
**Descendants of
Jonathan Brasha**

Charles E. G. Pease
Pennyghael
Isle of Mull

Descendants of Jonathan Brasha

1-Jonathan Brasha

Jonathan married **Mary Smith**. They had eight children: **William, Frances, Mary, John, Emmanuel, Jonathan, James,** and **Hannah**.

2-**William Brasha**,¹ son of **Jonathan Brasha**¹ and **Mary Smith**¹, was christened on 20 Feb 1703 in Calverly, Lancashire.

2-**Frances Brasha**¹ was christened on 14 Apr 1706 in Calverly, Lancashire.

2-**Mary Brasha**¹ was christened on 21 Mar 1708 in Calverly, Lancashire.

2-**John Brasha**¹ was christened on 25 Jun 1710 in Calverly, Lancashire.

2-**Emmanuel Brasha**¹ was christened on 22 Mar 1714 in Calverly, Lancashire.

2-**Jonathan Brasha**¹ was christened on 18 Sep 1715 in Calverly, Lancashire.

Jonathan married **Elizabeth Veevers**.

2-**James Brashaw**¹ was christened on 1 Jan 1721 in Calverly, Lancashire.

James married **Hannah Walton**. They had three children: **John, James,** and **Abraham**.

3-**John Brayshaw**¹ was born on 4 Apr 1743 and died about 1800 about age 57.

John married **Sarah Clough**¹ on 25 Jun 1792 in FMH Bolton. Sarah died before 1825. They had one son: **Benjamin**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Wesleyan Methodist.

4-**Benjamin Brayshaw**^{1,2,3,4,5,6} was born on 20 Jan 1793 and died on 15 Apr 1868 in Leeds, Yorkshire at age 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He was a Quaker by Convincement.

Benjamin married **Ann**.¹ Ann died on 18 Sep 1821.

Benjamin next married **Jane Park**,^{1,4,5} daughter of **Richard Park** and **Mary Garbutt**, on 22 Dec 1825 in Malton, Yorkshire. Jane was born on 14 Feb 1793 and died on 28 Aug 1871 in Altrincham, Cheshire at age 78. They had four children: **John, Benjamin, Alfred,** and **Sarah Jane**.

5-**John Brayshaw**^{1,7} was born on 23 Oct 1826 in Leeds, Yorkshire and died on 16 Jan 1912 at age 85.

John married **Priscilla Heald**,^{1,7} daughter of **William Heald** and **Mary Pace**,¹ on 14 Jul 1852. Priscilla was born on 28 Jun 1812 in Chelmsford, Essex and died on 26 Apr 1910 in Grange over Sands, Cumbria at age 97. They had two children: **Edward Alfred** and **Ida Pace**.

General Notes: Priscilla Brayshaw, 89 26 4mo. 1910Grange-over-Sands. Wife of John Brayshaw. On the 26th of April, 1910, passed away at the ripe age of nearly ninety, at Grange-over-Sands, a dear old Friend, Priscilla Brayshaw, wife of John Brayshaw, and daughter of the late William Heald, of Chelmsford. Never in any way prominent, she was one who always shed a ray of sunshine about her. In the lines quoted in the notice of her decease : "The dear Lord's best interpreters Are humble human souls, The gospel of a life like hers Is more than book and scrolls." It was always a pleasure to call upon her and hear her talk about Friends and their doings long ago, and of her experiences in America, where she resided for eleven years after her marriage in 1852. It is well for old people to have some hobby ; it keeps them from dwelling too much upon themselves and their failing strength. The hobby of her aged husband, who survives her, is gardening. Her hobby was obtaining pieces of material and making them into skirts and other garments for the poor ; in fact, she was a veritable Dorcas. These were distributed in various directions, wherever wanted - the Friends' Bedford Mission probably getting the largest share ; and it is believed that this work really added a few years to her life, as well as helping the needs of others. The sudden loss of their only son, E. A. Brayshaw, of Darlington, by a motor cycle accident on the 1st of May, 1908, was a sad wrench for the dear old couple, but it was taken, not as a blow which must be submitted to because it could not be helped, but as a call from a loving Father, and there was thus still the same sunshine and the same quiet trust, Priscilla Brayshaw was buried in the cemetery at Grange-over-Sands on the 21st of April, and several of the relatives and friends who attended bore their testimony to a useful quiet life and a humble

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trust in the Redeemer's love,

6-**Edward Alfred Brayshaw**^{1,7,8,9,10} was born on 29 Dec 1856 in Needham Market, Suffolk and died on 1 May 1908 in Darlington, County Durham. (Motorcycle accident) at age 51.

General Notes: BRAYSHAW.— On the 1st May, 1908, at Darlington, Edward Alfred Brayshaw, (1871-2), aged 51.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1871-1872 in York, Yorkshire.

Edward married **Margaret Handley**,¹ daughter of **Isaac Handley**, on 16 Mar 1882 in Sedbergh, Cumbria. Margaret was born about 1860 and died on 14 Mar 1942 about age 82.

6-**Ida Pace Brayshaw**¹ was born in 1859 and died on 26 Oct 1951 at age 92.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1874-Dec 1875 in York, Yorkshire.

Ida married **Joseph William Pickard**,^{1,11} son of **William Pickard**^{1,12,13} and **Mary Ann Walker**,^{1,12,13} in 1885. Joseph was born in 1863 in Lancaster, Lancashire and died on 21 Nov 1916 in Lancaster, Lancashire at age 53. They had two children: **Beatrice Mary** and **Basil**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

7-**Beatrice Mary Pickard**¹ was born on 23 Jul 1887 and died on 1 Aug 1962 at age 75.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1901-1905 in York, Yorkshire.

Beatrice married **Edward Inglis Hall**,¹ son of **Edward Paylor Hall** and **Mary Willan**, in Jan 1918. Edward was born in 1879 and died in 1945 at age 66. They had two children: **Frances Margaret** and **Anthony William Inglis**.

8-**Frances Margaret Hall**¹ was born on 31 Jul 1919 and died in Mar 2013 at age 93.

Frances married **Alistair McLeod Mackenzie**,¹ son of **Kenneth MacLeod Mackenzie** and **Honor B. Knowles**. Alistair was born in 1919 and died in 1942 in Killed In Action at age 23. They had one son: **Jeremy Alistair McLeod**.

9-**Jeremy Alistair McLeod Mackenzie**

Jeremy married **Judy Holloway**, daughter of **Gordon Holloway** and **Eve Bostock**. They had four children: **Simon Garth McLeod**, **Rachel Zara McLeod**, **Alistair Matthew McLeod**, and **Christopher Alex**.

10-**Simon Garth McLeod Mackenzie**

10-**Rachel Zara McLeod Mackenzie**

10-**Alistair Matthew McLeod Mackenzie**

10-**Christopher Alex Mackenzie**

Frances next married **Duncan Edward Farmar Canney**,¹ son of **Rev. Duncan A. Canney** and **Irene Farmar**. Duncan was born on 29 Jan 1910 and died on 19 Dec 1983 at age 73. They had two children: **Duncan Inglis** and **Susan Farmar**.

9-**Duncan Inglis Canney**

Duncan married **Sheelagh Moss**, daughter of **Peter Campbell Moss**^{1,14,15} and **Peggy Eileen Lloyd**. They had three children: **Laura Mary Lloyd**, **James Farmar**, and **Helen Campbell Inglis**.

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10-Laura Mary Lloyd Canney

10-James Farmar Canney

10-Helen Campbell Inglis Canney

9-Susan Farmar Canney

Susan married **Simon William Davison**, son of **Cyril Robert Davison** and **Eileen Short**.

Susan next married **Farid Hasanali Alibhai Mohamed**. They had two children: **Kiran Rohan Tuli** and **Rohan Shams Riziki**.

10-Kiran Rohan Tuli Sakhyani

10-Rohan Shams Riziki Sakhyani

8-Anthony William Inglis Hall

Anthony married **Noël Pauline Hopkins**, daughter of **Noël Thomas Hopkins** and **Patricia Mary Richardson**. They had three children: **Christopher Noel Inglis**, **Andrew Richard Inglis**, and **Philippa Jane Inglis**.

9-Christopher Noel Inglis Hall

9-Andrew Richard Inglis Hall

9-Philippa Jane Inglis Hall

Philippa married **Philip Harrison**, son of **Keith Harrison** and **Edith Smith**. They had one daughter: **Katharine Frances**.

10-Katharine Frances Harrison

7-Basil Pickard¹ was born on 25 Oct 1889 and died in 1957 at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1915.

5-Benjamin Brayshaw^{1,3,6,16,17} was born on 15 Nov 1829 in Leeds, Yorkshire, died on 17 Jul 1914 in Poole, Dorset at age 84, and was buried on 22 Jul 1914.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Grocer in Chapel Allerton, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Benjamin married **Rachel Ann Bowman**,^{1,3,17} daughter of **Henry Bowman**^{1,3,18,19} and **Mary Brantingham**,^{1,19} on 6 Jun 1861. Rachel was born on 10 May 1831 in One Ash Grange, Monyash, Derbyshire and died on 20 Jan 1895 in Matlock, Derbyshire at age 63. They had four children: **Vernon**, **Howard**, **Bowman**, and **Arthur**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in One Ash Grange, Monyash, Derbyshire.

6-Vernon Brayshaw¹⁻³ was born on 23 Dec 1862 in Witney, Oxfordshire and died on 12 Apr 1949 in The Elms, Ashford, Derbyshire at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Dealer in Machinery in Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire.

