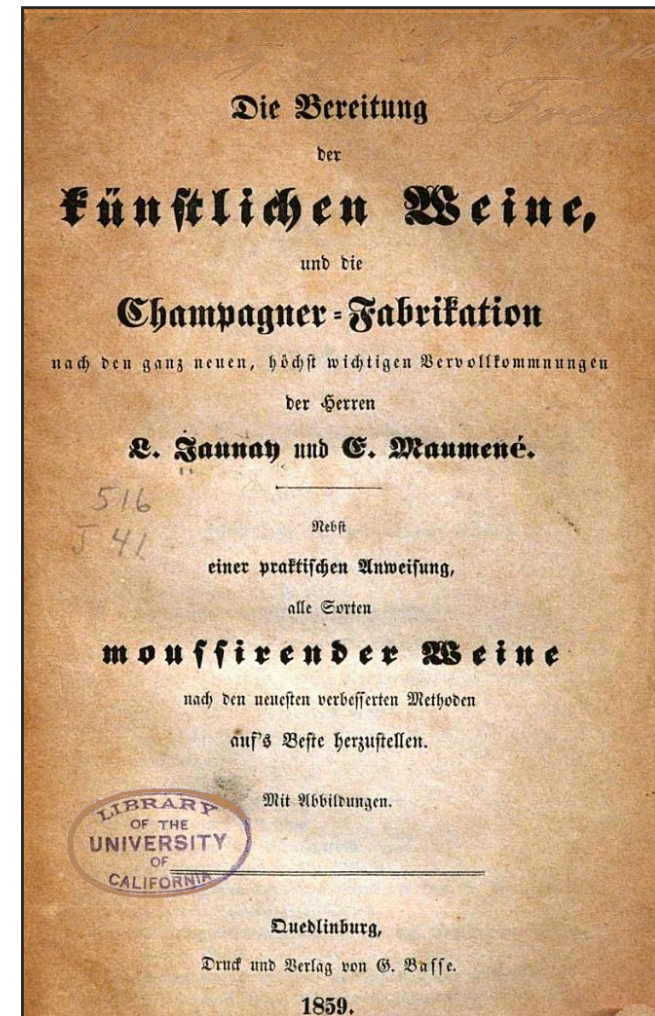
The Franco-Prussian War from 19 July 1870 to the surrender of Napoléon II and the army on 2 September and the final lifting of the siege on Paris by its capitulation in the following January seems to have had far less effect on business as opposed to the nation. Louis wrote to his sister in June 1871 after a business trip to Germany and reported on the repatriation of French prisoners of war and the associated German victory celebrations as the occupying troops came home following the implementation of the severe treaty terms imposed on the country which saw the neighbouring Alsace and Lorraine districts lost to Germany. The whole of France was in mourning over the humiliation and citizens corresponded in black bordered paper.

Louis sold the *Association Vinicole de Champagne* aspect of the business in 1879<sup>19</sup> but retained *L Jaunay & Co* now established in rue de la Justice in Reims while he lived at 10 rue de la Grue.

Apart from books on wine, Louis also published, *Histoire de l'église Catholique depuis Jésus-Christ jusqu'au temps actuel: à l'usage des écoles et des familles* (History of the Catholic church for Jesus Christ until the present time: for the use of schools and families) in 1875. A seemingly strange subject for a Protestant!

<sup>18</sup> Champagne, the wine, the land and the people - p 270.

<sup>19</sup> From notes written by Frank Cunningham Jaunay.



L. Jaunay, E.-J. Maumené; *Die Bereitung der künstlichen Weine, und die Champagner-Fabrikation* (The preparation of artificial wines and champagne production), 1859.



In his final years, Louis almost lost his sight to cataracts. An operation at Metz was unsuccessful. He spent several winters at Nérac in the warmer south-west region of France. Louis Jaunay died at home on 9 March 1887<sup>20</sup> a few short years after handing control of the business to his elder son, Frank, who had married within the last six years and thus fulfilled his father's requirement and had joined the company in a management role.

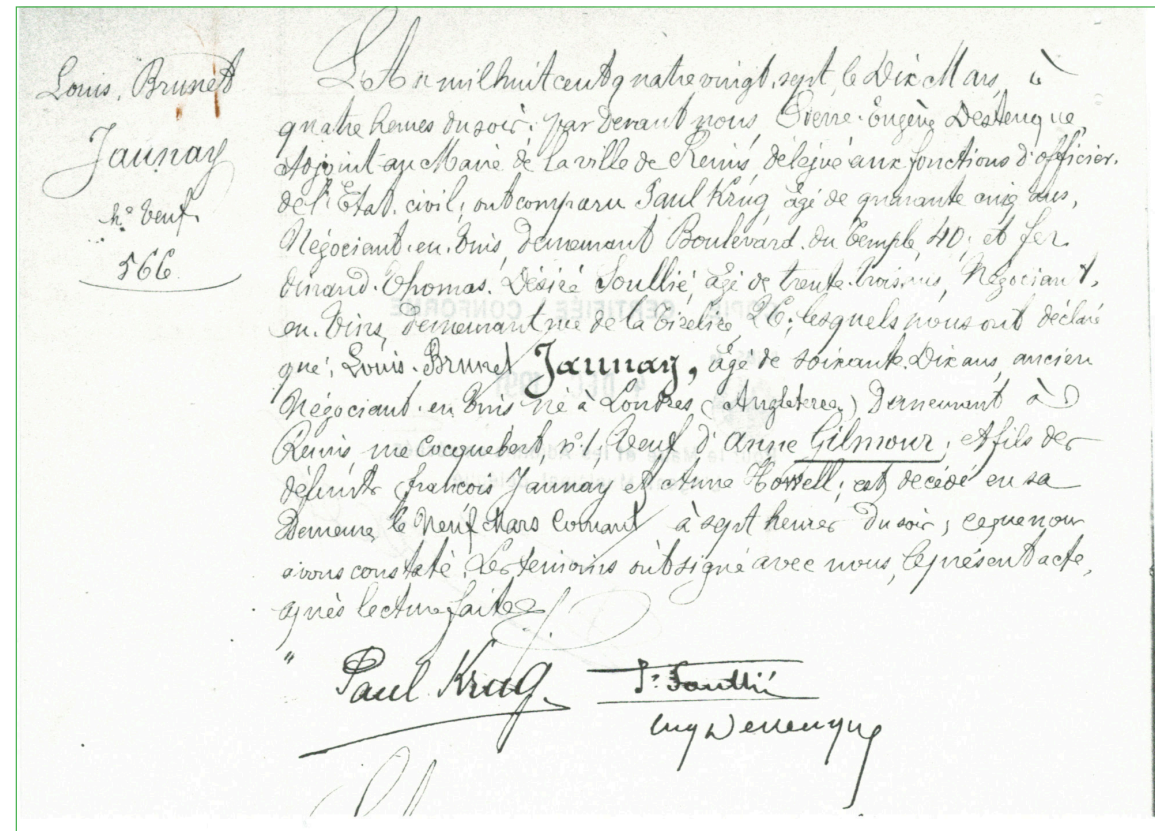


The Jaunay grave at Reims North Cemetery before restoration by Paul Krug and Graham Jaunay in the mid-1990s

## 20 Death Certificate of Louis Brunet Jaunay

In the year 1887 the 10th March at 4pm before us Pierre Eugène Desteugue assistant to the Mayor of the city of Reims delegated the functions of officer of the Civil State have appeared Paul Krug aged 45, wine merchant, living at 40 Boulevard du Temple and Edward Thomas Désiré Soullie aged 33, wine merchant living at 26 rue de la Tirelire who have declared to us that Louis Brunet Jaunay aged 70, former wine merchant born in London (England), living in Reims at 1 rue Coquebert, widower of Anne Gilmour and son of the deceased François Jaunay and Anne Howell has died in his home the 9th March at 7pm which we have certified, witnesses having signed with us the present certificate after having read it.

1 rue Coquebert, Reims is now part of the Krug headquarters.



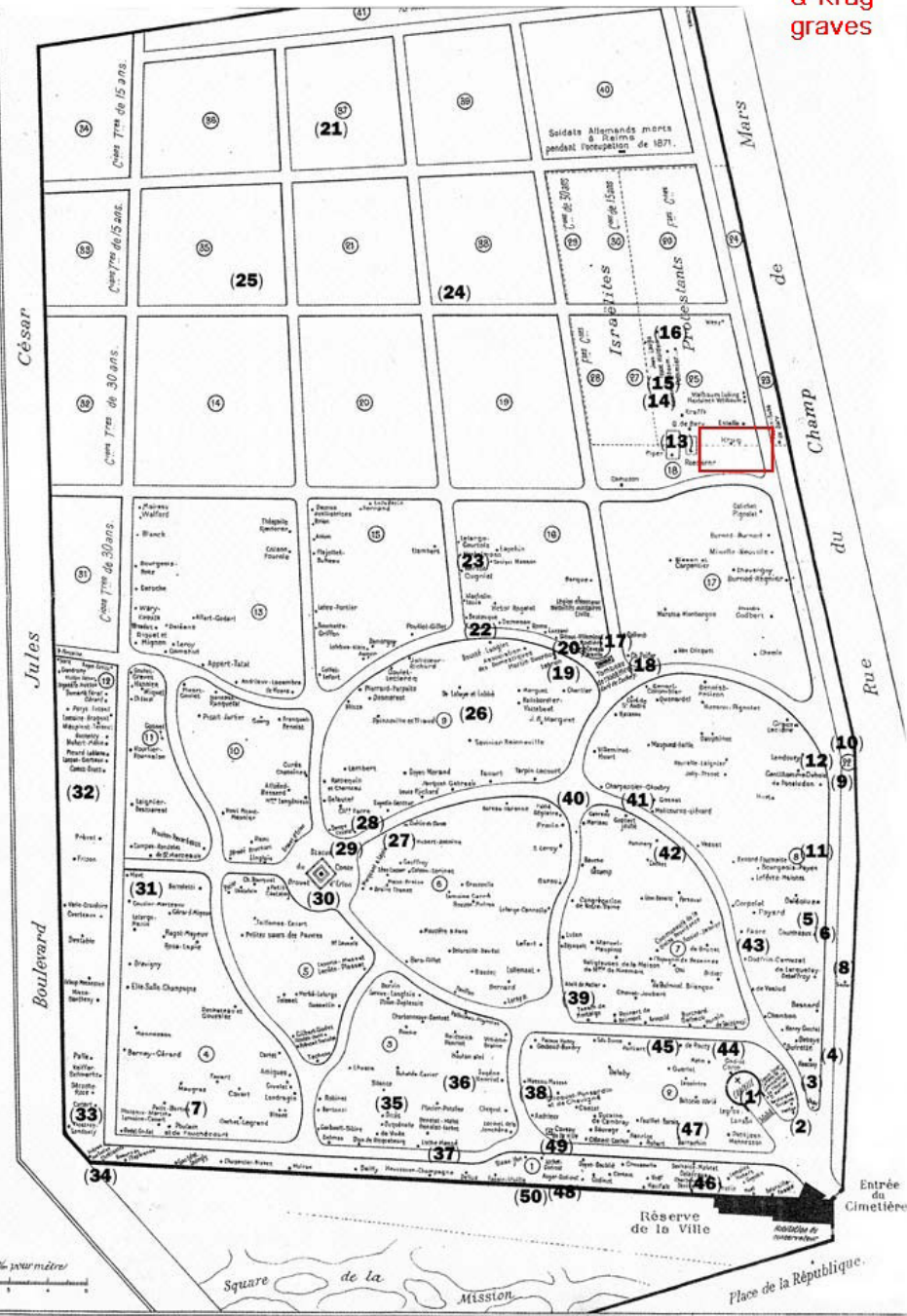
Louis B Jaunay's death certificate



# Plan du cimetière du Nord par cantons

## Situation des monuments sur le parcours proposé

□ Jaunay  
& Krug  
graves



The restored Jaunay grave at Reims

JAUNAY Louis Brunet.

Personal Estate £390 10s.

30 April. Administration of the Personal Estate of Louis Brunet Jaunay late of 1 Rue Coquebert Reims in France Wine Merchant a Widower who died 9 March 1887 at 1 Rue Coquebert was granted at the Principal Registry to Frank Cunningham Jaunay of 36 Rue de la Justice Reims Wine Merchant the Son and one of the Next of Kin.

Winding up Louis B Jaunay' interests in Britain.



## Vigneron-négociants

The historian at *Krug* told the author during a visit to the plant in May 2015 that Joseph Samuel Krug was an innovator in that he started buying up vineyards because up until that time the makers purchased all their grapes and were thus known as *négociants* (traders).

What she did not know was that the vineyards purchased were the Jaunay vineyards. It was Louis Jaunay who developed the concept of makers also being winegrowers (*vigneron-négociants*).

The irony was that this revolutionary move was also Louis Jaunay's son's downfall because when *phylloxera* turned up destroying vines in the early 1890s, it sent his son, Frank, almost bankrupt and forced him to sell the business to the Krugs!



Paul Krug and Elizabeth Jaunay inspecting a vineyard north of Verzenay in mid-1993

## The Gilmour family

The Gilmours originally came from Paisley in Scotland. The branch of the family that were to marry into the Jaunay family moved to Londonderry in Ireland in the late eighteenth century as part of the expansion of their weaving enterprise. Given the history of weaving in Paisley and the distinctive Paisley pattern, it is likely the Gilmours were weavers for generations. Weavers originally worked in their homes and over time this generated into collectives and ultimately with the arrival of the industrial revolution, the creation of factories.

David Gilmour, the father of Annie—the wife of Louis Brunet Jaunay—was born in Londonderry, but most of his older brothers and sisters were born in Scotland. All the Gilmours, apart from David's family who were all girls, returned to Scotland as adults.

Because Church of Scotland records are usually very thorough with the parish noting date of birth on baptism records it has been possible to build up a family chart back to 1725 for this the family. Further details are available because the Gilmours were property owners and thus left Wills. Moreover they were wealthy enough to have monuments erected on their graves and these remain today to assist in developing a family picture. More importantly, they were burgers, that is, master weavers employing journeymen and training apprentices, and so records of family events were maintained by their guild.<sup>21</sup>

Initially David Gilmour was located through his niece marrying a man with the distinctive name of Orr. Robert Gilmour, David's brother, had a son-in-law named

<sup>21</sup> Local Studies Library High Street Paisley

Burgess Roll 1747–1781

p109 30 Jan 1761 Patrick stood surety for 8 shillings and 8 pennies Scots for the cost of arms for John Robertson on his being made a Burgess.

p270 15 Oct 1779 Patrick stood surety for 5 shillings and 8 pence halfpenny for arms for John Cochrane on his being made a Burgess.

p 295 Paisley 29th August 1764. The lair on the east side of the porch or session house and next — the east of Thomas Marshall merchant. The lair is sold to Patrick Gilmour weaver family for the sum of one pound one shilling sterling. One pound one shilling sterling is paid to John — — —.

## Make the skeletons dance

Moore Orr, a solicitor who was mentioned in material left by Julius Jaunay who also named many of Robert's family and their occupations. From there it was easy to locate the brothers' parents.

The Gilmours were initially associated with the Abbey Church in Paisley but later records were found in the Laigh [Low] parish church. Patrick Gilmour's grave in the church yard has since been built over but fortunately his grave stone was transcribed<sup>22</sup> giving the approximate date of his birth. Using Scottish naming patterns, a good idea of possible parents' names were canvassed leading to James and Elizabeth's records in the collection generated by the Abbey at Paisley where their marriage<sup>23</sup> took place and their children were baptised.<sup>24</sup>

Patrick's eldest son, James, also a burgess from 28 January 1783 in the weaving guild, inherited his father's dwelling house and yard in Orchard or Bridge Street, Paisley.<sup>25</sup> James married Jean, the daughter of David McLean and Jean King, also of Paisley. This family moved to Londonderry sometime after the birth of their son,

- 
- 22 Paisley Laigh Church Yard Grave #31  
Patrick Gilmour late manufacturer he died 15.1.1806 aged 79, wife Elizabeth Robertson died 22.11.1768 aged 38, son Alexander -3.1774 aged 20, son John 17.2.1774 aged 24
- 23 Abbey Paisley RFW [559/4]  
Marriage proclamation  
1725 Apr 8  
James Gilmor & Eliz Sim were booked for proclamation in order to marriage
- 24 *ibid*:  
March 1726  
Patrick s[on] l[awful] to James Gilmor & Eliz Sim b[orn]. 10 b.[aptised] 13
- 25 Local Studies Library High Street Paisley  
1788–1822 Burgess Roll  
p31 28 Jan 1783 Said day James Gilmour merchant in Orchard Street entered Burgess of this Burgh who made faith as use is and found Patrick Gilmour merch, here - caut. for five marks [corrected from pounds] scots two pence of fine and for his arms.  
p500 3 Aug 1822 James stood surety for costs of David McKerrow being entered a freeman of the Burgh  
p387 22 Nov 1815 Same day James Gilmour Manufacturer in Paisley entered freeman of the Burgh and found [space] as cautioner for three pounds six shillings and eight pence of entry money besides the stamp duty payable by law on the admission of freeman in such cases.  
p384 14 Aug 1815 James Gilmour weaver stands cautioner for the costs of Robert Watson weaver being entered freeman.

Patrick, in May 1787. Prior to relocating to Ireland, James purchased a grave plot in the Paisley Laigh churchyard.<sup>26</sup> Whether this was used is not known because the family are buried in Londonderry. It was finding this latter grave and the associated records at the Templemore Cathedral in Londonderry that led to locating the Cunningham family. Just near the western end of the Cathedral was a headstone that contained a wealth of information about David Gilmour's family...

Beneath this stone is buried the Body of  
James Gilmour  
Who was born at Paisley in Scotland  
AD1750 and died AD 1815 having  
been 45 years a Merchant in this city.  
Here also are deposited the remains of  
Jean McLean  
Wife of the above named J A Gilmour  
who died AD1801 and of James and  
Alexander their children who died  
in Infancy.  
Also Anne Cunningham Youngest  
Daughter of  
Richard Cunningham of Castlecooley,  
Burt  
wife of David Gilmour 2nd Son  
of the above James Gilmour who died  
1st January 1825 aged 36.  
Also David who died 15th July 1861  
aged 68  
Also Jeanet Gilmour died 21st January  
1862  
aged 65 years.



Gilmour grave at Templemore Cathedral  
(foreground)

The 1859 *Griffith's Valuation*<sup>27</sup> recorded that David Gilmour leased or owned approxi-

- 
- 26 *ibid*:  
1747–1781 Burgess Roll p 293  
Said day the Lair in the laigh Churchyard on the North side of the Church & North side of the yard bounded by the Lair of John Speir on the East the Churchyard dyke on the North and the Common Churchyard on the west and south parts Was sold to James Gilmour weaver in Paisley at thirteen shillings and sixpence sterling.
- 27 The primary valuation of Ireland or Griffith's Valuation - carried out between 1848 and 1864 to determine liability to pay the Poor rate (for the support of the poor and destitute within each Poor Law Union) - provides detailed information on where people lived in mid-nineteenth century Ireland and the property they possessed.



## Making a marque: The Gilmour family

mately a dozen properties in Londonderry including a house at 33 Nailors Row (owned), houses at 15 and 17 Pump Street (owned), a house at 4 Market Street (leased), warehouse and associated buildings at 20 Foyle Road (owned), five houses and a vacant lot at 27 to 33 Foyle Road (owned). Although the street number for the Pump Street property varies, it would seem that this was the Gilmour home...

*Woollen, Linen  
& Manchester  
Warehouses  
Gilmour David, 18,  
Pump-st<sup>28</sup>*

David Gilmour died at his home in Pump Street, Londonderry on 15 July 1861<sup>29</sup> and was buried in the Templemore Cathedral church yard. It would seem that he died at least partially intestate and his Administrator was a Richard

28 1824 Pigots Directory of Ireland: Provinces of Connaught, Munster & Ulster p309.

1831 census

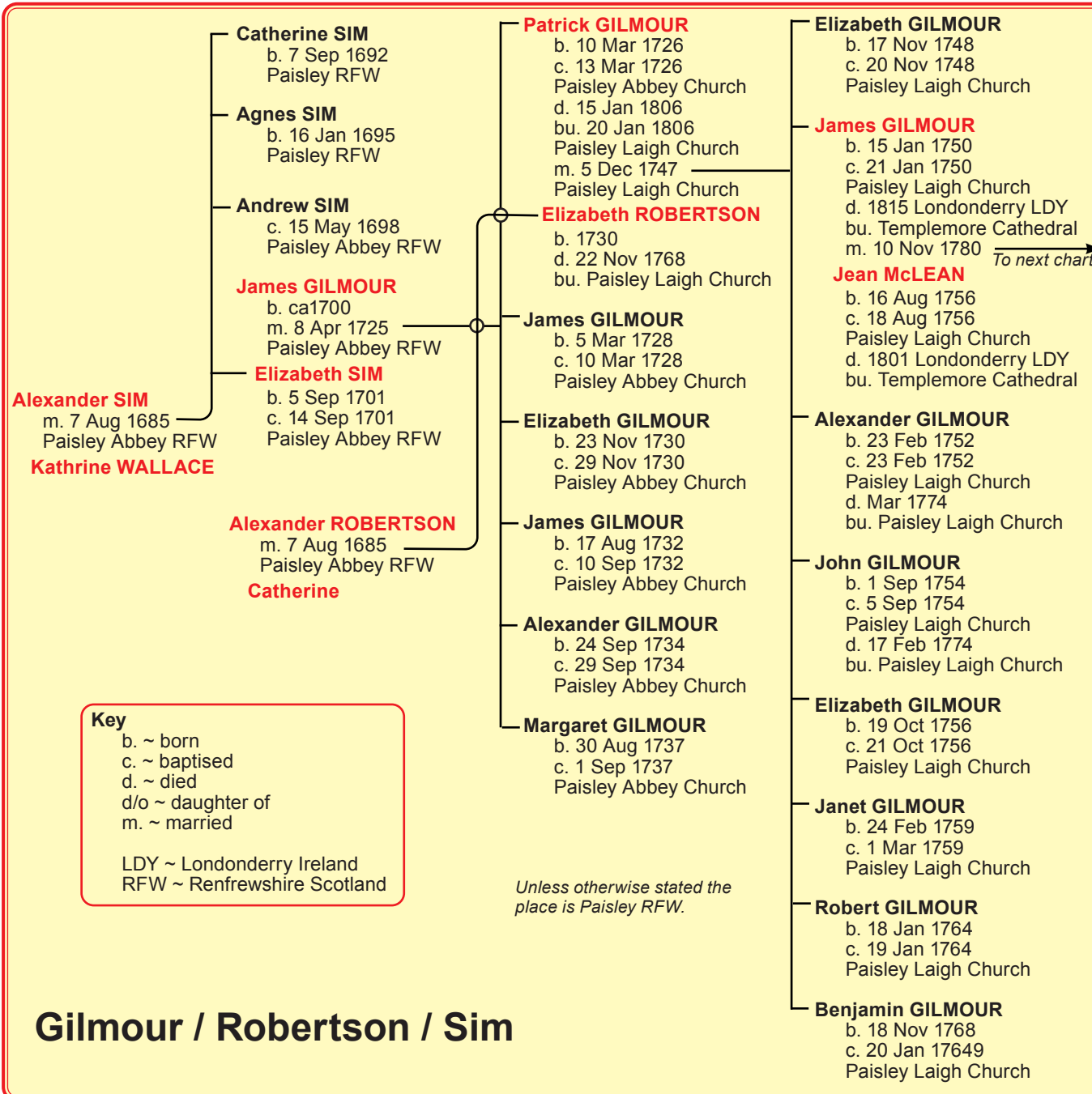
13 Pump Street (inside the city walls) in Townkey St Ward in the Parish of Templemore.

David Gilmour including...

4 family resident in the house 2 males and 2 females. 3 servants 1 male and 2 females  
3 were Roman Catholic and 4 Presbyterian

29 *Londonderry Journal* 17 July 1861

Death on the 15th inst. at Culmore,\* David Gilmour, esq. of Londonderry aged 69 years (his remains will be removed for interment in the Derry Cathedral Churchyard on Thursday morning at 12 O'clock. Friends will please accept this announcement.) \* Culmore is a townland within Londonderry City.



## Gilmour / Robertson / Sim

Unless otherwise stated the Gilmour place is Paisley RFW.

## Gilmour

### James GILMOUR

b. 15 Jan 1750  
c. 21 Jan 1750  
Paisley Laigh Church  
d. 1815 Londonderry LDY  
bu. Templemore Cathedral  
m. 10 Nov 1780

### Jean McLEAN

b. 16 Aug 1756  
c. 18 Aug 1756  
Paisley Laigh Church  
d. 1801 Londonderry LDY  
bu. Templemore Cathedral

Elizabeth Gilmour is only known from family correspondence held by Paul Beard. She may have married Wm Church, bu. Necropolis, Glasgow.

### Key

b. ~ born  
c. ~ baptised  
ca ~ about  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married

AYR ~ Ayrshire SCT  
DON ~ Donegal Ireland  
LDY ~ Londonderry IRL  
LKS ~ Lararkshire SCT  
RFW ~ Renfrewshire SCT  
RUS ~ Russia

Information on David Gilmour's family comes from an 1816 edition Bible containing handwritten birth and death information on the Gilmours. This book was given to DR Jaunay in 1935 and is now held by his son, Steven.

### Jean GILMOUR

b. 15 Aug 1781  
c. 19 Aug 1781  
Paisley Laigh Church

### Jean GILMOUR

b. 29 Jun 1784  
c. 4 Jul 1784  
Paisley Laigh Church

### James GILMOUR

b. 16 Nov 1785  
c. 17 Nov 1785  
Paisley Laigh Church  
bu. Templemore Cathedral

### Patrick GILMOUR

b. 11 May 1787  
c. 14 May 1787  
Paisley Laigh Church  
d. 9 Aug 1856  
bu. Derry City Cemetery  
m. 18 Oct 1819 AYR

### Christie Hamilton DALRYMPLE

### Alexander GILMOUR

bu. Templemore Cathedral

### Elizabeth GILMOUR

b. ca1791 IRL

### David GILMOUR

b. ca1792  
Londonderry LDY  
d. 15 Jul 1861  
bu. Templemore Cathedral  
m. 1 Jun 1819  
Burt DON

### Anne CUNNINGHAM

b. ca1789  
Castlecooley DON  
d. 1 Jan 1825  
Londonderry LDY  
bu. Templemore Cathedral

### Jeanet GILMOUR

d. 21 Jan 1862 age 65  
bu. Templemore Cathedral

### Robert GILMOUR

b. ca1799  
d. 23 Jan 1873 Hillhead LKS  
m. 28 Mar 1824  
Barony LKS

### Graham RODGER

b. 26 Nov 1800 Barony LKS

### Mary GILMOUR

b. 24 Apr 1820  
Londonderry LDY  
c. 1 Jun 1820  
Templemore Cathedral  
d. 22 Dec 1876  
Castlerock LDY  
bu. 25 Dec 1876  
Articlave Cemetery  
m. 28 Oct 1847  
Templemore Cathedral

### Frederick Harvey McCAUSLAND

b. 6 Feb 1818 Moskva RUS  
c. 5 Mar 1818  
British Chaplaincy  
St Petersburg RUS  
d. 1855 LDY

### Jane GILMOUR

b. 3 May 1821  
Londonderry LDY  
c. 1 Jun 1821  
Templemore Cathedral  
d. Mar 1857 Londonderry  
m. 31 Jul 1845  
Templemore Cathedral

### Arthur McCORKELL

b. 1814 LDY d. 12 Sep 1863

### Anne GILMOUR

b. 23 Mar 1823 Derry LDY  
d. 7 Apr 1870 Reims CHA  
bu. Reims North Cemetery  
m1. 9 Feb 1841  
1st Derry Presbyterian  
Londonderry LDY

### James Thompson HAY

m2. 8 Apr 1850  
Templemore Cathedral

### Louis Brunet JAUNAY

b. 17 Oct 1816 Westminster MDX  
c. 16 Jul 1817  
St Martin in the Field MDX  
d. 9 Mar 1887 Reims CHA  
bu. 11 Mar 1887  
Reims North Cemetery CHA

### Jemina GILMOUR

b. 23 Dec 1824  
Londonderry LDY  
c. 10 Jun 1825  
Templemore Cathedral  
d. 27 May 1893  
Moville DON  
m. 10 Oct 1856 Burt DON

### George FRANKS



Templemore Cathedral in Londonderry

92

County of Londonderry

Parish of Templemore

City

Borough of Londonderry

Census, 1831. <sup>92</sup> <sub>110</sub> <sup>110</sup> <sub>110</sub>

Name of Church or Chapel, or Hamlet	Name of Townland or Hamlet	No. of Houses	No. of Families in each	No. of Persons in Family		Sexes		Total	RELIGION				Other Protestant Denominations	OBSERVATIONS.
				Males	Females	Males	Females		Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presby- terian	Other Protestant Denominations		
	Brought Forward	26	52	25	29	125	69	25	30	1				
Mrs. Rogers	Pump St.	10	1	2	1	1	1	2						
Mrs. Graham	Medow Hill	1	1	2	2	4	2	2						
Mrs. Galtbrith	Inside	2	2	4	1	5	1	5						
John A. Galtbrith		4	3	1	1	4	1	4						
Mrs. Christie		15	1	3	1	4	1	4						
Mrs. Graham		4	1	3	1	1	1	2						
Mrs. Nelson		5	1	2	1	1	1	2						
Dr. Rogers	Pump St.	11	1	1	1	2	3	2						
Mrs. Beatty	Inside	12	1	2	4	1	3	10	1	2				
David Gilmour		13	1	2	2	1	2	7	3	4				
Mrs. Edwards		14	1	2	7	1	1	11						
Mrs. Gordon		15	1	-	-	1	1	2						
Dr. Miller		16	1	3	2	1	2	6						
Edw. G. Galtbrith		17	1	3	2	1	3	6						
Mrs. Birch		18	1	3	6	7	13	26						
Mrs. Galtbrith		19	1	1	2	1	1	4						
Mrs. Madden		20	1	2	1	1	1	4						
John Galtbrith		21	1	2	1	1	1	4						
Dr. Rogers		22	1	1	1	1	1	2						
Dr. Rogers		23	1	1	1	1	1	2						
James Thompson		24	1	1	1	1	1	2						
John Matthews		25	1	1	1	1	1	2						
Mrs. Pater		26	1	1	1	1	1	2						
Brought Forward		47	92	98	25	105	129	147	57	68	10			

The 1831 census recording the Gilmour household at 13 Pump Street

The 1831 census recording the Gilmour household at 13 Pump Street



Gilmour.<sup>30</sup> The origins of this man, probably a nephew, have not been pursued at this time.

## The McLean family

The McLean family, based in Paisley, were also in the weaving trade and, like the Gilmours, had progressed that further step from a family in a cottage industry to a network of cottage workers supplying product in return for machines and wages and subsequently to establishing a factory. Ironically this progress had its darker side in the nineteenth century as industrialisation also brought poverty and poor living conditions that often swelled up into discontent. In the 1820s hand loom weavers could earn over £1.00 a week, but the weekly wage for a female in the thread mills by the 1870s was less than half of that. By 1870 Paisley was described as the *dirtiest and most unhealthy town in Scotland*.<sup>31</sup>

In 1819 there was a week's rioting in Paisley High Street as the authorities tried to suppress demonstrations in favour of parliamentary reform. The *Radical War*, also known as the *Scottish Insurrection*, of 1820 was more extreme in Paisley than elsewhere. Local workers went on strike and some went as far as to take up arms for political reform that culminated in a series of treason trials. Elsewhere in the county the outcome was executions and transportation but in Paisley the defendants were acquitted.

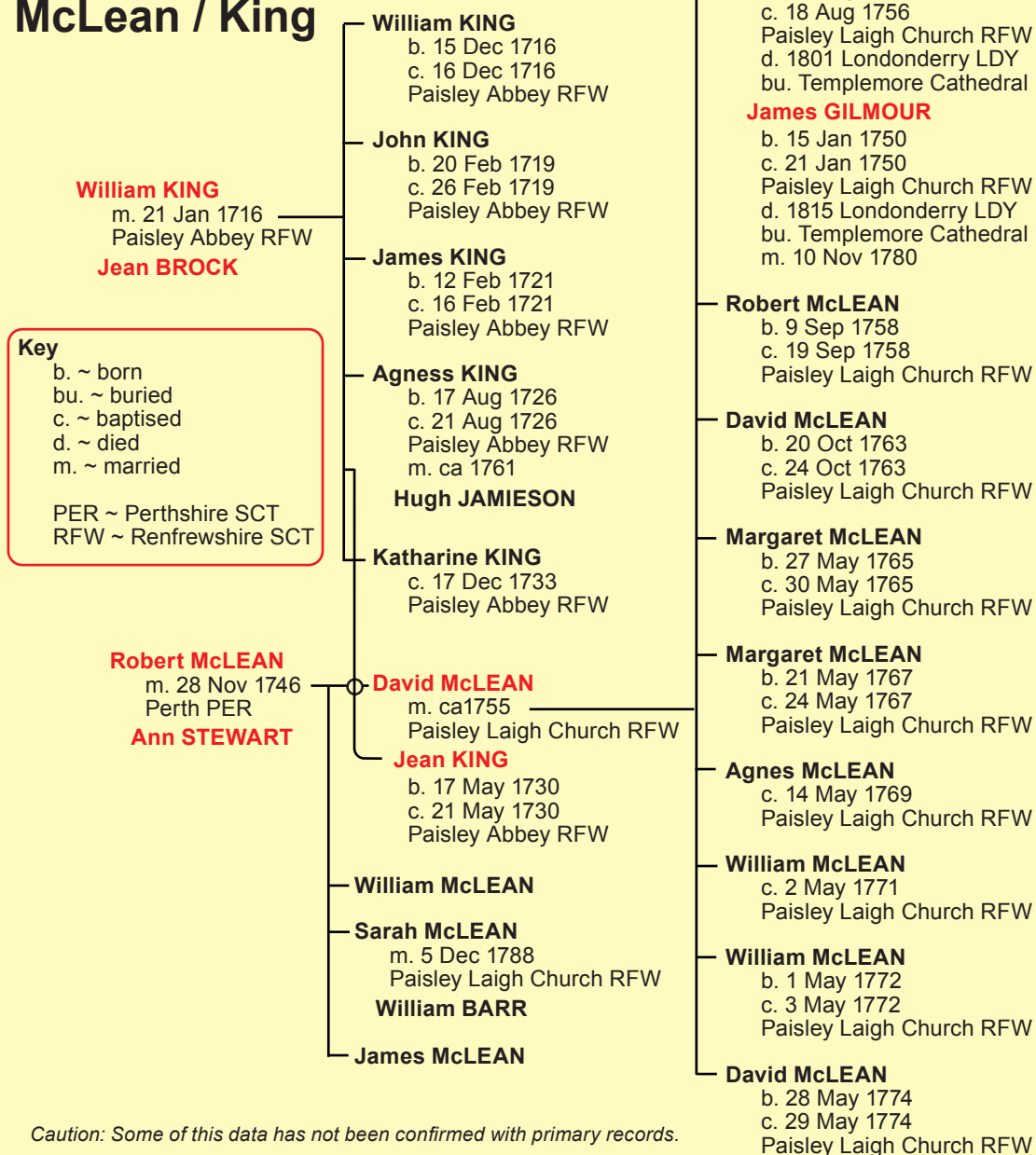
Faced with the competition from factory production and the power driven Jaquard looms imported from France from the 1830s, the seven thousand hand-loom weavers at the time worked longer and longer hours

30 Letters of Administration

David Gilmour 15th March 1866—Letters of Administration [without the will annexed] of the personal estate of David Gilmour late of the city of Londonderry a widower deceased who died 15th July 1861 at the same place was granted at the principle registry to Richard Cunningham of Castle Cooley in the County of Donegal having an interest (limited Grant). Estate less than £20.

31 AnneMarie Hughs; *Gender and political identities in Scotland 1919–1939*, Edinburgh 2010, p45.

### McLean / King





## Make the skeletons dance

for less and less pay. In 1832 William Cobbet wrote, *the weavers of Paisley are covered in rags and half-starved*.<sup>32</sup>

Paisley's radicalism generated by conditions continued into the *Chartist* period<sup>33</sup> from the 1838 to 1858.

It is distressing to think our Gilmour and McLean ancestors were agents whose enterprise led to such conditions for others.

Scottish research is hampered by the failure to keep and, in some cases, the destruction of parish records as a consequence of the numerous schisms and

reunions following the Reformation. In the case of the McLean family who seemingly came from Perth in the early eighteenth century no records can be found before their arrival in Renfrewshire.

The original Laigh (Low) Kirk building in New Street Paisley It is now an arts centre with much of the burial ground built over by a shopping complex.

The congregation actually left the site in 1820.

Right:  
Paisley Abbey today

## The King family of Paisley

The King family were associated with the Abbey in Paisley and the few records located are for the baptisms of the children of William and Jean. The Abbey was the original parish in the city having been founded as monastery dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St James, and St Mirin that flourished till the year 1220 when it was raised to the rank of a mitred abbey, that is headed by an abbot with the rank of bishop, by Pope Honorius III. The current building partly dates from the fourteenth century, Edward I having burnt down the previous structure in 1307 and significant parts of the current building are the result of restoration in the latter part on the nineteenth century of what was then mostly a ruinous structure!

To date the King family have proved rather elusive and the few entries located in the parish registers lack detail making it difficult to build up a picture of this family. The baptism records for all the children, but James, indicate the family lived at Eaglesham which is about twelve miles south-east of Paisley. Why the family would travel that distance to have their children baptised when Eaglesham had a parish church of the same denomination is not understood at this time. The present town is relatively modern only being established in 1769 by the 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of Eglinton as a cotton weaving centre. This is, of course, well after the time frame of interest to us.

Apart from the record of her marriage to William King in 1716 and the fact she bore his children, we know nothing of Jean Brock.



32 William Cobbet; *Tour in Scotland: and the four northern counties of England in the autumn of the year 1832*, London 1833, p169.

33 The People's Charter called for six reforms to make the political system more democratic:



# Cunningham ancestry

The Cunningham family origin was Ayrshire in Scotland but the branch of interest to the Jaunay's relocated to Ireland. Cunningham is reputed to be the eighth most common name in County Donegal. Our Cunningham ancestors have traditionally been associated with the parish of Burt near the city of Londonderry which is in the adjacent county.

Three generations of Jaunay men carried the name Cunningham:

- Frank Cunningham Jaunay
- Robert John Cunningham Jaunay
- Frank James Cunningham Jaunay

They were named for Frank Cunningham Jaunay's grandmother's family—Anne Cunningham who married David Gilmour in the Burt parish church on 1 June 1819. In her very short marriage, for Anne died in January 1825, she bore four children. Although it is not known, it seems likely that she died on 1 January 1825 as a consequence of the birth of her fourth child, Minnie, on 23 December 1824.

For a long time very little about the Cunninghams other than that Anne's father was Hugh was known. When located, the grave inscription, previously mentioned, proved that to be wrong as her father was Richard, but more importantly the inscription revealed Richard was of Castlecooley, Burt. It was a simple matter to determine that Burt was a village just seven miles west of where the Gilmours lived at 18 Pump Street,<sup>34</sup> Londonderry and Castlecooley was a townland<sup>35</sup> just south of Burt. As it eventuated the most significant property in the townland was the Cunningham home which shared the townland name. There within view of the house was a chapel ruin and all the Cunningham graves!

The Cunninghams were clearly people of substance and constructed elaborate graves with lengthy inscriptions which provided enough detail to piece together the

<sup>34</sup> In some records the address is 13 Pump Street.

<sup>35</sup> In Ireland, a townland is the smallest administrative division of land. Whilst the concept of townlands is based on the Gaelic system of land division, it was in the 1600s that they became mapped and defined by the English administration for the purpose of confiscating land and portioning it out to English investors or grants to English planters.

## Cunningham

**John CUNNINGHAM**  
b. ca1694  
d. 6 Jan 1765  
Castlecooley DON

**Richard CUNNINGHAM**  
b. 1744 Castlecooley DON  
d. 19 Apr 1835  
Castlecooley DON  
m. Jul 1782  
Londonderry LDY

**Mary GAY**  
b. ca1759  
d. 1821 Castlecooley DON  
bu. Old Burt Church

*According to James Seaton Reid in 'History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland: Comprising the ...', Vol 2 Belfast 1867 p45: A Revd Hugh Cunningham married a Mrs Porter of Castle Cooley and is said to have had a son, William, who in turn had a son, John. John, who was in Capt Forward's troop of horse at the siege of Derry [1689], was the ancestor of Richard Cunningham b 1744.*

*Hugh Cunningham is said to have been on St. Helena while Napoléon was exiled there from 1815–1821.*

*His son, Richard, wrote a number of historical novels including In Bonds but Fetterless (1875) and The Broken Sword of Ulster (1904). He also compiled the family genealogy.*

**Andrew CUNNINGHAM**  
b. ca1759  
d. 31 Aug 1843  
Rockfield DON  
bu. Old Burt Church  
m.

**Mary**  
b. ca1777  
d. 31 Sep 1859  
Castlecooley DON  
bu. Old Burt Church

**John CUNNINGHAM**  
b. ca1785  
d. 25 Nov 1812  
bu. Old Burt Church

**Susan CUNNINGHAM**  
b. ca1789  
d. 7 Dec 1867 Castlecooley DON  
bu. Old Burt Church

**Robert CUNNINGHAM**

**Anne CUNNINGHAM**  
b. ca 1789 Castlecooley DON  
d. 1 Jan 1825 Londonderry LDY  
bu. Templemore Cathedral  
m. 1 Jun 1819  
Burt DON

**David GILMOUR**  
b. ca1792 Londonderry LDY  
d. 15 Jul 1861  
bu. Templemore Cathedral

**Hugh CUNNINGHAM (Dr)**  
b. ca1794  
d. 6 Sep 1878 Killowen LDY  
bu. Old Burt Church  
m. **Anne**  
b. ca1792  
d. 21 Jun 1869  
bu. 24 Jun 1869 Old Burt Church

**Richard CUNNINGHAM**  
b. ca1805 d. 1884  
bu. Old Burt Church

**Elizabeth CUNNINGHAM**  
m. **Joseph THOMPSON**

**John Merton CUNNINGHAM**  
**Margaret CUNNINGHAM**  
**Richard CUNNINGHAM**

**Mary CUNNINGHAM**  
d. 1 Jan 1883  
bu. Old Burt Church

**Elizabeth CUNNINGHAM**  
d. 2 Sep 1874  
bu. Old Burt Church

**Jane CUNNINGHAM**  
d. 15 May 1894  
bu. Old Burt Church

**Susan CUNNINGHAM**  
d. 9 May 1887  
bu. Old Burt Church  
m. **John Galbraith MACKY**

### Key

- b. ~ born
- d. ~ died
- ca ~ about
- d/o ~ daughter of
- m. ~ married
- DON ~ Donegal Ireland
- LDY ~ Londonderry IRL



## Make the skeletons dance

members of the family over several generations.

At this time the earliest record linking the Cunningham family to the Castlecooley property comes from the census of Protestant Householders conducted in 1740, which recorded the names of the heads of the Protestant Households. While the original documents were destroyed in 1922, the index and some transcripts survive...

*Cunningham, John - Castlecooley, Templemore parish, Donegal*

There is little doubt that the Cunninghams were originally from Ayrshire in Scotland and settled in the area as part of the Plantation of Ulster<sup>36</sup> in the early seventeenth century. The earliest recorded Cunningham was in County Donegal by 1618.<sup>37</sup> The Plantation was an attempt to prevent further rebellion by strengthening support for England in Ulster—a province of Ireland—by resettling people from Britain on confiscated land. Most of the colonists came from Scotland and England. Some wealthy landowners began the process in 1606 while the

36 The Plantation of Ulster was the organised colonisation of Ulster during the reign of James I. The land was confiscated from Gaelic chiefs, most of whom had fled Ireland in the 1607 *Flight of the Earls*.

37 Pynnar's Surveys 1618 & 1619.



The vandalised Castlecooley grave of a John Cunningham  
Died 6 January 1765 age 70 and possibly Richard's ancestor



Townland map of 1857 drawn for the Griffith's Valuation showing  
Castlecooley  
(lower right), and the ruined church (top left) with its Cunningham graves







Old Burt Cemetery headstone  
Inscription facing Castlecooley home  
IN MEMORY

OF  
JOHN CUNNINGHAM  
OBIT 25 NOV 1812  
AGED 27 YEARS  
MARY WIFE OF  
RICHD CUNNINGHAM  
OBIT 1821 AGED 62 YEARS  
RICHARD CUNNINGHAM  
OBIT 1884  
AGED 79 YEARS  
Inscription facing away from church  
ruin [Right side in photo]  
SUSAN CUNNINGHAM  
OBIT 7TH DEC. 1867  
AGED 78 YEARS  
ANNE WIFE OF  
HUGH CUNNINGHAM M.D.  
OBIT 21ST JUNE 1869  
AGED 77 YEARS  
HUGH CUNNINGHAM M.D.  
OBIT 6TH SEP. 1878  
AGED 84 YEARS



Old Burt Cemetery headstone  
Inscription facing Castlecooley home  
IN MEMORY OF  
JOHN, MAGARET AND RICHD,  
CHILDREN OF  
ANDREW AND MARY CUNNING-  
HAM  
ALSO ANDREW CUNNINGHAM  
WHO DIED AUG. 31ST 1843  
AGED 84 YEARS.  
MARY HIS WIFE DIED SEP. 31ST  
1859 AGED 82 YEARS  
ELIZABETH CUNNINGHAM  
DIED SEP. 2ND 1874,  
AGED 63 YEARS  
MARY CUNNINGHAM  
DIED 1ST JAN. 1883 AGED 76  
SUSAN MACKY  
DIED 9TH MAY 1887 AGED 70  
JANE CUNNINGHAM  
DIED 15TH MAY 1894 AGED 83

## Making a marque: Cunningham ancestry

Transcribed from the *Londonderry Sentinel* 1829–69.

April 25 1835: On Sunday evening last, in the 91st year of his age, MR RICHARD CUNNINGHAM, of Castlecooley, county Donegal.

August 12 1843: At Rockfield, on the 30th ult., after a lingering illness, MR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, aged 81, for many years Elder in the Presbyterian Church, Burt.

December 13 1867: December 7, at Castle Cooley, Burt, SUSAN, daughter of the late RICHARD CUNNINGHAM, aged 78 years.

June 22 1869: June 21, at Castle Cooley, Burt, ANNE, the beloved wife of HUGH CUNNINGHAM, ESQ., M.D., in the 77th year of her age. Her remains will be removed for interment in the burial ground at Burt Church, on Thursday, the 24th inst.



Hugh Cunningham MD



Susan Cunningham d. 1867

## Make the skeletons dance

official plantation began in 1609. The settlers were required to be English-speaking and Protestant and the Scottish colonists were mostly Presbyterian while the English were members of the Church of England. The fact that our Cunninghams were Presbyterian is the determinant that they were of Scottish planter stock rather than Irish origin when they would have been Catholic.

Inside the small ruined church situated off the main road at Burt as shown in the earlier map, is a simple gravestone carved with the names, ages and death dates of John Cunningham and some of his wider family and descendants. Quite clearly this grave was the final resting place of John Cunningham, a man whose ancestor may have been the John Cunningham originally from Kilbirnie in Ayrshire who had been granted the land before 1623 by the Scottish Duke of Lennox who in turn had been granted some 20,000 acres in the county by James I in the Plantation of Ulster.<sup>38</sup> John's possible ancestor went on to establish and give his name to the village of Newtowncunningham. This gravestone remained intact for two centuries only to succumb to destruction sometime in the last decades of the twentieth century.

From the *Montgomery Manuscripts* written in the period 1696 to 1705 by William Montgomery, we know that this first Cunningham in Ireland was a younger son of John, the fifteenth laird of Glengarnock Kilbirnie and his son was Alexander<sup>39</sup> who in turn took possession of his father's Irish lands in 1623. This original John returned to Ayrshire where he died about 1651.<sup>40</sup> His Will written 21 January 1651 is preserved in Dublin.

Another story persists that suggests that the original Cunningham at Castlecooley was the Reverend Hugh Cuninghame, who went to Ireland in 1642, appointed chaplain by the Presbytery of Irvine, to a regiment commanded by the Earl of Glencairn. This man remained in Donegal as minister of the second oldest Presbyterian congregation in Ireland at Ray (pronounced Rye) on the edge of the village of Manorcunningham until 1662.

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38 William Montgomery of Rosemount, *Montgomery Manuscripts 1603–1706*, Archer & Sons, 1869 p54.

Richard Cunningham of Castle Cooley appears in the preface as a contributor.

39 *ibid*: p75. See also William M Metcalf, *A history of the county of Renfrew from the earliest times*, Alexander Gardner 1905.

40 *ibid*: p54.

The headstone of John, the father of Richard and Andrew, reveals only part of the story due to damage:

— — — MARCH THE 25TH  
— — — AGED 68 YEARS  
ALSO THE BODY OF JOHN CUN-  
NINGHAM JUN WHO DEPARTED  
THE LIFE JANUARY THE 6 1765  
AGE 70 YEARS  
ALSO — —.

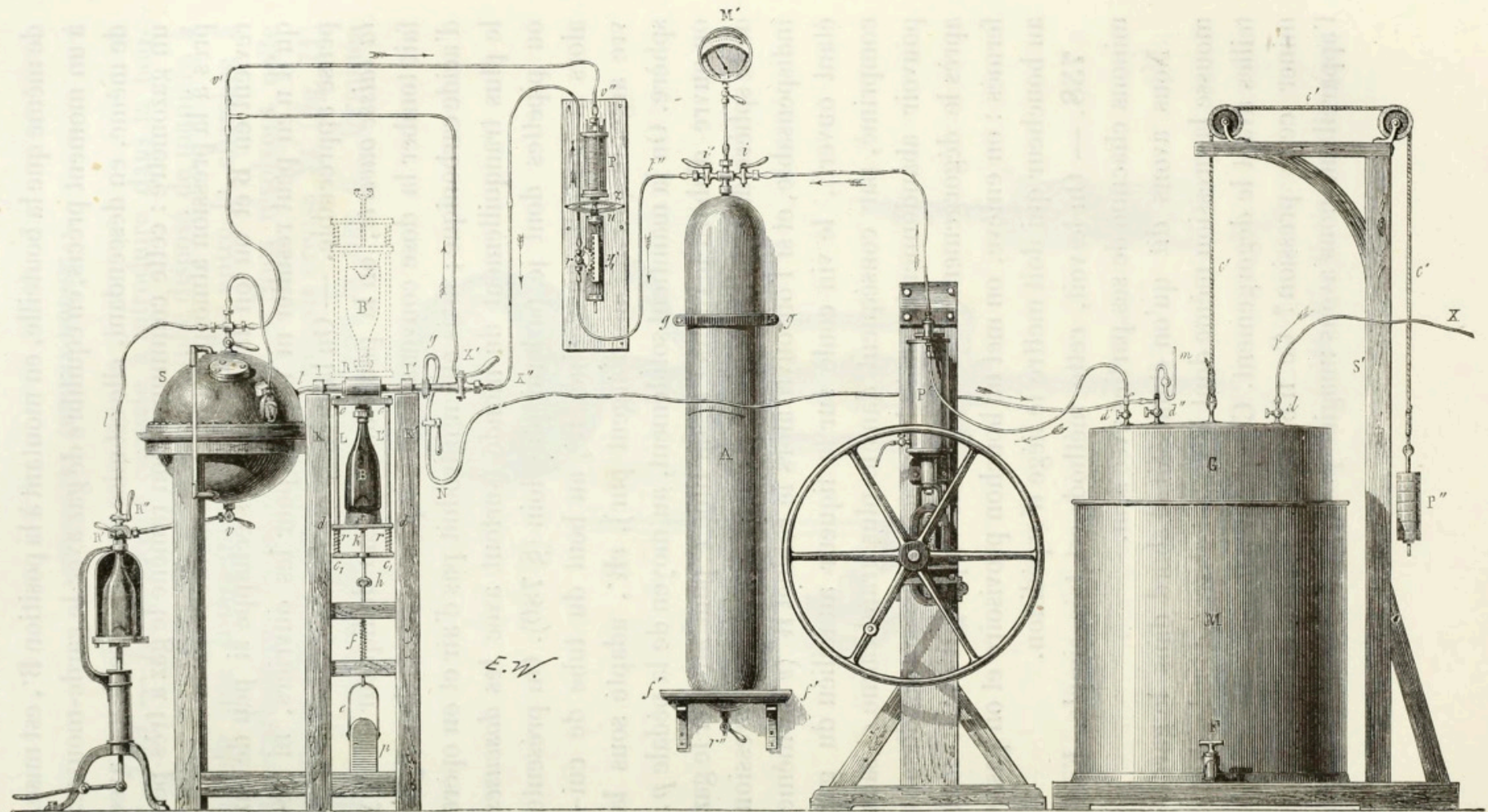
## Louis' dégorgement machine

After aging champagne, the lees (the deposits of dead yeast or residual yeast and other particles that precipitate) must be consolidated for removal.

To do this the bottles undergo a process known as riddling (*remuage* in French). In this stage, the bottles are placed on special racks called *pupitres* that hold them at a 45° angle, with the crown cap pointed down. Once every two days, the bottles are given a slight shake and turn, alternatively on right then left, and dropped back into the *pupitres*, with the angle gradually increased. The drop back into the rack causes a slight tap, pushing sediments toward the neck of the bottle. In eight to ten weeks, the position of the bottle is straight down, with the lees settled in the neck.

The lees removal process is called disgorging (*dégorgement*), traditionally a skilled manual process where the crown cap and lees are removed without losing much of the liquid, and a varying amount of sugar added. Before the invention of this process by Madame Clicquot in 1816, Champagne was cloudy; this style is seen occasionally today, under the label *méthode ancestrale*. Modern automated disgorgement is done by freezing a small amount of the liquid in the neck and removing this plug of ice containing the lees. However in Louis Brunet Jaunay's time this was done without the benefit of freezing and hence the invention of Louis' machine which is depicted on the adjacent page from the book by EJ Maumené, *Indications théoriques et pratiques sur le travail des vins*, Paris 1858. Part of the original drawing submitted for patent was featured earlier in this chapter.





*Fig. 70.*

## Unresolved matters

A man named Victor Jaunay paid for the burial site of Louis Brunet Jaunay's infant son, Arthur Henry Howell, at the Reims North Cemetery on 27 May 1854. Who was this man and what was his relationship to the family? He gave the same address as Louis Jaunay. Perhaps it was a simple clerical error!

Prior to her marriage to Louis, Ann Gilmour married James Thompson Hay on 9 February 1841 at the 1st Derry Presbyterian Church in Londonderry. Were there any children and, if so, what happened to them? Who was this man?

Who was Richard Cunningham, David Gilmour's administrator? Was he the man in the Castlecooley grave who died in 1884? Was this man David's brother-in-law?

Who was the Cunningham ancestor to first occupy Castlecooley? Was it John or Hugh or someone else?

The Burt (Church of Scotland) Kirk Session Book lists the following Cunninghams—what are their relationships to our family?

### *Baptisms*

Rebecca d/o William Coningham c. 9 Jan 1680/1  
William, s/o John Coningham c. 5 Feb 1681/2  
Agnes, d/o John Coningham c. 26 Feb 1681/2  
Alexander, s/o John Cunningham and Margaret his wife c. 19 May 1683  
Marjory d/o William Cunningham of Gorigonmarkm c. 11 Feb 1682/3  
John s/o William Coningham of Carroroark c. 23 Mar 1678/9

### *Marriages*

William Cunningham and Ann Cunningham m. 18 Jul 1715  
Richard Cocheran and Jean Cunningham m. 10 Sep 1711  
Basil Cunningham and Jean King m. 29 Dec 1709  
John Cunningham and Magdalen Reas m. 20 Nov 1707  
John Rodach and Elizabeth Cunningham m. 22 Aug 1704  
William Davison and Kathren Cunningham m. 24 Aug 1703  
John Alat and Janet Cunningham m. 9 Dec 1701  
Robert Cunningham and Margaret Longwell m. 21 Nov 1699

As with the previous generation's mysterious Joseph Jaunay, this generation also has a mystery. Who was Robert Jaunay, a merchant's clerk and employee of the Bengal Presidency who died 9 May 1830 at Singapore aged 23 (N-1-52: British India Office Ecclesiastical Returns—Deaths & Burials p113). Could he actually be a Jauncey? He happens to share the same birth year as Francis Fleetwood Jaunay whose fate has not been determined but surely died young.

130

## WILLS. 1866.

**GILMORE Alexander.**

[337] Effects under £100.

4 January.

The Will

of Alexander Gilmore late of Knockaraven in the County of **Tyrone** Weaver deceased who died 12 July 1865 at same place was proved at **Londonderry** by the oath of Catherine Gilmore of Knockaraven (Dromore) aforesaid Widow one of the Executors.

**GILMOUR David.**

[22] Effects under £20.

15 March.

Letters of Administration

(without the Will annexed) of the personal estate of David Gilmore late of the City of **Londonderry** a Widower deceased who died 15 July 1861 at same place were granted at the **Principal Registry** to Richard Cunningham of Castle Cooley in the County of Donegal having an interest. (Limited Grant.)



# David Gilmour and the Griffith's Valuation

Griffith's Valuation referenced individuals who occupied property in Ireland between 1848–1864 to provide a basis for determining taxes.

Year	Names		Description of land	Area			Rateable Annual Valuation	
	Townlands and Occupiers	Immediate Lessors		A	P	R	Land	Buildings
1858	42 Wapping Lane David Gilmour	Hon Irish Society	Garden	1	2	10	7-0-0	
	20 Foyle Road Tillie and Henderson	David Gilmour	Warehouses, office, yard and small garden					160-0-0
	27 Foyle Road Unoccupied	David Gilmour	Office and yard					3-0-0
	28 Foyle Road Henry Magee	David Gilmour	House					6-10-0
	29 Foyle Road	David Gilmour	Building ground (waste)					
	30 Foyle Road Edward Fanen	David Gilmour	House					5-0-0
	31 Foyle Road Thomas McFadden	David Gilmour	House					2-15-0
	32 Foyle Road John Gallagher	David Gilmour	House					2-15-0
	33 Foyle Road Mary McKinny	David Gilmour	House					2-0-0
	33 Nailor's Row Henry Donnell	David Gilmour	House, yard and small garden					5-0-0
	34 Nailor's Row Charles Moore and another	David Gilmour	House, yard and small garden					4-10-0
	15 Pump Street Barnwell White	David Gilmour	House, offices and land					40-0-0
	4 Market Street David Gilmour	James H Little and others	House and yard					15-0-0
	Quarterland David Gilmour	Anna Harper	Land	21	0	0	25-0-0	
The above properties apart from the Quarterland are within Derry City.								

## Jaunay family correspondence

This collection of some of the surviving letters written by members of the Jaunay family in the nineteenth century give an interesting insight into the daily lives of the family. The letters are in chronological order [where known] and represent the period from 1842 with the bulk being from 1860–1880. Most were written in English and were salvaged by Marguerite Schlumberger in early 1932 and forwarded to her cousin, Gertrude Henderson née Jaunay. Some of the material is located elsewhere in this book. The remainder includes...

- a bundle of letters written from 1868–69 by Anne Jaunay to her sister-in-law, Louisa Jacquesson,
- a letter written by Louis Brunet Jaunay in 1856 to his sister, Louisa Jacquesson, about his invention of a champagne corking machine,
- letters written by Louis Brunet Jaunay in 1869 to his sister, Louisa Jacquesson, about his wife's illness and his son, Julius', first departure for Australia,
- a letter written by Louis Brunet Jaunay in 1871 to his sister, Louisa Jacquesson, about conditions in France and Germany at the end of the Franco–Prussian war,
- a letter written in French by Julius Gilmour Jaunay bidding goodbye to his cousins and giving a description of the boat he is sailing on for his last departure to Australia, and,

The Krug letters come from the book, *Krug. House of Champagne*. They include...

- two letters by Emma Krug in 1842 to her husband, Joseph, about leaving *Jacquesson et Fils*.

The Jacquesson letter has been extracted from *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacques-son...*

- a letter to Adolphe Jacquesson from his wife telling of the homecoming of the children.

As far as is known no letters to Louis and Annie Jaunay survive while the letters to the Jacquessons, and to a lesser extent to the Krugs, do. This is largely because of the children of the family emigrating to Australia and being forced to dispose of much of their possessions. Much Krug material was lost in the bombardment of Reims in World War I when the home received a direct hit. Although Sillery, the

main home of Louisa Jacquesson [née Peltzer] received significant damage these letters survived. Having a one-sided account to conversation make some passages difficult to follow.

The following letter expresses the concern of Emma Krug [née Jaunay] at her husband's decision to break his partnership with *Jacquesson et Fils*, leave Châlons-sur-Marne and go to Reims to establish his own company. Emma is part of a close knit family unit and fears leaving her sister, Louisa Jacquesson.

Paris, 29 August 1842

My dear Krug,

I received your letter just as we were leaving for church and, before reading mine, I handed over the one addressed to Adolphe.<sup>41</sup> If I had imagined what it contained, I assure you I should not have given it to him. You have been talking of leaving for a long time, but I confess that I always hoped the matter would resolve itself. Now it has become serious, I assure you I am most sad. When I think of leaving mother, Louisa<sup>42</sup> and the children to whom, as you know, I am so attached, I cannot believe it possible. Such a separation seems to me like a death: and that it should be deliberate, and on our part, saddens me. Poor Adolphe was even more ill yesterday. He will not do anything to make us happy. If office work does not agree with your health, go away more often; he does not ask you to work, take two or three people if necessary to do the work. Only supervise. Be fully the master. Now that M. Schuldheess is leaving, this seems an ideal time to put everything in order and manage the office completely in your own way, with new personnel. You will not be hindered. Do not think that Adolphe has persuaded me to write to you. I can see that the thought of your departure causes him much sorrow, but he does not want to make you stay against your will, despite his wish that we should all stay together. I told him I should write to you, but I have not acquainted him with your letter. Louisa would be so upset to see little Paul<sup>43</sup> leave. Now, Krug, I promise I shall no longer complain about Châlons.<sup>44</sup> We shall make a little journey together. Every

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41 Adolphe Jacquesson, Emma's brother-in-law, and proprietor of *Jacquesson et Fils*.

42 Louisa Jacquesson [née Jaunay], Adolphe's wife and Emma's sister.

43 Paul Krug, Joseph and Emma Krug's son.

44 Châlons-sur-Marne, administrative centre of the Department of Marne and the original champagne centre.



*year you will go and take the waters; you will consult M. Boniface who will restore your health. We shall all be happy. If you could see Adolphe you would not doubt his attachment to you, and to me also, which must please you, as we are one only. I am very happy that my Paul is well. His rash causes me no anxiety at all; I think it comes from his teething. Were it to continue we could take him with us next month. Do not scold me: I have spent a lot of money on a bed for Paul, but it is very nice and he will be able to use it until he is twelve years old. Now, my dear, decide to remain. Put everything on my back. Say it is for me. Forget what has happened. Adolphe is quite ready to be our friend. Let this business go no further and let no one know of it at Châlons. He has thought things over a lot. Why worry about creating an establishment? You are not ambitious, and, for myself, I have never complained about my position. We shall be able to save to give Paul a good education. He will have more advantages at home than in some God-forsaken place we might go to and, later, we could set him up better than at present. God preserve him for us. Make me happy by changing your resolution which has been for you, I am sure, a painful one. There is still time for me to enjoy a little of my stay in Paris<sup>45</sup> which, until now, has been filled with sadness. Farewell; we shall stay, shall we not?*  
*Your affectionate wife*  
*Emma*

*I send all my love to mother.<sup>46</sup> Tell her that I shall not buy any material for Paul. I shall make dresses for him with my old ones – shall I not? That will do for the time being, as they have still to be made short. When he is clean and we can make them bigger, I will buy new material.*

The second letter continues the theme of the previous. It is clear that at this stage Emma does not know that they will move to nearby Reims and continue in the same business.

45 All the Krugs and Jacquessons were in Paris at the time Joseph Krug announced his intention to leave *Jacquesson et Fils*.

46 The letter is not clear but it is assumed that *mother* refers to Anne Jaunay [née Howell] who lived with the Jacquessons and Krugs six months about. Nothing is known of Joseph Krug's mother.

30 September 1842

*My dear Krug,*  
*I am extremely embarrassed by this sorry business for myself and my people. I am anxious that we should all stay together. Apart from the chances of success in establishing yourself, I still fear the worry and weight of responsibilities you would have to bear alone might be harmful to your health, while at present we are assured of our possessions which are ample for our needs and our tastes. I repeat, it would grieve me very much to leave Louisa and my mother, and it would not be very pleasant to go either to a foreign country or some back of beyond place in Champagne. You ask Adolphe for explanations, and that is precisely what he wants to avoid. He is quite willing to forget all that has taken place and live happily together, but never speak of this business any more. I think that he will stay only two or three days here; he would like to shake hands with you when he comes back and that the whole thing should be forgotten. Do think carefully, my dear Krug, before taking a positive decision. Is it not preferable to overlook an unpleasantness and live in peace, I being surrounded by all those I love, rather than look for troubles and sorrows of the heart? We shall have a talk and see whether, while you are right, you could not yield a little for the happiness of being together. I am delighted with the good news about our angel. Do not chide me for having spent so much money: the bed, candles, tea, all that mounts up quickly; but you will see that there is nothing useless in this, nothing we could have dispensed with. I hope you have said nothing to Clauzet. It is best that our family matters should remain unknown to strangers, especially those who live in Châlons. Clauzet would mention it to his wife and the town and the places around would speak of nothing else. You know how I despise them all and the little importance I attach to their opinions. I only ask of them that they should leave me alone and that is why I am keen that they should be ignorant of all that concerns us.*

*I kiss mother with all my heart, as well as yourself, my good husband. Adolphe is better. The only skin trouble that he has left is almost cured. God will that all this should settle down and that you should be happy. It seems to me that it is a lesson to me to show me that I could be sadder than in Châlons. If you stay we should amuse ourselves with a few little trips. When Paul is older, he will come with us, and we shall be happy, and especially together and at peace.*

*Yours ever,*  
*Your affectionate wife,*  
*Emma*

## Make the skeletons dance

The next letter is an extract only. It represents the only letter we have written by Louisa Jacquesson nee Jaunay.

In October 1859 the Jacquesson's elder child, Ernest, married Louisa Peltzer. The young couple then spent some three months honeymooning in Italy. On receipt of advice of their imminent return, Louisa wrote to her husband in Châlons from their Paris apartment. Unknown to Louisa, Ernest was to return to Paris with typhoid fever and he died on 17 May 1860.

*February 17th, 1860*

*I received a despatch from Chambéry that announced to me the arrival of our dear travellers tomorrow morning at 6.15: I expect them towards 7 o'clock. I have just rented for them a very small apartment at the Hotel du Danube, rue Richepanse; the house adjoins that where M. de Lesseps lives.<sup>47</sup> So that Louisa does not tire herself if she has need to return several times a day, I have taken two little rooms on the ground floor. M. Barthélemy<sup>48</sup> knows the hotel and has arranged for me to go there. So when you receive this letter only you will be missing; I am really counting on you for dinner; do all you can to set out at midday, when one is grieving one loves to be alone, but when one feels happy one would like to share it with others; today I can do nothing, neither read nor work, and I have no-one to whom to communicate my joy.*

Louis writes to tell his sister and mother of the corking machine he has invented. At the time this letter was sent to Australia in 1932 by Marguerite Schlumberger it was still in use.

*Reims 20th Septbr 1856*

*My dear Louisa,*

*I should have written sooner to thank you for your very kind present of game in which we all delighted had I not wished at the same time to fulfil the promise I gave our beloved mother<sup>49</sup> and let you and her know how my machine was getting on; in February I began to work out the idea and early in April I ordered the machine in Paris. Saturday last, however, was the first day on which it was put to a serious test, having found it perfect I invited our principal houses to see it work and I am happy to say it gave great satisfaction and met with almost unqualified approval, the only question now is how will the wine behave as at the end of a week its condition is perfect, there cannot possibly survive any alteration but all I included deem if prudent to let the wine travel and be knocked about before letting forth our fiat. I am very sorry you cannot see it. It is very pretty and saved at least fs45000. – a year or 100,000 francs. Of course I am anxious it should be taken, but the getting it made has given me a great lesson of patience. All my little flock are quite well enjoying the country air. Next week, however, we return to winter quarters and I shall be glad of it as during the week I am very lonely. Annie<sup>50</sup> joins me in best love to you and Mother and I remain*

*My dear Louisa*

*Yr affectionate brother*

*LL Jaunay*

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<sup>47</sup> Ferdinand-Marie, Vicomte de Lesseps [1805-94] French diplomat and engineer who negotiated the concessions for the Suez Canal, supervised its construction [1859-69] and employed Ernest Jacquesson.

<sup>48</sup> Jules Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire [1895-1895] philosopher, journalist, statesman, and possible illegitimate son of Napoléon I and friend of Adolphe Jacquesson.

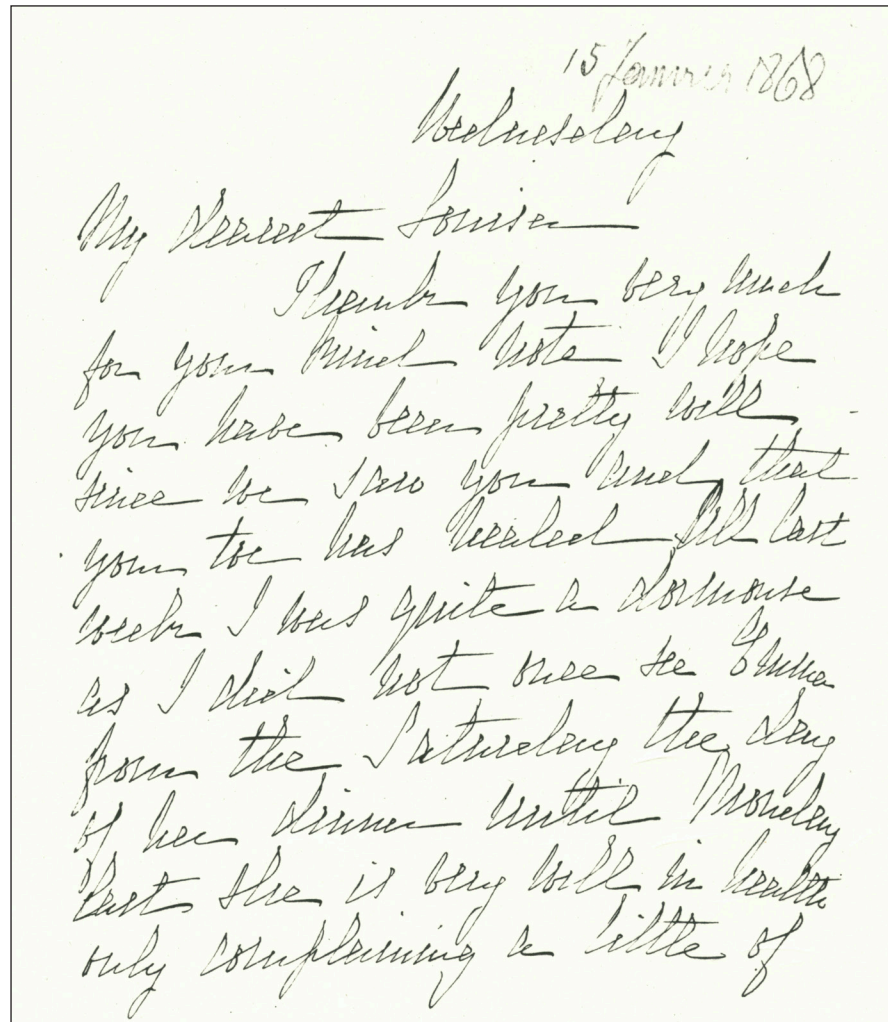
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<sup>49</sup> Ann Jaunay [née Howell].

<sup>50</sup> Anne Jaunay [née Gilmour formerly Hay], Louis Brunet Jaunay's wife.



This letter, with the first page illustrated, is the first of a series of letters written by Annie Jaunay to her sister-in-law, Louisa Jacquesson over the period 1868–69. While one can clearly account for Louisa's depression the reasons for Annie are not as clear although she was in ill health throughout the period she was not grieving for two dead sons and the prospect of bankruptcy [429 000 fr was owed to Peltzers alone] like her sister-in-law! It would seem at this time the Houses are supporting the poor with soup tickets based on the size of their business—possibly the crops failed or they were experiencing a very severe winter.



15 Janvier 1868  
Wednesday  
My dearest Louisa  
Thank you very much  
for your kind note I hope  
you have been pretty well  
since we saw you and that  
your toe has healed. All last  
week I was quite a dormouse  
as I did not see see Emma  
from the Saturday the day  
of her dinner until Monday  
last she is very well in health  
only complaining a little of

15 Janvier 1868

Wednesday

My dearest Louisa

Thank you very much for your kind note. I hope you have been pretty well since we saw you and that your toe has healed. All last week I was quite a dormouse as I did not once see Emma from the Saturday, the day of her dinner until Monday last. She is very well in health only complaining a little of buzzing in her head and she says she is very happy and only wishes to be quiet.

You have of course heard of M. Coquerol's death. This will I should think prevent any meetings this winter so how it may turn no one can say.

Paul seems inclined to be very gay. He was at the place near Soissons until Monday night and is going to the Salon ball on Saturday. We dine with Emma tomorrow I believe quite alone.

Poor Apollo<sup>51</sup> had a fall last Wednesday which prevented him after all going to the de Vives<sup>52</sup> and today Lou tells me he is very bad with bowel complaint.

As yet M. Bloudin's death<sup>53</sup> has produced no changes but I suppose his successor will soon be named.

There was a great fire last night in this quarter which is still smouldering but we all slept through it. It was a wholesale grocer. Lou has been down to see Emma and she and Paul were up all night.

We have a great deal of distress just now and are obliged to give help at the door our average being a small house is from 12 to 16 a day but Emma told me she had 75 yesterday and over a hundred on Monday. We give soup tickets. Lou and the boys are quite well. Poor Ju's<sup>54</sup> departure grows very near. We have been very happy and I am keeping it carefully past we cannot hope even to renew this time it may be years if ever before we spend another Xmas together. Thank God for the blessed hope of a world without parting and that comes nearer every year. God bless you dearest Louisa kindest love from us all. I am always so glad to hear from you.

your affectionate

Annie Jaunay

51 The identity of this person is not known.

52 Krug's silent partner.

53 This person is not known.

54 Anne Jaunay's pet name for younger son, Julius Gilmour Jaunay.

## Make the skeletons dance

By 1867 Julius was in Liverpool studying seamanship with *Conways*. It would appear from this letter he was at home in January 1868 on holiday.

*Wednesday.*

*22 Janvier 1868*

*My dearest Louisa*

*I was very pleased to hear from you that you have good news of the children. I have very little to tell you about ourselves.*

*We dined with Emma on Monday to meet Mr and Madame Paul Debuitre.<sup>55</sup> She is a hard common looking French girl but I daresay will make him a very good wife. Emma and Paul dined with us last evening quite alone. The name of Gley<sup>56</sup> has not been once spoken among us. Paul was at the salon ball and danced twice with Madame Alfred Werlé.<sup>57</sup> He is going on Saturday to a very genteel evening at the de Vives<sup>58</sup> with all the famous Bietraud.*

*Emma seems to wish him to belong to this set and as it is supposed the most aristocratic. I think she is right only it is dreadfully Catholic.*

*I have news from Minnie.<sup>59</sup> She is safely at home but I am sorry to say my uncle<sup>60</sup> with whom she was staying has had a paralytic stroke. He is slightly better but not out of danger. We are now almost the old generation.*

*Poor Ju's days are drawing rapidly to a close. He leaves us on Friday the 31st. Well we must be thankful for the pleasant holiday we have had together.*

*There is no news in town. Everyone seems very quiet except these Ju soirees. I hope your foot and Adolphe's knee are better.*

*Lou and the boys join me in kindest love.*

*God help you dear Louisa and believe me always.*

*Yours affectionately*

*Annie Jaunay*

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55 These people are not known.

56 This reference is not understood.

57 Charles Alfred Werlé.[1837–1907] manager of *Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin* and his wife, Mathilde [1846–1925], the daughter of Louis Napoléon Lannes, Duke of Montebello.

58 Krug's silent partner, Hyppolite de Vivès. In August 1844 Krug purchased the stock, equipment and materials of Vivès, a prominent Reims wine merchant whose capital largely helped Krug find the 324 972 francs required to start his business.

88 59 Minnie McCorkell [née Gilmour] is Ann Jaunay's sister, Jemina. She lived in Liverpool.

60 Robert Gilmour, Hugh Cunningham or Richard Cunningham.

The letters over the following years reflect the family events in the 1860s. The death of Joseph Krug in 1866 came within the year of the tragic death of Eugène Jacquesson in September 1865. *Jacquesson et Fils* was in financial trouble and the Jacquessons were facing bankruptcy. This was made all the worse with the widowed daughter-in-law's family, the Peltzers, being the major creditors.

*Thursday*

*September 1868*

*My dearest Louisa*

*I had intended writing you a line on Tuesday when Emma came in and said she has just written to you so I put off my intention for another day. I am very much obliged to you for your kind invitation for Frank<sup>61</sup> if it will be quite convenient to you he will go to you this day with Emma. Visitors make it quite gay. Yesterday they all went to Sillery<sup>62</sup> except Emma and enjoyed it very much. Today Frank is to squire them to St Remy.<sup>63</sup> Tomorrow they go to Rully<sup>64</sup> to walk in the woods and I suppose if the weather continue to fine they will go to Beaumont<sup>65</sup> and Verzenay.<sup>66</sup> I have very good news of Minnie<sup>67</sup> and Ju. He is very pleased at the idea of coming home but he knows nothing positive as yet. I have not much to tell you of myself. I have my good and bad days but so far Dr Bienfait<sup>68</sup> seems content of course one gathers experience. Eugenie<sup>69</sup> had the same illness many years ago very slightly and was confined to the house for eight months. This morning Lou was speaking to a friend of his whose wife has been ill five years—a great part of the time in bed and last month she was able to walk in the promenades<sup>70</sup> and is about*

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61 Frank Cunningham Jaunay usually Annie writes this as Fra.

62 The Jacquesson's château.

63 St Remi—basilica church in Reims.

64 Rully is possibly Rilly short for Rilly-la-Montagne and located near the forest of the Mountain [Montagne] of Reims.

65 Beaumont-sur-Vesle is located near Sillery.

66 Verzenay is a village near Sillery.

67 Minnie Franks [née Gilmour] lived in Liverpool where Ju [Julius Gilmour Jaunay] was undertaking his training in seamanship.

68 The family doctor.

69 Eugène Jacquesson

70 The promenades are located in Reims near the railway station.



*cured. So I must take patience and courage and trust in God and be very thankful that our worldly troubles are so -?- that I have a comfortable home and kind good friends and no pain and my mind and head clear and say with good Isac Walton<sup>71</sup> "Let us be thankful" altho' it may be many months before I can go fishing. I hope you have always good news of poor little Albert<sup>72</sup> and the rest of the children Lou and Frank send kindest love. God help you dearest Louisa and with but love Believe me ever Your affectionate Annie Jaunay Dear Aunt Louisa I thank you very much for your kind invitation and will accept it with pleasure and if it will be convenient shall arrive Thursday week. Remember me kindly to uncle and with love and kisses remain your affectionate nephew F C Jaunay*

It was about this time that the Jacquessons received a note from their daughter-in-law telling them that she would be living with her parents in Verviers in future rather than with them in Châlons. She had left with the children for a summer holiday and never returned except for brief visits in March 1868, May 1869 and May 1870 which only occurred after lengthy correspondence.

