
**Descendants of
John Priestman**

Charles E. G. Pease
Pennyghael
Isle of Mull

Descendants of John Priestman

1-**John Priestman** was born in 1540 in Thornton, Yorkshire and died in 1595 at age 55.

John married **Ellyn Thomson**. Ellyn was born in 1545. They had one son: **Richard**.

2-**Richard Priestman**¹ was born in 1567 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

Richard married **Joan Gamble**.² Joan was born before 1567. They had two children: **Richard** and **John**.

3-**Richard Priestman**² was born before 1619.

3-**John Priestman**² was born in 1619 in Thornton, Yorkshire and died in 1657 at age 38.

John married **Alice Smailes**. Alice was born in 1619. They had three children: **George, John, and Richard**.

4-**George Priestman** was born before 1642.²

4-**John Priestman**³ was born in 1647 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died in 1711 at age 64.

John married **Elizabeth Smithson**.^{2,3} Elizabeth was born before 1647 in Wilton and died in 1703.

John next married **Anna Story**² in 1707. Anna was born in 1689 in Bridlington and died in 1758 at age 69. They had one son: **John**.

5-**John Priestman**^{2,3} was born on 27 Nov 1707 and died in 1781 at age 74.

General Notes: Apprenticed to William Richardson of Ayton, where he learned the tanning business. He established the tanning yards at Thornton.

John married **Ann Marshall**,^{2,3} daughter of **Henry Marshall**, in 1733. Ann was born in 1710 in Aislaby, Yorkshire and died on 29 Jul 1759 in Pickering, Yorkshire at age 49. They had eight children: **John, Thomas, John, Hannah, Henry, David, Henry, and Jonathan**.

6-**John Priestman**^{2,3} was born in 1734 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died in 1734 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

6-**Thomas Priestman**^{2,4,5} was born on 5 Aug 1736 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died in Apr 1812 in "Almery Garth", Marygate, York at age 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tanner in York, Yorkshire.

Thomas married **Sarah Procter**,⁵ daughter of **Emmanuel Procter**⁶ and **Barbara Conyers**,⁶ Sarah was born on 5 Oct 1736 in Tadcaster, York, Yorkshire and died in 1796 at age 60. They had three children: **Sarah, Rachel, and David**.

7-**Sarah Priestman**⁴ was born in 1773 and died in 1809 at age 36.

Sarah married **William Richardson**,^{3,4,7,8} son of **John Richardson**^{3,4,9,10} and **Margaret Stead**,^{3,9,10} on 9 May 1804 in York, Yorkshire. William was born on 13 Sep 1771 in Low Lights, Earsden, North Shields and died on 4 Jun 1842 in North Shields, Northumberland at age 70. They had one daughter: **Sarah Priestman**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tanner of Tynemouth.

8-**Sarah Priestman Richardson**^{4,11} was born in 1809 and died on 8 Feb 1881 in North Shields, Northumberland at age 72.

7-**Rachel Priestman**^{12,13,14} was born in 1765 in York, Yorkshire and died on 17 Mar 1848 in York, Yorkshire at age 83.

Rachel married **William Tuke**,^{12,13,14} son of **William Tuke**^{5,10,15,16,17,18,19,20} and **Elizabeth Hoyland**,^{10,12} on 8 May 1789 in FMH York. William was born on 11 Mar 1758 in York, Yorkshire and died on 21 Jan 1835 at age 76. They had two children: **Thomas** and **Esther**.

8-**Thomas Tuke**¹³ was born on 4 Sep 1791 and died on 9 Mar 1794 at age 2.

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8-**Esther Tuke**¹³ was born on 4 Jul 1793 and died on 24 Mar 1868 in Marygate, York at age 74.

Esther married **Thomas Smith**¹³ on 28 Apr 1831. Thomas died before 1868. They had no children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Thirsk, Yorkshire.

7-**David Priestman**^{5,12} was born on 23 Nov 1776 in York, Yorkshire, died on 27 Mar 1851 in York, Yorkshire at age 74, and was buried in York, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tanner of York.

David married **Elizabeth Corder**^{5,12} daughter of **James Corder**^{5,12} and **Mary Start**^{5,12} on 3 Jan 1838 in FMH Great Cogglesall, Essex. Elizabeth was born on 13 Oct 1791, died on 18 Aug 1869 in Bocking, Essex at age 77, and was buried in Bocking, Essex.

6-**John Priestman**^{2,5,6} was born on 24 Feb 1739 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died in 1815 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tanner on 15 Jun 1763 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

John married **Barbara Procter**^{5,6} daughter of **Emmanuel Procter**⁶ and **Barbara Conyers**⁶ on 15 Jun 1763 in FMH Yarm. Barbara was born on 7 Apr 1741 in Tadcaster, York, Yorkshire and died in 1822 at age 81. They had ten children: **Rebecca, John, Joshua, Thomas, Joseph, Jane, Stephen, Joseph, Barbara, and Isaac**.

7-**Rebecca Priestman**^{5,6,21} was born on 17 Jun 1764 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire, died on 2 Apr 1842 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 77, and was buried in FBG Malton.

Rebecca married **Thomas Hopkins**^{5,21} son of **William Hopkins**^{5,6} and **Martha Smith**⁵ on 7 Sep 1786 in FMH Balby (MM). Thomas was born on 1 Mar 1760 in Gildersome, Leeds, Yorkshire, died on 9 Jun 1842 in Norton, Malton, Yorkshire at age 82, and was buried in FBG Malton. They had nine children: **Barbara, Mary, Hannah, Tabitha, Jemima, William, Thomas, John, and Isaac**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Clothier in Gildersome, Leeds, Yorkshire.

8-**Barbara Hopkins**⁶ was born on 2 Jul 1787 in Gildersome, Leeds, Yorkshire and died on 23 Dec 1793 in Gildersome, Leeds, Yorkshire at age 6.

8-**Mary Hopkins**^{6,22} was born on 4 Jun 1789 in Gildersome, Leeds, Yorkshire and died on 6 Jun 1845 in York, Yorkshire at age 56.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Schoolmistress.
- She had a residence in Malton, Yorkshire.

8-**Hannah Hopkins**⁶ was born on 13 Nov 1790 in Gildersome, Leeds, Yorkshire, died on 28 Mar 1792 in Gildersome, Leeds, Yorkshire at age 1, and was buried on 30 Mar 1792 in FBG Gildersome.

8-**Tabitha Hopkins**⁶ was born on 14 Apr 1793 in Gildersome, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Tabitha married **Robert Pickering**, son of **Robert Pickering** and **Hannah Howson**, on 27 Apr 1814 in Pickering. Robert died about 1835 in Malton, Yorkshire. They had three children: **Hannah, Elizabeth Milner, and Henry**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Draper in Malton, Yorkshire.

9-**Hannah Pickering** was born on 15 Feb 1816 in Malton, Yorkshire.

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9-**Elizabeth Milner Pickering** was born on 26 Oct 1817 in Malton, Yorkshire, died on 11 Aug 1824 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 6, and was buried on 13 Aug 1824 in FBG Malton.