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Vernon married **Marian Fellows**,^{1,3} daughter of **James Fellows** and **Margaret Neave**,^{1,3,12,20} on 22 May 1907. Marian was born on 16 Feb 1865 and died on 31 Mar 1934 at age 69. They had no children.

Vernon next married **Elizabeth Garnett**,^{1,3} daughter of **Charles Garnett**^{3,12} and **Elizabeth Matthews**,^{3,12} on 20 Jun 1935 in Bakewell, Derbyshire. Elizabeth was born on 27 Apr 1881 in Chorlton upon Medlock, Manchester and died on 28 May 1946 at age 65.

Noted events in her life were:

- She resided at No. 33 In Rye Bank Road, Manchester.

6-**Howard Brayshaw**¹ was born on 23 Aug 1864 and died about 1950 about age 86.

Howard married **Annie Thornton**¹ on 24 Oct 1888. Annie was born in 1864 and died on 2 Oct 1945 at age 81. They had one son: **Douglas Eastwood**.

7-**Douglas Eastwood Brayshaw**¹ was born on 3 Jan 1891 and died on 13 Jul 1960 at age 69. Another name for Douglas was Douglas Eastwood Thornton.

6-**Bowman Brayshaw**^{1,6} was born on 8 Jul 1866 and died on 8 Dec 1867 in Manchester (27 Sep 1867 also given) at age 1.

6-**Arthur Brayshaw**¹ was born on 2 Dec 1871 and died on 8 Nov 1951 at age 79.

Arthur married **Mildred Ann Bevan**,¹ daughter of **Matthew Henry Bevan**¹ and **Selina Huntingdon Moss**,¹ on 11 Apr 1914. Mildred was born on 15 Sep 1881 and died on 9 Nov 1950 at age 69. They had one daughter: **Esther Bevan**.

7-**Esther Bevan Brayshaw**¹ was born on 29 Dec 1915 and died on 15 Apr 2010 in Baldock, Hertfordshire at age 94.

Esther married **Bernard Paul Speed**,¹ son of **George Robert Speed** and **Louisa Cook**, on 27 Mar 1948. Bernard was born on 4 Jun 1915 in Watford, Hertfordshire and died in Dec 1995 in Stevenage, Hertfordshire at age 80. They had four children: **Timothy Merlin**, **Barry (Lorreyne)**, **Merlin Conrad Timothy**, and **Vernon Hugh Brayshaw**.

8-**Timothy Merlin Speed**¹ was born on 13 Jun 1949 and died on 4 Aug 1952 at age 3.

8-**Barry (Lorreyne) Speed**

Barry married **Lyudmila Alekseevna Ivanova**, daughter of **Alekseevna Ivanov** and **Nadezhda**. They had one daughter: **Alicia Luciana**.

9-**Alicia Luciana Speed**

8-**Merlin Conrad Timothy Speed**¹ was born on 23 Jul 1953 and died on 3 Dec 1971 at age 18.

8-**Vernon Hugh Brayshaw Speed**

Benjamin next married **Mary Ann Spice**,¹ daughter of **William Winsor Spice**, in 1900. Mary was born on 8 Jan 1854 and died on 12 Feb 1931 at age 77.

5-**Alfred Brayshaw**^{1,2,3,16,21} was born on 11 Jan 1831 in Leeds, Yorkshire and died on 29 Apr 1915 in Whalley Range, Manchester at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Grocer in Manchester.

Alfred married **Jane Eliza Neave**,^{1,2,3,4,12,16} daughter of **Shipley Neave**^{1,4,12,16,22} and **Elizabeth Stephenson**,^{1,4,12,16} on 3 Jan 1861 in Manchester. Jane was born on 19 Nov 1839 in Manchester, died on 27 May 1914 in Whalley Range, Manchester at age 74, and was buried in FBG Ashton-on-Mersey, Manchester. They had six children: **Alfred Neave**, **Elizabeth**, **Stephenson**, **Edith Jane**, **Shipley Neave**, and **Edmund Russell**.

General Notes: Jane Eliza Brayshaw ..74 27 5 1914 Manchester. Wife of Alfred Brayshaw. A Minister and Elder. Jane Eliza Brayshaw was the eldest daughter and the second of the seven children of Shipley and Elizabeth Neave (nee Stephenson), of Manchester. Brought up by parents who were concerned to live in the right way of the Lord, she early imbibed a reverent acceptance of the Holy Scriptures as the outward authority on life and doctrine, and without going so far as to assent to the verbal inspiration of them, she unreservedly accepted the words of our Saviour : - " They are they which testify of Me." For many years she was a diligent searcher of them, making use of the Bible Searching Almanac, in which she invariably found the text for the day without using the Concordance. For many years she filled a useful place amongst her friends, both in her own Meeting and as Clerk to the Women's Yearly Meeting, and, though not possessed of large outward means, she endeavoured to be a faithful steward of the little, and her compassion and sympathy were much with the poor and those who were afflicted in various ways. Her faith was shown by her works, and, though often labouring beyond her strength, it was never upon these that

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she rested her hope and trust, but on the mercy and merits of her Redeemer, given to believers through the one offering of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The last illness was not of very long duration, and largely free from outward suffering, commencing with heart failure and ending in cerebral hemorrhage, which produced unconsciousness ; but whilst conscious, she was sustained by her faith and trust in her Saviour, and on the 27th of 5mo., 1914, her loving spirit (three years after celebrating the Golden Wedding) left the out- ward tenement, we reverently trust " to be with Christ, which is far better." Her knowledge of religious hymnology was exceptionally wide : the hymns of the late Jane Crewdson were very dear to her, and she often repeated the one entitled : - Wondrous Love. Oh Saviour, I have nought to plead On Earth below or Heaven above But just my own exceeding need And Thy exceeding love. The need will soon be past and gone. Exceeding great, but quickly o'er ; Thy love unbought is all Thine own. And lasts for evermore.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1857-Jun 1858 in York, Yorkshire.
- She resided at No 26 in Cecil Street, Chorlton upon Medlock.
- She worked as a Quaker Elder and Minister.

6-**Alfred Neave Brayshaw**^{1,3,10,23} was born on 26 Dec 1861 in Manchester and died on 3 Feb 1940 in Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 78.

General Notes: It was in 1900, towards the close of his teaching days, that I first met Neave Brayshaw. Bootham School had just moved for five months to Oliver's Mount, Scarborough, and A. N. B. and I shared quarters with a number of boys in the Filey Road. There were many things he had to give to a young master just learning his way round. In dealing with boys as a community he never lost sight of them as individuals. He would take endless pains to present his material with clearness and precision, and he would think out illustrations that lingered in the memory; nor was he satisfied till he " got across " what he wanted to impart. He liked to argue and discuss, in class and out of it. I wish-he would say-we could impress on boys the importance of thinking for themselves, while finding the way to show them how unimportant are their conclusions till tested by fuller knowledge and riper experience. It was later, however, that I came to know him better. I went to listen to his Old Testament lectures at Woodbrooke with a feeling of surprise that what I thought was dull material could come so much alive. I remember an Old Testament scholar of repute once saying how he envied A. N. B's power of presenting a subject. Many readers of Bootham can recall days in Normandy under his leadership. He seemed to know in detail the architecture of those famous churches in Caen as intimately as he knew the Minster in York. But the noteworthy thing about the tours was the way he gave himself utterly to the fellows who made up his large party. Nothing was too much trouble. The carelessness of a boy that involved him for a week in letters and telegrams he took without murmur or rebuke. His memory for " Punch," his recitations and stories, his aptitude for crosswords, and many other accomplishments, brought him into an easy and unembarrassed companionship with younger people that might open the way for a deeper understanding and friendship. But Neave Brayshaw had ever in his thoughts the Society of Friends-not, I think, in a narrow, sectarian spirit, for he read widely in religious literature, and would often quote from the " Church Times " and from religious reviews. But he wanted Friends to become worthy to bear their part in the witness and work of the Christian Church. In such pamphlets as his " Be as good as men think you are," in his Swarthmore lecture " The things that are before us," and especially in his " The Quakers : their story and message," he put his very best. One of his friends writes of " his love of fellowship and good talk, his reverence and reputation for scholarship, his devotion to the life of God." I often find myself in thought or word reflecting something that I realise afterwards came from him. I saw much of him in his closing years, when he was getting lonely, and I know how Bootham School and the friendship it offered him brought fresh hope and joy into his life. F. L. P. S.