*14 Nov  
Saturday 1868  
My dearest Louisa  
Lou bids me thank you very much for your kind note and also to tell you how sorry we both are. You suffer so much. Some friends of mine who are perfect martyrs to complaints of a rheumatic nature find great benefit from the Brinton waters<sup>73</sup> and I am sure there must be some natural or imitation water with the same effect. Would it not be worthwhile trying it. It is so depressing always to suffer. I have had I am very thankful to tell you an excellent week and been down twice to dinner. I have left off my potassium for the present and that makes me feel much better as it*

*produced many disagreeable little effects. Yesterday I began Lou's water so we will see its effects. I have only had a few lines from Emma last Monday. Paul called for a few minutes on Wednesday just as he was leaving for Paris but he gave us no news but today Françoise<sup>74</sup> has been to say that Emma returns this evening at five alone so I fancy she is very fatigued as in her letter she said she was very tired and is glad of a day or two's quiet and rest. Ju's departure is not yet fixed but we expect a summons today or tomorrow for next week. I am very sorry to hear of poor little Albert being so poorly and also from Madame Robin what suffering. Lou Fra and Ju desire kindest love. God help you dearest Louisa thank you for all your love and believe in its warm return. From your truly affectionate Annie Jaunay*

The next letter, although undated, fits well here as it asks after poor little Albert who was recorded as ill in the previous letter.

*Thursday  
My dearest Louisa  
I should have answered your kind note sooner but I waited to hear from all our absent ones in order to give you some news of them as our actual life affords not the smallest incident. Paul dined with us yesterday and brought very good news of Emma except that she always suffers from fatigue. Lou writes in fair spirits but finds business very dull and English affairs in a very poor state. From what he says I think the strong movement for peace was almost an effort of despair as war in the present critical state of commerce would have been utter ruin. Poor Ju's last letter is not I am sorry to say so bright as usual. He has had a boil on his neck and one coming over his eye and complains of headaches and not feeling well but I hope it will soon be over. Fra is very well and he and I are preparing for our visit to Paris on Monday week for six days. Fra is very pleased I should go with him and it would be suspicious not to reciprocate Emma's great kindness gratefully but you will understand in the present state of matters how little fitted I am to enjoy it but looking at every event as coming from God it may be a dawn of brighter prospects but I almost fear to hope. I can only trust. I hope your dear little one is now quite well.*

71 Izaak Walton [1593–1683] English author best known for his work the Compleat Angler or the Contemplative Man's Recreation.

72 Albert Jacquesson born 1864 was the second son of Eugène.

73 In the mid-19th century there was a popular revival of the water cure in Europe.

74 The identity of this person is not known.

*I wish with you we were a little nearer. Long troubles give  
many things in common that the happy scarce understand.  
I hope you will soon write me a few lines. 'Fra joins me in  
kindest love to you all and praying God to comfort and guide  
you til all sorrow be changed into eternal joy.  
I remain with much love your very affectionate  
Annie Jaunay*

This letter although undated fits here as it continues the warmongering theme raised in the previous.

*Saturday  
My dearest Louisa  
Thank you very much for your kind note and for all your  
goodness to 'Fra. He reached home quite safely on Wednesday  
evening and said he had spent a very happy day with his  
cousins. He seemed quite set up with the conquest of Miss  
Margaret's affections who he says quite took to him  
before he left. Poor boy he has not much enjoyed the fair as  
Thursday his ear ache returned and he has a dreadful pain  
until past 12 at night when the ear discharged and has been  
easy since that time.*

*Yesterday both he and I were in bed as I awoke with a  
headache and sore throat so nursed myself by precautions as I  
find as I grow older it is better to lay up at once. Today 'Fra  
is quite well and I have only a little cough. Indeed I must be  
thankful to have escaped so well this year. What wretched  
weather it is. I have no news of either Emma or Ju.  
Yesterday I heard from Minnie who was also a little  
complaining of her old stomach complaint as she says the  
location has been so wet it is impossible to take exercise which  
is an absolute need for her. Lou is very well and I write I  
could say very busy but he is very hopeful and courageous and  
says trusting in God all must turn to good in the end. People  
here seem to have made up their minds to have war but that  
is also in other hands.  
I hope you found all your little ones well on your return.  
Please kiss them for us. Lou and Fra join me in kindest love to  
you and yours. God help you dear Louisa  
Ever your affectionate sister  
Annie Jaunay*

*Friday 2 October 1868*

*My dearest Louisa  
Thank you very much for all your kindness to Frank and  
the pleasant time he spent with you and also for all the good  
things he brought from you. Emma is coming today to eat  
the goose with us. I am very well this week and go down to  
breakfast and dinner and Dr 'Bienfait was very content on  
Tuesday. I have no positive news yet from Ju. I had hoped to  
have a letter today and as it has not come I fear he has been  
disappointed in his hopes.  
Lou talks of leaving decidedly on Monday. He is packing up.  
Thank you very much for the dear 'Daisy she is very nice and  
also for all the books which are a great amusement to all.  
'Paul and Caroline'<sup>75</sup> are still about and I have not heard  
anything positive of their return.*

*Lou sends kindest love in which I heartily join. Love dearest  
Louisa*

*Truly affectionate*

*Annie Jaunay*

*Dear Aunt Louisa*

*I arrived quite well at home but rather late as the train  
stopped ever so long before getting into Reims. I had the  
carriage to myself all the way. Everybody at home was very  
glad to see me.*

*We ate fish this morning. They were very good. There were  
two letters from Ju and Aunt Minnie so that I have plenty  
to amuse myself. Aunt Emma is dining with us this evening.  
Mama is worse since she wrote to you and has been obliged  
to lay down. Aunt Emma sends her love. Please remember  
me to uncle and thanking you many many times for all your  
kindness.*

*I remain with love and kisses.*

*Your affectionate brother's son*

*F C Jaunay*



The following was probably written in 1868 according to the content. The second paragraph seems to reflect a concern about the possibility of war in the coming year.

26 December 1868

My dearest Louisa

Thank you very much for the goods it was cheer you have sent us.

Lou and I are alone today as I was afraid to go to Emma's and Fra can come here. I have been taking care of myself since Monday but I am now much better and mean to cosset myself diligently and hope for liberty in spring. Catherine<sup>76</sup> is going on very favourably but that is not very much. It is certainly a terrible illness if she can't leave here sooner. In a month they tell me. I must be very content and of course Fra must remain away but am very thankful he is very happy at Emma's.<sup>77</sup> I had a letter from Ju written last Sunday<sup>78</sup> when they were lying in the vines. I am very anxious to know when he sailed and hope they have not had these storms. I shall see the sailing in the Times<sup>79</sup> tomorrow or Sunday.<sup>80</sup> I need not tell you how I regret not be[ing] able to go to you. Everything else apart I long for a little rest of mind but it can not be and I must carry on my present cross a very terrible one with patience.

Fra I believe goes to you Wednesday. All are very well at Emma's.

Lou joins me in kindest love.

God bless you dearest Louisa ever your most affectionate

Annie Jaunay

29 Dec<sup>r</sup>

My dearest Louisa

Thank you very very much for your kind gift which Emma gave me yesterday. What a long time to look back since you gave it to me and what an advantage it has been to the boys. Now poor dear Ju is steeled in life and Fra I hope will be so if we are all spared before the close of the year. It is to you dear Louisa I owe all this. I feel I never have nor ever can thank you as I ought and would like to do and now I am a poor troublesome invalid good for nothing but for people to practice patience and charity too.

I have not been very brilliant this week not really ill but there are little attendant maladies very fidgety. What weather for poor Ju but I hope these storms are local. Catherine is doing very well and the household goes very fairly under the care of Rose.<sup>81</sup>

Fra is going to you on Wednesday. Emma gave me the great pleasure of a night of music on Sunday.

Lou and I will think of you all on Friday. Lou sends kindest love. God bless you dear Louisa

with best love

Yours affectionate

Annie Jaunay

76 This person is unknown.

77 Emma Krug living in Reims.

78 20 December 1868.

79 The London newspaper.

80 According to the date at the head of the letter, tomorrow was Sunday!

81 It is assumed that this person is a servant.

*My dearest Louisa*

*I thank you very much for all your kindness to Ju of whom Emma gave us a most satisfactory account in every way. You are very very good in asking him for so long a visit and if he continues so well and is not a trouble to you he shall be very happy and grateful to you if you will keep him. Dr Bienfait says the best medicine for him is plenty of exercise and here that is very difficult. I think if his little complaint does not go to excess it may do him good as it seems to keep his eyes clearer. Thank you very much for your kind invitation Ju Fra and me Sunday.*

*Fra who has a little affliction behind to which he is sometimes subject is to take a dose of castor oil but Thursday if it is quite convenient we will go and see you. Emma from Lou's account seems to have enjoyed her dinner at the de Vives last night and Krug's at Debarry's<sup>82</sup> was a banquet all the Reims big wigs except the mayor and a dinner that exhausted the art of cookery. Madame was ravishing in a grenade velvet with powder in her hair.*

*The Place de belle to our eyes seems wrapt in a whirl of gaiety but Emma won't allow it is. So I am glad all you people are so well. Please give my kindest regards and with much love and thanks it is no use attempting for I am quite bankrupt. Believe me your very affectionate sister  
Annie Jaunay*

*Thursday*

*Thank you very much dearest Louisa for the beautiful piece of pork and mushrooms we received from you this morning. I was glad to hear that the dear children were better. I hope they continue to improve.*

*Lou is still coughing more than I like but I hope if the weather improves he will soon get rid of it. However he is no longer an invalid but does to the office and looks as usual. I had a few lines from Emma yesterday but it was merely to announce her arrival in London as she had seen no one and knew nothing as yet of her plans. I have always very good news from Ju, he seems getting on very well in his studies and is always gay and happy. From Minnie also I am thankful to say my news is always pleasant. Her health is much better and she is stronger this winter and her affairs go very fairly. Ju sends you his very best love and hopes you will like the photographs he sends. Lou bids me say he will go to see you as soon as he can but as yet he has not been in the street.*

*Lou and Ju join me in kindest love to Louisa and the dear children. God help you dearest Louisa we know how faithful and loving He is who said "I am the world, ye shall have tribulation but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world how could we suffer life without these precious promises." With kindest love from all thus ever  
Your affectionate sister  
Annie Jaunay*

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82 Possibly Guillaume (William) or Albert De Bary who were employed at GH Mumm et Cie at Reims where Guillaume was chef de la maison (managing partner).



My dearest Louisa

Lou bids me thank you for your kind note received Sunday. I do not like to delay longer writing to you but you must excuse a very stupid note as I unfortunately brought from Paris a very bad cold. I nursed myself in bed Sunday and yesterday and today my chest and throat are quite well but I have got a cold in my head that makes me feel like an owl. Emma is wonderfully well of course often very tired but then you must think of the great fatigue she undergoes and it is really surprising what she can do. Our visit was most delightful and Fra and I saw all it was possible to see in the time but one can't help feeling how little that was compared with the unseen. I was very glad to have been there for it was unlike any thing one has ever seen before and I cannot say how grateful to Emma for the pleasant week Fra and I have had but I do not desire to see another. There is too much movement and unrest and to take all in you would need your faculties enlarged.

We had on Sunday a very fine sermon from Dr Prefrencé. I say fine advisedly for it was a sermon for the intellect and he said in present of all these miracles of art and science and these ever flowing crowds and thus this -?- life of all earthly pleasures what need we have to return within ourselves and seek the spirit of God and that is what I feel all these things seem so hollow and unsatisfactory. Ju's school is broken up on account of scarlet fever. Lou telegraphed for him to come home last Sunday so I hope he will soon be with Emma in Paris. I had meant to have gone to see you a day this week but just very cold and then my maid is to have three days holiday so I shall not be free until Monday but should Ju not be home then and if it will quite suit you I could go Monday or Tuesday if nothing else intervenes. Minnie will be here I hope early in July but her and Ju's journey have been quite muddled by this contretemp. I hope you have always good news of your dear little ones.

We saw very few people in Paris Lemerchiers once Deline once and the Devives two or three times. M. D U<sup>83</sup> expressed much affection for you and great regret at not seeing you. Lou and Fra join me in kindest love. God keep you dearest Louisa and believe me am your most affectionately  
Annie Jaunay

Yours most affectionately  
Annie Jaunay

My dearest Louisa  
Lou bids me thank you for your kind note received Sunday. I do not like to delay longer writing to you but you must excuse a very stupid note as I unfortunately brought from Paris a very bad cold. I nursed myself in bed Sunday and yesterday and today my chest and throat are quite well but I have got a cold in my head that makes me feel like an owl. Emma is wonderfully well of course often very tired but then you must think of the great

The first page of the adjacent letter

## Make the skeletons dance

Thursday

My dearest Louisa

Thank you very much for your kind note which I should have answered directly but I waited until today in hopes of having a letter from Emma to communicate to you and as I hoped it came yesterday evening. I am very sorry to hear of the dear little baby<sup>84</sup> being so suffering but I hope it is only some attack from her teeth and that she is now much better. Emma writes still from London but they intended going today to visit the Ju's and on Saturday to Plymouth and then hoped to be in Birmingham the 12th or 13th when Paul was to set out for Scotland. He had dined with Harriet Mrs Mrion and the Andersons.<sup>85</sup> The weather had been on the whole favourable but she seems not sorry to get away from London as Paul was busy all day and she was quite alone. I am sorry I can not tell you that Lou's cough is yet gone. He was forced to go to Paris Sunday evening and returned Tuesday night. I think had the weather been fine it would have done him good but as it was so wretched I think it has rather done him. He sleeps and eats very well and is not ill but he coughs quite as much as he did last week. He fancies however the cough has changed and is gone from his chest where it was. He bids me thank you very much for your kind visitations and will go to see you as soon as he can. Fra is very pleased to go and see you at Easter. Poor boy he is just now very lonely as he misses his Aunt Emma very much.

Lou brought a very dismal account of politics. He says all the people he meets seemed very merry and as to the opening of the exposition it had as little general effect on Paris as it had on Reims. Lou and Fra join me in kindest love to Louisa and the children. God help you dearest Louisa. If we do not meet often we shall be all together when there is no \_? ing and we shall see these dreary dark days leave the way appointed. "Him whom God -?- He chasteneth"

My two nieces<sup>86</sup> join me in kindest love,  
am your affectionate sister

Annie Jaunay

1st Janvier 1869

My dearest Louisa

Thank you very much for your kind letter and good wishes. I cannot tell you what pleasure it has given me coming in the lovely morning when we seem cut off from all the world. We have closed a troubled year and voice its not for trust in God we might well shrink from beginning another but his songs are not the song and "whom I love I chastened" "our afflictions are but for a moment" "Cross bearers with Christ" "according to the day will be our strength" "at even tide there shall be light" All these precious promises are for us troubled ones and must be the comforts I can feel dear Louisa more for you when I think what I have yet to lose.

Fra has told you what good letters I have from Ju dear child they are a comfort to me. Thank you very much for all your good tidings which I expect every moment but today posts are all late. Lou joins me in kindest love to all your party and very best love to yourself.

May the new year enrich you with all spiritual and I hope worldly blessings.

Your affectionate sister

Annie Jaunay

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84 Following the death of Eugène Jacquesson on 12 Oct 1865, his widow, Louisa [née Peltzer] and the children lived with the Jacquessons for some time. The baby would be Marguerite Jacquesson born 14 Feb 1866.

85 These people are unknown.

86 Annie's nieces were the four daughters of Jane McCorkell nee Gilmour.— Agnes, Annette, Annie and Jane. Which two were staying with the Jaunays is not known.



Monday Jan 7 [1869]

My Dearest Louisa

Thank you very much for your kind note of last week and also for your magnificent present which arrived yesterday quite safely and will be I hope put up today. It is really such a beautiful present as to render thanks almost impossible but you will believe how much we feel this and all your increasing kindness especially your kind intervention with Madame Robin.<sup>87</sup>

Oh dear Louisa I wish you could but feel how thankful and how grateful I am to young Madame Robin and above all to God who has again so successfully sent us kind friends and delivered us from this trouble. I am so sorry to have added our sorrows to your great sorrow. I confess to feeling some coals of fire on my head but it will be a lesson against hasty judgements.

I was down at Emma's this morning before breakfast and found him pretty well and very busy getting ready for Madame Robin. I shall not see him until tomorrow. Emma seems very well her face is now a shade of colour. Her hand is however still weak and thus does not write easily. She bids me tell you this to explain her not writing. She was out on Saturday in a carriage and I think the air did her good. She had been so low that up and walking is almost impossible. The streets are so full of mud and slush. The boys are thank God quite well and desire kindest love. I am very glad your little ones are all well.

Please give my kind love to Louisa<sup>88</sup> and thank her for her kind note.

Dearest Louisa do not think we did not think of you on New Year's day but alas what could we write, all words seem cruel. May God pity and comfort you all in your deep inconsolable sorrow.

You are I believe to see Krug and son<sup>89</sup> Wednesday. Much love to all your family and with many many thanks and much love from Lou and I ever.

Your affectionate sister,

Annie Jaunay

87 Madame Robin features throughout family history and it is known that along with Emma Krug she learn the art of lithography from Lemercier. She is always referred to as Madame Robin and her given names and family details are not known.

88 Louisa Jacquesson née Peltzer.

89 Paul Krug and his son, Joseph Samuel born 1869.

17 Janvier 1869

Sunday

My dearest Louisa

Thank you very much for your kind note. I am sorry not to have anything very good to tell you of myself. I have been so so since the new year and last week was quite laid up but today I am better and have not had to send for Dr Bienfait for which I am very content. My maid is home quite well and I hope to leave Fra next week. He stayed some days longer as his aunt and Mrs Jackson were alone. Caroline and Paul being at Rouen they return I believe on Wednesday. I can hope for no news from Ju before April then only a telegram that the ship has arrived. My life is very moonshiny. I seem I live on the light of others but if you don't find mine too stupid it is always a pleasure to hear and write to you. I do wish we were nearer to each other. How glad I shall be to see you here.

I have always very good news from Minnie. She is at home again and hard at work. God bless you dearest Louisa. With much love am your affectionate

Annie Jaunay

Wednesday

28 Feb 1869

My dearest Louisa

Thank you very much for your kind note. I fear you must suffer a great deal from the great cold as we all do but I hope your ice house will soon be quite full and then with a free mind we now look for warmer weather.

I am glad to tell you I am just now very well. Lou's arm is also quite gone. He commenced his administrations in moderation 5 drops of the tincture of the bulb night and morning and it has quite cured him. Would you not try it out. Be very careful of the right dose. At Emma's all are very well from Mrs Jackson<sup>90</sup> having -?- to suffer but she hopes it is only the great cold.

90 This person is unknown.



## Make the skeletons dance

Fra has come home and we are all very cosy but only for a little while as Lou leaves for England early next month. He bids me ask you if he can do anything for you when there. He was in Paris on Monday and was told by a mutual friend that Mr Bingley<sup>91</sup> was making lots of money. I hope your good news of the children will continue. We have written to Ju our first letter. Blanche Gieg<sup>92</sup> was married on Monday. All Emma's house went to the church and found Ellen lovely. Madame Heidruck's daughter<sup>93</sup> died today. It is poor thing a great release for her. I am always so glad to have a note from you and you see don't make mine very interesting as I have little to tell you. Lou and Fra join me in kindest love.  
Ever your affectionate  
Annie Jaunay

Page 1 of the following letter is illustrated.

Reims 4th May 1869

Dear Louisa

Last week passed without M. A<sup>94</sup> having called on me and I thought he might come yesterday but he did not and I fear he may have some reason for doing so. For some time past he has been not less friendly but certainly less cordial than before, for what reason I cannot tell, but can account for it by my want of success. I have not seen Emma today but yesterday evening she was with us, her doctor had prescribed Bains de Barèze for her knee. She had no news from you, perhaps she has some this morning but we can only know of it in the evening. Last night I had a great fright, my poor wife was taken ill in the night and her loss was so great that she became deathly pale and I was afraid of at least a fainting fit from loss of blood, however, it stopped and today M. Bienfait has resorted to all possible medicines to prevent a recurrence but it is very discouraging for her, she has sometimes a few good days though always more or less in pain and just when strength is returning comes a relapse.

91 This person is unknown.

92 This person is unknown.

93 This person is unknown.

94 This person is unknown.

Reims 4<sup>th</sup> May 1869.

Dear Louisa

Last week past without M. A<sup>94</sup> having called on me & I thought he might come yesterday but he did not & I fear he may have some reason for doing so. For some time past he has been not less friendly but certainly less cordial than before, for what reason I cannot tell, but can account for it by my want of success. —

I have not seen Emma today but yesterday evening she was with us, her doctor had prescribed Bains de Barèze for her knee, she had no news from you & we are all very anxious to hear from you, perhaps she has some this morning but we can only know of it in the evening.

Last night I had a great fright my poor wife was taken ill in the night & her loss was so great that she became deathly pale & I was afraid of at least a fainting fit from loss of blood, however it stopped & today M. Bienfait has resorted to all possible measures to prevent a recurrence, but it is very discouraging



*Please God however all may come right but I do not think she could resist two or three accidents like last night. Frankie is very well and so are all Emma's flock. They go to the theatre tonight.*

*I have no news to tell you; every one is busy with the elections;<sup>95</sup> Jules Simon's lectures<sup>96</sup> produced a great effect but the opposition will have but little chance unless a third candidate appears and it seems yet uncertain whether M<sup>on</sup> Paris<sup>97</sup> will stand. If he does I think there will be a ballot. Let us have a line from you dear Louisa. Annie is always thinking of you and Ju.*

*Yrs affectionately*

*L Jaunay*

*Reims 27th June 1869*

*Dear Louisa*

*It is a long time since we have heard anything about you but we can understand all your feelings, those painful ones we cling to instead of imparting and which are almost like affections so little do we wish to divide them with anyone; we think of you continually. We pity you and pray for you. You must have been very dull since the children left but we hope you have good news from them and their little naughtinesses have died away for certainly they are all beautiful types from Ernest<sup>98</sup> the crusader down to the 'Daisy'<sup>99</sup> of the English meadow. After a long interval of a month we had yesterday a letter from our Ju. He had promised to write every week and so he might have done but could not have sent his letters. But at the end of a fortnight his mother became very uneasy and in truth I did too and my only comfort for her was that boys were not very exact as to dates. However, yesterday his letter was very nice and he likes his career as much as ever. A ship had come in with his*

*favourite Conway<sup>100</sup> boy on board and they passed their evenings together. The ship was to sail in a few days on the 28th so that he has now been at sea 4 weeks on his homeward track. His letter did his mother much good. She has been in the garden several days consecutively. Her cough has stopped, she is receiving colour, strength and oh! human nature – temper. Bienfait called a few days ago & found her much better but did not realise the whole progress. More than a month has gone by since the last accident & I begin to hope we shall have but little more trouble.*

*On Friday we dined at Emma's, the anniversary of Pauly's wedding.<sup>101</sup> Mme Harley<sup>102</sup> had come; the younger people are very happy. Emma of course has her grievances but she would be too happy without them. They are only little grains of salt which give test to her otherwise too happy lot. Frankie is very well & grows like a weed, he has topped me in height and I hope in everything else which is not very difficult to do.*

*Annie of course joins with me in love to you both in the sincerity of which you can place your whole trust.*

*L Jaunay*

*Dear Aunt Louisa*

*As I have just come up from the shop I add a few words to Papa's letter. I have just got 2 days holiday most unexpectedly, one from the archbishop<sup>103</sup> and another from the inspectors. We have got a great many cherries this year on our tree. I hope you are quite well. Remember me to uncle and with love I remain your affectionate nephew.*

*F C Jaunay*

95 Parliamentary elections were held in France on 31 May and 1 June 1869, with a second round on 6 and 7 June. Louis was correct the supporters of the 2nd Empire won! 55% of the vote.

96 Jules Simon [1814–1896] French political leader, philosopher, and theorist of the French Radical Party.

97 This person is unknown.

98 Ernest Jacquesson s/o late Ernest Jacquesson and Louisa's grandson.

99 Possibly Marguerite Jacquesson, . Louisa's grand-daughter.

100 HMS *Conway* operated as a merchant marine training ship by the Mercantile Marine Service Association in Liverpool.

101 Paul Krug married Caroline Harlé 25 Jun 1868.

102 This person is unknown.

103 Possibly the Archbishop of Reims, Jean-François-Anne Landriot



14996

We Granville George, Earl Granville, Viscount  
Granville, Baron Lovson, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great  
Britain and Ireland, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most  
Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the  
Garter, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle, Her  
Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.  
Request and require in the Name of  
Her Majesty, all those whom it may concern, to allow  
Mr Louis B. Jaunay (British Subject) travelling  
on the Continent

to pass freely, without let or hindrance, and to afford *him* every  
assistance and protection of which *he* may stand in need

Given at the Foreign Office, London, the 11 day of March 1871



Granville  
Reg. N° 8053  
Vu au Consulat Général de France  
Bon p<sup>r</sup> France  
Londres le 16 Mars 1871  
Le Secrétaire Général  
Ard. F. G. D. G.  
Droit  
p. L. Chauv. W. J. B.

Signature of the Bearer.

L. B. Jaunay.

Reims Friday

My dearest Louisa

I should have had this written to you but I had mislaid the two patterns I enclose and put off from day to day hoping to find them which I happily did yesterday. The black with white spots cost two shillings and tenpence a yard is 29 inches wide the other is the same width and costs two and fourpence. I have made a very agreeable journey full of pleasant events and memories to me but without any great events to record.

I found Sarah Williams<sup>104</sup> and the boys all very well and very happy. Bill is quite established in his father's office and Sarah's only trouble seems to be that Ted is rather overworked at college but I suppose it is the same with all colleges. He had visitors and company at each dinner party all the time I was there so I had not much quiet talks with Sarah but [as] Eliza has been to Cathy you will know all minor details.

I found Ju looking thank God so well, really beautiful and very content and happy. I do think the round Ju has found a round hole. We have had a letter since my return always good news. I left Minnie very well and very busy which with her means also happy. Both she and Ju were looking on to their Xmas Holydays.

I find Emma looking well but always so tired and her spirits very irregular and deflated.

Paul seems very well. Our house has one bright inmate that is Fra who is very busy and happy. He and Lou get on famously. As to Lou and I it is much as usual but the longest night has a morning. Poor Madame Robin how she must suffer and for the light of an eternal day.

I have got your thread - black crochet and one book - the others come with Ju. The butter I am sorry I could not buy and the salmon is to come direct from Glasgow.

I have brought back great part of your money which I will return when we meet. Is there any hope of you coming here?

I hope the bairns are all well. Kindest love from us all to them and Louisa and with lots of love to you. I am your truly affectionate

Annie Jaunay

104 The people named in this letter are mostly unknown.



*Dear Louisa*

*I sent you yesterday the "presse" with Thiers'<sup>105</sup> attack on Péréire. The pen was a dagger, the ink, bile. My council met yesterday, my president was partner of M. Houseau & asked him if he had not known M. Cleinanoot [?] at the Gas works. M. C was a great friend of M. Houseau and came on a visit to him but was never his employ. M. C must always have been a man of some substance as his father was an apothecary & my president was his apprentice. I asked where M. C now was, he is believed to be still the director of Clichy Glassworks. This is all I can ascertain at present.*

*We were very glad you had good news from the children.*

*Yr affec brother*

*L Jaunay*

*Dear Aunt Louisa*

*I am writing from my own home. I have come here about every second day and going to return -?- for the -?- Catherine is back and looking very well.*

*I just write not to let the letter go without saying a word to you. I am very well and go to an excellent college. I will now*

*close as papa wants to go. Remember me to uncle and with love and kisses I remain*

*Your affectionate nephew*

*F C Jaunay*

105 Marie Joseph Louis Adolphe Thiers was Prime Minister of France in 1836, 1840 and 1848. He was an opponent of Emperor Napoléon III, who reigned 1848–71. Following the overthrow of the Second Empire he again came to power because of his anti-war stance during the Franco-Prussian War. His suppression of the revolutionary Paris Commune of 1871 killed thousands of Parisians. From 1871 to 1873 he served initially as Head of State (effectively a provisional President of France), then as President. Given Thiers was a left of centre politician, does the above letter suggest Louis Brunet Jaunay's political stance? Péréire is likely to be Jacob-Émile Péréire (1800-1875)—businessmen, administrator of most railway companies in France, creator of the banking company, *Credit Mobilier*, prolific writer to newspapers and deputy in the General Council of the Gironde (1863–1869).



Reims at the time of Louis B Jaunay



## Make the skeletons dance

Port jug given to Frank Jaunay by employees  
Adelaide Wine Coy 1897



## EXPORT OF CHAMPAGNE WINE TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following table is an exhibit of the total amount and value of champagne sparkling wine exported by each shipper to the United States during the year 1884:

Shippers.	Place of business.	Total number of cases shipped by each shipper.	Total shipment computed in quart bottles.	Total value.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	Rheims	53,732	644,784	\$624,028 20
Pommery & Greno.	do	29,356	352,272	504,631 22
Werlé & Co	do	24,258	291,096	385,528 82
Kunkelmann & Co.	do	22,220	266,640	260,713 20
Geo. Goulet & Co.	do	10,924	131,088	122,302 40
L. Roederer.	do	10,729	128,748	162,171 66
Jules Mumm & Co.	do	6,781	81,372	82,301 40
Delbeck & Co.	do	5,921	71,052	56,854 40
Chandon & Co.	Epernay	5,752	69,024	84,623 70
Gallice & Co	do	5,139	61,668	74,909 05
Theo. Roederer & Co.	Rheims	3,229	38,748	58,413 00
Heidsieck & Co.	do	3,031	36,372	41,205 00
Bouché fils & Cie	Mareuil-sur-Marne	2,951	35,412	32,182 70
Charles Heidsieck	Rheims	2,705	32,460	24,774 56
Montebello & Co	Mareuil-sur-Marne	2,310	27,720	30,677 21
Eugene Laurent & Co	Bouzy	1,780	21,360	20,340 73
Geisler & Co	Avize	1,751	21,012	24,915 60
De Venoge & Co.	Epernay	1,625	19,500	11,612 27
Ernest Irroy & Co	Rheims	1,312	15,744	21,094 80
Ruinart père & fils.	do	1,245	14,940	14,522 00
Bouvet-Ladubay & Co.	Epernay	975	11,700	6,361 36
Krug & Co.	Rheims	950	11,400	12,058 92
Deutz & Geldermann.	Ay	940	11,280	9,927 33
Ayala & Co	do	750	9,000	8,705 00
Eugene Clicquot.	Rheims	745	8,940	6,425 92
Henriot & Co	do	666	7,992	5,843 84
De St. Marceaux & Co.	do	650	7,800	8,318 54
Arthur Roederer	do	619	7,428	10,739 00
Duning & Co	Ay	532	6,384	7,358 40
F. C. Jaunay	Rheims	502	6,024	6,976 08
Moquet & Co	do	479	5,748	4,988 20
J. Bolinger	Ay-Champagne	425	5,100	5,890 50
Charles Loche	Rheims	406	4,872	5,632 00
Paul Ruinart & Co	do	350	4,200	4,130 32
Gustave Gilbert.	do	310	3,720	3,333 60
Boll & Co.	do	300	3,600	4,620 00
Pol Roger & Co.	Epernay	300	3,600	4,495 68
E. Merciere & Co.	do	298	3,576	3,109 49
Binet fils et Cie.	Rheims	248	2,976	2,644 81
F. Duchatel-Ohaus	do	243	2,916	3,597 00
Wachater & Co.	Epernay	240	2,880	3,805 00



# Antipodean bound

## Frank Cunningham Jaunay

Frank Cunningham Jaunay was born in Londonderry Ireland on 22 June 1851. Just why this was the case is hard to determine. Perhaps his mother wanted him to be Irish! By 17 August 1851, he was in London for his baptism at St Martin in the Fields Church on Trafalgar Square. Only scant information is known about Frank's schooling although he clearly received a comprehensive education as recorded in his notes...<sup>1</sup>

*Educated at the Lycee Imperial of Reims,<sup>2</sup> I entered my father's champagne business [Association Vinicole de la Champagne L. Jaunay & Co Reims] on finishing my studies which extended as far as Mathematiques Speciales.<sup>3</sup>*

*However, after leaving I continued my chemical studies, our professor in that branch being also the town's professor in chemistry. He kindly gave my friends and I a series of lessons on special subjects on the topics of wine, wool preparing and dying which were only interrupted by the 1870 war.*

*After a few vintages in the Champagne District, I was sent successively to study wine making in Burgandy Touraine and the Rhine.*

In his youth Frank was acquainted with Edme-Jules Maumené, an authority in wine making who gave him his first ideas of chemistry. Later on as a young man, he came in contact with M. Salleron<sup>4</sup> who was a friend of his uncle, Adolphe Jacquesson of *Jacquesson et Fils* based in Châlons-sur-Marne,<sup>5</sup> and he completed Frank's scientific knowledge in wine making.

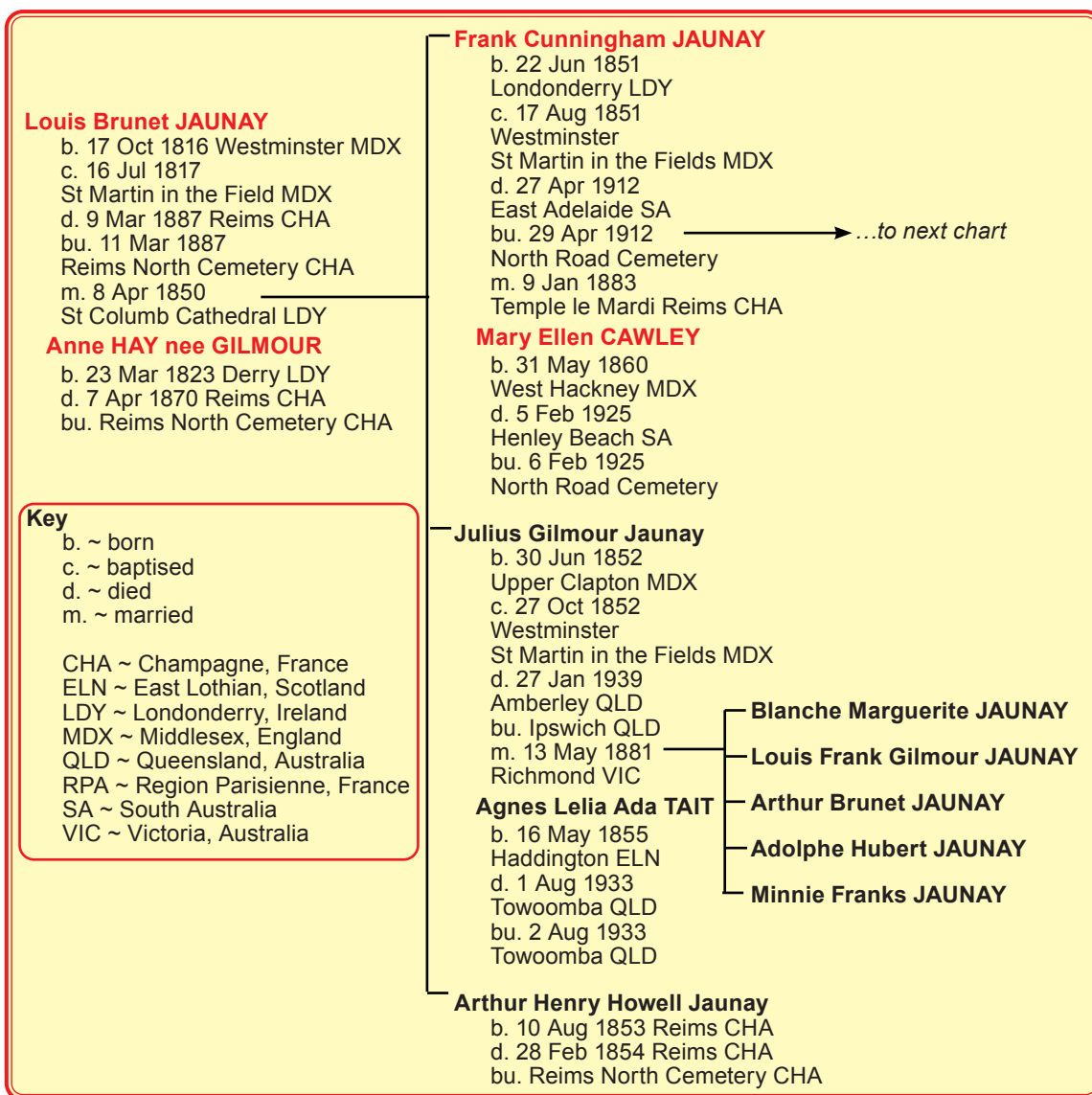
While at home studying as a young seventeen year old during his mother's last years of a lingering illness, it was Frank's habit to append messages to his parents correspondence. Thus when his mother writes to her sister-in-law, Louisa Jacquesson, in September 1868 Frank adds on his news...

*Dear Aunt Iquisa*

*I thank you very much for your kind invitation and will accept it with pleasure and if it will be convenient shall arrive Thursday week. Remember me kindly to uncle and with love and kisses remain your affectionate nephew.*

*F C Jaunay*

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- 1 Frank's memoirs. From the content of this story it would appear to have been written about late 1898. Frank took over the licence of the Scenic Hotel, Norton Summit in 1899 but he makes no mention of this fact which seems to indicate this move is still unforeseen. Max Bell holds the original document.
  - 2 Lycée Imperial = Secondary school.
  - 3 Post secondary schooling.
  - 4 Jules Salleron [1829–1897] of *Dujardin-Salleron* Paris, makers of precision instruments for the wine and fruit industry.
  - 5 Adolphe Jacquesson is known as the inventor of the muselet patented in July 1844—the wire cage that holds the champagne cork on the bottle.



By late 1879 Frank was living in Reims with his father at 10 rue de la Grue. He was already developing his skills in discerning good wines working with his father as a wine merchant travelling widely seeking markets.<sup>6</sup> Although Frank had undertaken studies as a young man in courses of analytical chemistry unfortunately there is little evidence that he was gaining experience in blending wines—the basic skill required to make champagne!

According to Frank's daughter, Gertrude,<sup>7</sup> prior to his marriage he undertook many adventures including the usual grand tour of Europe. It is claimed he spent two years in Russia and Vienna before attending the University of Heidelberg where he was wounded in the forehead in a duel.<sup>8</sup> Although there is no doubt that Frank travelled widely there is no evidence of these exploits. Frank also spent a year in the monastery, the *couvent de la Grande Chartreuse* near Grenoble in the town of St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse. The Convent has not retained records of nonreligious students and therefore this claim cannot be confirmed although there is a reference in a letter written by his brother Jules. It would seem that the monks may have indulged in the manufacture of wine at this time and so it is likely that Frank was there for that earthly reason rather



Frank and Julius Jaunay 1858 Soissons  
An early carte de visite photograph

- 6 As recorded on his aunt, Emma Krug's death certificate.
- 7 Gertrude E Henderson, *A Memoire of the Jaunay Family*, unpublished ms, Adelaide, 1969
- 8 The Universitätsarchiv Heidelberg has no record of this enrolment and Frank makes no mention of this or a duel in his writings. He makes no mention of Russia and Vienna either.





Frank in Reims age 16



Frank age 24 in Düsseldorf



Frank in Berlin 1875



Frank in Reims 1893



Frank in Adelaide 1895



Frank in Adelaide 1904

## Antipodean bound: Frank Cunningham Jaunay

than a spiritual one!

Frank spent time in Ireland visiting his mother's family, the Cunninghams. At the time of the 1871 British census taken on the night of 2/3 April, Frank and his brother, Julius were in England and were recorded by the enumerator as visitors at 9 Nelson Street, Liverpool in the Elliston household headed by the widow of Edmund. Liverpool was the gateway port for ferries to Ireland and it may well have been a stopover for him to see his brother, who was stationed in Liverpool.<sup>9</sup> Julius was based in Liverpool when he sought a career in the merchant marine in 1866. From 1866 until 1868 he was assigned by the Liverpool Mercantile Marine Association to the training ship, HMS *Conway*, the former frigate HMS *Winchester*, to train as a Merchant Navy officer. By the time of the 1871 census he was serving on the as an apprentice on the *Redgamiller*.

It would seem at the age of twenty, Frank Jaunay may have been actively promoting his father's wines although the Ellistons also may have been friends rather than just customers!

<sup>9</sup> See appendices for the 1871 census entry.



## Make the skeletons dance

22/2 London  
'79

*My dear cousins. I am spending my last moments in England and writing my farewells to everyone who is dear to me and I am starting with you. I am leaving London on Tuesday morning, the 25th and am going by rail to Gravesend where we will have lunch and then will embark at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Frank should be coming on board with me. I put nearly all of my effects on board on Friday and I only have one suitcase and quilt to worry about. I spent 2 days in Liverpool with the Ellistons and my aunt, Mme Franks. Everyone asked for news of you all and if Ernest's health had improved, if Ado<sup>10</sup> is still speaking English well, how Albert's violin playing is going and a thousand questions on the subject 'of dear little Maggie'. In the hotel I am staying there is a Captain Fayard, of the English army, I saw him last September and we chatted from time to time and he was kind enough to tell me something of the doctor on the ship which will be beneficial to me. The ship is very grand as you would be able to tell by the photograph I bought. We are four a cabin, the dining rooms are huge and everything is of extraordinary style. There are already 72 passengers in 2nd class and decidedly less in 1st class. I like the prices and bottle sizes of the Monks of Chartreuse and if the opportunity arises, I will make some orders. I have also been offered the Bordeaux Wine agency of Mlle Sicousses. I will see the head of the company before my departure. I am going to sell Sillery, but there will be still one chateau in the family.*

*I have already benefited from all your presents except Aunt Louisa's revolver which will come in handy with the monks that are less peaceful than those in London.*

*I hope that during your holidays you will find time to write a word or two to me, which would give me great pleasure. As for me, I will keep you in touch with my fortunes and will often dream of the wonderful days that we spent together at Sillery. I hope all is well with your mother, I send you all my love.*

*Your devoted cousin,  
J G Jaunay*

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<sup>10</sup> Ado is short for Adolphe, grandson of Adolphe Jacquesson.

As a result of his travels and business representations Frank became reasonably fluent in German, Russian and English and developed a keen interest in history. In 1879 he was appointed United States Vice Consul for Reims.<sup>11</sup> The *Calais-Douvres* was a two hulled Channel ferry that operated the Dover Calais crossing from May 1878 until withdrawn in 1888. During its time Frank and the Jaunays were regular users of this service.

On Monday, 8 January 1883, Frank married Mary Ellen Cawley, the daughter



Frank and Mary at the time of their wedding

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<sup>11</sup> The notice of appointment is held by the author and reads:

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I certify, That Frank Jaunay, a British subject; has been appointed the Vice Consul of the United States at Reims, France with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that office, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof, I, William M. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the 104th year of the Independence of the United States of America.



of Joseph Cawley and Mary Jane née Puttick at the Hôtel de Ville, Reims with a church service in the Protestant Temple the next morning at 11:00am.<sup>12</sup>

12 Marriage Certificate - Jaunay/Cawley:

In the year 1883 on Monday 8th January at 5pm in one of the rooms of the Hôtel de Ville have appeared before us Pierre Eugène Desteugue second assistant to the Mayor of the city of Reims, by delegation serving as officer of the civil state Franck Cunningham Jaunay aged 31, born in Londonderry (Ireland) 22/6/1851, wine merchant, living with his father at Reims, 10 rue de la Grue, elder son of Louis Brunet Jaunay, wine merchant, living in the said Reims and of the lady Anne Gilmour, his wife, who died at Reims 7/4/1870; proceeding in the presence of his father and with his consent given orally; Of the one part And Marie Hélène Cawley aged 22, born in London 31/5/1860, 4 Lorraine Terrace, Southgate Road, district of Hackney West, county of Middlesex (England), without profession, living with her mother at Reims, 8 Boulevard Gerbert, elder daughter of Joseph Cawley, who died in London where he was an upholsterer, 13/10/1870 and that of the lady Marie Jeanne Cawley (née Puttick) his widow, without profession, presently the wife of Charles William Auguste Fiege, administration agent of the commercial house Ruiner de Brimmont, father and son with whom she is living at the present time in said Reims; proceeding in the presence of her mother, and with her consent given orally; of the other part Who have required us to proceed to the celebration of the marriage planned between them, the publications of which have been made at Reims on Sundays 24th and 31st December 1882. To this end the intended husband has remitted to us, because he has asked for his birth certificate which he was not able to obtain, an identity certificate drawn up before the magistrate of the second canton of Reims (of which the future home forms a part at present) on the 18th Nov last, and containing the declarations prescribed by article 71 of the Civil Code, made by the 7 witnesses called for this reason, and the confirming judgement of the said identity certificate returned in execution of article 72 of the same code by the Civil Tribunal of Reims, 30th November last. And the intended wife has remitted likewise (1) her birth certificate (2) the death certificate of her father (3) the French translations of these certificates written in English, made by — Baumann, a skilled translator sworn at the Court of Appeal in Paris, living there at 56 rue Richer. These documents have been initialled to remain attached here. Any opposition not having been notified to us; acceding to the request of the intended spouses; we officer of the Civil State — the death certificate of the mother of the intended husband, at the date indicated above. After having read the documents relative to the state of the contracting parties and to the formalities of marriage as of the chapter of the Civil Code on the respective rights and duties of the couple: Franck Cunningham Jaunay and Marie Hélène Cawley having made to us, one after the other, the formal declaration that they take themselves as husband and wife, we have pronounced in the name of the law, that they are united by marriage and this, after being called upon to swear, the couple and their parents have declared that no marriage settlement has been made.

All that above has taken place publicly and in the presence of the witnesses



Frank & Mary in their Reims garden with Gertrude, Irene with Yvonne nursed 1888

Following his marriage, Frank effectively took control of the Jaunay business. Then the business connections included England, France, Belgium, Germany, United States, Shanghai and Port Durban. These were regular customers and

hereafter named, to wit, on the husband's side Paul Krug aged 41 wine merchant (champagne) living at Reims, 30 Boulevard de Temple, his first cousin on his father's side and Felix Charles Sachappelle aged 41, spinner, living in the said Reims, 39 rue des Capucins, friend of the couple and on the wife's side her maternal uncle by marriage, Parker Grey aged 44, wine merchant living in Northampton (England) and Jonathon Holden aged 55, manufacturer, chevalier of the Legion of Honour, living at Reims, 23 Boulevard des Promenades, friend of the couple. And immediately we have drawn up the present certificate which the couple, the husband's father, the wife's mother as well as the witnesses have signed with us, having read it through.

## Make the skeletons dance

beyond them they also did business now and then, in India, the Cape, South America, Russia and the Danubian provinces.

With the death of his father in 1887, Frank found himself with a small champagne company in a highly competitive market. Being small placed the business at a disadvantage in the later nineteenth century and the great champagne houses like those of their cousins, the Krugs, were able to use resources beyond the local district to promote their product. It soon became evident that the tide had turned and that times in the industry were not going to be as generous as they had been to the smaller marques and especially those who were owner-growers or *récoltant-manipulants*.

The arrival of the disease, *phylloxera*, just made life more difficult and Frank took advantage of the work of a Monsieur Delachinal who opened a small distilling and rectifying plant at Reims. This process utilised the cheaper champagnes being produced and refuse from the disgorging of champagne. Frank extended his knowledge to distillation and rectifying,<sup>13</sup> but this proved to be a stop gap measure only.

Frank and Mary had six children, Annie Mary Irenée, Gertrude Ellen, Louisa Dorothy Yvonne, Frank Louis Cawley, Robert John Cunningham, and Gladys Hilda Puttick. All but Louis survived to adulthood. Louis died at Reims<sup>14</sup> when only a few weeks old.

Frank's decision to migrate to Australia may have been motivated by his brother, Julius, who settled in Melbourne in 1879. The brand names and patents held by *Jaunay & Co* were sold to *Krug et Cie* with the brothers to receive £100 per annum for the rest of their lives. A case of champagne at Christmas was not unheard of

<sup>13</sup> op cit: Frank's memoirs.

<sup>14</sup> Death certificate of Louis Frank Cawley Jaunay.

In the year 1888, 16 November 11 am, before me Pierre Eugène Desteugue, assistant Mayor of the city of Reims delegated to the function of the civil state before us have Frank Cunningham Jaunay aged 37 years a wine merchant living in the rue de Justice No 26 and August Fiege aged 46 years wine merchant living on the Boulevard Lundy No 18 which have appeared declaring that Louis Frank Cawley Jaunay aged 20 days born at Reims son of the first witness and of Marie Ellen Cawley of 28 years of no profession, his wife living in the same house; has died in the house of his father and mother on the 15th November current at 2.00pm; this we have verified. The witnesses have signed this document after they had read it through as required.

either! Louis Brunet's portrait of his mother, Ann, along with most of the Jaunay furniture and larger possessions were left with the Krug or Jacquesson families.

On arrival in Melbourne on 16 April 1894 on the *Ormuz*<sup>15</sup> the family went directly to *Great Western* near Stawell in Western Victoria where Frank had been invited to join the company as a champagne blender. This position lasted just three months<sup>16</sup> only because, according to his daughter, Gertrude,<sup>17</sup> the company was not prepared to adopt the *méthode champenoise* which was considered too expensive and time consuming. Frank makes no mention in his writings of why the tenure at *Great Western* was so brief. It is possible that he was head-hunted by the management of the *Adelaide Wine Company* who lost their cellar manager in 1894.

PHYLLOXERA IN VICTORIA.  
VISIT OF AN EXPERT.  
LONDON, MARCH 1.  
Mr. Irvine, a Victorian vigneron, has engaged M. Jaunay, of Rheims, as expert in phylloxera and in the manufacture of champagne. M. Jaunay will leave for Victoria in the R.M.S. Ormuz.

*Sydney Morning Herald* 2 Mar 1894 p8

*Great Western* have no record of Frank having worked at their establishment. Maybe his time with them was so brief that the employment formalities were never completed! The Great Western district was noted as one of the leading sparkling wine centres in Australia due to the contribution by French experts brought out

<sup>15</sup> Frank Jaunay and family - Passenger 13 on Orient Line Steamer, *Ormuz*, 6031 tons, William E White [master]. Departed London with 100 adult passengers on 9 March 1894.

Lloyds Shipping Register 1894

Portsmouth 10 March, Columbo 2 April, King George Sound 13 April, Adelaide Monday 16 April, Melbourne, Sydney.

Official ID	Name	Tons	Rig	Built	Dimensions LxBxD in feet	Owner	Home Port	Capt
KJQV 99341	Ormuz	6031	Steamer 1400HP	Glasgow 1886	465x51.1x19.1	Orient Steam Nav. Co	Glasgow	WE White

<sup>16</sup> op cit: Frank's memoirs. A perusal of the Stawell Shire rate books confirms that the family did not live in the area at the time of the assessments on 4th December 1894 and 3rd December 1895.

<sup>17</sup> op cit: Gertrude B Henderson.



# Jaunay

## Frank Cunningham JAUNAY

b. 22 Jun 1851  
Londonderry LDY  
c. 17 Aug 1851  
Westminster  
St Martin in the Fields MDX  
d. 27 Apr 1912  
East Adelaide SA  
bu. 29 Apr 1912  
North Road Cemetery  
m. 9 Jan 1883  
Temple le Mardi Reims CHA

## Mary Ellen CAWLEY

b. 31 May 1860  
West Hackney MDX  
d. 5 Feb 1925  
Henley Beach SA  
bu. 6 Feb 1925  
North Road Cemetery

### Key

b. ~ born  
c. ~ baptised  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married

CHA ~ Champagne, France  
KEN ~ Kent, England  
LDY ~ Londonderry, Ireland  
MDX ~ Middlesex, England  
NSW ~ New South Wales  
SA ~ South Australia  
SSX ~ Sussex, England

## Annie Mary Irenée JAUNAY

b. 27 Oct 1883 Reims CHA  
c. 31 May 1884 Alfriston St Andrew SSX  
d. 2 Aug 1950 Parramatta NSW

## Gertrude Ellen JAUNAY

b. 11 May 1886 Reims CHA  
c. 18 Oct 1887  
Temple le Mardi Reims CHA  
d. 27 Oct 1972 Adelaide SA  
bu. 30 Oct 1972 Centennial Park  
m. 23 Jun 1913 ————— no issue  
Adelaide Methodist Manse SA

## Walter HENDERSON

b. 29 Nov 1887 Enfield SA  
d. 9 Aug 1986 Kingswood SA  
bu. 5 Nov 1986 Centennial Park

## Louisa Dorothy Yvonne JAUNAY

b. 16 May 1887 Reims CHA  
c. 18 Oct 1887 Temple le Mardi Reims CHA  
d. 28 Dec 1984 Adelaide SA  
bu. 2 Jan 1985 North Road Cemetery

## Frank Louis Cawley JAUNAY

b. 25 Oct 1888 Reims CHA  
c. 27 Oct 1888 Temple le Mardi Reims CHA  
d. 13 Nov 1888 Reims CHA  
bu. Reims North Cemetery CHA

## Robert John Cunningham JAUNAY

b. 24 Apr 1890 Reims CHA  
d. 9 Mar 1965 Ascot Park SA  
bu. 10 Mar 1965 Centennial Park  
m. 19 Jun 1915 ————— ...to next chapter  
Gawler Congregational SA

## Dorothy Evelyn May BEASLEY

b. 8 Dec 1893 Gawler SA  
d. 17 Sep 1959 Belair SA  
bu. 20 Sep 1959 Centennial Park

## Gladys Hilda Puttick JAUNAY

b. 7 Oct 1892 Reims CHA  
d. 1 Feb 1968 Beulah Park SA  
m. 21 Mar 1922 Adelaide SA

## David Jaunay MOUNT

## Graham Jaunay MOUNT

## Michael Jaunay MOUNT

## Horace Stanley MOUNT

b. 21 Sep 1887 Margate KEN  
d. 19 Nov 1954 North Adelaide SA

## Lucia Yvette Howell JAUNAY

b. 20 Dec 1896  
Tanunda SA  
d. 26 Aug 1984 Roseville NSW  
m. 3 May 1919  
Sydney St Philip NSW

## James Livingstone BELL

## Elizabeth Mary BELL

## Maxwell Grant BELL

## Alexander Ross BELL

## Alexander Livingstone BELL

b. 10 May 1888 Redfern NSW  
d. 9 Sep 1974 Killara NSW

## Antipodean bound: Frank Cunningham Jaunay

by *Great Western's* owner-vigneron, Hans Irvine.<sup>18</sup> These included Charles Pierlot, formerly of *Pommery* Reims and a team of technicians from the Champagne region.<sup>19</sup> Given this, it seems most unlikely that any rift between Frank and *Great Western* would revolve around a failure to adopt traditional champagne processes!

Frank's skills were taken up by the *Adelaide Wine Company* the owner of *Château Tanunda* established in 1890 in the Barossa Valley.

The building of the *Château Tanunda* commenced in 1888 by *GF Cleland & Co Ltd* and by 1890 much of the existing building was standing. The granite came from Bethany Quarry, where Bethany Wines are today and the bricks were hand made on site. It was, at the time, the largest building in South Australia and the largest winery in the Southern Hemisphere. The building is 86 metres long and 40 metres wide with a distinctive 21 metre tower. On the lower floor, the cellar is some seven metres high with metre thick walls and was cut eight metres into the side of the hill so that the south facing cellars would be perfectly positioned for ideal temperature control. The building of the *Château* was a massive undertaking and apart from being the largest winery in the Southern hemisphere it had the largest brandy storage under Bond. It had the ability to crush a hundred tons of grapes a day and store five million litres or 7000 barrels in the downstairs cellar, 3000 upstairs and over 14,000 in the Bond Store. Very quickly *GF Cleland & Co Ltd* found the company too large to manage effectively and in 1893 a new company was established by the shareholders called the *Adelaide Wine Company*. This change of coincided with the appointment of Frank Jaunay as the cellar master and manager.

18 Hans Irvine purchased the establishment in 1885 and decided the country was suitable for sparkling wines in 1887. Apart from importing French expertise, he had extensive underground galleries dug by gold miners from Ballarat.

19 Anny PL Stuer, *The French in Australia*, ANU Press, Canberra, 1982, p122.

## Make the skeletons dance

The estate was driven by steam boiler until 1958 and the whistle, the call to start or stop work, could be heard across the valley. The *Château* had its own bottling line, crushing and fermentation, brandy distillery, cooperage and vineyards. Adelaide was a six to eight hour trip by horse and wagon. Wine was transported in this way until the arrival of the railway well after Frank's departure in 1911.

Frank records the family were resident in Tanunda in August 1894<sup>20</sup> and this is confirmed by the following newspaper report. Newspaper reports have proved to be the best way of pursuing Frank Jaunay's family in South Australia and this has been made possible by the introduction of online searchable newspapers, an option unavailable to researchers at the time of the prior publication of the family history.<sup>21</sup>

### ADELAIDE WINE COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Adelaide Wine Company was held at the Tanunda Club Assembly room on Thursday, August 30. About 35 shareholders attended.

... Mr. Gelly, who had held the position of cellar manager since the beginning of operations, has lately resigned, which the board regretted. In Mons. Jaunay, his successor, they had a gentleman who had been all his life in the trade, and besides big experience he brought also a large English and Continental connection!

*Advertiser* 7 Sep 1894 p6

By 1896, *Witton's Town and Country Directory of South Australia 1896-97* lists Frank as Manager *Adelaide Wine Co Ltd*.<sup>22</sup>

During his time in Tanunda Frank blended a number of wines and distilled brandy after gaining his local distiller's licence. *Château Tanunda Brandy* was world famous and known as one of the best in the world, being used in hospitals, particularly in the Commonwealth.

It is interesting to note that Frank named his wines after the bays and points along the southern coast on the colony which had French names given to them by

explorer, Nicholas Baudin, in 1802/3. Why Frank did this remains a mystery and one can only speculate. Perhaps it was just because they were French names in a place remote from France—a touch of home-sickness perhaps?

In 1902, Frank and his son, Robert, travelled to Victor Harbor, the port on Encounter Bay, and location of the famous encounter between Baudin and the British explorer, Matthew Flinders in 1802. The centenary was celebrated with the unveiling of a cairn on Rosetta Head, also called The Bluff, by the Governor, Lord Tennyson.

### THE GAWLER DISTRICT.

#### VISIT BY WEST AUSTRALIANS.

Gawler, April 4.

Six of the West Australian delegates, Sir John Forrest, Mr. F. H. Hesse, Mr. A. Y. Hassell, Mr. W. James, Mr. R. F. Sholl, and Mr. W. T. Loton arrived at Gawler by special train about half-past 8 o'clock last night, and were the guests of the Hon. James Martin and Mr. J. F. Martin. This morning; the visitors, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Martin, the Mayor and Mayoress of Gawler, Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, Professor Perkins, and others drove to Seppeltsfield, and were cordially received by Mr. and Mrs. Seppelt and Mr. Oscar and Miss Seppelt. The party were shown over the well-appointed establishment, including the winery, distillery, vinegar factory, and wine cellars, and were much pleased. They were entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Seppelt, and afterwards drove to Tanunda. They were shown over Chateau Tanunda by Monsieur Jaunay and Mr. W. G. Thomas, and were again much pleased. Dinner was taken at the Tanunda Hotel and the return was made by way of Lyndoch, home being reached about half-past 8. The weather, though a trifle warm, was not unpleasant, and the trip was much enjoyed. The delegates will return by the first train to-morrow morning.

*Advertiser* 5 Apr 1897 p6

While at Tanunda, their family's last and only Australian child was born, Lucia Yvette Howell in 1896. Unfortunately for the family they experienced much illness while resident at Tanunda. In part this was blamed on the unhygienic conditions

<sup>20</sup> op cit: Frank's memoirs.

<sup>21</sup> The National Library of Australia newspaper digitisation project known as *Trove* is progressively digitising all major newspapers of this country.

<sup>22</sup> *Witton's Town and Country Directory of South Australia 1896-97* p343.





Mary and Gladys at Tanunda 1894

in the town at the time. When a child at the local primary school died from typhoid fever, the children were removed and educated by a governess, Miss Lucia von Bertouch. This reaction was justified by the death of young cousins in France from similar contacts with contagious diseases. However, the discipline extremes of the local headmaster of the Tanunda school also played a part in this decision. Frank ceased to be manager of the *Adelaide Wine Company* in January 1898.<sup>23</sup> Where the family lived for the remainder of that year is not known but in his memoirs Frank records that he made wine at Highercombe and then worked for six months as a distiller at *Messrs Milne & Co.*

Frank then secured the licence for the *Scenic Hotel* at Norton Summit in the Adelaide Hills on 13 September 1898 for an annual fee of £25.<sup>24</sup> As a hotel keeper, he had to also provide two recog-

<sup>23</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> JL Hoad, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia*. 1836-1984, Gould Books, Adelaide, 1986 p542.  
*Chronicle* 17 Sep 1898 p16.

#### Antipodean bound: Frank Cunningham Jaunay

nisances, one for £100 as guarantee that he was a fit and proper person to hold a licence, and another of £50 as a surety that he would sell nothing but *good and wholesome liquors without fraudulently diluting or adulterating the same*.

The *Scenic Hotel* on the main road from Adelaide was established in 1873 to cater for the increasing traffic into the Adelaide Hills as closer settlement and orchards to supply Adelaide with fruits were established. While the establishment was in Jaunay hands, it became noted for its cuisine rather than as an establishment to imbibe alcohol—a tradition maintained to this day.



The Jaunay family 1897

Back: Irene, Frank

Front: Gertrude, Gladys, Mary nursing Yvette, Yvonne, Robert,





The Jaunay family at St Leonards 1910  
Gladys, Yvonne, Mary (seated). Frank, Mary Jane Feige (seated) Robert, Yvette (front),  
Charles Feige (seated) , Gertrude, Irene (seated)

It was during this time that the children of the family had become friendly with the three sons<sup>25</sup> of the Governor, whose summer residence, Marble Hill, was just down the road. Whether, it was this association that saw Frank and his son at the unveiling of the centenary cairn at Victor Harbor in 1902, or his wines' names may never be known.

<sup>25</sup> Lionel Hallam Tennyson b. 7 Nov 1889 was four months older than Robert Jaunay. Lionel's younger brothers, Alfred and Harold were killed in World War 1.

#### FIELD NATURALISTS' EXCURSION

The party reached Norton's Summit at about 7 o'clock, and had tea at the Scenic Hotel, where Host Jaunay creditably catered for the visitors. A rest in the balcony, whence the glittering lights of the city could be seen to best advantage, followed, and then the party had a moonlight drive to the city, which was reached at about half-past 8. The route followed may be recommended to citizens to show their friends from other parts and to give some idea of the surroundings of Fair Adelaide.

*Register* 26 Nov 1901

Frank could not settle down to life as a publican, for although the family were happy at Norton Summit, Frank soon realised that the profession of hotelier was not held in high esteem in Australia. On 9 September 1902 the hotel licence was transferred to Elizabeth Gerhard.<sup>26</sup>

The family moved to Adelaide where Frank established himself as a *wine expert* leasing two properties in Angas Street near East Terrace.<sup>27</sup> No record exists in the city archive regarding the premises at Angas Street although it was recorded in *Sands & McDougall Directories* and in newspaper classified advertisements that suggests the family was supplementing their income by taking in boarders and teaching young ladies in what can best be described as a *finishing school* imparting social etiquette and teaching French!

Board and Residence  
MRS. JAUNAY offers Home Young Ladies attending school or classes; terms moderate; highest references. Morialta, Angas-st.

*Advertiser* 1 Jul 1902 p10

At the same time newspaper advertisements suggests that the family also owned a property at Grange. The location of this property has not been determined.

House and Land to Let  
"GRANGE.- Furnished House, 6 rooms, all conveniences, fronting sea. Apply Mr. Jaunay, "Morialta," Angas-st., near East-ter.

*Advertiser* 14 Aug 1903 p8

<sup>26</sup> *Register* 10 Sep 1902 p3.

<sup>27</sup> Land Services Group (Adelaide): Certificate of Title 661/76; 664/48 pt Town Acre 428. The current addresses are 377 Angas Street and 171 East Terrace.



Later the family lived in rented premises in North Adelaide. From 1904 to 1907 they lived in a house on the corner of Strangways Terrace and Strangways Place, and then from 1908 to 1911 in Mills Terrace. The first property on Town Acre 758 was owned by Mrs Janet Joyner, the second on Town Acre 804 was leased by M Claxton from Charles Odium.<sup>28</sup>

THE SENATE RECOUNT

In accordance with the order of Mr. Justice Barton, the Marshal of the High Court undertook a recount of the votes cast at the last election for the Federal Senate in the Adelaide Town Hall banqueting-room, and it was finished on Saturday, Mr. Shomburgk employed the following to assist him in the recount:— Messrs. M. Claxton, F.T. Golding, F. King, F.C. Jaunay, C.G. Middleton, and George Sharp. The enumerator for the petitioner (Mr. R.P. Blundell, M.P.) was Mr. S.J. Whitmore, and for the respondent (Senator Vardon) Mr. H.A. Grainger. Mr. J.H. Vaughan, who appeared for Mr. Blundell, and Mr. A.W. Piper, who represented Senator Vardon in the court, were present nearly the whole of the time the recount was being made. Senator Vardon and Mr. Blundell also put in an appearance occasionally. A division was taken each day, and the votes cast in it were subjected to a critical scrutiny.

*Advertiser* 20 May 1907 p6 (incomplete extract)

It would seem that Frank and this writer, his great grandson, had similar interests...

POULTRY, DOGS, BIRDS &c.  
FOR Sale. Settings pure White Leghorn (Padman - Sunnyburst), also Black Orpingtons.  
Jaunay. Mill-ter. N.A. 'Phone 470.

*Advertiser* 17 Aug 1911 p2

In mid-November the couple relocated to Third Avenue St Peters,<sup>29</sup> then called East Adelaide where they named the property *Morialta*—a name shared by all

28 Adelaide City Archives: Citizens Rolls and City Treasurer's Department Assessment Books.

29 Land Services Group (Adelaide): Certificate of Title 346/178

their other Adelaide properties for reasons lost in time...

SOCIAL NOTES

Mr and Mrs Jaunay leave North Adelaide this week to live at East Adelaide

*Chronicle* 18 Nov 1911 p55

In 1910, Paul Krug, the head of the *Krug Champagne* business in Reims died and was succeeded by his eldest son, Joseph Samuel Krug. Joseph Krug asked Frank and his brother Julius whether, instead of receiving £100 a year for life as payment for their rights in the name *L Jaunay* champagne business, they would each prefer a lump sum of £2,000. Frank accepted the money.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the South Australian branch of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia was held at the York Gate Library on Wednesday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Day Bosanquet, Patron) presided over a large attendance.

—President's Address.—

The President '(Mr. A. W. Piper, K.C. presented his resume of the year's activities; as follows:— During the past year your council has held seven meetings. In addition, however, the members of the council have attended a number of committee meetings for various purposes. The membership of the branch has slightly declined, and now stands at 186. Your council records with regret the death of His Honor Mr. Justice Homburg, Dr. W.T. Angove, Mr. J. Moule, and Mr. J.W. Sandford, members of the society; and of Mr. Jaunay, who, though, not a member, gave much valuable help in the way of translations from the French.

*Register* 18 Jul 1912 p9

At some stage Frank gained a minor share in the wine and spirit business, *Tolley Stott and Tolley*. We know this because his shares in the business were redeemed by the company for £500. Frank had gained his knowledge of distillation from

## Make the skeletons dance

Delachinal<sup>30</sup> who established a small distilling and rectifying plant to utilise the very cheap champagnes and refuse from the disgorging of champagne in Reims. There is a suggestion that this money was used to reinstate the business of taking in boarders in the Angas Street property but no hard evidence of this move has been located at this time.

Frank died at home, 28 Third Avenue East Adelaide, from cancer on the 27 April 1912 and was buried at the Main North Road Church of England Cemetery, in the Adelaide suburb of Nailsworth.

At the time of his death the matter of François Marie Jaunay, Frank's grandfather, being a member of the French Royal Swiss guard was aired again in an obituary...

### CONCERNING PEOPLE

...  
Mr. Frank Cunningham Jaunay, whose death at East Adelaide was announced in The Register on Monday, was a native of Londonderry Ireland, where he was born in 1851. He was taken to France as a child, and when he reached the age of 21 years was entrusted with the management of the business of his father, a champagne merchant at Reims. He remained in charge until he left for Australia, about 18 years ago. Subsequently the deceased occupied the position of manager of the Chateau Tanunda for three and a half years after which he came to Adelaide. Mr. Jaunay then entered the employ of Messrs. James Marshall & Co. The deceased had been ill for more than five months. He was a member of the Church of England Men's Society. Like his father, he was an authority on wine. His grandfather was a member of the Royal Swiss Guards. Mr. Jaunay left a widow, five daughters, and one son.

*Register* 30 Apr 1912 p4

The revelation in this newspaper report is that Frank worked for the department store, *J Marshall* at 52 Rundle Street, now Mall, subsequently taken over by *Myer* in 1928, came as a surprise as this was previously unknown.

Within a month of his death, there arrived a letter addressed to Frank from the

<sup>30</sup> Nicolas Edmond Delachinal [1827–1898].

Comte de Fleurieu seeking information about the reasons for many of the French coastal names being lost.

I hereby withdraw my property situated at 28 Third Avenue, St Peters, from all agents, same having been sold by Alfred C Catt – M.E. Jaunay

*Advertiser* 6 Sep 1919 p15

We do know that at some stage Frank's widow moved to 214 Seaview Road in Henley Beach<sup>31</sup> where she lived until her death in 1925 apart from spending some time with her eldest daughter, Irene, in Sydney.

## The Cawley family

Joseph and Mary Jane Cawley née Puttick were the parents of Mary Ellen who married Frank Cunningham Jaunay in Reims on 9 January 1853. Joseph Cawley was an upholsterer by trade and conducted a successful cabinet-making and upholstery business, *Cawley, Brew and Company* from premises at 20 Finsbury Place, London. Mary Jane was Joseph's second wife.

The Cawley family came from the Bridport area in Dorset. James Cawley was a cabinet-maker who operated a small business, *James Cawley and Son* in West Street.<sup>32</sup> Whether this James was the James or the son in the operation is not clear because his father's name was also James.



The Jaunay family grave in the Main North Road Church of England Cemetery

<sup>31</sup> Land Services Group (Adelaide): Certificate of Title 1134/135

<sup>32</sup> Pigot Directory Dorset 1830: Bridport p147 – James Cawley & Son Auctioneers Cabinetmakers & upholsterers West St Bridport.



The earliest known member of this family, James Cawley senior, died in 1777 and was buried in St Swithin's churchyard in nearby Allington on 30 March. It would seem that this man originally came from the parish of Ottery St Mary in the adjacent county of Devon although we cannot be certain this was his birth parish. He married Susannah Hide on 25 May 1760 in St Mary the Virgin Church at Burton Bradstock.<sup>33</sup> The Hide family remain elusive although they seem to centre on Loders, a small village to the north-east of Bridport.

James Cawley junior is the first person in the family positively recorded as a cabinet maker. He was baptised on 16 April 1774 in Bridport St Mary. He married Elizabeth Edwards on 24 April 1800 in the same church and the couple had eight children. James died at Bridport on 30 September 1829 when he was 55. His wife lived to the grand age of ninety spending most of her time, according to the censuses, in the West Street home in Bridport although in the 1841 census she was recorded at her eldest son's home in Poole. Very little is known about the Edwards family and even less about their distaff lines, the Snooks, Vincents, Bartlets, Meeches and Wades.

At the time of the 1841 census Joseph Cawley was working and living on High Street in Poole in the home and business of Edward Cawley who was also a cabinet maker and upholsterer. Edward was Joseph's much older brother. He was the first child in the family of eight children,<sup>34</sup> while Joseph was the youngest and some sixteen years younger than Edward.

Joseph Cawley initially married a woman from Poole by licence, Elizabeth Mary Scott, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Scott in St Marys Church, Marylebone in Middlesex on 2 November 1844. It seems likely that the couple met while Joseph was working with his brother in Poole. Joseph had already relocated to London by this time as confirmed by their addresses at the time of the births of their older children—Rotherhithe and then Brompton.

Joseph had five children before Elizabeth died in late 1855.<sup>35</sup> In the period

<sup>33</sup> Burton Bradstock St Mary the Virgin – James Cawley of the Parish of Ottery St Mary Devon and Susannah Hide of this Place were married in this church by Banns 27 April to 11 May. 25 May 1760 Witness Edward Hide.

<sup>34</sup> Two sons and a daughter did not survive to adulthood and another son died at age 26.

<sup>35</sup> The General Register Office for England & Wales death index: 4th qtr 1855 Kensington RD Vol 1a p59.

leading up to Elizabeth's death the family seem to have had some difficulties. While Joseph is recorded in the 1851 census as employing fifteen men in his business suggesting that the operations were quite extensive and coupled with having a servant in the household<sup>36</sup> the family would seem to have been well off. Yet the three eldest children were placed in the care of an elderly embroiderer in Bushey in Hertfordshire. Each child is recorded in the census as a *nurse child*.<sup>37</sup> The theory is strengthened by the fact that shortly after the last child was born in 1855, Elizabeth died. All this suggests that she was in ill-health and the youngest children were sent away. This is information recently uncovered. To determine what was happening in this period of Joseph Cawley's life only became possible with the advent of sophisticated online searching techniques after the English censuses were digitised and made available in this medium. Not only was Joseph indexed as Cawley but his three relocated children, living with a family previ-



Joseph Cawley 1863

<sup>36</sup> 1851 census return HO H0107 / 1469 f239 p24 1 Michaels Place Kensington...

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Joseph CAWLEY	Head	Mar.	33	Upholsterer employing 15 men	Dorsetshire Bridport
Elizh CAWLEY	Wife	Mar	32		Dorsetshire Poole
Elizh CAWLEY	Daur		6	Scholar	Surrey Rotherhithe
Sarah BALLARD	Servant	Unm	32	House servant	Middx Chelsea

<sup>37</sup> A nurse child is a young child being brought up in the household of someone other than the parents, normally for money, unless the couple are relatives.

## Make the skeletons dance

ously unknown, were recorded as Cowley.<sup>38</sup> Regardless of these name issues, there would have been no way of locating the children removed from home prior to these technological developments.

Joseph's second wife, Mary Jane Puttick, was born at West Cowes on the Isle of Wight. The couple were married on 23 April 1859 at the New College Chapel in Hampstead. By the 1861 census in April the family had relocated to 4 Loraine Terrace, Southgate Road West Hackney.<sup>39</sup>

The business operated out of a workshop at 2 Lancelot Place<sup>40</sup> in Knightsbridge across the road from *Harrods*. Other documents held, including a business letterhead indicate that at some stage the name, *Cawley, Brew and Company* was adopted. In the 1870s the business was at 20 Finsbury Place London EC<sup>41</sup> where it occupied premises on the corner of South and Finsbury Places in London over four floors with approximately 3000 square feet of floor space.<sup>42</sup> The company undertook some significant projects including fitting out the Belfast Town

38 1851 census return HO 107/1714 f149 p6. Caldicot Lane Bushey...

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
S NICHOLLS	head	Wid.	48	Embroideress	Surrey Bermondsey
C NICHOLLS	daur	Unm	13		Penzance
E COCKERELL	Visitor	Wid	78	Retired Governess	Scotland
James COWLEY	Nurse child		5		Middx - Brompton
Joseph COWLEY	Nurse child		3		Middx - Brompton
Julia CAWLEY	Nurse child		1		Middx - Brompton

39 Frederick John Cawley's birth certificate address was confirmed by the 1861 census return RG 9/0155 f148. This return showed the members and visitors in residence at 4 Loraine Terrace

From the census return it is ascertained that Loraine Terrace was the name given to four terraced houses on Southgate Road at the junction with Ockendon Road West Hackney.

40 Westminster Archives  
Poor rate books St Margaret, Westminster 1846 f147.

41 Finsbury Place is now known as Moorgate between London Wall and South Place and Finsbury Pavement between South Place and Finsbury Square.

42 *The Times* 8 Dec 1866 p12a.

Council Chambers in 1871.<sup>43</sup> It would seem that the Cawley interest in the business ended at about the time of Joseph's death in 1870 as the business at the same address was *Brew & Claris*. Newspaper classified advertisements in May 1870 indicate that one branch of the business in *a fashionable seaside town of good standing*<sup>44</sup> was on the market. Earlier newspaper advertisements suggest the Finsbury Place site lease was also on the market.<sup>45</sup> Joseph's eldest son by his first wife, James Charles Cawley, was recorded in the 1881 census as a master Cabinet Maker employing two boys—a far smaller enterprise than *Cawley, Brew and Company*.<sup>46</sup>

Joseph Cawley died at home, 64 St Johns Park Islington West, on 13 October 1870 from typhoid fever and it would seem that he knew he was dying as his Will was drawn up just five days earlier...

*I, Joseph Cawley of Number 64 Saint Johns Park Upper Holloway in the County of Middlesex Upholsterer by this my last Will and Testament give and devise all my property real and personal of every nature or kind soever and whosoever unto my dear wife Mary Jane Cawley her heirs executors and administrators for her and their own absolute benefit and appoint my said wife sole executrix of this my Will as witness my hand this fifth day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy – Joseph Cawley signed and dated by the Testator Joseph Cawley as and for this last Will and Testament in the presence of us who in his presence and in the presence of each other at the same time have hereto subscribes our names as witnesses – Mary Puttick 4 Windsor Terrace Hornsey Rise – Benjm Waugh 5 Woodland Villas Blackheath.*

*Proved at London 25th October 1870 by the oath of Mary Jane Cawley Widow the Relict the sole Executrix to whom actuary was granted.*

43 *Belfast Newsletter* 2 Nov 1871.

44 *The Times* 24 May 1870 p13b.

45 *The Times* 8 Dec 1866 p12a.

46 1881 census Ref RG 11/0295 f68 p4.





Mary Jane Cawley married Charles William Auguste Feige on 9 January 1873 in the Presbyterian church in Hackney Clapton. Carl Wilhelm Auguste, the son of Carl Wilhelm Auguste Feige and Rosina Margaretha née Kohler was born on 27 September 1842 in the Free City of Frankfurt am Main and baptised a few days later on 8 October. He was involved in the wine industry and at one time the Feiges lived in Reims. It was during this time Frank Cunningham Jaunay met Mary Ellen Cawley and they were subsequently married. At some stage the Feiges returned to England as was indicated on a postcard sent to them from Reims in June 1902.

In 1906 the Feiges migrated to South Australia arriving at Port Adelaide on 26 April so that Mary could be with her only daughter as her son, Frederick John, had emigrated to New York. Mary Jane Feige died at home in St Leonards (now Glenelg North) on 24 July 1911 and was buried at the North Brighton Cemetery. August Feige remained at the Cottage Homes in St Leonards<sup>47</sup> until he died from a cerebral haemorrhage on 11 April 1915 after admission to the Adelaide Hospital on 6 April.<sup>48</sup>



## The Puttick family

The Putticks came from Sussex and have one of the oldest family names in the Petworth district of West Sussex. During the reign of Edward I, a John Pottuk was recorded as the principal tenant on the manor of Lee in Fittleworth. We have established a firm line back to the beginning of the eighteenth century with the baptism of a William Puttock at Kirdford. Names within the lineage also feature in Tudor Rolls, Exchequer Accounts and Church Registers.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>47</sup> The movement to build cottage homes across Adelaide for the elderly poor was the initiative of Archdeacon Marryat in 1872. Ten homes and a reading room were built at St Leonards in 1891 with funds from a legacy left by Mr H.L. Vosz.

<sup>48</sup> State Records of SA: Adelaide Hospital Admissions: GRG 78/49 1360 of 1915.

<sup>49</sup> Maxe, *Petworth in Ancient Times*, Petworth Parochial Church Council, 1972 pp16–17: For instance in the reign of Edward I 650 years ago the manor of Lee in

The first members of this family to generate significant records lived in the nineteenth century. John Puttick born in 1808 is recorded in a number of census returns from 1841 to 1871. One of these indicates that he was born in Tillington to the west of Petworth, but if baptism registers are to be believed, he was born to the north of Petworth in Kirdford and was baptised in the parish church of St John the Baptist. John's daughter married Joseph Cawley.

The Putticks can be found mainly in the Kirdford parish back to the baptism of William Puttock, the son of Henry and Amy, on 8 September 1711. His son, Thomas Puttock, was also baptised at Kirdford, 19 March 1747/8. On 12 June 1770 he married Elizabeth Denyer, the daughter of George Denyer and Elizabeth Boxall. It was Thomas' son, Thomas, baptised on 15 March 1771 in Pulborough St Mary whose surname was spelt as Puttick for the first time. This man was the father of John Puttick born in 1808 and grandfather of Mary Jane. Thomas Puttick along with his siblings were all baptised at Pulborough, a larger village about nine miles south of Kirdford. These were the only Puttick baptisms that occurred away from Kirdford. While Thomas Puttick was baptised 15 March 1771 at St Mary's Church in Pulborough, he was back in the traditional church for his marriage to Jane, the daughter of James Whittington and Elizabeth Scutt on 20 November 1795. The Whittingtons and Scutts were also Kirdford families.