9-**Henry Pickering**^{23,24} was born on 16 Oct 1819 in Malton, Yorkshire and died on 13 May 1894 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1829-1834 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Draper in Malton, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a member of the Local Board of Health in Malton, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.
- He worked as a Gospel Temperance worker.

Henry married **Sarah Ann Burlingham**,²⁴ daughter of **Samuel Burlingham**^{5,25} and **Martha Moggridge**, on 20 Aug 1857 in FMH Worcester. Sarah was born on 21 Oct 1819 in Worcester, Worcestershire and died on 24 Jan 1890 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 70.

Henry next married **Fanny North**.

8-**Jemima Hopkins**^{6,26} was born on 5 Apr 1795 in Gildersome, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Jemima married **John Bowman**,^{8,26} son of **Ebenezer Bowman**^{5,27} and **Mary Whitlow**, on 8 Nov 1827 in Brighouse, Yorkshire. John was born in 1795 in One Ash Grange, Monyash, Derbyshire and died on 18 Dec 1857 in Summer Hill, Bakewell, Derbyshire at age 62. They had three children: **Henry**, **Rebecca**, and **Hannah**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Summer Hill, Bakewell, Derbyshire.

9-**Henry Bowman** was born on 19 Jun 1830 in Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

9-**Rebecca Bowman**²⁶ was born on 26 Aug 1835 in Chesterfield, Derbyshire and died on 17 Sep 1843 in Summer Hill, Bakewell, Derbyshire at age 8.

9-**Hannah Bowman** was born on 1 Mar 1837 in Chesterfield, Derbyshire and died on 6 May 1858 in Uttoxeter, Staffordshire at age 21.

Hannah married **John Shipley**,^{28,29} son of **Joseph Shipley**^{30,31} and **Rebecca Bennett**, on 14 May 1857 in Bakewell, Derbyshire. John was born on 13 Sep 1829 and died on 13 Mar 1915 at age 85. They had one son: **John Bowman**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Butcher and Grazier in Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

10-**John Bowman Shipley**³² was born on 22 Apr 1858 in Uttoxeter, Staffordshire and died on 4 Oct 1910 in Finchley, London at age 52.

8-**William Hopkins**⁶ was born on 5 May 1797 in Gildersome, Leeds, Yorkshire and died after 1850.

William married **Mary Ann Wright**. They had two children: **Thomas** and **Mary**.

9-**Thomas Hopkins**^{10,23,33} was born in 1832 in Lofthouse, Thorpe on the Hill, Leeds, Yorkshire, was christened on 28 Oct 1832 in Rothwell, Leeds, Yorkshire, and died on 20 Jun 1900 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1871 in Malton, Yorkshire.
- He was a Quaker.

Thomas married **Sarah Jane Borrough**, daughter of **Richard Borrough** and **Jane**, on 13 Mar 1858 in Wesleyan Chapel, Liskeard, Cornwall. Sarah was born in 1833 in Liskeard, Cornwall. They had four children: **Richard Borrough**, **Mary Jane**, **Annie Maria**, and **Florence Rebecca**.

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Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Malton, Yorkshire.
- Miscellaneous: Marriage detail from Malton Messenger, 1858.

General Notes: A party signatory to the conveyance of Liskeard Meeting House 31 Dec 1862, even though she lived in Malton. Edward Pease visited the Meeting in 1841.

10-**Richard Borrough Hopkins** was born in 1859 in Malton, Yorkshire and died in 1935 at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Olivers Mount school in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in Moor Allerton Hall, Lidgett Lane, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Town Clerk of Morley in 1886-1902 in Morley, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Solicitor. Scatcherd, Hopkins & Brighouse in 20 Park Row, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Governor of Leighton Park school in 1913-1918.
- He worked as a Served on the committee of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1919.

Richard married **Elizabeth Alice Wright**, daughter of **George Wright** and **Elizabeth Borton**, on 15 Nov 1886 in York, Yorkshire. Elizabeth was born in 1862, was christened on 15 Oct 1862 in Appleton le Street, Malton, Yorkshire, and died on 9 Apr 1936 in Moor Allerton Hall, Lidgett Lane, Leeds, Yorkshire at age 74. They had six children: **Oliver Scatcherd**, **Thomas Wilfred**, **Ronald Broughton**, **Alice Mary**, **Annie**, and **Sylvia Borton**.

11-**Oliver Scatcherd Hopkins** was born on 14 Jul 1892 in Morley, Leeds, Yorkshire and died in 1948 at age 56.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge after 1911.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1915-1919.
- He worked as a Governor Leighton Park school in 1947-1948.
- He worked as a Solicitor. Scatcherd, Hopkins & Brighouse in 20 Park Row, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He was a Quaker.

11-**Thomas Wilfred Hopkins**³⁴ was born on 10 Jan 1894 in Morley, Leeds, Yorkshire and died in 1961 in Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.
- He was educated at Leighton Park school.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1915-1919.
- He worked as a Solicitor. Scatcherd, Hopkins & Brighouse in 20 Park Row, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Thomas married **Gladys Lilian Muir Douty**,³⁴ daughter of **Caesar Colston Douty** and **Jean Sime**, in 1921. Gladys was born in 1899 in Harrogate, Yorkshire and died in 1966 at age 67. They had four children: **June**, **David Sime Borrough**, **Geoffrey Douty Borrough**, and **Jean Charmain Borrough**.

12-**June Hopkins**³⁴ died in Died in Infancy.

12-**David Sime Borrough Hopkins**³⁴ was born on 24 Nov 1924 in Leeds, Yorkshire and died in Jul 2016 at age 91.

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David married **Jennifer Cameron**, daughter of **Sir John Cameron**. They had four children: **Stephen Borrough**, **Nicholas M.**, **Catherine V.**, and **Sophie Ann**.

13-**Stephen Borrough Hopkins**

13-**Nicholas M. Hopkins**

13-**Catherine V. Hopkins**

Catherine married **David Victor Hewitt Paul**, son of **Roger Hewitt Paul** and **Jean Cobbold**. They had two children: **Poppy Isabella** and **Oscar Hewitt Roger**.

14-**Poppy Isabella Paul**

14-**Oscar Hewitt Roger Paul**

13-**Sophie Ann Hopkins**

12-**Capt. Geoffrey Douty Borrough Hopkins** was born on 24 Nov 1924 in Leeds, Yorkshire and died about 2003 about age 79.

12-**Jean Charmain Borrough Hopkins**³⁴ was born on 20 Apr 1934 in Leeds, Yorkshire and died on 19 Feb 2009 at age 74.

Jean married **Richard Delf**, son of **Kurt H. O. Delf** and **May H. Beeching**. They had two children: **Charles Thomas Stuart** and **Michael Henry Philip**.

13-**Charles Thomas Stuart Delf**

13-**Michael Henry Philip Delf**

11-**Ronald Broughton Hopkins** was born on 30 Mar 1897 in Morley, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE in 1958.
- He was educated at Leighton Park school.
- He was educated at University of Cambridge.
- He was a Quaker. He applied for membership of the Society of Friends about 1916.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1916-1919.
- He worked as a Chairman of Leeds Industrial Savings, sub-committee.