There must be many who like myself have constantly had Neave in our minds and on our lips since he slipped away from us in February. We can, indeed, be thankful that for him there was no lingering illness ; it was this that we had so dreaded for him; but he had become so much a part of our life that it is difficult to realise that we shall not see him again. We depended so much on him for guidance and counsel; he was so faithful in his correspondence, so thoughtful always of the help that he could render in this way, and it is a joy to know that he was happy at the last in the loving thought of his friends. Yet he has not left us. I have in front of me a letter which he wrote to me at Bootham when his mother died. " When we get on the other side of death and look back, we shall find that the change has been less violent, more natural I would say, than it seems to be as we see it from this side. We shall see that the life goes on, even though the body cannot show it forth ; just as the wireless waves are still there even if the receiver is broken; " and his life still goes on in the hearts of those of us, past and present Bootham boys, who love him. For us, especially, there must be many memories like my own; a visit of a little group to his home in Scarborough, quiet talks together, visits to neighbouring churches, his spontaneous fun; then there were his frequent visits to the school, his archxology excursions and his teas. And then the Normandy tours. He originally had two, one to St. Malo and Mont St. Michel (and I doubt if anything quite equalled the Mount, " St. Michael's on his Mount in the sea roads of the north "), and the other which he continued to the last, to Caudebec and Les Andelys. He would begin his arrangements for these trips early in the year; he began inviting boys from one school or another (latterly he had spread his net rather more widely), putting out feelers for some older men to help him ; gradually the plans would crystallize, the unique and comprehensive instructions would come round, and no one lived for the great day of departure more eagerly than Neave himself. How anxiously he shepherded us to the boat, and how relieved he was when we were all safely accommodated. The steamer's officials always welcomed him, and " a member of Mr. Brayshaw's party " was an all-sufficient password. But he was not really care-free till he had safely landed us under the hospitable roof of the Hotel de la Marine at Caudebec. Then he was only too happy to " roost " and watch the steady intermingling of the schools. Of more recent years he had such delight in his day excursion from Les Andelys to Paris ; he trusted the " laddies " in their exploration of the new city, but only some of the older ones, I think, realised how much of a strain on him this day was. Like a parent, he wanted the boys to feel their feet, but he bore his own cross in this service. It was wonderful how free he left the boys on these trips, but here, as in other ways, he strove to bring out the best by appealing to the best in his friends. For him, too, these trips, full of fun and happiness, rich in beauty of sun and sea and river, of church and chateau, were part of a great plan for bringing " the young ones " into the Kingdom of God, and, as we think of the Sunday worship, the memory of his earnest message and grey bowed head comes back to stir us once again to " be as good as men think you are." So it was also at his Woodbrooke gathering. He longed intensely " to bring others with us into a deeper place than we have yet known," to get us to share with one another what of good we have. Constantly he laid stress on this thought of " one another," " knowing one another in that which is eternal." These gatherings were perhaps the high- water mark of his year, the culmination of his own effort and prayer, the opening up of new visions of service for those who came. These were special times of thought that he always stressed ; the need for preparation for these gatherings in his preliminary letter ; the readiness to take part in a ministry which should rise naturally from the deep places of worship together ; the wonder of the call to serve the Kingdom of God in the ways that might open up to each one of us, and the longing that we might each be people through whom healing can

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come into the world. Constantly he spoke of these things and yet we accepted his repetitions, knowing how deeply his own spiritual life was based. It was fitting that his last service was a New Year gathering, for which he was so thankful. He has sometimes expressed his conviction that in our schools we do not sufficiently realise the good thing that is ours; he felt that we are too apt to be satisfied with the second best, not fully appreciating the spiritual powers latent in ourselves and in others. His love of the schools was rooted in the vision of the possibilities in those who compose them, and for him the difficulty of getting to Ampleforth (as compared with York) was a minor tragedy of the war. How much the Society of Friends owes to Heave's service among generations of " laddies " we cannot estimate; truly the debt is great. But he is still with us, lovingly pleading with us to begin with what experience of God we have, trusting that His way will be increasingly opened up to us as we are loyal to the best we know. He calls us still, in his own words, to " a calm strenuousness, active, keen and unhurried." Philip Radley *Bootham magazine - March 1940*

Brayshaw. On 3rd February, at Scarborough, Alfred Neave Brayshaw (Master 1892-1903), aged 78 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot School in 1870 in Sidcot, Somerset.
- He was educated at Owen's College in Manchester.
- He worked as a Lecturer in Owen's College, Manchester.
- He worked as a Solicitor in 1885-1889 in Manchester.
- He worked as an Assistant Teacher, Oliver's Mount School in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Teacher, Bootham School in 1892-1903 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Lecturer in 1903-1906 in Woodbrooke College, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

6-**Elizabeth Brayshaw**^{1,3} was born on 10 Jul 1864 in Manchester and died on 11 Sep 1952 in 14, Birch Grove, Manchester at age 88.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1880-Dec 1880 in York, Yorkshire.

6-**Stephenson Brayshaw**^{1,3} was born on 9 May 1866 in Manchester, died on 12 Sep 1902 at age 36, and was buried in FBG Ashton-on-Mersey, Manchester.

6-**Edith Jane Brayshaw**^{3,24} was born on 19 Jul 1869 in Manchester and died on 30 Sep 1953 in 8 Erskine Hill, Hampstead Garden, London at age 84.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Hostel Warden in Geneva, Switzerland.

Edith married **Alexander Cowan Wilson**,^{3,24} son of **Henry Joseph Wilson**²⁴ and **Charlotte Cowan**,^{3,24} on 11 Jan 1902. Alexander was born on 5 Jun 1866 in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire and died on 2 Mar 1955 in (3 Mar 1955 also given) at age 88. They had four children: **Stephen Shipley**, **Roger Cowan**, **Elizabeth Margaret**, and **Geoffrey Masterman**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Civil engineer in 26 Village Street, Everton, Liverpool.
- He worked as a Quaker minister.

7-**Stephen Shipley Wilson**^{1,3} was born on 4 Aug 1904 in Birkenhead, Cheshire and died on 16 Sep 1989 at age 85.

Stephen married **Martha Mott Kelley**,^{1,3} daughter of **Albert Bertram Kelley** and **Mariana Parrish**, on 26 Apr 1933. Martha was born on 30 Apr 1906 and died on 17 Nov 1989 at age 83. They had three children: **Sarah Mott**, **Alexander Parrish**, and **Guy Neave**.

8-**Sarah Mott Wilson**

8-**Alexander Parrish Wilson**

Alexander married **Margaret Watson**.

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8-Guy Neave Wilson

Guy married **Annabel Alexandra Crone**, daughter of **R. A. Crone** and **Vivien Marwood**. They had three children: **Lucy Charlotte**, **Catherine Eleanor**, and **Robert Alexander**.

9-Lucy Charlotte Wilson

9-Catherine Eleanor Wilson

9-Robert Alexander Wilson

7-**Prof. Roger Cowan Wilson**^{1,3} was born on 3 Aug 1906 and died on 31 Jul 1991 at age 84.

General Notes: **WILSON, Prof. Roger Cowan**

Born 3 Aug. 1906; 2nd *s* of Alexander Cowan Wilson and Edith Jane Brayshaw; *m* 1931, Margery Lilian, *y d* of late Rev. C. W. Emmet, Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Gertrude (*née* Weir); one *s* one *d* ; *died* 31 July 1991

Professor of Education, University of Bristol, 1951– 71, Emeritus 1971; Visiting Professor: University of Malawi, 1966; Harvard University, 1968

Education

Manchester Grammar School; The Queen's College, Oxford (Exhibitioner); Manchester College of Technology

Career

Chairman, OU Labour Club, 1927; President, Oxford Union, 1929; First Cl. in Philosophy, Politics and Economics, 1929. Apprentice in cotton industry, 1929– 35; Talks Staff of BBC, 1935– 40; dismissed from BBC as conscientious objector; General Secretary, Friends Relief Service, 1940– 46; head of Dept of Social Studies, University College, Hull, 1946– 51. Mem., Colonial Office and Min. of Overseas Develt adv. cttees and consultative missions, 1957– 71. Senior Adviser on Social Affairs, United Nations Operation in the Congo, 1961– 62. Chairman: Bd of Visitors, Shepton Mallet Prison, 1966– 70; Council for Voluntary Action, South Lakeland, 1974– 79; Cumbria Council on Alcoholism, 1979– 81; Pres., Friends Historical Society, 1988; Clerk, London Yearly Meeting of Society of Friends, 1975– 78. JP Bristol, 1954– 67. Médaille de la Reconnaissance Française, 1948

Publications

Frank Lenwood, a biography, 1936; Authority, Leadership and Concern, a study of motive and administration in Quaker relief work, 1948; Quaker Relief, 1940– 48, 1952; The Teacher: instructor or educator, 1952; (with Kuenstler and others) Social Group Work in Great Britain, 1955; Difficult Housing Estates, 1963; (jtly) Social Aspects of Urban Development, 1966; Jesus the Liberator, 1981; Manchester, Manchester and Manchester Again, 1990

Recreations

Walking, Quaker history

Address

Peter Hill House, Yealand Conyers, near Carnforth, Lancs LA5 9SG
Carnforth (0524) 733519

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Professor of Education, University of Bristol in 1951-1971.

Roger married **Margery Lilian Emmet**,^{1,3} daughter of **Rev. Cyril Emmet** and **Gertrude Weir**, on 4 Aug 1931. Margery was born on 21 Nov 1905. They had two children: **Anthony Emmet** and **Elizabeth Lenwood**.

8-Anthony Emmet Wilson

Anthony married **Anne Deirdre Brockington**, daughter of **Fraser Brockington** and **Joyce Furze**. They had three children: **Kenneth Brockington**, **Frances Ruth**, and **Martin Emmet**.

9-Kenneth Brockington Wilson

Kenneth married **Florence Shumba**. They had one daughter: **Louise Thandiwe**.

10-Louise Thandiwe Wilson

9-Frances Ruth Wilson

9-Martin Emmet Wilson

8-Elizabeth Lenwood Wilson

Elizabeth married **Olav Arnold**.

7-Elizabeth Margaret Wilson

Elizabeth married **Prof. James Edward Meade**,^{1,3,25} son of **Charles Hippisley Meade** and **Kathleen Cotton-Stapleton**, on 14 Mar 1933. James was born on 23 Jun 1907 in Broome, Swanage, Dorset, died on 22 Dec 1995 in 40 High Street, Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire at age 88, and was buried on 29 Dec 1995 in Cambridge Crematorium. Cremated. They had four children: **Thomas Wilson**, **Charlotte Eliabeth**, **Bridget Ariane**, and **Carol Margaret**.