John Puttick relocated to the Isle of Wight where he worked as an auctioneer. He was born on 12 October 1808<sup>50</sup> in the Kirdford parish and married Mary Cox by licence on 14 December 1829 in St Mary the Virgin Church at Petworth. John died on 24 August 1876 at his home on Palmyra Road in Saint Helier on Jersey. His widow went to live with her daughter, Ellen Gray, at 77 Dartmouth Park Road London where she died on 21 January 1893.

By 1800 the Cawley family had adopted nonconformity and Mary Jane maintained this as her children were christened in various chapels in West Cowes

Fittleworth held 230 acres of arable and pasture. There were eleven tenants, the principal one being John Pottuk. There is a whole clan of Putticks or Puttocks in Fittleworth today.

Some Putticks were noted in the eighteenth century as makers of grandfather clocks, which now command high prices. Petworth has been known for its clockmakers for years.

<sup>50</sup> Mary Ellen Cawley's birthday book. Baptised 16 Oct 1808 Kirdford.



New Meeting Hall in  
Barrack Street Bridport

Fred Cawley age 23



Mary Ellen Cawley 1875

Mary Ellen Cawley ca1867

## Cawley / Edwards / Snook

### Thomas EDWARDS

m. 1 Nov 1684  
Whitchurch  
Canonicorum DOR  
St Candida

### Mary WADE

### William EDWARDS

c. 3 Jan 1686/7  
Chideock DOR  
St Giles  
m. 13 Feb 1714/5  
Chideock DOR  
St Giles

### Philip EDWARDS

c. 27 Jul 1715  
Netherbury DOR  
St Mary  
m. 16 Nov 1737  
Bridport DOR  
St Mary

### Elizabeth MEECH

### James CAWLEY

c. 11 Jan 1740  
Upottery DEV:  
St Mary  
bu. 30 Mar 1777  
Allington DOR:  
St Swithin  
m. 25 May 1760  
Burton Bradstock DOR  
St Mary the Virgin

### Susannah HIDE

d/o Bartholomew &  
Eleanor  
c. 25 Jan 1722/3  
Sherborne DOR  
St Mary the Virgin

### Hyrum EDWARDS

c. 2 Jul 1738

### Henry EDWARDS

c. 2 Jul 1738

### Daniel EDWARDS

c. 6 Apr 1740  
d. 30 Sep 1829  
Bridport DOR  
bu. 5 Oct 1829  
Bridport DOR:  
St Mary

m. 223 Feb 1773

### Allington DOR

### Mary SNOOK

c. 25 Apr 1762  
Swyre DOR

### George EDWARDS

c. 6 Jun 1742

### Richard EDWARDS

c. 15 Jan 1743/4

### George EDWARDS

c. 20 Oct 1745

### Philip EDWARDS

c. 8 May 1748

### Thomas EDWARDS

c. 31 Dec 1749

### Samuel EDWARDS

c. 22 Jul 1751

### Elizabeth EDWARDS

c. 9 Jul 1753

### Joan EDWARDS

c. 20 Jul 1755

Above EDWARDS  
baptisms & marriages at  
Allington DOR St Swithin

### Thomas SNOOK

bu. 10 Dec 1700  
Stalbridge DOR  
St Mary  
m. 12 Jan 1692  
Fordington DOR  
St George

### Rebekah MANDEN

### BARTLET

### Rebekah SNOOK

c. 27 Mar 1694  
bu. 19 Jun 1700  
Fordington DOR  
St George

### William SNOOK

c. 22 Oct 1698  
Fordington DOR  
St George  
m. 4 Jun 1716  
Puncknowle DOR  
St Mary

### Margaret BARTLET

### Ann SNOOK

c. 24 Mar 1699  
Fordington DOR  
St George

### Joseph VINCENT

bu. 12 Nov 1777  
Puncknowle DOR  
St Mary  
m.

### Mary

### Joseph SNOOK

c. 27 Dec 1722  
Tyneham DOR  
St Mary

### Angel SNOOK

c. 21 Nov 1727  
Tyneham DOR  
St Mary

### Nicholas SNOOK

c. 12 Apr 1732  
Tyneham DOR  
St Mary  
bu. 31 Mar 1803  
Dewlish DOR  
All Saints  
m. 31 May 1754  
Swyre DOR Holy  
Trinity

### Elizabeth VINCENT

c. 15 Sep 1735  
bu. 20 Jun 1787  
Dewlish DOR  
All Saints

### John VINCENT

c. 11 Feb 1733/4

### Mary VINCENT

c. 21 Sep 1737

All VINCENT baptisms  
at Puncknowle DOR  
St Mary

### Key

b. ~ born  
c. ~ baptised  
d. ~ died  
d/o ~ daughter of  
m. ~ married

CHA ~ Champagne, France  
DEV ~ Devon, England  
DOR ~ Dorset, England  
HAM ~ Hampshire, England  
LDY ~ Co Derry, Ireland  
MDX ~ Middlesex, England  
NY ~ New York State, USA  
SA ~ South Australia  
SRY ~ Surrey, England  
SSX ~ Sussex, England

For Mary's siblings see next chart



**Elizabeth CAWLEY**  
c. 24 Oct 1762  
Allington DOR St Swithin  
m. 26 Dec 1785  
Allington DOR St Swithin  
**John DOOLING**

**Sarah CAWLEY**  
c. 13 May 1764  
Allington DOR St Swithin

**Susanne CAWLEY**  
c. 1 May 1768  
Allington DOR St Swithin  
m. 8 Apr 1798  
Exeter DEV Holy Trinity  
**Joseph COX**

**James CAWLEY**  
c. 16 Apr 1774  
Bridport DOR St Mary  
bu. 5 Oct 1829  
m. 24 Apr 1800  
Bridport DOR St Mary

**Elizabeth EDWARDS**  
c. 20 Dec 1772  
Bridport DOR St Mary  
d. 6 Aug 1862

**Daniel EDWARDS**  
c. 19 Dec 1773  
Allington St Swithin DOR

**Samuel EDWARDS**  
c. 10 Dec 1775  
Allington St Swithin DOR

**Edward EDWARDS**

**James EDWARDS**

**George EDWARDS**

**John EDWARDS**  
c. 21 May 1780  
Allington DOR St Swithin

**William EDWARDS**

**Suzanna EDWARDS**

**Edward CAWLEY**  
b. 10 Apr 1801 Bridport DOR  
c. 5 Jul 1801 Bridport DOR  
New Meeting Hall

**James CAWLEY**  
b. 28 May 1803 Bridport DOR  
c. 16 Aug 1803 Bridport DOR  
New Meeting Hall

**George CAWLEY**  
b. 4 Mar 1806 Bridport DOR  
c. 3 Jun 1806 Bridport DOR  
New Meeting Hall

**Elizabeth CAWLEY**  
b. 26 Nov 1808 Bridport DOR  
c. 1 Mar 1809 Bridport DOR  
New Meeting Hall

**William CAWLEY**  
b. 25 May 1811 Bridport DOR  
c. 17 Apr 1811 Bridport DOR  
New Meeting Hall  
d. Apr 1811

**Susanna CAWLEY**  
b. 13 Feb 1813 Bridport DOR  
c. 4 Apr 1813 Bridport DOR  
New Meeting Hall

**William CAWLEY**  
b. 5 Oct 1814 Bridport DOR  
c. 5 Jul 1815 Bridport DOR  
New Meeting Hall

**Joseph CAWLEY**  
b. 13 Nov 1817 Bridport DOR  
c. 23 Nov 1817 Bridport DOR  
New Meeting Hall  
d. 13 Oct 1870  
Islington West MDX  
m1. 2 Nov 1844  
St Marylebone MDX St Mary

**Elizabeth Mary SCOTT**  
b. 13 Dec 1818 Poole DOR  
d. 4th qtr 1855  
Kensington MDX  
m2. 23 Apr 1859  
Hampstead MDX  
New College Chapel

**Mary Jane PUTTICK**  
b. 21 Mar 1833  
West Cowes HAM  
c. 25 May 1837  
Newport HAM  
Castlehold Baptist  
d. 24 Jul 1911 St Leonards SA

**Elizabeth Jane CAWLEY**  
b. 2nd qtr 1845  
Southwark St James SRY

**James Charles CAWLEY**  
b. 1 Mar 1846  
Kensington MDX

**Joseph CAWLEY**  
b. 4th qtr 1847  
Kensington MDX

**Julia CAWLEY**  
b. 1st qtr 1850  
Kensington MDX

**Sophia CAWLEY**  
b. 1st qtr 1855  
Kensington MDX

**Mary Ellen CAWLEY**  
b. 31 May 1860  
West Hackney MDX  
d. 5 Feb 1925  
Henley Beach SA  
bu. 6 Feb 1925  
North Road Cemetery  
m. 9 Jan 1883  
Reims CHA Temple le Mardi

**Frank Cunningham JAUNAY**  
b. 22 Jun 1851  
Londonderry LDY  
c. 17 Aug 1851  
Westminster MDX  
St Martin in the Fields  
d. 27 Apr 1912  
East Adelaide SA  
bu. 29 Apr 1912  
North Road Cemetery

**Frederick John CAWLEY**  
b. 21 Oct 1861  
m. 15 Feb 1887  
Manhattan NY

**Isabelle BERGER**

**Melite Elizabeth CAWLEY**  
b. 26 Feb 1863  
d. 8 Mar 1864

**Bessie Isabel CAWLEY**  
b. 13 Apr 1865  
d. 13 Jul 1865

**Robert Edward CAWLEY**  
b. 20 Nov 1866  
d. 17 Apr 1874

**Minnie Florence CAWLEY**  
b. 11 Jan 1870  
d. 7 Mar 1871

## Snook

**Joseph SNOOK**  
c. 27 Dec 1722  
Tyneham DOR  
St Mary

**Angel SNOOK**  
c. 21 Nov 1727  
Tyneham DOR  
St Mary

**Nicholas SNOOK**  
c. 12 Apr 1732  
Tyneham DOR  
St Mary  
bu. 31 Mar 1803  
m. 31 May 1754

**Elizabeth VINCENT**  
c. 15 Sep 1735  
bu. 20 Jun 1787

*All events at Swyre DOR  
Holy Trinity until 1765 then  
Dewlish DOR: All Saints  
otherwise stated.*

**William SNOOK**  
c. 29 Sep 1754

**Mary SNOOK**  
c. 25 Apr 1762  
m 24 Apr 1800 → *See previous chart*  
Allington DOR St Swithin

**Daniel EDWARDS**  
c. 6 Apr 1740  
Allington DOR St Swithin  
d. 30 Sep 1829 Bridport DOR  
bu. 5 Oct 1829  
Bridport DOR St Mary

**Joseph SNOOK**  
c. 14 Dec 1755

**James SNOOK**  
c. 11 Dec 1757  
bu. 11 Jan 1837

**Jane SNOOK**  
c. 10 Feb 1760  
m. 30 July 1779

**George VINCENT**

**John SNOOK**  
c. 13 May 1764  
bu. 17 Nov 1754

**John SNOOK**  
c. 23 Feb 1766

**Elizabeth**  
bu. 8 Feb 1844

**Samuel SNOOK**  
c. 13 Jun 1768

**Angel SNOOK**  
c. 30 Jun 1770  
bu. 7 Apr 1771

**Angel SNOOK**  
c. 16 Feb 1772

**Margaret SNOOK**  
c. 15 Feb 1774  
m1. 30 May 1803

**Joseph SPRANKLIN**  
bu. 26 Jul 1813  
m2. 18 Mar 1817  
Mappowder DOR: Sts Peter & Paul

**Thomas CHRISTOPHER**



Mary Jane Cawley nee Puttick 1867



Mary Jane Cawley nee Puttick 1873



Mary Jane Cawley nee Puttick 1900



John Puttick 1875



and Newport.<sup>51</sup> Her husband and his siblings were christened in the Barrack Street New Meeting Hall in Bridport.

## Edwards family of Bridport

The Edwards family settled in Bridport Dorset with the marriage of Philip Edwards to Elizabeth Meech. Prior to then the family moved about the county frequently. Of course this assertion is dependent on having traced the correct ancestral line and with the frequent movements and common names involved the researcher cannot always be quite certain they are following the correct line back in a time when finding collaborating material is difficult to uncover and especially when living well away from the region! Philip Edwards' parents were based in Chideock quite close to Bridport, but his grandparents married well to the west in Whitchurch Canonorum. Fortunately the marriage register at St Candida in Whitchurch Canonorum indicates that the couple were from Chideock making the link far more certain as Chideock is just three miles west of Bridport. All we need is a record linking the Chideock family to Bridport!

Philip Edwards was born seven miles to the north of Bridport in Netherbury and his wife came from Winterborne Steepleton, ten mile east of Bridport.

At this time the ancestry of Elizabeth Meech has not been determined. There are a number of candidates and none stand out as more likely than the others!

## Snook family

This family, through our ancestor Mary Edwards, was involved in the incident at Tolpuddle in Dorset and those convicted were collectively known as the *Tolpuddle*

- <sup>51</sup> John Henry son of John and Mary [née Cox] Puttick. Born West Cowes 12 Oct 1830. Baptised Sun Hill Congregational Church W. Cowes 12 January 1831.  
Mary Jane daughter of John and Mary Puttick. Born West Cowes 21 Mar 1833. Baptised Castlehold Baptist 25 May 1837.  
John Henry son of John and Mary Puttick, Baptised Castlehold Baptist 25 May 1837. (Records suggest this is the above child baptised a second time.)



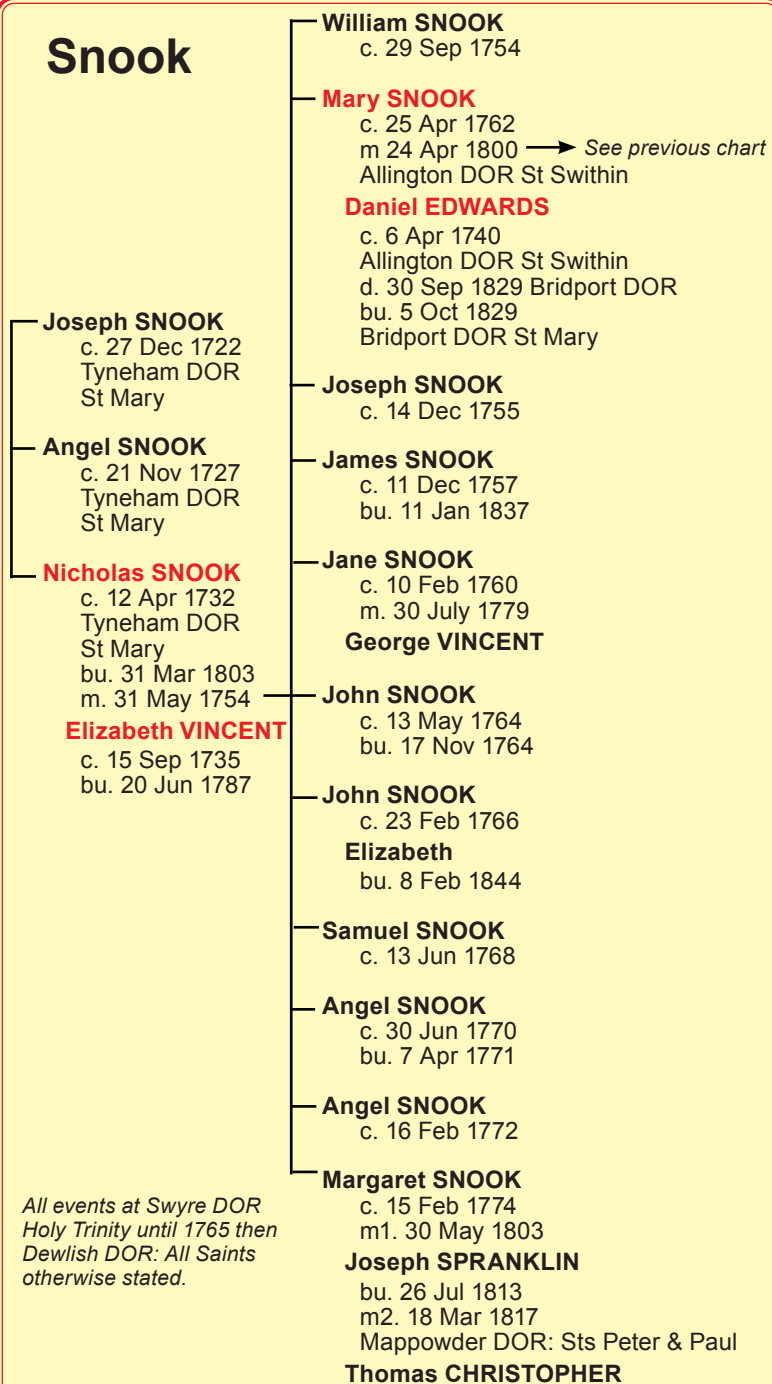
Mary Puttick nee Cox ca1880



John Puttick ca1867

*Martyrs*. Mary's sister, the youngest in the family, Margaret married twice but before her first marriage had a daughter, Elizabeth. Elizabeth married George Loveless on 6 February 1793 at Puddleton. Thomas Loveless was destined to become the leader of the *Martyrs* when he and a group of five fellow agricultural labourers were arrested for and convicted of swearing a secret oath as members of the *Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers*. The rules of their society show it was structured to operate rather like a modern trade union. The men were sentenced to penal transportation to Australia. James Loveless, George's brother, Thomas Standfield, and his son John, James Hammett and James Brine were despatched on the *Surrey* to Sydney, where they arrived on 17 August 1834. George Loveless, delayed due to illness and left on the *William Metcalf* and arrived in Hobart on 4 September. In England they became popular heroes and over eight hundred thousand signatures were collected demanding their release. Their supporters organised a political march, one of the first success-

## Snook



ful marches in the country, and eventually all were pardoned in March 1836 and returned to England although this process took some time! Later all, except James Hammett, emigrated to Canada.

Tolpuddle was not the home parish of the Snook family and at the time of the troubles the rest of the family were resident in Swyre where they can be found from the time of Nicholas' marriage to Elizabeth Vincent in 1754 although the Vincents themselves were a Puncknowle family. Prior to Nicholas' marriage, the Snooks can be found in Fordington.

Thomas Snook is the earliest known ancestor in this family line. He came from Fordington, Dorset; originally a separate village, it has now become a suburb of Dorchester. The church, dedicated to St George predates the village that takes its name from a ford on the River Frome. Thomas, an innkeeper at Milbourne Port died prematurely and intestate on 10 January 1700 and was buried at Stalbridge St Mary. He is known to have three children having married in 1792. The Fordington parish registers at this time are very lean on information usually giving just a name and date making families with common surnames very difficult if not impossible to follow with any certainty. The families marrying into the Snooks—the Bartlets, Mandens and Vincents—have all proved quite elusive at this stage in the research.

## Early Cawley records

The earliest confirmed material relating to this family is the burial of James Cawley on 30 Mar 1777 at Allington. He would seem to be the first member of that family to live in the Bridport area. The best match for his marriage is that to a woman named Elizabeth Hide on 25 May 1760 at Burton Bradstock. This parish is a mere 2½ miles from Bridport and seems to be a likely match. The theorising occurs when an attempt to locate James' origins is made. The nearest James Cawley baptism occurs in the neighbouring county of Devon at Upottery some 23 miles to the west in 1700. In this area there are a number of Cawley families and this is a possible place of origin, as yet unconfirmed, for our line.

Robert Cawley born 1700 was a husbandman and it would seem he moved from Stockland with his parents as a child and certainly before 1710.





Dorset parish churches 1993

Left top down: Allington St Swithin,  
Chideock St Giles, Swyre Holy Trinity

Centre top down: Tyneham St Mary  
Stalbridge St Mary

Above: Whitchurch Canonorum St Candida



**William PUTTOCK**

s/o Henry & Amy  
c. 8 Sep 1711  
Kirdford SSX  
St John the Baptist

**Thomas PUTTOCK**

c. 19 Mar 1747/8  
Kirdford SSX  
St John the Baptist  
bu. 16 Dec 1832  
Kirdford SSX  
St John the Baptist  
m. 12 Jun 1770  
Kirdford SSX  
St John the Baptist

**Elizabeth DENYER**

c. 27 Aug 1750  
Kirdford SSX  
St John the Baptist

**Thomas PUTTICK**

c. 15 Mar 1771  
Pulborough SSX  
St Mary  
m. 20 Nov 1795  
Kirdford SSX  
St John the Baptist

**Jane WHITTINGTON**

bu. 13 Feb 1822  
Kirdford SSX  
St John the Baptist

**Elizabeth PUTTICK**

c. 31 Dec 1772

**John PUTTICK**

c. 12 Nov 1774

**Mary PUTTICK**

c. 7 Aug 1778  
Pulborough SSX  
St Mary

**Key**

b. ~ born  
c. ~ baptised  
d. ~ died  
s/o ~ son of

**James PUTTICK**

c. 17 Apr 1796 Kirdford SSX

**Thomas PUTTICK**

c. 12 Nov 1797 Kirdford SSX

**Joseph PUTTICK**

c. 11 Nov 1798 Kirdford SSX

**Jane PUTTICK**

c. 30 Mar 1800 Kirdford SSX

**Mary PUTTICK**

c. 5 May 1802 Kirdford SSX

**Anne PUTTICK**

c. 4 Nov 1804 Kirdford SSX

**William PUTTICK**

c. 16 Nov 1806 Kirdford SSX

**John PUTTICK**

b. 12 Oct 1808 Kirdford SSX  
c. 16 Oct 1808 Kirdford SSX  
St John the Baptist  
d. 24 Aug 1876 St Helier JSY  
m. 14 Dec 1829  
Petworth SSX  
St Mary the Virgin

**Mary COX**

b. 31 Dec 1809 Petworth SSX  
c. 28 Feb 1810  
Petworth SSX  
St Mary the Virgin  
d. 21 Jan 1893  
St Pancras MDX

**Elizabeth PUTTICK**

c. 8 Jul 1810 Kirdford SSX

**Jesse PUTTICK**

c. 16 Feb 1812 Kirdford SSX

**Sarah PUTTICK**

d. 1 Jul 1874 Kirdford SSX

**Key**

DOR ~ Dorset, England  
FUM ~ Free City of Frankfurt  
HAM ~ Hampshire, England  
JSY ~ Jersey  
KEN ~ Kent, England  
MDX ~ Middlesex, England  
NTH ~ Northamptonshire, England  
SA ~ South Australia  
SSX ~ Sussex, England

# Puttick

**John Henry PUTTICK**

b. 12 Oct 1830  
c. 12 Jan 1831 West Cowes HAM  
Sun Hill Congregational  
d. 8 Mar 1896 Hornsey MDX  
m. JSY

**Eleanor Esther SMITH**

b. 1 Aug 1835 St Helier JSY  
d. 2nd qtr 1909 Edmonton MDX

**Mary Jane PUTTICK**

b. 21 Mar 1833 West Cowes HAM  
c. 25 May 1837  
Newport HAM: Castlehold Baptist  
d. 24 Jul 1911 St Leonards SA  
m1. 2 Nov 1844  
St Marylebone MDX St Mary

**Joseph CAWLEY**

b. 13 Nov 1817 Bridport DOR  
c. 23 Nov 1817 Bridport DOR  
New Meeting Hall  
d. 13 Oct 1870 Islington West MDX  
m2. 9 Jan 1873  
Hackney MDX: Clapton Presbyterian

**Charles William August FEIGE**

b. 27 Sep 1842 Frankfurt FUM  
d. 11 Apr 1915 Adelaide SA

**Ellen PUTTICK**

b. 11 Nov 1837 St Helier JSY  
d. 1st qtr 1916 Northampton NTH  
m. 8 Jan 1868  
Hackney MDX  
Thomas Sq Meeting House

**Parker GRAY**

b. 2 Aug 1834 Northampton NTH  
d. 2nd qtr 1914 Northampton NTH

**Julia Isabella PUTTICK**

b. 10 Jul 1843 St Helier JSY  
d. 20 Dec 1884 London MDX  
m. 19 May 1874  
Hornsey Rise MDX: St Mary

**James William JONES**

b. 31 Jul 1846 St Luke MDX  
d. 28 Nov 1922 KEN



Jaunay women ca1890  
L-R: Mary Jane Feige, Annie May Irene Jaunay, Mary Ellen  
Jaunay [standing], Mary Puttick

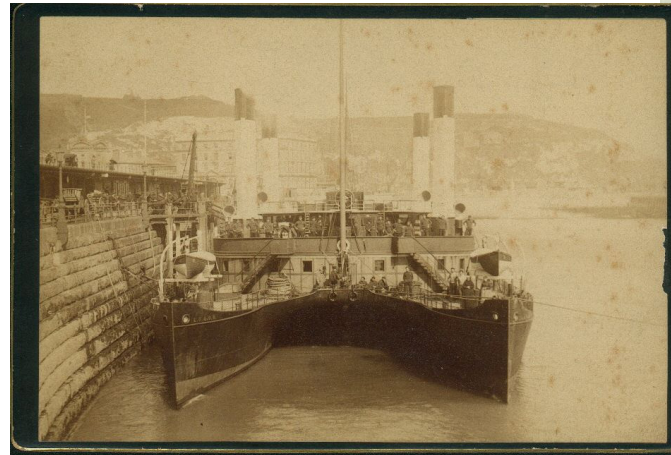


### THE SENATE RECOUNT.

In accordance with the order of Mr. Justice Barton, the Marshal of the High Court undertook a recount of the votes cast at the last election for the Federal Senate in the Adelaide Town Hall banqueting-room, and it was finished on Saturday. Mr. Schomburgk employed the following to assist him in the recount:—Messrs. M. Claxton, F. T. Golding, F. King, F. C. Jaunay, C. G. Middleton, and George Sharp. The enumerator for the petitioner (Mr. R. P. Blundell, M.P.) was Mr. S. J. Whitmore, and for the respondent (Senator Vardon) Mr. H. A. Grainger. Mr. J. H. Vaughan, who appeared for Mr. Blundell, and Mr. A. W. Piper, who represented Senator Vardon in the court, were present nearly the whole of the time the recount was being made. Senator Vardon and Mr. Blundell also put in an appearance occasionally. A division was taken each day, and the votes cast in it were subjected to a critical scrutiny. After finishing the recount of the admitted papers a start was made upon the informal votes, which were classified, and it is left to the judge to say in which column they will be placed. Mr. Justice Barton will sit in Adelaide on Monday next, when the Marshal will submit the report of the enumerators. Mr. Schomburgk expressed his appreciation of the help he had received from counsel for both sides, and he hopes they will be able to tell the court that the scrutiny has been conducted satisfactorily, and in a thoroughly impartial manner.

## Frank Jaunay's role in the Senate recount

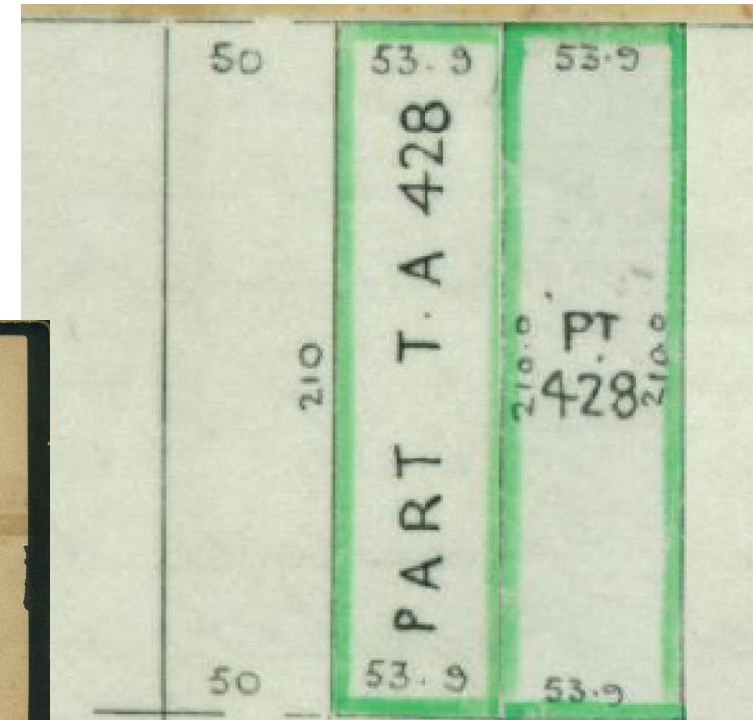
*Advertiser* 20 May 1907 p6



*Calais-Douvres at Dover*

The regular ferry used by the Jaunays to visit the UK

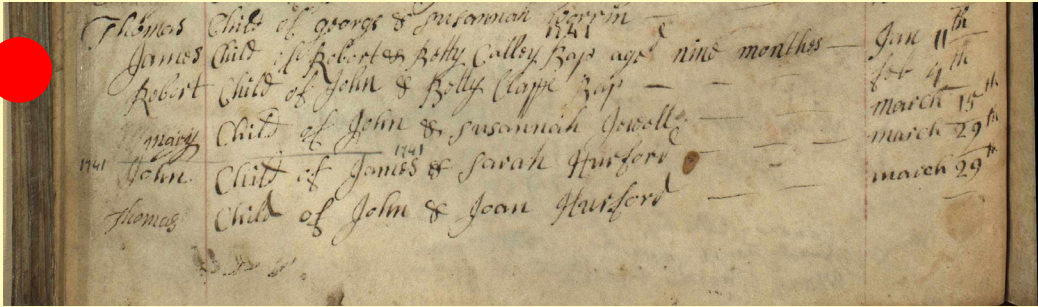
Plan showing the Angas Street properties leased by Frank Jaunay 1902-03



Jaunay champagne labels from the Krug Archive at 5 rue Coquebert Reims

These labels were on wines produced by Krug after the brand was sold to them.





## Cawley

**Henry CAWLEY**

A Henry Cawley was bu,  
Stockland 10 Oct 1680 and  
another 5 Jul 1681.

**Robert CAWLEY**

c. 30 Jun 1672 Stockland DOR:  
St Michael and All Angels  
bu. 5 Dec 1738  
Stockland DOR:  
St Michael and All Angels

**Mary**

bu. 9 Aug 1724  
Upottery DEV:  
St Mary the Virgin

**Robert CAWLEY**

b. 12 May 1700 Stockland DOR  
bu. 8 Mar 1778  
Upottery DEV: St Mary the Virgin  
m. 31 Mar 1729  
Luppitt DEV: St Mary the Virgin

**Elizabeth GOULD**

bu. 30 Nov 1777  
Upottery DEV: St Mary the Virgin

**Henry CAWLEY**

c. 4 Jun 1710 Upottery DEV:  
St Mary the Virgin

\*Stockland in Dorset until 1844  
when transferred to Devon.

**Thomas CAWLEY**

c. 3 Jan 1730 Upottery DEV:  
St Mary the Virgin

**Betty CAWLEY**

c. 3 Mar 1733 Upottery DEV:  
St Mary the Virgin

**Mary CAWLEY**

c. 2 Jan 1736/7 Upottery DEV:  
St Mary the Virgin

**James CAWLEY**

c. 11 Jan 1740  
Upottery DEV: St Mary  
bu. 30 Mar 1777  
Allington DOR St Swithin  
m. 25 May 1760  
Burton Bradstock DOR  
St Mary the Virgin

**Susannah HIDE**

d/o Bartholomew & Eleanor  
c. 25 Jan 1722/3  
Sherborne DOR  
St Mary the Virgin

**Sussanah CAWLEY**

c. 11 Jan 1767 Upottery DEV:  
St Mary the Virgin (age 22)  
m. 21 Jun 1772 Colyton DEV

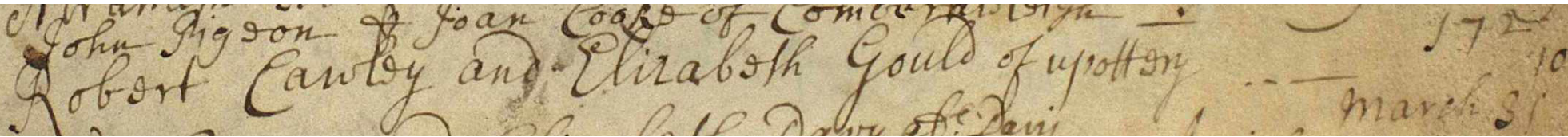
**David MARE**

**Robert CAWLEY**

c. 11 Jan 1767 Upottery DEV:  
St Mary the Virgin (age 18)



Fred Cawley  
emigrated to America





# Difficulties abound

## Robert John Cunningham Jaunay

Robert, the only surviving son of Frank and Mary Jaunay, was born in Reims on 24 April 1890. He migrated to Australia at such a young age in 1894 on the Orient steamer, *Ormuz*, from London that, unlike his older sisters, he had little recall of life in France. In Tanunda he attended the local primary school until his father withdrew all the children from the school due to the discipline extremes adopted by the local headmaster and engaged a governess, Miss Lucia von Bertouch. When the family relocated to Norton Summit, Robert was ten years-old and classes were held in a room attached to St Johns Church.<sup>1</sup> While at Norton Summit one of his regular playmates during holidays was The Honourable Lionel Tennyson<sup>2</sup> when his father, the governor, was in residence at Marble Bar. It has been claimed that Robert caused the Adelaide coach waiting outside the *Scenic Hotel* to bolt down the hill towards Adelaide when he let off firecrackers.

When the family relocated to North Adelaide in 1902, Robert attended the day school at Christ Church on Jeffcott Street North Adelaide. My father always said that when his father was a student at St Peters College he was expelled for driving a motor car on the footpath over the city bridge. Attempts to confirm this story have failed and given he was a student at Christ Church at the age of sixteen in 1905 this may not be correct. Other material and stories suggest that Robert was no scholar and driving a car illegally is not beyond the realms of possibility! The newspapers of the day are full of reports about his sisters excelling at school and university in their studies and social graces, but the only mention of Robert relates to an inter-school sports day.<sup>3</sup>

The Misses Irene and Gertrude Jaunay recently arrived, in London from Rheims, France, where they have been studying music and French respectively. They will return to Adelaide by the Afric, leaving Liverpool on May 7

*Register* 2 Jun 1908 p10



The Adelaide coach at the Scenic Hotel

- 
- 1 The current Norton Summit School was opened in December 1908 and comprised of two classrooms and attached residence at a cost of £1500.
  - 2 Alfred, Lord Tennyson, the then governor of South Australia was the 2nd Baron Tennyson. On his death in 1928, Lionel succeeded to the title.
  - 3 *Advertiser* 22 Sep 1905 p7 Church of England Day Schools' Sports.

## Make the skeletons dance

In a female dominated family it is possible that the only support Robert ever received came from his father and when he died in 1912, the man was on his own and up against a mother and a bevy of sisters!

Robert's first and probably only decent job was as book-keeper at Cordillo Downs Station<sup>4</sup> in the far north-east corner of South Australia. He is reputed to be the first person to drive a motor vehicle from Sydney via Burke to Cordillo Downs. Even though he left France as a toddler, he was called up for military service by France in 1908 but his father paid out the service requirement. As an alien Robert was unable to enlist in Australian Forces in World War I but in any case he was sent a white feather. The family always suspected the culprit was his sister-in-law, Clara Lillian Beasley.



Cordillo Downs staff accommodation 1910

At the time of his marriage to Dorothy (Dot) Evelyn May Beasley on 19 June 1915 in the Gawler Congregational Church Robert was described as a clerk living in St Peters but with no hint of his employer, but an examination of a 1915 photograph of the Abattoir's Clerical Staff suggests he may have been working for this organisation after his marriage.

At the time of the first child, Frank's birth in 1916, the family were living at Williams Avenue near the Victoria Park racecourse<sup>5</sup> and when Peter and Donald were born the family was living on the western side of Main North Road at Abattoirs now Pooraka. Given these 47 homes on both sides of the Main North Road were set aside for workers at the abattoir that opened in March 1913, we can assume Robert, known as Bert, was working in this establishment by this time and a perusal of directories of the time indicate that he was the Offal Floor foreman

<sup>4</sup> In 1911 to reach Cordillo Downs from Adelaide required a train to Farina and then an 8 day coach trip. See *Register* 28 Jul 1911 p3: Long coach ride. Not listed in *Sands & McDougall Directory of South Australia* 1913, 1914.

<sup>5</sup> *Sands & McDougall Directory of South Australia*: 1916: RJC Jaunay—Clerk Williams Ave Victoria Park.

at the Metropolitan Abattoirs.<sup>6</sup> All these homes have since been demolished. My father pointed out the home to me when I was a child but I cannot recall which one it was in the long string of homes fronting the main road.

In 1920 Robert and his family were living at Alford and he was operating the general store with a *State Savings Bank* agency that he purchased.<sup>7</sup> Clearly leading up to Alford, the family were in Adelaide because Frank was born at the Queens Hospital, Rose Park in 1916, Peter at Kent Town in 1917 and Donald at Norwood in 1918. On 29 September 1920 Bert registered a new *Ford Model T Centre Door Sedan* 22.5HP with the registration number 7711.<sup>8</sup>

It is recorded, but not confirmed, that while out delivering groceries in the Alford district, the store caught fire. The local residents rallied together and put the fire out before any significant damage was done. When Bert found out he was furious as he was denied the insurance



### PUBLIC NOTICE.

Messrs A. STEPHENS & SONS wish to notify the public of Kadina that they have taken over the GROCERY BUSINESS in Waring Street, lately occupied by R. Jaunay, and are opening up on FRIDAY NEXT, JULY 10. They also hope by their reasonable prices and attention to customers' wants to merit a fair share of public support.

Mr ROBERT JAUNAY, of Kadina, wishes to notify his customers that Messrs A. Stephens & Sons, who have taken his shop, have been kind enough to employ him, and would deem it a favor to still continue their patronage.

<sup>6</sup> *Sands & McDougall Directory of South Australia*: 1917 to 1920: RJC Jaunay—Offal Floor Foreman Metropolitan Abattoirs. Richard Maurovic, *The Meat Game: A History of the Gepps Cross Abattoirs and Livestock Markets* p37 – a 1915 photograph of clerical staff contains a man that looks like Robert Jaunay. p63 contains a photograph of the homes, the last of which were demolished in 1984.

<sup>7</sup> Land Services Group (Adelaide): Alford Certificate of Title Vol 479 f 11. *Sands & McDougall Directory of South Australia*: 1923, 1924: RJC Jaunay—Storekeeper Alford SA

<sup>8</sup> *Register* 29 Sep 1920 p5.



# Jaunay

## Robert John Cunningham JAUNAY

b. 24 Apr 1890 Reims CHA  
d. 9 Mar 1965 Ascot Park SA  
bu. 10 Mar 1965 Centennial Park  
m. 19 Jun 1915 — issue  
Gawler Congregational SA

## Dorothy Evelyn May BEASLEY

b. 8 Dec 1893 Gawler SA  
d. 17 Sep 1959 Belair SA  
bu. 20 Sep 1959 Centennial Park

### Key

b. ~ born  
c. ~ baptised  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married

ANS ~ Angus-shire, Scotland  
CHA ~ Champagne, France  
NSW ~ New South Wales  
SA ~ South Australia  
WA ~ Western Australia

## Frank James Cunningham JAUNAY

b. 12 Apr 1916 Rose Park SA  
d. 3 May 2001 Victor Harbor SA  
m1. 10 Apr 1943 Glenelg SA St Peter — issue

## Norma Gwendoline JOHNSON

b. 13 Jun 1920 Rose Park SA — living  
m. 18 Feb 1977 Adelaide SA  
William Keith SAINSBURY  
b. 7 Jul 1912 Perth WA  
d. 11 May 2001 Bedford Park SA  
m2. 2 Jan 1966 Kilkeny SA

## Yvonne Lydia TUNBRIDGE nee MENZ

b. 4 Aug 1924 Glenelg SA  
d. 27 Sep 1991 Unley Park SA  
m3. 9 Oct 1993 Victor Harbor SA

## Margaret Stirling CLARKSON fmrlly MITCHELL nee WOTTON

b. 5 Aug 1929 Stirling SA  
d. 9 Dec 2005 Esperance WA

## Peter Tremaine JAUNAY

b. 17 Jun 1917 Kent Town SA  
d. 22 Oct 1993 Hindmarsh West SA  
m. 20 Nov 1948 Adelaide SA — issue

## Melva Amelia Catherine BAILEY

b. 18 Nov 1913 Broken Hill NSW  
d. 22 Sep 2007 Bedford Park SA

## Donald Robert JAUNAY

b. 19 Oct 1918 Norwood SA  
d. 25 Aug 2012 Adelaide SA  
m. 24 Nov 1944 Dundee ANS — issue

## Lilian TRAGHEIM

b. 8 Jul 1921 Dundee ANS — living

## Ralph Mayne JAUNAY

b. 27 Aug 1921 Bute SA  
d. 27 Dec 2007 Tanunda SA — issue  
m. 15 Dec 1945 Adelaide SA

## Aileen Muriel GILL

b. 20 Apr 1925 Alberton SA — living

## Barbara Mary JAUNAY

b. 19 Sep 1923 Wallaroo SA — living  
m. 23 Aug 1947 North Adelaide SA — issue

## Stuart Hamilton GOWLING

b. 28 May 1925 Medindie SA  
d. 12 Feb 1975 Adelaide SA

## Laurence John JAUNAY

b. 22 Oct 1925 Wallaroo SA d. 11 Jul 1993 Hyde Park SA  
m1. 16 Feb 1965 Marden SA

## Elizabeth Fielder BIRCHMORE

b. 8 Sep 1927 d. 10 Sep 1955 Adelaide SA  
m2. 15 Oct 1980 Adelaide SA

## Marjorie Ida May THOMPSON nee FRANKLIN

d. 13 Aug 1990 Adelaide SA

## Difficulties abound: Robert John Cunningham Jaunay

pay-out which he would have preferred!

While at Alford, son, Ralph was born at Bute.

Within eighteen months the family were operating a general store in Kadina. From an advertisement in the local newspaper, *The Kadina and Wallaroo Times*, 4 July 1925 (pictured adjacent) it would seem that this business had to be sold and Bert was retained as an employee albeit for a brief period. It would seem that life for the Jaunay family had already started on its downward spiral at this time.

In 1925 the family were living in the region of the Brighton Primary School where the eldest children were enrolled. In September 1926 they were living in Wattlebury Road in Mitcham with Dorothy's sister, Murielle Mazerol's family, and initially Bert was recorded as a clerk<sup>9</sup> in the enrolment register but subsequently he was working at the *Grand Coffee Palace*, a hotel in Hindley Street adjoining the *Wests Olympia* as a parking station attendant.<sup>10</sup>

In 1926 the family had again relocated to a rental home living at Woseley Terrace Woodlands Park<sup>11</sup> on the northern corner with Roberts Street but this was to be for a very brief period as the family

9 Mitcham Primary School Enrolment Register –children enrolled 29 September 1925 from Brighton Primary.

10 The concept of the parking station to the rear of the complex was first mooted in the *Adelaide News* 7 Apr 1926 p8. – The Grand Coffee Palace, adjoining Wests Olympia in Hindley street, should prove a good proposition to the successful tenderer either for lease or purchase of the building. Possession can be given on September 1 and as the furniture may be taken at valuation the in-goer will reap the benefit of the show week custom. This well patronised hostelry has an enviable reputation throughout the Commonwealth. The land at the rear having direct through- access to Currie and Hindley streets is particularly suitable for a motor parking station.

11 Edwardstown Primary School Enrolment Register - children enrolled 19 April 1926 from Mitcham Primary School. *Sands & McDougall Directory of South Australia:1929* – RJC Jaunay—Alexandria SA (Directories often lag by a year; Alexandria a subdivision now within Ascot Park and South Plympton)

# MOTORISTS.

**J. Guerin,**  
of Adelaide.

Announces that he is taking over on SATURDAY, 1st MARCH, the GARAGE recently occupied by MR. R. JAUNAY. The GARAGE will be further EQUIPPED to GIVE UP-TO-DATE and EFFICIENT REPAIR SERVICE at Lowest Possible Cost.

**PETROL AND OIL ALWAYS OBTAINABLE.**

TELEPHONE 557.

Commercial Street, Mount Gambier  
7049-7088

*Border Watch* 27 Feb 1930 p2

were living in Gwendoline Street and later at 62 Sturt Street<sup>12</sup> in Mount Gambier by August 1928 where Bert operated a garage on Commercial Street.<sup>13</sup>

An application to the Council for permission to erect another petrol bowser at his garage on Commercial Street, was granted in November 1929.<sup>14</sup> The garage proved to be another failed attempt at conducting a

small business and lasted about eighteen months. Later in 1930 the petrol supplier was chasing Bert for significant unpaid accounts.<sup>15</sup> It was at this time that Bert's wife, Dorothy, stepped in to supplement the household income. She let out a room in the home<sup>16</sup> and sought work at *Sheards Department Store* in Commercial Street. In the meantime Bert operated his motor mechanics business from home.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>12</sup> *Border Watch* 22 Nov 1930 p4.

The family are also known to have lived in Gwendoline Street and Chute Street Mount Gambier.

<sup>13</sup> Mt Gambier Primary School Enrolment Register – the children left Edwardstown Primary School 10 Aug 1928.

<sup>14</sup> *Border Watch* 16 Nov 1929 p6.

*Sands & McDougall*: 1933 – RJC Jaunay—Motor Mechanic Commercial St Mt Gambier SA

<sup>15</sup> *Border Watch* 9 Oct 1930 p3 – Unsatisfied judgements summons: Neptune Oil Co v R Jaunay (£53/2/1)—No order.

*Border Watch* 11 Apr 1931 p5 — JS Millhouse v R Jaunay (£3/3/3)—Order in terms of consent filed.

<sup>16</sup> *Border Watch* 22 Nov 1930.

<sup>17</sup> *Sands & McDougall*: 1933, 1935 – RJC Jaunay—Motor Mechanic Sturt St Mt Gambier SA; 1937, 1939– RJC Jaunay—Motor Mechanic Chute St Mt Gambier



The Jaunay family 1935

L–R: Ralph, Laurence, Bob, Dot, Barbara, Frank, Bert. Peter

When son, Frank, enlisted on 5 September 1940 he gave his father's address as 37 Fussell Place Alberton, however when son, Ralph married in December 1945 the address for his father was at nearby 23 Railway Terrace Alberton<sup>18</sup> and this was also recorded in the 1946 directory. However, subsequent directories through to 1951 record the address as Fussell Place on the east side of the *Ozone Theatre* now a supermarket. The home has since been demolished for the supermarket carpark. At this time, according to my father, Robert was employed by *General Motors Holden* at their Woodville Plant on Port Road.

On 17 December 1945 the Jaunays purchased a home at 45 Radstock Street in Woodville Park and it was sold on 9 July 1948.<sup>19</sup> This is the first premises the writer can recall visiting his grandparents. From this home the family relocated to 427 Torrens Road Kilkenny which was a delicatessen with an attached house and was operated in partnership with son, Ralph and daughter-in-law Aileen. Ralph

<sup>18</sup> *Sands & McDougall*: 1942 to 1946, 1947 to 1951 – RJC Jaunay—37 Fussell Pl Alberton SA; 1946 – RJ Jaunay—23 Railway Tce Alberton East SA.

<sup>19</sup> Land Services Group (Adelaide): Woodville Park Certificate of Title Vol 1226 f43.



and his family lived there too until their son, David, was born in November 1952 and the house was just no longer able to accommodate so many people. I do recall that once Ralph and his family moved away my grandparents were able to have me stay over.

The next delicatessen was at 16 Euston Terrace Croydon Park on the corner of Queen Street and just across the road from the Croydon Railway Station. Dorothy Jaunay developed breast cancer and the business was given up and she and Bert moved to live with son, Bob, at 83 Sheoak Road Belair where Dorothy died 17 September 1959 and was buried in Centennial Park. In about 1962 Bert went to live with son, Peter, and his family at 103 Railway Terrace Ascot Park where he died on 9 March 1965.

At the time of his death, Bert an old age pensioner, had insufficient funds to warrant a Will.



The Jaunay family at Fussell Place 1940  
L-R: Bert, Bob, Dot, Frank, Barbara, Peter, Laurence, Ralph

## The Beasley family

Robert John Cunningham Jaunay married Dorothy Evelyn May Beasley on 10 June 1915 in the Gawler Congregational Church. Dorothy was one of the four daughters of Gawler librarian, James and his wife Clara Jane Beasley née Fisher.

The Beasley family came from an area in the west of Somersetshire based on the Wiveliscombe district with some records stretching back to the mid-eighteenth century.

James Beasley's father, Lewis, an agricultural labourer, arrived in South Australia on the *Omega* from Liverpool via Portsmouth on 28 July 1851. Lewis, the ninth child of James and Hannah née Barrell,<sup>20</sup> was baptised on New Year's Day 1832 in the Wiveliscombe church of St Andrew in Somerset. Following the death of his father, a maltster, the family found themselves in the Wellington Workhouse. After the death of his mother in 1847, Lewis was taken in by his older brother, James, who lived on the Grand Western Canal in Hillfarance, a hamlet within the parish of Oake.<sup>21</sup>



Wiveliscombe St Andrew

Due to the multitude of variant spellings of Beasley we cannot be certain when James died other than it was before 1841. The best candidate is James Beasley who

<sup>20</sup> Raddington Parish Registers

No 32: James Besley of this parish and Hannah Barrel of this parish were married in this church by banns the 10th day of October in the year 1810 before Thomas Tudball, curate. This marriage was solemnized between James Besley and Hannah Barrel. Both made their mark. In the presence of John Davys and Wm Skinner.

<sup>21</sup> Material from the census returns are located in the appendices.

( The Year 1776 )

Page 87

No 348

Francis Beasley - - - of [this] Parish, Husbandman - - -  
 - - - - - and Jane Parish - - - - - of [the]  
 same, Spinster - - - - - were  
 Married in this [Church] by [Banns] - - - - -  
 this thirtieth - Day of July - - - - - in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred  
 and seventy six - - - by me Benjamin Hancock [Vicar]  
 This Marriage was { Francis Beasley  
 solemnized between Us { The mark of Jane Parish  
 In the { Robt Luffey  
 Presence of { Wm Churchill

died in 1840 in the Taunton area.<sup>22</sup> Hannah lived long enough to be recorded as a widow in the Wellington Workhouse in the 1841 census with her younger children.

The earliest likely ancestor of James Beasley is John Beesley who married Mary about 1730 at All Saints Chipstable. A Mary was buried at Chipstable on 24 December 1758 and a John on 26 October 1777. At the time the Beasley name and its variants were quite common in the district.

John Beasley's son, Francis married Jane Parish at Wiveliscombe on 30 July 1776 and this couple had a number of children, all baptised at Chipstable including the above James, the maltster, who married Hannah Barrel on 10



Chipstable All Saints

<sup>22</sup> The General Register Office for England & Wales death index: 2nd qtr 1840 Taunton RD Vol 10 p335.

October 1810 in the rural church of St Michael Raddington. Pursuing Robert Parish's ancestry has failed to date. We just know so little about him and the name is quite common in the region!

At the time Lewis arrived in Adelaide, the colony of South Australia was being drained of men flooding into the Victorian Goldfields and obviously he joined the exodus because we next find him marrying Hannah Sharp in Christ Church Ballarat on 28 January 1857. The first three children were born on the goldfields and the birth places—Smythes Creek, *Lucky Woman's Diggings*,<sup>23</sup> Linton—suggest that the family were moving around the various goldfields until much of the easily accessible gold had been recovered when the family like many others returned from whence they came. The fourth child was born in South Australia at Home Park.<sup>24</sup> Subsequently the family are recorded living at Woodforde which was a subdivision immediately to the south of Home Park and on the other side of Magill Road where they developed an orchard.

While the newspapers record that Lewis was buried on 1 May 1873 in the Magill Cemetery on Jackson Road, there is no record in the burial register and no headstone has been located.

The second child in Lewis' family, James, born at *Lucky Woman's Diggings* in 1859 married Clara Jane Fisher at her home in Hanson Street Adelaide on Christmas Day 1888. Almost up until the time of his marriage, James had worked in his father's orchard. In 1875, 1876 and 1877 he and his partner,

SA Advertiser 30 Apr 1873 p1

No. of 18 73 District of Adelaide							
When Died	Name and Surname	Sex	Age	Trade or Calling	Usual Residence	Cause of Death	Place where Death occurred
April 28th 1873	Louis Beasley	Male	38 years	Labourer	Magill	Phthisis	Swansea Yatala

I, Michael Trudgen of Campbell Town in the District of Adelaide do certify that the above particulars are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
 Michael Trudgen  
 Signed in my presence at, this 3rd day of May 1873 ?  
 District/Deputy Registrar

Note: Italic text represents handwriting  
 Source: Adelaide Deaths 1873 March-May #59-106 Fiche 8/11

<sup>23</sup> Modern maps do not show *Lucky Woman's Diggings*, however, references are available at the PRO, Ballarat, VIC and the collection includes a very large linen map of the goldfields dated 1863. At the Gold Museum which is part of the Sovereign Hill Museum at Ballarat there is a relief map showing the location of gold fields and in this case the particular site is called *Lucky Woman's Creek*.

<sup>24</sup> Home Park was a subdivision on Section 343 Hd of Adelaide bounded by Magill Road to the south and east of St Bernards Road and is now part of Magill.



Joseph Ind,<sup>25</sup> are recorded winning prizes for table and wine grapes at the Gawler Show.<sup>26</sup> Grapes were not the only produce and a later issue of the newspaper reports fruits, carrots, turnips, broad beans, peas, citrus, soft shelled almond and tomatoes.<sup>27</sup> This property was located at Newenham, later known as Paradise, on Section 335 with the River Torrens to the north and Gorge Road to the south.<sup>28</sup> Records suggest that this was the same property worked by his father, Lewis. James was a witness to the Parliamentary Commission in 1881 reviewing the damage caused to crops with the arrival of the sparrow first released in Melbourne in 1863.<sup>29</sup>

Lewis' brother, Francis, also owned a garden on part of Section 509 abutting the River Torrens at Dernancourt from 18

On THURSDAY, 16th OCTOBER,  
At 8 o'clock.  
AT THE INSTITUTE, GAWLER.  
FREEHOLD PROPERTIES IN  
WILLASTON.  
J. C. WILKINSON, will sell by order  
of the Executors [to the Will of the  
late Mrs. Mary Davies,  
ALLOTMENTS 76 and 77, WILLASTON,  
each containing 3 roods, 32 perches,  
with house of 4 Rooms and Cellar;  
occupied Mr. J. Beasley.  
ALLOTMENT 44, 45, PART ALLOT-  
MENT 46, WILLASTON, (together  
containing 2 acres 1 rood 19 perches  
or thereabouts), with TWO COT-  
TAGES of 4 rooms each thereon;  
situate opposite the Wesleyan Church.  
PART LOT 10, VILLIAGE of BERTHA,  
frontage of 62 feet 6 inches, to  
PRINCESS-STREET, by a depth of  
176 feet, with COTTAGE of 4 rooms.  
Allotment 44, 45, and part 46 may be  
sold apart from the cottage.  
Terms—20 per cent. cash; balance in one  
month.

*Bunyip* 3 October 1890 p3



At the beach in late 1917  
L-R: James Beasley nursing Frank. Dot, Bert, Clara Jane Beasley  
nursing Peter

September 1865.<sup>30</sup> This property along with other parcels of land passed to Francis' sons, James and Stephen James on his death in February 1888.

Property ownership by James is not quite as clear cut because apart from Lewis' son, James (our ancestor), he also had a brother, James. James Beasley is recorded in the Lands Titles records as owning properties in the Maylands / Stepney area. When he purchased Lot 48 Frederick Street Maylands and Lot 19 Wheaton Road he is described as a draper of Maylands.<sup>31</sup> Other properties in James Beasley's name included part Section 276 purchased 28 June 1881 from John Hyde, and Kensington Lot 108 Section 289 purchased January 1882. Given the dates of purchase of part Section 4083 Hundred of Onkaparinga granted in October 1853 and the purchase of Lot 15 part Section 263 Hanover Road Dulwich in June 1915 we can be more certain that the former was held by Lewis' brother while the latter was

25 Elizabeth Warburton, *From the river to the hills: Campbelltown 150 years* p100.

26 Gawler *Bunyip* 26 Feb 1875 p3.  
Gawler *Bunyip* 3 Mar 1876 p2.  
Gawler *Bunyip* 2 Mar 1877 p3.

27 *ibid*: 9 Mar 1877 p3.

28 Land Services Group (Adelaide): Newenham Certificate of Title Vol 16 f 80 Lots 54, 55 and 56 bounded on the west by High Street (now Main NE Road) and on the north by Martha Street. Property was purchased by a John [?] Beasley 16 Oct 1860 and sold 20 May 1864.

29 Parliamentary Commission on Alleged Injuries by Sparrows 1881 (Parliamentary Paper 123)  
James Beasley, Paradise – Cultivates garden produce only; first saw sparrows about four years ago, destroying the grapes. Now has to pick the grapes unripe as the birds eat them sour. They nested in his pine trees until most were cut down.  
Q: Are there gum trees which harbor sparrows? – Yes, there are gum trees all along the river. We cut the tops off if sparrows nest in them. Tried poisoned wheat but without success. Witness produced a bat-net which he uses at night to catch sparrows: 'Once we caught 260 in a night, and we often catch 100.'

30 Land Services Group (Adelaide): River Torrens Certificate of Title Vol 74 f 214 pt Section 509 accessed by Parsons Road off Lyons Road. Other properties passed on included Certificate of Title Vol 246 f 117 currently 201 Magill Road & 2 Augusta Street Maylands. Certificate of Title Vol 495 f 179 pt Lot 213 off Frederick Street Maylands.

31 Land Services Group (Adelaide): Maylands Certificate of Title Vol 400 f 117.  
Land Services Group (Adelaide): Stepney Certificate of Title Vol 457 f 12.



The Beasley family at Gawler  
L-R: Winifred, Dorothy, James, Clara Jane, Clara Lillian, Muriel

### Key

b. ~ born  
c. ~ baptised  
ca ~ about  
d. ~ died  
d/o ~ daughter of  
m. ~ married

BVM ~ Blessed Virgin Mary  
SOM ~ Somerset, England

### John BEASLEY

bu. 26 Oct 1777  
Chipstable SOM All Saints  
m. ca 1730  
Chipstable SOM All Saints

### Mary

bu. 24 Dec 1758  
Chipstable SOM All Saints

### Robert PARISH

bu. 31 Dec 1815  
Chedzoy St Mary SOM  
m. 17 Feb 1754  
Dulverton All Saints SOM

### Hannah TURNER

### Jane BEASLEY

c. 10 Jan 1735 Chipstable SOM All Saints

### John BEASLEY

c. 24 Sep 1736 Chipstable SOM All Saints  
bu. 26 Oct 1777 Chipstable SOM All Saints  
m. 14 Apr 1760 Chipstable SOM All Saints

### Betty BURNALL

### William BEASLEY

c. 6 Oct 1738 Chipstable SOM All Saints  
m. 20 Apr 1770 Wiveliscombe St Andrew SOM

### Betty DUNN

### Stephen BEASLEY

c. 23 Oct 1743 Chipstable SOM All Saints

### Francis BEASLEY

c. 23 Feb 1746 Chipstable SOM All Saints  
bu. 26 May 1805 Chipstable SOM All Saints  
m. 30 Jul 1776  
Wiveliscombe St Andrew SOM

### Jane PARISH

c. 14 Jul 1754 Brompton Regis BVM SOM  
bu. 26 Dec 1813 Chipstable SOM All Saints

### Mellinor BEASLEY

c. 27 Aug 1749 Chipstable SOM All Saints

### John PARISH

c. 22 Oct 1755 Brompton Regis BVM SOM

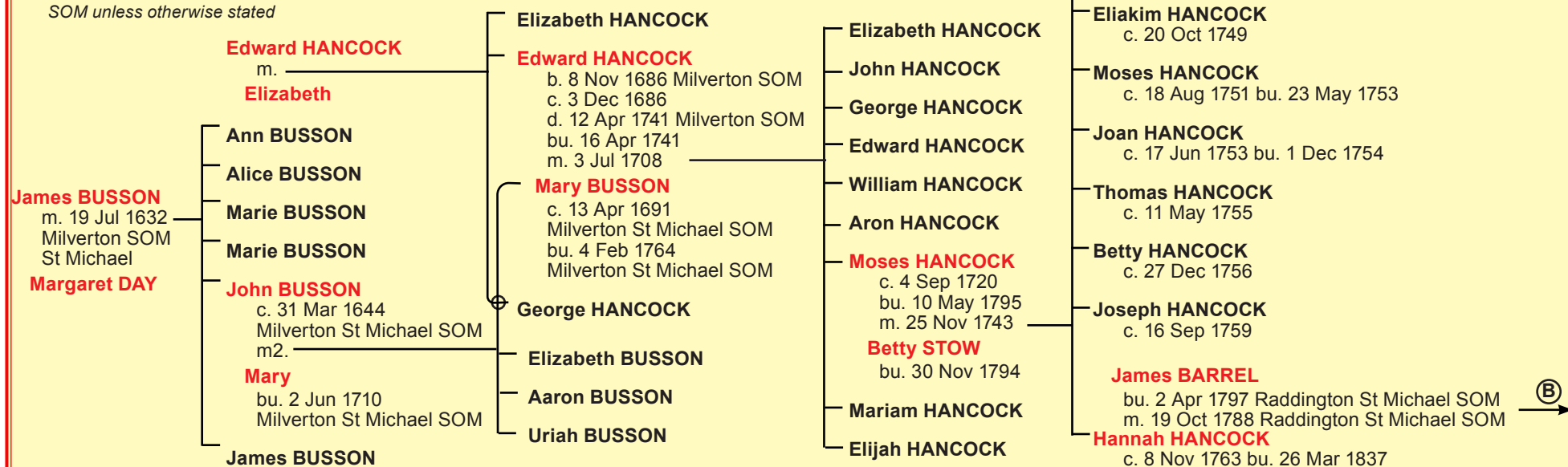
### William PARISH

c. 22 Oct 1755 Brompton Regis BVM SOM

to next page  
A

## Beasley / Parish / Hancock / Busson

All HANCOCK baptisms, marriages  
and burials at Milverton St Michael  
SOM unless otherwise stated





# Beasley / Barrel

## Key

b. ~ born  
c. ~ baptised  
ca ~ about  
d. ~ died  
d/o ~ daughter of  
m. ~ married

CHA ~ Champagne, France  
ERY ~ Yorkshire East Riding  
SA ~ South Australia  
SOM ~ Somerset, England  
VIC ~ Victoria

from previous page

A

B

**Mary BEASLEY**  
c. 24 Oct 1779  
Chipstable SOM All Saints

**Francis BEASLEY**  
c. 31 Mar 1782  
Chipstable SOM All Saints  
m.

**Mary**

**Leues BEASLEY**  
c. 26 Sep 1784  
Chipstable SOM All Saints

**James BEASLEY**  
b. 11 Mar 1787  
Chipstable All Saints SOM  
m. 10 Oct 1810  
Raddington St Michael SOM

**Hannah BARREL**  
b. ca 1791 Milverton SOM  
d. 2nd qtr 1847 Wellington SOM

**Stiphen BEASLEY**  
c. 22 Dec 1793  
Chipstable SOM All Saints

**Thomas BEASLEY**  
c. 12 Dec 1802  
Chipstable SOM All Saints  
m. 1828 Lyng SOM

**Ann WOOLLEN**

**Betty BARREL**  
c. 9 Oct 1791  
bu. 12 Jul 1801  
Raddington St Michael SOM

**Fanny BARREL**  
c. 10 Oct 1792

**Sarah BARREL**  
c. 10 Oct 1794  
m. 23 Apr 1821

**William SLOCOMBE**

**Jane BARREL**  
c. 16 May 1796  
bu. 16 May 1796

**James BARREL**  
c. 13 Aug 1797  
bu. 1 Feb 1875  
m. 7 Oct 1844

**Eliza ASH**

*All BARREL baptisms, marriages and burials at Milverton St Michael SOM unless otherwise stated.*

**John BEASLEY**  
c. 3 Feb 1811 Wiveliscombe SOM St Andrew  
m. 13 Apr 1843 Milverton SOM St Michael

**Elizabeth FORD**

**Mary BEASLEY**  
c. 12 Jun 1814 Chipstable SOM All Saints

**James BEASLEY**  
c. 8 Jun 1816 Wiveliscombe SOM St Andrew  
d. 27 Mar 1892 Yerinberg VIC  
bu. 28 Mar 1892 Lilydale VIC  
m. 12 Jan 1841  
West Buckland SOM St Mary

**Harriet FARRENT**

**Stephen BEASLEY**  
c. 8 Jun 1816 Wiveliscombe SOM St Andrew  
d. 15 Jul 1888 Magill SA  
m. 4th qtr 1850 Bristol SOM

**Mary Jane HAYWOOD**

**Francis BEASLEY**  
c. 14 Feb 1819 Wiveliscombe SOM St Andrew  
d. 16 Feb 1888  
bu. Campelltown SA  
m. 2nd qtr 1842 Yeovil SOM

**Elizabeth BEATON**

**William BEASLEY**  
c. 30 Dec 1821 Wiveliscombe SOM St Andrew

**Maria BEASLEY**  
c. 9 May 1824 Wiveliscombe SOM St Andrew

**Joseph BEASLEY**  
c. 26 Apr 1829 Wiveliscombe SOM St Andrew  
m.

**Sarah**

**Lewis BEASLEY**  
c. 1 Jan 1832 Wiveliscombe SOM St Andrew  
d. 28 Apr 1873 Yatala SA  
bu. 1 May 1873 Magill SA  
m. 29 Jan 1857 Ballarat VIC

**Hannah SHARP**

c. 9 Jul 1837 Wetwang ERY St Michael  
d. 27 Aug 1870 Woodforde SA

**Jane BEASLEY**  
c. 8 Jun 1834 Wiveliscombe SOM St Andrew  
m. 1864

**Joseph JAMES**  
**Hannah BEASLEY**  
c. 18 Nov 1838 Wiveliscombe SOM St Andrew  
m. 1864

**George BOOTH**

**Louisa BEASLEY**  
1858–1860 Smythes Creek VIC

**James BEASLEY**  
b. 4 Jul 1859  
Lucky Womans Diggings VIC  
d. 24 Dec 1933 Gawler SA  
bu. 26 Dec 1933 Willaston  
m. 25 Dec 1888 Gawler SA

**Clara Jane FISHER**  
b. 10 Aug 1857 Unley Park SA  
d. 21 Jun 1936 Gawler SA  
bu. 23 Jun 1936 Willaston

**Lewis George BEASLEY**  
b. 1862 Linton VIC  
d. 26 Jul 1946 Fullarton SA

**Maria Elizabeth BEASLEY**  
b. 14 Dec 1863 Home Park SA  
d. 11 Jun 1885 Adelaide SA  
bu. 14 Jun 1885 West Terrace

**Frederick William BEASLEY**  
b. 18 Aug 1866 Woodforde SA  
d. 14 Apr 1867 Woodforde SA  
bu. 13 Jun 1867 Woodforde SA

**John Henry BEASLEY**  
b. 18 Aug 1866 Woodforde SA  
d. 14 Apr 1867 Woodforde SA  
bu. 21 Apr 1867 Magill SA

**Thomas William BEASLEY**  
b. 2 Jun 1868 Magill SA  
d. 15 Jun 1941 Pt Wakefield SA  
bu. Pt Wakefield SA  
m. 27 Nov 1905 Norwood SA

**Georgina BRADBROOK**  
d. 30 Apr 1919 Adelaide SA

**Walter Herbert BEASLEY**  
b. 8 Aug 1870 Brighton SA  
d. 25 Oct 1870 Brighton SA

**Clara Lillian BEASLEY**  
b. 9 Nov 1890 Gawler SA  
d. 23 Aug 1968 Adelaide SA  
bu. Dudley Park  
m. 30 Aug 1919 Gawler SA

**Herbert Thomas GILBERT**  
b. 24 Nov 1886 Gawler SA  
d. 7 Feb 1950 Prospect SA  
bu. Dudley Park

**Winifred Maud BEASLEY**  
b. 24 Feb 1892 Gawler SA  
d. 9 Jan 1947 Smithfield SA  
bu. Smithfield  
m. 30 Jun 1923 Gawler SA

**Joseph Blake SMITH**  
b. 24 Oct 1889 Smithfield SA  
d. 1 Nov 1971 Gawler SA

**Dorothy Evelyn May BEASLEY**  
b. 8 Dec 1893 Gawler SA  
d. 17 Sep 1959 Belair SA  
bu. 20 Sep 1959 Centennial Park  
m. 19 Jun 1915  
Gawler Congregational SA

**Robert John Cunningham JAUNAY**

b. 27 Apr 1890 Reims CHA  
d. 9 Mar 1965 Ascot Park SA  
bu. 10 Mar 1965  
Centennial Park

**Muriel Estelle BEASLEY**  
b. 18 Dec 1898 Gawler SA  
d. 9 Jul 1961 Fullarton SA  
m. 6 Aug 1920 Gawler SA

**Candido Celeste MAZZAROL**  
b. 26 Sep 1897 Mannum SA  
d. 23 Dec 1960 Fullarton SA

issue

issue

issue

issue

## Make the skeletons dance

owned by his son.<sup>32</sup>

According to the *Observer* May 1886, Jonah Hobbs, who became one of the largest gardeners in the colony, and at the time was working the northern end of Section 308 East Marden off James Street (now Brookway Park and Felixstow Reserve) learnt his gardening skills

from James Beasley.<sup>33</sup> By 1883 James had graduated to be a show judge of fruits and was clearly no longer an exhibitor.<sup>34</sup> In 1889 James is also secretary of the Willaston Wesleyan Sunday School.<sup>35</sup>

The librarian's position came with rent free accommodation in the Institute basement where the family lived until 1918 when James purchased a home at 3 Jacob Street (since demolished).<sup>36</sup> He had previously been the secretary of the *Gawler Literary Society* which likely supported his selection as his previous work history did not suggest a vocation of librarianship. Despite this he was reputed to have an encyclopædic knowledge about books and was reputed to have been able to select a book from the library collection on any requested subject.

Originally the Beasley family lived in rented premises, a four roomed cottage with cellar on Lots 76 and 77 near the Willaston Wesleyan Church.<sup>37</sup> Being rented premises there is no indication when the Beasleys first occupied this property and so we have little idea of when the family relocated to Gawler from Paradise. H Coombe and the *Bunyip* newspaper suggests the Beasley family came to Gawler in



James Beasley with Frank JC Jaunay

1885 when James was a draper's assistant at the Gawler Murray Street stores of *J & G Wilcox*<sup>38</sup> and *Messrs E Lucas & Co* until October, 1890, when he became the Institute Librarian.

This material by Coombe seems to be supported by contemporary material published in the local newspaper apart from the obituary<sup>39</sup> even though Coombe managed to include some obvious errors in the reference with a completely wrong birth date for James.<sup>40</sup> However, we do need to note that this date is also at odds with the writings of Elizabeth Warburton who has James at the Sydenham Grocery in 1889.

Beasley Avenue in the modern Gawler suburb of Reid was named for James.

## The Sharp and Bullock families

Hannah Sharp, the daughter of Michael Sharp and Elizabeth Bullock, who married Lewis Beasley, was baptised on 9 July 1837 in St Nicholas Church at Wetwang in East Riding Yorkshire about midway between York and the sea. We know where Hannah and her mother were living at the time of the 1841 and 1851 censuses but cannot locate where the head of the household was at these times. He was, of course, alive because he and his wife, Elizabeth were in Adelaide by February 1854 and were buried at West Terrace Cemetery.

In Michael's absence, Elizabeth operated a small shop on the Main Street in Skipsea. We cannot tell from the census just where in the Main Street the shop was located but it is most likely that the premises was rented. By the 1851 census it would seem that the shop had been relinquished and the eldest daughter, Ann, was

32 Land Services Group (Adelaide): Certificate of Title Vol 93 f 141 pt Sct 276; Vol 363 f 124 Kensington Lot 108 Sct 289; Vol 367 f 91 Sct 4083 Hd of Onkaparinga; Vol 1020 f 8 Lot 15 Sct 263 Dulwich.

33 op.cit. Elizabeth Warburton: p71.

34 op.cit. *Bunyip* 7 Sep 1883 p3.

35 ibid: *Bunyip* 13 Dec 1889 p2.

36 The full process can be read in the Gawler *Bunyip* 7 Nov 1890 p3. Land Services Group (Adelaide): Gawler Certificate of Title Vol 1107 f 31.

37 op.cit. *Bunyip* 3 Oct 1890 p3.

38 This partnership was dissolved 1 Oct 1872 and a new company George Wilcox & Co established.

Was James employed under the old company? If so then he was with the firm before the change-over.

39 op.cit. *Bunyip* 5 Jan 1934 p9: James Beasley's obituary.

40 H Coombe, *History of Gawler 1837–1908* p308.

James Beasley, born at Ballarat, Victoria, July 4, 1860 [sic]. Came to this State in 1864, and to Gawler in 1885. Was draper's assistant at Messrs. J. & G. Wilcox's and Messrs. E. Lucas & Co until October, 1890, when he was appointed Librarian to the Institute, a position he has retained ever since.



Elizabeth moved away from Moore Street in the City to live in Brighton. She purchased a small ten acre holding off Brighton and Sturt Roads near St Judes Church where she conducted a small mixed farm until her death.<sup>43</sup>

SHARP.— On the 5th July, at her residence,  
Brighton, Elizabeth Sharp, aged 81 years.

Register 7 Jul 1887 p4

When Elizabeth died, she too was buried at West Terrace, but not with Michael! She shares her grave with some Bullocks<sup>44</sup> although their relationship to Hannah has yet to be clarified.

The earliest known Sharp ancestor was John Sharp who married Elizabeth Kirk at Wharram Percy, a now deserted medieval village on the western edge of the chalk Wolds and not far from Wetwang. About all that remains of the village is the ruinous St Martin's church. When the couple married in 1741 the village had already been in ruin, apart from the Church, for two hundred and fifty years. The parish remained serving the rural district until in 1950s. In 1741 the Church witnessed one baptism, one marriage and one burial!

The Newlove line has had some work undertaken by other researchers. None of this work had been confirmed because much is unavailable outside Yorkshire. Knowledge of the Bullock family is relatively insignificant at this time, but some of their collateral families, the Ouston/Owstons have also been the subject of extensive research through the work of a member of *The Guild of One-Name Studies* who maintains an extensive web site.<sup>45</sup> William Bullock who died 9 July 1859 (not 8 July as indicated in the following newspaper notice) married Hannah Owston on 23 April 1803 in the parish church of Nunkeeling dedicated to St



Wetwang: St Nicholas Church

working as a dressmaker to provide the sole income.

No record of the family's arrival that must have occurred after the 1851 census in April and the death of Michael Sharp in South Australia in February 1854 has been located. This is not entirely unexpected because many shipping records of the period have been lost and a search of contemporary records such as newspaper reports has yet to reveal a record.

It seems probable that Hannah came to South Australia with her parents and siblings as the result of her mother's brother, John, emigrating to the colony on the *Moffatt* arriving in Adelaide on 19 December 1839 with his wife, Jane.<sup>41</sup> There are some questions as to whether the John who arrived in 1839 was the brother, as there are a number of John Bullocks in Adelaide and it is difficult to distinguish one from another. Some researchers indicate that the John, who arrived in 1839, was the spouse of Jane Bell which strengthens the likelihood he was a member of our family.

The family were only briefly in Adelaide when Michael Sharp died on 8 February 1854 age 47 in Moore Street off Angas Street in Adelaide and was buried in West Terrace Cemetery.<sup>42</sup>

41 State Records of SA: AJCP CO 386/149-151 – Register of Emigrant Labourers Applying for a Free Passage to South Australia 1836-1841 Embarkation # 5472: John Bullock age 26 cordwainer, wife age 22.

42 West Terrace Cemetery Burial Register: Michael Sharpe Section: Road 2 Path Number: 12 E Grave: 10.

43 The first record of Elizabeth at Brighton was in the 1873 Directory: 1873 Boothby Directory p195 - Sharp E, dairywoman, Brighton

44 West Terrace Cemetery Burial Register: Elizabeth Sharp age 81 Section: bu. 7 Jul 1887 Road 3 south side Path Number: 9 east side Grave: 13 purchased by John Bullock of Franklin Street. Also in the same grave are: Adelaide Emily Bullock age 8 bu. 26 Jan 1901; John Bullock age 63 of Sturt Street bu. 20 Apr 1885; William Bullock age 4 bu. 12 Sep 1881; Eliza Bullock bu. 13 Apr 1871 age 42.

45 <http://owston.wordpress.com>  
<http://freespace.virgin.net/owston.tj/owstonln.htm>

**Key**

b. ~ born  
bu. ~ buried  
c. ~ baptised  
ca ~ about  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married  
[?] ~ unconfirmed

ERY ~ Yorkshire East Riding  
NRY ~ Yorkshire North Riding  
SA ~ South Australia  
VIC ~ Victoria, Australia

**Robert BULLOCK**

## Sharp / Bullock

**John SHARP**

bu. 22 Nov 1788  
Wharram Percy ERY St Martin  
m. 14 Nov 1741  
Wharram Percy ERY St Martin

**Elizabeth KIRK**

c. 20 Dec 1715 Kirby Misperton d/o Thomas [?]  
bu. 10 Mar 1788  
Wharram Percy ERY St Martin

**John SHARP**

c. 5 Jul 1742  
Wharram Percy ERY St Martin

**Mary SHARP**

c. 25 May 1744  
Wharram Percy ERY St Martin

**Thomas SHARP**

c. 2 Feb 1744/5  
Wharram Percy ERY St Martin  
m. 14 Jul 1768  
Weaverthorpe ERY St Andrew

**Hannah HODGSON**

c. 25 Aug 1727  
Weaverthorpe ERY St Andrew

**Elizabeth SHARP**

c. 28 Mar 1749  
Wharram Percy ERY St Martin

**Mary BULLOCK**

c. 26 Dec 1760  
Kirkbymoorside NRY All Saints

**Elizabeth BULLOCK**

c. 9 Sep 1762  
Kirkbymoorside NRY All Saints

**Anne BULLOCK**

c. 8 Jan 1765  
Kirkdale NRY St Gregory

**Isabella BULLOCK**

c. 22 Nov 1766  
Kirkdale NRY St Gregory

**Bella BULLOCK**

c. 25 Apr 1768  
Kirkdale NRY St Gregory

**Charity BULLOCK**

c. 22 Nov 1770  
Kirkdale NRY St Gregory

**Charles BULLOCK**

c. 3 Mar 1772  
Kirkdale NRY St Gregory

**Hannah BULLOCK**

c. 28 Feb 1775  
Kirkdale NRY St Gregory

**William BULLOCK**

b. ca1776  
Norton ERY  
d. 9 Jul 1859 Seaton ERY  
bu. 10 Jul 1859  
Skipsea ERY All Saints  
m. 23 Apr 1803  
St Helena and St Mary Magdalene

**Hannah OWSTON**

c. 27 Sep 1782  
Nunkeeling ERY  
St Helena and St Mary Magdalene  
d. 30 Jul 1858 Seaton ERY  
bu. 2 Aug 1858  
Skipsea ERY All Saints

**John SHARP**

c. 11 Oct 1769  
Weaverthorpe ERY St Andrew  
m. 25 May 1795  
Wetwang ERY St Michael

**Ann NEWLOVE**

c. 5 Oct 1766  
Wetwang ERY St Michael

**Martha SHARP**

c. 8 Jun 1771  
Weaverthorpe ERY St Andrew

**George BULLOCK**

c. 8 Jan 1804  
Nunkeeling ERY St Helena and St Mary Magdalene  
m. 13 Dec 1824 Great Driffield ERY All Saints

**Hannah WILSON****Elizabeth BULLOCK**

c. 3 Aug 1806  
Skipsea ERY All Saints  
d. 6 Jul 1887 Brighton SA  
bu. 7 Jul 1887  
Adelaide SA: West Terrace  
m. 24 Jan 1829  
Skipsea ERY All Saints

**Michael SHARP**

b. 12 Apr 1805 Wetwang ERY  
c. 14 Apr 1805  
Wetwang ERY St Michael  
d. 8 Feb 1854 Adelaide SA  
bu. 10 Feb 1854  
Adelaide SA: West Terrace

**Ann BULLOCK**

b. 19 Oct 1809 Skipsea ERY  
**George SCOTT**

**John BULLOCK**

b. 24 Jun 1813 Skipsea ERY  
d. 8 Mar 1879 Adelaide SA  
m. 6 May 1839  
Great Driffield ERY All Saints

**Jane BELL****Benjamin BULLOCK**

b. 24 Mar 1816 Skipsea ERY  
d. 24 May 1864 Frodingham ERY  
m. 4th qtr 1842 Hull ERY

**Jane M****Mary BULLOCK**

b. 12 Oct 1819 Skipsea ERY  
d. 5 May 1832 Skipsea ERY

**Jane BULLOCK****William SHARP**

b. 21 Aug 1795 Wetwang ERY

**John SHARP**

b. 7 Jan 1798 Wetwang ERY

**Thomas SHARP**

b. 27 Apr 1800 d. 20 Apr 1807

**Esther SHARP**

b. 10 Apr 1803 Wetwang ERY

**Thomas SHARP**

b. 6 Mar 1808 Wetwang ERY

**Christopher SHARP**

b. 19 Jan 1811 Wetwang ERY

**Mary SHARP**

c. 29 May 1814 Wetwang ERY St Michael

**John SHARP**

b. 3 Feb 1830 Wetwang ERY  
d. 5 Mar 1902 Anna Creek SA

**George SHARP**

c. 27 Mar 1831 Wetwang ERY  
d. 20 May 1903 Norwood SA  
m. 23 Mar 1862  
Adelaide SA St John the Evangelist

**Emily Elizabeth CRETENDEN****Ann SHARP**

c. 11 Aug 1833  
Wetwang ERY St Michael  
d. 13 Sep 1915 Kent Town SA  
m. 14 May 1855  
Adelaide SA St John the Evangelist

**Clement PRATT****Thomas SHARP**

c. 9 Aug 1835  
Wetwang ERY St Michael  
bu. 26 Apr 1836  
Wetwang ERY St Michael

**Hannah SHARP**

c. 9 Jul 1837 Wetwang ERY  
St Michael  
d. 27 Aug 1870 Woodforde SA  
m. 29 Jan 1857 Ballarat VIC

**Lewis BEASLEY**

c. 1 Jan 1832 Wiveliscombe SOM  
St Andrew  
d. 28 Apr 1873 Yatala SA  
bu. 1 May 1873 Magill SA

**Elizabeth SHARP**

c. 5 May 1839  
Wetwang ERY St Michael  
d. 20 Feb 1914 Semaphore SA  
m. 1 Aug 1861  
Adelaide SA: Pirie Street Wesleyan

**Henry EDWARDS**



Mary Magdalene and St Helena after the publication of banns.<sup>46</sup>

On the 30 July, after a few days illness, at her daughters residence at Seaton near Skipsea Yorkshire, Hannah, the beloved wife of William Bullock, of same place, and mother of John Bullock, of this city, aged 77 years.