11-**Alice Mary Hopkins** was born in 1898 in Morley, Leeds, Yorkshire.

11-**Annie Hopkins** was born in 1901 in Morley, Leeds, Yorkshire.

11-**Sylvia Borton Hopkins** was born in 1902 in Morley, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1936 in Moor Allerton Hall, Lidgett Lane, Leeds, Yorkshire.

10-**Mary Jane Hopkins**²³ was born in 1862 in Malton, Yorkshire, died on 1 Jan 1894 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 32, and was buried on 4 Jan 1894 in FBG Malton.

General Notes: Mary J. Langborne, 32 1 Imo. 1894.

Malton. Wife of Captain George Langborne, and daughter of Thomas Hopkins, of Malton. Mary Jane Langborne and her infant child were laid to rest together in the Malton burial ground on the fourth day of 1894. The hearts of those who stood around the grave went out in sorrowful sympathy to her husband, who, unconscious of his great loss, was nearing Port Said, where the sad news

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awaited him. Loving and self-sacrificing in her home life, as well as in more public service, she showed forth many Christian graces, and her rich gift of kindly sympathy endeared her alike to rich and poor. Annual Monitor 1894/1895

Mary married **Capt. George Loy Langborne**,²³ son of **George Langborne** and **Emily Loy Merryweather**, before 1894. George was born in 1851 in Nuseerabad, India and died in 1927 in Severn Lodge, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire at age 76. They had one child: **(No Given Name)**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the P & O shipping line.

11-**Langborne**²³ was born on 1 Jan 1894 in Malton, Yorkshire, died on 1 Jan 1894 in Malton, Yorkshire, and was buried on 4 Jan 1894 in FBG Malton.

10-**Annie Maria Hopkins** was born in 1866 in Malton, Yorkshire.

10-**Florence Rebecca Hopkins**¹⁰ was born in 1869 in Malton, Yorkshire.

Florence married **William Hutter Metcalfe** in 1892 in Malton, Yorkshire. William died before 1905.

Florence next married **James Myles Hogge**,¹⁰ son of **Robert Hogg** and **Mary Ann Grameleslay Miles**, on 4 Feb 1905. James was born on 19 Apr 1873 in 4 St. Cuthbert's Lane, Edinburgh, died on 27 Oct 1928 in 63 The Grove, Hammersmith, London at age 55, and was buried on 31 Oct 1928 in Hammersmith Cemetery, Mortlake, London. Another name for James was James-Miles Hogge. They had three children: **(No Given Name)**, **(No Given Name)**, and **(No Given Name)**.

General Notes: Hogge, James Myles [formerly James-Miles] (1873– 1928), social researcher and politician, was born on 19 April 1873 at 4 St Cuthbert's Lane, Edinburgh, the son of Robert Hogg, a journeyman tailor, and his wife, Mary-Ann-Grameleslay Miles. He later changed the spelling of his middle name and surname. He was educated at the Edinburgh Normal School and thereafter was a pupil– teacher with the Edinburgh school board. After attending Moray House Training College, he went on to Edinburgh University where he graduated MA in 1897. His time at university coincided with developments which were giving the student body a more marked corporate identity. As a joint editor of the Scottish Students' Song Book and of the British Students' Song Book he helped give expression to this movement. Hogge was also an editor of the Student. He was senior president of the Edinburgh students' representative council and was president of the Edinburgh University Liberal Association.

Hogge gave up his intention to be a teacher and after attending New College, Edinburgh, he qualified as a preacher in the United Free Church of Scotland. After a short period as an assistant minister and some anxiety about whether the church was the best way of leading a life of service, Hogge again changed direction and began to concentrate on social work. Initially he participated in settlement work in Edinburgh and then went on to York. There he joined in social investigation work with Joseph Rowntree, B. Seebohm Rowntree, and the temperance advocate and later Liberal MP Arthur Sherwell, was for a time with the labour bureau, and was secretary of the York distress committee. This work also involved extensive travel in continental Europe, Scandinavia, and Russia for investigative and comparative purposes and led him to publish in the interests of the anti-gambling and temperance movements. As his choice of careers showed, Hogge would appear to have been an intense person. His later Who's Who entry gave his recreation as 'work'.

Hogge's interest in social issues also found expression in the development of his political career. He was an early office bearer in the Young Scots' Society, founded after the Liberal election defeat of 1900 to educate young men in the principles of Liberalism and in the study of social science and economics. He first stood as a Progressive candidate in the Castlegate ward in York in 1905 and was a member of the York city council for this ward from 1907 until 1913. Here he made his mark as a champion of municipalization and as an opponent of private provision of local services. He was president of the York City and County Liberal Club and secretary of the Thirsk and Malton Liberal Association.

On 4 February 1905 Hogge married, in a Society of Friends ceremony, Florence Rebecca Metcalfe (b. 1868/9), of Malton, a widow, the daughter of Thomas Hopkins, gentleman. They had one son and two daughters.

Hogge's radical father had encouraged him to attend public meetings. In one of a series of articles which Hogge wrote about his youth, he described refusing to sell a ticket his father had given him for a meeting to be addressed by W. E. Gladstone. In December 1910 Hogge attempted to carry his own political career further by standing as a Liberal in the Camlachie division of Glasgow. He narrowly lost to a Liberal Unionist, but his advanced new Liberal policies were credited with greatly reducing the Labour vote. At a by-election in February 1912 he was elected Liberal MP for Edinburgh East. In this position he continued his interest in anti-gambling and temperance matters as well as pensions, national insurance, and Scottish home rule. Together with advanced radicals such as William Mather Rutherford Pringle, Hogge tried to force the issue of Scottish self-government onto the political agenda. He published work on all these subjects, including Licensing in Scandinavia, which drew on his travelling research experience. He enjoyed the reputation of being a vigorous platform speaker and a witty, if at times tactless, contributor in parliament. Noted for his mastery of the rules and customs of the House of Commons, he was regarded by the pre- and wartime Liberal leadership as a rebellious and generally troublesome back-bencher.