General Notes: Meade, James Edward (1907-1995), economist, was born on 23 June 1907 at Broome, Swanage, Dorset, the second child and only son of Charles Hippisley Meade (*b.* 1866/7?) and his wife, Kathleen Cotton (Kitty), *née* Stapleton (*b.* 1884), daughter of George Cotton Stapleton. He was brought up at 6 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, Somerset, where his father, an Oxford graduate and the descendant of a long line of country parsons, lived the quiet and unostentatious life of a gentleman. Socially, religiously, and politically conservative, he was not an encouraging role model for his son, but, a fine woodworker, he did teach him carpentry. He sent his son at the age of ten to Lambrook School, a preparatory school, and four years later to Malvern College. Meade disliked the emphasis on games at Malvern but two masters, the left-wing classics master and the music master, who took some of his pupils to the Salzburg festival, 'kept [him] sane'. Another element of sanity was provided by his paternal aunt Sybil, an eccentric in a family with more than its fair share of eccentrics, whom he visited often during his holidays from school. He left Malvern in 1926 with a love of music, many prizes, for English verse and Latin prose among others, and a classical scholarship to Oriel College, Oxford. He switched from Greats to the newly established course in philosophy, politics, and economics at the end of his second year. In the summer of 1930 he gained an outstanding first-class degree and was elected to a fellowship in economics at Hertford College.

A young economist

Oxford was a welcome liberation from Bath society. Meade joined the Labour Club and became a member of the 'Cole group' of young socialists (gathered around G. D. H. Cole, then a fellow of University College). His switch to economics was motivated by concern with the serious unemployment problem in Britain in the 1920s; in 1928 he also thought it could easily be cured, his aunt Sybil having introduced him to the writings of the monetary crank Clifford (Hugh) Douglas. He soon shed this belief but throughout his career his main concern was with the contribution which economic analysis had to make to the solution of problems of practical economic policy. He was one of several young Oxford economists advising the Labour Party in the 1930s; then and later he described himself as a liberal socialist, who believed in using the market mechanism for egalitarian ends. A convinced internationalist, he was also active in the League of Nations Union.

Meade spent the academic year 1930-31 in Cambridge. Hertford had allowed him a postgraduate year to learn more economics (and some mathematics); Dennis Robertson, whom he had met in Bath through Robertson's aunts, who were neighbours in Lansdown Crescent, had invited him to Trinity College. Meade was both a pupil of Robertson and a member of the 'Cambridge circus', the group of young economists including Richard Kahn, Piero Sraffa, Austin Robinson, and Joan Robinson, who gathered together to analyse and criticize the recently published *Treatise on Money* (1930) of John Maynard Keynes. He worked closely with Kahn, whose employment multiplier showed that an exogenous increase in investment would lead to successive increase in aggregate demand and so in incomes; Kahn gave the name 'Mr Meade's relation' to Meade's finding that these increases in income would bring desired savings into equality with the initial exogenous increase in investment. These relations, which implied that adjustments in aggregate demand and income would bring about macroeconomic equilibrium, were essential ingredients of the theoretical system of Keynes's *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* (1936). Meade, having fallen under the spell of the 'magician' Keynes, returned to Oxford already a Keynesian in the modern (post-1936) sense.

Back in Oxford in the Michaelmas term 1931, Meade set his first students to read Keynes's work. They remembered him as a dry but lucid lecturer and an excellent tutor whose enthusiasm for his subject was contagious. He continued his research in monetary theory, publishing his first book, *The Rate of Interest in a Progressive State*, in 1933. At the same time, in a Fabian pamphlet, *Public Works in their International Aspect*, he used the idea of the multiplier (and his 'relation') to argue for countercyclical government expenditure on public works, accompanied by the appropriate monetary policy, to prevent unemployment in slumps and inflation in booms, and for international monetary co-operation to avert the balance-of-payments problems of domestically orientated macroeconomic policies. Advising Hugh Dalton, a future Labour chancellor of the exchequer, he advocated the removal of barriers to trade, a flexible (but managed) exchange rate for sterling, and the use of exchange controls to regulate the capital account of the balance of payments, in order to permit the adoption of a macroeconomic employment policy by a Labour government.

In the spring of 1932 Albert Einstein visited Oxford. Gilbert Murray asked the new secretary of the Oxford branch of the League of Nations Union, (Elizabeth) Margaret Wilson (*b.* 1908), daughter of Alexander Cowan Wilson, a civil engineer, to get together a group of young dons to meet him. She invited Meade, whom she had met once before through her younger brother, who had rowed in the same Oriel boat as Meade when an undergraduate. They married on 14 March 1933, setting up house at 11 Holywell Street. In their long and happy life together they were to have a son and three daughters.

Meade wrote the first modern Keynesian textbook, *An Introduction to Economic Analysis and Policy*, in 1936. He tried 'to expound the whole corpus of Economic Theory without taking any knowledge of technical terms for granted and with full use of the more recent developments' (Preface) and to include every piece of theory with an application to current economic problems, beginning with the problem of unemployment. The book was immediately successful and had gone into a third, American edition and a French translation by 1939.

By 1937 Meade was looking for the opportunity to devote more time to (policy-orientated) research. When he and Margaret took a holiday on the Riviera they disliked it so much that Margaret suggested they go on to Geneva, which she knew well from her parents living there and her work for the League of Nations Union. In Geneva they met Dennis Robertson, who introduced them to Alexander Loveday, director of the financial section and economic intelligence service of the League of Nations. Loveday invited Meade to join the economic intelligence service to write its *World Economic Survey*, and Meade's college gave him leave of absence for four years from December 1937. Meade wrote two excellent surveys but he did not return to Oxford because of the Second World War.

War service

In 1940 Meade was offered wartime employment with the British government. He and his wife with their three small children undertook a nightmare journey by car across France in May, arriving exhausted at Nantes only to find themselves stranded on board ship without an escort: all available craft were evacuating the British army from Dunkirk. When they reached England in June they had no home; soon after Meade took up his job in Whitehall, Margaret and the children very reluctantly sailed to America. Fortunately they were able to return in November 1942.

Meade's first assignment in what was to become the economic section of the war cabinet offices in 1941 was to prepare estimates of national income and expenditure as part of a survey of resources

available for the war effort. He drew up a complicated and comprehensive system of balancing tables; a young Cambridge graduate in the Ministry of Economic Warfare, Richard Stone, was sent over to help him with the statistics. Meade's description of what happened next characteristically downplays his own initial contribution: Stone joined Meade in his tiny room with its single desk, established himself on a corner of the desk with a quill pen and a hand calculator, and gradually moved from the corner of the desk to the centre, while Meade turned the handle of the calculator. With the active encouragement of Keynes in the Treasury, their calculations, the first modern double-entry social accounts for any country, were utilized in the 'Keynesian' budget of April 1941 and published with it; they also published, jointly, academic and popular accounts of their methods (notably *National Income and Expenditure*, 1944).

In February 1941 Meade wrote the first of a long series of memoranda on the subject of post-war reconstruction, identifying four problems: unemployment, the standard of living and the distribution of income, the form of industrial structure, and the re-establishment of international trade and finance. His proposals for post-war employment policy included measures for influencing consumption expenditure countercyclically along the lines of his *Consumers' Credits and Unemployment* (1938), which he had written before he left Oxford. The Beveridge committee on social insurance and allied services provided him with an opportunity to put forward a detailed scheme for variations in the rate of social security contributions as a means of stabilizing the demand for labour. He tried it out first on Keynes, who had sympathetically reviewed his book in the *Economic Journal*, before submitting it to the committee. Although Meade's scheme did not appear in the Beveridge report, it was included as an appendix to the white paper *Employment Policy* in May 1944.

Meade wrote the first draft, in March 1943, of what eventually became the employment white paper. Adverse Treasury reaction meant it had a long and circuitous route to travel. Keynes, less pessimistic than Meade about the possibility of post-war depression, was not entirely sympathetic either, but he endeavoured to educate his Treasury colleagues to the necessity of a macroeconomic employment policy. When a small steering committee, including the permanent secretary of the Treasury, Sir Richard Hopkins, and the director of the economic section, Lionel Robbins, managed at last to produce an agreed report, Keynes commented that it was 'indeed an outstanding State Paper which, if one casts one's mind back ten years or so, represents a revolution in official opinion' (*The Collected Writings of John Maynard Keynes*, 27, 1980, 364).

Meade was also a founding father of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (later the World Trade Organization). Early in the war, before he left Geneva, he had written a short book, *The Economic Basis of a Durable Peace* (1940), dedicating it at Christmas 1939 to his children. Believing that a satisfactory peace settlement would require the existence of an international organization, he considered the economic role that such an organization would need to play in the post-war world. He favoured an international bank with the power to issue an international currency against which individual countries would peg their exchange rates but be able to adjust the pegs if the pursuit of high employment policies threatened persistent losses of reserves. The countries adhering to these international arrangements would have to commit themselves to multilateral free trade and payments arrangements. Hence when Keynes produced his 'clearing union' plan for the post-war international currency system, Meade proposed a complementary 'international commercial union' to restore multilateral trade and remove trade restrictions after the war. Dalton, now president of the Board of Trade in the wartime coalition government, took this up enthusiastically, and arranged for Meade to be seconded part-time to his department. The Keynes and the Meade plans formed the basis of the British contributions to the wartime Anglo-American discussions on the post-war international economic order; Meade crossed the Atlantic for the first time to take part in the talks in Washington in September-October 1943.