Register 30 Oct 1858 p2

On the 8th July, at Seaton, near Skipsea, Yorkshire, William Bullock, father of Mr. John Bullock, of this city, aged 83 years.

Register 8 Sep 1859 p2

IN MEMORY OF HANNAH,  
THE WIFE OF WILLIAM BULLOCK  
OF THIS PLACE  
WHO DIED 20TH JULY 1858 AGED 75 YEARS  
'NOW MY LIFE AND LABOURS DONE  
MAY I ENJOY THE PROMISED REST.'

AND OF THE ABOVE NAMED WILLIAM BULLOCK  
WHO DIED JULY 9TH 1859 AGED 84 YEARS  
'WHAT YOU HAVE SEEN AMISS IN ME,  
STRIVE TO AVOID,  
SEARCH YOUR OWN HEART  
AND YOU WILL BE WELL EMPLOYED.

Skipsea headstone inscription taken before the headstones were cleared

The fact that relatively expensive Adelaide newspaper notices were posted by John Bullock strengthens the thinking that this John Bullock was the man who arrived in Adelaide in 1839 on the *Moffatt*. The headstone also points to

<sup>46</sup> Parish of Nunkeeling 1803 PE31/5:

Banns of Marriage between William Bullock and Hannah Owston were published according to Act of Parliament and no impediment alleged. William Bullock of the Parish of Long Riston and Hannah Owston of this Parish, Spinster.

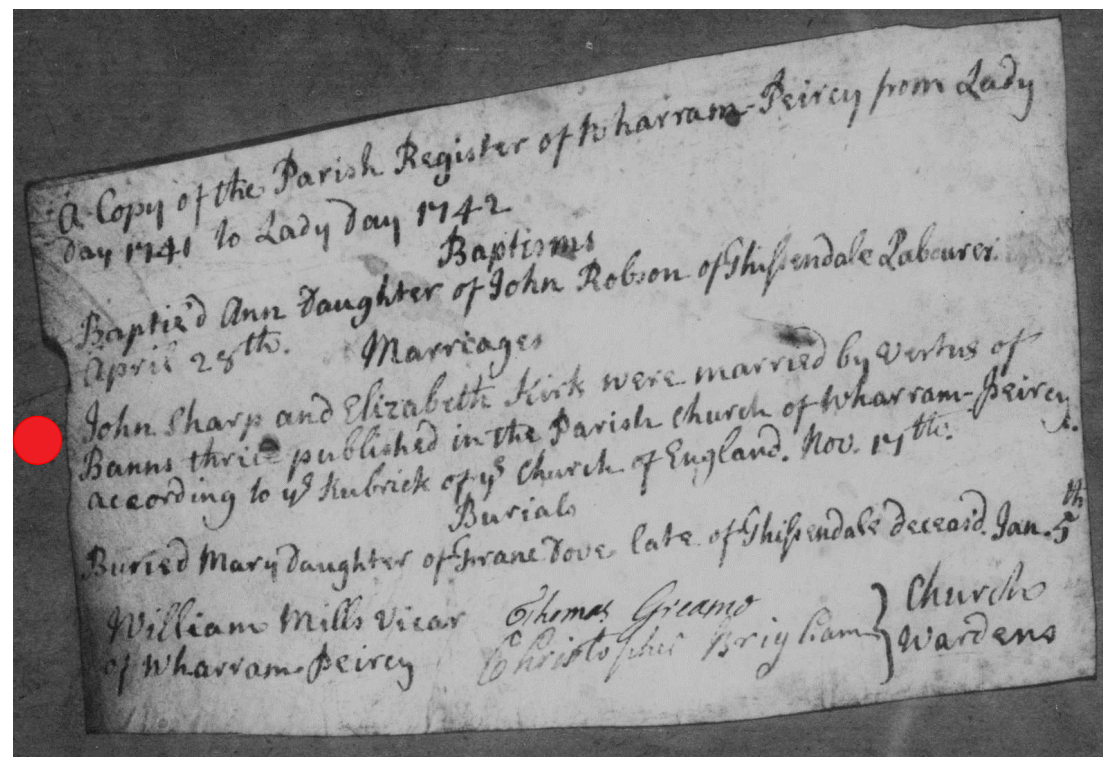
Married Church by Banns this twenty-third day of April in the Year one thousand eight hundred and three by me, R M Green, Curate. This marriage was solemnised between us William Bullock. Hannah Owsten. In the presence of Wm Jefferson, Hannah Gresner.

### Difficulties abound: The Sharp and Bullock families

a family above the poverty line and yet William is recorded as an agricultural labourer which suggests seasonal work on farms as opposed to being employed by a farmer—a farm labourer. Maybe the Adelaide son, a land agent of Franklin Street, paid for the headstone? Perhaps Hannah's income as a school-mistress was more lucrative? Moreover his newspaper obituary supported by other records<sup>47</sup> detail that this John Bullock came from Great Driffield, a town near Skipsea.

<sup>47</sup> Marriage 6 May 1839 Great Driffield ERY.

Application for Free Passage #5472 John Bullock Cordwainer of Great Driffield married age 26 & wife age 22 Embarkation #3266.



Wharram Percy St Martin Bishop's Transcripts for 1741/2

THE LATE MR JOHN BULLOCK—Our obituary notices record the death of Mr John Bullock, of Franklin-street, at the age of sixty-five years. Mr Bullock although not one of the earliest arrivals, was an old colonist. He was one of the early shareholders in the Burra Mine and was at one time a Director of the Company. For many years he has acted as the agent for absentee colonists and as the representative of various large estates. He leaves a widow, son, and two married daughters. The remains were on Monday, March 10 conveyed from the house in Franklin-street which he had for many years occupied to the West-terrace Cemetery. There was a large attendance at the funeral, including many old and influential colonists. Among those at the grave were Messrs FW Bullock (son), Arthur Chapman and J Vinter Smith (son-in-law), the Hon RB Andrews QC, Captain English, Messrs A Bonnin, Stanford Chapman, H Bowen, C Farr, H Brown, L Chapman, TH Bowen, W Shakespeare, R Gardiner, JS Stacy, and many others. The service at the grave was conducted by the Revs J Goodwin and JG Wright.

*Register* 24 Mar 1879 p5.

While the ancestry of Hannah is well known, we have nothing about William's origins. In the 1851 census he indicated he was born in Norton but a search of the parish register and surrounding parishes failed to produce a candidate! The only William Bullock birth located to date occurs in Kirkdale, about a hundred and fifty kilometres north of Norton and so seemingly unlikely. William is not at home for the 1841 census. Many agricultural labourers were omitted from this census because they were not at home. The census was conducted during the high season of work for agricultural labourers and indeed this problem was recognised and subsequent censuses were brought back to early April rather than June. There is just one William Bullock in the 1841 census of the right age living at Dagger Lane at Banks Court in Kingston on Hull.<sup>48</sup> It is unlikely that this man is Hannah's husband.

William's wife, Hannah came from a family with a known history back to 1500.

## The Owston family

The Owston family were farmers and yeomen and often left Wills making the research far easier than has been the case for most family lines in the era before civil registration and censuses. Most, if not all, Yorkshire Owston or Oustons can be traced to one of three Ouston families that originated in and around the Vale of Pickering, a low-lying flat area of land drained by the Derwent River, that straddles the boundary of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire and our particular line can be traced to a Peter Oulson.

The earliest recorded person in this family, Peter a husbandman of Sherburn in Hartford Lythe, died leaving a young family of three sons, all under twenty one years of age—John, William and Francis. His widow Petronel remarried Anthony Berryman of East Heslerton who died in October 1581, and was buried at West Heslerton on 8 October 1581. Anthony Berryman also had sufficient assets to have a Will proven.<sup>49</sup>

The living Owston males descended from Peter Owston can be arranged into distinct branches. One of these, the descendants of Christopher born about 1590, settled in Scarborough, a second, the descendants of Peter born 1661, in Thorpe Bassett, a third, the descendants of John born 1672 and of our line moved into the Holderness Wapentake, and the fourth, the descendants of George born 1636 remained in and around Sherburn. A now extinct fifth branch, the descendants of Thomas born 1675, settled in Kirby Misperton and utilised the Ouston spelling.

Peter Ouston's Will dated 5 July 1567 was proved at York on the 4 June 1568.<sup>50</sup> He was mentioned in a Will in April 1568 and thus still alive. To put Peter into perspective it is likely he was born during the reign of Henry VIII, witnessed the abolition of the monasteries and the rise of Protestantism, possibly heard of the *Pilgrimage of Grace* in October 1536 in response to the break from the Church in Rome and known about the other risings in the north of England. His wife, Petronel, lived at East Heslerton and survived her second husband. Given her unusual given name she may have been the Widow Petronel Borman buried on the

<sup>48</sup> 1841 census HO 107/1230/13 f37 p16 Kingston on Hull

<sup>49</sup> Borthwick Institute for Archives York Deposited Wills: 1582, Vol 22 f310

<sup>50</sup> *ibid*: 1568 Vol. 17 f813



7 April 1594 at West Heslerton.

*In the name of God Amen the v Day of July in the year of our Lord God 1567. I Peter Ouston of Sherburn within the deanorye of Buckros and in the diocesse of York Husbandman sickness of good and pfite memorie maketh this my last will and Testament in manner and form following Fyrst I bequeath my soull to almyghtie god and my bodye to be buried with the Parish church earth of Sherburne. Also I give to everye poore house holder in sherburn iid. Item I gyve unto Petronill Ouston my wife the lease of my house during the years..... Also I give and bequeath to Willm Owston my sonne my sworde and to John Owston my son a paire of Spitterarke Also I gyve and bequithe to rbbt Wood one whoe of three years old Als I give and bequithe to Peter Williamson To Peter Wood and to Richard Childe every one of them a sheringe Also I gyve and bequithe to Peter Wooddill to Peter Morris and to Willm Fewler every one of them a gymlambe. Also I gyve to Stephen Morris to Robert Carr[?] to Thomas Rngros and to Thomas Weste evrye one of them xiid. Also I gyve to Rauf Tomson and to Jennet Fewler every of them xiid. Also I will that Willm John and Francis Owston my sonnes withe the porsions and legacies and at the tution and order of Petronill my wyfe during there mynorities and I order and make Petronill my wyfe Willm John and Francis Owston my sonnes my executors of this my last will and testament wittnesses heref Stephen Morris, Thomas Ryngros Roberte Carr and Thomas Weste*

Peter's son, William, also died quite young and the key to the connection with the later Owstons actually comes in the Will of another son, John, who died in 1615. His original Will dated 12 November 1615 was proved 6 December 1615<sup>51</sup> and John left money to the children of this brothers, William, our ancestor already deceased, and Francis. He particularly favoured his nephew, Christopher, William's son. Christopher was, it seems, the ancestor of the family of Owstons at Scarborough. Great mention is made in the Will of his relatives through his mothers fruitful second marriage to Anthony Berryman.

*In the name of God amen the twelve day of November, And in the year of our Lord God 1615. I John Owston of East Heslerton, within the County of Yorke West Heslerton, makes this my last will & Testament in manner and forme following First I give my soule to allmighty god and to my Savioure Jesus Christ and my body to be buried within the Church yarde of West Heslerton. Item I give to Elizabeth Owston six pounds thirteen shillings four pence and one cober, Item I give Peter Owston tenn pounds, Item I give to Barbara Owston and to Elinor Owston ether of them six pounds thirteen shillings four pence the children of my brother Will Owston deseased. Item I give to Elizabeth Owston my brother Francys Owston daughter six pounds thirteene shillings foure pence, Item I give to Miles Harker thirty shillings, Item I give John Harker six shillings eight pence, item to Peternell Harker and Elizabeth Harker ether of them six shillings eight pence, children of Rafe Harker. Item I give to John Blenkon, Sara Blenkon, and Peternell Blenkon, everie of them six shillings eyght pence, and I give to Will Blenkon, Francys Blenkon, Robt Blenkon, everie one of them six shillings eyght pence. Item I give to Elizabeth Blenkon, Blanch Blenkon, & Bottoris Blenkon, every one of them six shillings eyght pence these nyne be John Blenkon, children. Item I give to Emat Blenkon, wife of John Blenkon one silver spoone. Item I give to John Stevenson, Elizabeth Stevenson, and Richard Stevenson, everye one of them three shillings four pence children of Peter Stevenson. Item I give to Elizabeth Beryman my sister one silver spoone, and five nobles in money. Item I give to Robt Beryman, my brother one peace of white goold a five shilling peese. I tem I give to my brother Francys Owston, one blacke Brownish tot, Item I bequeath to the poore of the parish of Winteringham, Knapton, West Heslerton and East Heslerton, everi of these townes three shillings four pence a peese. Item I give to the parish of Sherburne, poore, iii s foure pease. Item I give to the parish of Ganton iii s foure pence, to the poore and to the poor of Binnington, towe shillins, Item I forgive Robert Owston of Potter Bromton five shillings Indebted to me. Item I forgive Raphe Harker xxs indepted to me and all the charges past in suite. Item I give to Peter Stevenson my best cloke and to Grace his wife the garden web in the chist, Item I give Francys*

<sup>51</sup> *ibid*: 1615, Vol.33 f712.

**Peter OWSTON**

1520–1568  
Sherburn NRY  
m.

**Petronel**

bu. 7 Apr 1594  
West Heslerton NRY:  
All Saints  
m2.  
Anthony BERRYMAN

**William OWSTON**

b. 1555  
bu. 17 Aug 1602  
Sherburn NRY:  
All Saints  
m. —————→ ①

**Grace**

1580–1623

**John OWSTON**

d. 1615

**Francis OWSTON****Thomas OWSTON**

c. 9 Sep 1627  
West Heslerton NRY:  
All Saints  
d. Jun 1681  
Thorpe Bassett ERY  
m. 21 Jan 1656  
Thorpe Bassett ERY:  
All Saints

**Elizabeth RUDDOCK****Ann OWSTON**

1630–1680  
m.

**Ralph HODGSON**

d. 1708

**Elizabeth OWSTON**

b. 1632  
m1.

**William RINGROSE**

m2.

**Thomas SIMPSON****George OWSTON**

1636–1676  
m.

**Mary MOORE****Dorothy OWSTON**

1640–1724  
m. 25 Nov 1662  
Sherburn NRY:  
St Hilda

**Henry LEADSON****Grace OWSTON**

m.

**Thomas RINGROSE****Mary OWSTON**

b&d. 1657

**Martha OWSTON**

1659–1666

**Peter OWSTON**

1661–1699  
m.

**Elizabeth DONKIN****Jane OWSTON**

b. 1663  
m. 1684 Sherburn NRY:  
St Hilda

**Josias FOX****Elizabeth OWSTON**

b. 1665  
m. 1687  
Thorpe Bassett ERY:  
All Saints

**Thomas VASEY****William OWSTON**

1668–1729  
m. 1698  
Elizabeth MOON

**George OWSTON**

b. 1670

**John OWSTON**

c. 15 Oct 1672  
Thorpe Bassett ERY  
All Saints  
bu. 11 Feb 1720  
Brompton by Sawdon NRY:  
All Saints  
m2. 28 Nov 1706  
Brompton by Sawdon NRY:  
All Saints

**Elizabeth LEMAN****Thomas OWSTON**

1675–1725  
m. 1705

**Susan HOLME****Joan OWSTON**

m. 1701

**Thomas OTTERBURN****Key**

b. ~ born  
bu. ~ buried  
c. ~ baptised  
ca ~ about  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married

ERY ~ Yorkshire East Riding  
NRY ~ Yorkshire North Riding



St Helena and St Mary Magdalene  
Nunkeeling ERY

**Elizabeth OUSTON**

1710–1744  
m.

**William STEPHENSON****James OUSTON**

c. 9 Dec 1711  
Brompton by Sawdon NRY:  
All Saints  
bu. 17 Jul 1785  
Sigglesthorne ERY:  
St Lawrence  
m. 26 Apr 1744  
Aldborough NRY:  
St Bartholomew

**Mary ROBINSON**

bu. 18 Mar 1802  
Sigglesthorne ERY:  
St Lawrence

**Thomas OUSTON**

1713–1781  
m. 1775

**Elizabeth HORSLEY****William OUSTON**

1715–1738

**John OUSTON**

1717–1738

**Grace OUSTON**

1719–1720

**Thomas OUSTON**

c. 23 Mar 1752 Swine ERY St Mary  
bu. 26 Mar 1824  
Nunkeeling ERY:  
St M Magdalene & St Helena  
m. 21 Feb 1781  
Nunkeeling ERY:  
St Helena & St M Magdalene

**Elizabeth MILNER**

d/o William & Elizabeth  
c. 12 Feb 1748/9  
Burton Agnes ERY: St Martin  
bu. 19 Feb 1826  
Nunkeeling ERY:  
St Helena and St M Magdalene

**David OUSTON**

c. 18 Apr 1756  
Swine ERY: St Mary  
bu. 13 Sep 1830  
Beverley ERY: St Mary  
m. 19 Oct 1783  
Sigglesthorne ERY: St Lawrence

**Ann STABLER**

c. 26 Dec 1761  
Scarborough ERY: St Mary  
bu. Beverley ERY St Mary

**Hannah OWSTON**

c. 27 Sep 1782  
Nunkeeling ERY:  
St Helena & St M Magdalene  
d. 30 Jul 1858 Seaton ERY  
bu. 2 Aug 1858  
Skipsea ERY All Saints  
m. 23 Apr 1803  
Nunkeeling ERY:  
St Helena & St M Magdalene

**William BULLOCK**

b. ca1776  
Norton ERY  
d. 9 Jul 1859 Seaton ERY  
bu. 10 Jul 1859  
Skipsea ERY All Saints

**Owston**



*Owston my browne hose. All the rest of my goods  
unbequeathed, and my funeral expences dyscharged I give  
to Francys Owston and to Xpopher Owston, whom I doe  
make my full executors, of this my last will and Testament,  
In the presence of these wittnesses. Anthony Rouse, Anthony  
Foggim, Peter Stevensone (mark), signed by John Owston.*

Our ancestor who died in 1602, William the Yeoman of East Heselton, is recorded as Oxstone in the Will/Administration index. He left a Will that named his widow as Grace and his children, Christopher, Peter, Elizabeth and Barbara and so there is no doubt that he was our William. His Will dated 28 July 1602 was proved on the 20 December 1602 naming Grace as executor.<sup>52</sup> Grace remarried Peter Stevenson and had further issue before dying in 1623. Grace as an Owston widow is also mentioned in the Will of Robert Lambe of West Heselton<sup>53</sup> where she receives a ewe sheep as do each of her children—Christopher, Barbara, Elizabeth, Ellin and Peter. The extra daughter Ellin must have been born after William's death, and Mary must have died early.

*Vicesimo Octavo die mensis july ao reg dne inre Eliza  
Anglia francie et hiberniae Regime XLIII a dom  
1602<sup>54</sup> In the name of God amen I Willm Owstone of East  
Heselton in the county of Yorke husbandman beinge sick  
in body but of good and perfect remembrance praise be to  
god make and ordain this my laste will and testament in  
manner and forme following First I give and bequeath my  
soul to almighty god my maker and creator and to Jesus  
Christ my saviour and redeemer and to his holie ghoste  
my xfermer and key and my body to be buried in the Church  
yard of West Heselton at the appointment of my friends and  
for my temporal goods as followeth first I give and bequeath  
to Xofer Owston my sonne my sworde and dagger Firste  
I give to Peter Owston my sonne a candlestick which was  
my fathers. Item I give to Elizabeth Owston and Barbarie  
Owston my daughters either of them a yewe to go forwarde,  
Item I give to Francis Owston four yews to be good to my  
childrens. I give the tuition of all my children to Grace*

*Owston my wife. Item I give to Robert Berryman  
and Elizabeth Berryman each of them a yew the rest of  
bequeathed my legacy and debts paid funeral expences my  
mortuarie discharged I give and bequeath to Grace Owston  
my wife Xofer Owston Peter Owston my sons and to  
Elizabeth Owston and Barbarie Owston my daughters all  
which I make and ordaine executors this my last will and  
testament witness whereas to this my will and testament  
therein set my hande the dae and year the above written  
These being Witneses Matthew Lamb Thomas Ruddock,  
John Stevenson, Nicholas Bradshaw.*

Christopher Owston was born before 1597 and probably was the eldest of the children. He inherited land from his Uncle John at Scarborough and founded the Scarborough line that included in the nineteenth century a pair of lifeboat coxswains. He probably died after 1649 when he appears in a Scarborough archival records. He married Ann who lived until 1694 and was claimed to be 104 years old.

Our line descends through William's second son, Peter, a yeoman of West Heselton and Sherburn who married in 1625 at Malton St Leonard, Martha Fiddis of West Heselton, the daughter of George Fiddis (1576–1652) and his wife Alice (d. 1638). George Fiddis was the son of Robert Fiddis and Elizabeth Watson who married at Wintringham in 1576 and both were buried at West Heselton in 1602. There were numerous descendants of Peter's eldest son, Thomas 1627–1681, who married and had a large family at Thorpe Bassett.

During the Commonwealth Period in the 1650s it would seem that Peter received the income from the Sherburn Church tithes. This could point to Peter being a Parliamentary supporter and possibly a Puritan. This might be the reason that his son was so attracted to Quakerism in the 1670s. He left a Will, made on the 22 August 1669 and this was proved on the 16 December 1669.<sup>55</sup> His son and our ancestor, Thomas, was a coexecutor to the Will.

52 *ibid*: 1602, Vol 28, f824.

53 *ibid*: 1604, Vol 29, f22.

54 28 July 1602, 43rd year of reign of Queen Elizabeth I Queen of England, France and Ireland.

55 *ibid*: 1669, Vol 50, f441.

## Make the skeletons dance

*In the name of God Amen I Peter Owston of Sherburn in the County of York yeoman weak of body but perfect of minde and a good remembrance thanks unto Almighty God, doe make and ordaine this my last Will and testament in manner and forme following. First I give my soule to almighty God my maker and to Jesus Christ his onely sonne and my redeemer and my body to be buried in the Channell of Sherburn aforesaid for my temporal estate I bequeath them after this manner as followeth. Item I give unto Peter Owston my grandchild tenn pounds to be paid within six months after my decease to be paid to him his guardian or tutor, I also give William Owston my grandchild five pounds and to Jane Owston and Elizabeth Owston my grandchildren each of them fifty shillings to them or their guardians within six months after my decease. Item I give unto George Owston my son five oxgang of arrable land withall the apurtinances belonging the same situating and lyeing in Sherburn field to him and his heares for ever. Item I give unto Francis Owston my grandchild five pounds within six months after my decease. Item I give unto my daughter Ann Hodgson forty shillings and to two of her children James Hodgson and Peter Hodgson sons to Ralph Hodgson my grandchildren each of them forty shillings to paid within six months after my decease. Item I give unto my daughter Elizabeth Ringrose wife to Will Ringrose ten shillings and to their two younger daughters Elizabeth and Jane Ringrose my grandchildren to each of them twenty shillings and my warming pan to be paid within twelfe month after my decease. Item I give unto Elizabeth Wallis daughter to Francis Wallis twenty shillings to paid within twelfe months after my decease. Item I give unto John Fillis and Christopher Fillis sons to Thomas Fillis of New Malton each of them twenty shillings to be paid within twelve month after my decease. Item I give unto Thomas Newsham of Sherburn ten shillings to be paid within six month after my decease. Item I give to Elizabeth Maw my sister ten shillings to be paid within six months after my decease. Item I give unto Anne Hodgson one beehive if it be there. Item I give unto Anne Richardson, Dorothy Brotherwick and Mary Wallis daughter to Francis Wallis of Sherburn, each of them one sheep. Item I give unto John Stevenson five daughters*

*Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Dorothy and Deborah each of them one sheep. I give to Thomas Perkin two children of Rullington each of them one sheep. I give unto Grace Owston my standing bed with all the clothes belonging the same I also give unto John Owston my chift. Item I give unto the poore of Sherburn six shillings eight pence and to the poore of West Heslerton three shillings four pence. All the rest of my goods moveable and unmoveable the debts and funeral expences discharges, I give unto my two sonnes Thomas Owston and George Owston and George Owston whome I make sole executors of this my last will and testament all other former wills denounced. In witness whereof I have sett my hand and seale the twenty second day of August in the one and twenty year of his majesties Reigne, and in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixtie nine. Peter Owston his mark, Francis Wallis his mark, Richard Robinson.*

Thomas Owston (1627–1681) farmer of Thorpe Bassett married and had issue. He is the founder of Rillington, Thorpe Bassett, Lincolnshire and Carlisle family branches.

## The Fisher and Stone families

The Fisher family arrived at Port Adelaide on 21 July 1854 on the *Ostrich*.<sup>56</sup>

The Fishers had a long association with the *Adelaide Cooperative Society* and Charles Fisher with his son, Thomas, were two of the ten signatories to establish the organisation.

This consumer co-operative initially opened for business in 1868 in the Fisher home on Carrington Street. Before the Society secured its own property in Carrington Street, it also operated out of the Fisher's shop in Hindley Street. By 1873 the organisation was seeking tenders to expand its Russell Street store. By

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<sup>56</sup> *Ostrich* — 3 mast 426 ton barque built in 1845 by Smith & Co of North Shields with dimensions of 119.1ft, long 28.5ft wide and 18ft deep arrived 21 July 1854 from Southampton where it departed on 20 April 1854 under the command of Capt. Lishman. –*Register* 12 June 1854 and Ronald Parsons, *Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1860*, Gould Books, Gumeracha, 1988.



1882 operations were located in Nelson Street just off Angas Street.<sup>57</sup>

It would seem that the whole Fisher family were the driving force to get this organisation off the ground after the failure of its predecessor, *The South Australian Cooperative*. Thomas, a boy of ten at the time of signing was used to gain the required number of male signatures! No doubt the general public was somewhat wary of the proposed venture following the liquidation of its short-lived predecessor cooperative in early April 1868.<sup>58</sup> None-the-less with the boy's signature the

57 State Library of SA: BRG 50/24.

Now the site of the Federal Court Building.  
1882 Boothby Directory p41

58 *SA Advertiser* 15 Apr 1868 p2

A special general meeting of the Cooperative Society took place at their place of business Hindley-street, on Tuesday evening. Present—Mr. J. B. Hack (President), Mr. Wyatt (Treasurer), Mr. Fesenmeyer (Secretary), and about 40 shareholders. Mr. Cawthorne moved, Mr. Maley seconded, and Mr. Breynard supported—"That the Society be at once wound up." Carried unanimously. It was resolved that Mr. J. B. Hack be liquidator. Mr. Maley proposed that the stores be kept open one week to the shareholders, and one week to the public afterwards, and that goods be sold at cost price, and the balance sold by auction." Mr. Fisher moved, and Mr. Eske seconded an amendment—"That the store be thrown open to the public during this week and next, and that the goods be sold at cost price." Carried by a large majority. *SA Advertiser* 29 Apr 1868 p2

A meeting of the Co-operative Society was held at the Company's Stores, Hindley-street, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Wyatt was unanimously voted to the chair. Mr. Fesenmeyer (Secretary) and about 34 members were present. Resolutions confirming those passed at the last meeting, viz., to wind up the Society and award Mr. J. B. Hack the sum of £20 as liquidator, were carried, as well as votes of thanks to the President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee, when the meeting closed. Mr. Cawthorne, at the request of one of the Society, agreed to meet a number of shareholders at the same place on Friday, with a view of starting another association on different principles.

*Register* 24 Sep 1868 p2

The Co-operative Society.— A meeting, called by the liquidator of the South Australian Cooperative Society, was held in the store. No. 87 Hindley-street, on Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst. The liquidator made a report to the meeting of the present state of the funds, and stated that all liabilities had been paid. The amount in hand available was £232. It would require £2.8 to refund the amount overpaid by shareholders beyond the 10s call which had been ordered. The meeting unanimously resolved that the same should be forthwith repaid, and the balance divided on interest rateably among the said shareholders; that the accounts be filed in the Supreme Court, and the Society be gazetted as dissolved.

*Adelaide Co-operative*, known as a surviving *Rochdale* co-operative<sup>59</sup> was founded on 8 May and was to remain in business for the next 94 years making it one of the longest operation co-operative societies in Australian history.

Charles Fisher and his family lived in Wakefield Street, Kent Town from 1886.

Charles and his son continued their association with the cooperative movement for the remainder of their lives serving as office bearers at all levels of administration. At the height of trading the Cooperative operated a banking system, clothing, footwear, hardware, and grocery outlets including a store at Leigh Creek. It also maintained a diary farm. A declining membership coupled with increased competition in the grocery trade and the inability to sell Paringa Building in Hindley Street, saw the Society liquidated in 1962,

The Late Mr. Charles Fisher—The Directors of the Adelaide Cooperative Society have erected in the Payneham Cemetery a neat marble stone to the memory of the late Mr. Charles Fisher, who was one of the six founders of the Society in 1868, and acted as Treasurer and committeeman for many years. The stone, which is surrounded by marble kerbing and iron fence, bears the following inscription:—"Unity. Liberty. Charity. This memorial has been erected by the Adelaide Cooperative Society as a tribute of respect to a fellow member, and in recognition of the loyal, cooperative, liberal, honest principles and unblemished career of one of its founders, who for many years was a valued Director. His work lives after him. It was on Mr. Fisher's premises that the Cooperative Society did business, and as an interesting item to note now—when its turnover is represented in thousands a year—is that the first week's takings amounted to 7s. 6d.. The stone was erected by Mr. Darby, of Gouger Street.

*Observer* 22 Jun 1895 p30a

Charles Fisher, the son of Isaac Organ and Lydia née Ford was born at Bath on 14 February 1827 and was baptised in St Swithun Church at Walcot on 20 July 1828. His father was a carpenter who worked out of the family home at 13 Hat and Feather Yard. Charles was recorded as a carpenter's apprentice in the 1841 census by which time his father had been dead for four years. The family Charles

59 Named after the first food co-operative started in Rochdale England in 1844. The principles espoused by the founders became established as ideals for the operation of co-operatives.



## Make the skeletons dance



Batheaston St John the Baptist

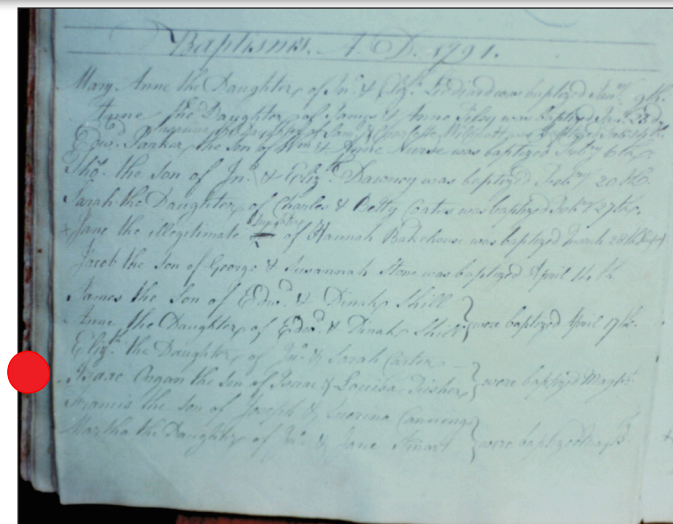
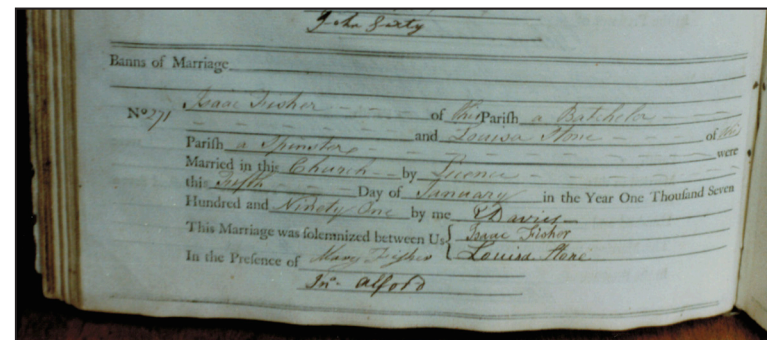


Walcot St Swithin church

Remnants of Hat and Feather Yard in 1994



2/10 Hasker Street Chelsea



Batheaston parish register entries

Top: Marriage of Isaac Fisher and Louisa Stone

5 Jan 1791

Below: Baptism of Isaac Organ Fisher

1 May 1791



**Abraham FISHER**  
d. by 19 Dec 1763  
**Sarah BAILY**  
bu. 31 Oct 1775  
Batheaston SOM  
St John the Baptist

*All FISHER and STONE  
baptisms, marriages  
and burials on this page  
at Batheaston SOM  
St John the Baptist  
unless otherwise stated*

**Abraham FISHER**  
c. 25 Nov 1726  
bu. 19 Dec 1763  
**Esther**

**Sarah FISHER**  
c. 8 Jan 1727/8

**Ann FISHER**  
c. 7 May 1730

**Jacob FISHER**  
c. 9 Jan 1730/1  
bu. 17 Jan 1730/1

**Isaac FISHER**  
c. 9 Jan 1730/1  
m. 21 Jun 1753  
**Elizabeth ORGAN**

**Sarah FISHER**  
c. 29 Sep 1737  
bu. 20 Sep 1748

**Mary FISHER**  
c. 29 Jun 1739

**Jacob FISHER**  
c. 2 Oct 1735  
bu. 15 Dec 1738

## Fisher / Stone

**Isaac STONE**  
bu. 10 Apr 1786  
m. 23 May 1757

**Joice MORRIS**  
c. 28 Mar 1737  
bu. 2 Sep 1787

Adelaide Cooperative Store  
rear of court buildings 1911



**Sarah FISHER**  
c. 26 Feb 1761  
m. 23 Nov 1786  
**James BAKER**

**Mary FISHER**  
c. 24 Oct 1762

**Isaac FISHER**  
c. 1 Feb 1765  
bu. 1 Mar 1812  
m. 5 Jan 1791

**Louisa STONE**  
c. 26 Sep 1768  
bu. 22 Apr 1850

**Samuel FISHER**  
c. 26 May 1768  
bu. 12 Jan 1769

**Martha FISHER**  
c. 26 Aug 1770  
bu. 15 Mar 1771

**Samuel FISHER**  
c. 21 Feb 1773  
**Martha SALMON**

**Esther FISHER**  
bu. 1 Sep 1780

**Jacob STONE**  
c. 9 Mar 1761  
bu. 3 May 1790

**Charlotte STONE**  
c. 22 Jan 1764

**George STONE**  
c. 28 Aug 1770

**James STONE**  
c. 28 Jun 1772

**Richard STONE**  
c. 19 Aug 1773

**Thomas STONE**  
c. 29 Jun 1775

**Frances STONE**  
c. 11 May 1777

**Isaac Organ FISHER**  
c. 1 May 1791  
Batheaston SOM  
St John the Baptist  
bu. 2 Apr 1837  
Walcot SOM St Swithin  
m. 27 Jun 1822  
Walcot SOM St Swithin

**Lydia FORD**  
bu. 14 Jul 1833  
Walcot SOM St Swithin

**Jacob FISHER**  
c. 27 Feb 1793  
Batheaston SOM  
St John the Baptist

**Elizabeth FISHER**  
c. 28 May 1794  
Batheaston SOM  
St John the Baptist  
m. 30 Dec 1822  
Batheaston SOM  
St John the Baptist

**Isaac SMITH**

**Thomas FISHER**  
c. 23 Nov 1795  
Batheaston SOM  
St John the Baptist  
bu. 22 Feb 1796  
Batheaston SOM St J Baptist

**Abraham FISHER**  
c. 5 Feb 1798 Batheaston SOM St John the Baptist

**Samuel Organ FISHER**  
c. 30 Jun 1799 Batheaston SOM St John the Baptist  
m. 16 Jun 1822 Walcot SOM St Swithin

**Ann FRANCOM**

**Jemima FISHER**  
c. 15 Jul 1804 Batheaston SOM St John the Baptist  
m. 13 Jun 1824 Walcot SOM St Swithin

**Robert LOVELL**

**Mary FISHER**  
c. 15 Jul 1804 Batheaston SOM St John the Baptist

**George Joseph FISHER**  
c. 26 Oct 1806 Batheaston SOM St John the Baptist  
bu. 16 Nov 1817 Batheaston SOM St John the Baptist

**Joyce FISHER**  
bu. 2 Nov 1809 Batheaston SOM St John the Baptist

**Thomas FISHER**  
c. 4 May 1823  
Walcot SOM St Swithin

**Priscilla FISHER**  
c. 2 Oct 1825  
bu. 14 Feb 1826  
Walcot SOM St Swithin

**Charles FISHER**  
b. 14 Feb 1827  
Walcot SOM  
c. 20 Jul 1828  
Walcot SOM St Swithin  
d. 2 Apr 1895 Adelaide SA  
m. 4 Nov 1849  
Chelsea MDX St Luke

**Mary Anne SMITH**  
b. 1 Sep 1825 Bath SOM  
d. 12 Jul 1908 Gawler SA

**Mary Ann FISHER**  
c. 20 Jul 1828  
Walcot SOM St Swithin

**Amelia FISHER**  
c. 6 Mar 1831

**Isaac FISHER**  
c. 23 Jun 1833  
Walcot SOM St Swithin  
d. 4 Dec 1916 Rose Pk SA  
m. 1st qtr 1854  
Kensington MDX

**Mary Anne CLARKE**

**Thomas Edward FISHER**  
b. 12 Jan 1851  
Chelsea MDX St Luke  
d. 30 Sep 1941 Wayville SA  
m. 25 Feb 1875 Adelaide SA

**Mary Stanley DRAKE**

**Emily FISHER**  
b. 19 May 1854 at sea  
d. 17 Aug 1935  
Torrensville SA  
m. 25 Oct 1871 Adelaide SA

**William FIELDHOUSE**

**Clara Jane FISHER**  
b. 10 Aug 1857  
Unley Park SA  
d. 21 Jun 1936 Gawler SA  
bu. 23 Jun 1936 Willaston  
m. 25 Dec 1888 Gawler SA

**James BEASLEY**  
b. 4 Jul 1859  
Lucky Womans Diggings VIC  
d. 24 Dec 1933 Gawler SA  
bu. 26 Dec 1933 Willaston

**Helena FISHER**  
b. 2 Feb 1860 Unley Park SA  
d. 13 Oct 1923 Torrensville SA

**Edith Louisa FISHER**  
b. 2 Dec 1864 Unley Park SA  
d. 10 May 1886 Maylands SA



Charles Fisher



Mary Ann  
Fisher nee Smith

### Key

b. ~ born  
bu. ~ buried  
c. ~ baptised  
ca ~ about  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married

MDX ~ Middlesex, England  
SA ~ South Australia  
SOM ~ Somersetshire, England

## Make the skeletons dance

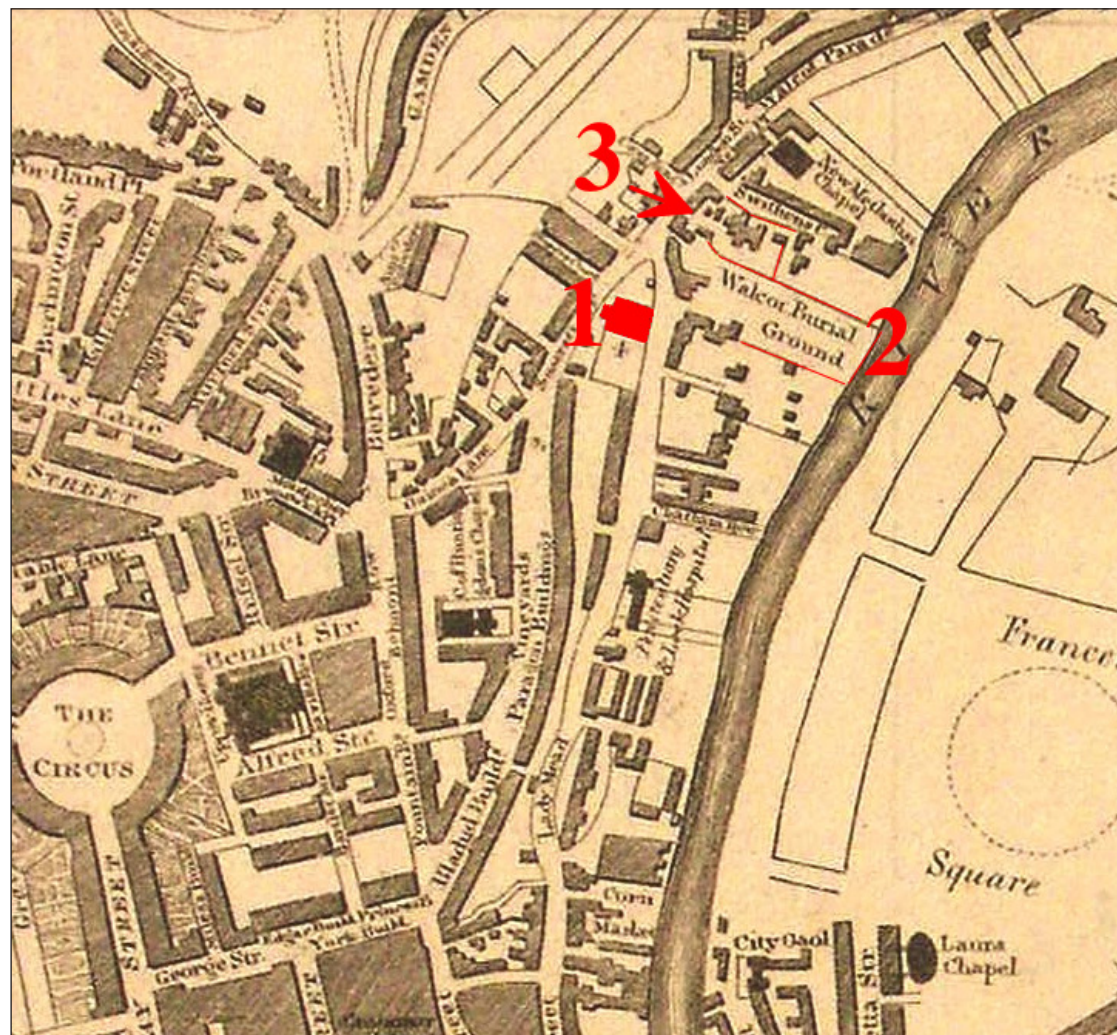
is living with were not in the trade and so Charles must have just been boarding with them and living at 15 Hat and Feather Yard, they may have been neighbours.<sup>60</sup>

Charles continued the trade, but established himself in London and by the 1851 census is a journeyman living at 2/10 Hasker Street, Chelsea.<sup>61</sup> Charles married Mary Ann Smith, the daughter of George and Harriet née Tremayne. Mary Ann recorded in her diary that her father died of a ruptured blood vessel in the brain while walking down a Bath street when she was three years old. To date this has not been confirmed.

Charles Fisher's daughter, Clara Jane, married James Beasley, the son of Lewis and Hannah on Christmas Day 1888.

The Fisher family can be traced back though many generations in the Parish registers at Walcot and adjacent Batheaston—once nearby villages but now suburbs of Bath—where the name Fisher is particularly common. The earliest record is that of the marriage of Abraham Fisher and Sarah Baily in 1725 at St James Church in Bath. Abraham baptised 23 September 1710 at St John the Baptist Batheaston may be the son of Henry and Mary. Unfortunately there are a number of other men sharing the same name in the parish making it difficult to be certain if this is the right person.<sup>62</sup>

As a matter of interest, Charles Fisher's younger brother, Isaac, emigrated to South Australia on the *Coromandel* arriving in January 1855 with his wife. Their daughter, Frances one of nine children, married Fred Metters founder of the kitchen stove company, *Metters Ltd.*



Bath 1871 map by Meyler

1. Walcot St Swithin 2. Walcot Burial Ground 3. Hat and Feather Yard

<sup>60</sup> 1841 census Walcot HO: 107/0970/2/ f11

<sup>61</sup> Birth certificate of first child, Thomas Edward, shows that he was the son of Charles Fisher, a carpenter, and his wife Mary Ann [née Smith] and was born at 10 Hasker Street, St Luke, Chelsea on 12 Jan 1851.  
1851 census St Luke Chelsea: HO 107/1474 f145.

<sup>62</sup> Abraham FISHER bu. 11 Aug 1745 Batheaston  
Abraham FISHER bu. 10 Jul 1746 Batheaston  
Abraham FISHER of Foss bu. 24 Aug 1756 Batheaston



## Outstanding matters

There are a number of unanswered questions relating to the Beasleys and Bullocks raised by seemingly conflicting information.

A Sydenham Grocery on the Lower NE Road opposite the Gorge Road and along to Church Street was acquired by the Beasleys in partnership with Henry Ramsey of the Paradise Grocery in 1889.<sup>63</sup> If this was the case, the move was very short lived or the Beasleys were silent partners because not only in late 1890 was James appointed as the Gawler Institute librarian from a field of twenty applicants but he featured regularly in Gawler life and was frequently mentioned in the local newspaper!

Was the market garden worked by Lewis Beasley the same property as that his son, James, worked?

Who was the land owner, John Beasley, gardener of Magill who purchased the Newenham property on 16 October 1860 that was then sold 20 May 1864?<sup>64</sup>

Michael Sharp is missing in the 1841 and 1851 English censuses. A Michael Sharp was sentenced to seven years transportation at the York West Riding Quarter Sessions on 26 October 1836 and removed to Van Diemens Land on the *Elphinstone* in 1837. While his daughter, Hannah, was not baptised until July 1837 it is not impossible for her to be his daughter although the daughter, Elizabeth, baptised in May 1839 seems less likely.

Elizabeth Sharp née Bullock is buried in the West Terrace Cemetery with four Bullocks—two children and two adults and their relationship to Elizabeth is unclear. William the son of John and Elizabeth Bullock née Robins born and died

<sup>63</sup> op.cit. Elizabeth Warburton: p88.

<sup>64</sup> Land Services Group (Adelaide): Newenham Certificate of Title Vol 16 f80.



## Difficulties abound: Outstanding matters

1881 and his father, John, who died in 1885, John's first wife, Elizabeth who died 1871 and with John's granddaughter, Adelaide, the daughter of John, are in the grave as well. The relationship between these Bullocks and Hannah is not clear. On John Bullock's marriage certificate in 1872 he names his father as John and Elizabeth Sharp's father was William suggesting the closest possible relationship between Elizabeth Sharp and John Bullock is that of first cousins.

We cannot be certain which of the two John Bullocks in Adelaide is the brother of Elizabeth Sharp. I have opted for the man who arrived on the *Moffatt* in 1839, but given that Elizabeth is buried in the other John's grave the issue remains open. The doubt is strengthened by the fact that the John Bullock who died 1879 is recorded in his obituary as a major shareholder in the Burra Mine and this seems a huge step for a shoe maker from Yorkshire! On the other hand the John who died 1885 names his father as John at his marriage in 1872.

Another John Bullock and Elizabeth Allen are having children in Upper Wakefield from 1860 to 1878. While it is possible they arrived on the *Trafalgar* 1849, the fact they have no children in SA until 1860 suggests they are more likely to be the John and Eliza who arrived on the *North* 1859.

Comparison	John Bullock 1	John Bullock 2
Birth year according to death cert age	about 1813	about 1822
Actual Birth	24 June 1813 Skipsea	?
Father	William	John (1872 marriage)
Mother	Hannah Owston	?
Spouse	Jane Bell	1 Elizabeth d. 1871 (Death Cert) 2 Elizabeth Robins (Marriage Cert)
Marriage	6 May 1839 Great Driffeld	1. England 2. 25 July 1872 Adelaide (M Cert)
Emigrated	<i>Moffatt</i> 1839	<i>Trafalgar</i> 1849 (funeral notice / shipping)
Occupation	Cordwainer (Passenger List)	Tailor (Passenger List)
Death date	10 March 1879 (Death Cert)	20 April 1885 (Death Cert)
Death address	Franklin Street (Death Cert)	Sturt Street (Death Cert)
Burial	West Terrace Road 3 9E 14	West Terrace Road 3 9E 13

## Make the skeletons dance

Children	1 Benjamin 1840 (SA Early Births) 2. Sarah 1842 (SA Early Births) 3 Hannah Jane 1847 (SA Births) 4. William 1849 (SA Births) 5. Frederick W 1851 (SA Births)	1 John b. 1874 (SA Births) 2. William b. 1877 d. 1881 (SA Births) 3 Elizabeth A b. 1878 (SA Births)
Other references giving name with above address	Franklin Street <i>Register</i> 20 July 1847 p2 Departed: <i>Gunga</i> 8 February 1849 <i>Register</i> 8 December 1849 p3 <i>South Australian</i> 12 March 1850 p2 <i>Register</i> 17 Apr 1851 p4 <i>Register</i> 3 May 1852 p1	Sturt Street <i>Register</i> 2 February 1875 p2
Other addresses	Light Square ( 1 & 2 chn births)	
Later occupations from above	Auctioneer (1 & 2 chn births) Gentleman (Newspaper) Mine shareholder (Newspaper) Gold buyer (Newspaper)	

## Bullock Graves West Terrace

Persons in each grave listed in order of death

### 1. Road 3 South side Row 9 East side

**Graves 13 & 14 lease purchased 1871 by John Bullock Franklin Street**

#### Grave 13

- Eliza BULLOCK bu. 13 Apr 1871 age 42 (1st w/o John d. 1885)
- William BULLOCK bu. 12 Sep 1881 age 4 (s/o John & Elizabeth née ROBIN)
- John BULLOCK bu. 20 Apr 1885 age 63 of Sturt street (h/o Eliza & Elizabeth)
- Elizabeth SHARP bu. 7 Jul 1887 age 81 (sis/o John d. 1879 w/o Michael)
- Adelaide Emily BULLOCK bu. 26 Jan 1901 age 8 (d/o John & Emma née PARKER gd/o John & Elizabeth née ROBIN)

#### Grave 14

- John BULLOCK bu. 10 Mar 1879 age 65 of Franklin street (h/o Jane)

### 2. Road 2 South side Row 12 East side

**Graves 11 to 14 purchased 1850 by John Bullock**

#### Grave 11

- Ives John ROPER bu. 6 Oct 1870 age 22 (relationship not explained)
- Alfred Bullock CHAPMAN bu. 4 Mar 1872 age 1 (s/o Arthur & Sarah)
- Sarah CHAPMAN d. 27 Sep 1904 age 62 (d/o John & Jane née BELL)
- James Viner SMITH bu. 12 May 1916 age 65 (h/o Hannah Jane Bullock)

#### Grave 12

- No burials

#### Grave 13

- Benjamin BULLOCK d. 28 Mar 1865 age 25 (s/o John & Jane née BELL)
- Jane BULLOCK d. 8 Apr 1904 age 86
- Arthur CHAPMAN bu. 10 May 1909 age 71
- Hannah Jane SMITH d. 21 Sep 1918 age 72 (d/o John & Jane née BELL)

#### Grave 14

- No burials

### 3. Road 2 South side Row 12 East side

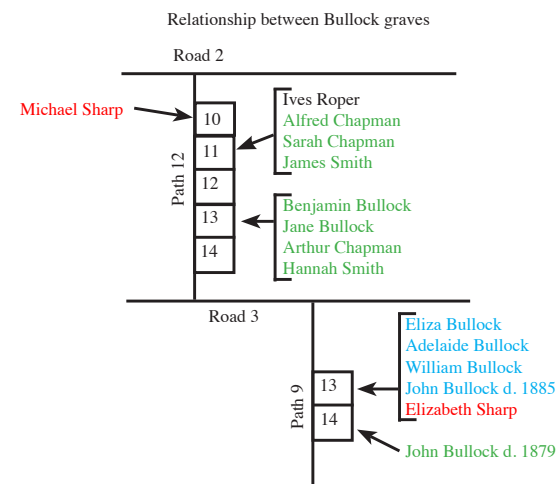
**Grave 10 purchased 1854 by Elizabeth Sharp**

#### Grave 10

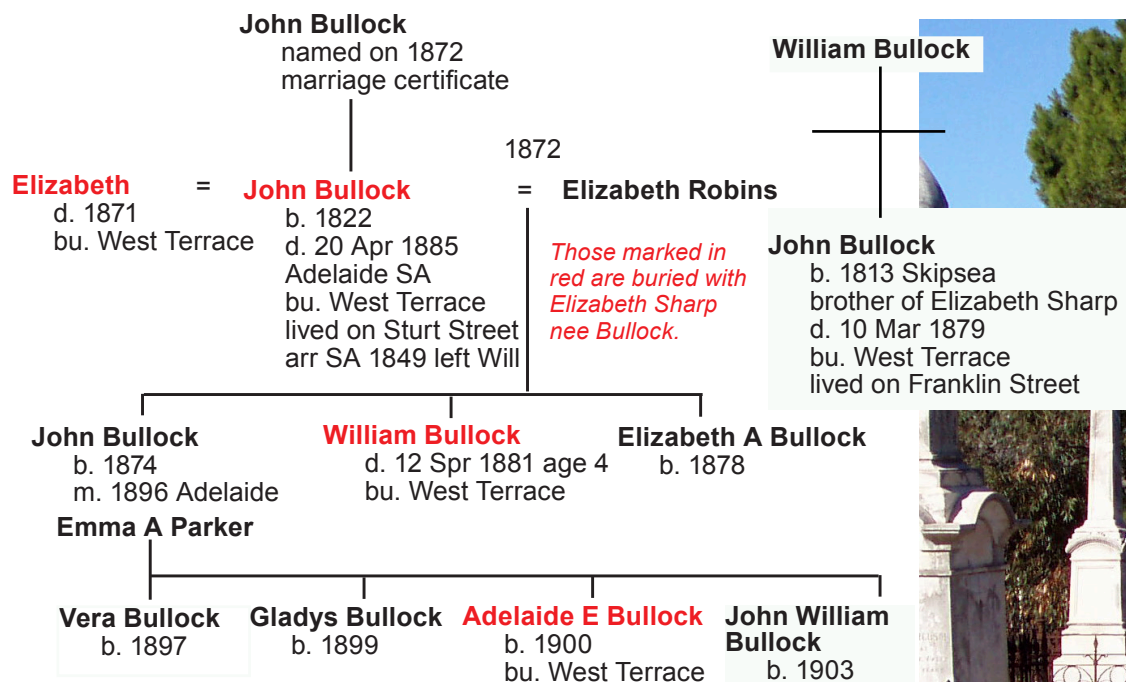
- Michael SHARP d. 8 Feb 1854 age 47 (h/o Elizabeth)

#### 4. Location unknown — not listed in burial register

- William Henry BULLOCK bu. 6 Feb 1850 age 15w (s/o John & Jane née BELL)







John Bullock (d. 1879) family grave

Mary Ann Fisher nee  
Clarke: West Terrace cast  
iron headstone  
supplied by her son-in-law,  
the founder of Metters Ltd





## Beasley obituaries in the Bunyip

### OBITUARY

MR. JAMES BEASLEY.

Death reaped an important harvest in Gawler in the last month of 1933, the first to cross to "the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns being Mr. M. Lynch, a resident whose place will be hard to fill.

Then followed the gathering-in of Mr. James Beasley, librarian and secretary of the Gawler Institute, whose death took place on Christmas Eve (Sunday) December 24th, the harvest culminating with the passing hence of Rev. H.L. Willett Bevan, M.A., on December 28.

The late Mr. Beasley had long associations with Gawler, having occupied the position of Librarian to the Institute for 43 years. He was a native of Lindon near Ballarat, Victoria, his birth taking place on July 4, 1859 making him 74 years of age. Four years afterwards he became a resident of South Australia, and in 1885 came to Gawler as a draper's assistant, first working for J. & G. Wilcox and afterwards with Mr. (now Sir Edward) Lucas. In 1890 when Mr. Otto Wehrstedt resigned the position of Librarian after 10 years' service, Mr. Beasley was appointed in his stead; and this office he held continuously, taking such an interest in his beloved books that he was an encyclopedia of their contents and could always make selection on any subject searched for by an inquirer. Following the renovation and re-building of the Institute as the Memorial Building he accepted the post of honorary secretary, and worked in happy association with the late Mr. M. Lynch as President in steering the finances through troublous waters. In 1894 he was instrumental with others in the formation of the Gawler Starr-Bowkett Society, a society that applied the principles of co-operation for the purpose of providing homes free of rent and interest; and so successful was the experiment that further efforts were made, Mr. Beasley remaining the loyal and trusted executive officer throughout. In Freemasonry he was a P.M. of Fidelity Lodge, and after Mr. W. H. Cox relinquished the secretarial duties in order to go abroad, Mr. Beasley took over these responsibilities, and was still in office at the time of his demise. He was also a member of the Rechabites Order, having associated himself with that friendly institution when a boy in the Mallala district. His membership ran over a period of 60 years. The Gawler Oddfellows also claimed him as a Brother. Perhaps the keenest interest shown by Mr. Beasley was in the Institute, not because it was his life-work but in order that its facilities might be broadened to embrace the public generally. As a librarian his literary and business knowledge, tact, patience and perennial good nature made him a model officer; but it was his ambition that Gawler should reveal its progress and through the laws provided municipalise the Institute, placing it almost on a basis with the Carnegie institutions scattered about Australia - practically free literature, with all ratepayers paying

their portion for its maintenance. His scheme almost reached a test, the people being willing but the problem proved too obtruse to the then Town Council who would not attempt to pierce the veil in the interests of the people. This desire for progress was an urge in Mr. Beasley's life, and all such attempts had his hearty cooperation, his oft-mentioned regret being that Gawler had lost the calibre of its men in the past who to say such was desirable meant fulfilment of the scheme. A great reader, Mr. Beasley always moved with the times, and having a perspective mind could vision the future, his theories at times being such that he was regarded as a Radical-yet assuredly his visions are now coming to pass. We recall one said 4 or 5 years ago- "We are sailing for a crash. Finance will get out of hand and civilisation will have to amend its ways. The rising generation will enjoy a leisure that was denied to we old fogies." As a younger man Mr. Beasley took a keen interest in the Model Parliament, being in the Ministry in 1907, and was a prominent member of the Institute Literary and Sociological Society in the nineties. He was a foundation member of the Douglas Social Credit branch in Gawler and filled the office of hon. treasurer. In religion he was connected with the Congregational Church whose pastor was so soon to follow him to the shadowy land. Mr. Beasley is survived by his wife and a family of 4 daughters. They are - Mrs. H. T. Gilbert, Prospect; Mrs. J. B. Smith, Smithfield; Mrs. R. Jauney (sic), Mt. Gambier, and Mrs. C. C. Mazzarol, Gawler. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning December 26th, the remains being interred in the Willaston cemetery. The pall bearers were P.M.'s of Fidelity Lodge, and the burial service was read by Rev. J. H. Crossley, the short Oddfellows' service following. Freemasons paid their tribute to their departed Brother by the dropping of sprigs of Acacia into the open grave.

*Bunyip 5 Jan 1934 p9*

### OBITUARY

MRS JAS BEASLEY

Mrs Jas. Beasley; widow: of the late, Mr. Jas. Beasley, passed away peacefully in her sleep on Saturday evening, at her residence; Jacob street. She was within a few days of her 79th birthday, being born at Unley Park, -S.A. on 10th August, 1857. Mrs. Beasley spent many years in Gawler, their first home being in Willaston when Mr. Beasley was a shop assistant prior to taking over the duties of Librarian at the Institute, a post he held for 43 years. During her life she was a devoted supporter of the Congregational Church, and a keen advocate of the W.C.T.U.<sup>1</sup> Her maiden name was Miss. Clara Fisher; and it is interesting to recall that her father, Mr. Charles Fisher, of Carrington street, Adelaide, was the founder of the Adelaide Co-operative Society Limited, whose ramifications today embrace a capital of nearly a quarter, of a million pounds, with a membership of over 10,000. Mrs. Beasley used to delight in describing the early struggles of the society.

1 WCTU = Woman's Christian Temperance Union founded  
23 Dec 1873 Ohio USA.





Her father was a builder and contractor, imbued with the trait of helping others. In the year 1867 a man whose name she could not remember gave a series of lectures in the Hamburg hotel, Rundle street, on 'Co-operation.' Mr. Fisher attended these, and the outcome was that he gathered friends together and decided to put into practice the theories advocated. Out of 10 members nine constituted the committee, and the meeting place was Mr. Fisher's home in Carrington street. The first purchase was a box of tea from Mr. Gilbert Wood, founder of G. Wood Son & Co. and this was weighed up and made into parcels to suit members. The next purchase was a mat of sugar and a box of soap and as stock increased so did the orders. Members' wives and children began to call for goods, and so it resulted that Mrs. Fisher and her daughter Clara were kept busy attending to their wants. No charge was made for service or quarters, and at the end of three months the committee were able to declare a bonus of 3/- in the £ on all purchases. This acted like magic, the members' list grew, and premises had to be sought as a shop for the company. The Fisher home was still the warehouse, and the dining room became as a bulk store. At the solicitation of women folk, drapery was added, the first purchase being a roll of calico which the mother and daughter sought to carry home but got stranded on the road. The calico sold rapidly, and so drapery became a part of the co-operative movement. The need for larger premises being, apparent, a property was secured in Nelson street, and Miss Clara Fisher was placed in charge, being assisted by her mother. With rapid growth, the society was soon in need of a man to control and handle the goods, but wages was a difficulty, the funds permitting only of a boy's payment. A committee man out of work, Mr. Tunstall, took the position; and in 1864 the society was registered, with Mr. Charles Fisher as treasurer. Having the legal standing, the society

Went on with leaps and bounds, the magnificent business of to-day being a memorial to the co-operative policy practised and sheltered by those loyal people in the early days.

A complimentary verse, compiled by Mrs. Beatrice Vale Bevan, on the occasion of Mrs. Beasley's birthday on August 10, 1933, truly summed up her life.

One who never stints in loving,  
One who trusts when there's no proving;  
One who catches life's sunny gleams,  
One who interweaves duties with dreams;  
And keeping youth's ideal,  
Living it, makes it real!

Mrs. Beasley's remains were placed beside those of her husband in the Willaston cemetery on Tuesday. The survivors are four daughters Mrs: H.T. Gilbert; Prospect; Mrs: J. B. Smith, Smithfield; Mrs. R. Jauney (sic) Mount Gambier; Mrs. C. C. Mazzarol, Gawler; and grandchildren.

*Bunyip* 26 Jun 1936 p10

## OBITUARY.

MRS. JAS. BEASLEY.

Mrs. Jas. Beasley, widow of the late Mr. Jas. Beasley, passed away peacefully in her sleep on Saturday evening, at her residence, Jacob street. She was within a few days of her 79th birthday, being born at Unley Park, S.A. on 10th August, 1857. Mrs. Beasley spent many years in Gawler, their first home being in Willaston, when Mr. Beasley was a shop assistant prior to taking over the duties of Librarian at the Institute, a post he held for 43 years. During her life she was a devoted supporter of the Congregational Church, and a keen advocate of the W.C.T.U. Her maiden name was Miss Clara Fisher; and it is interesting to recall that her father, Mr. Charles Fisher, of Carrington street, Adelaide, was the foun-





Frank James Cunningham Jaunay  
with his mother



Mary Ellen Jaunay nee Cawley with Frank James Cunningham Jaunay 1916



Frank James Cunningham Jaunay at William Street Dulwich 1916





# Conflicting times

## Frank James Cunningham Jaunay

Frank, the eldest child of Robert John Cunningham Jaunay and Dorothy Evelyn May Beasley was born at Rose Park on 12 April 1916 when his father was either employed or about to be employed at the Gepps Cross abattoir. At the time the family were living in William Street Dulwich. In 1917 the family are living in a company residence on the Main North Road then called Gawler Road at Abattoirs, now called Pooraka, beyond the northern boundary of the Adelaide metropolitan area which was then Grand Junction Road. The 47 three-bedroom red brick maisonettes, beyond the electricity grid, were constructed on both sides of the road to Gawler remote from services although there was a new rail spur line and station which alleviated the isolation for the women and children while the men were at work. Each residence had a woodshed and toilet in the backyard. The abattoirs opened in 1913 to replace the multitude of slaughterhouses across the metropolitan area with a single government owned facility.

Until Frank was a teenager in Mount Gambier the family rarely stayed in one place for very long. By 1928 when they arrived in Mount Gambier, the family had lived at:

1916 - William Street Dulwich SA  
1917 - Gawler Road Abattoirs SA  
1920 - General Store Alford SA  
1922 - Kadina SA [2 different addresses]  
1923 - General Store Alford SA  
1925 - Brighton SA  
1925 September - Wattlebury Road Mitcham SA  
1926 April - 1 Wolseley Terrace Woodlands Park S

These movements were reflected in the schools attended: Alford School (1921), a private school in Kadina and then Kadina Primary, Brighton Primary for part of 1925, Mitcham Primary from 29 September 1925 to June 1926, Edwardstown Primary from 19 April 1926 to 10 August 1928 and Mount Gambier Primary.

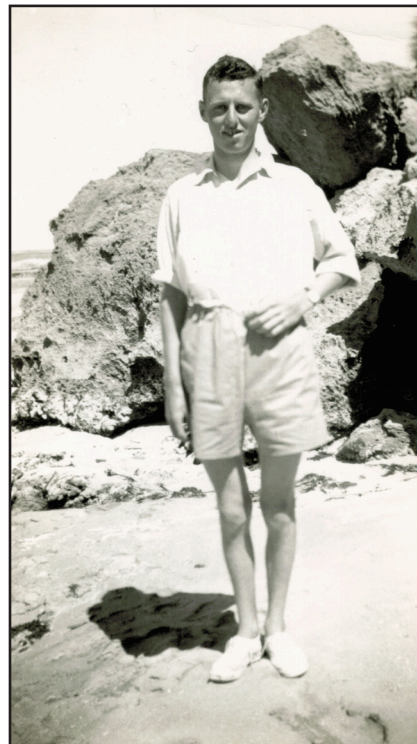
*In 1928, when I was 12 years old, I was invited to stay with my aunt and uncle in Canberra. Mr Walter Henderson was an officer with the newly formed Department of Foreign Affairs.*



Frank on the verandah of the  
Abattoirs home  
Nov 1917



Frank Jaunay clockwise from top left  
1. At the Abbatoirs home 2. At 3 Jacob Street Gawler,  
3. At a beach 1940, 4 At Mount Gambier



*The trip to Canberra was complicated but relatively uneventful. My parents put me on the charabanc from Mount Gambier, where we were living at the time, for Melbourne. The driver had instructions to leave me at the 'People's Palace' in Melbourne where I would stay until a train for Canberra left Melbourne.*

*This transfer worked well with the man at the desk passing me to the care of a traveller who saw that I transferred to the Canberra train at Albury. My uncle and aunt met me at the station.*

*The stay at Canberra with this childless couple who tended to speak in French to each other was not one that stands out in my mind and in fact the only thing I can recall was a picnic on the river bank. However, this uneventful holiday was to turn into one of high drama.*

*Uncle Walter and Aunt Gertrude put me on the train back to Melbourne without going to the trouble of organising a chain of supporters as my parents had done when I set out. I found my way back to the People's Palace, booked in and went up to my room where I promptly fell asleep on the bed. The next thing I recalled was a banging on the door by the Melbourne Police. The man at the desk, who was not the one who knew me from my previous stay, had reported me as a possible runaway. I had no identification and so I was bundled off to the police station where I spent the whole day while the police went through the complicated process of confirming my bona fides. In 1928 this was not the easy task it would be today. It required a telephone call to the Mount Gambier Police Station who would have to assign a Constable to go to my home, probably on a bicycle and ascertain the facts. When the word got back to Russell Street Police Station I was escorted back to the People's Palace.*

*The officer who took me in felt so sorry for me and my lost day in Melbourne that he treated me to a visit to the Zoo the following day!*

Even in Mount Gambier the family moved about living in Gwendoline, Sturt



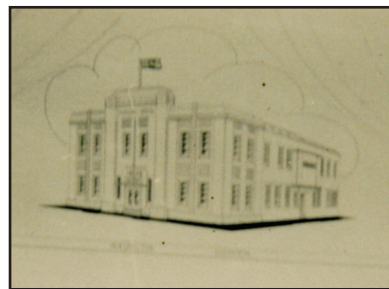
and Chute Streets. It was while at Chute Street that Frank learnt to drive a car.

At the age of seventeen Frank started work as a shop assistant in *Sheards* Department Store while he continued his schooling at the Mount Gambier Technical School where he excelled in architectural and mechanical drawing. Frank left for Adelaide during 1937 to study architecture part time at the School of Mines while working as a part-time draughtsman for Christopher Arthur Smith and at a fruit and vegetable shop on The Parade, Norwood on Fridays.

Chris Smith (1892-1952) a self-taught architect, but carpenter by trade, figured



*Border Watch* 29 Sep 1936 p1



Port Adelaide Council offices preliminary drawing

prominently in the design and development of *art deco* picture theatres and municipal buildings in Adelaide and regional South Australia in the twenty years leading up to World War 2. His 1939 Port Adelaide Municipal Chambers, now on the State Heritage Register, has been described as a fine example of Inter-War Functionalism; the *curves and shadow lines give a nautical air*.<sup>1</sup>

1 McDougall and Vines 1994: p23; Apperly et al 1989: p185.

#### ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

#### RECORD DISPLAY AT TECHNICAL SCHOOL MERITORIOUS WORK

#### KILSBY TROPHY WINNER

In Grade 2 of building drawing, Mr Frank Jaunay was responsible for some really excellent work. This student was successful in gaining the Kilsby Trophy, awarded on examination results which he won with two credits and two passes-quite an outstanding achievement!

Mechanical drawing was taught for the first time last year, and the first student, Frank Jaunay distinguished himself with a credit in this subject.

...and in Grade 2 for geometrical drawing Prank Jaunay's work was again very neat and interesting, Mr. Jaunay's showcard exhibited with his other drawing was the one, which he won the recent "Heres How" revue competition. He was also the exhibitor of perspective drawings.

#### Best Examination Results-

Frank J. C. Jaunay-Drawing. Credit in 2 subjects and pass in 2 subjects. (Trophy donated by Mr. G. H. Kilsby, J.P.)

#### Dimensioned Sketching, Grade II.

Credit. Frank J. C. Jaunay. (10/6 donated by Mr. G. V. Sheard).

#### Mechanical Drawing, Grade I.-

Credit. Frank J. C. Jaunay. (Book to the value of 10/6 donated by Messrs Arthur & Son).

#### Scholarships.

Free tuition in the next higher grade has been awarded to the following students who obtained the highest credit marks in the examination.

Mechanical Drawing, Grade I.

Frank C. Jaunay.

*Border Watch* 29 Jan 1938 p4

## Make the skeletons dance

Fine Exhibition Of Work.  
OUTSTANDING ARTS AND CRAFTS DISPLAY.

Work done by a third year student, Mr. Frank Jaunay, at the beginning of the year, was not available for display in the building drawing section. Mr. Jaunay transferred to Adelaide during the year, and is, continuing his studies at the School of Arts and Crafts. He is now employed as a draughtsman by Mr. Chris Smith, the Prospect architect. Building drawings by Mr. Lalor McMahon were on view, and some of Mr. Jaunay's first term perspective drawings were exhibited.

*Border Watch* 28 Jan 1939 p5

Frank lived at 95 Lefevre Terrace North Adelaide with his brothers who were also studying in Adelaide apart from a brief interlude at Sturt Street in Adelaide until his parents returned from Mount Gambier in 1940.

For reasons never revealed by Frank, he gave up studies and his employment as a draughtsman and took work as a labourer with the *de Frabo Terazzo Flooring Company* in 1940. It is possible that Frank fell out with his boss over the Port Adelaide Municipal Offices when Smith failed to give him any credit for the design of the building facade. There is no doubt or questioning that Smith had a long history of designing *art deco* buildings such as the Hindmarsh Town Hall, Goodwood *Capri* and others but there are features on the Port Adelaide structure



Frank and Norma 1942



L-R: Lawrence Duval Cumming, Frank, Norma, Barbara Mary Jaunay.



not seen before and of course for many years the family had the drawings done by Frank.

As it was, the time in the flooring business was brief as Frank enlisted in the CMF on 5 September 1940 at Alberton and was assigned service number S1135 to be attached as an orderly to the Army Dental Hospital based at Wayville barracks. On 13 October 1942 with the rank of Staff Sergeant<sup>2</sup> he transferred to the AIF in Darwin with number SX25430.

The 73rd Australian Dental Unit like all other Dental Units were the smallest numbered units in the army consisting of just four men: a dentist (a lieutenant), two dental mechanics (staff sergeants) and an orderly (private). Dental units were normally attached to base camps, hospitals and medical units.

Frank met Norma Johnson at a dance in the Anglican parish hall in Waterloo Street at Glenelg (since demolished). He and his brothers used to attend dances whenever they were on leave. Norma was the second of the four children of Allan Edgar John and Constance Gwendoline Barbara Johnson née Harris and was born on 13 June 1920 at Rose Park. The couple married at St Peters Church in Torrens Square at Glenelg on Saturday, 10 April 1943 at 4:30pm. The wedding was relatively simple with the bride's dress being purchased by saving war ration coupons and the reception was held in her parents' home. After a short honeymoon at the Stirling Hotel, Frank returned to his army unit in Darwin.

Frank returned t on Christmas Eve 1945 and was discharged from the Army on 12 February 1946. On discharge he was employed by his father-in-law, Edgar Johnson, in the *Adelaide Drug Company* at 25 Chesser Street Adelaide.

- 
- 2    18 Sep 1940 reported for duty – Private  
       28 Dec 1940 promoted to Lance Corporal and Dental Orderly at Wayville Dental Centre  
       28 Dec 1940 promoted to Lance Sergeant (a corporal acting in the rank of sergeant)  
       3 Feb 1941 promoted to Staff Sergeant  
       13 Oct 1942 Transferred to AIF and 73 Australian Dental Unit  
       7 Sep 1943 Relocated to Northern Territory  
       12 Feb 1946 Discharged

**MISS NORMA GWENDOLINE JOHNSON**, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. J. Johnson, of Brighton road, Glenelg, to S. Sgt. Frank J. C. Jaunay, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. C. Jaunay, Camerton, Fussell place, Alberton.

*Advertiser* 14 Mar 1942 p5

Conflicting times: Frank James Cunningham Jaunay

This arrangement was brief and in 1949 Frank went into a business partnership with a wartime mate, Francis (known as Frank) Lyford Stapleton with a manufacturing engineering business called *Stapleton & Jaunay Ltd.* The business was funded largely by Frank Stapleton's wife, Rita, who had come into some money on the death of her parents. Premises in the form of a disused old bakery at 334 Military Road, Henley Beach were located and purchased.

A cream *Morris* 8/40 estate van was purchased as a works vehicle and because the Stapletons lived just on the other side of the road from the factory, Frank used this vehicle to travel to and from work. He usually went to work via the sandy track lined on both sides with box thorn bushes, part of Military Road, that ran from the Glenelg Sewerage Works along behind the sand hills at West Beach with his rifle on his lap on the lookout for rabbits.

Both Franks were not exactly endowed with funds but they had the ability to teach themselves how to make water softeners and so the *S&J Simplex Water Softener* was created. The machine was named *Simplex* because it was supposedly simple to use. Water softeners were very popular in Adelaide because of the water that meant that soap did not lather and left a scum line around the bath and hand basins.

They operated on the exchange of calcium and magnesium ions with the more desirable ion, sodium. This exchange eliminated both of the problems of hard water because sodium did not precipitate out in pipes or react badly with soap. The amount of sodium this process added to the water was quite small and did not taste

## S. & J. SIMPLEX SOFTENERS



The only semi-automatic available for the same price as those with multiple taps.

Available in 48" x 8" and 48" x 10" cylinders filled with Mollinite or Decalco.

Completely rust proofed.

Unconditionally guaranteed for 12 months.

We can arrange Purchase on terms.

Enquiries invited, full particulars available from

### STAPLETON & JAUNAY

**334 MILITARY ROAD  
HENLEY BEACH. Phone L 8929**

*Adelaide News* 10 Aug 1953 p18

## Make the skeletons dance

the water.

The *S&J Simplex Water Softener* came in a range of sizes, the larger models increasing the time between recharging. The Franks' softener introduced an effective way of exchanging the ions by the process of siphoning up salty water in a household bucket and passing it through the cylinder packed with beads of ion exchange resins and then flushing the excess salty water away. The men were on a winning design and had high prospects of selling large numbers. This proved not to be the case as they never really had sufficient funds to promote the product, they had to keep the price affordable and so the margins were always poor.

To supplement their meagre income a marine dealers licence was also secured. The main focus of this work was the recycling of beer bottles handed in by the public who were paid a small fee. Other recyclable items were also collected but beer bottles were always the major focus.

Another sideline in the business was the manufacture of a viscous acrylic resin which the writer only ever knew as *Goo*. This was used by dental mechanics making sets of false teeth. It was clearly a hangover from the days Frank was in an Army Dental Unit.

Some years later the Company embarked on the manufacture of lift-up garage doors using counterweights rather than springs. These were assembled in an annexe property at 26 Bolingbroke Avenue Henley Beach. This property in a light industrial area well away from the built up environment of Military Road was purchased in 1961 with a view to relocating the workshop following some pressure to vacate the original workshop by neighbours. Initially the heavier noisier work was undertaken here after a workshop was constructed. Frank Stapleton died on 14 October 1961 age 53 and his wife, Rita, eventually sold her share of this property to Frank on 25 September 1967.

Following the 1956 Murray River flood the two Franks took the opportunity to purchase a flood-damaged shack upstream from Mannum in early 1957. After much effort the place was well set up as a holiday house although Frank's wife never once visited and Frank Stapleton's wife rarely did so either—it was very much a male retreat for

fishing and shooting.

Frank was always enthusiastic about the outdoors life and as a teenager he played baseball at Mount Gambier and was regularly reported amongst the scorers and best players in the *Border Watch* newspaper from 1935 to 1938. As an adult he played tennis and in later life took up table tennis competitively.

Frank and Norma had two sons.