Hogge was also a critic of the Lloyd George coalition, accusing the Ministry of Information, for example, in a parliamentary debate of November 1918 of making a film aimed at presenting the prime minister in a heroic light. As a non-coupon Liberal he substantially increased his majority in Edinburgh East at the 1918 election. In the new parliament he continued to align himself with the independent Liberal MPs, the Asquithians or 'Wee Frees', as they were also known. Hogge belonged to the radical wing of this group and personally held strong reservations about Asquith's leadership. In early 1919 Hogge was elected chief whip of this small group of MPs in a reaction to Asquith's appointment of George Rennie Thorne. This dispute was resolved by Hogge and Thorne serving as joint chief whips, and notably together with the interim Asquithian leader Sir Donald Maclean they ran a vigorous and, in proportion to their numbers, extraordinarily influential opposition to the government, especially in the period before Asquith's return to parliament in February 1920. This did not mean the group itself was coherent. On the provisions of the Versailles treaty, for example, Hogge was opposed and Thorne supportive. Despite being a chief whip, Hogge was also largely excluded from work, such as candidate selection and control of the wider party and its finances, that had been carried out by his predecessors. When Thorne resigned in February 1923 the relatively inexperienced Vivian Phillipps was preferred to Hogge, the obvious successor

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to the position of sole whip Asquith then wanted. Hogge refused to accept the offer of the position of Scottish whip under Phillipps. Hogge's departure may have been a relief to the Asquithians for both personal and political reasons. Unlike his former colleague Pringle, he had not made his peace with the inner circle of Asquithians and their reservations about his character increased as he became more active in promoting reunion with Lloyd George Liberals. Already in 1920 Maclean was describing Hogge as 'born crooked and a natural wrecker' (Douglas, 137). C. F. G. Masterman concurred, describing Hogge in 1923 as 'corrupt', particularly as he suspected that he had already been in the pay of Lloyd George when he was independent Liberal whip (Political Diaries of C. P. Scott, 439). Lord (Herbert) Gladstone gave a lurid account (ibid., 441) of Hogge's frequent inebriation and a near scandal during the general election campaign of 1922 when he was supposed to have run off to Scotland with a House of Commons waitress known as 'the Fairy'. Politically Hogge does not appear to have been incapacitated, however. In the immediate post-war period he had been identified with those left-wing 'Wee Frees' who wished to maintain a distance from Labour, but were thought to favour an alliance with it and to support a capital levy and some form of nationalization. This was not incompatible with the unsuccessful approaches Hogge made in 1922 to Lloyd George on behalf of a group of left-wing 'Wee Frees' on the subject of Liberal reunion. The Asquithians believed Hogge to be close to Sir William Sutherland, who was particularly associated with Lloyd George's journalistic activities. During the first half of 1923 Hogge was again associated with a series of back-bench moves aimed at Liberal unity and, with his reported acceptance of a salary of £1000 from Lloyd George, £400 more than he had been offered as Scottish independent Liberal whip, was regarded by the Asquithians as having defected. Twice in this turbulent period, at the general elections of 1922 and 1923, Hogge continued to be returned by strong majorities in Edinburgh East. His parliamentary career ended at the general election of 1924, however, when he came bottom of the poll on the first occasion since his election in 1912 that a Labour candidate had stood.

Hogge was president of the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers from 1919 to 1920. He was a parliamentary adviser to the National Association of Schoolmasters and to the Association of Ex-Service Civil Servants. Shortly before his death he was appointed a research assistant in the office of the Liberal chief whip, Sir Robert Hutchinson, and director of investigations in connection with the safeguarding of industries under the Liberal campaign committee.

Dogged by ill health, Hogge died at his home, 63 The Grove, Hammersmith, London, on 27 October 1928. He was buried at the Hammersmith cemetery, Mortlake, Surrey, on 31 October 1928 at a ceremony attended by representatives of all sections of the Liberal Party.

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Sources The Scotsman (29 Oct 1928) · The Times (29 Oct 1928) · WWW, 1916– 28, vol. 2 (1992), 389 · WWBMP, 3.168 · Yorkshire Gazette (14 Oct 1905) · Yorkshire Gazette (5 Oct 1907) · Yorkshire Gazette (9 Nov 1907) · Yorkshire Gazette (19 June 1909) · Yorkshire Gazette (5 Nov 1910) · Yorkshire Gazette (27 Jan 1912) · Yorkshire Gazette (10 Feb 1912) · Yorkshire Gazette (3 Nov 1928) · b. cert. · m. cert. · d. cert. · I. G. C. Hutchison, A political history of Scotland, 1832– 1924 (1986) · The Scotsman (30 Oct 1928) · The Scotsman (31 Oct 1928) · The Times (1 Nov 1928) · The Times (30 Nov 1928) · The political diaries of C. P. Scott, 1911– 1928, ed. T. Wilson (1970) · R. Douglas, The history of the Liberal Party, 1895– 1970 (1971) · G. R. Searle, Corruption in British politics, 1895– 1930 (1987) · K. O. Morgan, Consensus and disunity: the Lloyd George coalition government, 1918– 1922 (1979) · M. Bentley, The liberal mind, 1914– 1929 (1977) · R. D. Anderson, Education and opportunity in Victorian Scotland (1985) · F. W. S. Craig, British parliamentary election results, 1885– 1918 (1974) · F. W. S. Craig, British parliamentary election results, 1918– 1949, 3rd edn (1983)

Likenesses drawing, repro. in Yorkshire Gazette (5 Oct 1907) · photograph, repro. in The Times (29 Oct 1928) · photograph, repro. in Yorkshire Gazette (3 Nov 1928)

Wealth at death £251 3s. 4d.: probate, 24 Nov 1928, CGPLA Eng. & Wales; The Times (30 Nov 1928)

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Gordon F. Millar, 'Hogge, James Myles (1873– 1928)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2006

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/45599>

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Social researcher and Liberal politician.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Edinburgh East in 1912-1924.
- He worked as a Liberal Chief Whip in 1919-1923.

11-Hogge

11-Hogge

11-Hogge

9-Mary Hopkins was born in 1835 and died in 1882 at age 47.

8-Thomas Hopkins⁶ was born on 22 May 1801 in Cross Hall, Morley, Batley, Yorkshire.

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General Notes: Did he have a daughter named Jane, who died age 6 on the 2 April 1844 at Nottingham? She is listed in the Annual Monitor

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Currier in Malton, Yorkshire.

Thomas married **Hannah Scales**, daughter of **Joshua Ransome Scales**³⁵ and **Lydia Fuller**,^{35,36} on 13 Oct 1831. Hannah was born on 24 Jun 1802 in St Nicholas, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire.

8-John Hopkins^{6,37,38} was born on 15 Jun 1803 in Cross Walk, Morley, Batley, Yorkshire, died on 15 Jan 1889 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 85, and was buried on 18 Jan 1889 in FBG Malton.

General Notes: John Hopkins moved to Malton and settled there with his wife Mary Bakewell. Presumably, he was engaged in the business of currier there, as per trade directories of the era, which give Priestman and Hopkins. His mother of course was a Priestman. and one may assume that the names of each family subscribed to the title. John's father Thomas, died in Malton and John, appears to be the only child who had moved there. He was active as Borough Baliff of Malton and was a Quaker.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Currier in Malton, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Borough Baliff of Malton.

John married **Mary Bakewell**,^{37,38} daughter of **John Bakewell**³⁷ and **Susanna Scales**. Mary was born on 13 Dec 1804 in St Nicholas, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, died on 14 Mar 1882 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 77, and was buried in FBG Malton. They had two children: **Phoebe** and **Ann Mary**.

General Notes: Wife of JH not Widow of.. thus he was still living at her death *Annual Monitor- 1882-1883*

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: See Annual Monitor 1882-1882.

9-Phoebe Hopkins was born in 1840 and died in 1930 at age 90.

Phoebe married **John Abbot**.