Further discussions led to the Anglo-American Proposals for Consideration by an International Conference on Trade and Employment, published in December 1945. Meade served as a British representative on the preparatory commission for the conference, which met in London in 1946 and in Geneva in 1947 to produce a draft charter for an International Trade Organization. The ITO Charter adopted at the Havana conference in March 1948 was not ratified, but its main principles were incorporated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiated in Geneva in 1947. In November 1944 Meade had been persuaded to succeed Robbins as director of the economic section at the end of the war; he took over officially in January 1946. When he agreed to serve, he had high hopes of what government economists could achieve on both domestic and international economic policy fronts; he also thought he might be able to pursue his academic ambitions by writing a new edition of his *Economic Analysis and Policy*. But in the event his position did not give him the chance to influence domestic economic policy in the directions he wished it to go. Dalton, chancellor of the exchequer in the first majority Labour government, decided to pursue a policy of low interest rates much further than Meade thought safe. This was only one of several issues on which they disagreed—and on which Dalton did not heed Meade's advice. Meade's macroeconomic conception of 'economic planning', which was essentially the use of financial policy to influence aggregate demand, was adopted by Dalton's successor Stafford Cripps, several months after Meade had resigned in frustration and ill health in the spring of 1947. As two of his former colleagues put it, Meade was advising the wrong minister at the wrong time. ... Moreover, he was uncomfortable in a world of physical controls when his vision was of a world of financial controls. ... Meade, more than any man—more than Keynes—was the prophet of demand management when the world was not yet ready for demand management. (Cairncross and Watts, 130)

London School of Economics

Meade returned to academic life, this time to the London School of Economics (LSE), where Lionel Robbins had suggested he take the Cassel professorship of commerce with special reference to international trade. Here, as a direct result of his wartime work on economic policy, he was to make his most lasting contributions to economic *theory*. His plan was to produce a "Treatise on Economic Policy" (probably in five or six volumes) which would cover much the same ground as his pre-war textbook but reflect his experience in government (Meade to Robbins, 3 June 1947, BPLES, Robbins MSS). Since he had been hired to teach international economics, he began on his planned last volume, on international economic policy.

Meade did not follow the conventional order of writing on trade before finance. He began by constructing a general-equilibrium comparative static model for an economy open to trade and capital flows, synthesizing Keynesian and classical theory and extending it in order to analyse the effects of different policy instruments and other variables on internal and external balance. Since his 'method of work ... [was] to make a simple mathematical model of most of the problems before writing about them' in simple prose, the result appeared in a book, *The Theory of International Economic Policy*, Volume 1, *The Balance of Payments* (1951), with a separate mathematical supplement containing the model, which also appeared in journal articles. The first systematic exploration of the relationship between domestic and international equilibrium, Meade's model became 'part of the baggage of every economist' (Corden and Atkinson, 529), the most important single influence behind the development of open economy macroeconomics in the next four decades.

The Theory of International Economic Policy, Volume 2: *Trade and Welfare* (1955) was equally pathbreaking. It made at least three major and lasting contributions to economics: a fundamental reformulation of the theory of economic welfare to make it both operational and more widely applicable; the use of this new theory to analyse controls on factor movements as well as controls on trade; and the extension of the analysis from two-country models to a many-country world, including its application to the theory of customs unions. Meade originally drafted much of the book on the basis of the 'new welfare economics' of the late 1930s but he rewrote it to utilize (and expand on) the method of his former wartime colleague Marcus Fleming's 'On making the best of balance of payments restrictions on imports' (published in the *Economic Journal*, 1951).

It was a brilliant feat of imagination ... to realize ... [Fleming's method] was capable of large-scale generalization into a powerful tool for welfare analysis of practical policy problems, and an act of great intellectual honesty and courage for him to scrap his existing draft and rework the whole problem on the new approach. (Johnson, 73)

Meade was awarded the Nobel memorial prize in 1977, jointly with the Swedish international economist Bertil Ohlin, for the work in the two volumes.

Throughout his LSE years Meade wrote extensively on topical issues of economic policy. To the public debate in England on planning he contributed *Planning and the Price Mechanism: the Liberal-Socialist Solution* (1948): he argued persuasively for the restoration of the market system and the use of financial policy instruments which work through the price mechanism for the control of inflation and deflation. He also urged the use of taxation, including if necessary and feasible a capital levy, to promote a more egalitarian distribution of income and wealth. In several papers on current international economic arrangements he made clear his then unfashionable preference for flexible exchange rates as the best way to reconcile free trade, domestic full employment, and external balance.

Cambridge and retirement

In 1957 Meade succeeded Dennis Robertson as professor of political economy in Cambridge. He and his family now made their home in a Cambridgeshire village, first Hauxton and then Little Shelford. In his first Cambridge decade, as well as making important contributions to the theory of economic growth and income distribution, he recommenced his ambitious project of a multi-volume treatise on economic policy. He had completed two volumes of his *Principles of Political Economy* (1965 and 1968) before he decided to resign the chair in 1968. He had not been made welcome by the Cambridge Keynesians, for whom he was too 'neo-classical'-being prepared, as he told students, to use 'Classical and Keynesian analysis and any old tools which seem to be relevant' to economic problems (personal knowledge). With a research fellowship from his college, Christ's, and the continuing intellectual support of younger Cambridge colleagues, he produced two more volumes of *Principles* (1972 and 1976) before the temptations of policy-orientated collaborative research made him less single-minded about the theoretical project. What might have formed the fifth volume appeared as a political tract, *The Intelligent Radical's Guide to Economic Policy* (1975), dedicated like *Planning and the Price Mechanism* to his wife.

Meade returned to macroeconomics in 1978 to lead a major research project on 'stagflation' in the department of applied economics at Cambridge. He had long been concerned with the inflation problem in a fully employed economy (his well-known Cambridge inaugural lecture had been on the subject), and had reconsidered the concept of internal balance he had used in *The Balance of Payments*. He now had three policy targets in mind: the balance of payments, full employment, and price stability. He proposed a 'New Keynesian' assignment of policy instruments to these targets: monetary and fiscal policy to maintaining total money expenditure (nominal GDP [gross domestic product]), reform of wage-fixing arrangements to full employment, and exchange rate policies to the balance of payments. While his younger collaborators worked on the design of the appropriate demand-management policies, he concentrated on the reform of wage-fixing arrangements.

On the wage-fixing front Meade explored several avenues over two decades. From the outset he rejected the extreme 'solutions' of incomes policies and union bashing. He came eventually to advocate the system he found in Agathotopia. As he explained:

I recently set sail to visit the island of Utopia ... But, alas, I could find the island Nowhere. However on my way home I chanced to visit the island of Agathotopia. The inhabitants made no claim for perfection in their social arrangements, but they did claim the island to be a Good Place to live in. I studied their institutions closely, came to the conclusion that their social arrangements were indeed about as good as one could hope to achieve in this wicked world, and returned home to recommend Agathotopian arrangements for my own country. (Meade, *Liberty, Equality and Efficiency*, 1993, 104)

Agathotopia had a widespread structure of labour-capital partnerships rather than capitalist firms; it also had a government committed to maintaining the desirable rate of growth of money GDP; and an ingenious set of arrangements for encouraging a more equal distribution of income and wealth. As Meade had realized at least thirty years earlier, the use of flexible factor prices to ensure efficient employment of all resources could lead to unacceptably low wages; it was necessary deliberately to separate the problem of employment from the problem of distribution by providing, for instance, a basic income or 'social dividend' to all citizens, as well as a more equal distribution of property. Agathotopia was the closest Meade came to the solution of the problem of the dual function of the price mechanism, which means that the prices of goods and factors of production that promote the most efficient use of resources might well produce an unacceptably unequal distribution of income from those resources. His concern for both efficiency and equality, spelt out most clearly in *Efficiency, Equality and the Ownership of Property* (1964), was a feature of the two 'Meade reports', *The Economic and Social Structure of Mauritius* (1961) and *The Structure and Reform of Direct Taxation* (1978).

Meade was always youthful in appearance as well as in spirit. In old age he looked more youthful than in photographs of his middle age: the abandoning of thick-rimmed glasses meant that the eyes sparkling with intelligence, good humour, and tolerance were more readily seen. He was a man of integrity and optimism, and cynicism was foreign to his nature; in spite of his experiences in Whitehall he never abandoned his belief in the ability of men and women to make for themselves a better society. A modest man-though justifiably proud of his achievements-he disliked honours and declined a knighthood on leaving government service; he was made a companion of the Bath in 1947. Elected a fellow of the British Academy in 1951, he served as chairman of section F in 1957, and as president of the Royal Economic Society in 1964-6. Among his many talents were a fine baritone singing voice and his woodworking skills, which he put to good effect in making ingenious mechanical toys for his children and grandchildren. He died at his home, 40 High Street, Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, on 22 December 1995, of multiple myeloma, and was cremated at Cambridge on 29 December. He was survived by his wife and four children.

Susan Howson

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SOUND

BL NSA , recorded lecture

Likenesses

W. Stoneman, photograph, 1951, NPG [see illus.] · L. Woon, cibachrome print, 1990, NPG · photograph, repro. in *The Times* · photograph, repro. in *The Guardian* · photograph, repro. in *The Independent* · photograph, repro. in *Daily Telegraph* · photographs, priv. coll.