There is little doubt that the man who went away to war differed from the man who returned. He and Norma were poorly matched and this was even more evident after the War and a breakup was inevitable. Eventually not long after purchasing a home in Somerton Park on 19 December 1955 with a War Service loan to fund his half share and establishing the gardens, Frank and Norma separated in 1957 and Frank took up with the wife of another friend, John Tunbridge, Yvonne. Initially they purchased a home in 1960<sup>3</sup> over looking the Belair National Park on Sun Valley Drive Glenalta. Eventually after a messy divorce, Frank and Yvonne married on 2 January 1966 at the Norman Memorial Congregational Church in Kilkenny.

3 At first Frank lived with the Stapletons at Military Road Henley Beach. He then lived at 16 Euston Terrace Croydon Park with his parents and later with his brother, Bob at Belair until 1960.



Frank in his Hinkler Street Victor Harbor garden



Yvonne Lydia Menz, the daughter of William Theodore and Nellie Acraman Menz née Tabe, was born 9 January 1922 and married John Burton Tunbridge. They had two children. On 27 September 1991, Yvonne died of a cardiac arrest on the footpath outside her son's Unley Park home after alighting from Frank's car.

Following his second marriage a large old home was purchased in Aldgate on the corner of Edgeware and Kingsland Roads. At about the same time a large old home on the corner of Maud Street at Encounter Bay was purchased as a holiday home. When finances grew tight this home was sold but the stables to the rear (since demolished) were converted into a holiday home. By 1968 a new home had been built across the road in Maude Street and this became principal residence with a flat in Nellie Menz's home at 5 Brighton Road Glenelg. Later a home was built at Whalers Road, Encounter Bay. Until he was eighty Frank used to commute to Adelaide for work and often stay in the Glenelg flat.

In 1964 Frank was approached and joined the Henley Beach Rotary Club and he became a very active member that culminated in a year as the president from June 1968. His devotion to Rotary was demonstrated in that in the first 23 years of membership, he never missed a weekly meeting and the receipt of two Paul Harris Fellowships—the highest award offered by Rotary. One was presented by the



Norma and Keith's marriage  
L-R: Fred Holyoake, Betty Grove-Jones, Peter Grove-Jones, Norma, Bryan Whitters, Keith, Melva Whitters (Norma's sister) and Leta Holyoake

Henley Beach Club and the other by the Victor Harbor Club.

Frank married Margaret Stirling Clarkson formerly Mitchell nee Wotton at St Augustine Victor Harbor on 9 October 1993 and moved to live in Margaret's home at 1/2 Hinkler Street Victor Harbor. Margaret survived Frank and died on 9 December 2005 at Esperance WA.

Frank died on 3 May 2001 at the Victor Harbor Hospital from Prostate Cancer.

Norma married Keith Sainsbury on 18 February 1977 at the Adelaide Registry Office. Keith, a retired bank manager, died on 11 May 2001 at Bedford Park. At the time of writing, Norma was alive and living at the *Buckland's Nursing Home* in Plympton North.



PS *Federal* with Edgar's car at Blanchtown lock on delivery from Mildura

PS *Federal* at Mildura prior to purchase

## Conflicting times: Frank James Cunningham Jaunay



Edgar Johnson with his 1937 Oldsmobile at the approach to the Mannum ferry





## The Johnson family

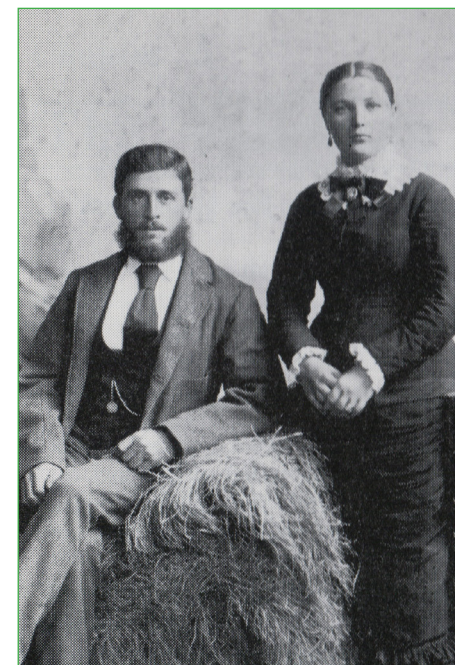
Norma Gwendoline Johnson, the second child of Allan Edgar John and Constance Gwendoline Barbara Johnson nee Harris, married Frank Jaunay on 14 April 1943 at Glenelg. Norma was born at Rose Park on 13 June 1920 and at the time of writing was still alive.

Norma was educated at St Peters Day School Glenelg and the Methodist Ladies College at Wayville (since demolished). During the War she was a volunteer Air Observer at the Glenelg Station which was overseen by her father. Following her marriage she lived in rented premises at 20 Kimber Terrace Kurralta Park and she worked in the munitions factory operated by *Kelvinator* on Anzac Highway until

she discovered she was pregnant. Required to give up work, Norma moved to be nearer to her parents as Frank was in Darwin. A downstairs flat was found at 43 Gordon Street from 16 September 1943. Due to wartime conditions tenure was limited and so her father set about converting part of his home at 62 Brighton Road Glenelg into a self-contained flat and this was ready for occupation on 21 March 1945 just over two months before the birth of her second child.

Norma's parents married on 17 December 1917 at the home of the bride's parents, Thomas and Sophia Harris nee King who operated a farm on Mooringe Avenue Plympton called the *Bronzewing Poultry Farm* raising ducks for butchering. Tom Harris was a butcher by trade but it is not clear that he owned the property or even butchered the birds. By World War 1 the Harris family were struggling financially due to bad advice.

Norma's father, always known as Edgar within the family but *Johnny* by business associates, was a sickly boy in a large family grown up by older sisters. In spite of this he led an active adult life and was noted for his golfing prowess and lawn bowling ability. When elected as a Councillor for Glenelg Ward in the Glenelg Town Council he served as patron to the *Glenelg Baseball Club* and Commodore of the *Holdfast Bay Yacht Club*. It was in these premises, then on the foreshore between the Town Hall and the beach, that Edgar managed the local Air Observer Corps during World War 2. He had a passion for mucking about in boats and apart from the odd dinghy, he purchased a motor cruiser that he kept at Port Adelaide until he decided to relocate it to Murray Bridge taking it along the coast and into the river. Subsequently the vessel was moored upstream from Mannum not far from the quarry created when



George & Louisa Johnson 1890s



Johnson family 1953 at 52 Brighton Road Glenelg

Bryan Whitters holding Jennifer. Melva Whitters, Malcolm Jaunay, Norma Jaunay, Frank Jaunay, Paulette Johnson (front), Connie Johnson, Colin Whitters, Edgar Johnson, Denise Johnson, Pat Johnson Frank Johnson, Graham Jaunay (front), Molly Johnson, Len Johnson



# Johnson

...see next set of charts ←

## George JOHNSON

d. 30 Jun 1886  
Houghton SA  
m2. 30 Jul 1847  
Gedney LIN  
St Mary Magdalene

## Abigail Jane CANNELL

b. 29 Oct 1824 NFK  
d. 16 Dec 1881  
Houghton SA  
Thomas BRETT

For more details about this family  
the reader is referred to:  
Graham Jaunay, A toast to  
the future; the story of George  
Johnson and his family, 1989

**Sophia Cannell JOHNSON**  
b. 14 Sep 1844 Holbeach LIN  
d. 3 Feb 1919 Adelaide SA  
m. 3 Dec 1865 Alberton SA

## Edward DOWSETT

**Sarah Jane JOHNSON**  
b. 27 May 1848 Modbury SA  
d. 29 Jun 1928 Hindmarsh SA  
m. 22 Dec 1873 Brompton SA

## David PRIME

**George JOHNSON**  
b. 26 Aug 1850 Dry Creek SA  
d. 7 May 1916 Adelaide SA  
m. 16 Jan 1877 Woodville SA

## Louisa Florentina WESTBURY aka LEITH

b. 24 Aug 1861 Adelaide SA  
d. 11 May 1923 Alberton SA

**Edward Cannell JOHNSON**  
b. 8 Sep 1852 Houghton SA  
d. 13 May 1925 Houghton SA  
m. 24 Apr 1880 Hermitage SA

## Ellen COX

**Charles JOHNSON**  
b. 24 Aug 1854 Hermitage SA  
d. 16 Jan 1855 Hermitage SA

**Phebe Ann JOHNSON**  
b. 15 Feb 1856 Hermitage SA  
d. 13 Sep 1923 Houghton SA  
m. 11 Jun 1876 Houghton SA

## Charles William STOKES

**Alice Esther JOHNSON**  
b. 26 Apr 1858 Hermitage SA  
d. 21 Mar 1915 Laura SA  
m. 13 Apr 1887 Houghton SA

## William James Cooper COLE

**Elizabeth Frances JOHNSON**  
b. 21 Aug 1860 Hermitage SA  
d. 16 May 1936 Houghton SA  
m. 24 May 1886 Houghton SA

## Thomas Henry POSSINGHAM

**John Thomas Frederick JOHNSON**  
b. 17 Oct 1862 Hermitage SA  
d. 12 Apr 1937 Adelaide SA  
m. 30 Dec 1885 Alberton SA

## Mary Ann MURRAY

**William Albert JOHNSON**  
b. 19 Nov 1865 Clarendon SA  
d. 20 Jul 1956 Adelaide SA  
m. 24 Dec 1890 Port Augusta SA

## Sylvesta Mary Amelia WARD

**Ada Florence JOHNSON**  
b. 13 Jan 1878 Woodville SA  
d. 10 Mar 1959 Adelaide SA  
m. 22 Apr 1903  
Port Adelaide SA

## Alfred Ernest GRAVES

**Olive Alice JOHNSON**  
b. 1 Feb 1880 Woodville SA  
d. 12 Apr 1949 Adelaide SA  
m. 15 Dec 1909 Woodville SA  
Percy George WILLSMORE

**Clara Mabel JOHNSON**  
b. 23 Mar 1882 Woodville SA  
d. 20 May 1962 Adelaide SA  
m. 8 Dec 1908  
Port Adelaide SA

## William John Daley MALLET

**Myrtle Frances JOHNSON**  
b. 25 Dec 1883 Woodville SA  
d. 24 Aug 1884 Adelaide SA

**Harold George Leith JOHNSON**  
b. 16 May 1885 Woodville SA  
d. 21 Oct 1885 Woodville SA

**Horace George Leith JOHNSON**  
b. 9 Jan 1887 York SA  
d. 12 Jan 1959 Semaphore SA  
m. 4 Dec 1915 Alberton SA

## Amy Milford WIDDOP

**Rena Hazel Leith JOHNSON**  
b. 20 Sep 1889 Rosewater SA  
d. 26 Jun 1970 Adelaide SA  
m. 4 Sep 1915 Kilkeny SA

## Alfred George SHIELL

**Allan Edgar John JOHNSON**  
b. 20 Dec 1891 Rosewater SA  
d. 14 Apr 1959  
North Adelaide SA  
m. 17 Dec 1917 Plympton SA

## Constance Gwendoline Barbara HARRIS

b. 27 Dec 1895  
New Parkside SA  
d. 27 Nov 2000 Hove SA

**Gladys Sarah JOHNSON**  
b. 4 Jun 1894 Rosewater SA  
d. 15 Oct 1971 Adelaide SA  
m. 22 Nov 1919 Woodville SA

## Alfred Lewis DUNN

## Key

aka ~ also known as  
b. ~ born  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married

LIN~ Lincolnshire, England  
NFK~ Norfolk, England  
SA ~ South Australia

**Melva Dorothy JOHNSON**  
b. 24 Nov 1918 Rose Park SA  
d. 5 Sep 2007  
Aberfoyle Park SA

m. 19 Aug 1944 Glenelg SA

## Bryan Denton WHITTERS

**Norma Gwendoline JOHNSON**  
b. 13 Jun 1920 Rose Park SA  
— living  
m1. 10 Apr 1943 (div)  
Glenelg SA St Peter

## Frank James Cunningham JAUNAY

b. 12 Apr 1916 Rose Park SA  
d. 3 May 2001 Victor Harbor SA  
m2. 18 Feb 1977 Adelaide SA

## William Keith SAINSBURY

b. 7 Jul 1912 Perth WA  
d. 11 May 2001 Bedford Park SA

**Frank JOHNSON**  
b. 10 Nov 1922 Rose Park SA  
— living  
m. 28 Apr 1945 Adelaide SA

## Patricia Mary CHERRY

**Leonard JOHNSON**  
b. 14 Sep 1924 Glenelg SA  
— living  
m. 7 Oct 1950 Glenelg SA

## Mary Stevens

— living

## Make the skeletons dance



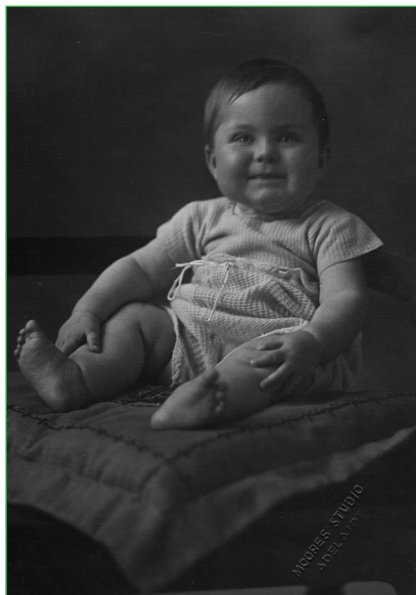
Constance Gwendoline Barbara Harris age 21



Glenelg Ward councillor: Alan Edgar John Johnson

Top: Rear verandah of 62 Brighton Road before enclosed to make accommodation for Norma and her family.  
Below: Rear garden with aviaries and ponds 1933.  
(left to right): Norma, Frank, Len, Melva and Connie





The first Ipana at Mannum 1934  
(Standing from left) Melva, Norma

Norma (clockwise from top left) 1. Age 14 months; 2. *Ipana* girl; 3. With husband, Frank at 43 Gordon Street Glenelg SA 1943 and Rex; 4. *Violet* — Photograph 1 by Moores Studio; 2 & 3 by Alice & Dorothy Soar at 64 Brighton Road Glenelg





ESTABLISHED 1845.

WAREHOUSES  
54 GREAT TOWER ST LONDON.  
313 MURRAY ST PERTH.  
6 O'CONNELL ST SYDNEY.

LS/VB

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE FIRM.

# F. H. FAULDING & CO

## Manufacturing Chemists

(LABORATORIES— ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

HEAD OFFICE,

54 KING WILLIAM STREET,

Adelaide 1st August, 1919:  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS  
"FAULDING CO. ADELAIDE,

CODES:  
WESTERN UNION.  
LIEBERS.  
A. B. C. 5TH EDITION.

PHONES:  
CENTRAL 3012.  
3 LINES.

G. P. O. BOX 364.

### GLENELG BY-ELECTION.

To the Ratepayers—

Your Vote and Help for the Election of

## Allan E. J. Johnson

as Councillor for Glenelg Ward are solicited.

Mr. Johnson is a young and enthusiastic man, who has been a resident of Glenelg for the past 13 years. He commenced business in 1920 in a very small way, and is now the sole proprietor of ADELAIDE DRUG CO., which, by careful foresight and capable management, he has personally established in Adelaide on such a sound foundation.

Is Representative of Australian Manufacturers on Proprietary Articles Trades Association.

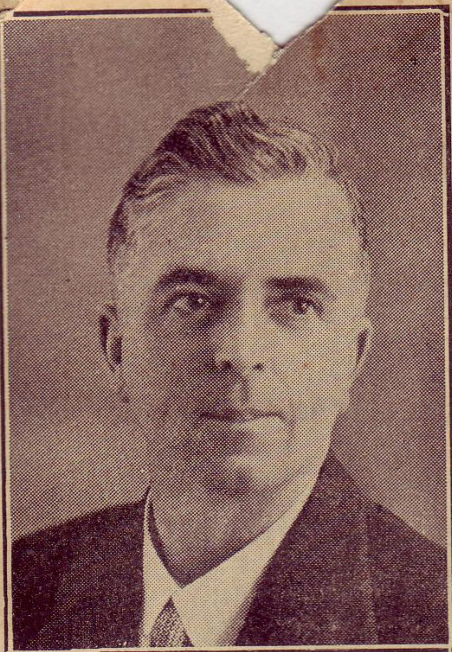
Is Member of Wholesalers Patent Medicines Association.

Is Vice-President of Glenelg Bowling Club.

ERN.

A. Johnson has been in our employ during the past part of the time he was engaged travelling for of this State. He was well received by our customers found him strictly conscientious, and very steady. tion of the period he served with us Mr. Johnson in the Warehouse, and he leaves us of his own accord. success.

*F. H. Faulding*



Polling Day: SAT., 3rd AUGUST, 1935, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Vote Thus:—



## JOHNSON, Allan E. J.





Cable Address: GRUNDY, ADELAIDE.  
Lieber's Code.  
Offices: COROMANDEL PLACE.  
TELEPHONE 852.

Adelaide,

S. Australia,

29 February

We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Edgar Allen Johnson has been employed by us from the 26<sup>th</sup> August 1906 until the present time. He has had charge of the Patent Medicine and Perfumery Departments, and also represented us in Port Adelaide and on country trips. We have always found him very willing and persevering, and his thorough trustworthiness and reliability are beyond question. He only leaves us to enter on business for himself, and takes with him the good wishes of all those here, with whom he has been associated.

Yours truly,  
Standard Drug Co.  
W. Grundy, President.

## FORTHCOMING AUCTION SALE

### GLENELG.

At the Sale Room, Brookman Buildings, 35 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on

Friday, 3rd October, 1952, at 2.30 p.m.

On account Estate of the Late Miss C. I. Sandison.

### RESIDENCE, BRIGHTON ROAD

No. 52, just south of tram and Brighton road stop. Solidly and attractively constructed of freestone and brick, in perfectly sound condition. Verandahs on 3 sides. 8 rooms and all usual conveniences. Garage. All Cyclone gates are included in sale of above. The land has a frontage of 105 feet by the excellent depth of 180 feet. Lawns and garden plots are tastefully laid out.

#### VACANT POSSESSION ON SETTLEMENT

#### HOME SITES.

**BRIGHTON ROAD.** 2 splendid and spacious allotments each 60 feet frontage by 180 feet deep, situated one on each side of the above residence.

**PORTROSE STREET.** 4 allotments at rear of the above and facing Portrose street. Frontages are 57 feet for one and the balance 56 feet.

#### IRON SHEDS AND FENCE.

A large iron shed facing Portrose street will be sold separately.

on fencing land but land.





## Make the skeletons dance

the river's weirs and barrages were constructed from 1922 to 1940.

After the War Edgar replaced his motor cruiser with a 1901 steam powered paddle-steamer, *Federal*, that he renamed *Ipana*. He named all his boats after this well-known toothpaste in recognition of his state agency for *Bristol-Myers*. Coincidentally the vessel was also moored near the very same quarry from which it used to tow barges when it was involved in the Goolwa Barrage constructions. The vessel was used by Edgar as a holiday home and because it required a qualified river captain rarely left its moorings. Also after the War he replaced his 1937 *Oldsmobile L*<sup>4</sup> with a 1947 light grey *Oldsmobile Ace*. This vehicle although larger was shaped rather like the very first *Holdens* built in Australia.<sup>5</sup>

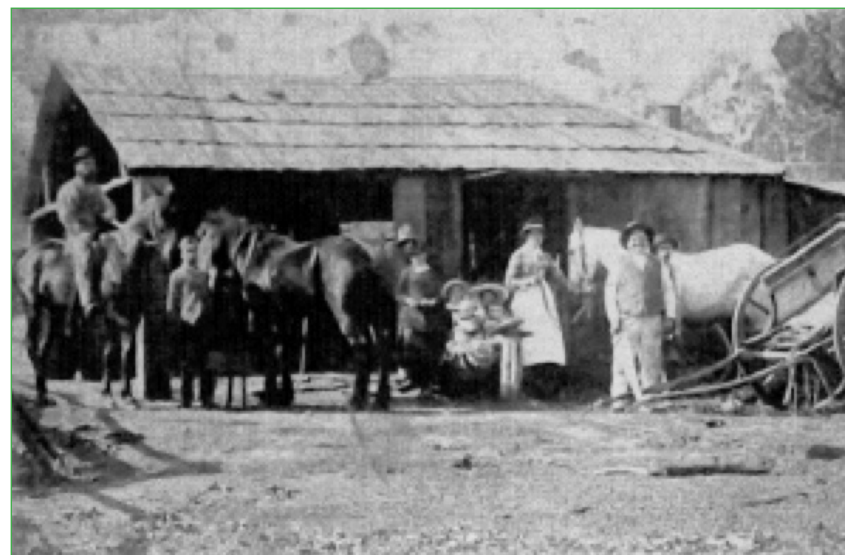
Edgar Johnson was born at the Clark Street home of his parents at Rosewater on 20 December 1891. On leaving school Edgar started work with his brother, Horace, at William Porter's Pharmacy in St Vincent Street at Port Adelaide. He then worked for the tableware and *bric-à-brac* company, *Deane & Keen* at 70 Grenfell Street and *Standard Drug Co* in Coromandel Place from 26 August 1906, before leaving for a position as a travelling salesman with the drug manufacturing company, *FH Faulding* in 1913.

A condition placed on marriage by his bride was that Edgar had to give up working as a travelling salesman for *FH Faulding and Company* which occurred on 1 August 1919. This date marked the beginning of a wholesale chemist business named *Adelaide Drug Company* using funds provided by Connie. It was initially established in a room at *Mains Chemists* at 66 King William Street. Each evening the couple would bottle and package bulk medications into retail package sizes. The business then relocated to a larger facility at 66 King William Street Adelaide, then to rooms in the Barlow Building in Linds Lane off Rundle Street and finally occupied the whole building at 25 Chesser Street Adelaide. In 1954 Edgar purchased premises at 245 Pirie Street Adelaide and the Company occupied these although Edgar retained personal ownership of the property.<sup>6</sup>

4 Built by GMH at Fishermens Bend VIC.

5 Built by GMH on an imported knock-down chassis with body panels from Woodville SA from Dec 1946 until May 1948, the Ace was the last Australian built Oldsmobile: [www.oldsmobileclub.org.au/acehist.html](http://www.oldsmobileclub.org.au/acehist.html)

6 In the early 1960s after Edgar's death, the Company purchased its own premises at King



George Johnson (right) outside the Houghton blacksmithy operated by his son-in-law, Charles William Stokes



George and Jane Johnson about 1870



*China* approaching Port Adelaide 13 December 1847 by John Ford



Edgar's parents, George and Louisa Johnson were first generation Australians. George moved away from Houghton to find work as a carrier in the Port Adelaide area and initially lived with his half-sister, Sophia Dowsett. As the eldest son of George and Jane, he could have taken on the Hermitage orchard of his father but he chose otherwise and the next son in the family took on the farm. Although George lacked the education received by his younger siblings he was known for his spelling and arithmetic abilities. It was said he was never stumped with spelling or tallying figures. People would try to trick George with made-up words but he was never caught out! George's wife was the illegitimate daughter of a shepherd, Thomas Ward, and Sarah Westbury. The Leith family lived on the Port Road at Woodville. Sarah Westbury married John Leith on 16 April 1863 when Louisa was twenty months old and she grew up as a Leith.

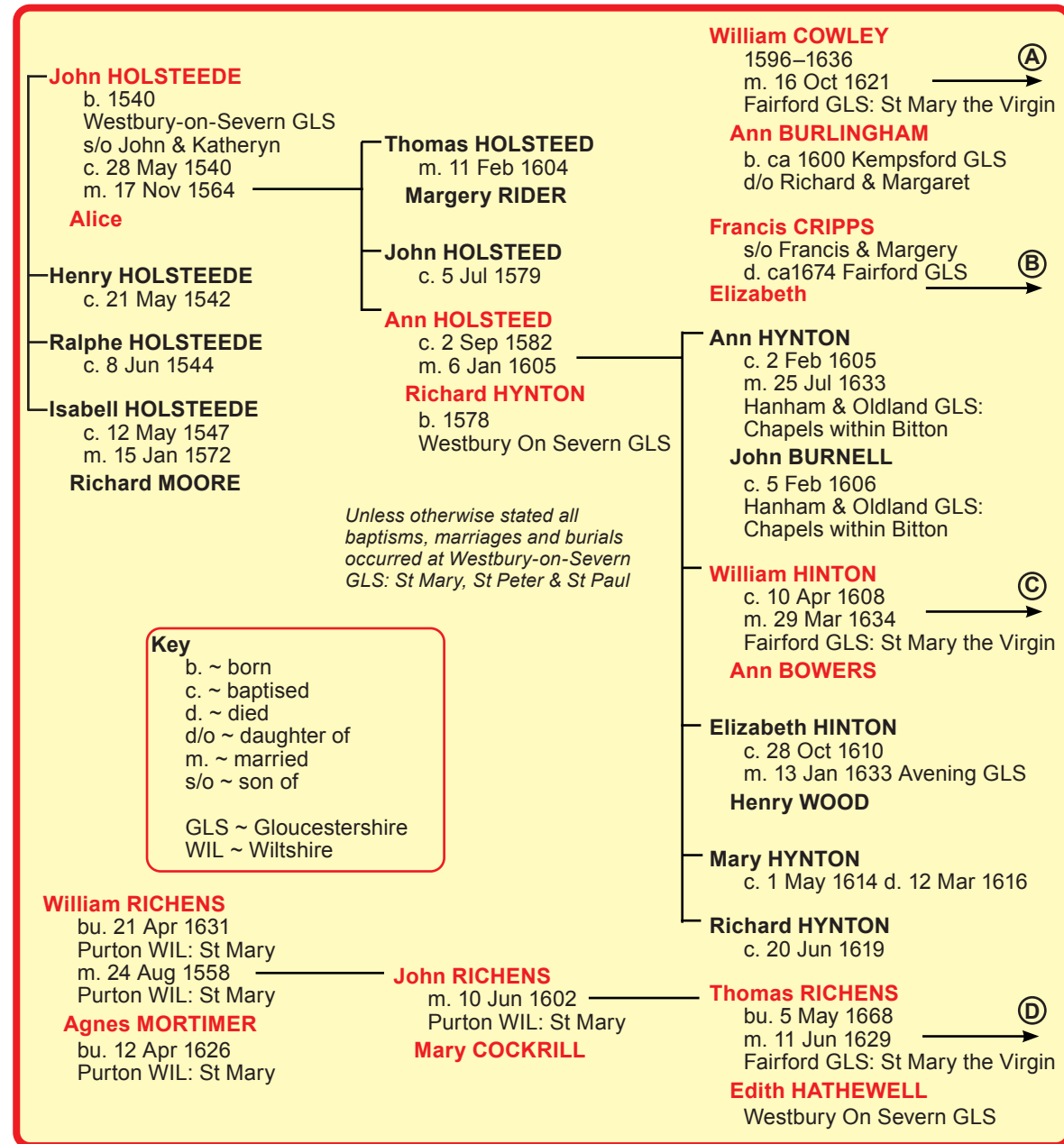
George and Louisa Johnson never owned a home but rented a succession of houses in the Rosewater area.<sup>7</sup> When George died of a cerebral haemorrhage at sixty-five in 1916 he was still working although in his latter years he had given up the hard carrying work and was employed as a tallyman on the Port Adelaide wharves by *Globe Timber Mills* whose store was at New Dock.

On her ninetieth birthday, Connie Johnson recalled,

*When I first got married and lived in Church Street, Highgate I did not have the gas installed. It was gradually being installed in newer areas but there had to be three households in the street wanting the service. After about six months these conditions were fulfilled and the gas was installed. The men also installed the stoves and removed the wood stoves. The men walked to Highgate from the*

William Street Kent Town. The Pirie Street property was then in his widow's hands and she leased it to *Glascraft Marine* until it was sold in Jan 1967.

<sup>7</sup> Sands & McDougall Directories:  
1908–1913: Oxford Street North Kingston - (now Rosewater)  
1914–1915: York Street New Kingston - (now Rosewater)  
1915–1916 Canning Street Yatala - (now Rosewater)







**Thomas BOWLES**

b. 1600 Fairford GLS  
m. 30 Jul 1626

**Ann MOWSDALE**

b. 1603 Fairford GLS  
d. 1696 Fairford GLS

**Sibyl BOWLES**  
c. 3 May 1627

**Ann BOWLES**  
c. 24 Jul 1630

**Alice BOWLES**  
c. 28 Jul 1639

**Thomas BOWLES**  
c. 13 Aug 1643  
d. 1681 Fairford GLS  
m. 1667  
**Mary**

**Ann BOWLES**  
c. 6 Dec 1668  
**Thomas GARDINER**

**John BOWLES**  
c. 5 Feb 1670  
bu. 14 Dec 1714

**Martha**  
bu. 14 Nov 1758

**Mary BOWLES**  
c. 11 Feb 1672  
**Henry DAVIS**

**Thomas BOWLES**  
c. 18 Apr 1677

**Elizabeth BOWLES**  
c. 12 Jan 1680

*Unless otherwise stated all baptisms,  
marriages and burials occurred at  
Fairford: St Mary the Virgin*

**Thomas BOWLES**  
c. 22 Jul 1694  
d. 1749 Harnhill GLS  
**Elizabeth WILLS**

**Mary BOWLES**  
c. 8 Sep 1696

**Martha BOWLES**  
c. 24 Sep 1699  
**William ROWLAND**

**John BOWLES**  
c. 30 Aug 1703  
m. 1733  
**Ann**

**Jone BOWLES**  
c. 25 Nov 1705

**Ann BOWLES**  
c. 16 Sep 1707  
**Stephen KNIPE**

**Elizabeth BOWLES**  
c. 25 Dec 1710  
**Cornelius OSTLER**

**William DUNN**  
m. 20 Aug 1722  
**Mary HOWSE**  
d/o William &  
Katherine

**Richard BOWLES**  
b. 1733 Harnhill GLS  
d. 1800  
m. 28 Mar 1758

**Ann DUNN**  
c. 16 Jan 1735  
bu. 6 Jan 1772

**George BOWLES**  
b. 1734  
m1. 28 Jan 1759

**Ann COWLEY**  
c. 17 Oct 1739  
...see previous page  
m2. 13 Jan 1771  
**Ann RUSSELL**

**John BOWLES**  
b. 1739

**Ann BOWLES**  
b. 1741  
**Charles KING**

**Thomas BOWLES**  
b. 1744

**John DUNN**  
c. 6 Jan 1723

**Zachariah DUNN**  
c. 29 Aug 1726

**Mary DUNN**  
c. 15 Nov 1729

**Samuel DUNN**  
c. 20 May 1733

**Mary BOWLES**  
c. 11 Feb 1759  
d. 1766

**John BOWLES**  
c. 12 Oct 1760  
d. 1845  
Martha BARNET

**Betty BOWLES**  
c. 26 Dec 1762  
James CAMBRAY

**Sarah BOWLES**  
c. 15 Dec 1765  
m. 8 Oct 1787  
**John WALL**

**Mary BOWLES**  
b&d. 1766

**Thomas BOWLES**  
b. 1768

**Richard BOWLES**  
c. 29 Dec 1771  
bu. 8 May 1800  
Temperance HICKS

**Mary WALL**  
c. 1 Jun 1789

**Ann WALL**  
c. 8 Aug 1790

**Joseph WALL**  
c. 18 Dec 1791  
bu. 17 Sep 1856  
m. 5 Sep 1817

**Rachel WHEELER**  
b. ca 1791  
Shillingford BRK  
d. 1866  
Cirencester RD  
GLS

**William WALL**  
b. 1794

## Bowles, Wall, Dunn

**Key**

b. ~ born  
c. ~ baptised  
ca ~ about  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married  
RD ~ Registration District

GLS ~ Gloucestershire  
SA ~ South Australia  
WIL ~ Wiltshire



Fairford Church  
with the most complete set of medieval windows in England

...to previous chart

# Westbury

## Key

b. ~ born  
c. ~ baptised  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married

GLS ~ Gloucestershire  
SA ~ South Australia

### Sarah WESTBURY

b. 13 Dec 1842 Fairford GLS  
d. 5 Aug 1921 Adelaide SA  
bu. 6 Aug 1921 Cheltenham SA

### Thomas WARD

m. 16 Apr 1863 Adelaide SA

### John LEITH

b. ca 1839 Wick CAI  
d. 21 Sep 1898 Caversham SA  
bu. 22 Sep 1898 Cheltenham SA

### Louisa Florentina WESTBURY

b. 24 Aug 1861 Adelaide SA  
d. 11 May 1923 Alberton SA  
m. 16 Jan 1877 Woodville SA

### George JOHNSON

b. 26 Aug 1850 Dry Creek SA  
d. 7 May 1916 Adelaide SA

### John William LEITH

b. 14 Mar 1863 Adelaide SA  
d. 11 Apr 1863 Adelaide SA

### Eliza WESTBURY

c. 27 Apr 1845  
m. 19 Aug 1862 Adelaide SA

### Henry HARRISON

### Mary Ann WESTBURY

b. 11 Nov 1853 Adelaide SA  
m. 16 Apr 1874 Woodville SA

### Henry SHIPTON

### Harriet WESTBURY

b. 11 Nov 1855 Adelaide SA  
m. 2 Apr 1874 Woodville SA

### Henry SANSOM

### Anne Maria WESTBURY

b. 11 May 1858 Adelaide SA  
m. 16 Oct 1880 Woodville SA

### Thomas ROACH

### Ellen Matilda WESTBURY

b. 24 Jan 1861 Adelaide SA  
m. 23 Apr 1879 Adelaide SA

### William Henry COPPINS

### Elizabeth WESTBURY

b. 4 Jan 1864 Adelaide SA  
m. 9 Nov 1883 Bowden SA

### James William SYKES

### Robert Joseph WESTBURY

b. 22 Jun 1870 d. 9 Nov 1870

### Albert WESTBURY

b. 17 Jan 1872 d. 15 May 1951

### Emily WESTBURY

b. 11 Apr 1874 d. 12 Aug 1942

### Rosa WESTBURY

b. 27 Feb 1876 d. 5 Apr 1876

### Adelaide Ann WESTBURY

b. 20 Apr 1877 d. 2 Jun 1902

### ⑤ Joseph WESTBURY

c. 20 Oct 1822  
d. 2 Jan 1898 Adelaide SA  
bu. West Terrace SA  
m1. 16 Jul 1842

### Anne WALL

c. 5 Nov 1820  
d. 8 Aug 1868 Adelaide SA:  
bu. West Terrace SA  
m2. 26 Jun 1869 Adelaide SA

### Sarah Jane HALL

b. 8 Apr 1851 Tusmore SA  
d. 30 Mar 1924 Adelaide SA

*gas works at Brompton pushing hand carts to do the work.*

*Ern Graves came up to Highgate in his horse and trap and collected the old wood stove which was then installed in Grandma Johnson's Canning Street home as the landlady who lived out the back refused to replace the existing one which had burnt out its firebox making the oven unworkable. This was stored in the shed and when Grandma left the home, to live with her daughter Ada, it was replaced and the newer stove went to Clara Mallett!*

*When the landlady's [whose property was at the rear of the Canning Street house] husband died she sought help from Edgar to recover money owed by the caretaker of the Lewis Lodge in Port Adelaide. Edgar was a member of the Lodge. The process took several years to undertake and was still going after he married me. When he finally recovered the last of the money, the landlady within a week put Grandma Johnson's rent up from 12/6 to 15/- a week. Hence the reason for taking the stove!*

While George Johnson senior's origins remain a mystery prior to his marriage, his wife's ancestry is well documented. The couple married on 30 July 1847 at Gedney in southern Lincolnshire and a number of stories revolve around the circumstances leading up to this union. Much is pure speculation. The couple with Jane's daughter, Sophia, left London on the



The Garden House in Swardeston  
Known to be a Cannell home from  
the 1500s to 1929.  
May 1993



# Cannell

**Key**  
b. ~ born  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married  
qtr ~ quarter

**William CANNELL**  
m. 25 Nov 1611  
Witton by Blofield NFK  
St Margaret  
**Bridget EDGER**

**Key**  
LIN~ Lincolnshire  
MDX ~ Middlesex  
NFK~ Norfolk  
SA ~ South Australia

**Abigail Jane CANNELL**  
b. 29 Oct 1824 NFK  
d. 16 Dec 1881  
Houghton SA  
**Thomas BRETT**  
m. 30 Jul 1847  
Gedney LIN  
St Mary Magdalene  
**George JOHNSON**  
d. 30 Jun 1886  
Houghton SA  
**Thomas Rackham CANNELL**  
c. 20 Jun 1830  
d. 29 Oct 1897 Nhill VIC  
m. 15 Sep 1856  
Stevenson SA  
Mary HAINES

**unnamed CANNELL**  
c. 28 Jun 1612  
Witton by Blofield NFK  
St Margaret

**William CANNELL**  
c. 9 Jun 1614  
Surlingham NFK  
St Mary  
m. 10 Sep 1635\*  
Hethersett NFK  
St Remigius

**Bridget CORNELL**

**John CANNELL**  
c. 25 Jun 1618  
Witton by Blofield NFK  
St Margaret

**Dorothie CANNELL**

**Anna CANNELL**  
c. 28 Apr 1625  
Witton by Blofield NFK  
St Margaret

\* Some records  
say 20 Sep 1635  
but parish register  
appears to read  
Xth September

**Bridget CANNELL**  
c. 23 Oct 1636  
Hethersett NFK  
St Remigius

**Anne CANNELL**  
c. 10 Feb 1638/9  
Hethersett NFK  
St Remigius

**John CANNELL**  
c. 6 Jan 1640/1  
St Remigius

**Susan CANNELL**  
c. 27 Dec 1642  
Hethersett NFK  
St Remigius

**William CANNELL**  
c. 21 Jan 1643/4  
Hethersett NFK  
St Remigius

**Edmund CANNELL**  
c. 14 Jun 1646  
Hethersett NFK  
St Remigius  
m. 28 Nov 1671  
Swardeston NFK  
St Mary Virgin

**Maria SMITH**

**Abigail CANNELL**  
c. 30 Apr 1649  
Hethersett NFK  
St Remigius

*All baptisms, marriages  
and burials on this page  
at Banningham NFK St  
Botolph the Baptist unless  
otherwise stated.*

**Edward ROBINS**  
m. 3 Oct 1715  
Swardeston NFK  
St Mary Virgin  
**Mary MORE nee ?**

**John CANNELL**  
b. 1672  
Swardeston NFK

**Mary CANNELL**  
b. 1674  
Swardeston NFK  
d. 1680/1  
Swardeston NFK

**Mary CANNELL**  
b. Swardeston NFK

**Edmund CANNELL**  
b. 1682  
Swardeston NFK

**James CANNELL**  
bu. 4 Feb 1776  
Swardeston NFK  
St Mary Virgin  
m. 23 Nov 1713  
Tivetshall NFK  
St Mary

**Ann THURSTON**

**William CANNELL**  
b. 1684  
Swardeston NFK

**David CANNELL**  
b. 1686  
Swardeston NFK

**Henry CANNELL**  
b. 1688  
Swardeston NFK

**Susannah ROBINS**

**Mary ROBINS**  
m. 20 Feb 1736/7  
Norwich NFK St  
John de Sepulchre  
**Isaac WEBSTER**

**Henry ROBINS**  
c. 13 Feb 1719/20  
Swardeston NFK  
St Mary Virgin

**Edmund ROBINS**  
c. 28 Jan 1721/2  
Swardeston NFK  
St Mary Virgin

**Henry CANNELL**  
**James CANNELL**  
**Robert CANNELL**  
**Abigail CANNELL**  
**Charles CANNELL**  
**Lucy CANNELL**  
**Sharlot CANNELL**

**Francis CANNELL**  
c. 17 Feb 1734/5  
Swardeston NFK  
bu. 10 Feb 1822  
Swardeston NFK  
m. 1 May 1768  
Swardeston NFK  
St Mary Virgin  
**Hannah WEBSTER**  
c. 18 Nov 1743  
Swardeston NFK  
bu. 11 Jan 1818  
Swardeston NFK

**Thomas CANNELL**

**Elizabeth WEBSTER**  
c. 1 Jan 1737/8  
Swardeston NFK  
St Mary Virgin

**Rosamund WEBSTER**  
c. 7 Apr 1740  
Swardeston NFK  
St Mary Virgin

**Anne WEBSTER**  
c. 20 Jan 1741/2  
Swardeston NFK St Mary Virgin

**William WEBSTER**  
c. 6 Apr 1746  
Swardeston NFK St Mary Virgin

**Charles WEBSTER**  
c. 1 Jan 1748/9  
Swardeston NFK St Mary Virgin

**Thomas WEBSTER**  
c. 2 Jun 1750 bu. 25 Oct 1750  
Swardeston NFK St Mary Virgin

**Mary WEBSTER**  
c. 30 May 1751 bu. 16 May 1762  
Swardeston NFK St Mary Virgin

**Charlotte WEBSTER**  
c. 10 Feb 1756 bu. 5 Oct 1760  
Swardeston NFK St Mary Virgin

**James CANNELL**  
m. 8 Jan 1793  
Rockland NFK  
St Peter  
**Sophia GAPP**

**Abigail CANNELL**  
c. 4 Feb 1769/70  
Swardeston NFK  
m. 4 Feb 1793  
Swardeston NFK  
St Mary Virgin  
**Edward GURNEY**

**Francis CANNELL**  
c. 12 Jun 1774  
Swardeston NFK  
St Mary Virgin  
bu. 25 Sep 1850  
m. 12 Aug 1796  
Swardeston NFK  
St Mary Virgin  
**Frances TUCK**  
d. 7 Sep 1847  
bu. 12 Sep 1847

**Abigail CANNELL**  
c. 12 Dec 1797  
Norwich NFK  
St Peter Parmentgate  
d. 2nd qtr 1878  
Shoreditch MDX  
St Leonard Workhouse  
m. 8 Feb 1813

**Jonathan BASSINGTHWAITE**

**Edward Gurney CANNELL**  
c. 17 May 1801 ...see next chart  
Norwich NFK  
St Stephen  
bu. 8 Jun 1828  
m. 17 Jun 1823  
Shoreditch MDX  
St. Leonard

**Phoebe LARNER**

c. 21 Jul 1800  
Bradfield NFK  
St Giles  
d. Payneham SA  
m2. 10 Feb 1833  
Colby NFK  
St Giles  
**Robert SPOONER**  
m3. 10 Jun 1846  
Gedney LIN  
St Mary Magdalene  
**George DICKERSON**

**Francis CANNELL**  
c. 5 Jun 1803  
d. 17 Jan 1845  
Shoreditch MDX  
**Mary Ann HUGGINS**

**Peter CANNELL**  
c. 16 Jul 1806  
**Mary**

**Hannah CANNELL**  
c. 10 Feb 1808  
**Samuel KNIGHTS**

**Sarah CANNELL**  
c. 23 Jun 1810  
**William Joseph HUGGINS**

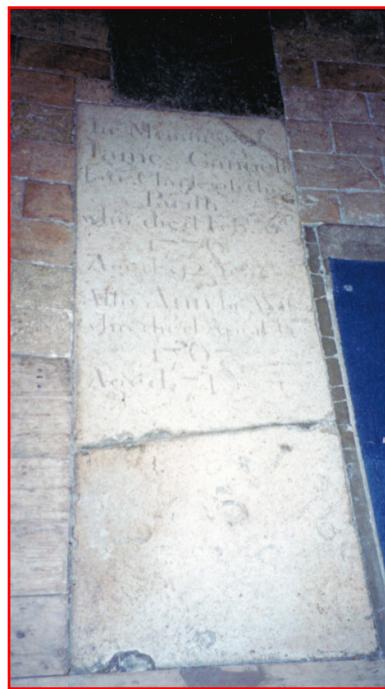
**Sophia CANNELL**  
c. 4 Mar 1813  
**John POINTER**

**Marianne CANNELL**  
c. 2 Jun 181

## Make the skeletons dance

*China* just a month later on 29 August 1847 for Adelaide. George worked as an assistant cook on the voyage to allay the passage costs. The illegitimate daughter was born at Lincoln House at Holbeach. It has been claimed that the reputed father, Thomas Brett was not only responsible for arranging the marriage but also the migration to South Australia but there is no evidence of this although the story is aided by the fact that George Johnson, a widower, suddenly appears from seemingly nowhere!

All searches for his former wife or parents by a number of interested parties and descendants have failed to date. The searches have been hampered by the very common name combination: George Johnson!



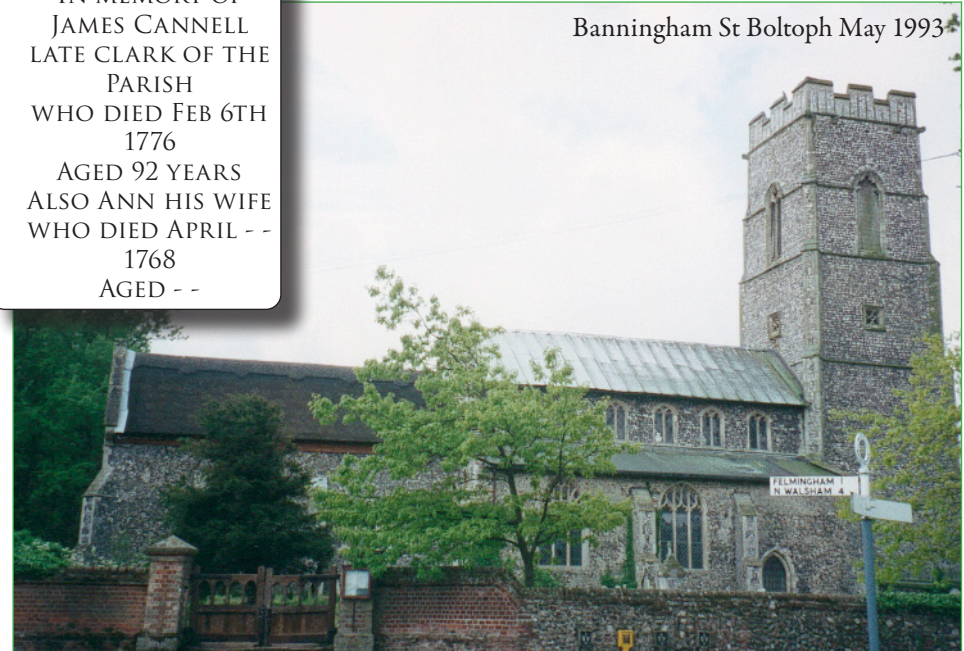
James Cannell's tomb in the aisle  
of the Swardeston parish church  
May 1993

## The Westbury family

Although Louisa Florentina Westbury later Leith was illegitimate and nothing is known about her father or his ancestry, her mother's ancestry is well documented for many generations back to the Holsteeds in the mid sixteenth century. For much of this time this family lived in Fairford in Gloucestershire until Sarah emigrated to South Australia with her parents and siblings on the *Himalaya* to arrive at Port Adelaide on the 17 November 1849 from Portsmouth. Fairford is a small town in the Cotswolds on the River Coln, a tributary of the Thames, about six miles east of the market town of Cirencester. The 1497 parish church of St Mary the Virgin is noted for its medieval stained-glass windows that survived the Reformation. The family line stretches back to the final years of the reign of Henry VIII. William Richens married on 24 August 1558 just three months before Elizabeth I came to the English throne. Along with the Holsteeds these ancestors lived in turbulent times. They witnessed the last days of Henry VIII, the terrible persecution of Catholics by his son, Edward VI, and the even greater retribution

IN MEMORY OF  
JAMES CANNELL  
LATE CLARK OF THE  
PARISH  
WHO DIED FEB 6TH  
1776  
AGED 92 YEARS  
ALSO ANN HIS WIFE  
WHO DIED APRIL - -  
1768  
AGED - -

Banningham St Boltoph May 1993



Swardeston St Mary the Virgin May 1993





upon Protestants by his sister, Mary I. Their marriage in 1558, at the start of the reign of Elizabeth, was the beginning of a golden age under a queen far more moderate than her father and half-siblings had been and whose motto was *video et taceo* – *I see and say nothing*. We know little of the day-to-day lives of these people apart from scarce entries in parish registers, themselves only established on 5 September 1538 by Thomas Cromwell, Vicar-General. To find ancestors in records prior to the advent of parish registers is not an easy task. Locating much of this early material without travelling to England to search through parish registers deposited in sundry record offices has become possible with the advent of digitisation of records which have seen not only the registers themselves filmed and placed online but also books with expired copyright and books produced by late nineteenth century parish register transcription societies becoming accessible.

When Joseph and Ann Westbury with their eldest children arrived in South Australia they settled in Adelaide, living in Percy Court off Gilbert Street in their final years. The next five children were born in Adelaide. Following the death of Anne, Joseph married Sarah Jane Hall with whom he had a further five children.

## The Cannell family

Abigail Jane Cannell, the daughter of Edward Gurney and Phoebe Cannell née Larner was baptised 8 July 1828 at Hunworth St Lawrence in Norfolk.<sup>8</sup> Edward's father, Francis, was the blacksmith<sup>9</sup> in the village of Banningham. Edward was Phoebe Larner's first husband and when he died at the age of 27 she married Robert Spooner who also died young at 35.

Phoebe then married George Dickerson and this couple emigrated to South Australia on the *China* in 1847 with their surviving children from their earlier marriages together with George Johnson.

The Cannell family has a long history in the Lincolnshire/Norfolk area. A William Cannell married Bridget Edger on 25 November 1611 in St Margaret Church at

<sup>8</sup> Hunworth St Lawrence register #133. The family assumes her birth date was 29 Oct 1824 based on an entry in a daughter's birthday book and her age at death.

<sup>9</sup> William White. *History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Norfolk* 1846, p520.



The Learner [Larner] grave at Meeting House Hill Chapel  
Worstead Norfolk  
May 1993

IN  
MEMORY OF  
THO LEARNER  
DIED 3RD OF JULY  
1837  
AGED 86 YEARS  
SARAH HIS WIFE  
DIED 20TH OF OCT  
1845  
IN THE 88TH YEAR OF  
HER AGE

A Thomas LEARNER s/o Edward  
was baptised 11 Jan 1600/1  
Carbrooke Sts Peter & Paul

**Thomas LEARNER**  
bu. 14 Feb 1680  
m. 10 Aug 1635  
**Anne WEST**  
c. 12 Jul 1607  
bu. 22 Mar 1683

**Thomas LEARNER**  
c. 26 Jun 1636  
bu. 29 Mar 1696  
**Sarah**  
bu. 15 May 1700  
**Edmund LEARNER**  
c. 27 Nov 1640  
bu. 27 May 1641

**Mary LEARNER**  
c. 1 Aug 1675  
**Edward LEARNER**  
c. 16 Sep 1677  
m. 14 Oct 1701  
**Rebecca PULL**  
bu. 29 Jan 1732/3  
**Thomas LEARNER**  
c. 10 Oct 1680  
bu. 14 Feb 1681/2  
**Isaac LEARNER**  
c. 2 Jan 1686/7  
bu. 29 Nov 1763  
m. 6 Oct 1716  
Norwich Cathedral  
**Mary COLEMAN**  
**Joan LEARNER**  
c. 2 Jan 1686/7

**Mary LEARNER**  
c. 28 Jul 1717  
**Isaac LEARNER**  
c. 5 Oct 1718  
bu. 12 Jan 1763  
m. 14 Oct 1743  
Banningham NFK St Botolph  
**Hannah COLLINS**  
**Sarah LEARNER**  
c. 3 Feb 1719/20  
bu. 25 Sep 1720  
**Thomas LEARNER**  
c. 2 Apr 1721  
bu. 30 Jun 1721  
**Sarah LEARNER**  
c. 13 Jan 1722/3  
**Thomas LEARNER**  
c. 2 Feb 1723/4  
bu. 1 Mar 1723/4  
**Edward LEARNER**  
c. 29 Jan 1724/5  
bu. 7 Feb 1724/5  
**Edward LEARNER**  
c. 13 Feb 1725/6  
bu. 3 Apr 1726  
**Rebecca LEARNER**  
c. 17 Mar 1727/8  
Banningham NFK  
St Botolph  
bu. 25 May 1728

**Isaac LEARNER**  
c. 9 Dec 1744  
Plumstead NFK  
St Michael  
**Edward LEARNER**  
c. 17 Aug 1746  
**Edward LEARNER**  
c. 10 Apr 1748  
**Thomas LEARNER**  
c. 6 Oct 1751  
d. 3 Jul 1837  
Erpingham RD NFK  
m. 23 Jun 1777  
Suffield NFK  
St Margaret of Antioch  
**Sarah HELSDEN**  
c. 11 Mar 1757  
Bradfield NFK  
Independent Chapel  
d. 20 Oct 1845  
Erpingham RD NFK  
**Richard LEARNER**  
c. 30 Apr 1754  
m. 18 May 1778  
**Ann KEYBORN**

**Samuel HELSDEN**  
c. 14 Jan 1746/7  
Bradfield NFK  
Independent Chapel  
**Ann GAZE**  
**James HELSDEN**  
c. 5 Apr 1748  
Bradfield NFK  
Independent Chapel  
**Elizabeth HELSDEN**  
c. 27 Feb 1749/50  
Bradfield NFK  
Independent Chapel  
**Elizabeth HELSDEN**  
c. 19 Dec 1752  
Bradfield NFK  
Independent Chapel

**Samuel HELSDEN**  
c. 17 Sep 1700  
North Walsham NFK  
St Nicholas  
m. 16 Oct 1745  
Suffield NFK  
St Margaret of Antioch  
**Thomasine HEDGE**

**Elizabeth LARNER**  
c. 24 May 1778 Suffield NFK  
bu. 11 May 1812 Bradfield NFK  
**Isaac LARNER**  
c. 5 Mar 1780 Suffield NFK  
m. 19 Jan 1802 Trunch NFK  
St James  
**Mary BARBER**  
**Susanna LARNER**  
c. 5 Mar 1780 Suffield NFK  
**Thomas LARNER**  
c. 6 Jan 1782 Suffield NFK  
**James LARNER**  
c. 24 Oct 1784 Suffield NFK  
d. 12 Apr 1863 Bradfield NFK  
bu. North Walsham NFK  
**Mary**  
**Elizabeth Collins HELSDEN**  
**Samuel LARNER**  
c. 2 Feb 1787 Bradfield NFK  
d. 21 Aug 1868 Winterton NFK  
m. 28 Oct 1816 Somerton East NFK  
St Mary  
**Amelia WARNER**  
**Thomasin LARNER**  
b. 15 Jan 1789 Bradfield NFK  
**Mary LARNER**  
c. 21 Oct 1792 Bradfield NFK  
**Ann LARNER**  
b. 9 Jun 1795 Bradfield NFK  
**Richard TOPETT**  
**Helsdon LARNER**  
c. 29 Sep 1797 Bradfield NFK  
d. 9 Apr 1880  
**Phoebe LARNER**

c. 21 Jul 1800 Bradfield NFK St Giles  
d. 30 Mar 1881 Payneham SA  
m1. 17 Jun 1823  
Shoreditch MDX St Leonard **(A)**  
**Edward Gurney CANNELL** ...see  
c. 17 May 1801 previous  
Norwich NFK St Stephen chart  
bu. 8 Jun 1828  
m2. 10 Feb 1833 Colby NFK St Giles  
**Robert SPOONER**  
m3. 10 Jun 1846  
Gedney LIN  
St Mary Magdalene  
**George DICKERSON**  
c. 12 Jul 1810 Hagworthingham LIN  
Holy Trinity  
d. 16 Aug 1889 Payneham SA

## Larner

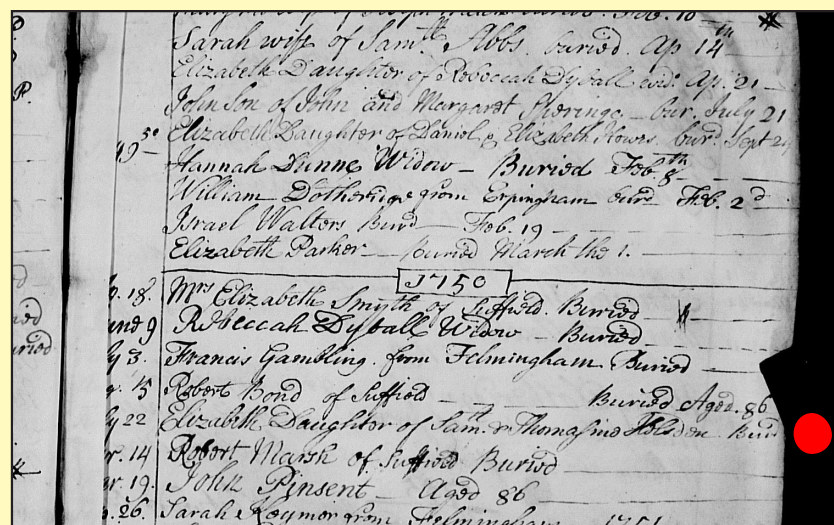
Thomas WEST  
Agnes MOYE

### Key

b. ~ born  
d. ~ died  
m. ~ married  
qtr ~ quarter  
RD ~ Registration District  
s/o ~ son of

LIN~ Lincolnshire, England  
MDX ~ Middlesex, England  
NFK~ Norfolk, England  
SA ~ South Australia

Unless otherwise stated all  
baptisms, marriages and burials took  
place at Matlask NFK St Peter





Witton by Blofield in Norfolk. Descendants of this couple can be found in the parishes of Hethersett, Swardeston, Swainsthorpe and Banningham in Norfolk.

Although Swardeston is first mentioned in our direct ancestry with the marriage of Edmund Cannell to Mary Smith on 28 November 1671, there are records of the family living in this village at the time of Elizabeth I. The Queen and her entourage arrived in the village *en route* to visit the Bishop of Norwich on 16 August 1578. The only viable water supply was the Cannell family well on their small holding facing the village common and as a reward for provisioning the passersby the family were granted of five *Rights to the Common* each entitling them to exploit that section of the common for their own benefit.<sup>10</sup> It is recorded that the family used their windfall to grow timber.

The Cannells have the distinction of the oldest known marked grave in the family. It is located in the Swardeston parish church just inside the porch door to the south side of the centre aisle. The fading inscription, much worn, reveals it is the resting place of our ancestor, James Cannell and his wife, Ann.

## The Learner / Larner family

The Larners, originally Learners, have a period of non-Conformity in their ancestry. The descendants of the original couple located to date, Thomas Learner

<sup>10</sup> In most summers the Queen undertook royal progresses through the parts of the realm nearer to London. The whole court went with her and affairs of State were continued. Elizabeth visited more parts of England than any monarch before her. She travelled slowly at the rate of ten to fifteen miles per day, being slowed down not only by the poor state of the roads and the pace of a long convoy of coaches, litters, carts and horsemen which accompanied her, but by numerous formal receptions of welcome at every county and parish boundary with loyal addresses, her responses and toasts in wine. In the summer of 1578 the progress was to Norwich via Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. This particular progress is well documented as it occurred during the build up in the rift with Spain over the Netherlands. The powerful advisers, Burghley, Leicester and Knollys were with Elizabeth on this progress. J Ridley, *Elizabeth I*, Constable and Co Ltd, Bury St Edmunds Suffolk, 1987, pp 180-81, 202.

Ultimately a dispute over these Rights arose and material detailing this is in the form of a petition written in the 1830s by James Cannell [1769–1846]. This material is the result of research by Sheila Neave nee Cannell.

and Ann West who married in St Peter Matlask on 10 August 1635, can be found in the parish registers of Matlask, Suffield and Bradfield. The Learners were based at Matlask for the bulk of this period. In the 1664 taxation assessment for Matlask the Learner home is recorded as having just one hearth. This new tax established by the government in 1662 that required a payment of two shillings per hearth to be paid in two instalments each year—Michaelmas and Lady Day—was only levied on people who were required to pay church and poor rates. Given Thomas was wealthy enough to leave a Will suggests he would not have been exempt from this tax.

Our Thomas, a blacksmith known as Thomas the elder, as he had a son of the same name, had a Will dated 19 February 1678/9 leaving to his son, Thomas Learner and heirs, his *house and tenements in Matlask and Plumstead, on condition that my wife Anne to have her dwelling for life where I live (except for the grocer's shop). To my wife Anne, 20 shillings per annum for life, payable by son Thomas.*

His wife, Anne West, was the fourth of seven children of Thomas West & Annes (probably Agnes) Moye who married at Matlask on 29 July 1599.

The great-great-great grandson of Thomas, yet another Matlask Thomas, married Sarah, the daughter of Samuel and Thomasine Helsden née Hedge on 23 June 1777 at St Margaret of Antioch Suffield.

This marriage effectively relocated the family to Suffield for a brief period. The church can be described as remote, a strange term for a closely settled area of Norfolk. It is a few fields away from St Giles Coleby but there is no direct route between the two parish churches, and in general all the roads around the area twist and turn in convoluted ways. The village of Suffield is over a mile to the north of the church. The church site is near an Elizabethan building known as Suffield Hall which was partially demolished in 1825 and this could explain the location.

By 1787 the family had relocated to Bradfield. One son, James, took up farming and left an estate valued at about £100 when he died in 1863. In the 1861 census he was recorded as employing a farm labourer and a boy.

It would also seem that the Helsdens introduced nonconformist worship to the family as the children of Thomas and Thomasine Helsden were baptised in the Bradfield Independent Chapel. Their daughter, Sarah who married Thomas

## Make the skeletons dance

Learner was buried with her husband in the graveyard surrounding the Worstead Meeting House Hill Chapel that dates from 1717. This was a congregation of Particular Baptists, that is, strict Calvinists who believe that only the chosen are redeemed. This couple had a headstone erected on their grave suggesting a reasonable level of wealth. It is one of the earliest recorded graveyard headstones in the family.

It was the children of Thomas and Sarah Learner who adopted the modern spelling of the surname, Larner—a form that better matches the Norfolk pronunciation. Perhaps they were the first generation with a level of education that enabled them to have some say in how the name should be spelt!

## The Harris family

Constance Gwendoline Barbara Harris married Allen Edgar John Johnson at her parents' home in Mooringe Avenue Plympton<sup>11</sup> on 17 December 1917. She was the youngest surviving child of Thomas and Sophia Harris. Tom Harris was a butcher by trade and he emigrated to South Australia on the *Trevelyan* arriving at Port Adelaide on 27 September 1876.<sup>12</sup> His bride, Sophia King, was on the same vessel and the couple married at St Pauls in Pulteney Street Adelaide on Christmas Day 1879.

On her ninetieth birthday, Connie Johnson related the following about her parents:

*Thomas Harris [my father] indicated he was migrating to Australia to his girl friend, Sophia King, and she resolved to go too as she could see little future in London. Her parents were*

<sup>11</sup> 94 Mooringe Avenue is now within the *Castalloy* complex.

<sup>12</sup> *Register* 22 Sep 1876 p5 lists the passengers and Thomas is recorded as a butcher age 18 and Sophia age 18.

### William KING

Jane

**James KING**  
c. 23 Apr 1815  
Harlow ESS  
St Mary and St Hugh

**William KING**  
c. 12 Sep 1819  
Harlow ESS  
St Mary and St Hugh  
m. 20 Jun 1841

**Sarah GRUMMITT**  
c. 31 Mar 1821  
Biggleswade BDF  
St Andrew  
d. 3rd qtr 1861  
Marylebone RD MDX

**Sarah Jane KING**  
c. 28 Oct 1821  
Harlow ESS  
St Mary and St Hugh

**Eliza KING**  
c. 23 Nov 1823  
Harlow ESS  
St Mary and St Hugh  
**Philip MAHONY**

**Charles KING**  
c. 26 Feb 1826  
bu. 24 Apr 1830  
Harlow ESS  
St Mary and St Hugh

**Emma KING**  
c. 9 Nov 1828  
Harlow ESS  
St Mary and St Hugh

**George KING**  
c. 29 Jan 1832  
Harlow ESS  
St Mary and St Hugh

**Thomas HARRIS**  
s/o John & Sarah  
m.1

**Jane**  
m2. 11 Jun 1855  
Lambeth SRY

**Mary Ann SUMMERHAYS**  
d/o John & Elizabeth  
nee HUDSON

**Thomas KING**  
b. 16 Oct 1846  
Pimlico MDX

**Charles KING**  
b. 3 Jun 1848  
Pimlico MDX

**George KING**  
b. 25 May 1850  
Pimlico MDX

**Sophia KING**  
b. 20 Mar 1850  
Pimlico MDX

**William KING**  
b. 20 Mar 1855  
Pimlico MDX

**James KING**  
b. 28 Jan 1857  
Pimlico MDX

**Sarah Jane KING**  
b. 7 Jun 1861  
Marylebone RD MDX  
m. 22 Mar 1890  
Broken Hill NSW:  
St Peter

**William JEFFREY**

**Henry John HARRIS**  
b. 31 Aug 1856  
Pimlico MDX

**Thomas HARRIS**  
b. 28 Nov 1857  
Pimlico MDX  
d. 14 Aug 1943  
Adelaide SA  
m. 25 Dec 1879  
Adelaide SA

**Sophia Mary KING**  
b. 17 Jun 1859  
Pimlico MDX  
d. 9 Nov 1932  
Adelaide SA

**William HARRIS**  
b. 21 Mar 1859  
Pimlico MDX

**George Alfred HARRIS**  
b. 1 Apr 1864  
Pimlico MDX

### Key

ESS ~ Essex  
BDF ~ Bedfordshire  
MDX ~ Middlesex  
NSW ~ New South Wales  
SA ~ South Australia  
SRY ~ Surrey,  
SSX ~ Sussex

**Alfred Thomas HARRIS**  
b. 18 Oct 1880 Adelaide SA  
d. 22 Dec 1968  
Cuckfield RD SSX  
m. 13 Aug 1902 Southwark LND

**Stella Henrietta Fainbridge THOMPSON**

**Adelaide Sophia HARRIS**  
b. 5 Oct 1882 Adelaide SA  
d. 1957 Newcastle NSW  
m. 11 Sep 1913 Adelaide S  
**John O'CONNELL**

**Ivy Myrtle HARRIS**  
b. 10 Apr 1885 Adelaide SA  
d. 12 May 1910 Gawler SA

**Dorothy Sarah HARRIS**  
b. 9 Jun 1889 New Parkside SA  
**James GIFFORD**

**Hampton Roland HARRIS**  
b. 6 Aug 1891 New Parkside SA  
m. 2 Jun 1927 Unley SA  
**Ruby Ella MARTIN**

**Victor Seymore HARRIS**  
b. 22 Sep 1893 New Parkside SA  
d. 26 Jun 1974 Cobar NSW  
m. 26 Apr 1926 Cobar NSW  
**Lydia Beeton SALLOWAY**

**Constance Gwendoline Barbara HARRIS**  
b. 27 Dec 1895  
New Parkside SA  
d. 27 Nov 2000 Hove SA  
m. 17 Dec 1917 Plympton SA  
**Allan Edgar John JOHNSON**  
b. 20 Dec 1891 Rosewater SA  
d. 14 Apr 1959  
North Adelaide SA

**Cyril George HARRIS**  
b. 24 May 1898 New Parkside SA  
d. 11 Dec 1898 New Parkside SA

## Harris / King

Note: Sophia and Sarah Harris were given 2nd names at their baptism—Sophia Mary Ann & Sarah Jane. These never appear in any other document and were unknown to the family.



*dead and her brothers were in the navy or the United States. All she could see ahead was a life of tending her grandmother's strawberry gardens. As a result the couple became engaged. I do not know long they had known each other but they were both born in the same area of Westminster.*

*They met people on board known as Petherbridge or something like that. Whether this couple were already married I do not know, but they remained close friends. The singer, Ken Williamson's grandparents, were also on board and also remained friendly but they were not Williamson, however, as Ken's mother divorced her husband because he was bad-tempered and violent with it. She was employed by the Scammels of Fauldings fame who also lived at Unley. She was the nurse for their simple son.*

*I know nothing of Grandma Harris except that she died young as a result, according to my mother who only overheard a conversation by her mother that her husband would not fetch the doctor when she was ill. Grandpa Harris was a cold distant man.*

We have scant information about these families and research is hampered by the common names.

Thomas Harris was born at 29 Causton Street Westminster<sup>13</sup> on 28 November 1857 and the family were living a few doors away at 15 Clarks Cottages Westminster<sup>14</sup> at the time of



Thomas Harris

the 1861 and 1871 censuses. All these homes were in the shadow of the notorious Millbank Penitentiary the largest prison in London and the stepping off point for transported convicts. It was said that *...the Westminster Clock is not far distant from the penitentiary, so that its every stroke is as distinctly heard in each cell as if it were situated in one of the prison yards. At each quarter of an hour, day and night it chimes a bar of the 'Old Hundredth' and those solemn tones strike on the ears of the lonely listeners like the voice of some monster spirit singing the funeral dirge of Time.*<sup>15</sup> Living next door, one wonders how this impacted on the Harris family in a much quieter nineteenth century London!

Following Thomas' arrival in South Australia we have no record of where he lived and worked until his marriage. In 1886 the couple were living in Thomas Street Unley<sup>16</sup> by 1888 their address was Edmund Street New Parkside near the Unley Oval.<sup>17</sup> They then resided at nearby Cremorne Street on the north-west corner of Duthy Street<sup>18</sup> (since demolished) with a large rear yard for the pony and trap.

Thomas and Sophia travelled to London to seek their fortune and returned penniless to South Australia on the *Narrung* on 27 December 1907.<sup>19</sup> It would seem that a large



Sophia Harris nee King

on Causton Street next #33.

- 15 Power, John O'Connor; Davitt, Michael; *Irish political prisoners: speeches of John O'Connor Power in the House of Commons on the subject of amnesty, &c., and a statement by Mr. Michael Davitt on prison treatment.* London 1878 p52
- 16 *Sands & McDougall Directories* 1886 p258; 1887 p322.
- 17 *Sands & McDougall Directories* 1888 p321; 1889 p336; 1890 p336.
- 18 *Sands & McDougall Directories* 1895 p319; 1900 p654, 1905 p580; 1906 p631; 1907 p646.
- 19 State Records of South Australia: Passengers Lists GRG 41/34.

<sup>13</sup> Property since demolished and site occupied by Fairley House School.

<sup>14</sup> Clarks Cottages 16 residences located within the parish of St John the Evangelist

## Make the skeletons dance

estate was seeking potential beneficiaries and for unexplained reasons Thomas and his brothers in England felt they had a claim. When Thomas heard of this he and his wife sold up, farmed the younger children out with older siblings and set off to get their fortune. On arrival in London, Thomas' brothers were not that pleased to see him. All turned out for naught! Just whose estate was in the London Chancery Court was never revealed to the children.<sup>20</sup> When you see the family's London origins you would be hard pressed to understand the reasoning behind such a claim!

On their return to South Australia Thomas took up the licence of the Willaston Hotel in April 1908. These premises were little more than a large house that was

built in 1850 by Thomas Greaves.<sup>21</sup> The time at Willaston was relatively brief and the couple were operating the *Hackney Tramway Refreshment Rooms* on the north-east corner of North Terrace and Hackney Road from the beginning of 1911 to 1916.<sup>22</sup> The motivation to leave this business was the long hours of operation as the cafe served the tramways employees from the Hackney Tram Depot across the road which meant a twenty hour working day from 4:30am to 12:30am. However the move to the *Bronzewing Poultry Farm* on Mooringe Avenue at Plympton in 1916<sup>23</sup> proved to be no rest. This operation raised ducks for the meat trade. The nature of the work was the prime motivation for daughter, Connie's marriage! Her parents obviously concurred because by 1919 Thomas is recorded in directories as a butcher

20 A number of cases involving the name Harris were before the Court at the time but we do not even know if Harris was the name of interest:

Harris v Barnes re Thos Davis 20 Mar 1769; Harris v Barnes re Wm Watson 13 Aug 1817; Harris v Harris re Henry Harris 1 Feb 1862; Harris v Harris re Wm Harris 19 Mar 1861; John Harris 20 Mar 1863; Levi Harris 10 Jun 1880; Raphael Harris 5 Dec 1856

21 EH Coombe; *History of Gawler 1837–1908* p118.

22 *Sands & McDougall* Directories 1911 p748; 1912 pp770, 1206; 1913 pp815, 1271; 1914 pp841, 1330; 1915 p904; 1916 p950.

23 Connie's marriage certificate.  
*Sands & McDougall* Directory 1918 p970.

### Children of Thomas and Mary Ann Harris

	Names	Relationship	Age & occupation in census returns						Addresses
			1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	
1	Henry John		4	15 Unemployed	—	35 Coachman	44 Coachman	—	1861—15 Clark's Cottages Westminster 1871—15 Clark's Cottages Westminster 1881— 1891—115 Seymour Place Marylebone 1901—13 Upper Hamilton Terrace Marylebone 1911—
	Margaret / Mary	Wife				32	41		
	Anne Mary	Daughter				10	—		
	Henry John	Son				9	18		
	Mary	Daughter					4		
2	Thomas		3	13	to South Australia				1861—15 Clark's Cottages Westminster 1871—15 Clark's Cottages Westminster
3	William		2						1861—15 Clark's Cottages Westminster
4	George Alfred			7	18 Butcher's boy	27 Butcher	38 Butcher	48 Horsekeeper	1871—15 Clark's Cottages Westminster 1881—32 Regency Street Westminster 1891—3 Mawbey Street Vauxhall 1901—89 Hortington Place Vauxhall 1911— 15 Blantyre Street Chelsea
	Lucy	Wife				26	37	47	
	Ethel	Daughter					5	15	
	George Allen	Son					2	12 Scholar	
	3 unnamed chn	?					?	?	



of 18 King William Street Kent Town.<sup>24</sup>

Thomas' ancestry remains unclear. We are reasonably certain that the family is featured in the 1841 to 1871 censuses because of the match with the address on Thomas' birth certificate. He had three brothers, Henry, William and George. We know he met at least one of them when he was in London in 1907 but know nothing more. Likewise, we know his parents were Thomas and Mary and his grandparents were John and Sarah Harris. We also know that Thomas had a previous wife, thought to be Jane, who was dead by the 1851 census and must have died shortly after her marriage.

It is possible that the Harris family came to the area from Lambeth south of the Thames. Thomas Harris snr records in the 1851 and 1861 censuses indicate that he was born in Pimlico while in the 1871 census he is recorded as born in Lambeth. Since his baptism cannot be found in the Westminster records it may be possible that he did indeed come from Lambeth. Unfortunately these records are not as readily available. The 1851 census indicates his mother, whose maiden name has yet to be discovered, came from Sheerness in Kent.

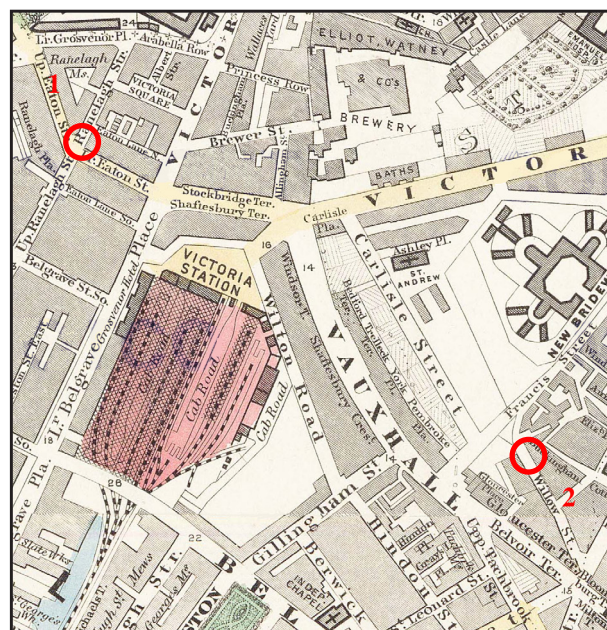
We know little of Thomas' mother's family despite the distinctive family name.

24 Sands & McDougall Directories 1919 p978; 1920 p1007.

Pimlico showing the location of the Summerhays homes from baptism records

- 1: Ranelagh Mews
- 2: Willow Street

Edward Stanford, *Stanford's Library Map of London and its Suburbs*, 1862



## Summerhays

John Summerhays' origin was also Pimlico and he was born in the area on 20 June 1810 to John and Mary. His baptism took place in the parish of St George Hanover Square although we do not know which church within the parish was used, the nearest one being Pimlico St Peter just west of Victoria Station. John in turn married a charwoman from Bristol, Elizabeth Hudson, and the couple had four daughters and two sons but one son died young. Their second child, Mary Ann who subsequently married Thomas Harris snr would seem to have been baptised twice. The first occurred in 1833 at Pimlico St Peter when the family were living near Victoria Station in Ranelagh Mews. The second occasion was at Westminster St Margaret in 1834 when the family had moved east a few streets to Willow Street<sup>25</sup> on the other side of Victoria Station.

By the 1841 census the family are living in 26 Causton Street, just a few doors away from the Harris family and this no doubt accounts for the subsequent marriage of John's daughter, Mary Ann, to Thomas Harris senior in mid-1855. To date any previous history of the Harris family has not been forthcoming due to the common name and lack of supporting documents such as censuses. There are no conclusive signs of earlier members of this family in the Westminster records. The family are still in Causton Street in the 1871 census although in this and the previous they are listed as Summers not Summerhays.

## The King family

The Kings also have no less a common name, but locating this family has been marginally easier due to the fact that William, Sophia's father, moved to London from Harlow in Essex. Searching the census for Kings born in a rural area is far more successful! In the 1841 census William is a servant living just around the

- 25 Mary Ann Sumerhays b. 25 Apr 1833 d/o John & Elizabeth c. 10 Aug 1833 St Geo Hanover Sq (St Peter Pimlico - Belgrave St) #825 — Ranelagh Mews.  
Mary Ann Sumerhays b. 25 Apr 1833 d/o John & Elizabeth c. 7 Apr 1834 St Margaret Westminster #2220 — Willow Street.

## Make the skeletons dance

corner from the Harris family in Scotts Rents off Smith Square.<sup>26</sup> He is living with John Coster, a cow keeper and his family. Charles Booth, describes this address as:

*...a picturesque corner; quaint, tiles cottages; very small; astonished to hear a piano in N° 8, but no information obtainable as to occupants. Rabbit hutches; hens. A queer corner to find within a quarter of a mile of the Houses of Parliament; Carter, Paterson's stables near, and one pink house attached, but light blue, as map, the prevailing colour of the corner.<sup>27</sup>*

If the Harris family were affected by the chimes of *Big Ben*, one has to wonder how the much closer Kings coped with Smith Square being located midway between Millbank and the Palace of Westminster. The following censuses have the family living at 33<sup>a</sup> Vine Street in 1851, 5 York Buildings east side of Grub Street in 1861 and 29 Romney Street, Hanover Square in 1871. The latter address represented no significant relocation as Vine Street was renamed Romney Street in 1869 by the Metropolitan Board of Works.<sup>28</sup>

*York-buildings is a narrow court on the east side of Grub-street, now closed as unfit for human habitation.<sup>29</sup>*

William King, the son of William and Jane of Mill Street Harlow, was

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26 HO107 737/5 f17

27 London School of Economics & Political Science Charles Booth Online Archive: Book 130 p243.

The colours mentioned was Booth's poverty classification: black—vicious criminal class, dark blue—very poor, light blue—poor, purple—some comfortable & some poor, pink—comfortable, red—middle class, yellow—upper middle & upper classes.

28 JE Smith; *St John the Evangelist, Westminster: parochial memorials*, 1892 p422.

29 *ibid*: p420. This is a useful publication for locating streets in Westminster at the end of the nineteenth century.

J Lockie; *Lockie's Topography of London* provides precise locations for lost London streets, 1810, thus...

York Buildings, Grub-Street, Westminster,—about the middle of the E. side. Grub-Street, Westminster,—at 33, Vine-st. about eight doors on the L. from 43, Millbank-street, extending to the Horse-ferry rd.