9-Ann Mary Hopkins was born in 1842 and died in 1924 at age 82.

8-Isaac Hopkins⁶ was born on 23 Aug 1805 in Cross Walk, Morley, Batley, Yorkshire.

7-John Priestman⁶ was born on 15 Apr 1766 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

John married **Jemima Marshall**, daughter of **Thomas Marshall** and **Mary**.

7-Joshua Priestman^{5,6,10,22,39} was born on 17 Feb 1768 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 13 Dec 1844 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Corn Miller in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Joshua married **Hannah Hopkins**,^{5,6,10,39} daughter of **William Hopkins**^{5,6} and **Hannah Clough**,⁶ on 19 Sep 1792 in FMH New Malton. Hannah was born on 16 Sep 1771 in Gildersome, Leeds, Yorkshire and died in 1812 at age 41. They had six children: **Mary Ann**, **Rachel**, **Samuel**, **Joshua**, **John**, and **Jane**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at York Quarterly Meeting, Girls School. (Later became The Mount School) in 1785 in York, Yorkshire.
- Miscellaneous: Her birth certificate notes that her parents were not in unity with Friends.

8-Mary Ann Priestman⁵ was born in 1794 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died in 1832 at age 38.

Descendants of John Priestman

Mary married **James Ellis**,^{5,8,40,41,42,43} son of **Joseph Ellis**⁵ and **Rebecca Burgess**,⁵ on 5 Apr 1815 in FMH Pickering. James was born on 19 Jan 1793 in Sharman's Lodge, Leicester, Leicestershire and died on 13 Aug 1869 in High Hall, Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire at age 76. They had six children: **Mary Ann, (No Given Name), Henry, Joseph, James Austin, and Catherine.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Apprenticed to Joshua Priestman in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 1814 in Hull, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Miller. In partnership with John Priestman 1805-1866 about 1823 in Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Worsted weaver in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in Letterfrack, Co. Galway.
- He had a residence in Feb 1857 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

9-**Mary Ann Ellis**^{3,41,43,44} was born on 22 Jun 1819 in Carr Mill, Myton, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire and died on 13 Jun 1860 in Rawdon, Guisley, Leeds, Yorkshire at age 40.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1831-Jun 1833 in York, Yorkshire.

Mary married **Joseph Stickney Sewell**,^{3,41,42,43,44,45,46} son of **Abraham Sewell**^{3,5,27,42} and **Dorothy Stickney**,^{3,5,42} on 1 Nov 1843 in FMH Pickering. Joseph was born on 30 Dec 1819 in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk and died on 20 Dec 1900 in Leicester, Leicestershire at age 80. They had six children: **Lucy, Anna, William, Alice Mary, Lillas, and Katherine Ellis.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1829-1831.
- He worked as an apprentice Miller to Samuel Priestman in Kirkstall, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Master at Ackworth School.
- He worked as a Superintendent of Rawdon School in 1852 in Rawdon, Guisley, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Missionary in 1867-1876 in Antananarivo, Madagascar.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

10-**Lucy Sewell**^{3,44,45,47,48} was born in 1845 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire, died on 22 Nov 1895 in Antananarivo, Madagascar. Murdered by natives at age 50, and was buried in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1858-Dec 1860 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Quaker Missionary in 1872 in Madagascar.

Lucy married **William Johnson**,^{44,45,47,48} son of **John Johnson** and **Margaret**, in 1872 in Tamatave, Madagascar. William was born in 1842 in Chelmsford, Essex, died on 22 Nov 1895 in Antananarivo, Madagascar. Murdered by natives at age 53, and was buried in Antananarivo, Madagascar. They had four children: **Mary H., Alfred William, (No Given Name), and Lucy E. "Blossom".**

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1853.
- He worked as a Teacher, Ackworth School in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at The Flounders Institute.
- He worked as a trainee Architect in Leeds, Yorkshire.

Descendants of John Priestman

- He worked as a founder, with William Linney, of the Carlton Hill School in Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Missionary in Madagascar.

11-Mary H. Johnson

11-Capt. Alfred William Johnson^{48,49,50,51,52} was born on 23 Feb 1874 in Antananarivo, Madagascar, died on 17 Apr 1918 in France. Killed in action at age 44, and was buried in Etaples Military Cemetery. Grave XXVIII.J.10. The cause of his death was Gassed with chemical artillery.

General Notes: CAPTAIN ALFRED WILLIAM JOHNSON MC R.E.

Royal Engineers, Dominion and BC Land Surveyor, was born Feb. 23, 1874 in Madagascar. He was educated at Ackworth and Bootham, Yorks and came to Canada about 1893. Taking up Land Surveying, he served under articles with Lt. Col. Vicars of Kamloops. He was for some years employed on surveys for the Dominion Government in the Lower Fraser Valley. One important feature was the establishment of the limit of the "20 Mile Railway Belt" Practising at Kamloops, he undertook annual surveys in various parts of BC for the C.N.P. Railway Co. In 1913 he formed a partnership with the late Capt. H.D. Allan, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. He proceeded to England in Feb. 1915 and obtained a commission as 2nd Lieut. in the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, going over to France in Oct. 1915. After a year's service with that regiment he was transferred to the Royal Engineers, being employed on the highly technical work of locating enemy gun positions by a system of triangulating on flashes. He was promoted to Captain and served continuously until April 1918, when he was wounded and gassed during a heavy enemy bombardment, from the effects of which he died on 17th April 1918. Captain Johnson was awarded the Military Cross "for consistent good work whilst in command of an observation group, Sept., 1917 to April, 1918. It is owing to his efficient work that the group has been able to locate successfully the positions of many hostile batteries and to range our own batteries thereon." Captain Johnson was a veteran of the South African War, proceeding from Canada with Lord Strathcona's Horse, for which he received the Queen's Medal with 4 clasps. Captain Johnson is commemorated on the Kamloops War Memorial. His QSA is a "raised date" variation.

JOHNSON— MACKENZIE.— On the 28th December, 1907, at Inverness, Scotland, Alfred William Johnson (1889— 90), of Canada, to Mary Lillian Kytie Mackenzie, of Inverness. JOHNSON.— On the 17th April, 1918, of wounds received on the 9th, Alfred William Johnson (1889-90), of Victoria, British Columbia, aged 44 years. ALFRED WILLIAM JOHNSON (1889-90). We heard with deep regret of his death. One of his best friends sent these words : " One of the noblest souls I ever knew. Such devotion to duty ! Three years as a Trooper in Strathcona's in Africa and now the supreme offering for us made in France. " He was Captain in the Royal Engineers, Field Survey Department , and died from gas poisoning on April 17th. ALFRED WILLIAM JOHNSON (1889-90) was born 1874. His parents were Wm. and Lucy Johnson, missionaries to Madagascar , who in 1895 were murdered in a riot there. He was at Ackworth, and afterwards at Bootham. In 1890 he went into business at Sheffield, but his disposition was quite unsuited to such a life, and in two years ' time he went out to Canada. He had a rough and varied experience there, sometimes prosperous, sometimes " down on his luck " for several years. At length he qualified as a surveyor and obtained a Government appointment on the N.W. survey. In 1899 he volunteered for service with Strathcona's Horse and fought right through the South African War . In 1908 he married Mary L. K. Mackenzie, of Inverness, whom he had met in Canada. He settled in Kamloops, B.C. , where he built a delightful home. Two children were born. In 1915 he came to England and, although over military age, persuaded the authorities to give him a commission in the Seaforth Highlanders. He was later transferred to the Pioneers and given a captaincy. He did very efficient work in range-finding and in mapping positions of enemy guns. He was killed by gas in the great German attack in April. After his death he was awarded the Military Cross. He was as tough as whipcord. He never had a doctor. His character was just like his physique. He always knew his opinion and never minded stating it. He read widely, was a wonderfully graphic and humorous letter writer, never failed to make himself welcome in jovial company. On the deeper things of life he was very reserved, but he had a very real vein of poetry, which he sometimes failed to conceal. He was intensely British. Above all else he was loyal to old friends and associations. His home life was about as perfect as can be.