Wealth at death

£648,760: probate, 1996, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

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Susan Howson, 'Meade, James Edward (1907-1995)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2008 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/60333>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CB.
- He worked as an Economist.
- He worked as a Professor of Political Economy, Cambridge University.

8-Dr. Thomas Wilson Meade

Thomas married **Helen Elizabeth Perks**, daughter of **James Richard Perks** and **Doris Grindyr**. They had three children: **Richard David**, **Helen Anna**, and **Rebecca Catherine**.

9-Richard David Meade

9-Helen Anna Meade

9-Rebecca Catherine Meade

8-Charlotte Eliabeth Meade

Charlotte married **Gordon Lewis**, son of **Percy Lewis** and **Florence Emma Murrell**.

8-Bridget Ariane Meade

Bridget married **Edward Charles Dommen**, son of **John Henry Dommen** and **Sarah Hall**. They had two children: **Caroline Sarah** and **Virginia Margaret**.

9-Caroline Sarah Dommen

9-Virginia Margaret Dommen

Virginia married **Denis Mermod**. They had two children: **Jennifer Brigitte** and **Allan Philippe**.

10-Jennifer Brigitte Mermod-Dommen

10-Allan Philippe Mermod-Dommen

8-Carol Margaret Meade

Carol married **Partha Dasgupta**, son of **Prof. Amiya Kumar Dasgupta** and **Shanti Dasgupta**. They had three children: **Zubieda**, **Shamik**, and **Aisha Nandini Zoe**.

Descendants of Jonathan Brasha

9-Zubieda Dasgupta

9-Shamik Dasgupta

9-Aisha Nandini Zoe Dasgupta

7-Sir Geoffrey Masterman Wilson^{1,3,24} was born on 7 Apr 1910 in Winterbourne, Storeton Road, Tranmere, Birkenhead and died on 11 Jul 2004 in St. Luke's Nursing Home, Oxford, Oxfordshire at age 94.

General Notes: Wilson, Sir Geoffrey Masterman (1910-2004), barrister, diplomatist, and public servant, was born at Winterbourne, Storeton Road, Tranmere, Birkenhead, on 7 April 1910, the third son and youngest child of Alexander Cowan Wilson, civil engineer, and his wife, Edith Jane, née Brayshaw. His parents were Quakers, his mother coming from a line of Quakers going back to the seventeenth century. They were deeply religious, lived frugally, and actively pursued a number of good causes. Their influence, except their austere mode of living, and the beliefs and principles of the Society of Friends remained with Wilson all his life. When Wilson was still young the family moved to Manchester, where he attended Manchester grammar school and won an exhibition in classics to Oriol College, Oxford. Like his elder brother Roger he became chairman of the Labour Club and president of the Union, skills he exercised as a member of the Oxford debating team that toured thirty colleges in the United States in 1932. Having graduated in 1932 with a second in literae humaniores, he won a Harmsworth scholarship to the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar in May 1934. An enduring influence on Wilson's career was his friendship at Oxford with John Cripps, a fellow member of the Labour Club, which lasted until the latter's death in 1994. Cripps invited his friend to stay at Goodfellows, his family's country house near Burford in the Cotswolds, where he met John's father, Sir Stafford Cripps, a leading barrister and politician. Wilson visited Goodfellows often in the pre-war years and, as he later recounted, was more or less adopted by the family. When Wilson mentioned his plan to study for the bar, Sir Stafford offered him a seat in his chambers. On being called to the bar he joined the chambers of H. D. Samuels, and in the next five years appeared on common law cases at courts around London. But in 1934 Cripps retained Wilson as a junior in the inquiry into an explosion at the Gresford colliery in north Wales, which killed 266 miners. Cripps represented the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) without fee. Armed with detailed figures and charts assembled by Wilson, Cripps was able to demonstrate that the owners had been negligent despite warnings, and they were severely censured. Another explosion in 1938 killed seventy-nine men at Markham colliery in Derbyshire. Cripps again represented the NUM at the inquiry but left the case largely to Wilson, who became something of an expert on mine safety and addressed meetings on the subject. On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 Wilson resigned from chambers, unable as a Quaker to volunteer for the armed forces but unwilling to take on the work of colleagues who did. Once again Cripps made Wilson an offer that not only resolved his dilemma but set the direction of his future career. Cripps planned to visit India and China, and invited Wilson to go along as his secretary-companion. Judging that Indian independence was inevitable, Cripps foresaw the need for a constituent assembly and a constitution that would integrate British India and the princely states. In Delhi they stayed with Jawaharlal Nehru, who had been a frequent guest at Goodfellows, and also had talks with Gandhi, Jinnah, two important princes, and the viceroy. Nothing concrete emerged from the talks, however, largely because of the intransigent attitude of the viceroy and the India Office. From India, Cripps and Wilson left for China by the Burma Road. In Chungking (Chongqing), Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters, Wilson came down with jaundice and took no part in the discussions. But he recovered in time to accompany Cripps to Moscow for talks with Molotov, the foreign minister, on a proposal to set up a trade mission between the Soviet Union and Britain. They travelled on a hazardous route by way of Sinkiang (Xinjiang) without documents, directions, money, or knowledge of the local languages, and returned to Chungking after a month in Moscow.

No sooner had Cripps and Wilson returned to Britain in April 1940 via America, after five months abroad, than they were asked to go back to Moscow to pursue the trade mission proposal. The United Kingdom had withdrawn its ambassador to protest against the Soviet invasion of Finland, and in response to a demand by Molotov that he would discuss the matter only with an ambassador, Cripps was appointed ambassador and Wilson third secretary. There was not much to do until the German invasion of Russia, when delegations began to arrive from Britain. Wilson took lessons in Russian. When the Germans threatened Moscow the entire diplomatic corps was evacuated to Kuibyshev some 530 miles away. After ten weeks they were able to return to Moscow, and later to leave for London in a British cruiser from Murmansk.

In London Wilson was offered a post in the Russian department of the Foreign Office as a temporary third secretary, despite his decision to register as a conscientious objector. He worked in the department until VE-day and was the only member, apart from its head, Sir William Strang, who had ever visited Russia. One of his tasks was to translate Stalin's letters to Churchill: the Foreign Office had been receiving them in a bad English translation from the Soviet embassy and had requested the originals. Wilson made several more trips to Russia during those years, including one as a member of the British delegation to the Yalta conference. There Wilson sat behind Churchill in the plenary sessions and with Sir Edward Bridges took the minutes. He later recalled that his other main function was to empty Churchill's ashtray of his cigar butts. Wilson's last months with the Foreign Office were spent in the newly formed United Nations department. His main assignment was to act as secretary of an international group that toured cities on the American east coast exploring suitable sites for the UN headquarters. In personal terms the mission was notable for his meeting and in 1946 marrying Julie Stafford (Judy) Trowbridge in New York.

In 1946 Wilson returned to the bar. His first job was for the Foreign Office, preparing a draft of principles for the newly established United Nations commission on human rights. He accompanied the British delegation to the commission's first meeting in New York (chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt) as legal adviser. But one swallow did not make a summer. He found the work of chambers rather dull after his war-time adventures. After contacting the senior British officials he had worked with then, he was appointed an assistant secretary at the Treasury, seconded to the Cabinet Office. His most interesting assignment was as secretary of the India committee, which supervised the preparations for Indian independence. He was also secretary of the complex of committees that dealt with trade and related problems arising from the inconvertibility of sterling, and with the negotiations over Marshall aid.

In 1951 Wilson was appointed director of the Technical Co-operation Bureau newly set up by the Commonwealth in Colombo, Ceylon: not a major agency, but popular with the governments of the less developed members, which helped one another rather than seeking aid from rich countries. Wilson travelled extensively around the countries of south and south-east Asia and acquired an abiding interest in economic development. The family, which already had three children, added a fourth. Their two years in Colombo were among their most enjoyable. Recalled by the Treasury in August 1953, Wilson held a number of jobs during the next five years, including, on promotion to under-secretary, as head of the office of R. A. Butler, the lord privy seal.

In 1958 Wilson was appointed economic minister at the Washington embassy, a post that included acting as alternate director of the World Bank. This was normally a two-year appointment, but the Treasury asked him to stay for a third year. Before it ended the bank's president, Eugene Black, invited him to join the bank's staff as director of the Asia department. He accepted, so renewing his

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contacts with the countries he had served in Columbo. In 1962 Black promoted him to be vice-president, responsible for the administration, budget, and financing of the bank, including the marketing of bank bonds and the soliciting of periodic contributions from the rich governments to the bank's soft loan affiliate for the poorest countries, the International Development Association.

Wilson had expected to spend the rest of his career with the World Bank but did not get on with Black's successor, George Woods. Moreover, his Quaker conscience began to prick him. Life was too comfortable and his World Bank work did not sufficiently engage his inner drive to help the world's poor. So in 1966 he resigned and returned to England. After some searching he secured one of two posts as deputy secretary at the Ministry of Overseas Development. Two years later the permanent secretary, Sir Andrew Cohen, died and Wilson was promoted in his stead. He was knighted KCB in 1969, having been made CMG in 1962 and CB in 1968. He retired in 1970 on reaching the age of sixty.