Scotts Rents off South corner Smith Square

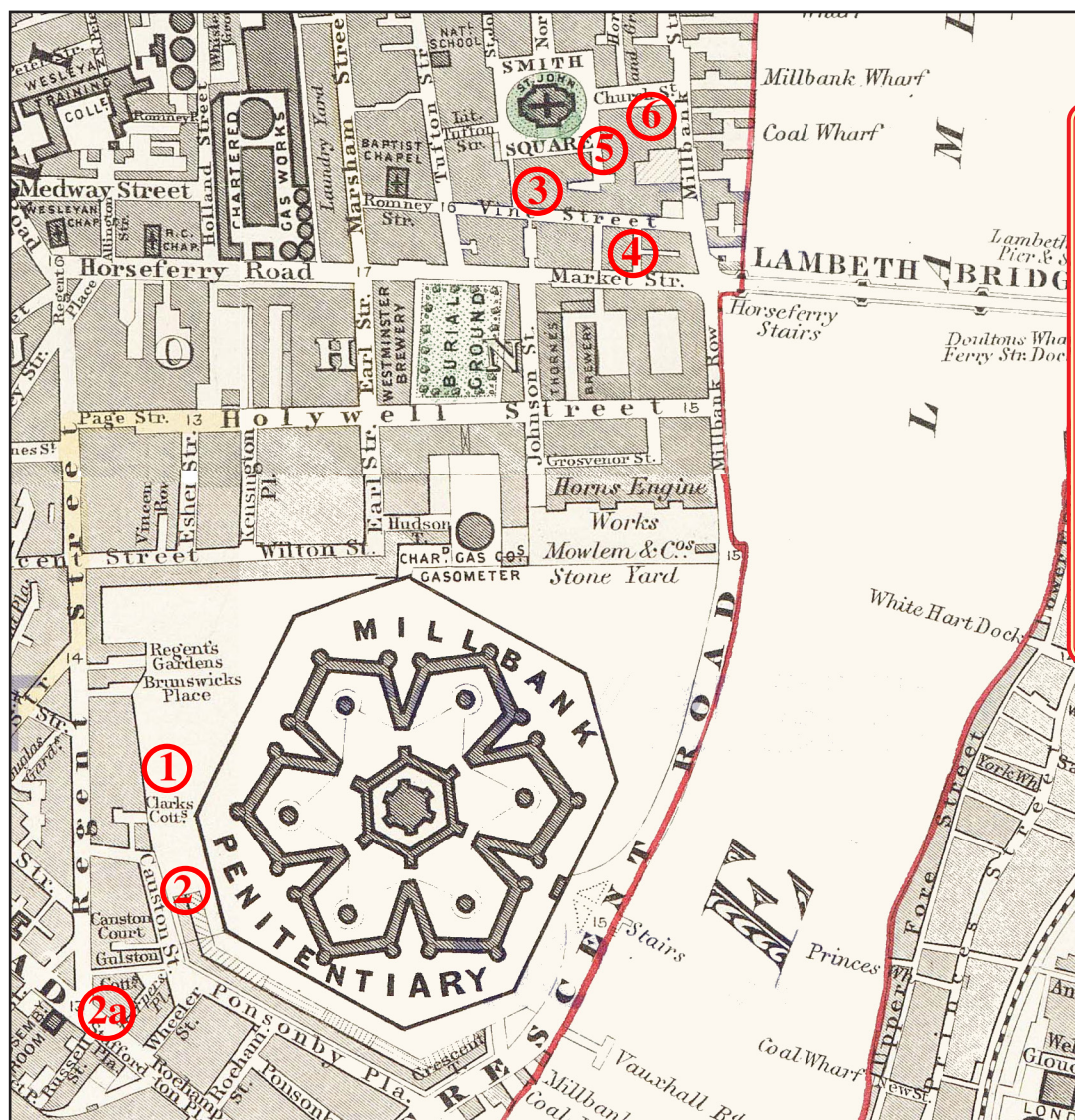
baptised 12 September 1819 in the church of St Mary and St Hugh about twenty miles to the north-east of London. It would seem that William and Jane did not marry in the area and the only records we have of the couple are the baptisms of their children in Harlow.

By 1841 William was living in London and no doubt he eventually met his future wife Sarah Grummitt who was living nearby at 6 Church Street Millbank. Church Street runs into the east side of Smith Square, just yards from the King home. Before moving to London, William lived with his parents and siblings in Foster Street Harlow from about 1820 and prior to that in Mill Street Harlow.<sup>30</sup>

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30 Addresses obtained from the parish register entries for the children's baptisms and William snr's death.





Pimlico showing the relationship between the Harris, Grummitt and King residences

- 1: Clarks Cottages off Causton Street—Harris home 1861 & 1871 censuses
2. Causton Street—Harris home (1857 birth) & Summerhays home (1841–71 censuses and 1841 births)
- 2a. Gulston Cottages—Harris home 1851 census
3. Vine then Romney Street—King home (1851 & 1871 censuses)
4. York Buildings Grub Street—King home (1851 census)
- 5: Scotts Rents—region of the King home (1841 census)
6. Church Street— Grummitt home (1841 census & marriage)

Edward Stanford, *Stanford's Library Map of London and its Suburbs*, 1862

## Conflicting times: Connie's cousins

### King

**William KING**  
b. 1788  
bu. 19 Jul 1832  
**Jane**

Unless otherwise stated all baptisms,  
marriages and burials occurred at  
Harlow ESS: St Mary & St Hugh

- James KING**  
c. 23 Apr 1815
- Sarah Jane KING**  
c. 28 Oct 1821
- Eliza KING**  
c. 23 Nov 1823
- Charles KING**  
c. 26 Feb 1826  
bu. 24 Apr 1830
- Emma KING**  
c. 9 Nov 1828
- George KING**  
c. 29 Jan 1832

**Key**  
b. ~ born  
bu. ~ buried  
c. ~ baptised  
ESS ~ Essex

...from next chart

## Connie's cousins

Connie, Constance GB Johnson nee Harris (1895–2000), never knew her Harris cousins. She did not even know their names as her father never disclosed the names of his siblings or parents. The only reference ever made was as a consequence of his failed visit to London to recover an inheritance.

To determine Thomas Harris' family has proved difficult given the common names involved. The names have been collated predominantly using the censuses as was the case with most of Connie's ancestry already outlined.

Thomas Harris, Connie's father, had three brothers, one of whom must have died young because he is missing in the 1871 census but his death has not been located. The other two went on to marry and have families. No doubt it was these two men that Thomas encountered when seeking his fortune.

Thomas' elder brother, Henry, was a coachman in the employ of

## Make the skeletons dance

wealthy people in the Marylebone area of London—St Johns Wood. The 1901 census sees him living in the stables of 14 Upper Hamilton Terrace (then that part of the street to the north of Abercorn Place) attached to a large residence built after 1840 which is when Upper Hamilton Terrace was developed. The censuses of 1901 and 1911 reveal a street of stockbrokers, solicitors, barristers and doctors some with large families requiring an army of servants. It was not until 1936/7 that Upper Hamilton Terrace was incorporated into Hamilton Terrace which meant an entirely new numbering with even numbers on the east side, odd on the west. Henry's namesake followed his father into the profession and in 1901 was operating a hansom cab.

The youngest and fourth son in the family, George, shared his older brother Thomas' profession as a butcher. However, in the 1911 census he is recorded as a foreman horsekeeper, a term for head groom suggesting he was working in a large stables. At the time he was living at 15 Blantyre Street, Chelsea just one suburb away from his childhood home. This area of London has been completely redeveloped. Blantyre Street was close to the Thames. The third son in the family, William, may have died young. He is recorded in the 1861 census as a two year-old but is never recorded again although at the age of twelve in 1871 he could have not been home on census night. One hundred and two people named William Harris died in the area between the censuses!

We are aware of some of Connies' Harris nieces and nephews but have not pursued them at this stage. Of course it is quite possible that if there are living descendants that they may know something of the Harris ancestry unknown to us and not revealed in the research to date. We know that Henry who married Margaret or Mary (both names appear in differing records) had three children, Anne Mary, Henry John and Mary. George Harris and Lucy had five children. Three died young and their names and details are unknown. Ethel and George Allen survived.

Turning to Connie's mother's family, yet another very common name, King,<sup>31</sup> we are aware of the aunt who emigrated to Australia and her family. As for the remainder, knowledge is very scant indeed! We know that Sophia's parents had died and it was said that her brothers were either in the United States or Royal Navy. The name makes it very difficult to follow this family. The given names are

<sup>31</sup> King is the 15th most common English surname while Harris ranks 28.

just too common to isolate individuals and searching has resulted in little information but what has been found verifies the reason given for Sophia King to emigrate with Thomas Harris.

The eldest child was located in the census for 1861. At the time, Thomas King, age 14 a boy seaman second class,<sup>32</sup> was stationed on the guard ship, HMS *Somersetshire*, a 1476 ton 4th rate wooden unarmed vessel based at the Sheerness dockyard in Kent.

The next child in the family, Charles, age 12, was also located in the 1861 census at his aunt's home in Brentford, then a town to the west of London but now within Greater London. The same return revealed his aunt's family living on Uxbridge Road in Ealing.<sup>33</sup>

The remaining children were home with their parents in 1861 at 5 York Buildings in Grubb Street, St John Westminster. Their mother died towards the end of 1861 but the younger children were still at home with their father in the 1871 census returns at 29 Romney Street. The eldest two sons cannot be located anywhere in England in 1871 and none of the children can be found in 1881 although we know the father has died by this time and his daughter Sophia was in South Australia. The youngest child, Sarah also went to Australia at a later date and married William Jeffrey on 22 March 1890 in Broken Hill St Peter. The couple had two daughters, the only known cousins of Connie on the King line and then only known from the newspaper death notice of their father, William Jeffrey in 1947.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Boy 2nd class—a boy aged 15 to 17 was rated as such on entry to a training ship of the Royal Navy. Entry was conditional on a boy's physical height, weight, medical fitness and evidence of being of *good character*. The boy's parents or guardians would sign a declaration that the boy would serve for a minimum period (usually 12 years).

<sup>33</sup> 1861 census RG9/777 f67 p11

<sup>34</sup> *Barrier Daily Truth* (Broken Hill) 7 Jun 1947 p1.  
DEATH OF MR. W. JEFFREY

The death occurred yesterday afternoon at the Hospital of a well-known resident in the person of (Mr. William Jeffery [sic]) at the age of 86 years. Deceased was born in Cornwall (England), and came to Broken Hill from Ballarat as a miner working on the line of lode. His last place of employment was on the Central Mine. Deceased leaves a widow and grown up family of two daughters Mesdames L.K. Turner and Mrs. Dunstall of Adelaide (S.A.). He was a member of the Pensioners' Association and the W.I.U. of A. The funeral takes place today Saturday, leaving



## The Grummitt family

The Grummitt family records suffer from a range of spelling variants and for the purposes of this record this version has been adopted but the researcher can expect to find the name in any combination of vowels and consonants! It has been suggested that the surname Grummitt is of Dutch origin and they came to England to help drain the fens in Lincolnshire. Another theory suggests that the name is of French origin and stems from a Jacques Groumont. Jacques Lane in Clophill was supposedly named after this Jacques Groumont. This seems unlikely as the parish records indicate there were no Grummitts in the village before 1750.

The district around Ampthill was a vegetable and produce-growing area supplying London. The Great Northern Railway opened in 1850, and nearby Biggleswade was the first town in Bedfordshire to have a mainline station with trains taking daily loads of vegetables to London's produce markets.

An inspection of the census returns from 1841 to 1911 indicates that the majority of men in Clophill were agricultural labourers, that is, men who gained seasonal work on farms and market gardens, and the Grummitt men were well represented. The agricultural labourer along with horses were the prime motive force before powered machinery was introduced.<sup>35</sup>

the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. L.K. Turner, Bonanza Lease East Broken Hill, at 3.15 p.m. the interment being in the Methodist Cemetery. Fred J. Palter & Son have charge of the funeral arrangements.

### 35 Grummitt Clophill occupations

Census	Agricultural or Farm Labourer	Straw Plaiter	Other occupation including non working spouse	Children Elderly Infirm	Market Gardeners	Total
1841	1	1	1	0	0	3
1851	5	1	2	5	0	13
1861	7	5	3	6	0	21
1871	11	7	4	13	0	35
1881	9	3	5	9	0	26
1891	8	1	8	1	0	18

Other occupations in the region included horse-keeper, carter, cowman, plough boy and shepherd. From 1841 to 1911 the censuses show a rise in the number of men giving their occupation as market gardener indicating an upwardly-mobile workforce.

As for the women the census data for Clophill from 1841 to 1881 shows that a large proportion were working as straw plaiters working from home. Plaiting straw to make hats and bonnets had been carried out in the country for centuries but in the nineteenth century it became a major local cottage industry supplying the hat factories of Luton the centre of the straw hat industry. A straw dealer would purchase straw from farmers and have it prepared for plaiting. It was cleaned, bleached and cut at the nodes into lengths similar to a drinking straw. It was then delivered to the homes of the plaiters for them to plait. The finished plaits were collected by the dealers and sold to hat makers. Alternatively, villagers could travel to the straw plait markets, such as the one at Shefford, to sell their plait at better prices to the dealers. At Luton the plait would be made into hats; hand-sewn at first then later machine-sewn. Children, some as young as four years, had to learn to plait straw. The 1851 census shows that there was a straw plaiting school in Little Lane at Clophill operated by Lucy Ashby. Most villages had these schools. The girls continued plaiting at home while the boys moved on to agricultural labouring work when old and strong enough. At the time, a capable plaiter could earn more than a man working the land! The English industry was eventually killed off by the introduction of free trade from 1860 that allowed cheap imports of plaits from Italy and later China and Japan.

There was a rhyme that plaiters recited to remember the sequence of the plaiting...

*Over one, under two:  
Pull it tight, and that will do.*

The plaiting schools were known as *sore thumb schools*.

We know that there were several families of Grummitts living in Clophill, all of them descended from James, who was born in Houghton Conquest, a nearby village, in 1798. This James, with his wife Ann, spent most of his life living in Jakes

1901	3	0	5	6	3	17
1911	2	0	4	11	1	18

**Key**

b. ~ born  
bu. ~ buried  
ca ~ about  
d. ~ died  
d/o ~ daughter of  
m. ~ married  
RD ~ Registration District  
π ~ twin

BDF ~ Bedfordshire, England  
ESS ~ Essex, England  
MDX ~ Middlesex, England

**John MEAGER**  
m. 19 Nov 1734  
Southill BDF All Saints  
**Mary RICHARDS**

**Richard ATTERBURY**  
bu. 2 Mar 1760  
Houghton Conquest BDF  
**Mary**  
bu. 1 Jan 1775  
Houghton Conquest BDF

*The earliest references to the Atterbury family are mainly around Great and Little Houghton about 30 miles NW of Houghton Conquest. One of the best known Atterburys was Francis, the Bishop of Rochester 1713–23. There is a record of a Richard Atterbury marrying a Mary Gyfford on 2 Apr 1716 in Great Houghton St Mary the Blessed Virgin.*

**John GRUMMITT**  
m1. 2 Nov 1754  
**Elizabeth LAMB**  
m2. 4 Nov 1762  
**Ann SQUIER**  
d/o Thomas & Alice  
c. 23 Jan 1744/5

**Thomas GRUMMITT**  
**William GRUMMITT**  
**Mary GRUMMITT**

**Thomas GRUMMITT**  
c. 2 Oct 1763  
m. 3 Oct 1798  
Houghton Conquest BDF

**James GRUMMITT**  
b. 27 Sep 1798  
Houghton Conquest BDF  
d. 18 Oct 1883  
m. 1 Feb 1819

**Ann SAUNDERS**  
bu. 23 Dec 1882  
Clophill BDF: St Mary

**Sarah MEAGER**  
c. 30 Jul 1775  
Houghton Conquest BDF

**Elizabeth MEAGER**  
c. 10 Jun 1764

**Mary MEAGER**  
c. 7 Jul 1765

**Rebecca MEAGER**  
c. 7 Sep 1766

**Anne MEAGER**  
c. 30 Jul 1775

*Where place is not mentioned for Grummitt family it is Clophill BDF St Mary.*

*Where place not mentioned for Meager and Atterbury families it is Houghton Conquest BDF All Saints.*



Clophill St Mary replaced by a new church in 1848

**Ann MEAGER**  
c. 22 Feb 1732  
**Eve MEAGER**  
c. 10 Nov 1735  
**Elizabeth MEAGER**  
c. 12 Dec 1736  
**John MEAGER**  
c. 11 May 1739

**Benjamin MEAGER**  
c. 11 May 1742  
m. 7 Dec 1763  
Wilstead BDF  
All Saints

**Elizabeth ATTERBURY**  
c. 27 Aug 1733

**Rebecca ATTERBURY**  
c. 31 May 1717  
**Elizabeth ATTERBURY**  
c. 28 Apr 1719  
**William ATTERBURY**  
c. 2 Dec 1720  
**Lawrence ATTERBURY**  
c. 14 Feb 1722/3  
**Richard ATTERBURY**  
c. 23 Jan 1723  
**Samuel ATTERBURY**  
c. 27 Feb 1724/5  
**Mary ATTERBURY**  
c. 26 Dec 1726  
**Anne ATTERBURY π**  
c. 27 Aug 1731  
**Susan ATTERBURY π**  
c. 27 Aug 1731  
**James ATTERBURY**  
c. 8 Feb 1739/40  
**Sarah ATTERBURY**  
c. 8 Nov 1745

...to prev chart

A

**James GRUMMITT**  
c. 28 Jan 1827  
**Rhoda IZZARD**  
**Elizabeth TAYLOR nee MANN**  
**Elizabeth CURRINGTON**

**Ann MASTERS**  
**Eliza GRUMMITT**  
c. 10 Oct 1820  
**George WILDEN**

**Sarah GRUMMITT**  
c. 31 Mar 1821  
Biggleswade BDF St Andrew  
d. 3rd qtr 1861  
Marylebone RD MDX  
m. 20 Jun 1841  
Westminster MDX  
St John Evangelist

**William KING**  
c. 12 Sep 1819  
Harlow ESS St Mary & St Hugh

**Sophia GRUMMITT**  
c. 18 Apr 1824  
**Ann GRUMMITT**  
c. 28 Jan 1827

**William BOTTOMS**  
**William GRUMMITT**  
c. 28 Jan 1827  
**Elizabeth GRUMMITT**  
c. 30 Jan 1829  
**Thomas GRUMMITT**  
c. 30 Jan 1831

**Elizabeth WHITTAMORE**  
**Mary Ann GRUMMITT**  
c. 26 May 1833  
**George GRUMMITT**  
c. 27 Feb 1836

**Ellen CLARKE**  
**Walter GRUMMITT**  
c. 1 Jan 1842

**Emma KING**  
**Emma GRUMMITT**  
c. 1 Jan 1842

**James FRANCIS**  
**Susan GRUMMITT**  
c. 15 May 1842  
**Jesse PEACOCK**  
**Julia GRUMMITT**  
c. 1 Sep 1844



or Jacques Lane in Clophill although some children were born in Biggleswade twelve kilometres to the east. James was an agricultural labourer.

There is a James in the 1841 census of the right age—an inmate in a private lunatic asylum at Hook Norton. This establishment was remote from Clophill but we cannot discount the record yet. In the following censuses until his death James is living in Jakes Lane.

One of the children, Elizabeth, born in October 1829 was a pauper and a cripple according to the 1851 census when she was living with her parents. We do not know how long she had this disability, nor do we know what happened to her. Ten years later, she was no longer living with her parents. There are no records in the Clophill parish register that she either married or died there. Another of the daughters, Ann, born in late 1826, who married William Bottoms, lived in the house next door to her parents for most of her married life. One of Ann's children, Abel, born in 1855 in Clophill, moved to Pennsylvania in the United States. Many more of James and Ann Grummitt's children and grandchildren lived in Clophill. James Grummitt carried on working until his eighties. When they were both in their early seventies, Ann had to give up work because of infirmity. Their nineteen year-old granddaughter, Mary Ann Grummitt, lived with them. She nursed her grandparents and the 1881 census says *she waits on them*.

Anne Grummitt died in 1882 and was buried in the graveyard of Clophill Parish Church. James died 18 October 1883.

James' grand-daughter, Connie Johnson, recalled her mother, Sophia, reporting that one of her reasons for leaving England was to get away from the back-breaking work picking strawberries in season. Sophia's mother died in 1861 and she found herself periodically back in Clophill with her grandparents helping out harvesting berries.

## Determining Jacques Lane residence

Locating homes using the 1911 census can be problematical. Homes in most rural areas were not numbered and secondly the street numbering may have changed in the more densely populated city centres and fringes where road layout

### Conflicting times: Determining Jacques Lane residence

and housing was subjected to change due to the movement of people into towns and cities from rural areas. The following process assumes you do not know the address until a person has been located in the census.

**Step 1:** Locate the person in the census and ascertain the address. There are a number of online sites that enable this process. In this example we looked for Grummitts in Clophill.

Jacques Lane, Clophill					
Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Elizabeth GRUMMITT	Head	Widow.	78	Old Age Pensioner	Clophill Beds
Sophy GRUMMITT	Daughter	Unmarried	37	Invalids	Clophill Beds

**Step 2:** Locate the entry in the 1910 Finance Act Field Book created by the Valuation Office. In this example the reference is IR 126/2/227

No	Poor	Occupier	Owner	Description	Situation
166	0	Elizabeth GRUMMITT	Foresters Club. John Henry SMITH, Clophill	Cottage, garden & pres	Jacques

(pres = premises)

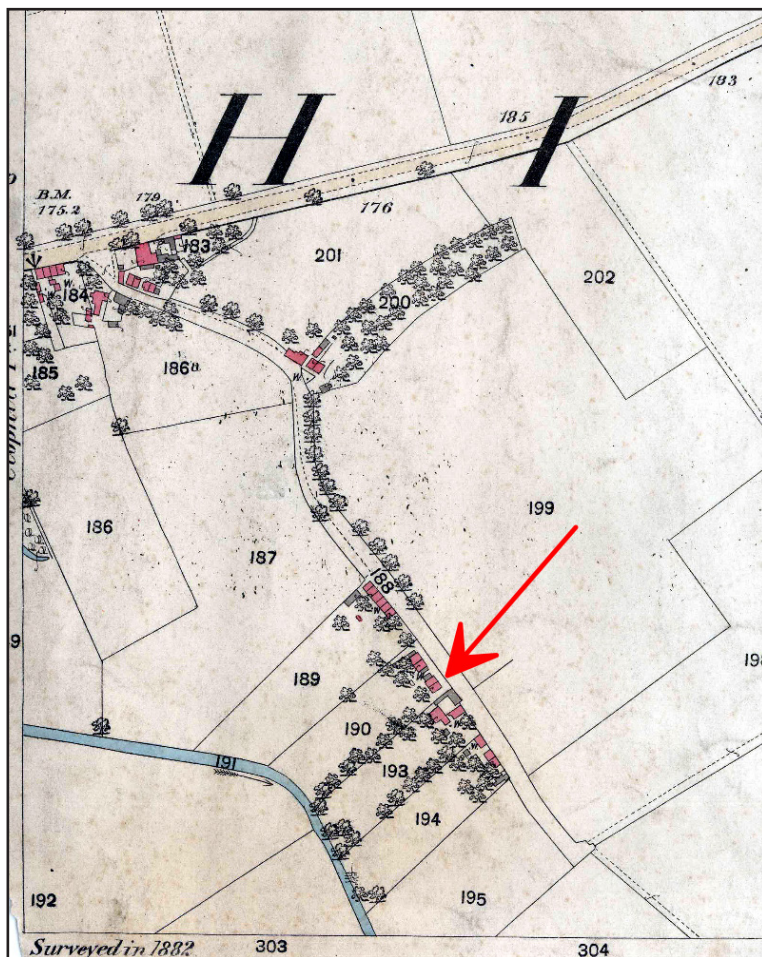
**Step 3:** Use the Assessment number from the field book to locate the property in the 1910 Finance Act Map which is an overprinted 1901 Ordnance Survey Map— OS Sheet Reference: Bedfordshire XXII 10.

**Step 4:** Compare the 1910 Finance Act Map with a modern online map as illustrated within the text on this family.

The property is currently 34 Jacques Lane Clophill and the home situated at the address is modern.

## Still more unfinished business

There is scant information available for some families in this section. Extensive research at the Bedfordshire Record Office is required to further knowledge on these lines. Similar barriers exist for the Harris and King families and their



Jacques Lane Clophill 1882  
Indicated is the home of Eliza Grummitt as recorded in the 1911 census.

common given names coupled with common surnames and a paucity of information in early records make research more difficult. The Harris family is even more difficult to pursue as they were resident in a densely populated London area. The Kings on the other hand should be marginally easier as we have a known link back into Essex and records are available at the Essex Record Office.

In spite of being a less common name, the Summerhays ancestry also seems to be lost within the London region. Did the family change their name to Summers as recorded in 1861 and 1871 or was this just an enumerator's error?<sup>36</sup> Given there is no record of the death of a Summerhays after 1871 it seems as though the name Summers was adopted! There is no sign of John and Elizabeth Summerhays/Summers in Causton Street in the 1881 census and they do not appear anywhere in the immediate district. They may be already deceased but no appropriate record can be found for either dying before 1881.

A Thomas Harris labourer age 20 was living at Georges Court, Perkins Rents off Great Peter Street in 1841.<sup>37</sup> Best candidate for Thomas' father but no hard evidence to make the link.

## Harris cases before Chancery Court

The only Harris with an Australian link in the Chancery Court would appear to have no link to the Harris family that can be proven at this stage. Daughter,

- 36 1841 census: HO 107/737/19 f13 p18 Westminster St Johns, Causton Street – listed as Summerhays  
1851 census: HO 107/1479 f639 p47 Westminster St Johns, 26 Causton Street – listed as Summerhays  
1861 census: RG 9/50 f18 p38 Westminster St Johns 26 Causton Street – listed as Summers  
1871 census: RG 10/124 f11 p14 Westminster St Johns, 21 Causton Street – listed as Summers
- 37 1841 census HO107/ 737 Bk 10 f5 p2.

John Summers	Head	Mar	60
Elizabeth D <sup>c</sup>	W.	"	58



**WHEREAS** by an Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, England, dated the 15th November, 1904, made in an action **HARRIS v. HARRIS, H. 1860, 165**, the following enquiry was directed, namely: "Who are the persons legally and beneficially entitled, and in what shares and proportions, to the funds in Court to the credit of 'Harris v Harris, H. 1860, 165,' the 'account of Henry Harris.'" Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming to be legally or beneficially entitled as aforesaid are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of Mr. Justice Farwell and Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, England, on or before the 20th day of May, 1905, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1905, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1905.

**E. W. WALKER, Master.**

**NOTE.**—The said Henry Harris was a son of Jabez Harris, and is alleged to have been born in 1817, and in 1861 was resident in Australia.

957

## Conflicting times: Meager and Attenbury families

Connie Johnson, indicated that the estate in question was thought to have belonged to a distant relative of her father and since his brothers were also contenders, this seems likely. Given we have been unable to determine the ancestry of this family, it is possible that the relative concerned had a differing surname.

The Court of Chancery was a court of equity in England and Wales that from its inception could administer deceased estates like the multitude of ecclesiastical courts. Due to its status, the Court of Chancery could override decisions taken by these courts.

For much of its existence the Court was formally led by the Lord Chancellor, assisted by the judges of the common law courts. The staff of the court included a large number of clerks, led by the Master of the Rolls, who regularly heard cases on his own.

Prior to the 19th century many of the clerks and other officials were sinecures who, in lieu of wages, charged exorbitant fees to process cases. This was one of the main reasons why the cost of bringing a case to the Chancery was so high. Further reforms, and especially that of 1875 which brought the court within the ambit of the High Court, allowed people like the Harris family to make claims on estates if they considered they had been overlooked in the distribution of assets.

## Meager and Attenbury families

Ancestral lines associated with the Grummitts,—the Meagers and Atterburys may have been somewhat higher on the social scale given the number of Wills held in the Bedfordshire Record Office.<sup>38</sup>

We know that John Meager married Mary Richards 19 November 1734 in All Saints church Southill, Bedfordshire but any progression back in time is thwarted by the lack of

38 Bedfordshire Record Office Wills & Letters of Administration::

Richard Atterbury of Houghton Conquest probate granted 1761 Ref: 37.

Thomas Grummitt of Clophill probate granted 1543 Ref: 11/7d.

John Grummitt weaver of Clophill probate granted 1606 Ref: 7/17.

John Meager of Clophill Cainhoe labourer probate granted 1661-2 Ref: 267.

Francis Meager farmer of Southill letters of administration 1683 Ref: 1/119.

Thomas Meager of Southill Broom yeoman 1742 Ref: 17.

Mary Meager of Southill Broom widow probate granted 1744 Ref: 33.

John Meager of Houghton Conquest husband probate granted 1763 Ref: 27.

John Meager of Southill probate granted 1793 Ref: 1.

### SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, MARCH 5, 1908. 1653

#### DORMANT FUNDS IN COURT (CHANCERY)—continued.

Alphabetical List of Accounts.	Year in which the Account was opened.	Date and nature of last transaction.	Date of Order or other Authority (if any) directing last transaction.
Harris v. Barnes, Thomas Davis's account, in Master Montagu's office	1769	20th March, 1769. Investment	Ord. 7th July, 1767 Rept. 25th Feb., 1769
„ William Watson's account ...	1771	13th Aug., 1817. Payment out	Ord. 20th May, 1817
Harris v. Harris, H., 1860, 165, the account of Henry Harris	1862	1st Feb., 1862. Lodgment	Ord. 24th Jan., 1862
Harris v. Harris, the account of the plaintiff, William Harris, in the pleadings called by mistake William Henry Harris	1861	19th March, 1861. Carrying over	Ord. 21st Jan., 1861 Aft. 14th March, 1861
Harris, John. In the matter of the trusts of the will of John Harris, late of Heythorp, in the county of Oxford, Farmer, deceased	1862	20th March, 1863. Payment out	Ord. 15th Jan., 1863
Harris, Levi. In the matter of the trusts of the will of Levi Harris, the sum of £189 11s. 4d. balance of proceeds of sale of testator's real estate sold by mortgagees	1880	10th June, 1880. Investment	Aft. fd. 25th May, 1880
Harris, Raphael. In the matter of Raphael Harris's trust	1856	5th Dec., 1856. Lodgment	Aft. fd. 27th Nov., 1856

## Make the skeletons dance

detail in the parish registers. John could be the son of John and Mary nee Inskip who married in Langford on 14 February 1702/3. This couple had a number of children at Langford—John (baptised 4 Apr 1710), William (baptised 27 May 1711), Thomas (baptised 21 September 1712), Mary (baptised 5 January 1716/7), Margaret (baptised 13 February 177/8) and Elizabeth (baptised 5 February 1719/20).

The Meager name is concentrated in several pockets in southern England but is not unheard of in the north-east and across all southern counties. Clearly the name is concentrated in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire to the north-west of London. To progress this family requires accessing records beyond parish registers as they lack the detail required to link people.

A similar strategy is required to extend the Atterbury line. In the case of this family it seems to be split between Houghton Conquest and Wilstead. Both villages are just south of Bedford. Houghton Conquest owes its name to the Conquest family who held the local manor for many centuries.

The name of the village of Wilstead, a mere two miles north-east of Houghton Conquest has been spelled in many different ways, including Wilshamstead, Wylhamstead, and Willshamstead but Wilstead is now the accepted name of the village, but strangely the civil parish is named Wilshamstead as is the post office.

The most notable person bearing the Atterbury name was born just fifteen miles from Houghton Conquest in Milton Keynes suggesting there may be a relationship. He was Francis Atterbury (1663–1732), one time Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster better known as the leader of the so-called Atterbury Plot designed to restore the Stuart monarchs following the succession of Queen Anne by the Hanoverian monarchs in August 1714. The Bishop's fate was loss of office and exile to Paris.

**Richard ATTERBURY**

b. ca 1690  
bu. 2 Mar 1760  
m.

**Mary**

bu. 1 Jan 1775

**Rebecca ATTERBURY**

c. 31 May 1717  
m. 12 Jul 1741 Wilstead BDF: All Saints

**Joseph GURNEY**

**Elizabeth ATTERBURY**

c. 28 Apr 1719  
bu. 30 Aug 1719

**William ATTERBURY**

c. 2 Dec 1720  
m. 27 Aug 1767

**Elizabeth GOLDING**

**Lawrence ATTERBURY**

c. 14 Feb 1722/3  
bu. 17 Aug 1743

**Richard ATTERBURY**

c. 23 Jan 1723  
m. 14 Oct 1745 Ampthill BDF: St Andrew

**Mary BRIGHTMAN**

**Samuel ATTERBURY**

c. 27 Feb 1724/5  
bu. 10 Jul 1767 Wilstead BDF: All Saints  
m. 19 Feb 1749

**Mary BIRD**

**Mary ATTERBURY**

c. 26 Dec 1726  
m. 3 Feb 1758

**John DILLEY**

**Anne ATTERBURY** π

c. 27 Aug 1731  
bu. 20 Aug 1732

**Susan ATTERBURY** π

c. 27 Aug 1731  
bu. 19 Nov 1731

**Elizabeth ATTERBURY**

c. 27 Aug 1733  
m. 7 Dec 1763 Wilstead BDF: All Saints

**Benjamin MEAGER**

c. 11 May 1742

**James ATTERBURY**

c. 8 Feb 1739/40  
m. 2 Jan 1761 Marston Morteyne BDF:  
St Mary Virgin

**Ellen ODEL**

**Sarah ATTERBURY**

c. 8 Nov 1745

### Key

bu. ~ buried  
c. ~ baptised  
m. ~ married  
π ~ twin

BDF~ Bedfordshire

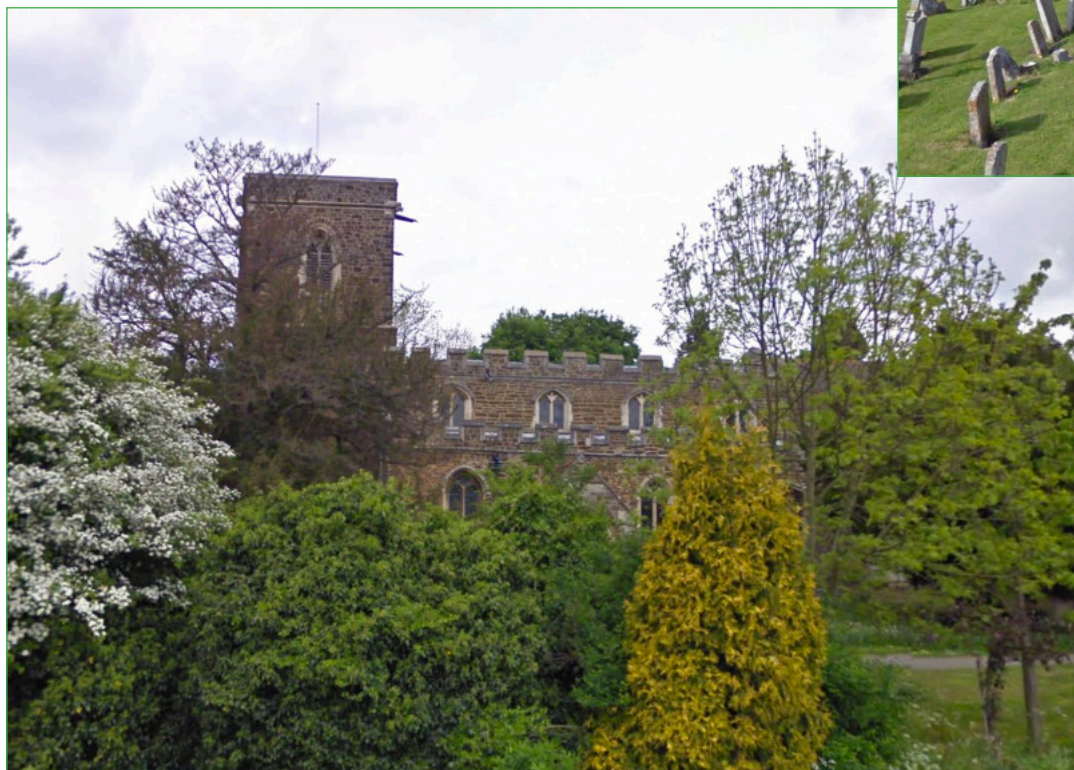
## Atterbury family detail

*Where place not mentioned for Meager and Atterbury families it is Houghton Conquest BDF All Saints.*



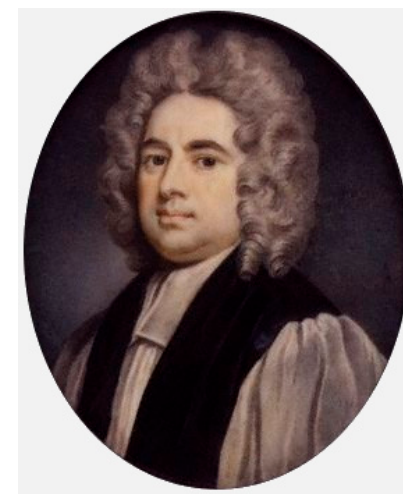


All Saints Houghton Conquest



All Saints Wilstead

Francis Atterbury





# Allan John Johnson's war

Allan John Johnson was the son of my maternal grandfather's uncle, Edward Cannell Johnson. Allan was killed during skirmishes leading up to the Battle of Arras on the Western Front in April 1917. He was known as John as my grandfather was also Allan but known as Edgar to avoid confusion.

In late February of 1917, the German Army in northern France retreated to the Hindenburg Line leaving rearguards in a number of locations. Noreuil was one of these villages. It was attacked by the Australian 50th and 51st Battalions, with the 49th and 52nd in support, on the morning of 2 April. At 5.15am three companies of the 50th Battalion advanced down the hill towards Noreuil in the direction of the present day Noreuil Australian Cemetery. The covering artillery barrage had little effect on German positions in and around the village and enemy machine-guns caused many casualties including Allan Johnson who was killed as the men entered the village. The War Diaries claim this was a successful campaign and indeed it was in that Noreuil was taken but at the cost of 94 Australian lives!

The South Australian dead were buried in a new cemetery at Noreuil. Private Harold Willmott, 50th Battalion, helped to create it: *'We were told there were a lot of our chaps lying dead on the battlefield, so myself and a few more chaps volunteered to go out and bury them. We went out for two nights and made a little cemetery just outside Noreuil, the village we captured. We had to scrape the snow off them, and Fritz shelled us several times while we were digging the graves.'*

Some time later the grave was destroyed by bombing and Allan Johnson and numerous others are now only recorded on a memorial wall at the Noreuil Australian Cemetery. Well we were lead to believe it was a memorial wall, but as the first ever to visit in April 2015 we now know that Allan had an official headstone rather than an inscription on a wall even though the location of his remains are unknown due to cemetery damage from subsequent bombing.



WAR DIARY or INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.			Army Form C. 9118.
Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II, and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.			
Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information
Front line	1917 apl	1	<p>on 31st March Brigade Orders received for attack on NOREUIL village + ground to NE of it. 50th Bn still holding outpost line about 800 yards South of village with two boys. Frontage 1500 yards B Coy on right. D Coy on left. A + B Coys in reserve on NE edge of VAILLX-VRAUCOURT Bn HQ also in that vicinity. 52nd Bn holding ground on our right at LAGNICOURT 51st Bn holding ground on our left S + SE of LONGATTE. Orders for attack issued before noon on 1st April. See operation order No 18 attached. Strength of Bn less details 21 Officers</p> <p>826 other ranks Zero hour was set down at 5.15 am. The tape was laid out on the pumping off line shortly after midnight + coys commenced to move from their old positions at 2.30 am. There was no rain or snow &amp; the weather was cold &amp; fine. The attack though met by strong opposition was quite successful. All objectives were gained shield. The prisoners taken belonged to the 119th R.I. R. + 120 R.I. R. See report on operations attached.</p> <p>During night 3/4th met our front line was pushed forward 100 yards at 2.35 am. 50th Bn was relieved by 49th Bn. 50th Bn in Reserve at NE edge of VAILLX-VRAUCOURT. At 11 pm 50th Bn was moved forward in support to a position 800 yards S.W. of LAGNICOURT in support to</p>
	April	2	<p>operation order No 18 attached also sketch</p> <p>Report on operations attached</p>
		3	
		4	

A5934 Wt. W4973/M687 750,000 8/16 D. D. & L. Ltd. Forms/C2118/13.

H. Salisbury Rebel



GRAVES REGISTRATION REPORT FORM.

REPORT No. 3. SCHEDULE No. 9/c

Commune: NOREUIL

PLACE OF BURIAL NOREUIL AUSTRALIAN CEMETERY

Map Reference 57c. C. 16. a. 5. 4.

The following are buried here :—

Regiment	No.	Name	Rank and Initials	Date of Death	Cross Erected or G. R. U'd.	Plot, Row and Grave Cross No.
SPECIAL CROSS. (cont'd)						C.R. PLAN Nos:
58/Bn.A.I.F.	1669	HARRISON ✓	PTE.H.P.	12-5-17	)	B, 6
50/Bn.A.I.F.	3347	HARVEY ✓	PTE.H.R.	2-4-17	)	" 7
do.	2680	HEPWORTH ✓	PTE.J.	"	)	" 8
do.	1955	HERRING ✓	PTE.N.R.	"	)	" 9
do.	4497	HUGHES ✓	PTE.H.G.	"	)	" 10
do.	1147	HUNT ✓	PTE.J.H.	"	)	" 11
do.	1364	JAMES ✓	SGT.W.J.	"	)	" 12
do.	5526A	JEFFRIES ✓	PTE.F.G.	"	)	" 13
do.	2518	JOHNSON ✓	PTE.A.J.	"	)	" 14
do.	3042	JOICE ✓	CPL.H.	"	)	" 15
do.	3855	KEMSLEY ✓	PTE.R.	"	)	" 16
do.	2940	KERNICK ✓	PTE.H.P.	"	)	" 17
do.	2683	KINGSLEY ✓	PTE.F.K.	"	)	" 18 (cont'd)
do.	3168	LAWRANCE ✓	PTE.W.N.	"	)	" 19
do.	3285	LEVERINGTON ✓	CPL.H.D.	"	)	" 20
do.	1378	LJUNG ✓	PTE.K.R.	"	)	" 21
do.	3219A	McIVOR ✓	PTE.C.	"	)	" 22
do.	2231	McLEOD ✓	PTE.R.J.	"	)	" 23
do.	2439	McNAMARA ✓	PTE.P.	"	)	" 24
do.	1869	McQUEEN ✓	PTE.L.	"	)	" 25
do.	4218	MARSHALL ✓	PTE.W.R.	25-4-17	)	" 26
5/Flld.Amb.A.I.F.	05	MARTIN	PTE.A.V.	26-5-17	)	xy/2422, B, 27
50/Bn.A.I.F.	2216	MAXWELL ✓	PTE.E.A.	2-4-17	)	B, 28 27
do.	2224	MOCHRIE ✓	PTE.J.A.	"	)	" 29 28
do.	1875	MULLINS ✓	PTE.J.R.	"	)	" 30 29
do.	2415	MURRIN ✓	PTE.T.J.	"	)	" 31 30
do.	3428	NEDDERMEYER ✓	PTE.J.H.E.	"	)	" 32 31
do.	1957	NEWTON ✓	PTE.E.A.	"	)	" 33 32
do.	1958	NORMAN ✓	PTE.E.L.	"	)	" 34 33

Conflicting times: Allan John Johnson's war

A. I.F. 50.

JOHNSON, A.J. 2518.

E. April 2nd, 1917.

Our objective was the village of Noreuil and the railway line beyond. Just as we were going into the village they opened M/G fire and he was killed and buried in the cemetery in front of Noreuil.

FJE.

Reference:- Sandercock, G.F. 2475.  
St. Johns Up.

Staples  
22.10.17.



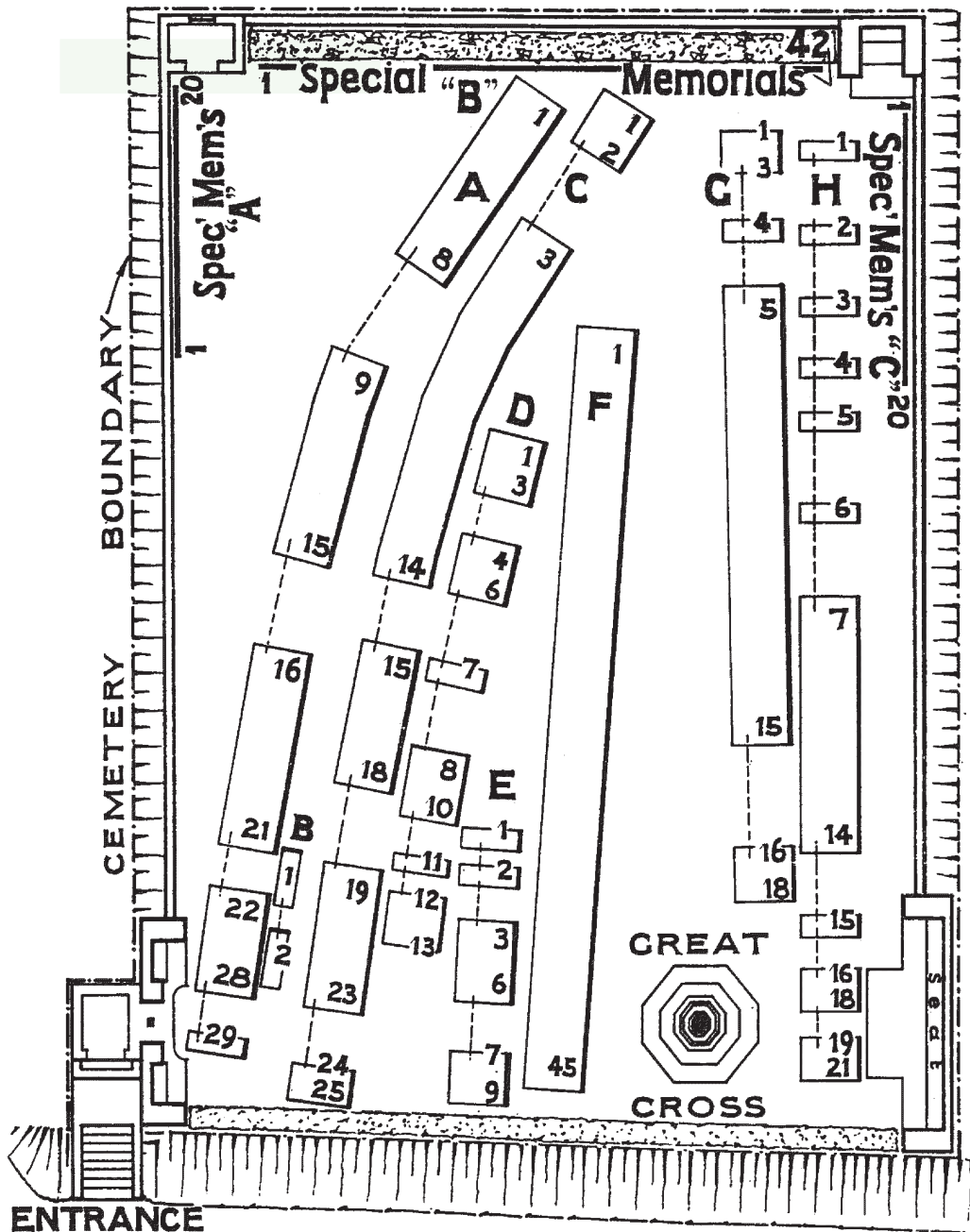
AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL F09251 040

Previous page:  
Noreuil Australian Cemetery May 2015  
War Diary outlining the events of the day

This page:  
Schedule listing some of the Noreuil burials including Allan Johnson.  
Allan Johnson on enlistment in Adelaide (above)  
Red Cross card (top)

Next page:  
The official plan of the Noreuil Australian Cemetery. Allan Johnson's headstone is located approximately at a in the word Special to the top of the page. It is the 14th headstone from the left.





NOREUIL AUSTRALIAN CEMETERY.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

E00504





# Property transactions in South Australia

Frank Cunningham Jaunay

1. pt Town Acre 428 CT 661/76 Angas Street Adelaide leased from Eliza Sparks for 3 yrs 5 May 1902
2. pt Town Acre 428 CT 664/48 Angas Street Adelaide leased from Eliza Sparks for 3 yrs 5 May 1902

Mary Ellen Jaunay nee Cawley

1. East Adelaide (Lot 322 3rd Ave) CT 346/178 - Lot 322 pt Sct 257/758/289 purchased form Nellie Allison 8 Sep 1911 sold to Gertrude Celia Sabine 10 Oct 1919
2. Hd Moorooroo CT 990/88 - mortgage provider to Carl Wilhelm Albert Scholz of Lights Pass 18 Aug 1915 to 29 Sep 1919 pt Sct 176 Hd Moorooroo
3. Hd Moorooroo 5CT 99/88- mortgage transferred from August Emil Kanffmann 19 Mar 1913 to 4 Oct 1920 Lot d Sct 39 Hd Moorooroo
4. Lyndoch South CT 86/85 - mortgage provider to Herman August Koch of Lyndoch Valley 10 Nov 1915 to 4 Nov 1918 Lot 4 Sct 534 Township Lyndoch Hd Barossa
5. Hd Barossa CT 61/248 - mortgage provider to Heinrich Gustav Fiebig of Rowland Flat 18 May 1917 to 13 Dec 1917 pt Sct 2702 Hd Barossa
6. Henley Beach 1CT 134/135 (Lot 247 Seaview Road firmly Adelaide Ter) purchased 6 Nov 1919

Robert John Cunningham Jaunay

1. Alford CT 479/11 Lot 6 cnr Sth Terrace & High Street purchased 3 Nov 1920 sold 21 Mar 1930 (CT indicates a Trustee: Stanley McGregor Reid)
2. Alexandrina CT 1370/72 pt Lot 109 & Lot 100 Woseley Terrace Ascot Park purchased 8 Nov 1926 sold 14 Nov 1951 (with wife)
3. Woodville Park CT 1226/43 Lot 43 Radstock Street purchased 17 Dec 1945 sold 9 Jul 1948 (with wife)

Dorothy Evelyn May Jaunay nee Beasley

1. Alford CT 407/2 Lot 43 High Street purchased 20 Mar 1923 sold 1 Aug 1925
2. Gawler Town CT 1107/31 pt Lot 51 Sct 24 Jacob Street (with her sisters)

## Conflicting times: Property transactions in South Australia

Frank James Cunningham Jaunay

1. Henley Beach South CT 2165/177 pt Lot 92 Hazel Terrace purchased 29 May 1953 sold 4 Mar 1954
2. Somerton CT 2358/45 26 (Lot 5) Salisbury Street purchased 19 Dec 1955 to wife only 1 Dec 1959
3. Belair CT 2719/162 Lot 39 Sylvan Way purchased 15 Dec 1959 sold 24 Jun 1971
4. Henley Beach CT 2486/168 Lot 394 Bolingbroke Avenue purchased 17 Dec 1957 in partnership with Frank & Rita Stapleton 27 Sep 1967 Stapleton share purchased sold 24 Jul 1975
5. Encounter Bay (Island View) CT 1587/179 Lot 3 Maud Street purchased 22 May 1969 house constructed sold 9 Nov 1972
6. Aldgate CT 3351/26 Lot 53 Edgeware Road purchased 19 Aug 1966 cold 26 Nov 1970
7. Encounter Bay CT 3712/26 Lot 63 Whalers Road purchased 18 Sep 1972 sold ca1993
8. Yilki CT 3526/45 Lot 3 Hall Street purchased 14 Nov 1972 sold 3 Jun 1973

Norma Gwendoline Sainsbury formerly Jaunay nee Johnson

1. Somerton CT 2358/45 26 (Lot 5) Salisbury Street purchased 19 Dec 1955 to Norma only 1 Dec 1959 sold 11 Jun 1964

James Beasley

1. Hd Adelaide CT 93/141 pt Sct 276 purchased 28 Jun 1881 sold 15 Sep 1881
2. Hd Onkaparinga CT 367/91 pt Sct 4083 purchased 19 Aug 1881 sold 2 Sep 1881 - see CT 370/176 for plan
3. Kensington CT 363/124 Lot 108 of Sct 289 Williams Street purchased 7 Jan 1882 sold 13 Aug 1898
4. Maylands CT 400/117 Lot 48 Frederick Street purchased 11 Sep 1882 sold 13 Jul 1883
5. Newenham CT 16/80 Lots 54, 55 & 56 bounded by High, Martha & Caroline Streets inherited from John Beasley d. 28 Mar 1883 intestate sold 26 Jul 1906
6. St Peters CT 457/12 Lot 19 Wheaton Road purchased 9 Aug 1884 sold 27 Oct 1905
7. Marden CT 451/62 Lot 5 & 6 purchased 4 Apr 1887 sold
8. Rugby CT 573/20 Lots 11 & 12 Nelson Street purchased with others 14 Apr 1893 share sold 13 Apr 1921
9. Kensington CT 577/200 Lot 108 William Street purchased 27 Sep 1893 sold 16 Jul 1925

## 194

- George Johnson 1

- Allan Edgar John Johnson

- ## Malletts

Constance Gwedoline Barbara Johnson nee Harris

1. Glenelg East CT 2019/10 & 2243/99 52 Brighton Road Glenelg East SA transferred to Constance Johnson 1 May 1962
2. Glenelg East CT 2243/100 13 Fortrose Street Glenelg East SA sold 21 Mar 1963 to dau
3. Adelaide CT 1276/70 247 Pirie Street purchased 8 Oct 1952 sold 8 Dec 1976

Certificate of Title: 52 Brighton Road Glenelg East



# An era of opportunity

## Graham Robert Jaunay

Although technically born before the *Baby Boomer* generation, Graham Jaunay has grown up with that cohort and in an era that has seen increased educational, financial and social opportunities compared with previous generations. During the late 1940s and early 1950s, post-war optimism inspired a sense of stability, opportunity and prosperity—albeit with the fear of nuclear war always in the background. The autobiography of Graham can be found in a separate publication.<sup>1</sup>

On 17 May 1969 Graham Jaunay married Elizabeth Ann Knox at St Peters Church Glenelg. The couple had three children and currently have six grandchildren.

## The Knox family



Elizabeth Ann, the eldest child of William and Elizabeth Fleming Knox née Wilson, was born in the Maternity Home at Kilwinning in Ayrshire Scotland in 1948. The family emigrated to Australia on the *Ranchi* that departed Tilbury Docks in London on 5 October 1950 to arrive in Sydney on 1 December. They were initially placed for six weeks quarantine in the Bodington Hospital at Wentworth Falls in the Blue Mountains before moving to the Bankstown Migrant Hotel constructed of Nissan Huts. The second child, Hugh William, was born in the Sydney suburb of Bankstown while the next two surviving children were born in Naracoorte. From Bankstown the family moved to a boarding house in Hutt Street in Adelaide and Bill gained work with a leading engineering company, *Southcott Ltd* in Gilles Street. The landlady made life unpleasant for Bill's wife, Elizabeth, and so they temporarily relocated to the *Brighton Hotel*. While there Bill was alerted to work in Naracoorte and managed to secure a position with *Kincraig Motors* and later *International Harvesters*.

Prior to his marriage on 29 December 1947 at the Beith High Kirk manse, William Knox served initially in the 52nd Scottish Division in France until its fall with the German invasion when he was sent to the Middle East in September 1940. The bulk of his war service occurred in East Africa from



William Knox

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<sup>1</sup> Graham Jaunay, *Memories are made of this 1944–2014*, Adelaide Proformat 2014

## Make the skeletons dance

1941 to 1945. In civilian life he initially worked in the family business in Kilbirnie.

The Knox family had been associated with the town of Kilbirnie in Ayrshire since a Robert Knox, the son of Robert Knox and Janet Anderson had settled there in the 1670s. The only known record prior to that is the marriage of Robert Knox and Janet Anderson on 16 June 1669 at Beith.

At the time, flax was a valuable commodity in North Ayrshire and was indeed one of the main crops. The soil and climate were both suitable. This farm was where it began for the Knox family when James Knox, the grandson of the first named Robert Knox, started a flax farm on the parish boundary between the two towns, Kilbirnie and Dalry called Davidshill Farm.

This paved the way some years later for James Knox and his young son Robert (born 1763) to set up a small textile mill in Kilbirnie to spin the flax which was being produced. In 1778 they registered this company as a linen thread manufacturing business. It is the earliest record of a registered company in the County of Ayr. Only two other companies in Scotland had been registered at that time, *Gourock Ropework Company* of Gourock and *Scott Lithgow Shipbuilding Company* on the Clyde. Robert used the power from the River Garnock and the remains of this old mill can still be seen at the back of where *Moorpark House* stands today. Soon he was manufacturing sewing thread for the tailoring trade and flax twine for making fishing nets.

The Company was to expand with Robert's sons, William (born 1802) and James (born 1807) who called the company *W & J Knox*. William was born in 1802 and James in 1807. They built the *Dennyholm Mill* in 1830 in an area in Kilbirnie, still holding the same name. Later in 1864 the two men moved the Company to Knoxville Road in Kilbirnie where they took over the liquidated *Stoneyholm Mill* built in 1831 as a cotton spinning mill and they adapted the premises for flax spinning. They also constructed a large five storeyed building on the property to accommodate the flax machinery for the manufacture of fishing nets and twine.



William and Elizabeth Fleming Knox née Wilson 29 Dec 1972

Knox family at Haynes Street Whyalla  
L-R: Sue Hine, Elizabeth Jaunay, William, Elizabeth, Hugh, Robert





Knox monument in centre of Kilbirnie Free Church yard

1. Side facing church [north]  
MOVEO ET PROFICIOR  
WILLIAM KNOX  
BORN 28TH NOVEMBER, 1802  
DIED 20TH JUNE, 1870.  
JEAN KNOX,  
BORN 22ND JULY 1818  
DIED 28TH MAY 1895

2. Side facing Beith [east]  
OUR FATHER

ROBERT KNOX,  
DENNYHOLM,  
DIED 12TH MAY, 1821.  
AGED 58 YEARS,  
"HE TAUGHT US HOW TO LIVE  
AND HOW TO DIE."

OUR MOTHER

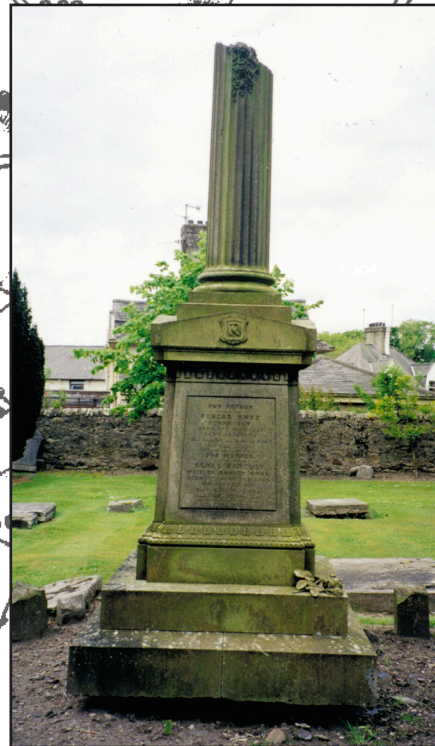
AGNES BARCLAY  
WIFE OF ROBERT KNOX  
DIED 3RD JANUARY, 1852.  
AGED 79 YEARS.  
"HER CHILDREN RISE UP  
AND CALL HER BLESSED."

3. Side facing Kilwinning [south]  
JAMES KNOX  
BORN 24TH APRIL, 1807,  
DIED 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1878.  
GEORGE KNOX  
BORN 25TH JULY, 1837,  
DIED 22ND JANUARY, 1885.  
JANET MUIR  
WIFE OF THE ABOVE JAMES  
KNOX  
BORN 7TH OCTOBER, 1824,  
DIED 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

4. Side facing Fairlie [west]  
ROBERT KNOX  
BORN 25TH MAY, 1805,  
DIED 23RD MAY, 1876.  
HUGH KNOX  
BORN 4TH FEBRUARY 1811,  
DIED 14TH APRIL, 1884.



Robert Knox (b. 1843) about 1855  
Ambrotype photograph



Kilbirnie Free Church yard  
Knox headstone looking at east face



# Knox / Love / Walker / Blackwood / Peebles / Mackie / Barclay / Wilson

- 1 Elizabeth PEEBLES  
c. 25 Dec 1787
- 2 Elizabeth PEEBLES  
c. 13 Sep 1789
- 3 Margaret PEEBLES  
b. 26 Aug 1791
- 4 Margaret PEEBLES  
c. 18 Mar 1793
- 5 William PEEBLES  
c. 7 Oct 1893
- 6 Mary PEEBLES  
c. 17 Jan 1796
- 7 John PEEBLES  
b. 9 Apr 1798
- 8 James PEEBLES  
b. 14 Nov 1800
- 9 Janet PEEBLES  
b. 27 Feb 1803
- 10 Hugh PEEBLES  
c. 29 Jun 1805

- 12 Allan PEEBLES  
b. 3 Dec 1811
- 13 Robert PEEBLES  
b. 1 Nov 1814

**James PEEBLES**  
m. 25 Nov 1786  
Kilbirnie AYR  
**Margaret ORR**

**Jean KNOX**  
b. 10 Jun 1749  
**Hugh KNOX**  
b. 10 Jul 1752  
**Hugh KNOX**  
b. 30 Sep 1754  
d. 3 Feb 1824  
m. 21 Dec 1779

**Janet ALLAN**  
**Mary KNOX**  
b. 22 Jul 1756  
**Mary KNOX**  
b. 29 Apr 1759  
**William RODGER**  
**James KNOX**  
b. 28 Jun 1761  
d. 20 Nov 1831

**Janet BARCLAY**

**Robert KNOX**  
b. 10 Jul 1763  
d. 12 May 1821  
m. 26 Nov 1792  
**Agnes BARCLAY**  
c. 7 Feb 1773  
d. 3 Jan 1852

**Ann KNOX**  
b. 29 Sep 1765  
Paddockholm AYR  
d. 29 Jan 1786  
Paddockholm AYR  
**William KNOX**  
b. 31 Jan 1768  
Paddockholm AYR  
d. 23 Mar 1793  
Paddockholm AYR

**William KNOX**  
c. 3 Nov 1793  
d. 26 May 1797  
**Agnes KNOX**  
b. 24 Jul 1796  
m. 30 Jul 1827  
**Alexander ORR**

**Ann KNOX**  
b. 4 Oct 1798  
m. 16 Jul 1821  
**James MACKIE**  
b. 12 May 1796

**Mary KNOX**  
b. 1 Dec 1800  
**John MUNROE**  
**William KNOX**  
b. 28 Nov 1802  
d. 20 Jun 1870  
**Barbara WARK**

**Robert KNOX**  
b. 25 May 1805  
d. 23 May 1876  
m. 7 Mar 1825  
**11 Jean PEEBLES**  
b. 1 Oct 1807  
d. 13 Jul 1884

**James KNOX**  
b. 24 Apr 1807  
d. 2 Sep 1878  
**Margaret DICKIE**  
**John KNOX**  
b. 12 Mar 1809  
**Isabella INGLIS**  
**Hugh KNOX**  
b. 4 May 1811  
d. 14 Apr 1884  
**Thomas KNOX**  
b. 18 Apr 1813  
d. 23 Feb 1829  
**Jean KNOX**  
b. 22 Jul 1818  
d. 28 May 1893  
**Janet KNOX**  
b. 22 Jul 1818  
d. 13 Apr 1822

Where place is  
not mentioned  
it is Kilbirnie  
AYR. For the  
Blackwood family  
it is Beith AYR

\* body found  
on this date

**Robert MACKIE**

**Janet Knox MACKIE**  
b. 20 Oct 1824  
d. 24 Sep 1847  
m. 25 Feb 1845

**James LOVE**  
m2. 3 Apr 1849  
**Margaret KNOX**

**James Jameson MACKIE**

**Ann Knox MACKIE**

**William BLACKWOOD**  
m. 5 Apr 1851  
Beith AYR  
**Elizabeth CAMERON**

**Margat KNOX**  
b. 10 Jun 1825  
d. 11 May 1826  
**Margat KNOX**  
b. 11 Jan 1828

**James LOVE**  
**Agnes KNOX**  
b. 15 Nov 1830  
d. 2 Sep 1847

**Jean KNOX**  
b. 7 Feb 1833  
d. 29 Aug 1839

**Mary KNOX**  
b. 1 Mar 1835  
d. 27 Jan 1842

**Robert KNOX**  
b. 28 Jul 1838  
d. 23 Dec 1839

**Jean KNOX**  
b. 2 Mar 1841

**Robert KNOX**  
b. 4 Nov 1843  
d. 1 May 1901\*  
Kilbirnie Loch AYR  
m. 24 Aug 1863

**Janet WALKER**  
b. 9 Mar 1845  
d. 21 Aug 1904

**Mary KNOX**  
b. 10 Jun 1846  
d. 31 Jan 1850

**William LOVE**  
d. 15 Dec 1914  
m. 23 Dec 1872

**Margaret BLACKWOOD**  
d. 8 Aug 1924

**Ann LOVE**  
b. 1851

**Elizabeth BLACKWOOD**  
b. 9 Sep 1855

**Janet BLACKWOOD**  
b. 30 Dec 1857

**William BLACKWOOD**  
b. 19 May 1860

**Helen KNOX**  
b. 14 Nov 1867 d. 29 Apr 186

**Jean KNOX**  
b. 25 Oct 1865

**Janet KNOX**  
b. 14 Nov 1867 d. 29 Apr 1869

**Agnes KNOX**  
b. 21 Dec 1869 d. 9 Jul 1877

**Janet KNOX**  
b. 14 Mar 1872

**Robert KNOX**  
b. 23 Jun 1874  
d. 29 Aug 1878

**Andrew Walker KNOX**  
b. 23 Nov 1876  
d. 12 May 1878

**Robert KNOX**  
b. 10 May 1879

**James KNOX**  
b. 31 Jul 1881  
d. 24 Feb 1923  
m. 25 Dec 1907

**Ann LOVE**  
b. 16 Jan 1883  
d. 21 Apr 1937

**Agnes KNOX**  
b. 1 Jan 1884

**Ann KNOX**  
b. 14 Apr 1887  
d. 12 Jun 1887

**Janet LOVE**  
b. 12 Mar 1873

**Margaret LOVE**  
b. 25 Apr 1875

**Elizabeth LOVE**  
b. 11 Jul 1877  
d. 31 Mar 1879

**James LOVE**  
b. 12 Feb 1880  
d. 1 Apr 1970  
**Agnes**

**Jane LOVE**  
b. 8 Jul 1885  
bu. 18 Aug 1917

**William LOVE**  
b. 22 Mar 1889  
**Jessie JAMESON**

**Robert KNOX**  
b. 1 Nov 1908  
d. 25 Dec 1952  
m. 14 Jan 1938

**Janet Clerk McGILL**

**Margaret KNOX**  
b. 4 Feb 1911  
d. 25 Jul 1996  
Beith AYR  
m.

**Robert Nelson SMITH**

**male KNOX**  
b&d. May 1913

**Janet KNOX**  
b. 1915  
bu. 27 Dec 1916

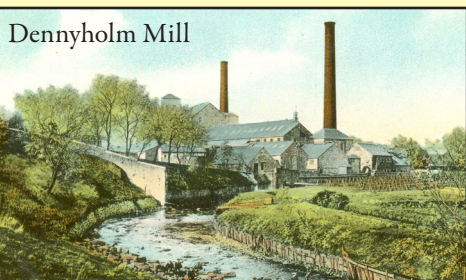
**William KNOX**  
b. 23 Dec 1917  
d. 3 Jul 2003  
Whyalla SA  
m. 29 Dec 1947  
Beith AYR:  
High Kirk

**Elizabeth Fleming WILSON**  
b. 2 Nov 1926  
Beith AYR  
—living

## Key

b. ~ born  
ca ~ about  
d. ~ died  
d/o ~ daughter of  
m. ~ married

AYR~ Ayrshire  
RFW ~ Renfrewshire  
SA ~ South Australia



① see  
next  
chart



William was responsible for the manufacturing side of the Company while James travelled extensively around the world, appointing agents not only in the United Kingdom but also abroad. Just ten years after Captain Cook had discovered New Zealand, an agent was appointed there too. In the early years Norway played an important part, requiring hemp twine for cod gill nets. The River Clyde provided excellent and convenient shipping facilities.

Canada also required flax gill nets for use in Lakes Ontario and Erie. In 1856, John Leckie, a customer of *Knox Twines and Sewing Threads*, emigrated from Glasgow to Canada. Before leaving, William and James agreed to appoint him as an agent in Northern Canada. Leckie worked amongst the fishing communities and the business expanded a great deal as a result. Years later, the *Knox Company* purchased Leckie's company, *John Leckie Limited*, that had evolved into leading ship chandlers with branches all over Canada.

William Knox lived at the *Mill House* in the Dennyholm Yard, later to become the Head Office. He married Barbara Wark. James married Margaret Dickie and lived originally in Knoxville and later in *Riverside House*. At this time, the Company saw great expansion and were leading the market in high quality linen threads which were used for suits, saddles, leather goods, shoe manufacturing and even a range of embroidery threads were introduced later. As well as this, the Company was now manufacturing a complete range of netting twines that were being sold worldwide to fishermen who knotted the threads by hand from the Kilbirnie made twine.

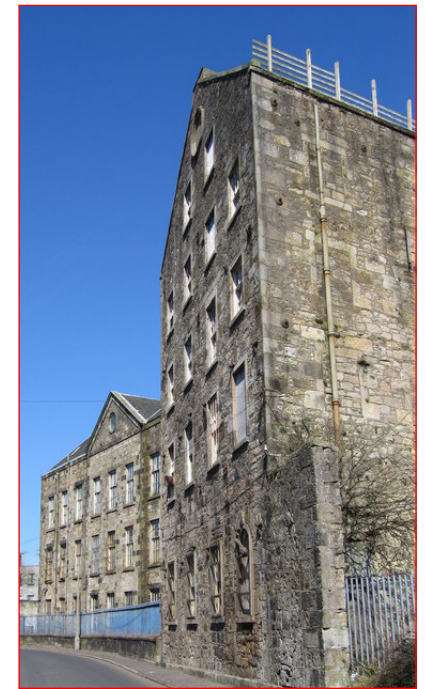
In 1878 the first netting machines were installed at the mills in Kilbirnie for the manufacture of cotton herring nets that were sold to the very large herring fleet in the Firth of Clyde. Irvine was also very important in herring fishing at that time.

Originally most of the nets were hand-finished in the cottages in Kilbirnie by outworkers. A cart would visit these cottages with the twine. At one time, as many as twenty Clydesdale horses were being used

for this and to go to and from the Kilbirnie Railway Station. In 1898 the *Knox Company*, along with its two competitors, *William Barbour and Sons* of Lisburn in Northern Ireland and *Finlayson Bousfield and Company* of Johnstone in Renfrewshire, formed the first and largest textile merger in Britain, the *Linen Thread Company Limited*.

In spite of their wealth, one thing becomes quickly apparent—the overwhelming number of child deaths within the Knox family right up to the twentieth century.

William had one son, Robert William Knox later of *Moorpark*, while James had two sons, Sir James Knox later of Place, and Bryce Muir Knox later of *Redheugh*. The irony is that Elizabeth Knox's line stems from another brother, Robert (born 1805 between William and James), who made the decision by 1851 to leave the Mill



Knox Mill



Kilbirnie Loch looking towards Beith

## Make the skeletons dance

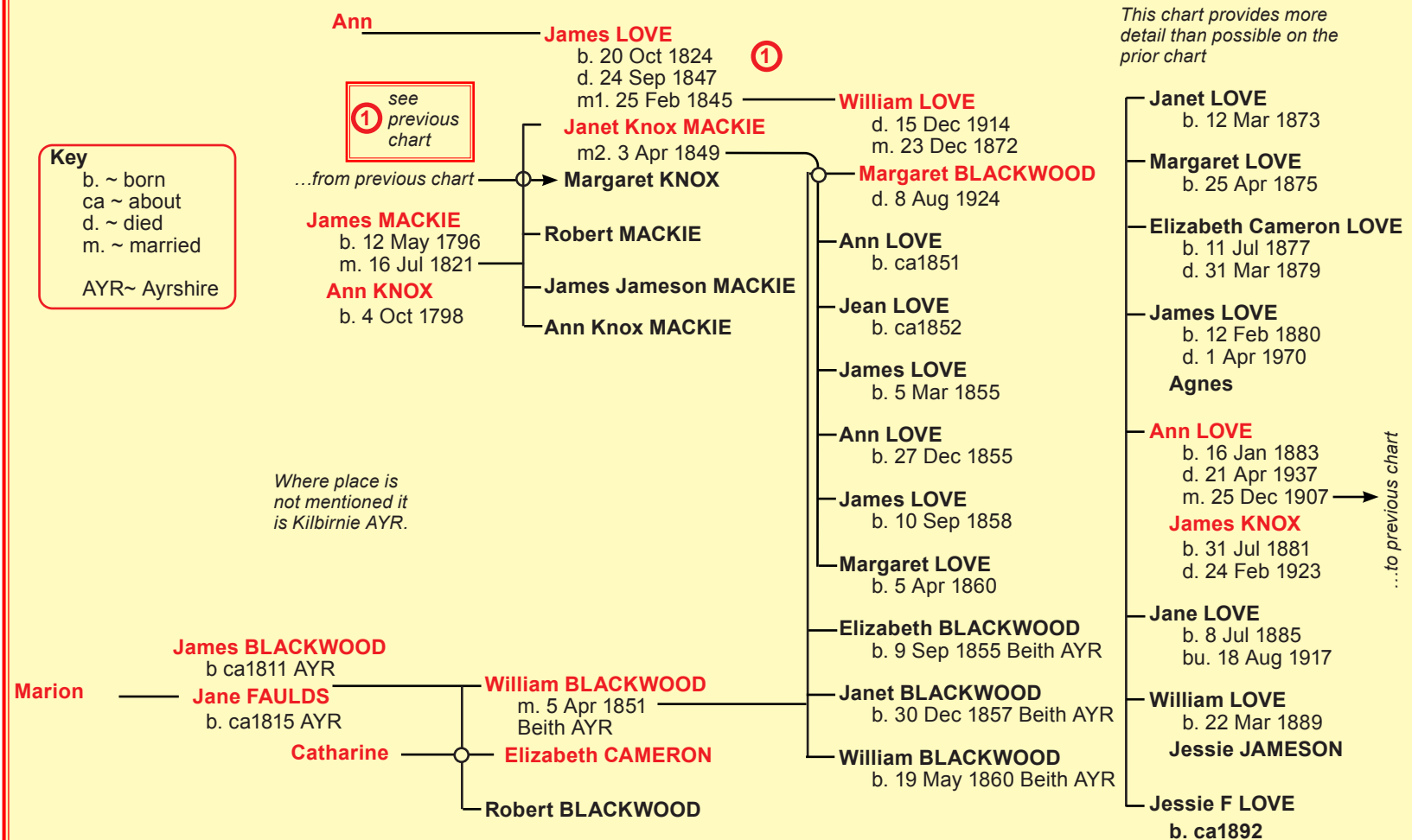
and set up as a grocer. Sometime later he returned to the Mill as a mill tenter. He had never been involved in establishing the Company but was an employee as were several later generations of this line including Elizabeth's grandfather, James (born 1881) and her father, William (born 1917). When William was overlooked for promotion at the mill he decided the time had come to emigrate. The first choice was South Africa but that country rejected his application due to hearing issues. Australia had no such qualms.

It is possible that Robert Knox, who married Janet Anderson at Kilbirnie on 16 June 1669 was the grandson of Hew Knox and Jane Homill. Hew Knox of Dryissill<sup>2</sup> Ayrshire died 15 July 1595 and left a Will naming his executors as his wife and son, Robert. His Will named his brother, Robert, his wife and children, Hew John, Robert, Bessie, Janet and Margaret.<sup>3</sup> To link this man and his family to Robert Knox requires locating records of his children's marriages and grandchildren.

<sup>2</sup> This location unknown.

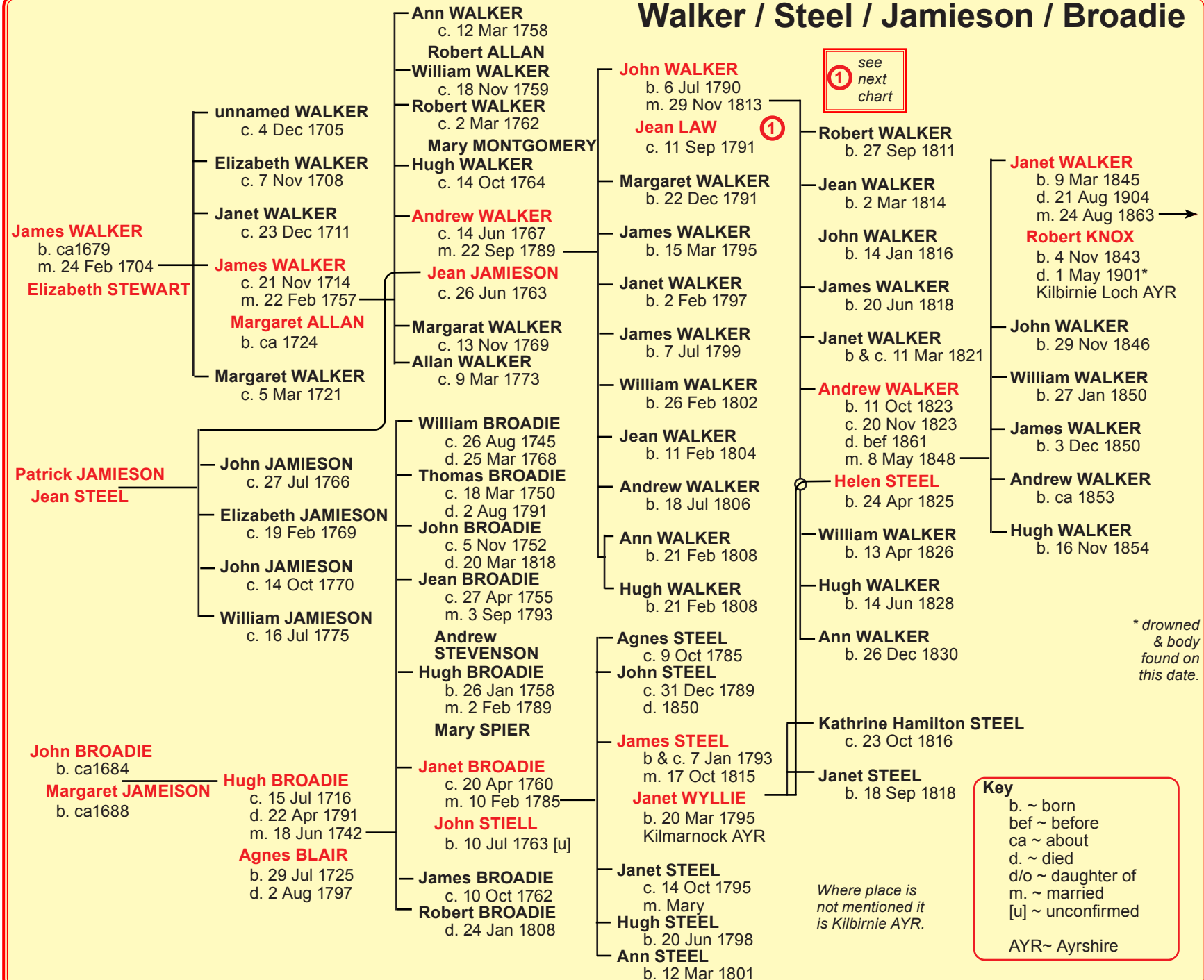
<sup>3</sup> Charles Rogers, *Genealogical memoirs of John Knox and of the family of Knox*, London 1879 p54.

## Mackie / Love / Blackwood





## Walker / Steel / Jamieson / Broadie



## Law / Fife Robison / Allan

**James LAW**  
**John ALLANE** m. 8 Jun 1678  
**Issobel LOVE** b. ca1655  
**John LAW** m. 9 Aug 1699  
**Issobel ALLANE**

**Key**  
 b. ~ born  
 ca ~ about  
 d. ~ died  
 m. ~ married  
 AYR~ Ayrshire  
 CLK ~ Clackmannanshire

**John FIFE** m. 18 Nov 1703  
**Janet ORR**  
**William ROBISON**  
**James ROBISON** b. Lochwinnoch RFW m. 31 Jan 1710  
**Margarat ALLAN**

Where place is  
 not mentioned  
 it is recorded at  
 Kilbirnie AYR.except  
 where marked with  
 approximated dates.