J. H. D. *The above extracts are taken from the cited copies of Bootham magazine*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC.
- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1885-1888.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1889-1890 in York, Yorkshire.
- He emigrated to Canada in 1893.
- He worked as an articled Land Surveyor to Lt. Col. Vicars in Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada.
- He resided at 126 Dallas Road in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.
- He worked as a Dominion Government Land Surveyor in Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada.
- He worked as an officer of the 1st Field Survey Company, Royal Engineers.

Alfred married **Mary "Molly" Lillian Kytie Mackenzie**,^{50,51} daughter of **Col. Harry Maxwell Mackenzie** and **Caroline Georgina Ponsonby**, on 28 Dec 1907 in Inverness, Inverness, Scotland. Mary was born on 23 Apr 1880 in Fatehgarh, Uttar Pradesh, India, died on 19 Nov 1947 in Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada at age 67, and was buried on 24 Nov 1947 in Royal Oak Crematorium, Saanich, British Columbia, Canada. The cause of her death was Coronary Thrombosis. They had two children: **Harry William Mackenzie** and

Kythe Lucy.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Balquhidder, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence after 1918 in 725 Newport Avenue, Oak Bay, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.
- Miscellaneous: Her uncle was Rev. Stewart Gordon Ponsonby.
- She was Christian Scientist in 1926.
- She had a residence in 1947 in Dunsterville Road, Colquitz, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.
- Miscellaneous: At the time of her death, she had reverted to using the name Johnson.

12-**Harry William Mackenzie Johnson**^{49,51,53,54} was born on 31 Aug 1909 in Balquhidder, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada and died on 20 Feb 1989 in Saanich Peninsula Hospital, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada at age 79. The cause of his death was Pneumonia.

General Notes: JOHNSON.-On the 31st August , 1909, at Balquhidder, Kamloops, British Columbia, Mary Lilian Kythe, wife of Alfred William Johnson (1889-90), a son..

H. W. M. JOHNSON (1922-6) writes from British Columbia :- " I have had the odd job, but haven't struck anything permanent yet. I was in the interior of B.C. last summer, living with a land surveyor up in Cariboo at Quesnel. We travelled about a good deal and I saw something of how gold is mined. My friend was surveying ' placer ' and ' mineral ' claims most of the time. We managed to fit in a fishing trip to Bowran Lake, north of Barkerville, with a couple of fellows from Cambridge, who were out giving B.C. the once over. I don't think they were greatly impressed with this country, apart from being a bit awed by hotel prices, and the number of licenses they had to buy. " I have a temporary job again this winter, with the government, on a little patrol boat, which is stationed every winter on the west coast of the island, for life-saving duty. It is a rocky coast and pretty dangerous in winter. The C.G.S. ' Givenchy' keeps a continuous wireless watch for possible SOS's. We got one SOS last winter and spent a dirty night of it off Cape Beale looking for the ' wreck.' Next morning, after hobbling back to Bamfield Harbour, we heard that she was safe and comparatively sound in a bay on the U.S. side of the Straits, so we tackled our Christmas dinner next day with easy minds." *Bootham magazine - April 1933*

JOHNSON - on 20th February, 1989, Harry W. M. Johnson (1922-26) in Victoria, British Columbia

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1922-1926 in York, Yorkshire.
- He resided at 24 Blencathra Street in 1935 in Keswick, Cumbria.
- He worked as a Radio Operator.

Harry married **Patricia Moore**. They had one son: (**No Given Name**).

13-**Johnson**

Johnson married **Albin**.

12-**Kythe Lucy Johnson**⁵⁵ was born on 28 Dec 1911 in Balquhidder, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada.

General Notes: JOHNSON.-On the 28th December, 1911, at Balquhidder, Kamloops, B.C. , Mary Kythe , wife of Alfred William Johnson (1889-90), a daughter , who was named Kythe Lucy.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: Travels to Hawaii, 1951, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA.

11-**Johnson**⁴⁴ was born about 1887 in Antananarivo, Madagascar and died about 1888 in Antananarivo, Madagascar about age 1.

11-**Lucy E. "Blossom" Johnson** was born about 1890, died on 22 Nov 1895 in Antananarivo, Madagascar. Murdered by natives about age 5, and was buried in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Descendants of John Priestman

10-**Anna Sewell**³ was born in 1847 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire.

10-**William Sewell**³ was born in 1849 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died in 1857 in Rawdon, Guisley, Leeds, Yorkshire at age 8.

10-**Alice Mary Sewell**^{3,44} was born in 1854 in Rawdon, Guisley, Leeds, Yorkshire.

10-**Lilias Sewell**³ was born in 1856 in Rawdon, Guisley, Leeds, Yorkshire.

10-**Katherine Ellis Sewell**^{3,44} was born in 1858 in Rawdon, Guisley, Leeds, Yorkshire and died in 1865 at age 7.

9-**Ellis**⁵ died in Died in Infancy.

9-**Henry Ellis**^{5,24} was born in 1820 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died in 1835 in Lawrence Street, York at age 15.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later became Bootham School) in 1830-1835 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Rev. Joseph Ellis**^{5,24} was born in 1826 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died in 1895 at age 69.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later became Bootham School) in 1837-1840 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Clergyman in Sunderland, County Durham.

Joseph married **Henrietta Anderson**.

Joseph next married **Phoebe Field**.

Joseph next married **Barbara Hoyland**.

9-**James Austin Ellis**^{5,24,43,56} was born on 22 Jul 1827 in Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 30 Sep 1860 in Rossdhu, Letterfrack, Co. Galway at age 33.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Corn Miller in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later became Bootham School) in 1840-1842 in York, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence between 1849 and 1857 in Letterfrack, Co. Galway.
- He resided at Rossdhu in 1860 in Letterfrack, Co. Galway.

James married **Mary Jane Crosland**,^{5,24,56,57,58,59} daughter of **Robert Crosland**^{5,36} and **Tabitha Parkinson**,^{5,36} on 5 Oct 1859 in FMH Bradford. Mary was born on 7 Sep 1836 in Melbourne Place, Little Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 22 Jan 1911 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 74. They had one son: **Henry Austin**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1849-Dec 1852 in York, Yorkshire.
- She had a residence in 1861 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Quaker Elder.