Wilson continued to pursue an active career. After some months as deputy secretary-general (economic) at the Commonwealth Secretariat, he took a final paid job as chairman of the Race Relations Board, which gave him great personal satisfaction. He held the post for six years until 1977, when it merged with the Commission for Racial Equality. Wilson's voluntary activities thereafter were almost all connected with development, as chairman of Oxfam (1977-83), which had a strong Quaker element, and a member of the boards of the Overseas Development Institute in London, the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University, and the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa, whose quarterly meetings he attended until the age of seventy-five. He also joined, and in some cases helped start, a number of charitable organizations. As he grew older these activities fell away, although his mind remained as keen as ever. His first marriage was dissolved in 1979, but on 5 August 1989 he married Stephanie Adrienne (Steffi) Stainsby, a psychotherapist he had known at Oxfam; she was the widow of Charles Stainsby and the daughter of Harry Ross, a general practitioner. They settled in Oxford, where he died at St Luke's Nursing Home on 11 July 2004, of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. He was survived by his second wife, Steffi, and the four children of his first marriage, Susan, Catherine, Peter, and John.

Wilson had a hand in many of the leading events of the twentieth century. The leitmotif of his professional life after the Second World War was his dedication to improving the lot of the less fortunate. He pursued this impulse in a practical way through institutions devoted to that purpose. His wide experience, ability, and sometimes luck enabled him to serve at or near the top and thus help to shape their policies and practices. It also provided him and his family with a good living, a circumstance which did not escape his Quaker conscience. He had a keen sense of humour and looked on human foibles, including his own, with a quizzical eye. He was, in the words of a former civil service colleague, an 'unusual and thoughtful man, whose dry style and shrewd glance over those half-rimmed glasses masked ... inner warmth and deep humanity' (The Guardian, 22 July 2004).

Raymond John Goodman

Sources

G. Wilson, 'My working life', memoir, priv. coll. · G. Wilson, diary, 1939-40, priv. coll. · *Daily Telegraph* (13 July 2004) · *The Times* (15 July 2004) · *The Independent* (17 July 2004) · *The Guardian* (19 July 2004); (22 July 2004) · WW (2004) · Burke, Peerage · personal knowledge (2007) · private information (2007) [Lady Wilson, widow; Peter Wilson, son] · b. cert. · m. cert. [1989] · d. cert.

Likenesses

obituary photographs

Wealth at death

£293,840: probate, 11 March 2005, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

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Raymond John Goodman, 'Wilson, Sir Geoffrey Masterman (1910-2004)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, Jan 2008; online edn, Oct 2008

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/94084>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KCB CMG CB.
- He was educated at Manchester grammar school.
- He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law. Middle Temple. H. D. Samuels in 1934.
- He worked as a Secretary to Sir Stafford Cripps.
- He worked as a Third Secretary, Russian Section. The Foreign Office.
- He worked as a Barrister in 1946.
- He worked as an Economic minister, British Embassy in 1958 in Washington, D.C., USA.
- He worked as a Deputy Secretary-general (Economic) at the Commonwealth Secretariat.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Race Relations Board.
- He worked as a Chairman of Oxfam 1977 To 1983.

Geoffrey married **Julie Stafford Trowbridge**, daughter of **Alexander Buel Trowbridge** and **Julie Chamberlain**. They had four children: **Susan Trowbridge**, **Catherine Neave**, **Peter Stafford**, and

Descendants of Jonathan Brasha

John Cowan.

8-Susan Trowbridge Wilson

Susan married **John Nicolson**.

Susan next married **Jeff Allen**. They had two children: **David Geoffrey** and **Kate Trowbridge**.

9-David Geoffrey Allen

9-Kate Trowbridge Allen

8-Catherine Neave Wilson

8-Peter Stafford Wilson

Peter married **Elsbeth Walker**.

Peter next married **Patricia Clare MacArthur Stanham**, daughter of **Quentin MacArthur Stanham** and **Andalucia Richardson**. They had four children: **Alexander**, **Timothy**, **Christopher Cowan**, and **Nicola**.

9-Alexander Wilson

9-Timothy Wilson

9-**Christopher Cowan Wilson**^{1,3} was born on 30 Apr 1987 and died on 22 May 1987.

9-Nicola Wilson

8-John Cowan Wilson

John married **Pat Stroud**, daughter of **Karol Stroud** and **Elinor Dale**. They had one daughter: **Amelia Cassandra**.

9-Amelia Cassandra Wilson

Geoffrey next married **Stephanie Adrienne Ross**, daughter of **Dr. Harry Ross**.

6-**Shipleigh Neave Brayshaw**^{1,3,25} was born on 7 Nov 1871 and died on 2 Jul 1957 in Manchester at age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer.
- He resided at Coppice Lane Cottage in Disley, Stockport, Cheshire.

Shipleigh married **Ruth Cotterell Holmes**,^{1,3,25} daughter of **Arthur Stansfield Holmes**¹ and **Lucy Beatrice Cotterell**,¹ on 14 Dec 1911 in FMH Chester. Ruth was born on 1 Mar 1887 and died on 29 Jun 1979 at age 92. They had five children: **Alfred Joseph**, **Edith Eleanor**, **Christopher Neave**, **Beatrice Ruth**, and **Elizabeth Barbara**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Chairman of Cheshire County Council.

7-**Alfred Joseph Brayshaw**^{1,25} was born on 20 Dec 1912 in Manchester and died on 20 May 1994 at age 81.

General Notes: BRAYSHAW, (Alfred) Joseph
CBE 1975 (OBE 1964)

Born Manchester, 20 Dec. 1912; er s of late Shipleigh Neave Brayshaw and Ruth Cotterell (née Holmes), JP; m 1st, Joan Hawkes (d 1940); 2nd, 1943, Marion Spencer, y d of late Spencer Johnson, Bury St Edmunds; three s ; died 20 May 1994

Descendants of Jonathan Brasha

JP; DL; Secretary, The Magistrates' Association, 1965– 77

EDUCATION Sidcot Sch., Somerset; engineering factories; Dalton Hall, Univ. of Manchester

CAREER Brayshaw Furnaces & Tools Ltd, 1934– 40; CBCO, 1941– 46; Asst Sec., then Gen. Sec., Friends' Relief Service, 1946– 48; Gen. Sec., Nat. Marriage Guidance Council, 1949– 64 (a Vice-Pres., 1964–); Pres., Guildford and District Marriage Guidance Council, 1983– 87. JP Surrey, 1958; DL Surrey, 1983; Chairman: Farnham Bench, 1979– 82; Surrey Magistrates' Soc., 1979– 83

PUBLICATIONS Public Policy and Family Life, 1980

RECREATION Gardening

ADDRESS Apple Trees, Beech Road, Haslemere, Surrey GU27 2BX

Haslemere (0428) 642677

'BRAYSHAW, (Alfred) Joseph', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920– 2014; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ; online edn, April 2014

[<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U171308>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE JP DL.
- He was educated at Sidcot School in 1924.
- He worked as a Secretary to The Magistrates Association.
- He resided at Appletrees in Beech Road, Haslemere, Surrey.
- He worked as a member of Brayshaw \furnaces and Tools Ltd. In 1934-1940.

Alfred married **Joan Pauline Comely Hawkes**¹ on 20 Mar 1937. Joan was born on 20 Mar 1912^{3,25} and died on 2 Oct 1940 at age 28.

Alfred next married **Marion Spencer Johnson**,^{1,3,25} daughter of **John Spencer Curling Johnson**^{1,3} and **Lily Hannah Mary Potts**,^{1,3} on 30 Jan 1943. Marion was born on 2 May 1921 and died in 2001 at age 80. They had three children: **John Shipley**, **Michael Neave**, and **Roger Spencer**.

8-John Shipley Brayshaw

John married **Mary Rowland**, daughter of **Henry Morton Rowland** and **Joyce Florence Wareham**. They had two children: **Samuel John** and **Andrew Toby**.

9-Samuel John Brayshaw

Samuel married **Betty Simmons**. They had one daughter: **Emily Joyce**.

10-Emily Joyce Brayshaw

9-Andrew Toby Brayshaw

8-Michael Neave Brayshaw

Michael married **Heather Margaret Barnes**, daughter of **William Edwin Barnes** and **Hazel Margaret Litten**. They had three children: **Lyn Hazel**, **Jan Maryon**, and **Paul Michael**.

9-Lyn Hazel Brayshaw

9-Jan Maryon Brayshaw

9-Paul Michael Brayshaw

8-Roger Spencer Brayshaw

Roger married **Ann Caffell**, daughter of **Ernest Caffell** and **Doris Birchmore**. They had two children: **Thomas Spencer** and **Helen Lucy**.

9-Thomas Spencer Brayshaw

9-Helen Lucy Brayshaw

Descendants of Jonathan Brasha

7-Edith Eleanor Brayshaw

Edith married **John Muschamp**,^{1,3} son of **Samuel Muschamp**^{1,3} and **Rebecca Beech**,^{1,3} on 21 Jan 1937. John was born on 14 Dec 1910 and died on 11 May 1974 at age 63. They had three children: **Elizabeth Anne**, **Eleanor Clare**, and **David John**.

8-Elizabeth Anne Muschamp

Elizabeth married **Scott Ross Donaldson**, son of **Maurice William Donaldson** and **Mons Frances Selina Robbins**. They had two children: **Sarah Elizabeth** and **Lucy Frances**.

9-Sarah Elizabeth Donaldson

Sarah married **Ian Stephen Goodhew**. They had one son: **Donald Ross**.

10-Donald Ross Goodhew

9-Lucy Frances Donaldson

Lucy married **David Bate**.

8-Eleanor Clare Muschamp

Eleanor married **Walter Joseph Hogarth**, son of **Joseph Hogarth** and **Ellen Florence McCool**. They had two children: **David Scott** and **Fiona Clare**.