**John ALLAN**  
 b. ca1676  
 m. 2 Jul 1703  
**Margarat DOUGLASS**  
 b. ca1680

**Margarat ALLAN**  
 c. 29 Apr 1705  
**Robert GLASGOW**  
**Janet ALLAN**  
 c. 4 Oct 1713

**Jannet LAW**  
 c. 3 Nov 1700

**John LAW**  
 b. 1 Nov 1702  
 m. 8 Jun 1727

**Barbara ALLAN**  
 b. 18 Jun 1710

**Agnes LAW**  
 c. 8 Oct 1704

**Margarat LAW**  
 c. 15 Dec 1706

**James LAW**  
 c. 26 Dec 1708

**Janet WHITEFORD**  
**William LAW**  
 c. 15 Apr 1711

**Mary WHITEFORD**  
**Patrick LAW**  
 c. 8 Feb 1713

**Isabel LAW**  
 c. 21 Jun 1715

**John CALDWELL**  
**Jean LAW**  
 c. 18 May 1718

**Elisabeth LAW**  
 c. 18 Sep 1720

**James ROBISON**  
 c. 12 Jun 1718

**Andrew ROBISON**  
 c. 4 Mar 1711

**Annabel ROBISON**  
 c. 8 Apr 1716

**Robert FIFE**  
 c. 2 May 1708  
 m. 17 Jun 1743

**Elizabeth ROBISON**  
 c. 12 Jun 1718

**Mary ROBISON**  
 c. 2 Oct 1720

**James ROBISON**  
 c. 10 May 1724

**Jean ROBISON**  
 c. 25 May 1727

**Mary ROBISON**  
 c. 31 Mar 1728

**John LAW**  
 c. 24 Aug 1729

**Issobell LAW**  
 c. 29 Jan 1734  
 bu. 3 Jun 1771  
 m. 13 Dec 1764

**John WALKER**  
 c. 2 Jul 1738

**Jannet LAW**  
 c. 2 Dec 1736  
 m. 10 Mar 1767

**Willam ALLAN**

**Agness LAW**  
 c. 3 Feb 1740

**John LAW**  
 c. 8 Aug 1742  
 m. 2 May 1769

**Janet FIFE**  
 c. 11 Dec 1749

**William LAW**  
 c. 28 Apr 1745

**Anna LAW**  
 c. 14 Aug 1748  
 m. 14 Feb 1771

**Daniel CRAIG**

**John FIFE**  
 c. 12 Aug 1744

**Margarat FIFE**  
 c. 15 Jun 1755  
**George LOGAN**

**Elizabeth FIFE**  
 c. 9 Oct 1761  
**James LOGAN**

see  
 previous  
 chart

**John LAW**  
 c. 24 Jun 1769  
 bu. 17 Aug 1769

**Ann LAW**  
 c. 9 Aug 1770

**John LAW**  
 c. 24 Feb 1773

**Robert LAW**  
 c. 12 Jun 1775

**William LAW**  
 b. 17 Nov 1777  
**Jean ALLAN**

**Janet LAW**  
 b. 3 Feb 1780

**John LAW**  
 c. 27 Nov 1783  
**Margaret LOGAN**

**Margarat LAW**  
 c. 17 Sep 1786  
**David HARVEY**

**James LAW**  
 c. 9 Nov 1788  
**Margaret LOGAN**

**Jean LAW**  
 C. 11 Sep 1791  
 m. 29 Nov 1813

**John WALKER**  
 b. 6 Jul 1790

**George LAW**  
 b. 24 Aug 1795



## **Blackwood, Love and Mackie families**

Little is known about these families other than that gleaned from the census returns of the mid-nineteenth century and to a lesser extent, the parish registers. Civil registration commenced in Scotland in 1855 and so the records are more accessible from that year on. Unfortunately the earlier material relies on the baptism, marriage and burial parish registers and their survival in Scotland is particularly poor. This was due to a number of factors. The most significant loss of parish register material was due to the multitude of schisms in the church following the Reformation. Each breakaway and reunion placed the survival of registers in jeopardy. Moreover some sects just did not consider the maintenance of registers of any importance. The only denomination with any significant number of surviving parish registers is the Church of Scotland.

From the material at hand we know that the Blackwoods were a Beith family apart from a short period in 1849 to 1854 when, after marriage, William Blackwood moved to West Kilbride where his first three children were born. William's father, James, had been an agricultural labourer whereas William was a quarryman. North Ayrshire was a significant source of limestone and marble. The earliest known generation of this family is James born about 1811 who married Jane Faulds. According to the 1841 census, he was also an agricultural labourer while Jane was an ornamental sewer of muslin. This was a widespread home-based craft occupation in Beith area at the time. The muslin was prepared with a printed design for the sewers at the headquarters of the manufacturer. On every piece of cloth was printed the number of the pattern, the number of days allowed for sewing it and the price to be paid provided the work was well done. The cloth was distributed to the sewers along with the thread required. The sewers were punished for faults by being paid less than the promised price when they did not exercise sufficient care. On the other hand, should the work be done in a superior way, something more than the ordinary price was paid. In order to make good wages, the sewers had to apply themselves from fourteen to sixteen hours' work a day. About fifty firms in Glasgow and Paisley were engaged in the trade and the census return for 1861 showed that there were in Scotland at that time 7224 women engaged in embroidering muslin and that was when the trade was in the doldrums.

Jane Faulds' mother, Marion, was a pirn wider in the era before pirn had the thread wound on by machines. This was a highly skilled job because a failure to wind accurately could cause major problems in the weaving process. A pirn was a rod onto which weft thread was wound and then placed within the shuttle of the weaving machine.

The Love family followed a differing path in that, while James (the earliest known member of the family born 1824) started as an agricultural labourer, he managed to become an innkeeper (spirit dealer) in Kilbirnie. How he managed such a surprising transition is unknown. His son, William, started off his career as pit headman but quickly and equally surprisingly became a clerk in the Knox flax mills and this in turn led to the marriage of his daughter, Ann to a fellow clerk, James Knox.

The Mackie family also had links to the Knox family in that James married Robert Knox's daughter, Ann, in 1821. Ann's brother, Robert's grand-son, James in turn married Ann Love who was James Love and Janet Knox Mackie's grand-daughter! The Mackie family also lived in Kilbirnie and were employed at the Knox mill.

## **Walker family of Kilbirnie**

The Walkers and associated families lived in Kilbirnie parish for many generations. Their lines, like the Knox family, extend back well into the 17th century.

In the 1851 census, Andrew Walker was recorded as a machine maker and mechanic. Younger family members tended to work in flax and cotton production. For example, in the 1841 census the Walkers and associated families are listed as living in the one place at Bridgend, Kilbirnie with John son recorded as a cotton hand loom weaver, Jean Allan as a cotton sewer, David Whiteford a linen weaver and Margaret Howie a cotton sewer.

In earlier generations the Walkers were land holders with *Langlands Farm* in the Kilbirnie parish, a mile north of the town, in the mid 17th century and on until at some stage they moved into town as spirit dealers in the latter 18th century.

## Make the skeletons dance

While several Walker collateral lines have been extended there are some difficulties with the more common name combinations and without further research some of the material depicted may prove incorrect. In the Law family ancestry there is uncertainty about the Fife line in that the better matches in the records have some researchers suggesting the family came from Alloa in Clackmannanshire. Our family has no evidence or recall of such migration across Scotland and while there are common factors between Kilbirnie and Alloa in that the two were associated with extensive mining it would be wise to eliminate all potential links within the Kilbirnie area before looking beyond!

## Fife, Law and Robison – farmers

The Law and Fife families were engaged in farming within the Kilbirnie parish. The Laws farmed at Kamehill [location not known] while the Fifes were at *Tennox Farm* a mile south of Kilbirnie. The Robisons, latterly known as Robinson, operated on a far smaller scale in that they were known as portioners, that is, owners of small parcels of land due to former division amongst co-heirs. The earliest Walkers are recorded in the adjacent parish to the north, Lochwinnoch, in Renfrewshire County. Again, some researchers suggest they originate from beyond the region but there is no hard evidence available to support these claims.

## The Wilson family

The life and times of the Wilson family were dictated by the conditions the family endured in the early nineteenth century in Ireland and Scotland and life was certainly not easy and had not been so for a number of generations. Our Wilsons were most definitely survivors!

Elizabeth Fleming born 2 November 1926 was the youngest child of William Dempsie and Elizabeth Wilson née Fleming. William Wilson born in 1886 was recorded as a stone miner by the 1901 census. He enlisted in the 1st Scots Guards on 28 September 1905 (#6231) and subsequently saw service in World War 1

embarking for France on the SS *Dunvegan Castle* from Southampton *en route* to Le Havre on 13 August 1914 just nine days after Britain declared war. William with 68 other men and one officer survived when the Battalion was overwhelmed by the Prussian Guard at a farm near Gheluvelt that saw 140 killed, 158 wounded and 430 men missing. His luck ran out when he received a gunshot wound in the upper thigh and right arm on 3 January 1915 at Givenchy(-en-Gohelle) and evacuated on 6 January to the Third Scots General Hospital in Glasgow. This was originally the Stobhill Hospital in the northern Glasgow suburb of Springburn. In September 1914 the hospital was requisitioned by Royal Army Medical Corps and redesignated as the 3rd and 4th Scottish General Hospitals. Wounded servicemen arrived by specially converted hospital trains terminating at a temporary railway platform built within the hospital grounds. On return to active service William was again wounded, this time in the back by bullet with shrapnel to the left shoulder, on 1 October 1916. He was evacuated to the military hospital at Beckett Park, Headingley in Leeds known officially as the 2nd Northern General Hospital, a former Teachers Training College. This final injury eventually saw William discharged unfit on 28 September 1917 having served twelve years and one day. He later joined the local 4th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers on 29 June 1921.

William Wilson had previously married Amelia Louisa Turner at the Hampstead branch of the Registry Office near London on 28 September 1908. She died from valvular disease of the heart which led to a cerebral embolism 24 November 1909 and joined the couple's four month old son, James, in common ground in the Beith Cemetery. It would seem that this marriage was not disclosed to the military as William's service papers make no mention of his first wife and child. This suggests that he may have married Amelia without seeking the required permission from his superiors.



William Wilson 1915



While the Knox family were based in Kilbirnie and involved in local flax industry, the Wilsons were in nearby Dalry and their men were primarily ironstone miners. Mining in the area also extended to coal and limestone. In the 1870s the number of local smelters operated by *William Baird & Company* ensured that the business was the largest pig iron producer in the world. James Wilson is recorded as an ironstone miner in the 1881 census when he was eighteen and was still in this occupation in the 1911 census along with his sons—Thomas, James, William, Hugh and David. William Wilson even records himself in sundry records as an ironstone miners when he is in the Scots Guards! This pride in the work does not seem all that compatible with the conditions William's grandfather faced in the mines when the miners were poorly paid for a difficult, dangerous job and lived segregated in miners' rows away from the nice people! Dalry's Arthur Wilson (not a known relative) in his book, *Lays and tales of the mines*, writes the miner's wife and children had to assist him in his labours, with the children harnessed by chain or belt to a wagon.

James' father, Thomas Wilson was born in Ireland about 1817 and married Mary Glover at Glenwhirry in County Antrim in the Irish Province nearest to Scotland in December 1837. The family moved to Kilbirnie sometime after 1843 after their daughter, Easter was born in Ireland. The birthplace of some of the children remains unclear. Charles (1849), Thomas (1851) and Sarah (1854) do not have baptisms recorded in Ayrshire whilst Mary (21 March 1856), Nancy (19 September 1858) and Alexander (1 March 1861) do, although all are recorded in the 1861 census as born in Kilbirnie. Irish workers were poorly treated by the Scots and this may account for then widower, Thomas and his youngest child, James age seven, boarding with an Irish family in Dalry at the time of the 1871 census.

William Wylie in *Ayrshire Streams*, 1850, writes scathingly:

*Too often has the presence of the people from the sister isle acted prejudicially on the native population. They have eaten up our public charities, crowded the calendar of crime to fill our prisons and destroyed the character of Scottish villages. Shadows have darkened into sullen gloomy clouds. Subsisting on the coarsest diet and paucity of apparel, the Irish offer their labour at a lower rate than the Scot.*

Wylie goes on to describe conditions in the hovels by the roadside, half-clad,

stunted children at play, vagrancy, pestilence and disease. The irony was that many of the immigrants were Ulstermen descended from those Scots who took part in the 1606 Colonisation of Ulster, a political move by James I by planting Scots in Antrim to provide a bastion against a perceived Spanish threat. Thousands more Scots joined them during the reign of Charles II and the persecution of the Covenantors for their rejection of Episcopacy.

It is quite likely that Thomas Wilson sought refuge from the great Irish potato famine of the 1840s. The attraction of work in Ayrshire would have been a great motivator and there were plenty of willing mine owners keen to ship in cheap Irish labour!

The Knox and Wilson distaff families have proved elusive. Unfortunately both Scotland and Ireland were late in adopting civil registration and as a consequence researchers need to rely on parish registers up to 1855 and 1865 respectively. In the case of Scotland, only the registers from the Church of Scotland survive to any extent and it would seem from a lack of material that these families were not adherents to this denomination. The only earlier documents readily available are the 1841 and 1861 censuses.

Although Robert Fulton, and Catherine Henderson never married, the names and first names of the three Henderson children give the clues as to which Robert Fulton was their father. Robert Fulton's parents were David and Agnes née Pollock. Robert is only recorded living with Catherine Henderson in the 1871 census. In earlier censuses he is living with his married sister, Jean and his two brothers, George and William. By the 1881 census Robert Fulton is back living with his married sister, Jean, and stated as unmarried. He is living in Wardrop Street in Beith almost next door to where Catherine Henderson and her two children, Agnes Pollock Henderson and Janet Fulton Henderson, were living. Catherine Henderson was born somewhere in Ireland about 1834 and finding her origins with a paucity of information may prove somewhat difficult! Her death certificate confirms she never married and indicates her father was John although the informant, her daughter, Agnes Fleming did not know the name of Catherine's mother, reinforcing the fact that the Hendersons were not local people.

Catherine Henderson's father, John, was described as a coal merchant.

We know the Fulton family were weavers in Beith. The town was a centre for

## Make the skeletons dance

cotton yarn supplying manufacturers in Paisley and Glasgow. Many homes in Beith including those at the eastern end of Wardrop Street were set up for handloom operations with a peak of about 170 looms operating in the town in the early nineteenth century.

The earliest known Fulton to date is David Fulton who married Agnes Pollock in Beith on 21 November 1822.



Hugh Fleming 1890s

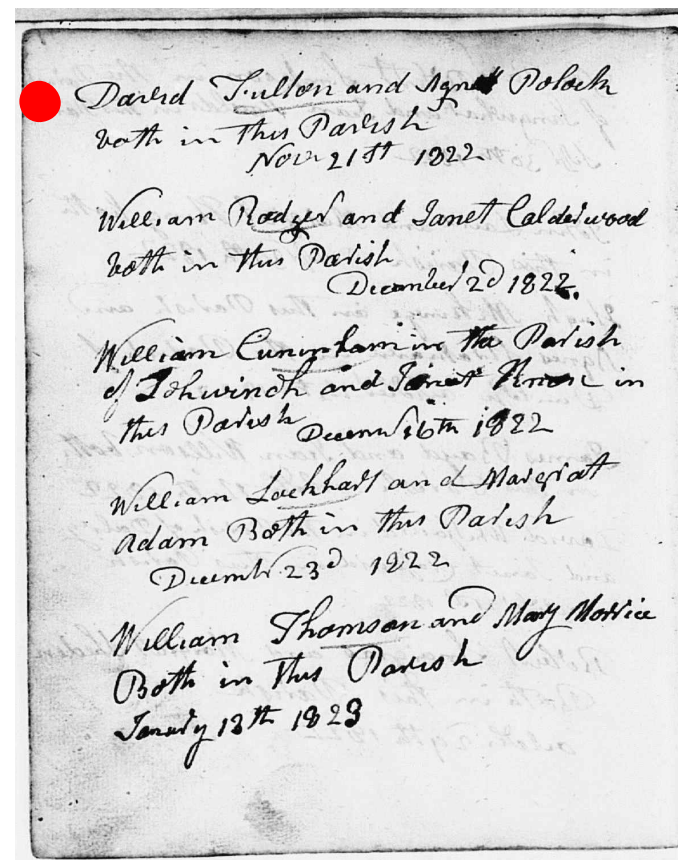
Unlike the Fultons, the Flemings seem to have a differing occupation with each generation. Matthew who married Mary Campbell was a joiner while his son, Hugh, had labouring jobs that were often associated with forestry management and as a consequence, when he reached the end of his working life, with no social security, he became a pauper relying on charity from the kirk. His son, also Hugh, who married Agnes Fulton enjoyed the same trade as his grandfather, Matthew, albeit working in a large furniture factory as a wood machinist. Wooden furniture was then the main industry in Lochwinnoch. Several grandsons took up aspects of the furniture trade including Hugh, William and Samuel.

The 1875/6 Valuation Roll for Lochwinnoch shows Hugh Fleming (the son of Hugh)

paying four pence per annum Fen Duty occupying premises at 28 High Street owned by William Cray, a leather merchant of Church Street, Lochwinnoch.

In the 1925/6 Valuation Roll, the Flemings are living at 43 High Street West in a property owned by the *Robert Stevenson Trust* and Hugh is described as a Sawyer paying an annual rent of £6/10/-.<sup>4</sup>

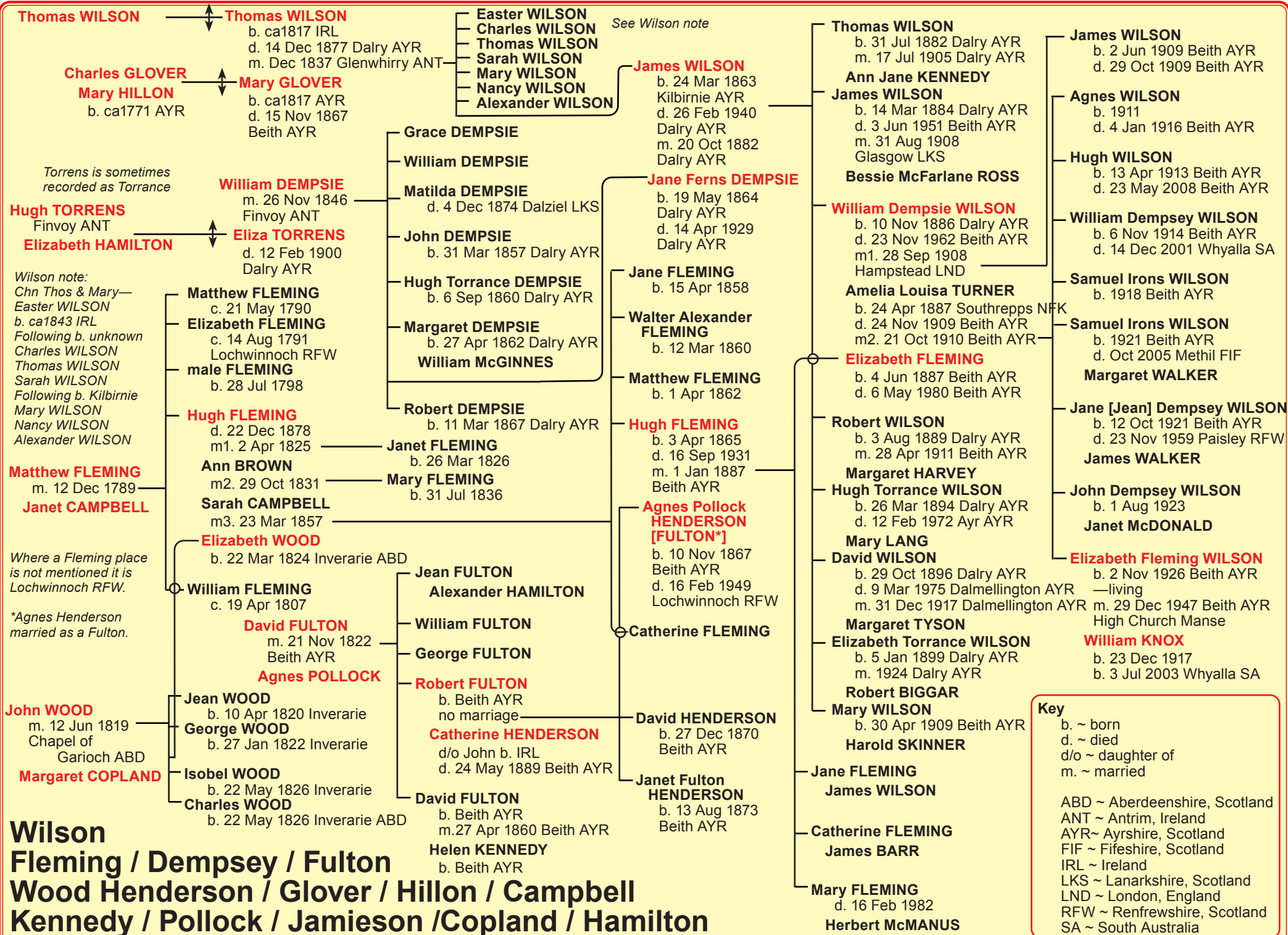
The Dempsey family lived in Fore or Front Row of the hamlet of the Den also known as Barkip within the parish of Dalry<sup>5</sup> about three miles south-west of Beith until the mid 1870s when they seem to have relocated to Lochwinnoch four miles to the north of Beith. The Den was once quite a large village with a school, church, two hotels, a police station, cinema, bowling-green and a railway station nearby. The Rows contained the accommodation for the ironstone miners which was the main employer in the village. If fact the mines were so close to the village that residents in their homes could hear the miners working with pick and shovels under their homes!



Beith Parish Register recording the Fulton / Pollock marriage

- 4 VR 114/29/270 Valuation Roll 1875/6 Lochwinnoch p33  
VR 114/101/809 Valuation Roll 1925/6 Lochwinnoch p809
- 5 See 1861 and 1871 census entries on the following pages.









James Knox grave  
Kilbirnie

Kate (Catherine) Fleming with her  
mother, Agnes ca1894



Elizabeth Wilson née Fleming with (L-R) Hugh and William 1915

Beith Parish Kirk





# William Wilson's war

## An era of opportunity: William Wilson's war

The centenary of World War evoked interest in following William Wilson's daily movements from the outbreak of the War until the first time he was wounded. On 11 November 1914 he was just one of seventy of nearly eight hundred men to survive an attack on the Western Front.

The 1st Battalion, The Scots Guards were based in Aldershot with the 1st (Guards) Brigade, 1st Division when war broke out in August 1914. They proceeded to France, being amongst the first troops of the British Expeditionary Force

### Precis from the 1st Battalion Scots Guards War Diary: 4 August 1914 to 3 November 1914...

#### 1914

##### August

- 4: Britain declared war on Germany - 6:00pm order to mobilise received at Aldershot barracks in Hampshire.
- 13: 1 Scots Guards including 6231 Ptv Wm D Wilson entrained Farnborough Station for Southampton in two trains via Basingstoke - 1st left 5:30am arrived 6:45am 2nd left 6:25am arrived 8:00am. Battalion complete with vehicles but without horses embarked on SS *Dunvegan Castle*, sailing at 12 noon for Le Havre. Horses followed later in SS *Orange Prince*.
- 14: Marched to camp at Harfleur
- 15: Entrained Le Havre 4:00am for Le Nouvion via Rouen, Amiens, Arras and Cambrai
- 16: Arrived Le Nouvion and billeted for night
- 17: Marched to Boué and billeted
- 18-20: At Boué
- 21: Marched to Cartignies (10 miles)
- 22 Marched to Grand Remy Belgium via Mauberge from 4:30am to 1:00am next morning
- 23: Grand Remy
- 24: Moved forward to the Le Rouveroy-Erquelinnes road to dig trench line. Moved back to positions west of Villers-Sire-Nicole then to La Longueville
- 25: Taisnières billets
- 26: Marched to Rejet-de-Beaulien - large numbers men exhausted and fell out to catch up later

- 27: Dug trench line then retired to Etreux then marched to Jonqueuse via Guise to arrive 11:00pm - first experience under fire by howitzers and 2 slight casualties
- 28: Marched to St Gobian
- 29: Rest day
- 30: 12:30am marched to Terny to arrive 8:00am. 5:00pm marched to Allemant
- 31: Marched via Soissons to Vauxbuin and bivouacked in a field as German Cavalry reported nearby.
- September
- 1: Marched via Villers Cotterêts to La Ferté-Milon
- 2: Marched to Chambray
- 3: Marched to Rouanne crossing Marne at Germigny. Billeted in old convent
- 4: Marched to Coulommiers
- 5: Marched to Nesles
- 6: Advance to the Aisne began. Marched to Rozoy then Voinsles to Le Plessis
- 7: Marched to Le Amillis then to Le Fresnois
- 8: Crossed the Grand Morin at Jouy came under shell fire from Villeneuve 1 wounded arrived Basseville
- 9: Marched via Charly-sur-Marne to La Marette crossing Marne at Nogent L'Artaud
- 10: Marched via Le Thiolet, Torcy and Courchamps to Latilly
- 11: Marched to Bruyères via La Croix, Armentières and Nanteuil
- 12: Marched to Bazoches
- 13: Advanced under shelling via Oeuilly, Pargnan and Paissy 4 killed 13 wounded
- 14: In action west of Vendresse advancing under fire to positions near Chivy, leading coy withdrawn & joined rest at Vendresse Ridge 19 killed 86 wounded 12 missing
- 15-19: In trenches nr Vendresse
- 20: Marched to Oeuilly
- 21: Relieved 1st Kings Liverpool in trenches at Moussy
- 22-23: In trenches at Moussy
- 24: To Verneuil and occupied trenches
- 25: Verneuil trenches 3 killed by shell
- 26 Marched to Oeuilly
- 27: Moved back during night took over trenches at Vendresse Ridge
- 28-30: In trenches at Vendresse Ridge
- October
- 1-15: In trenches at Vendresse Ridge 17 killed, 41 wounded, 1 missing



Givenchy Keep  
Imperial War Museum: Scots Guards Collection Q17317

- 16: Relieved from trenches at Vendresse Ridge and marched to Bllazy
- 17: Marched to Fismes and entrained to Hazebrouck
- 18-19: Hazebrouck
- 20: Entrained to Hazebrouck and marched to Poperinghe
- 21: Advanced via Elverdinghe, Boesinghe and Langemarck
- 22: Action around Koekuit and Bixschoote, 1 killed 1 wounded
- 23: C Coy in support of attack by 2nd Brigade
- 24: Relieved from trenches at Bixschoote by French troops
- 25: To Zillebecke 6 killed, 26 wounded, 5 missing
- 26: Moved forward via Hooze and took up positions in front line near Cheluvelt and attacked Poezelhoek 1 killed 132 wounded, later took over

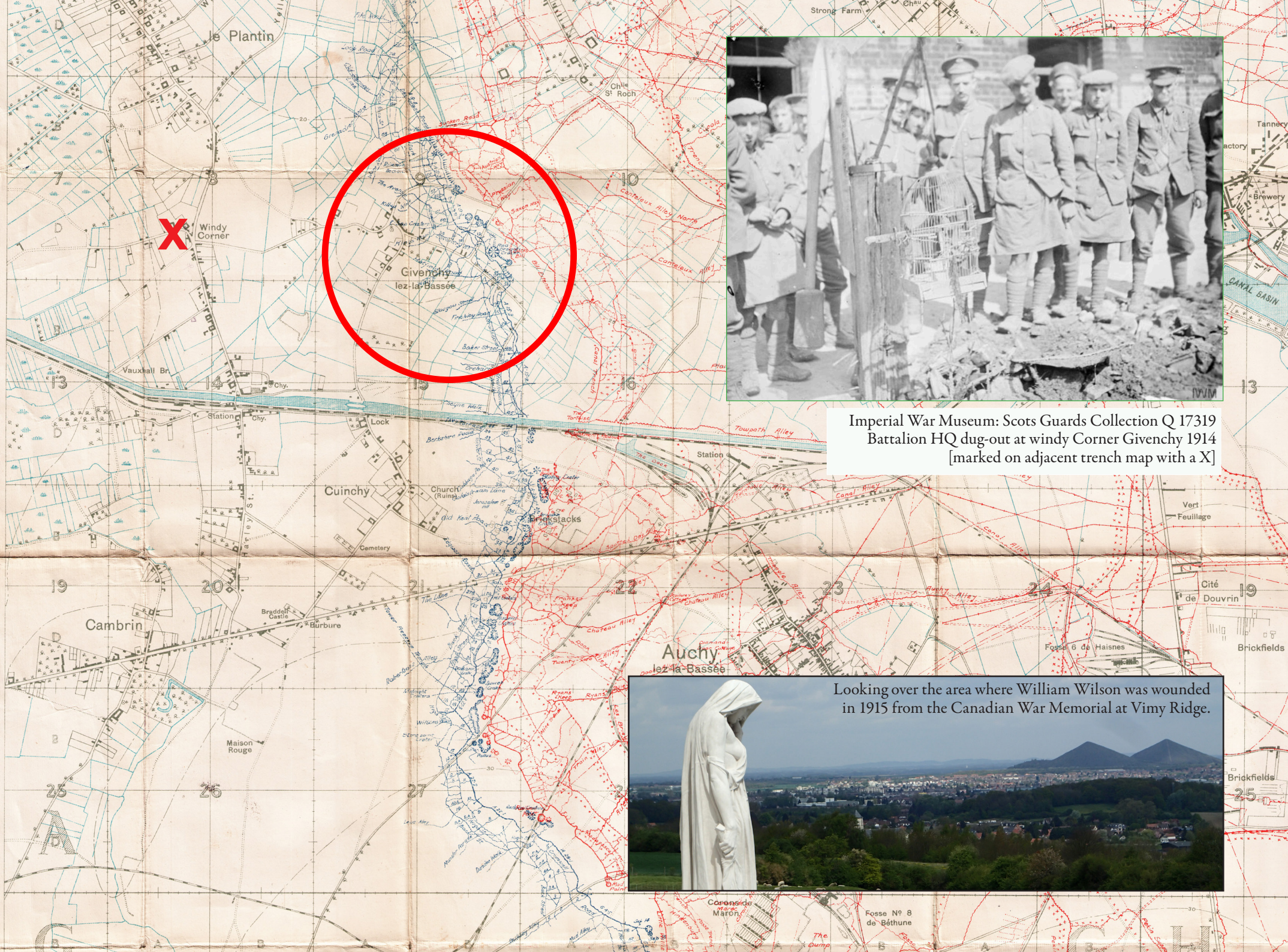
- trenches on Zandvoorde-Gheluvelt road near Zandvoorde from 2nd Bedfordshire
- 27: In trenches near Cheluvelt
- 28: In trenches near Cheluvelt 1 killed
- 29-30: In trenches near Cheluvelt under attack 5 killed, 240 wounded
- 31: Under attack 1 killed 1 wounded taken prisoner ordered to fall back and dig in between Gheluvelt and Veldhoek November
- 1-7: In trenches between Gheluvelt and Veldhoek
- [6: Son, Wm born]
- 8: Positions held under continuous bombardment for a week 25 killed, 30 wounded
- 9-10: In trenches between Gheluvelt and Veldhoek
- 11: Prussian Guard attacked through Veldhoek and Battalion overwhelmed at a farm near Gheluvelt - 1 officer and 69 men inc Wm Wilson survived 114 killed, 158 wounded, 437 missing

*Terrific shelling commencing at 6.30 a.m. and lasting for 3 hours. All trenches and dug-outs were knocked in. The*

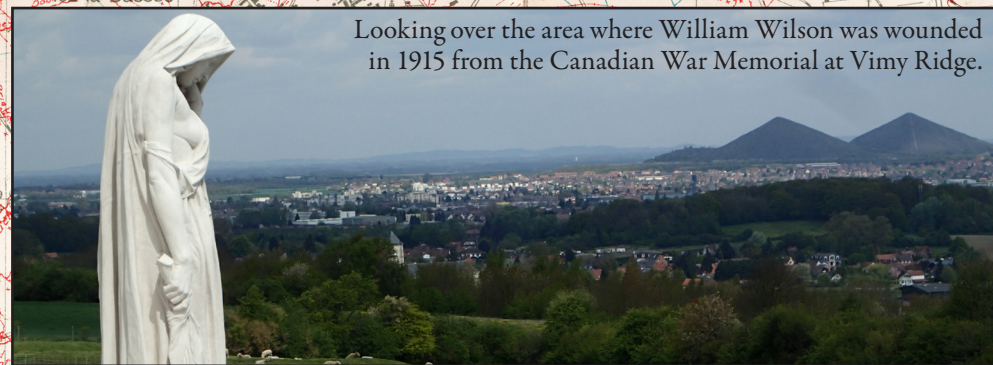
*Prussian Guard attacked through Velthoek and took the front trenches along the whole of 1st Brigade. Our men in orchard held on till trenches on either side were occupied by the enemy, and did good execution. The point d'appui was shelled to pieces early in the morning and then attacked by infantry from the wood. Only 5 men from the fire trench, 30 from the orchard, 4 from point d'appui and Batt. Headquarters escaped, and managed to rejoin rest of Brigade at dusk. Enemy got within 200 yards of our guns, but were driven back, losing very heavily.*

- 12: Moved back to Hooze in reserve made dugouts opposite chateau





Imperial War Museum: Scots Guards Collection Q 17319  
Battalion HQ dug-out at windy corner Givenchy 1914  
[marked on adjacent trench map with a X]



Looking over the area where William Wilson was wounded  
in 1915 from the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge.



*Lodge Beth St. John's (Kilwinning) No. 157*



*on the Roll of  
The Grand Lodge of Scotland  
of Free and Accepted Masons*

*Hereby Certify that*

*Brother William Wilson  
who has answered the Call of his King and Country in  
connection with the great European War & serving with the  
1st Scots Guards  
is a Mustered Person in good standing*

*In Testimony whereof we have delivered  
unto him this Certificate on the margin of  
which he has exhibited his Signature.  
Given under our hands this  
day of July A.D. 1915*

*John Blackwood R.W.M.  
Walter Pattison Secretary.*



*Signature, William Wilson*

- 13-15: Hooge dugouts
- 16: Marched via Vlamertinghe to Westoutre
- 17: Marched to Borre went into billets for rest and refitment, remaining there until 20 December

December

- 20: Moved to Béthune after receiving reinforcements
- 21: Moved forward along the la Bassée road
- 22: Crossed the la Bassée Canal at Cuinchy and took part in attack near rue d'Ouvert to regain lost trenches 3 killed, 23 wounded, relieved by 1st Royal Berkshire
- 23: Moved back south of Canal and then moved forward at night.
- 28: Relieved to Béthune
- 31: to Annequin

**1915**

January

- 2: Relieved 1 Northamptonshire at Givenchy[-lès-la-Bassée]— marked on this map
- 3: Trenches shelled. Mud up to knees, William received a gunshot wound in the upper right thigh - admitted to General Hospital at Boulogne
- 6: Wm Wilson evacuated to the 3rd General Hospital in Glasgow
- 27: Discharged from hospital and on furlough to recover
- March
- 8: Returned to duty
- May
- 4: William returned to France after recovering from wounds

On 1 July 1915 the first Battle of the Somme began and this series of battles saw over a million casualties making it the bloodiest battle in human history.

On 25 September 1916, during the opening stages of the Battle of Morval, William was wounded in the back and left arm by gun shots and admitted to the General Hospital in Etaples on 1 October and evacuated to Leeds the next day to be admitted to 2nd Northern General Hospital situated at Beckett's Park, Leeds (a Teacher Training College converted to a Hospital for the duration of the War with 60 Officer beds, 2039 Other Ranks beds.

The hospital treated 57,200 soldiers between 1914 and 1918. The hospital was gradually returned to educational use until WW2 when it was used to treat the Dunkirk wounded. On 8 December he was discharged from hospital and on furlough until he returned to duty on 18 December. He remained in England and on 28 September 1917 was discharged unfit.





Preserved World War 1 trench works on Vimy Ridge France

## William Wilson's son's war

The Wilson family generational timing meant that the fathers fought in World War 1 and the sons in World War 2. The irony in the family is that William's son, William, endured much in the second war after being taken Prisoner of War by the Italians in North Africa and passed on to the Germans who treated many PoWs as slave labourers.

William Dempsey Wilson, a cabinet maker who undertook his apprenticeship at *Balfours* in Beith, a town noted for furniture manufacture, enlisted in the Royal

### An era of opportunity: William Wilson's son's war

Armoured Corps and was sent to North Africa where he was member of a scout or armoured car crew when taken prisoner on 9 January 1942.<sup>6</sup>

He was incarcerated briefly in Italy before being taken in by rail in cattle wagons to Stalag 4C at Wistritz bei Teplitz<sup>7</sup> in the then Czechoslovakia, where he was made to work as PoW #251140 in the brown coal mines where coal was synthesised to make fuel.

The prisoners woke up one morning and found there were no guards and with no one around some men headed towards the approaching American forces. Sometime later Russian soldiers took the British and Americans who had remained and handed them over to the American forces.

*It was a Christmas morning when the sirens sounded. The guards panicked and told us to line up outside if we wanted to go down the nearby mineshafts for safety. Most of prisoners took up the offer, but there were some who stayed in the huts because they did not think our soldiers would bomb on Christmas day. When the all clear sounded we were marched back to the camp to discover the huts were flattened and the lads who had stayed behind were dead. The camp was rebuilt and carried on as usual.*

*One day we were in the huts when one of our blokes came running in shouting we are free. The camp commandant said we could go because the Russians were getting closer. We did not need to be told twice so we all rushed to the gates, pushing aside the guards to get to*

- 
- 6 Army Records Centre  
 Sgt William Dempsey Wilson 7933938  
 Enlisted Royal Armoured Corps embodied Territorial Army 23 Jan 1941  
 Transferred to Class Z (T) Reserve 28 August 1946  
 Service with the Colours 23 January 1941 to 28 August 1946  
 Served overseas: ME 8 May 1942\* to 8 November 1942  
 PoW 9 January 1942 to 25 May 1945  
 Character: Exemplary  
 Medals: 1939/45 Star, Africa Star & 8th Army Clasp, War Medal 1939/45  
 • This date is obviously incorrect as he was taken prisoner in North Africa before this!
- 7 Royal Armoured Corps and Reconnaissance Corps Record Office: Prisoners of War 1939-1945 - British Army held in German Territories.



## Make the skeletons dance

*the main road. German people were fleeing the Russians, the soldiers were throwing away their guns and bread and we were picking up the bread and eating it. There were lorries, carts, cars and women with children all fleeing to the American lines: they were all scared of the Russians. When we arrived at the American post they were glad to see us and gave us whatever we wanted; they even turned everyone out of a hotel and told us to settle in as we would be moved out to get a plane home soon.*

Wilfred Slater (5249747) - 1st Worcestershire Regiment

Willie was repatriated back to Britain after release on 25 May 1945. The family were surprised, but alerted by the dog, *Pedro*, who heard him coming up the path, when he unexpectedly walked in the door of their Wardrop Terrace home in September 1945 weighing a mere four stone. His mother and sister, Elizabeth, never doubted for once that he would come home! That was not the end of his service as he spent until 26 August 1946 escorting German prisoners around Great Britain.



Above: Jack Wilson with his sister, Elizabeth Knox 2003 Whyalla

Left: William Wilson in El-Tahrir Square Alexandria Egypt

Below: William Wilson (on right)

Below left: 2 Wardrop Terrace Beith 1976





# Appendices

## Jaunays in French census returns

In relatively recent times many French census ennumerators' records have been made available online allowing researchers without access to départementales archives to view the material. The following set outlines the records from the Archives départementales de la Marne to date for the branches of the family for the nineteenth century.

Summary of the returns on the following pages:

Census	Ann Jaunay nee Howell d. 1859	Ann Krug nee Jaunay d. 1879	Louisa Jacquesson nee Jaunay d. 1881	Louis Jaunay d. 1887	Franck (Frank)Jaunay b. 1851	Robert Jaunay b.1890
1841 France	Yes	Yes	Yes	M	—	—
1846 France	M	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—
1851 England	—	—	—	Yes	—	—
1851 France	Yes	Yes	U	—	—	—
1856 France	M	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
1861 France	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
1866 France	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
1871 England	—	—	—	—	Yes	—
1872 France	—	Yes	M	Yes	Yes	—
1876 France	—	Yes	M	Yes	Yes	—
1881 France	—	—	U	Yes	Yes	—
1886 France	—	—	—	Yes	Yes	—
1891 France	—	—	—	—	Yes	Yes

— = not applicable    M = missing or not located    U = Return unavailable

Spelling in all returns recorded as in original.

**Make the skeletons dance**

1841 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 17 f48  
rue du Vieil Evêché Châlons-sur-Marne

général	des rues etc	des ménages	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	observations
2369		679	Jacquesson	Adolphe	Nég <sup>t</sup> en Vins		1					
2370			Jaunay (sa f <sup>e</sup> )	Louisa						1		
2371			Jacquesson	Ernest		1						
2372			Jacquesson	Eugène		1						
2373			Howelle (V <sup>e</sup> Jaunay)	Anne	Rentière						1	
2374		680	Krug	Jean Joseph	Commis Nég <sup>t</sup>		1					
2375			Jaunay (sa f <sup>e</sup> )	Anne						1		

1846 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 44/1 f257 p498  
1 rue Colbert Reims

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	observations
rue Colbert	1	4		Krug	Joseph	negociant		1					45	
				Jaunay	Emma	sa femme					1		35	
				Krug	Paul	sa fils	1						4	
				Jaunay	Louis	nég <sup>t</sup>		1					29	
				Larvenion	Françoise	cuisiniere				1			23	
				Lahaye	Desirée	domestique				1			20	

1846 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 31 f40  
2 rue du Vieil Evêché Châlons-sur-Marne

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	observations
Vieil Evêché	2	7	13	Jacquesson	Adolph	negt		1					45	
			14	Jaunay	Louisa	sa fe					1		32	
			15	Jacquesson	Ernest	leur fils	1						14	
			16	Jacquesson	Eugène	do	1						10	
			17	Lechupt	Joseph	cocher	1						32	
			18	Sonnet	Luphasie	fe de chambre				1			30	
			19	Sayssane	Melanie	cuisiniere				1			28	

All names are transcribed as located in the records.

1851 census England & Wales HO 107/1507 f249 p38  
16 Bernard Street Bloomsbury

Name	Relationship	Status	Gender	Age	Occupation	Birth Place
William Eyre	Head	Married	Male	31	Solicitor	Herefordshire
Mary Eyre	Wife	Married	Female	39		Camberwell SRY
Louis Jaunay	Visitor	Married	Male	35	Wine merchant	France
Annie Jaunay	Visitor	Married	Female	29		Ireland



1851 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 81/2 f184  
1 rue Colbert Reims

rue de Mars, Reims

des quartiers	des rues	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	pr'noms	professions	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	Francois d'Origin	Naturalisés	Étrangers	Catholique romains	des églises réformées
	rue Colbert	1	1	1	Krug	Joseph	Négt de vins en gross		1					50		1		1	
				2	Jaunay	Emma	sa femme					1		38			Angleterre		1
				3	Krug	Paul	son fils	1						9	1			1	
				4	Arrel V <sup>e</sup> Jaunay	Anne	sa celle mère					1		67			Angleterre		1
				5	Lardenois	M <sup>le</sup> Françoise	domestique				1			28	1			1	

not all blank columns shown



1856 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 108/2 f177  
6 rue de Mars, Reims

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	observations
	6	1	1	Brunet Jaunay	Louis	négt en vins		1					40	
			2	Gilmour	Anne	son epouse					1		33	
			3	Jaunay	Franck	leur fils	1						8	
			4	Jaunay	Jules	do	1						4	
			5	Margaret	Marie	leur domestique				1			23	
			6	Kusler	Henriette	do		1		1			24	
			7	Bouvie	Philippe	do	1						30	

1856 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 95 f40 p77  
2 rue du Vieil Evêché Châlons-sur-Marne

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	observations
	2	7	11	Jacquesson	Adolphe	négt en vins de Champagne		1					55	
			12	Jaunay	Louisa	sa femme					1		42	
			13	Jacquesson	Ernest	leur fils	1						24	
			14	Jacquesson	Eugène		1						20	
			15	Clause	Genevieve	Domestique				1			39	
			16	Caquod	Nicolas	Domestique		1					33	

Make the skeletons dance

1856 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 108/1 f285  
1 rue Colbert Reims

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	observations
rue Colbert		1	6	Krug	Joseph	négt		1					55	
			7	Jaunet	Emma	sa femme					1		45	
			8	Krug	Paul		1						17	
			9	Larvenion	Françoise	domestique				1			33	

See A on next map

1861 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 133/2 f12  
6 rue de Mars, Reims

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	observations
rue du Marse	6	1	7	Jaunet	Louis	Employé		1					41	
			8	Guilmor	Anne	sa femme					1		37	
			9	Jaunet	Franquet	son fils	1						10	
			10	Jaunet	Jules	do	1						9	
			11	Depretre	Delphin	cuisiniere				1			26	
			12	Bouvy	François	valet de chambre		1					36	
			13	Lhormile	Arsine	sa femme					1		27	

1861 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 133/1 f20  
5 place de l’Hôtel de Ville, Reims

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	observations
place de l’hôtel de Ville	5	1	5	Krug	Joseph	négt en vin		1					60	
			6	Jaunay	Emma	sa femme					1		50	
			7	Krug	Paul	négociant	1						19	
			8	Lardenoise	Foise	cuisiniere					1		38	
			9	Bova	Rose	valet de chambre		1					26	
			10	Desjurdin	Victoire	sa femme					1		38	

1861 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 119 f41  
2 rue du Vieil Evêché Châlons-sur-Marne

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	observations
rue du Vieil Evêchéille	2	3	15	Jacquesson	Adolphe	négt en vins		1					60	
			16	Jaunay	Louisa	sa femme					1		47	
			17	Jacquesson	Eugené	négt en vins	1						25	
			18	Peltzer V <sup>e</sup> Jacquesson	Louisa	Rentière						1	20	
			19	Jacquesson	Ernest	son fils	1						11mo	
			20	Clause	Genevieve	Domestique				1			36	
			21	Bowes	Marie	Domestique				1			27	
			22	François	Emile	Domestique	1						21	
			23	Blanquet	Louis	Domestique		1					40	
			24	Daumer	Fritz Frédéric	Employé	1						20	



# Appendices: Jaunays in French census returns

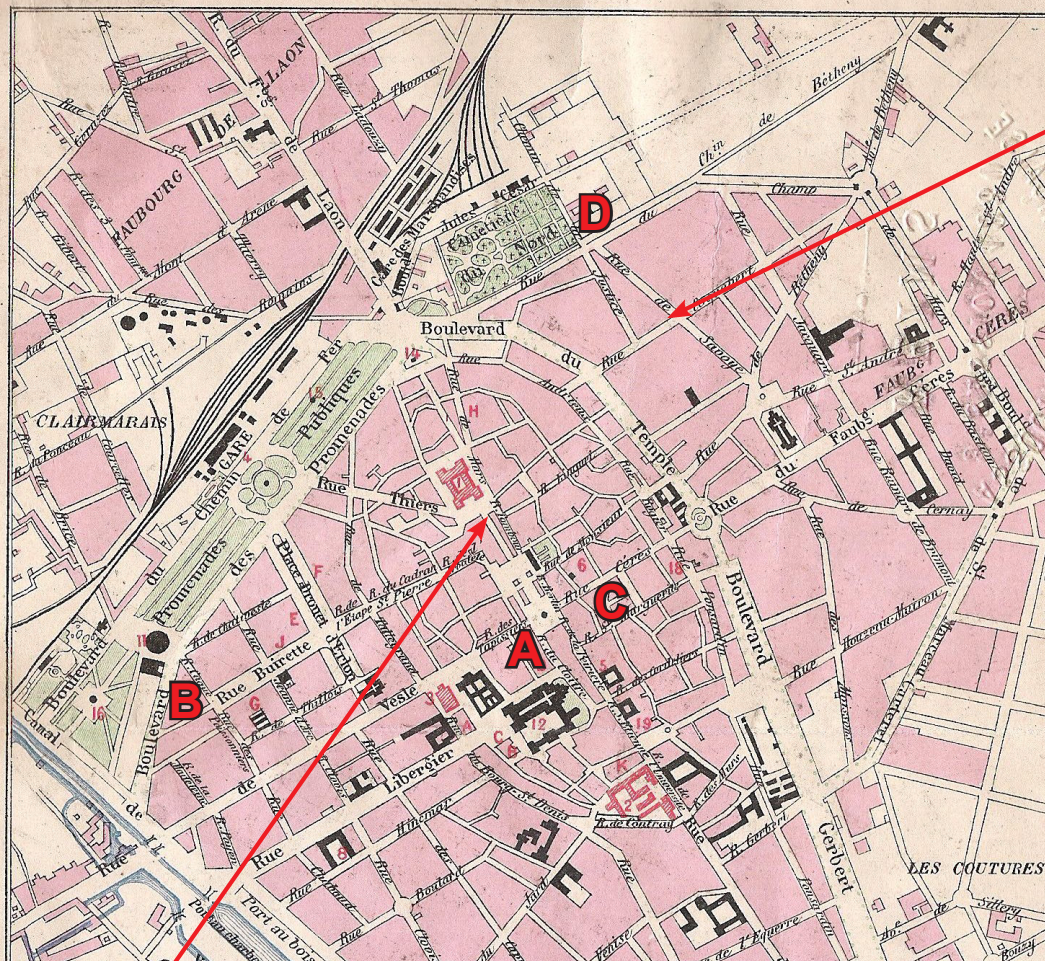
1866 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 158/2 f157  
45 rue Coquebert, Reims

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	observations
rue Coquebert	45	27	18	Jaunay	L <sup>is</sup> Brunet	négociant		1					49	
			19	Gilmour	Anne	sa femme					1		43	
			20	Jaunay	Frank	fils	1						15	
			21	Jaunay	Jules	do	1						14	
			22	Baudet	Catherine	domestique				1			27	

1866 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 144 f43-4  
2 rue du Vieil Evêché Châlons-sur-Marne

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	observations
rue du Vieil Evêché	2	1	20	Jacquesson	Adolphe	négt en vins		1					66	
			21	Jaunay	Louisa	sa femme					1		52	
			22	Guery	Anatole	cocher	1						26	
			23	François	Emile	valet de chambre	1						26	
			24	Daulser	Mina	fme de chambre				1			30	
			25	Clause	Genevieve	Domestique				1			39	
		2	26	Peltzer V <sup>e</sup> Jacquesson	Louisa	Prop						1	25	
			27	Jacquesson	Ernest	son fils	1						5	
			28	Jacquesson	Adolph	do	1						2	
			29	Jacquesson	Albert	do	1						1	
			30	Jacquesson	Marguerite	sa filles				1			3mo	
			1	Cobur	Eugené	fme de chambre				1			37	
			2	Martin	Louise	nourrisse					1		20	
			3	Dambournes	Clarice	cuisiniere				1			20	
			4	Aquin	Lisa	bonne d'enfant				1			27	

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1866 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 158/1 f21-2  
5 place de l'Hôtel de Ville, Reims

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	weufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	observations
place de l'hôtel de Ville	5	5	26	Krug	Joseph	négociant		1					65	
			27	Krug	Emma						1		53	
			28	Krug	Paul	négociant	1						24	
			29	Lardenoise	Françoise	domestique					1		43	
			30	Freniz	Victorine	domestique		1					33	
			5	Warscotte	Edouard	domestique	1						24	

- HÔTEL DE
- LYCÉE
- THÉÂTRE
- Gare.
- Porte.
- Télégraphe
- École de Me
- E<sup>le</sup>profess
- Hôtel-Dieu
- Hop<sup>al</sup>géné

Gravé et Imp

Make the skeletons dance

1871 Census England & Wales RG 10/3777, f136b, schedule 104.

9 Nelson Street, Liverpool

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Emma Alexandria Elliston	Head	Widow.	53	Professor of dancing	Middlesex, London
Robert Wm Elliston	Son	Unmarried.	28	Wine merchant	Lanc. Liverpool
Mary Ann Elliston	Daur	Unmarried	30	Professor of dancing	Lanc. Liverpool
Emma Francis Ewing Elliston	Daur	Unmarried	20	Professor of dancing	Lanc. Liverpool
Frank Jaunay	Visitor	Unmarried	19	Professor of dancing	Ireland, Londonderry
Jules Jaunay	Visitor	Unmarried	18	Apprentice on Board 'Redgamiller'	Middlesex, London
Caroline Thomas	Apprentice	Unmarried	20	Professor of dancing	Lanc. Southport
Ellen Graham	Housemaid	Unmarried.	20	Servant Housemaid	Scotland, Dumfries
Grace Thomson	Under. Housemaid	Unmarried.	23	Servant Under Housemaid	Aberdeenshire, Peterhead
Sarah Hill	Cook	Unmarried.	4	Servant Cook	Staffs, Bilston

1872 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 177 f257

5 place de l'Hôtel de Ville, Reims

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	Nationalité	observations
place de l'Hotel de Ville	5	2	11	Jaunay	Emma	V <sup>e</sup> Creux						1	61	Anglais	
			12	Paille	Auguste	domestique				1			48	Marne	
			13	Brechmen	Clémentine	domestique				1			21	Cote du Nord	
			14	Lardeunois	Françoise	domestique				1			48	Marne	

1872 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 178 f359

45 rue Coquebert, Reims

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	Nationalité	observations
rue Coquebert	45	115	1	Jaunay	Louis	verf n' en vins			1				55	Anglais	
			2	Jaunay	Franck	son fils	1						21	do	
			3	Perare	Marie	cuisiniere				1			20	Ardennes	

1876 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 198 f150

45 rue Coquebert, Reims

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	Nationalité	observations
rue Coquebert	45	235	26	Jaunay	Louis	négt en vins			1				60	Anglais	
			27	Jaunay	Franck	do	1						25	Irlande	
			28	Jaunay	Jules	do	1						24	Anglais	
			29	Gérard	Marie Françoise	domestique				1			24	Ardennes	



## Appendices: Jaunays in French census returns

1881 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 219/2 f342  
10 rue de la Grue Reims

Désignation	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	Age	Profession	Position dans le ménage	Observations
Rue de la Grue	10	9	9	Jaunay	Louis	66	Rentier		
			10	Jaunay	Frank Cunningham	31	N' en vins		

See C on previous map

### Abbreviations:

sa f<sup>e</sup> (sa femme) = his wife; V<sup>e</sup> (Veuve) = Widow; SRY = Surrey;  
Nég<sup>t</sup> N<sup>t</sup>, (Négociant) = Merchant; Lanc = Lancashire; Staffs = Staffordshire;  
Angl (Angleterre) = England; M<sup>ie</sup> = Marie (Mary); fme = femme;  
dem<sup>le</sup> = demoiselle; do, @ = ditto; Ep<sup>se</sup>, ép, ep<sup>e</sup> (épouse) = wife

1886 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 240/1 f211  
1 rue Coquebert, Reims

Désignation	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	Age	Nationalité	Profession	Position dans le ménage	Observations
1 rue Coquebert	1	1		Fontaine	Theophile	29		Caviste	1	Challeraut ?
				Leriché Blondius	ép Fontaine	28		Cuisinière		do
				Villers Julie	f <sup>e</sup> Fontaine	63				do
	2			Jaunay	Louis	70		Rentier	1	

1876 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 197 f74  
49 boulevard des Promenades, Reims [latterly de la République now boulevard du Général Leclerc]

des rues etc	des maisons	des ménages	des individus	noms de famille	prénoms	titres	garçons	hommes mariés	veufs	filles	femmes mariées	veuves	age	Nationalité	observations
boulevard de la République	49	28	13	Jaunaye	Emma	V <sup>e</sup> Krug						1	65	Angleterre	
			14	Lindsay	Jeannette	dem <sup>le</sup> du compagnie				1			38	do	
			15	Siebert	Marie	domestique				1			31	Bavière	
			16	Manduit	Clemence	V <sup>e</sup> Piarizet						1	47	Châlons	
	53	29	17	Krug	Paul	nég <sup>t</sup>		1					34	do	
			18	Harle	Caroline	Ep <sup>se</sup> Krug					1		30	Caen	
			19	Krug	Joseph	leur fils	1						7	Reims	
			20	Krug	Emma	leur filles					1		3	do	
			21	Krug	Louisa	do					1		2	do	
			22	Krug	Henriette	do					1		8mo	do	
			23	Gérard	J <sup>h</sup> J <sup>e</sup> B <sup>ie</sup>	domestique		1					34	Belgique	
			24	Joannés	Marguerite	do					1		36	do	
			25	Meyer	Marguerite	do				1			28	Sieville Alsace	
			26	Brisset	Hermance	do				1			25	Eutregiville (Marne)	
			27	Biejeard	Jeanne	nourrisse					1		24	-illegible-	

See B on previous map

Make the skeletons dance

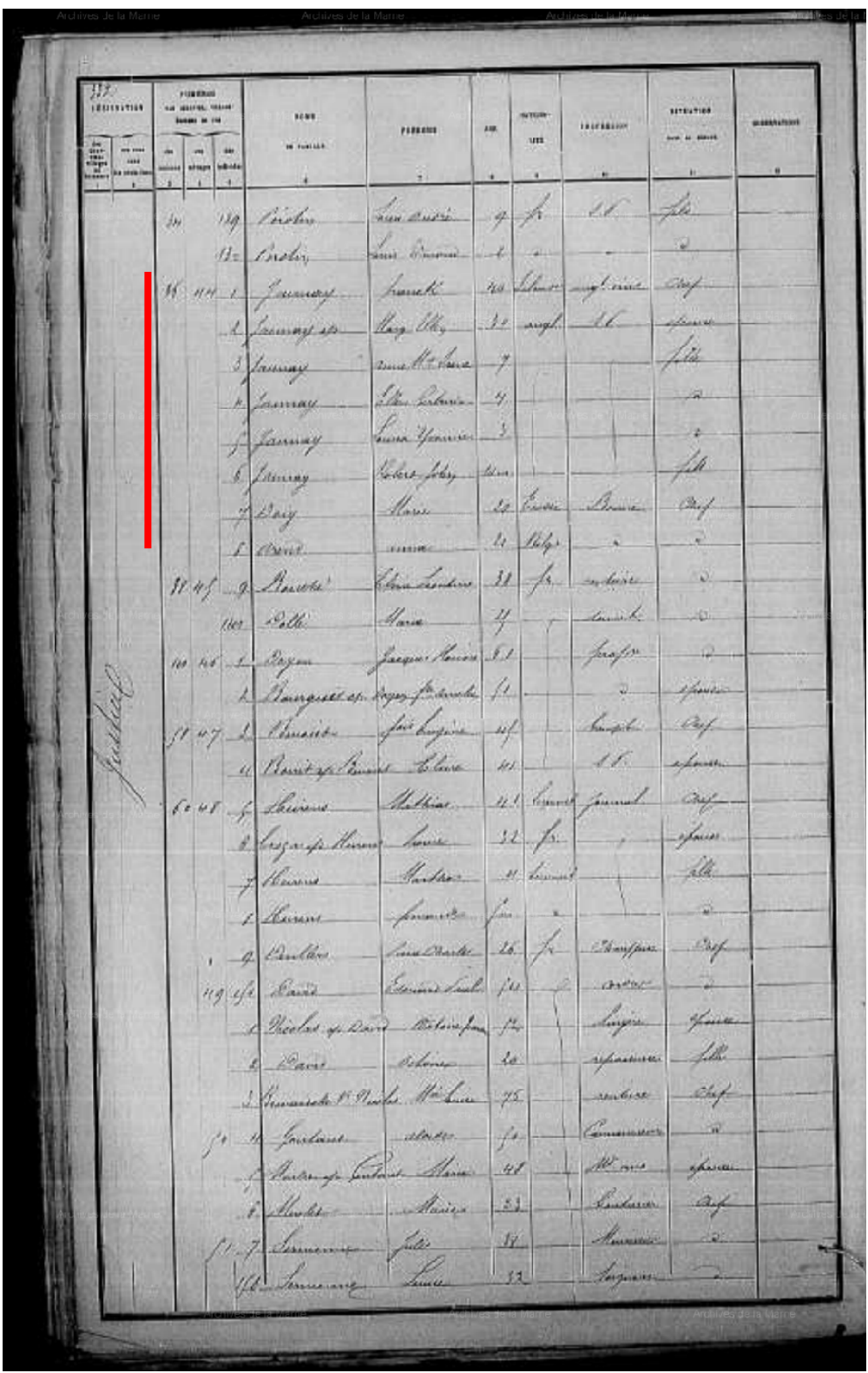
1886 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 240/2 f15  
36 rue de la Justice Reims

Désignation	des maisons	des ménage	des individua	noms de famille	prénoms	Age	Nationalité	Profession	Position dans le ménage					Observations
Justicet	36	38		Jaunay	Franck	35	Anglais	négt		1				Angleterre
				Cawley Mary	fe Jaunay	26	do					1		do
				Jaunay	Annie	2	do					1		Reims
				Jaunay	Gertrude	20 jours	do					1		do
	36	38		Prulleux	Juliette	16	F	domestique				1		Hondilcourt
				Pelaitre Josephine	ep <sup>e</sup> Cholin	61	F	garde-malade					1	Meaux

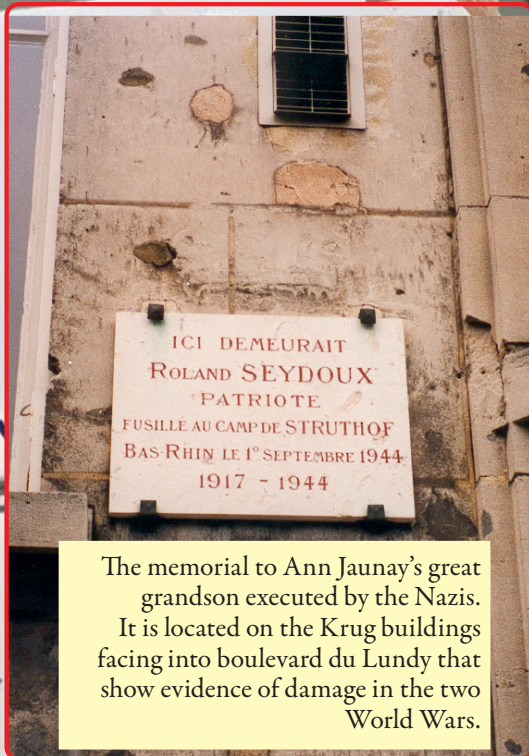
See D on previous map

1891 Dénombrement de la population France Marne 122 M 258 f166  
44 rue de la Justice Reims

Désignation	des maisons	des ménage	des individua	noms de famille	prénoms	Age	Nationalité	Profession	Situation dans le ménage		Observations
Justice	36	44	1	Jaunay	Franck	40	Irlande	négt vins	Chef		
			2	Jaunay	Mary Ellen	30	Angl		epouse		
			3	Jaunay	Annie M <sup>ie</sup> Irene	7			fille		
			4	Jaunay	Ellen Gertrude	4			@		
			5	Jaunay	Louisa Yvonne	3			@		
			6	Jaunay	Robert John	10m			fils		
			7	Doig	Marie	20	Ecosse	Bonne	chef		
			8	Arend	Anne	21	Belge	@	@		







The memorial to Ann Jaunay's great grandson executed by the Nazis. It is located on the Krug buildings facing into boulevard du Lundy that show evidence of damage in the two World Wars.



1 rue Colbert Reims

#### Hanß Peter KRUG

b. 8 Apr 1635  
d. 11 Nov 1693  
Darmstadt LHD

#### Anna Elisabetha

d. 7 Oct 1689  
Darmstadt LHD

#### Johann Jacob KRUG

b. 7 Dec 1660  
Darmstadt LHD  
d. 17 Jan 1661  
Darmstadt LHD

#### Anna Barbara KRUG

b. 20 Sep 1662  
Darmstadt LHD  
d. 11 Mar 1664  
Darmstadt LHD

#### Nikolaus KRUG

b. 22 Mar 1678  
Darmstadt LHD  
c. 27 Mar 1678  
d. 20 Aug 1739  
Mainz EMZ  
m. 1702  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz

#### Maria Elisabeth BACH

b. 17 Mar 1677  
Mockstadt LHD  
d. 17 Oct 1759  
Mainz EMZ

#### Johannes KRUG

c. 20 Feb 1703  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz

#### Gottfried KRUG

c. 30 Jul 1704  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz

#### Andreas KRUG

c. 10 Jun 1706  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz

#### Johann Heinrich KRUG

c. 4 Aug 1707  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz  
d. 1 Jun 1713  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz

#### Johannes KRUG

c. 7 Apr 1711  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz  
d. 3 Jan 1717  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz

#### Damian KRUG

c. 17 Jan 1713  
Mainz EMZ  
d. 7 May 1744  
Mainz EMZ  
m. 31 Aug 1739 →  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz

#### Sabina JUNG

c. 15 Oct 1713  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz

#### Johann Peter KRUG

c. 23 Dec 1714  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz  
d. 24 May 1778  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz

#### Johann Schweithard KRUG

c. 23 Apr 1717  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz  
d. 2 Aug 1717  
Mainz EMZ

#### Maria Anna KRUG

c. 15 Dec 1718  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz  
d. 30 Jul 1720  
Mainz EMZ

#### Johann Nikolaus KRUG

b. 7 Jan 1722 Mainz EMZ  
c. 9 Jan 1722  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz

#### Key

b. ~ born  
bu. ~ buried  
c. ~ baptised  
m. ~ married

EMZ ~ Electorate of Mayence  
LHD ~ Landgraviat of Hesse-Darmstadt

## The Krug family



# Krug

**Johannes KRUG**  
d. 19 Jul 1740

**Margaretha Salome KRUG**  
c. 3 Jan 1741  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz  
d. 26 Jan 1747

**Johann Jakob KRUG**  
c. 29 Oct 1742  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz  
d. 5 May 1747

**Johannes Heinrich KRUG**  
c. 25 Jan 1744  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz  
d. 21 Mar 1794  
Mainz EMZ  
m. 9 Feb 1767 — **Johann Pieter KRUG**  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz  
**Anna Maria MÜNTSCH**  
c. 18 Mar 1744  
Mainz EMZ  
d. 23 Mar 1794  
Mainz EMZ

**Johann Pieter KRUG**  
c. 16 Nov 1767  
Mainz EMZ: St Ignaz  
d. 29 Oct 1836  
Mainz EMZ  
m. 22 Apr 1787 — **Anna Maria Thekla KOCH**  
Mainz EMZ  
b. 6 Feb 1761  
Kastel LHK  
d. 1 Oct 1807  
Mainz EMZ

**Key**  
b. ~ born  
bu. ~ buried  
c. ~ baptised  
m. ~ married

EMZ ...Électorat of Mayence  
LHK ... Landgraviat of Hesse-Kastel

BN ... Normandie [Basse]  
CHA ... Champagne  
LDG ... Languedoc  
NOR ... Nord  
PCA ... Provence-Cote d'Azur  
PL ... Pays de la Loire  
RHA ... Rhône-Alpes  
RPA ... Region Parisienne

MDX ...Middlesex

**Johannes KRUG**  
c. 26 Feb 1789  
Mainz EMZ: St Emmeram  
d. 24 Oct 1859  
m. 3 Feb 1813

**Katharina Franziska VOLCK**  
d. 1 Oct 1807

**Anna Maria KRUG**  
c. 18 Feb 1791  
Mainz EMZ: St Emmeram  
d. 14 Jul 1792  
Mainz EMZ

**Maria Thelka KRUG**  
c. 20 Jul 1794  
Mainz EMZ: St Emmeram  
d. 16 Jun 1795  
Mainz EMZ

**Thelka KRUG**  
c. 11 Dec 1795  
Mainz EMZ: St Emmeram  
d. 6 Jul 1878 Mainz EMZ

**Johann Peter KRUG**  
c. 9 Oct 1798 Mainz EMZ  
d. 30 Aug 1876

**Agnes KAPP**  
b. 23 Feb 1811  
d. 7 Feb 1897

**(Johann) Josef KRUG**  
b. 27 Oct 1800 Mainz EMZ  
d. 5 Aug 1866 Allevard RHA  
bu. Reims Nord CHA  
m. 8 Mar 1841 Paris RPA  
**Ann [Emma] JAUNAY**  
b. 7 Sep 1810 Westminster MDX  
d. 2 Oct 1879 Reims CHA  
bu. 4 Oct 1879 Reims Nord CHA

**Heinrich KRUG**  
b. 26 Nov 1801 Mainz EMZ  
d. 28 Feb 1814

**Franz Xaver KRUG**  
b. 10 Jan 1803 Mainz EMZ  
d. 17 Oct 1803

**Katharine Josefa KRUG**  
b. 19 Mar 1806 Mainz EMZ  
d. 20 Jan 1889



**Emma Caroline KRUG**  
b. 1 Apr 1873 Reims CHA  
d. 23 Feb 1975 Neuilly sur Seine RPA  
m. 18 Apr 1895 Reims CHA

**Albert SEYDOUX**  
b. 25 Oct 1866 Le Cateau NOR  
d. 27 Sep 1918 Paris RPA



**Henriette Annette KRUG**  
b. 5 Mar 1876 Reims CHA  
d. 18 Dec 1929 Paris RPA  
m. 28 Nov 1898 Reims CHA

**[Nosky Georges Henri] Emile DAESCHNER**  
b. 3 Jan 1863 Paris RPA  
d. 13 Dec 1928 Paris RPA



**Paul KRUG**  
b. 3 Jan 1842  
Châlons-sur-Marne CHA  
d. 19 Apr 1910 Reims CHA  
bu. 22 Apr 1910  
Reims Nord CHA  
m. 25 Jun 1868  
Reims 51 CHA: Temple le Mardi

**Caroline Adélaïde HARLE**  
b. 22 Oct 1846 Caen BN  
d. 20 Jun 1915 Paris RPA  
bu. Reims Nord CHA



**Joseph (Samuel) KRUG**  
b. 13 Oct 1869 Reims CHA  
d. 6 Aug 1967 Reims CHA  
bu. Reims Nord CHA  
m. 21 Mar 1904 Paris RPA



**Jeanne HOLLIER-LAROUSSE**  
b. 10 Nov 1880 Paris RPA  
d. 9 Aug 1954 Reims CHA  
bu. Reims Nord CHA

**Louisa Pauline KRUG**  
b. 23 Oct 1874 Reims CHA  
d. 8 Dec 1965 Le Vésinet RPA  
m. 25 Feb 1895 Reims CHA



**Georges Charles Edouard SEYDOUX**  
b. 31 Aug 1869  
Le Cateau 59 NOR  
d. 30 Oct 1928 Orly RPA

**Jacques Paul KRUG**  
b. 14 Feb 1878 Reims CHA  
d. Mar 1958 La Rochelle PCH  
m. 11 Nov 1902 Nantes PL



**Eva DURAND-GASSELIN**  
b. 14 Mar 1878 Nantes PL  
d. 26 Mar 1951 Versailles RPA

**Henri François KRUG**  
b. 26 Jul 1879 Reims CHA  
d. 1914 Tué au combat:  
Écordal CHA  
m. 13 Apr 1904 Oullins RHA



**Blanche Marguerite Edmée GROS**  
b. 11 Jan 1885 Lyon RHA  
d. 15 Feb 1983 Saint-Jean-du-Gard LDG

**Émile Raoul KRUG**  
b. 19 Mar 1881 Reims CHA  
d. 8 May 1961 Cannes PCA



**Charlotte Hélène KRUG**  
b. 30 Jul 1883 Reims CHA  
d. 1982 Annecy-le-Vieux RHA  
m. 12 Feb 1903 Reims CHA



**Frédéric Robert CARMICHAEL**  
b. 23 Dec 1877 Amiens PIC  
d. 1909 Paris RPA

**Alice Rose KRUG**  
b. 30 May 1887 Reims CHA  
d. 28 May 1976 Reims CHA  
bu. Reims Nord CHA



**Marguerite Lucie KRUG**  
b. 13 Oct 1889 Reims 5CHA  
d. 19 Jan 1991 Paris RPA  
m. 19 Oct 1912 Reims CHA



**Robert Maurice SCHLUMBERGER**  
b. 10 Nov 1889 Lyon RHA  
d. 22 Nov 1915 Aure CHA



The Krug family lived in Mainz, the main city within the Electorate of Mainz, a Germanic state of several non-contiguous lands near Mainz on both the left and right banks of the Rhine with territory along the Main River above Frankfurt, ruled by the Archbishop-Elector. For a number of generations the men had been butchers, however, when Joseph Krug arrived in Châlons-sur-Marne he sought employment as a clerk with *Jacquesson et Fils* in 1834. His whereabouts before 1834 has never been determined. Over time his role in the business grew.

In early 1843 Krug left *Jacquesson et Fils* and with one of his friends, Hippolyte de Vives, founded Krug *Champagne et Cie* at 8 Rue Saint-Hilaire in nearby Reims. There was no particular rift between Joseph and Adolphe Jacquesson as the motivation was rather one of ambition although the decision was not welcomed by his wife and other members of the family. The following letter extract expresses the concern of Emma Krug at her husband's decision to break his partnership with *Jacquesson et Fils* and she is yet to realise that the separation means leaving Châlons-sur-Marne to go to Reims to establish a new business. Emma is part of a close knit family unit and fears leaving her sister, Louisa Jacquesson.

*Paris, 29 August 1842*

*My dear Krug,*

*I received your letter just as we were leaving for church and, before reading mine, I handed over the one addressed to Adolphe. If I had imagined what it contained, I assure you I should not have given it to him. You have been talking of leaving for a long time, but I confess that I always hoped the matter would resolve itself. Now it has become serious, I assure you I am most sad. When I think of leaving mother, Louisa and the children to whom, as you know, I am so attached, I cannot believe it possible. Such a separation seems to me like a death: and that it should be deliberate, and on our part, saddens me.*

The business relocated to the corner of boulevard du Temple (now boulevard du Lundy) and rue Coquebert when the next generation under the leadership of Paul Krug took over management. The facility remains on the same site today although the original house at #40 known as *le Quarante* built after the 1871 Franco-Prussian War was replaced in 1971 by a block of flats. The company passed out of family ownership in January 1999 when the House became part of the multinational conglomerate, *LVMH Moët Hennessy • Louis Vuitton SE*, whose major

shareholder is *Christian Dior* which in turn has a majority shareholder in Bernard Jean Étienne Arnault, currently the thirteenth richest man in the world. French businesses are gradually being removed from family control due to a law that requires all children to inherit equally. Eventually these companies are owned by numerous people with little interest or business acumen! As a consequence, offers to purchase can be very tempting!

## The Jacquesson family

Louisa Jaunay's marriage to Adolphe Jacquesson was the event that would eventually see the whole Jaunay family back in France after François Marie Jaunay fled the Revolution. Of the three Jaunay children, her story is by far the most tragic, culminating in the premature deaths of her talented sons and the loss of the Jacquesson fortune.

Louisa met Adolphe Jacquesson while he was living at *Jaunay's Hotel* in London where he had been assigned to promote the relatively new wine, champagne, to the English. It was appropriate that he based himself in the hotel that was a very popular venue for the wealthy aristocracy and other notables from both sides of the English Channel. *Jacquesson et Fils* established in 1798 had experienced a long period of difficulties with its foreign agents who were failing to adequately represent the company in its overseas dealings. Adolphe was determined to supply the English with the wine they wanted—dry and strong—although he had some difficulty convincing his father of this preference! The reputation of the products of this firm were enhanced by the patronage they received from Napoléon after he visited the establishment in 1810 and bestowed upon Jacquesson a Gold Medal, the highest imperial accolade for an outstanding commercial enterprise, in recognition of the *beauty and richness of its cellars*. In his quest to attain the taste preferred by the English, Adolphe carefully studied *Moët* which was the great success of the time and Jean-Rémy Moët enjoyed even greater patronage from Napoléon.

Adolphe was quickly charmed by Louisa and after a short engagement they were married by licence at St Martin in the Fields in London on 10 February 1830. The family lived in Le Cloître St Etienne [The Cloister of St Stephen] on Cathedral Square in the shadow of the Cathedral with the same dedication in Châlons-sur-

**Anthoine JACQUESSON**

d. 1650

**Marguerite LEPAGE**

**Claude JACQUESSON**

d. 1675

occ: Pastry cook

**Marie BRAUX**

**Félix JACQUESSON**

d. ca1735

occ: Master baker

m. 13 Mar 1684 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA: St Eloi

**Martine BIDAULT**

b. 1666 d. 29 May 1735

**Félix JACQUESSON**

bu. 1776 Paris RPA: St Nicolas des Champs

occ: Retainer to the King of France at Versailles

m. 1 Feb 1734 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA: St Eloi

**Marie-Anne BAYEN**

bu. 29 May 1735

**Claude JACQUESSON**

c. 20 Feb 1735 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA: St Eloi

d. 14 Jun 1800 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA

occ: Wine Maker; District Court Judge; Burgess of Châlons

m. 20 Nov 1777 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA

**Nicole TERRIER**

**Memmie JACQUESSON**

b. 5 Aug 1778 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA

d. 16 Feb 1835 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA

bu. Châlons Ouest CHA

occ: Champagne maker

m. 1 Oct 1797

**Marie Louise Victoire CHANIONE**

b. ca1779 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA

d. 1 Jun 1840 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA

bu. Châlons Ouest CHA

**Héloïse JACQUESSON**

b. ca1794 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA

d. 6 Feb 1854 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA

bu. Châlons Ouest CHA

**Joseph-Grégoire DAGONET**

b. ca1816

d. 23 May 1848 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA

bu. Châlons Ouest CHA

**Adolphe Emile JACQUESSON**

b. 23 Jul 1800 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA

d. 4 May 1876 Paris 75 RPA

bu. 26 May 1876 Paris RPA: Montmartre

m. 10 Feb 1830 Westminster MDX: St Martin in the Fields

**Louisa JAUNAY**

b. 27 Sep 1813 Westminster MDX: Conduit Street

d. 5 Jun 1870 Paris 75 RPA

bu. 7 Jun 1881 Paris RPA: Montmartre

## Jacquesson

Marne. The consequences of the French Revolution had driven the religious away and the house was sold as national property to Claude Jacquesson. He left it to his son, Memmie, and, in turn by 1840 it belonged to Claude's grandson, Adolphe Jacquesson who lived there with his wife and two sons, Ernest and Eugène.

In 1834 *Jacquesson et Fils* employed Joseph Krug who quickly rose to prominence in the company. Following disagreements over the style and quality of the product, the partnership was dissolved by Krug in late 1842. However, the long standing friendship endured. A close relationship remained between the two companies and families that continued after Joseph's death.

In November 1844 Adolphe invented the *muselet*,<sup>1</sup> the wire cage universally used ever since to hold the champagne cork securely to the bottle. Previously corks were held in place with hemp rope knotted by hand.

- 1 Considered one of the five most important innovators in the history of champagne—the other four being: Dom Pérignon: the developer of the Champagne Cuvée, Brother Jean Oudart: the inventor of the Liqueur de Triage, Veuve Clicquot: the inventor of the Pupitre, Jean-Antoine Chaptal and André François: identified the relationship between sugar and fermentation. In the opinion of the author, a sixth name needs to be added, Christopher Merrett—a 17th century Gloucester cider-maker who not only developed the method of fermentation which gives champagne its sparkle but invented the stronger glass needed to stop bottles exploding under pressure.



Adolphe Jacquesson

**Ernest JACQUESSON**

b. 19 Dec 1831 London MDX

c. 27 Dec 1831 London MDX:

Catholic Chapel Of The King of Bavaria

d. 17 Mar 1860 Paris 75 RPA

bu. 26 May 1860 Paris RPA: Montmartre

m. 1859 Verviers LGE

**Louise Caroline Emma PELTZER**

b. 15 Sep 1840

d. 14 Mar 1930 Soissons PIC

bu. 17 Mar 1930 Paris RPA: Montmartre

m2. 9 Oct 1862 Paris 75 RPA: Batignolles Protestant

**Eugène JACQUESSON**

b. 17 Mar 1836 Châlons-sur-Marne CHA

d. 12 Oct 1865 Paris 75 RPA

bu. Paris RPA: Montmartre

### Key

b. ~ born

bu. ~ buried

c. ~ baptised

m. ~ married

occ: ~ occupation

CHA ~ Champagne

PIC ~ Picardy

RPA ~ Region Parisienne

LGE ~ Liège

MDX ~ Middlesex



## Appendices: The Jacquesson family

While there is no doubt that Joseph Krug was a master blender of fine champagne and had the right business acumen, *Jacquesson et Fils* was by no means overshadowed by *Krug et Cie*. The house of Jacquesson took orders for a massive million bottles at the 1867 Universal Exhibition and in that year the Queen of Holland also made an official visit to the cellars at Châlons-sur-Marne.