10-**Henry Austin Ellis**^{5,24} was born on 3 Aug 1860 in Rosaleen, County Galway, died in Jan 1888 in York, Yorkshire at age 27, and was buried in FBG York.

Descendants of John Priestman

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1869-1870 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at The Friends' School in 1874 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

9-**Catherine Ellis**^{5,17} was born in 1830 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 9 Jul 1890 in Clara, County Offaly, Ireland at age 60.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1840-Jun 1842 in York, Yorkshire.

Catherine married **Lewis Frederick Goodbody**,^{5,17,60} son of **Robert Goodbody**^{43,61} and **Margaret Pim**,⁶¹ on 12 Mar 1862. Lewis was born on 1 Oct 1819 and died on 15 Aug 1887 in Clara, County Offaly, Ireland at age 67. They had three children: **James Ellis**, **Lewis**, and **Mary Catherine**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Corn merchant in Clara, County Offaly, Ireland.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

10-**James Ellis Goodbody** was born on 30 May 1864 and died in 1914 at age 50.

James married someone. He had one daughter: **Madeleine Ethel**.

11-**Madeleine Ethel Goodbody** died in 1982.

Madeleine married **Maj. Beauchamp Tudor St. John**, son of **Rev. Hon. Edmund Tudor St. John** and **Adeline Farquhar**, on 31 Mar 1910. Beauchamp was born on 17 Jul 1880 in Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, died on 5 Apr 1965 in Aberdeen, Scotland at age 84, and was buried in Episcopal Churchyard, Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire. They had two children: **Roger Ellis Tudor** and **Michael Beauchamp**.

12-**Maj. Gen. Roger Ellis Tudor St. John** was born on 4 Oct 1911 and died on 15 Oct 1998 at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CB MC.

Roger married **Rosemary Jean Douglas Vickers**, daughter of **Ronald Vickers** and **Mildred K. Higgs**, on 20 Nov 1943. Rosemary was born in 1918 and died on 17 May 2015 at age 97. They had four children: **Angela Lucy**, **Jane Margaret**, **Henry Edward Tudor**, and **Alice Rosemary**.

13-**Angela Lucy St. John**

Angela married **Maj. Christopher Rohan Delacombe**, son of **Maj. Gen. Sir Rohan Delacombe**. They had three children: **Caroline May**, **Sophie Clare**, and **Katharine Joyce**.

14-**Caroline May Delacombe**

14-**Sophie Clare Delacombe**

14-**Katharine Joyce Delacombe**

13-**Jane Margaret St. John**

13-**Henry Edward Tudor St. John**

Henry married **Kerra Lockhart**. They had two children: **Oliver Tudor Lockhart** and **Atalanta Victoria**.

14-**Oliver Tudor Lockhart St. John**

Descendants of John Priestman

14-Atalanta Victoria St. John

13-Alice Rosemary St. John

Alice married **Hugh Martyn Williams**. They had five children: **Emily, Florence, Martha, Patrick, and Veronica**.

14-Emily Williams

14-Florence Williams

14-Martha Williams

14-Patrick Williams

14-Veronica Williams

12-**Cmdr. Michael Beauchamp St. John** was born on 13 May 1915 and died on 23 Jan 2009 at age 93.

Michael married **Pamela Patience Guinness**, daughter of **Sir Arthur Rundell Guinness** and **Frances Patience Wright**. They had three children: **Andrew Beauchamp, Clare Pamela, and Hermione Patience**.

13-Andrew Beauchamp St. John

Andrew married **Hon. Sally Haytor Rootes**, daughter of **William Geoffrey Rootes Rootes 2nd Baron Rootes** and **Marian Haytor**.

13-Clare Pamela St. John

Clare married **David Waldorf Astor**, son of **Hon Michael Langhorne Astor** and **Barbara Mary Colonsay McNeill**. They had four children: **Henry Waldorf, Joanna Colonsay Clare, Thomas Ludovic David, and Rose Nancy Langhorne**.

14-Henry Waldorf Astor

Henry married **Leslie Kay Jowett**. They had three children: **Jake, Charles Edgar Spence, and Michael Allstar**.

15-Jake Astor

15-Charles Edgar Spence Astor

15-Michael Allstar Astor

14-Joanna Colonsay Clare Astor

14-Thomas Ludovic David Astor

Thomas married **Clarissa Berning**. They had three children: **Eva Daisy, Frederick Michael, and Vincent David**.

15-Eva Daisy Astor

15-Frederick Michael Astor

15-Vincent David Astor

14-Rose Nancy Langhorne Astor

Rose married **Hugh Ralph Van Cutsem**, son of **Hugh Bernard Edward Van Cutsem** and **Jonkvrouwe Emilie Elise Christine Quarles van Ufford**. They had three children: **Grace Emilie Clare, Rafe Michael Waldorf, and Charles Hugh Valentine**.

Descendants of John Priestman

15-Grace Emilie Clare Van Cutsem

15-Rafe Michael Waldorf Van Cutsem

15-Charles Hugh Valentine Van Cutsem

13-Hermione Patience St. John

Hermione married **William Stanhope Owen**. They had two children: **Georgina Hermione** and **Sam Arthur Stanhope**.

14-Georgina Hermione Owen

14-Sam Arthur Stanhope Owen

10-Lewis Goodbody was born on 21 Nov 1866 and died on 8 Jan 1933 at age 66.

Lewis married **Edith Lizetta Pim**, daughter of **James Pim**¹⁰ and **Elizabeth Fayle Evans**,¹⁰ Edith was born in 1865 and died in 1941 at age 76. They had three children: **Edith Eirene**, **Catherine Ellis**, and **Lewis John**.

11-Edith Eirene Goodbody

11-Catherine Ellis Goodbody⁵ was born in 1896 and died in 1977 at age 81.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Mayor of Canterbury 1938 To 1940 in Canterbury, Kent.
- She worked as a Master tanner in Canterbury, Kent.

Catherine married **Stephen Williamson**.

11-Lewis John Goodbody

10-Mary Catherine Goodbody was born on 19 May 1872.

8-Rachel Priestman^{5,62,63} was born on 18 Nov 1797 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 14 Jun 1880 in Malton, Yorkshire (4th June given in AM) at age 82.

General Notes: Of Thornton

Rachel married **Richardson Rowntree**,^{3,5,38,62,63,64} son of **William Rowntree**^{5,39} and **Rachel Richardson**,^{3,5} on 1 Oct 1834 in FMH Pickering. Richardson was born on 4 Dec 1801 in Riseborough, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 1 May 1882 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 80. They had two children: **Elizabeth** and **Helen**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Brewer then Farmer of Riseborough, Pickering.

9-Elizabeth Rowntree^{3,59,62,64} was born on 25 Jun 1836 in Settrington, York and died on 18 Dec 1914 in The Mount, Malton, Yorkshire at age 78.