9-David Scott Hogarth

9-Fiona Clare Hogarth

8-David John Muschamp

David married **Rosemary June Revell**, daughter of **John Revell** and **Phyllis Honor Waine**. They had two children: **Simon John** and **Richard David**.

9-Simon John Muschamp

9-Richard David Muschamp

7-Christopher Neave Brayshaw

Christopher married **Avril Beda Mary Miller**, daughter of **Frederick William Miller** and **Kathleen Bowyer**. They had one daughter: **Jane Naomi Bowyer**.

8-Jane Naomi Bowyer Brayshaw

Jane had a relationship with **Peter Entwistle**. They had two children: **Rebecca Elizabeth** and **Jennifer Anne**.

9-Rebecca Elizabeth Entwistle

9-Jennifer Anne Entwistle

Jane next had a relationship with **Anthony Mansfield**. They had one daughter: **Deborah Ann**.

9-Deborah Ann Brayshaw

7-Beatrice Ruth Brayshaw

Beatrice married **Alexander Rodger**,^{1,3} son of **Alexander Rodger**^{1,3} and **Martha Alison Roger**,^{1,3} on 29 Jul 1950. Alexander was born on 17 Jun 1923 and died on 12 Sep 1982 at age 59. They had two children: **Alison Ruth** and **Patricia Anne**.

8-Alison Ruth Rodger

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Alison married **James Morrice**, son of **James Aitken Morrice** and **Brulette Nancy Beane**. They had two children: **Maxwell Keiran** and **Ceri Ellen**.

9-**Maxwell Keiran Morrice**

9-**Ceri Ellen Morrice**

8-**Patricia Anne Rodger**

7-**Elizabeth Barbara Brayshaw**

Elizabeth married **Francis Lionel Aynsley-Smith**,^{1,3} son of **George Aynsley-Smith**^{1,3} and **Jeanne Eugenie Mournetas**,^{1,3} on 26 Mar 1946. Francis was born on 29 Dec 1915. They had three children: **Richard, Francis John, and Helen Ruth**.

8-**Richard Aynsley-Smith**

Richard married **Patricia Ann Whitlock**, daughter of **Roy Whitlock** and **Audrey Phyllis Belam**. They had three children: **Rachel Sarah, Katherine Ruth, and Stephen Mark**.

9-**Rachel Sarah Aynsley-Smith**

9-**Katherine Ruth Aynsley-Smith**

9-**Stephen Mark Aynsley-Smith**

8-**Francis John Aynsley-Smith**

Francis married **Sheila Ross**, daughter of **Harry Ross** and **Mary Margaret Fraser**. They had two children: **Robin** and **Elizabeth Kirsty**.

9-**Robin Aynsley-Smith**

9-**Elizabeth Kirsty Aynsley-Smith**

8-**Helen Ruth Aynsley-Smith**

Helen married **Richard William Mayne**,^{1,3} son of **Richard Trevelyan Mayne** and **Kathleen Walker**, on 7 Apr 1979. Richard was born on 10 Nov 1951 and died on 5 Oct 1982 at age 30. They had one son: **David Trevelyan**.

9-**David Trevelyan Mayne**

6-**Edmund Russell Brayshaw**^{1,3} was born on 14 Jan 1879 in Manchester and died on 5 Nov 1965 in York, Yorkshire at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer. Brayshaw Furnaces and Tools in Mulberry Street, Hulme.

Edmund married **Winifred Maude Barber**,^{1,3} daughter of **Jonathan Barber**^{1,3,9,26} and **Constance Stainforth Siordet**,^{1,3,26} on 10 Feb 1912 in FMH Sheffield (12th February also given). Winifred was born on 14 Dec 1890 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 19 Aug 1992 in York, Yorkshire at age 101. They had four children: **David Russell, Richard Neave, Martyn Henry, and John Derwent**.

7-**David Russell Brayshaw**

David married **Mary Josephine Wright**,^{1,3} daughter of **John Thomas Wright** and **Ada Grundy**, on 14 Aug 1937. Mary was born on 3 Dec 1908 and died on 11 Dec 1965 at age 57. They had two children: **Jennifer Lyn** and **Jonathan Russell**.

8-**Jennifer Lyn Brayshaw**

Jennifer married **John Williams Evans**, son of **Robert Williams Evans** and **Barbara Nash**. They had three children: **Julia Lyn, Jonathan William, and Lucy Rebecca**.

Descendants of Jonathan Brasha

9-Julia Lyn Evans

Julia married **Colin Alan Barrie**. They had two children: **Sara Lyn** and **Emma Louise**.

10-Sara Lyn Barrie

10-Emma Louise Barrie

9-Jonathan William Evans

Jonathan married **Janet May Benfield**, daughter of **Thomas Benfield** and **Jean**.

9-Lucy Rebecca Evans

8-Jonathan Russell Brayshaw

Jonathan married **Gillian Mary West**,^{1,3} daughter of **William West** and **Joan Deighton**, on 2 May 1970. Gillian was born on 12 Jan 1947 and died on 3 Apr 1975 at age 28. They had one daughter: **Joanna**.

9-Joanna Brayshaw

Jonathan next married **Ruth Elfreda Singer**, daughter of **William Singer** and **Margaret Craig Johnson**. They had one daughter: **Joanna**.

9-Joanna Brayshaw

7-**Richard Neave Brayshaw**¹ was born on 25 Mar 1917 and died on 6 May 1979 in Wilmslow, Cheshire (1st May also given) at age 62.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Manchester.

Richard married **Kathleen Ann Shaw**,^{1,3} daughter of **William Shaw** and **Margaret Baxter**, on 22 Dec 1942 in FMH Jordans, Buckinghamshire. Kathleen was born on 5 Dec 1912 and died on 26 Apr 1979 at age 66. They had one daughter: **Deborah Ann Kinnear**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Housekeeper at Sidcot School in Sidcot, Winscombe, Somerset.

8-Deborah Ann Kinnear Brayshaw

Deborah married **Stanley McGeagh**.

Deborah next married **Christopher Merrick**, son of **Wilfred Merrick** and **Mavis Lowe**. They had three children: **Timothy Neave**, **Jamie Kinnear**, and **Leigh Paul**.

9-Timothy Neave Merrick

9-Jamie Kinnear Merrick

9-Leigh Paul Merrick

7-**Martyn Henry Brayshaw**^{1,3} was born on 7 Jan 1919 in Chorlton, Manchester and died on 30 Jul 1978 at age 59.

Martyn married **Mary Hey**,^{1,3} daughter of **Wilson Hey** and **Elsie Brown**, on 1 Sep 1945 in Manchester. Mary was born on 21 Nov 1919 and died on 8 Jan 1977 at age 57. They had five children: **Peter Martyn Wilson**, **Susan Mary**, **Anne Marguerite**, **Katharine Mary**, and **Michael David Henry**.

8-Peter Martyn Wilson Brayshaw

Peter married **Linda Barlow**, daughter of **Gordon Barlow** and **Beryl Brown**. They had two children: **David Andrew** and **Susan Nicola**.

Descendants of Jonathan Brasha

9-**David Andrew Brayshaw**^{1,3} was born on 12 Apr 1973 and died on 19 Jul 1989 at age 16.

9-**Susan Nicola Brayshaw**

8-**Susan Mary Brayshaw**^{1,3} was born in 1950 and died in 1951 at age 1.

8-**Anne Marguerite Brayshaw**

Anne married **Peter Reeves**, son of **Charles Reeves** and **Constance Spurr**. They had two children: **Natasha Frances Anne** and **Martyn Peter Russell**.

9-**Natasha Frances Anne Reeves**

9-**Martyn Peter Russell Reeves**

8-**Katharine Mary Brayshaw**

Katharine married **Alasdair Nigel de Moulpied Jelfs**, son of **Ernest Charles Groves Jelfs** and **Jean Valerie Hutchinson**. They had two children: **Rosalind Anna de Moulpied** and **Christopher Martyn de Moulpied**.

9-**Rosalind Anna de Moulpied Jelfs**

9-**Christopher Martyn de Moulpied Jelfs**

8-**Michael David Henry Brayshaw**

7-**John Derwent Brayshaw**^{1,3} was born on 1 Sep 1922 and died on 31 Aug 1973 at age 50.

John married **Beatrice Mary Lythgoe**, daughter of **James Lythgoe** and **Dorothy Ashworth**. They had three children: **Mary Elizabeth**, **Sarah Anne**, and **Simon Charles**.

8-**Mary Elizabeth Brayshaw**

Mary married **Michael David Phipps**, son of **Denis Phipps** and **Olive Askill**. They had two children: **Charlotte Ann Elizabeth** and **Rachelle Clare Helen**.

9-**Charlotte Ann Elizabeth Phipps**

9-**Rachelle Clare Helen Phipps**

8-**Sarah Anne Brayshaw**

Sarah married **Keith Beaumont West**, son of **Edward Beaumont West** and **Ada Brown**.

8-**Simon Charles Brayshaw**

Simon married **Janet Susan Turner**, daughter of **Anthony James Turner** and **Edith Mabel Travers**. They had one son: **Malcolm James**.

9-**Malcolm James Brayshaw**

John next married **Ann Crawford**.

5-**Sarah Jane Brayshaw**¹ was born on 2 Nov 1833 in Leeds, Yorkshire and died in Leeds, Yorkshire. Died in infancy.

3-**James Brashaw**¹ was born on 1 Dec 1745.

3-**Abraham Brashaw**¹ was born on 26 Nov 1748.

2-**Hannah Brasha**¹ was christened on 9 Mar 1722 in Calverly, Lancashire.

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