Adolphe Jacquesson lacked a vineyard and in 1850 he acquired the domain of Sillery for 350,000 francs that he increased by successive purchases. In 1850 little remained of the old château and Adolphe resolved to restore the structure to its original glory. This enterprise cost a fortune and included using boats to bring soil by canal to improve the ground where the vines were to be planted. These new plantations were protected against the cold and the wind: in winter not only in the traditional way but with matting made on four looms. In just three years a further 390,000 francs had been expended!

The inevitable loomed in July 1874 when the bankers would no longer support the debts and Adolphe Jacquesson was declared bankrupt with his twice widowed daughter-in-law's family, the Peltzers, being one of the major creditors. His brother-in-law, Paul Krug, provided Adolphe and Louisa with an apartment on the avenue de l'Empereur overlooking the *Manutention Militaire* now the location of the *Palais de Tokyo* in Paris until their deaths.

1840, 1st July 2am

*Adolphe Jacquesson wine merchant aged 40 years and Grégoire Dagonet, Department of Health, Marne aged 44 years son-in-law of the deceased living in the city who have declared to us this day at 11.30 am has died Marie Louise Victoire Chanione proprietor aged 61 years native of Châlons and living there in the old bishop's palace, widow of Memmie Jacquesson deceased Lt Col of the National Guard of Châlons, wine merchant, daughter of Jacques Louis Chanione living in that village and of the late Marie Anne Victoire Dalichamp, the said people making this declaration after having read it through.*

Translated death certificate of Marie Louise Victoire Chanione

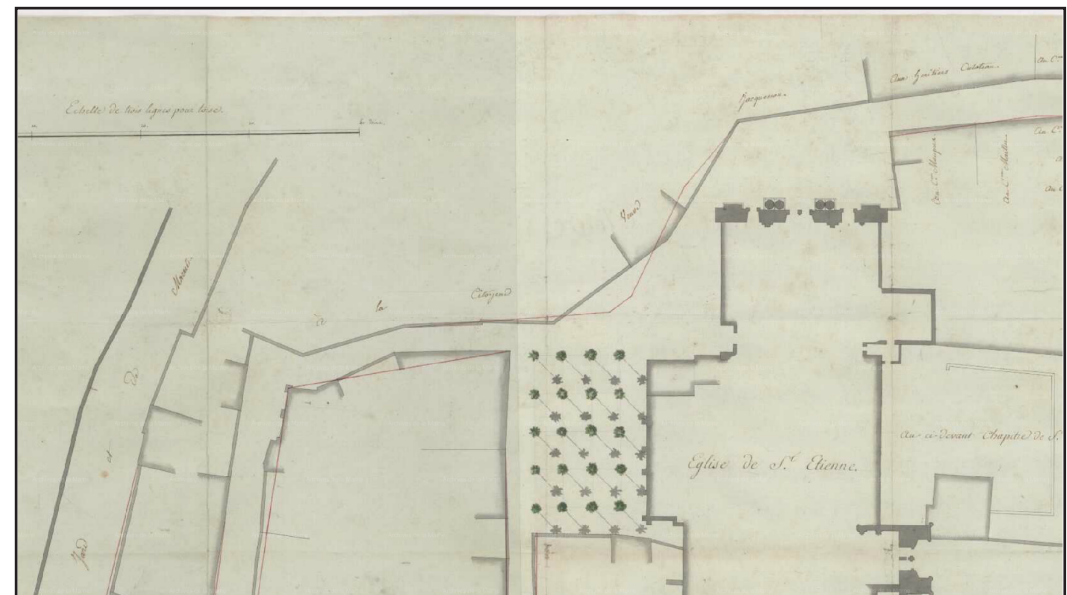
*A quarter of a century ago on the low ground on our right near Sillery was planted with vines by the late M. Jacquesson the then owner of the Sillery estate and a*

*large champagne manufacturer at Châlons-sur-Marne who was anxious to resuscitate the ancient reputation of the domain. Under advice of Dr Guyot, the well known writer on viticulture, he planted vines in deep trenches, which led to the vineyard being punningly termed 'Jacquesson's celery beds'. To shield the vines from hailstones prevalent in the district and the more dangerous spring frosts, so fatal to vines planted in low lying situations, long rolls of straw matting were stored close at hand with which to roof them over when needful. These precautions were scarcely needed, however, the vines languished through moisture at the roots and eventually were mostly rooted up.*

*After again crossing the railway we pass the trim restored turrets of the famous château of Sillery, with its gateways, moat and drawbridges, flanked by trees and floral parterres [borders]. It was here that the stout squire Laurent Pichiet kept watch over the forte maison de Sillery' on behalf of the Archbishop of Reims at the close of the 14th century.*

Henry Vitetelly: *A History of Champagne with notes on the other sparkling wines of France* illustrated with 350 engravings Vizetelly & Co, London 1882 pp132–3

Below: An extract from a plan of the Cathedral quarter of Châlons about 1835 showing the property owned by the widow Jacquesson now the College of St Etienne (C403/1: Archives départementales de la Marne)



# Jaunay distaff lines in the censuses

For the purpose of this exercise, the following distaff lines are identified as direct ancestors:

Summary of the returns on the following pages:

Direct ancestor/Census	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
Mary Ellen JAUNAY (CAWLEY)			Yes	Yes	M	e	e	e
Joseph CAWLEY	Yes	Yes	Yes	d				
Mary Jane CAWLEY then FEIGE (PUTTICK)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	M	Yes	Yes	e
Lewis BEASLEY	Yes	Yes	e	e	d			
Hannah BEASLEY (SHARP)	Yes	Yes	e	d				
Charles FISHER	Yes	Yes	e	e	e	e	d	
Mary Ann FISHER (SMITH)	Yes	Yes	e	e	e	e	e	d
Elizabeth CAWLEY (EDWARDS)	Yes	Yes	Yes	d				
John PUTTICK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	d			
Mary PUTTICK (COX)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	d	
Hannah BEASLEY (BARREL)	Yes	d						
Michael SHARP	M	M	d					
ELizabeth SHARP (BULLOCK)	Yes	Yes	e	e	e	d		
Harriet SMITH (TREMAYNE)	Yes	d						
Hannah COX (PUTTICK)	Yes	d						
William BULLOCK	M	Yes	d					
Hannah BULLOCK (OWSTON)	Yes	Yes	d					

M = missing or not located d = deceased at this census e = not in Britain

Bold entries are direct ancestors.

## 1841 Census

High Street Poole: Parish of St James DOR (HO107/294 Bk10 f3 p1)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
Edward CAWLEY	M	40	Upholsterer	Dorset
Martha CAWLEY	F	39		Dorset
Mary CAWLEY	F	14		Dorset
Charles CAWLEY	M	3m		Dorset
<b>Elizabeth CAWLEY</b>	F	66	Independent	Dorset
/				
Lydia WESTCOT	F	38	Independent	Dorset
Richard NILLS	M	11		Not Dorset
<b>Joseph CAWLEY</b>	M	20	Upholsterer	Dorset
George COOMBES	M	19	Upholsterer	Dorset
Elizabeth DAW	F	63	Upholsterer	Dorset

Edward Cawley is Joseph's brother. Elizabeth Daw is Martha Cawley's mother

Spelling in all returns recorded as in original.

In some cases the entries have been varied from the original for consistency and/or clarity.



Brook Street St Helier JSY (HO107/1461 Bk11 f4 p1)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>John PUTTICK</b>	M	30	Draper & Mercer	England
<b>Mary PUTTICK</b>	F	30		England
John Henry PUTTICK	M	10		England
<b>Mary PUTTICK</b>	F	8		England
Ellen PUTTICK	F	3		England
/				
<b>Hannah COX</b>	F	65	Independent	England
Elizabeth PAYN	F	18	Servant	England

Wellington Union Workhouse, Wellington SOM (HO107/950 Bk8 f37 p4)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Hannah BESLEY</b>	F	50	Washerwoman	Somersetshire
Joseph BESLEY	M	13		Somersetshire
<b>Lewis BESLEY</b>	M	9		Somersetshire
Jane BESLEY	F	5		Somersetshire
Hannah BESLEY	F	3		Somersetshire

Patrington Skipsea (HO107/1224 Bk15 f9 p10)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Hannah BULLOCK</b>	F	55	Ag lab wife	Yorkshire East Riding
<b>Hannah SHARP</b>	F	3	Lodger	Yorkshire East Riding

Hannah Sharp is Hannah Bullock's grand daughter.

Ag lab = Agricultural labourer

15 Hat & Father Yard SOM (HO107/970 Bk2 f11 p14)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
Charles STEWARD	M	50	M S	Foreign
Ann STEWARD	F		Washing	Not Somersetshire
Henry STEWARD	M	14		Somersetshire
George STEWARD	M	10		Somersetshire
Maryann STEWARD	F	9		Somersetshire
William WOOD	M	55	(Blind) P Army	Not Somersetshire
Henriette WOOD	F	75		Somersetshire
<b>Charles FISHER</b>	M	14	Carpenter ap	Somersetshire

M S = Male Servant P Army = Army pensioner

Villa Fields Bathwick SOM (HO107/931 Bk5 f20 p32)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Harriet SMITH</b>	F	50	Laundress	Somersetshire
<b>Mary SMITH</b>	F	15	Dress M	Somersetshire
Charles SMITH	M	15	Porter	Somersetshire

## Make the skeletons dance

Skipsea ERY (HO107/1284 Bk15 f9 p8)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Elizabeth SHARP</b>	F	30	Shopkeeper	Yorkshire East Riding
George SHARP	M	10		Yorkshire East Riding
Ann SHARP	F	8		Yorkshire East Riding
Elizabeth SHARP	F	2		Yorkshire East Riding

## 1851 Census

1 Michaels Place Kensington MDX (HO107/1469 f239 p24)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Joseph CAWLEY</b>	Head	M	33	Upholsterer employing 15 men	Dorsetshire Bridport
Elizh CAWLEY	Wife	M	32		Dorsetshire Poole
Elizh CAWLEY	Dau		6	Scholar	Surrey Rotherhithe
Sarah BALLARD	Servant	Unm	32	House servant	Middx Chelsea

9 Parade Road St Helier JSY (HO107/2527 f832 p4)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>John PUTTICK</b>	Head	M	40	Auctioneer Estate & Hs Agent	England
<b>Mary PUTTICK</b>	Wife	M	36		England
<b>Mary Jane PUTTICK</b>	Dau	Unm	16		Isle of Wight
Julia Isabella PUTTICK	Dau	Unm	7		Jersey

Hs = house

Canal Cottage Hillfarance SOM (HO107/1921 f303 p21)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
James BASELY	Head	M	34	Ag lab	Somerset Wiveliscombe
Harriet BASELY	Wife	M	32		Staffordshire UK
John BASELY	Son		9	Scholar	Somerset Bishops Hall
Charles BASELY	Son		7	Scholar	Somerset Hillfarance
<b>Lewis BASELY</b>	Lodger	Unm	18	Ag lab	Somerset Wiveliscombe

Lewis Beasley is James Beasley's brother

2/10 Hasker Street St Luke Chelsea MDX (HO107/1474 f149 p51)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Chas FISHER</b>	Head	M	24	Carpenter journeyman	Bath
<b>Mary Ann FISHER</b>	Wife	M	26	Dressmaker	Bath
Thos Ed FISHER	Son		3m		Chelsea

Main Street Skipsea ERY (HO107/2367 f53 p10)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Elizabeth SHARP</b>	Head	M	43	Ag lab Wife	Yorkshire Skipsea
Ann SHARP	Dau	Unm	18	Dress maker	Yorkshire Wetwang
<b>Hannah SHARP</b>	Dau	Unm	13		Yorkshire Wetwang
Elizabeth SHARP	Dau		11		Yorkshire Skipsea



## Appendices: Jaunay distaff lines in the censuses

West Street Bridport DOR(RG9/1368 f12 p17)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Elizabeth CAWLEY</b>	Head	Wid	88	Proprietress of Houses	Dorset Stanton St Gabriel
Amelia SNELL	Niece	Wid	55	Upholsterer	Dorset Bridport
Caroline SNELL	Niece	Unm	17	Servant	Dorset Bridport

10 Palmyra Road St Helier Jersey (RG9/4398 f96 p10)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>John PUTTICK</b>	Head	M	48	Lands & Property Auctioneer Estate Agent Cabinet Maker & Upholsterer	England
Amelia BECH	House keeper	M	34	House keeper	England

## 1861 Census

4 Loraine Terrace Hackney MDX (RG9/0155 f148)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Josh CAWLEY</b>	Head	M	40	Upholsterer	Dorset - Bridport
<b>Mary J CAWLEY</b>	Wife	M	28		Hants - Cowes
James C CAWLEY	Son		15	Clerk in office	Middx - Brompton
Josh CAWLEY	Son		13	Scholar	Middx - Brompton
Julia CAWLEY	Dau		11	Scholar	Middx - Brompton
Sophia CAWLEY	Dau		7	Scholar	Middx - Brompton
<b>Mary E CAWLEY</b>	Dau		10m		Middx - N Hackney
<b>Mary PUTTICK</b>	Visitor	M	50		Sussex - Petworth
Eliz ALLEN	Serv	Unm	17	Hse Serv	Northampton - Yaxly
Julius ZIEGLER	Visitor	M	22	Merchant	German

From the census return it is ascertained that Loraine Terrace is the name given to four terraced houses on Southgate Road at the junction with Ockendon Road West Hackney.

Mary Puttick is Mary J Cawley's mother.

## 1871 Census

15 & 17 Drapery Northampton West Ward NTH (RG10/1487 f15 p23)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Parker GRAY	Head	M	36	Tea Dealer	Northampton
Ellen GRAY	Wife	M	32		Sussex
Alice Julia GRAY	Dau	Unm	7	Scholar	Northampton
<b>Mary E CAWLEY</b>	Niece	Unm	11	Scholar	London
George CAVE	Clerk	Unm	40	Tea Dealers Clerk	Monre Preston Deanery
Chamberlain HOLYOAK	Assistant	Unm	24	Tea Dealers Assistant	Monre Cosby
Sarah GIBBINS	Servant	Unm	20	Servt domestic	Monre Kingsthorpe
Ellen NUTT	Servant	Unm	23	Servt domestic	Monre Peterboro

## Make the skeletons dance

1871 cont

61 Beresford Road Islington MDX (RG10/293 f23 p40)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Mary J CAWLEY</b>	Head	Wid	36	Boading House Keeper	Cowes Isle of Wight
Robert E CAWLEY	Son		4	Scholar	Middlesex London
Sarah E JULIER	Servant		20	Domestic Servant	Middlesex London
Elizabeth MIDDLEDITCH	Servant		17	Domestic Servant	Suffolk

39 Palmyra Road St Helier Jersey (RG10/5758 f133 p13)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>John PUTTICK</b>	Head	M	60	Retired Auctioneer	Tillington Sussex
Amelia CHRISTEY	Servant	Wid	45	House Keeper	Tower Hill London
Priscilla SYMLEY	Visitor		3		Jersey

4 Winson Terrace Sunnyside Road Finsbury (RG10/237 f12 p18)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Mary PUTTICK</b>	Head	M	61	No occupation Husband away	Sussex Petworth
Julia PUTTICK	Dau	Unm	27	No occupation	St Helier Jersey
Ann KEEN	Serv	Unm	17	Domestic servant	Oxford

## 1881 Census

Sussex Villa Ashley Road Islington London (RG11/280 f19 p32)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
James William JONES	Head	M	34	Clerk to Tea merchant	Islington Middlesex
Julia J JONES	Wife	M	37		Jersey
James M JONES	Son		6		Islington Middlesex
Mary E JONES	Dau		4		Islington Middlesex
Julia E JONES	Dau		6		Islington Middlesex
<b>Mary PUTTICK</b>	Mother-in-Law	Wid	71		Petworth Sussex
Mary A REED	Serv		25	General servant	Waltham Abbey Essex

## 1891 Census

8 Marquis Road, Hornsey London (RG12/1063 f120 p43)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Charles WA FEIGE	Head	M	48	Wine Merchant	Germany
Mary J FEIGE	Wife	M	56		IOW Cowes
Mary PUTTICK	Mother-in-law	Wid	81		Sussex Petworth
Emily LOVELL	Serv	Unm	27	General Servant Dom	London Islington



## Johnson lines in the censuses

### 1901 Census

48 Beresford Road Islington (RG 13/203 f119 p23)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Charles William FEIGE	Head	M	58	Wine Agent	Germany Naturalised British
<b>Mary Jane FEIGE</b>	Wife	M	63		Cowes I of Wight
Rene GALLITAN	Boarder	Unm	21	Clerk Wine Merchant	France French Subject
John Alfred ROWE	Boarder	Unm	27	Warehouse- man	Bristol Soms
Alfred Snow HALLETT	Boarder	Unm	27	Commercial Traveller	Plymouth Devon
Frances AMPT	Boarder	Unm	25	Merchant	Germany German Subject
Halli INGMAR	Boarder	Unm	28	Commercial clerk	Finland Russian Sub
Mary Jane STEWART	Servant	Unm	34	Cook Dom	Bradford Yorks
Marie FILCE	Servant	Unm	36	Housemaid Manchester	Bradford Yorks

Sub = Subject

Summary of the returns on the following pages:

Direct ancestor/Census	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
Thomas HARRIS b. 1857			Yes	Yes	e	e	e	e
Sophia HARRIS (KING)			Yes	Yes	e	e	e	e
George JOHNSON	M	e	e	e	e	d		
Abigail Jane JOHNSON (CANNELL)	Yes	e	e	e	e	d		
Sarah WESTBURY		e	e	e	e	e	e	e
Thomas HARRIS b. 1823	M	Yes	Yes	Yes	d			
Mary Ann HARRIS (SUMMERHAYES)	Yes	M	Yes	Yes				
William KING	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	d			
Sarah KING (GRUMMITT)	M	Yes	Yes	d				
Phoebe CANNELL/SPOONER/ DICKERSON (LARNER)	Yes	e	e	e	e	d		
Joseph WESTBURY	Yes	e	e	e	e	e	d	
Ann WESTBURY (WALL)	Yes	e	e	d				
Sarah HARRIS (?)	M	Yes						
John SUMMERHAYES aka SUMMERS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Elizabeth SUMMERHAYES (HUDSON)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
James GRUMMITT	M	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	d		
Ann GRUMMITT (SAUNDERS)	M	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	d		
Sarah LARNER (HELSDEN)	Yes	d						
Ann WESTBURY (COWLEY)	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Joseph WALL	Yes	Yes	d					
Rachel WALL (WHEELER)	Yes	Yes	Yes	d				

M = missing or not located d = deceased at this census e = not in Britain

## Make the skeletons dance

Bold entries are direct ancestors.

In some cases the entries have been varied from the original for consistency and/or clarity.

## 1841 Census

Sea Dyke Gate Gedney (HO107/607 f10/35 p19)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
Robert SPOONER	M	50	Mar gardener	Lincolnshire
<b>Phoebe SPOONER</b>	F			Lincolnshire
<b>Jane SPOONER</b>	F	15		Lincolnshire
Thomas SPOONER	M	11		Lincolnshire
Sophia SPOONER	F	6		Lincolnshire

Jane SPOONER was b. Abigail Jane Cannell in Norfolk. Her mother is Phoebe Spooner formerly Cannell nee Larner.

Causton Street Westminster (HO 107/737/19 f13 p18)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>John SUMMERHAYS</b>	M	30	Labourer	Middlesex
<b>Elizabeth SUMMERHAYS</b>	F	28	Charwoman	Middlesex
<b>Mary SUMMERHAYS</b>	F	9		Middlesex
Sarah SUMMERHAYS	F	7		Middlesex

Scotts Rents Smith Square Westminster MDX (HO107/737 Bk5 f17 p30)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
John COSTER	M	50	Cow-keeper	Not Middlesex
Sarah COSTER	F	60		Not Middlesex
Thomas COSTER	M	15		
Elizabeth HAWSON	F	30		Not Middlesex
William KING	M	20	MS	Not Middlesex

MS = Male servant

Milton End Fairford GLS (HO107/352/7 f47 p18)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Ann WESTBURY</b>	F	45		Gloucestershire
Thomas WESTBURY	M	20	Ag lab	Gloucestershire
Alice WESTBURY	F	20		Gloucestershire
Daniel WESTBURY	M	20	Ag lab	Gloucestershire
<b>Joseph WESTBURY</b>	M	15		Gloucestershire
Isaac WESTBURY	M	15		Gloucestershire
David WESTBURY	M	15		Gloucestershire
Harriet WESTBURY	F	9		Gloucestershire
William SMITH	M	21		Gloucestershire
Sarah WESTBURY	F	60		Gloucestershire

Milton End is that part of Fairford west of the River Coln and north of the London Road (A417).



Mount Pleasant Fairford (HO107 352 k7 f12 p10)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Joseph WALL</b>	M	50	Ag lab	Gloucestershire
<b>Rachel WALL</b>	F	50		Not Gloucestershire
<b>Ann WALL</b>	F	20		Gloucestershire
Joseph WALL	M	14		Gloucestershire
Maria WALL	F	11		Gloucestershire
Eleanor WALL	F	7		Gloucestershire

## 1851 Census

9 Gulston Cottage next between 20 and 21 Causton Street Westminster MDX (HO107/1479 f861 p14)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Thomas HARRIS</b>	Head	Wid	28	Coal Porter	Middlesex Westminster
<b>Sarah HARRIS</b>	Mother	Wid	56		Sheerness

33a Vine Street Westminster MDX (HO107/1479 f130 p24)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>William KING</b>	Head	M		Labourer	Essex Harlow
<b>Sarah KING</b>	Wife	M			Bedford
Thomas KING	Son	Unm	4	Scholar	Middlesex St John
Charles KING	Son		2		Middlesex St John
George KING	Son		10m		Middlesex St John

William King's age added in as 30, Sarah's added in as 25.

26 Causton Street Westminster MDX (HO 107/1479 f639 p47)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>John SUMMERHAYS</b>	Head	M	40	Labourer	St George Pimlico
<b>Elizabeth SUMMERHAYS</b>	Wife	M	38	Charwoman	Bristol
Sarah SUMMERHAYS	Dau	Unm	15		Middlesex Pimlico
Eerhays SUMMERHAYS	Dau	Unm	7	Scholar	Middlesex Westminster
Caroline SUMMERHAYS	Dau	Unm	5	Scholar	St Johns Westminster

Jakes Lane, Clophill BDF (HO107/1754 f141 p23)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>James GRUMMIT</b>	Head	M	50	Ag lab	Beds Houghton Conquest
<b>Ann GRUMMIT</b>	Wife	M	51		Beds Clophill
Elizabeth GRUMMIT	Dau	Unm	22	Pauper cripple	Beds Clophill
Thomas GRUMMIT	Son	Unm	20	Ag lab	Beds Clophill
Walter GRUMMIT	Son	Unm	9		Middlesex St James
Emma GRUMMIT	Dau		11	Straw plaiter	Middlesex St James
Susan GRUMMIT	Dau		9	Scholar	Beds Clophill
Julia GRUMMIT	Dau		6	Scholar	Beds Clophill

## Make the skeletons dance

### 1851 cont

Horcott Lane Milton End GLS (HO107/1968 f0718 p34)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Abraham COWLEY	Head	Wid	64	Ag lab	Fairford Glouc
<b>Ann WESTBURY</b>	Sister	Unm	59	Housekeeper	Fairford Glouc
David WESTBURY	Lodger	Unm	25	Ag lab	

Abraham is Ann's brother-in-law and David is her son.

Mount Pleasant (HO107/1968 f0677 p105)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Joseph WALL</b>	Head	M	61	Ag lab Chelsea pensioner	Fairford Glouc
<b>Rachel WALL</b>	Wife	M	60		Shillingford Berks
Charlott PAILLENG	Dau	M	26		Fairford Glouc
Mary Ann PAILLENG	Dau	Unm	2		Faringdon Berks

Technically Mary Ann should be recorded as a grand daughter.

## 1861 Census

15 Clarkes Cottages next 33 Causton Street Westminster MDX (RG9/50 f20 p42)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Thomas HARRIS</b>	Head	M	48	Labourer	Surrey Lambeth
<b>Mary HARRIS</b>	Wife	M	38		Middlesex Pimlico
Henry HARRIS	Son		4		Middlesex Westminster St John
<b>Thomas HARRIS</b>	Son		3		Middlesex Westminster St John
William HARRIS	Son		2		Middlesex Westminster St John

5 York Buildings Grubb Street Westminster MDX (RG09/47 f86 p41) - pictured

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Willm KING</b>	Head	M	42	Labourer	Harlow Essex
<b>Sarah KING</b>	Wife	M	40		Clophill Bedf
George KING	Son		11	Scholar	Westminster
William KING	Son		6	Scholar	Westminster
James KING	Son		4	Scholar	Westminster
<b>Sophia KING</b>	Dau		2		Westminster

26 Causton Street Westminster MDX (RG9/50 f18 p38)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>John SUMMERS</b>	Head	M	51	Labourer	England
<b>Elizabeth SUMMERS</b>	Wife	M	48		England
Elizabeth SUMMERS	Dau	Unm	19		England



The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the											
Parish [or Township] of		City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town of		Hamlet or Tything, &c., of	
St. Johns		Westminster								St. John Evan	
No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES		Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and-Dumb
		Inhabited	Uninhabited (A., or B.)				Males	Females			
126	1 York Build Grub St.	/		John Raveney	Head	Mar	33		Coal Porter	Stamford	
				Ellen D.	Wife	D	45		Fruit vendor	(Down Ireland)	
				Elizabeth D.	(Daughter)	Older	7			Westminster	
				Theresa D.	(Daughter)		4			(Do)	
127				Sam Hornibrook	Hd	Mar	35		Coal Porter	Cork Ireland	
				Ellen D.	Wife		24			(Do)	
				Samuel D.	Son		10			St. John West	
128	2	/		Chas Phillips	Hd		31		Military Cap Maker	St. Pancras	
				Emma D.	Wife		25		(Do)	St. Luke Chelsea	
				Emma	(Daughter)		9			St. Margants	
				Sam D.	D.		7			(Do)	
				Charles D.	Son		5			(Do)	
129	3	/		Rob Allen	Hd	Mar	31		Chimney Sweeper	St. Pancras	
				Phoebe D.	Wife	D	20			(Datchet Surrey)	
				Henry D.	Son		2			St. Johns	
	4										
130	5	/		Willm King	Head	Mar	42		Laborer	Harlow Essex	
				Sarah D.	Wife	M	40			Glophill Beds	
				George	Son		11		Scholar	Westminster	
				William	D.		6		D.	(Do)	
				James	D.		4		D.	(Do)	
				Sophia	Daughter		2			(Do)	
131	6	/		James Marshall	Head	Mar	50		Laborer	St. Margants	
				Ellen D.	Wife	Mar	42		Chairwoman	St. Johns	
				Joseph	Son	Older	10		Laborer	(Do)	
				Ellen D.	Daughter		16		Servant	(Do)	
				Mary Marshall	Daughter		9			St. Margants	
Total of Houses...		6	11	Total of Males and Females...			13	13			

## Make the skeletons dance

Jakes Lane Clophill (RG9/999 f801 p26)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>James GRUMMIT</b>	Head	M	61	Ag lab	Houghton Conquest Bedf
<b>Ann GRUMMIT</b>	Wife	M	61		Clophill Bedf
Ann BOTTOMS	Dau	M	34	Bricklayers wife	Clophill Bedf
Emma BOTTOMS	Gdau		13	Scholar	Clophill Bedf
Sophia BOTTOMS	Gdau		11	Scholar	Clophill Bedf
Ann BOTTOMS	Gdau		10	Scholar	Clophill Bedf
Alexander BOTTOMS	Gson		7	Scholar	Clophill Bedf
Abel BOTTOMS	Gson		5	Scholar	Clophill Bedf
Harry BOTTOMS	Gson				Clophill Bedf

Miller Street Fairford GLS (RG 9/1784 f56 p7)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Ann WESTBURY</b>	Head	Wid		Pauper	Glou Fairford

The COWLEYs are living next door...

Miller Street Fairford GLS (RG 9/1784 f56 p7)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
COWLEY	Head	Wid	55	Ag lab	Oxon Clanfield
William COWLEY	Son		10		Glou Fairford

London Street Mount Pleasant Fairford GLS (RG9/1784 f74 p6)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Joseph FARRELL	Head	M	40	Hawker General Dealer	Ireland
Ellen FARRELL	Wife	M	28		Gloushire Fairford
Frances FARRELL	Dau		6	Scholar	Gloushire Fairford
Dennis FARRELL	Son		11m		Gloushire Fairford
<b>Rachel WALL</b>	Mother	Wid	78		Berks Shillingford

Technically as Rachel Wall is Ellen's mother she should be recorded as mother-in-law!

## 1871 Census

15 Clarks Cottages next 33 Causton Street Westminster MDX (RG10/122 f37 p26)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Thomas HARRIS</b>	Head	M	48	Labourer	Surrey Lambeth
<b>Mary HARRIS</b>	Wife	M	38		Middlesex Pimlico
Henry HARRIS	Son		15		Westminster St John
<b>Thomas HARRIS</b>	Son		13		Middlesex Westminster St John
George HARRIS	Son		7		Middlesex Westminster St John



29 Romney Street, Hanover Square Westminster MDX (RG10/118 f31 p55)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>William KING</b>	Head	Wid	53	Labourer	Essex Harlow
George KING	Son	Unm	22	Labourer	Mdx Westminster
William KING	Son	Unm	16	Labourer	Mdx Westminster
James KING	Son		14	Scholar	Mdx Westminster
<b>Sophia KING</b>	Dau		12	Scholar	Mdx Westminster
Sarah KING	Dau		10	Scholar	Mdx Westminster
Kate JESSON	Dom	Wid	33		Mdx Westminster

21 Causton Street Westminster MDX (RG10/124 f11 p14)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>John SUMMERS</b>	Head	M	60	Labourer	St George Pimlico
<b>Elizabeth SUMMERS</b>	Wife	M	58		Bristol

Jakes Lane, Clophill BDF (RG10/1553 f119 p29)

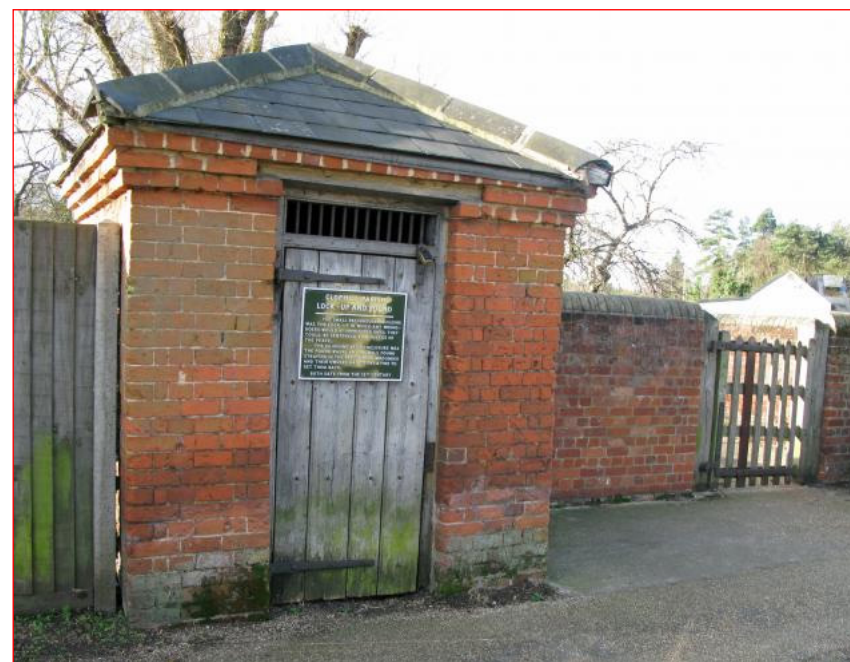
Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>James GRUMMIT</b>	Head	M	74	Ag lab	Beds Houghton Conquest
<b>Ann GRUMMIT</b>	Wife	M	71	Infirm no occupation	Beds Clophill
Mary Ann GRUMMIT	Grand dau		19	Nurse Waits on them	Herts

16		1	James Grummit	Head	Mar	83	Farm Labourer	Houghton Conquest	Beds
			Ann Grummit	Wife	Mar	81		Clophill	Beds

## 1881 Census

Jacques Lane Clophill BDF (RG11/1633 f107 p4) - see image below

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
James GRUMMITT	Head	M	83	Farm Labourer	Houghton Conquest
Ann GRUMMITT	Wife	M	81		Clophill



Clophill lockup and village pound

## Wilsons in the censuses

Summary of the returns on the following pages:

Direct ancestor/Census	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
William Dempsie WILSON						Yes	Yes	Yes
Elizabeth WILSON (FLEMING)						Yes	Yes	Yes
Amelia WILSON (TURNER)						Yes	Yes	d
James WILSON				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jane Ferns WILSON (DEMPSIE)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hugh FLEMING b. 1865				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Agnes Pollock FLEMING (FULTON)				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes
Thomas WILSON	I	Yes	Yes	Yes	d			
Mary WILSON (GLOVER)	Yes	Yes	Yes	d				
William DEMPSIE	I	M	Yes	d				
Eliza DEMPSIE (TORRENS)	I	M	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	d	
Hugh FLEMING b. 1801	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	d			
Sarah FLEMING (CAMPBELL)	Yes	Yes	d					
Elizabeth FLEMING (WOOD)	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Robert FULTON	I	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Catherine FULTON (HENDERSON)	I	I	I	Yes	Yes			
Mary GLOVER (HILLON)	Yes	d						
John WOOD	Yes	Yes						

M = missing or not located I = missing or living in Ireland  
d = deceased at this census ? = unconfirmed ancestor

Bold entries are direct ancestors.

## 1841 Census

Castelhill Dailly AYR

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
Thomas WILSON	M	45	Coal Miner	Ireland
Jane WILSON	F	35		Ireland
Thomas WILSON	M	20	Coal Miner	Ireland
John WILSON	M	17	Coal Miner	Ireland
William WILSON	M	14		Ireland
James WILSON	M	12		Ireland
George WILSON	M	9		Ireland
Mary Jane WILSON	F	6		Ireland
Agness WILSON	F	2		Ireland

There is no established relationships with the above family, however, there are a number of similarities.

Spelling in all returns recorded as in original.

Hall of Barnweill Craigie AYR (Glover descendants still live on this farm near Kilmarnock)

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Widow GLOVER</b>	F	70	Ag Lab	Ayrshire
<b>Mary GLOVER</b>	F	25	Ag Lab	Ayrshire
Margaret GLOVER	F	25	Ag Lab	Ayrshire
Robert EAGLESOME	M	20	Ag Lab	Ayrshire
John DICK	M	15	Ag Lab	Ayrshire
Jean GOLDIE	F	20	Ag Lab	Ayrshire



## 1851 Census

### High or Main Street Lochwinnoch

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Hugh FLEMING</b>	M	40	Cotton F Porter	Renfrewshire
Sarah FLEMING	F	40		Renfrewshire
Janet FLEMING	F	15	Cotton F Work	Renfrewshire
Mary FLEMING	F	5		Renfrewshire
Alan CAMPBELL	M	12	Cotton F Work	Renfrewshire

Alan Campbell is Sarah Fleming's nephew. F = flax

### Constitution Street Inverurie ABD

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>John WOOD</b>	M	49	Mason	Aberdeenshire
George WOOD	M	19	Mason	Aberdeenshire

### Row Cairn Park Fintray ABD

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
Hugh McLEAN	M	55	Farmer	Aberdeenshire
Sara McLEAN	F	46		Aberdeenshire
James McLEAN	M	11		Aberdeenshire
Alexander McLEAN	M	8		Aberdeenshire
George McLEAN	M	5		Aberdeenshire
William FOWLIE	M	18	MS (Male Serv)	Aberdeenshire
<b>Elizabeth WOOD</b>	F	16	FS (Female Servant)	Aberdeenshire

The link to this Elizabeth is unconfirmed but she is the only person of the right name and age in the 1841 census.

### 96 Glen Ironworks Kilbirnie AYR (Ref: 596/00 001/00 039)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Thomas WILSON</b>	Head	Mar	31	Labourer	Ireland
<b>Mary WILSON</b>	Wife	Mar	32		Ireland
Easter WILSON	Dau		8		Ireland
Charles WILSON	Son		2		Ireland

### Beith AYR (Ref: 581/00 005/00 017)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Alexander HAMILTON	Head	M	29	Handloom Weaver (Cotton)	Ayrshire Beith
Jean HAMILTON	Wife	M	27	Weaver's wife	Ayrshire Beith
Alexander HAMILTON	Son		8	Scholar	Ayrshire Beith
Agnes HAMILTON	Dau		6	Scholar	Ayrshire Beith
David HAMILTON	Son		4		Ayrshire Beith
William FULTON	Brother in Law	Unm	25	Handloom Weaver (Cotton)	Ayrshire Beith
George FULTON	Brother in Law	Unm	20	Handloom Weaver (Cotton)	Ayrshire Beith
<b>Robert FULTON</b>	Brother in Law	Unm	18	Handloom Weaver (Cotton)	Ayrshire Beith

## Make the skeletons dance

### 1851 cont

Campbells Main Street Lochwinnoch RFW

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Hugh FLEMING</b>	Head	M	51	Ag labourer	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch
<b>Sarah FLEMING</b>	Wife	M	54	Housekeeper	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch

High Street Aberdeen ABD

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>John WOOD</b>	Head	Wid	61	Mason	Aberdeenshire
<b>Elizabeth WOOD</b>	Dau	Unm	25		Aberdeenshire
Charles WOOD	Son	Unm	23	Mason	Aberdeenshire
James WOOD	Grandchild		1		Aberdeenshire

## 1861 Census

Long Row Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Thomas WILSON</b>	Head	M	40	Iron furnace filler	Ireland
<b>Mary WILSON</b>	Wife	M	41		Ireland
Charles WILSON	Son	Unm	12	Cotton factory hand	Ayrshire Kilbirnie
Thomas WILSON	Son	Unm	10	Scholar	Ayrshire Kilbirnie
Sarah WILSON	Dau	Unm	7	Scholar	Ayrshire Kilbirnie
Mary WILSON	Dau	Unm	4		Ayrshire Kilbirnie
Nancy WILSON	Dau	Unm	2		Ayrshire Kilbirnie
Alexander WILSON	Son		0		Ayrshire Kilbirnie
Dennis McCORMICK	Boarder	M	46	Labourer at iron works	Ireland
Jane McCORMICK		M	42		Ireland
Jane McCORMICK			10	Scholar	
James McCORMICK			8	Scholar	Ireland

11 Fore Row, Den Dalry AYR (Ref: 587/00 016/00 003)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>William DEMPSIE</b>	Head	M	34	Ironstone Miner	Ireland
<b>Eliza DEMPSIE</b>	Wife	M	32		Ireland
Grace DEMPSIE	Dau	Unm	13		Ayrshire Dalry
William DEMPSIE	Son	Unm	2		Ayrshire Dalry
Matilda DEMPSIE	Dau	Unm	7	Scholar	Ayrshire Dalry
John DEMPSIE	Son	Unm	4		Ayrshire Dalry
Hugh DEMPSIE	Son	Unm	7m		Ayrshire Dalry
Matilda CARNES	Visitor	M	24	formerly a Twister in Mill	Ireland
Ellen CAIN	Visitor	Unm	10m		Renfrew Paisley

Johnshill Lochwinnoch RFW

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Hugh FLEMING</b>	Head	M	61	Genl labourer	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch
<b>Elisabeth FLEMING</b>	Wife	M	38		Argyllshire
James FORRESTER	Stepson		11		Argyllshire
Isabella FORRESTER	Stepdau		9		Argyllshire
Jane FLEMING	Dau		3		Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch
Walter A FLEMING	Son		1		Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch



## 1871 Census

Greenhirst Row 9, Dalry AYR—2 rooms with 1 or more windows  
(Ref: 587/00 009/00 009)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Samuel McASLAN	Head	M	43	Ironstone Miner	Ireland
Sarah McASLAN	Wife	M	45		Ireland
Charles McASLAN	Son	S	13	Ironstone Miner	Ayrshire Dalry
Elizabeth McASLAN	Dau		7	Scholar	Ayrshire Dalry
Agnes McASLAN	Dau		3		Ayrshire Dalry
Elizabeth GREAMES	Mother-in-law	W	72	Labourers widow	Ireland
<b>Thomas WILSON</b>	Boarder	W	50	Char filler	Ireland
<b>James WILSON</b>	Boarder		7	Scholar	Ayrshire Kilbirnie

4 Front Row Den Dalry (Ref: 587/00 016/00 019)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Elizabeth DEMPSIE</b>	Head	Wud	48	Worker at Farm House	Ireland
Grace DEMPSIE	Dau	Unm	22	Worker in Flax Mill	Ayrshire Kilbirnie
William DEMPSIE	Son	Unm	21	Ironstone Miner	Ayrshire Kilbirnie
Matilda DEMPSIE	Dau	Unm	16	Imbecile	Ayrshire Dalry
John DEMPSIE	Son	Unm	14	Ironstone Miner	Ayrshire Dalry
Margaret DEMPSIE	Dau		8	Scholar	Ayrshire Dalry
<b>Jane DEMPSIE</b>	Dau		6	Scholar	Ayrshire Dalry
Robert DEMPSIE	Son		4		Ayrshire Dalry

Wardrop Street, Beith AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Alexander HAMILTON	Head	M	39	Silk Weaver (Employing 3 boys)	Ayrshire Beith
Jean HAMILTON	Wife	M	38	Weaver's wife	Ayrshire Beith
Alexander HAMILTON	Son		18	Cotton Plaid weaver	Ayrshire Beith
Agnes HAMILTON	Dau		16	Pirn winder	Ayrshire Beith
David HAMILTON	Son		14	Cotton Plaid weaver	Ayrshire Beith
Isabella HAMILTON	Dau		7	Scholar	Ayrshire Beith
George HAMILTON	Son		4		Ayrshire Beith
William HAMILTON	Boarder	Unm	18	Cotton Plaid weaver	Ayrshire Beith
Janet HAMILTON	Boarder	Unm	13	Mail worker	Ayrshire Beith
<b>Robert FULTON</b>	Boarder	Unm	28	Silk Plaid Weaver	Ayrshire Beith

Robert Fulton was Jean Hamilton's brother.

## Make the skeletons dance

1871 cont

High Street Lochwinnoch RFW

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Hugh FLEMING</b>	Head	M	63	Labourer	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch
<b>Elisabeth FLEMING</b>	Wife	M	49	Labourer's wife	Argyllshire
Jane FLEMING	Dau		13	Millworker	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch
Walter Alexander FLEMING	Son		11	Millworker	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch
<b>Hugh FLEMING</b>	Son		6		Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch
Isabella FORRESTER	Stepdau		19	Millworker	Argyllshire

Clayholer, Beith AYR (Ref: 581/00 006/00 009)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Robert FULTON</b>	Head	M	37	Cotton Weaver	Ayrshire Beith
<b>Katerine FULTON</b>	Wife	M	37	Ag Worker	Ireland
<b>Agnes FULTON</b>	Dau		3		Ayrshire Beith
David FULTON	Son		3m		Ayrshire Beith

See image opposite.

## 1881 Census

Den Rows, Dalry AYR (Ref: 587/00 016 031)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Charles WILSON	Head	M	32	Iron Miner	Kilbirnie, Ayrshire
Isabellar WILSON	Wife	M	33		Dalry, Ayrshire
Thomas WILSON	Son		10	Scholar	Dalry, Ayrshire
Alexr WILSON	Son		8	Scholar	Ayrshire Dalry
Charles WILSON	Son		6	Scholar	Dalry, Ayrshire
Jane WILSON	Dau		4		Dalry, Ayrshire
Mary WILSON	Dau		1		Dalry, Ayrshire
Isabella GRAY	Niece		11m		Kilwinning, Ayrshire
<b>James WILSON</b>	Boarder	Unm	18	Iron Miner	Kilbirnie, Ayrshire
Wm. Mc GUINES	Boarder	Unm	20	Iron Miner	Dalry, Ayrshire

James Wilson is Charles Wilson's brother.

Main Street, Lochwinnoch

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Elizabeth FLEMING</b>	Head	Wid	64		Aberdeenshire Inverary
Walter FLEMING	Son	Unm	21	Forester's labourer	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch
Jean FLEMING	Dau	Unm	22	Woollen mill worker	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch
<b>Hugh FLEMING</b>	Son	Unm	16	Message boy	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch



Upper Street, South Repps NFK (Ref: RG11/1893 f51 p6)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Alfred TURNER	Head	M	28	Farm labourer	Norfolk Roughton
Louisa TURNER	Wife	M	23		Norfolk Skeyton
George TURNER	Son	Unm	3	Scholar	Norfolk Roughton
Robert TURNER	Son		2		Norfolk South Repps

Den Rows, Dalry AYR (Ref: 587/00 016/00 029)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Elizabeth DEMPSIE	Head	Wid	55		Ireland
Grace DEMPSIE	Dau	Unm	31	Mill worker	Ayrshire, Dalry
Margaret DEMPSIE	Dau	Unm	19	Mill worker	Ayrshire Dalry
Jane DEMPSIE	Dau	Unm	17	Mill worker	Ayrshire Dalry
Robert DEMPSIE	Son		14	Iron Miner	Ayrshire Dalry
Elizabeth DEMPSIE	Dau		9	Scholar	Ayrshire, Dalry
Peter DEMPSIE	Son		3		Ayrshire, Dalry
Mary DEMPSIE	Niece	Unm	26		Ayrshire, Dalry
John DEMPSIE	Grandson		2		Ayrshire, Dalry

Wardrop Street, Beith AYR (Ref: 581/00 006/00 009)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Jane HAMILTON	Head	Wid	57	Cotton Weaver	Ayrshire Beith
David HAMILTON	Son	Unm	33	Cotton Weaver	Ayrshire Beith
George HAMILTON	Son	Unm	23	Cotton Weaver	Ayrshire Beith
Isabella HAMILTON	Dau	Unm	26	Cotton Weaver	Ayrshire Beith
John HAMILTON	Son		15	Chair Maker	Ayrshire Beith
Robert FULTON	Brother	Unm	45	Cotton Weaver	Ayrshire Beith

Wardrop Street, Beith AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Catherine HENDERSON	Head	Unm	50	Washer-woman	Ireland
Agnes HENDERSON	Dau		13	Scholar	Ayrshire Beith
Janet HENDERSON	Dau		7	Scholar	Ayrshire Beith

The Hendersons are also known as Fulton being the family of Robert Fulton.

Robert Fulton	Head	Man	37	Cotton Weaver	Do	Do
Katherine Do	Wife	Mar	34	Ag Washer	Ireland	
Agnes Do	Daur		13		Ayrshire	Beith

## 1891 Census

Meadowhead, Front Row 2, Dalry AYR—more than 1 room with windows  
(Ref: 587/00 013/00 020)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>James WILSON</b>	Head	M	28	Iron Miner	Ayrshire, Kilbirnie
<b>Jane WILSON</b>	Wife	M	27	Iron Miner's wife	Ayrshire, Kilbirnie
Thomas WILSON	Son		8	Scholar	Ayrshire, Kilbirnie
James WILSON	Son		7	Scholar	Ayrshire, Kilbirnie
<b>William WILSON</b>	Son		5	Scholar	Ayrshire, Kilbirnie
Robert WILSON	Son		1		Ayrshire, Kilbirnie

Main Street, Lochwinnoch RFW—1 room with windows (Ref: 570/00 007/00 018)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Hugh FLEMING</b>	Head	M	25	Machine-man	Renfrewshire, Lochwinnoch
<b>Agnes FLEMING</b>	Wife	M	23		Ayrshire, Beith
<b>Elizabeth FLEMING</b>	Dau		4		Ayrshire, Beith
Jane FLEMING	Dau		2		Renfrewshire, Lochwinnoch
Catherine FLEMING	Dau		9m		Renfrewshire, Lochwinnoch

Upper Street, South Repps NFK (Ref: RG12/1510 f80 p16)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Alfred TURNER	Head	M	39	Agricultural labourer	Norfolk Roughton
Louisa TURNER	Wife	M	34	Farm Labourer	Norfolk Skeyton
Robert W TURNER	Son		12		Norfolk South Repps
Gertrude M TURNER	Dau		9	Scholar	Norfolk South Repps
Frederick T TURNER	Son		9	Scholar	Norfolk South Repps
Hannah M TURNER	Dau		5		Norfolk South Repps
Amelia L TURNER	Dau		4		Norfolk South Repps
Jane E TURNER	Dau		2		Norfolk South Repps

3 Front Row, Meadowhead Dalry—1 room with windows (Ref: 587/00 013/00 020)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Mrs DEMPSIE</b>	Head	Wid	63		Co Antrim Ireland
Grace DEMPSIE	Dau	Unm	44	Imbecile since childhood	Ayrshire Dalry
William McGINNIS	Son in law	M	31	Coal Miner	Ayrshire Dalry
Margaret McGINNIS	Dau	M	29	Coal Miner's wife	Ayrshire Dalry
Mary McGINNIS	Granddau		8	Scholar	Ayrshire Dalry
Tilda McGINNIS	Granddau		3		Lanarkshire Longrigg
James McGINNIS	Grandson		1		Lanarkshire Longrigg



Townhead Street, Beith AYR (Ref: 581/00 002/00 011)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Robert FULTON</b>	Head	Unm	57	Cotton Weaver	Ayr Beith
William FULTON	Brother	Unm	46	_?_ Janitor	Ayr Beith

## 1901 Census

33 Burn Row, Barkip Dalry AYR—2 rooms with 1 or more windows

(Ref: 587/00 014/00 024 & 025)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>James WILSON</b>	Head	M	38	Stone Miner worker	Ayrshire Kilbirnie
<b>Jane WILSON</b>	Wife	M	36		Ayrshire Dalry
Thomas WILSON	Son	Unm	18	Stone Miner worker	Ayrshire Dalry
James WILSON	Son	Unm	16	Stone Miner worker	Ayrshire Dalry
<b>William WILSON</b>	Son		14	Stone Miner worker	Ayrshire Dalry
Robert WILSON	Son		11	Scholar	Ayrshire Dalry
Samuel WILSON	Son		9	Scholar	Ayrshire Dalry
Hugh WILSON	Son		7	Scholar	Ayrshire Dalry
David WILSON	Son		4		Ayrshire Dalry
Elizabeth WILSON	Dau		2		Ayrshire Dalry
Elizabeth DEMPSEY	Servant	Unm	16	General servant domestic worker	Ayrshire Dalry

Barkip, also known as The Den, is a hamlet in North Ayrshire about three miles south-west of Beith on the road to Dalry. It was once quite a large village with a school, church, two hotels, a police station, cinema, bowling green and a railway station nearby. All that remain today are a few houses and the garage converted into a restaurant.

Thorpe Road, South Repps NFK (Ref: RG13/1824 f83 p4)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Alfred TURNER	Head	Wid	48	Agricultural labourer	Norfolk Roughton
Fred TURNER	Son	Unm	18	Cattleman on Farm	Norfolk South Repps
Matilda TURNER	Dau	Unm	15		Norfolk South Repps
Amelia TURNER	Dau	Unm	14		Norfolk South Repps
Harry TURNER	Son		9		Norfolk South Repps

Wardrobe Street Beith

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Hugh FLEMING</b>	Head	Mar	36	Cabinet machine man	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch
<b>Agnes FLEMING</b>	Wife	Mar	34		Ayrshire Beith
<b>Lizzie FLEMING</b>	Dau		14		Ayrshire Beith
Jane FLEMING	Dau		13	Scholar	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch
Kate FLEMING	Dau		2		Ayrshire Beith
Jane FULTON	Boarder	Unm	28	Print field worker	Ayrshire Beith

Jane Fulton aka Janet Henderson is Agnes Fleming's sister.

Civil Parish and Parish Ward of <b>BEITH, Town</b>				Ecclesiastical Parish or Quoad Sacra Parish of <b>BEITH</b>				School Board District of <b>BEITH</b>						
Burgh Ward of				Special Water District of <b>BEITH</b>				Special Drainage District of <b>BEITH</b>						
No. of Schedulable	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE.	HOUSES.		Rooms with one or more Windows	NAME and SURNAME of each Person.	Number of Persons in House.	RELATION to Head of Family.	AGE (last Birthday) and Sex.	Gaelic or G. & E.	Particulars as to Marriage.				
		In- habited.	Un- finished (B.)							Single, Married, Widowed, or Widow.	Married Women.	Children born Abroad.	Children Still- Living.	
(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1	14 Polariside 11 <sup>5</sup>				Mary Jamieson		Daughter	11		4				
2					Thomas do		Son	1		1				
3	132 14 do	1		2	James McCafferty	9	Head	40		2				
4					Mary do		Wife	39		3		7	4	
5					James do		Son	16		4				
6					Mary do		Son	14		4				
7					James do		Son	10		1				
8					Catie do		Son	8		4				
9					William do		Son	7		1				
10					Sunday do		Son	4		1				
11					Martha do		Son	1		4				
12	133 14 do	1		3	Hugh Fleming	5	Head	43		2				
13					Agnes do		Wife	43		3		24	5	
14					James do		Son	22		4				
15					Kate do		Son	11		4				
16					Mary do		Son	1		4				
17	134 14 do	1		1	John Kennedy	2	Head	48		3				
18					Elizabeth do		Son	50		4				
19	135 14 do	1		2	William Kennedy	6	Head	47		2				
20					Agnes do		Wife	43		3		24	9	
21					James do		Son	24		4				
22					Margaret do		Son	18		4				
23					Charles do		Son	16		1				
24					Maggie do		Son	9		4				
25	136 19 do	1		3	Oliver Sommerville	3	Head	56		2				
26					Margaret do		Wife	53		3		33	3	
27					John do		Son	18		1				
28	137 21 do	1		2	Agnes Calderwood	5	Head	66		4				
29					Maggie do		Son	43		4				
30					Bella do		Son	34		4				
31					David do		Son	24		1				
32					James do		Son	20		1				
33	138 21 do	1		2	Andrew Kirkwood	4	Head	46		2				
34					Elizabeth do		Wife	40		3		28	3	
35					Mary do		Son	14		4				
Total Schedulable 41	Total of Houses, ... 41			Total of Windows 157		Total Persons. 314		Total of Males 141	Total of Females 201					

Parliamentary Burgh of		Parliamentary Constituency of		Municipal Burgh or Police Burgh of		
Special Scavenging District of		North Ayrshire		Special Lighting District of		
BEITH.		BEITH.		Island of		
PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.						
Personal Occupation.	Industry or Service with which Worker is connected.	Employer, Worker, or on Own Account.	If Working at Home.	BIRTHPLACE.	Nationality if born in a Foreign Country.	whether 1. Totally deaf or dumb and blind. 2. Totally blind. 3. Lame. 4. Paralyzed or feeble-minded.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				Agnes Beith		
				do do		
Coal Miner 150		21 Worker		Keppoch, Lochmunnock		
				Leeward, Springburn		
Thread Worker 840		40 Worker		Agnes Beith		
do 840		40 Worker		do do		
School				do do		
School				do do		
School				do do		
				do do		
				do do		
Knackman 751	Chair Work 29	Worker		Keppoch, Lochmunnock		
				Agnes Beith		
Office Cleaner 020	Cabinet Work 29	Worker		Keppoch, Lochmunnock		
School				Agnes Beith		
				do do		
Hand Room Cleaner 844		40 Worker	At Home	do do		
Rich Sewer 852		34 Worker	At Home	do do		
Labourer 604	Iron Mill Work 25	Worker		do do		
				do Kilwinning		
				do do		
				do Beith		
Upholsterer 763	Cabinet Work 29	Worker		do do		
School				do do		
Foreman 340	Tanyard 32	Worker		do do		
				do Kilwinning		
Van Man 090	Gil & China Work 30	Worker		do Beith		
Private Cleaner 340				do do		
French Polisher 758	Cabinet Factory 29	Worker		do do		
French Polisher 758	Cabinet Factory 29	Worker		do do		
Labourer 751	Cabinet Factory 29	Worker		do do		
French Polisher 758	Furniture Work 29	Worker		do do		
Plumber 741	Sanitary Plumber 28	Worker		do do		
				do do		
Rope Spinner 865	Rope Work 39	Worker		do do		



## 1911 Census

14 Furnace Row, Dalry AYR—2 rooms with 1 or more windows (Ref: 587/00 008/00 012)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
James WILSON	Head	M	48	Iron Stone Miner Hewer	Ayrshire, Kilbirnie
Jane WILSON	Wife	M	46		Ayrshire, Kilbirnie
Hugh WILSON	Son		17	Iron Stone Miner Hewer	Ayrshire, Kilbirnie
David WILSON	Son		14	Iron Stone Miner Hewer	Ayrshire, Kilbirnie
Elizabeth WILSON	Dau		12	School	Ayrshire, Kilbirnie
Mary WILSON	Dau		1		Ayrshire Beith

Crossroads, Barkip Dalry AYR (Ref: 587/00 013/00 009 - pictured below)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>William WILSON</b>	Head	M	24	Ironstone Miner	Ayr Dalry
<b>Bessie WILSON</b>	Wife	M	23		Ayr Beith

Gateside, Beith (pictured opposite)

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Hugh FLEMING</b>	Head	M	45	Machineman: Chair works	Renfrew Lochwinnoch
<b>Agnes FLEMING</b>	Wife	M	43	5 sons, 4 daus	Ayr Beith
Jeanie FLEMING	Dau	S	22	Office cleaner: Cabinet works	Renfrew Lochwinnoch
Kate FLEMING	Dau		11		Ayr Beith
Mary FLEMING	Dau		1		Ayr Beith

16					Mary do	Wife	25	Mar <sup>5</sup>	2	3	3
17					Thomas do	Son	H	1			
18					Maggie do	Daur	2	4			
19					George do	Son	A Mo	1			
20	53	Do	1	2	Hugh Gilbert	9	Head	36	Mar <sup>3</sup>		
21					Mary do	Wife		36	Mar	9	6 6
22					Mary do	Daur		13	4		
23					Agnes do	Daur		8	4		
24					Hugh do	Son		6	1		
25					Andrew Burns do	Son		5	'		
26					Maggie Barclay do	Daur		3	4		
27					Jean Burns do	Daur		A Mo	4		
28					Margaret Barclay Burns	Rel		29	34		
29	54		1	1	William Wilson	2	Head	24	Mar <sup>3</sup>		
30					Bessie do	Wife		23	Mar <sup>5</sup>	1	1 -
31	55		1	1	James King	3	Head	30	Mar <sup>2</sup>		
32					Helen do	Wife		23	Mar <sup>2</sup>	2	1 1
33					James do	Son		2	1		
34											
35	Total Schedules.	Total of Houses,		Total of Whitewash Houses	Total Persons.	Total of Males.	Total of Females	G.  G.A.E.			
	94	94	U B	200	344 14	144	20				

16	Labourer 804	Steel Work 23	Worker	Do	Dalry		16
17				Do	Kilbrieme		17
18				Do	Dalry		18
19				Do	do		19
20				Do	do		20
21	Ironstone miner 583	(Hawes) 23	Worker	Do	do		21
22				Do	Stewarton		22
23	School			Do	Dalry		23
24	School			Do	do		24
25	School			Do	do		25
26	School			Do	do		26
27				Do	do		27
28				Do	do		28
29	Dressmaker 280	446	Bookbinder	Do	Grove		29
30	Ironstone miner 583	(Hawes) 23	Worker	Do	Dalry		30
31				Do	Baith		31
32	Pithead Labourer 170	21	Worker	Do	Dalry		32
33				Do	Grove		33
34				Do	Dalry		34
35							35



# Make the skeletons dance

Parish of *Kilbirnie*

1

1		2		3	4
PLACE	HOUSES	NAME and SURNAME, SEX and AGE, of each Person who abode in each House on the Night of 6th June.		OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN
Here insert Name of Village, Street, Square, Close, Court, &c.	Uninhabited or Building Inhabited	NAME and SURNAME	AGE		Of what Profession, Trade, Employment, or whether of Independent Means.
			Male	Female	
	1	John Law.	30		Sp. Deal. & Grocer
		Margaret do		30	
		William do	4		
		Margaret do		4	
		James do	5		
		James do		2	
		Ann do		6 months	
		James do	20		F. L.
		Robert Knox.	35		Linon Thread Manuf.
		James do		32	
		Margaret do		13	
		Agnes do		10	
		Mary do		4	
		James do		3 months	
		Margaret Anderson		50	
		William do		14	
		James Law		25	Mantua-maker
		Margaret do		20	do
		Mary do		15	do
	1	John Mc Cash	30		Baker
		Agnes do		25	
		James do		7	
		James Mc Master		20	Baker J.
		William Watt		15	Baker Sp.
TOTAL in Page 1	2		9	15	

250

Parish of *Kilbirnie*

2

1		2		3	4
PLACE	HOUSES	NAME and SURNAME, SEX and AGE, of each Person who abode in each House on the Night of 6th June.		OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN
Here insert Name of Village, Street, Square, Close, Court, &c.	Uninhabited or Building Inhabited	NAME and SURNAME	AGE		Of what Profession, Trade, Employment, or whether of Independent Means.
			Male	Female	
		Elizabeth Shields	20		F. V.
		Ann Gordon		35	F. L.
	1	James Knox	34		
		George do		3	
		Ann Kennedy		18	F. L.
		William Patton		25	Coal miner
		James do		25	
		David do		6 months	
		William Fotheringham		20	Linon Thread Lapper
		James Machie		45	Grocer
		Ann do		42	
		Robert do		19	Linon Thread Manuf.
		James do		11	do
		Ann do		2	
	1	Ann Love		35	Sp. Deal.
		James do		17	Sp. Lab.
		James do		10	
		William do		8	
		Robert do		4	
		James Davis		57	
		John Kiddell		45	Machanic
		Marion do		45	
		James do		20	Sawyer
		Elizabeth do		17	Flax Spinner
		Agnes do		15	Linon Thread
TOTAL in Page 2	2		13	12	

1841 census entry for Robert Knox and family Kilbirnie



# Knoxes in the Scottish censuses

Summary of the returns on the following pages:

Direct ancestor/Census	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
James KNOX						Yes	Yes	Yes
Ann KNOX (LOVE)						Yes	Yes	Yes
Robert KNOX b. 1843		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	d
Janet KNOX (WALKER) b. 1845		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	d
William LOVE		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	M
Maggie LOVE (BLACKWOOD)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	M
Robert KNOX b. 1805	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	d			
Jean KNOX (PEEBLES)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	d		
Andrew WALKER	M	Yes	d					
Helen WALKER (STEEL)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
James LOVE	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Janet Knox LOVE (MacKIE)	Yes	d						
William BLACKWOOD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Elizabeth BLACKWOOD (CAMERON)	M	M	d.					
Agness KNOX (BARCLAY)	Yes	Yes	d					
John WALKER	Yes							
Jean WALKER (LAW)	Yes							
James STEEL	Yes							
Janet STEEL (WYLLIE)	Yes							
Ann LOVE (?)	Yes							
James MacKIE	Yes	M						
Ann MacKIE (KNOX)	Yes	d						
James BLACKWOOD	Yes	Yes						
Jane BLACKWOOD (FAULDS)	Yes	Yes	Yes					
Marion FAULDS (?)	M	M	Yes					

M = missing or not located d = deceased at this census

Bold entries are direct ancestors.

## 1841 Census

Bridge Street Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Robert KNOX</b>	M	35	Thread Manufacturer	Ayrshire
<b>Jane KNOX</b>	F	32		Ayrshire
Margaret KNOX	F	13		Ayrshire
Agnes KNOX	F	10		Ayrshire
Mary KNOX	F	6		Ayrshire
Jane KNOX	F	5m		Ayrshire

Bridgend Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>John WALKER</b>	M	50	Spirit Dealer	Ayrshire
<b>Jean WALKER</b>	F	49		Ayrshire
James WALKER	M	20	Flax Dresser	Ayrshire
William WALKER	M	15	Cotton HLW	Ayrshire
Ann WALKER	F	10		Ayrshire

HLW = Hand Loom Weaver

## Make the skeletons dance

1841 cont

### Bridge Street Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>James STEEL</b>	M	50	Ag Lab	Ayrshire
<b>Janet STEEL</b>	F	50		Ayrshire
William STEEL	M	15	Shawl Hand Loom Weaver	Ayrshire
<b>Helen STEEL</b>	F	15	Cotton Power Loom Weaver	Ayrshire
Jane STEEL	F	6		Ayrshire
James STEEL	M	25	Shawl Hand Loom Weaver	Ayrshire
Elizabeth STEEL	F	20		Ayrshire
James STEEL	M	4		Ayrshire
Janet STEEL	F	2		Ayrshire
John STEEL	M	0		Ayrshire

### Bridge Street Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Ann LOVE</b>	F	35	Spirit Dealer	Ayrshire
<b>James LOVE</b>	M	17	Ag Lab	Ayrshire
Janet LOVE	F	10		Ayrshire
William LOVE	M	10		Ayrshire
Robert LOVE	M	4		Ayrshire

### Dennyholm Street Kilbirnie

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Agness KNOX</b>	F	65	Independent	Ayrshire
William KNOX	M	35	Linen Thread Manf	Ayrshire
Hugh KNOX	M	25	Linen Thread Lapper	Ayrshire
Jean KNOX	F	20		Ayrshire
Agness CARMICHAL	F	16	FS	Ayrshire
Thomas MANN	M	5		Ayrshire
<b>Janet MacKIE</b>	F	15		Ayrshire

FS = Female servant

### Bridge Street Kilbirnie

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
James KNOX	M	24		Ayrshire
George KNOX	M	3		Ayrshire
Ann KENNEDY	F	18	FS	Ayrshire
William PATTON	M	25	Coal Miner	Ayrshire
Jane PATTON	F	25		Ayrshire
David PATTON	M	3		Ayrshire
William FOTHERINGHAM	M	20	Linen Thread Lapper	Scotland
<b>James MacKIE</b>	M	45	Grocer	Ayrshire
<b>Ann MacKIE</b>	F	42		Ayrshire
Robert MacKIE	M	19	Linen Thread Worker	Ayrshire
James MacKIE	M	11	Linen Thread Worker	Ayrshire
Ann MacKIE	F	2		Ayrshire

FS = Female servant



Gateside AYR

Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>James BLACKWOOD</b>	M	30	Ag Lab	Ayrshire
Robert BLACKWOOD	M	15	Ag Lab	Ayrshire
<b>William BLACKWOOD</b>	M	15	Ag Lab	Ayrshire
<b>Jean FAULDS</b>	F	25	FS	Ayrshire

FS = Female servant

School Road Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Andrew WALKER</b>	Head	Mar	28	Machine Maker or Mechanic	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Helen WALKER</b>	Wife	Mar	27		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Janet WALKER</b>	Dau		6		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
John WALKER	Son		4		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
William WALKER	Son		2		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
James WALKER	Son		0		Kilbirnie Ayrshire

## 1851 Census

45 Bridge Street Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Robert KNOX</b>	Head	Mar	45	Grocer Spint Dealer	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Jean KNOX</b>	Wife	Mar	42		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Jean KNOX	Dau		10		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Robert KNOX</b>	Son		7		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Janet AULD	Serv	Unm	22	House servant	Ayrshire
Isabella MUNN	Serv	Unm	20	House servant	Dalry Ayrshire

48 Bridge Street Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>James LOVE</b>	Head	Mar	27	Spirit retailer	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Margaret LOVE	Wife	Mar	23		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>William LOVE</b>	Son		5		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Ann LOVE	Dau		0		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Robert LOVE	Brother	Unm	13	Scholar	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Janet CRAWFORD	Serv	Unm	21		Beith Ayrshire

## Make the skeletons dance

### 1851 cont

Lagnogortain Farm Kilcalmonell ARL

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
William KERR	Head	Mar	33	Overseer & General Storekeeper	Beith Ayrshire
Robert BLACKWOOD	Lodger	Unm	27	Quarrier	Beith Ayrshire
William BLACKWOOD	Lodger	Unm	25	Quarrier	Beith Ayrshire

Main Street Beith

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
James BLACKWOOD	Head	Mar	40	Ag Lab	Beith Ayrshire
Jane BLACKWOOD	Wife	Mar	36	Ornamental sewer Muslin	Beith Ayrshire
Marion FAULDS	Mother-in-law		74	late Pirnwinder	Lanarkshire

## 1861 Census

12 Bridge Street Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Robert KNOX	Head	Mar	55	Groser & Spirit Dealer	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Jean KNOX	Wife	Mar	53		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Jean KNOX	Dau	Unm	20		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Robert KNOX	Son	Unm	17		Kilbirnie Ayrshire

Spelling in all returns recorded as in original.

Kilbirnie

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Helen WALKER	Head	Wid	36	Net Guarder	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Janet WALKER	Dau	Unm	16	Net weaver	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
John WALKER	Son	Unm	14	Yarn winder	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
William WALKER	Son		12	Scholar	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
James WALKER	Son		10	Scholar	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Andrew WALKER	Son		8	Scholar	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Hugh WALKER	Son		6	At house	Kilbirnie Ayrshire

Bridge Street Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
James LOVE	Head	Mar	37	Spirit Dealer	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Margaret LOVE	Wife	Mar	23		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
William LOVE	Son	Unm	15	Pit Headsman	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Jean LOVE	Dau	Unm	9	Scholar	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
James LOVE	Son		3		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Magaret LOVE	Dau		1		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Magaret KERR	Serv	Unm	21	Domestic Servant	Beith AYR



Main Street Beith AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>William BLACKWOOD</b>	Head	Wid	36	Limestone quarrier	Beith Ayrshire
<b>Margaret BLACKWOOD</b>	Dau		12	Housekeeper	West Kilbride Ayrshire
Robert BLACKWOOD	Son		9	Scholar	West Kilbride Ayrshire
James BLACKWOOD	Son		7	Scholar	West Kilbride Ayrshire
Elizabeth BLACKWOOD	Dau		5	Scholar	West Kilbride Ayrshire

Lochfaulds Beith AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
John BLACKWOOD	Head	Mar	48	Ag Lab	Beith Ayrshire
Margaret BLACKWOOD	Wife	Mar	52		Beith Ayrshire
Robert BLACKWOOD	Son	Unm	19	Railway porter	Beith Ayrshire
John BLACKWOOD	Son	Unm	12	Ag Lab	Beith Ayrshire
James BLACKWOOD	Son	Unm	17	Ag Lab	Beith Ayrshire
Janet BLACKWOOD	Dau		11	Scholar	Beith Ayrshire
Hugh BLACKWOOD	Son		8	Scholar	Beith Ayrshire
David BLACKWOOD	Son		5	Scholar	Beith Ayrshire
Janet BLACKWOOD	Niece		3		Beith Ayrshire

There is no established relationships with the above family, however, there are a number of similarities.

Main Street Beith AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Jane BLACKWOOD</b>	Head	Wid	46	Sewer in muslin	Beith Ayrshire
Robert BLACKWOOD	Nephew		8	Scholar	Beith Ayrshire
William BLACKWOOD	Nephew		0		Beith Ayrshire

## 1871 Census

Main Street Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Robert KNOX</b>	Head	Mar	65	Foreman Thread Dyer	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Jean KNOX</b>	Wife	Mar	63		Kilbirnie Ayrshire

Dennyholm House Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Robert KNOX</b>	Head	Mar	27	Factory Clerk	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Janet KNOX</b>	Wife	Mar	26		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Jean KNOX	Dau		5		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Agness KNOX	Dau		1		Kilbirnie Ayrshire

Borlands Land, West Langlands Street Kilbirnie

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Helen WALKER</b>	Head	Wid	46	Housekeeper	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Hugh WALKER	Son		17	Engine keeper	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Helen KNOX	G-Dau		7	Scholar	Kilbirnie Ayrshire

## Make the skeletons dance

1871 cont

### Main Street Kilbirnie

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
Margaret LOVE	Head	Mar	43		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>William LOVE</b>	StepSon	Unm	25	Clerk	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Jane LOVE	Dau	Unm	19	Net worker	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
James LOVE	Son		13	Mill worker	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Annie MacKIE	Boarder	Unm	20	Net worker	Kilbirnie Ayrshire

William LOVE and Annie MacKIE are the grandchildren of James MacKIE.

### Broadstone Street Gateside AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>William BLACKWOOD</b>	Head	Wid	46	Labourer	Beith Ayrshire
<b>Margaret BLACKWOOD</b>	Dau	Unm	22	Housekeeper	Beith Ayrshire
Robert BLACKWOOD	Son	Unm	19	Farm servant	Beith Ayrshire
Elizabeth BLACKWOOD	Dau	Unm	15	Mill worker	Beith Ayrshire
Janet BLACKWOOD	Dau	Unm	13	Farm servant	Beith Ayrshire
William BLACKWOOD	Grandson	Unm	1	Residenter	Beith Ayrshire

## 1881 Census

### Newton Street Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Robert KNOX</b>	Head	Mar	37	Clerk in Factory	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Janet KNOX</b>	Wife	Mar	36		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Helen KNOX	Dau	Unm	17	Herring Net Worker	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Jean KNOX	Dau	Unm	15		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Robert KNOX	Son		1		Kilbirnie Ayrshire

### Main Street Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>William LOVE</b>	Head	Mar	35	Flax Mill Clerk	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Margaret LOVE</b>	Wife	Mar	33		West Kilbride Ayrshire
Janet LOVE	Daur		8	Scholar	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Margaret LOVE	Daur		5		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
James LOVE	Son		1		Kilbirnie Ayrshire

### Main Street Kilbirnie

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Jane KNOX</b>	Head	Wid	73	Annuitant	Kilbirnie AYR

### Peck Street Beith AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>William BLACKWOOD</b>	Head	Wid	56	Limestone quarryman	Beith AYR
Elizabeth BLACKWOOD	Dau	Unm	24	Flax spinner	Beith AYR



## 1891 Census

Newton Street Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Robert KNOX</b>	Head	Mar	47	Linen Thread Factory Clerk	Kilbirnie AYR
<b>Janet KNOX</b>	Wife	Mar	46		Kilbirnie AYR
Janet KNOX	Dau	Unm	14	Fishing Net Weaver	Kilbirnie AYR
Robert KNOX	Son	Unm	11	Scholar	Kilbirnie AYR
<b>James KNOX</b>	Son	Unm	9	Scholar	Kilbirnie AYR
Agnes KNOX	Dau	Unm	7	Scholar	Kilbirnie AYR

Mill Road Kilbirnie

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>William LOVE</b>	Head	Mar	45	Flax Mill Clerk	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Margaret LOVE</b>	Wife	Mar	40		West Kilbride Ayrshire
Janet LOVE	Dau	Unm	18	Dressmaker	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Margaret LOVE	Dau		15	Net weaver	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
James LOVE	Son		11	Scholar	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Ann LOVE</b>	Dau		8	Scholar	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Jane LOVE	Dau		5		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
William LOVE	Son		2		Kilbirnie Ayrshire

Main Street Beith AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>William Blackwood</b>	Head	Wid	65	General labourer	Beith Ayrshire
Janet Blackwood	Dau	Unm	33	Thread Millworker	Beith Ayrshire

## 1901 Census

Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>Robert KNOX</b>	Head	Mar	57	Linen Thread Clerk	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Janet KNOX</b>	Wife	Mar	56		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Robert KNOX	Son	Single	21	Linen Thread Clerk	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>James KNOX</b>	Son	Single	19	Linen Thread Clerk	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Agnes KNOX	Dau	Single	17	Servt domestic	Kilbirnie Ayrshire

Kilbirnie AYR

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>William LOVE</b>	Head	Mar	55	Flax Manager Flax Mill	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Maggie LOVE</b>	Dau	Unm	25	Fishing net wkr	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
James LOVE	Son	Unm	21	Foreman flax dresser	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Ann LOVE</b>	Dau	Unm	18	Fishing net wkr	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Jane LOVE	Dau		15	Fishing net examiner	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
William LOVE	Son		12	Scholar	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Jessie F LOVE	Dau		9	Scholar	Kilbirnie Ayrshire

## 1911 Census

Name	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born
<b>James KNOX</b>	Head	Mar	29	Despatch clerk: Linen thread fishing net factory	Kilbirnie Ayrshire
<b>Ann KNOX</b>	Wife	Mar	28		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Robert KNOX	Son		2		Kilbirnie Ayrshire
Margaret KNOX	Dau		2m		Kilbirnie Ayrshire

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Residential—Borough of—

Parliamentary Constituency of

Municipal Borough or Police District of

Special Sanveying District of

Special Lighting District of

Town of—

Island of—

KILBIRNIE.

KILBIRNIE.

KILBIRNIE

PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.

Personal Occupation.

Industry or Service  
with which Worker is connected.

Employer,  
Worker, or on  
Own Account.

If  
Working  
at Home.

BIRTHPLACE.

Nationality  
if born in a  
Foreign Country.

1. Whether  
Totally Deaf or  
Totally Blind.  
2. Lame.  
3. Epileptic or  
Insane-minded.

1911 cont

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1 Freeman 870	Linon Thread Manufactory	Worker		Kilbirnie		
2 Linon Thread 870	Do 40	Worker		Do		
3 Do 870	Do 40	Worker		Do		
4 Do 870	Do 40	Worker		Do		
5 School 870	X			Do		
6 Name Above School	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where born	
7 William LOVE	Head	Mar	65	Clerk: Linon thread factory	Kilbirnie Ayrshire	
8 Margaret LOVE 820	Wife 47	Mar	64	Net weaver: 20 Glastonbury, Somerset	Kilbirnie Ayrshire	
9 Margaret LOVE 810	Daughter 9	Worker	35	Fishing net factory	Kilbirnie Ayrshire	
10 Robert LOVE 850	Flat 38	Worker	11	School	Kilbirnie Ayrshire	
11 John LOVE 850	Grandson 38	Worker	1	Do Kilbirnie	Kilbirnie Ayrshire	
12 Butcher 310	Do 47	Worker		Do		
13 Clerk 429	Solicitor 5	Worker		Do		
14 Winder 867	Shed 39	Worker		Do		
15 Flat Manager 870	Linon Thread 40	Worker		Do		
16 School				Do		
17 Clerk 850	Linon Thread Factory	Worker		Do		
18 Offspring Net Machine 867	Net 39	Worker		Do		
19 School				Do		
20 Clerk 850	Linon Thread Factory	Worker		Do		
21 Net Weaver 867	Fishing Net 39	Worker		Do		
22 School				Do		
23 School				Do		
24 School				Do		
25 School				Do		
26 School				Do		
27 School				Do		
28 School				Do		
29 School				Do		
30 School				Do		
31 School				Do		
32 School				Do		
33 School				Do		
34 School				Do		
35 School				Do		



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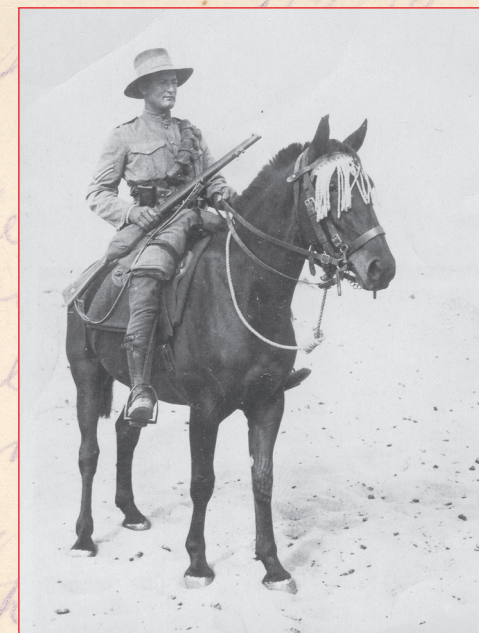
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Hampton Harris in Palestine



German plane brought down into Australian lines  
Featured on a postcard from Hampton Harris to his sister, Connie 3 Mar 1918



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## **Make the skeletons dance**

Graham Jaunay has been researching his roots on and off since the late 1960s. This is a record of that work but only embraces the ancestry of Graham's Jaunay line and that of his wife, the Knoxes from Ayrshire. The book is divided into chapters covering each known Jaunay generation and within each chapter is the information about all the associated families along with family charts.



### **About the author**

Graham Jaunay (BA Dip'T MACE MAAGRA FSAGHS) was born in Ashford SA in 1944 and educated at Glenelg Primary, Brighton High, Wattle Park Teachers College and Adelaide University where he majored in history and politics. As a member of the SA Education Department from 1966 to mid 1994, he saw service as a teacher and principal in a number of country postings before returning to Adelaide in 1982. He has been an accredited professional genealogist and record agent since mid-1994 and operated his own business trading as Adelaide Proformat until October 2015.

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