General Notes: Elizabeth Taylor ..78 1812 1914 Malton. Widow of Henry Taylor. In the " Letters of J. R. Green " it is recorded that among the thousands of people he had met, the one person who had most influenced him for good was an " ordinary life," in which, however, "freshness and nobleness" were conspicuous. Like this London vicar's wife, Elizabeth Taylor would never have assumed that she was capable of influencing anybody, but the fact that unconsciously she did this to a marked degree has prompted an endeavour to picture her life for the sake of any who, because they do not possess what are sometimes called public gifts, are apt to depreciate unduly their power of helping others to believe more firmly in God and goodness. Elizabeth, the elder of the two daughters of Richardson and Rachel (Priestman) Rowntree was born in 1836 in a farmhouse near the pleasantly situated East Riding village of Settrington. Her father had felt it right to decline malting, and both daughters inherited his and his wife's clear sense of duty and righteousness - as well as not a little portion of the former's strong will ! It is said that at Ackworth School (there were no holidays then !), when on one occasion Richardson Rowntree had gone to see his daughters, the younger of these, Helen, for a venial fault was forbidden to see her father. Richardson Rowntree's determined " I have come to visit my daughter, and I shall not go away until I have done so," was, however, too much for the authorities. In 1858 Elizabeth Rowntree married Henry Taylor, a grocer in Malton, just across the river from Norton where the Rowntrees had been settled for eleven years. The care of apprentices in a business house and then of young children developed in the wife and mother what must

Descendants of John Priestman

have been the inherent power of good household management. One or two close friends have heard her describe how even she was at a loss when economy demanded that a home-made suit should be provided for her eldest son, but after looking at some ready-made clothes in a shop window, she successfully accomplished the novel task. Her ability was equally marked in other directions also. The " Old Doctor " of her town had such great faith in her knowledge of children's ailments that in cases of illness in her home he came to consult with her rather than tell her what to do. At first she had no garden, but in later years she planted one with her own hands, and gradually made it so beautiful that passers-by would stop to gaze at it. This remarkable efficiency in practical things made it difficult for her to recognize greatness of character in some who were without the gifts she possessed, and the rigours of her own early married life caused her to appear intolerant of the " luxuries " of later generations. The home of Henry and Elizabeth Taylor was always open to visitors to the Meetings of Malton, Kirbymoorside and Pickering, to Temperance speakers, and other guests - also to several families who for different reasons valued such a change as her house and especially her quality of motherhood gave. A member of one of these families wrote last December : - " We loved and revered her, as I think everyone must who realised her goodness and her beautiful, unostentatious life." Another wrote : - " Her life has been sweet and gracious. No one will ever know how many souls she has given happiness to on this earth." She was to be depended upon in all those connexions in which a Meeting asks for the help of women Friends, and some old members of the Meeting, now living in other parts, have written with gratitude of the simple gatherings in her house and garden every Sunday morning. She was very fond of young people, and succeeded in making them feel at home in her house. One of these Friends, now occupying a responsible position in a large city, says, what was felt by many others : - ' ' She seemed to spend all her time in devising means to help and comfort others." How busy her fingers were keeping pace with her heart- or trying to do so ! She would cook for those who had not enough to eat ; she would write regularly to relatives and friends ; and make wonderful presents for weddings and Christmas time. Is it any wonder that youthful recipients of her bounty sometimes confused her with Santa Claus ? And she managed to weave into all she did some of her strong faithful love, the while not letting her left hand know what her right hand did. During all this period, six of her seven children grown up, with the joy of grandchildren ever present with her, she would work quietly but well in various public ways - especially Tomperunco, workhouse visitation, boarding-out children, town nursing, Bible Society, and the Missionary Helpers Union. Her servants admired her, which is perhaps no little tribute to a mistress's character ! On her death one of these wrote specially mentioning her patience with faults and failings, and expressing thanks for the hymns which she read after the Scripture passages every morning. The bond which kept her maids with her so long was nothing less than love. Elizabeth Taylor did not find it easy to bear sorrow. The loss of father and mother was followed by that of a son. Her husband died suddenly (twenty-seven years before her own call came). Then her only sister was summoned to cross the river. A daughter-in-law, and one young life from each of the families of three sons - all these separations, as well as those involved in the removal of old friends, affected her very much. And when her own physical powers lessened a great trial came upon her. She had visited the sick in Christ's-name, clothed the naked and cared for the orphan. She had brought up a large family, who called her blessed. It took long to grasp the fact that now the time had come when she could best serve by waiting and by prayer. Yet from the beginning of her illness through the years to its close, she bore very patiently the enforced inactivity and dependence upon others for almost everything she required, although her interest in all that was going on was as great as ever. Often she would dwell upon her deficiencies as a mother and a Friend. Sometimes her lack of power to realise the love and presence of God was almost painful to those by her side. Indeed, it was a dark valley through which she travelled, and a difficult thing to give up dependence upon feelings and steer out into the open sea of the redeeming love of Christ. She took much comfort in the " Promises," and of these she most loved the words at the opening of Isaiah XLIII. and that gracious saying of the Master : - " Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me." Towards the close of the earthly life there came upon the tired furrowed face a touch of Heavenly beauty - and we thought that her tongue was endeavouring to tell of joyful reunions, and of God in the midst of the city which knows no sorrow or sighing.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.

Elizabeth married **Henry Taylor**,^{3,5,58,59,62,64} son of **Joseph Taylor**^{5,39,64} and **Sarah Baker**,^{5,64} on 21 Jan 1858. Henry was born on 17 Feb 1829 in Malton, Yorkshire and died on 15 Jan 1888 in The Mount, Malton, Yorkshire at age 58. They had seven children: **Alfred Henry, Frederick, Lucy, Charles, Ernest Edwin, George, and Sarah Helen.**

General Notes: Of Malton

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as a Grocer in Malton, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

10-**Alfred Henry Taylor**^{3,5,24,64,65} was born on 25 Oct 1858 in 45 Wheelgate, Malton, Yorkshire and died on 22 Feb 1932 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 73.

General Notes: TAYLOR.-On 22nd February, Alfred H. Taylor (1873), aged 73 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1873 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Grocer and Café Proprietor in Malton, Yorkshire.
- He resided at St. Aubyns, Malton, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an One of the Founders of Malton Adult School.

Descendants of John Priestman

Alfred married **Ellen Rowntree**^{5,24,64} daughter of **John Rowntree**^{4,5,23,64,66} and **Ann Webster**^{5,64,66} on 12 Mar 1884 in FMH Scarborough. Ellen was born on 29 Apr 1858 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 6 May 1953 at age 95. They had five children: **Charles John, Maud, Muriel Rowntree, Dorothy Mary, and Joyce Rowntree.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1871-Jun 1875 in York, Yorkshire.

11-**Charles John Taylor**^{24,64,66,67,68} was born on 8 Sep 1885 in Malton, Yorkshire and died on 1 Dec 1964 at age 79.

General Notes: TAYLOR.-On 1st December, 1964, Charles John Taylor (1901-02), aged 79 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1896-1900 in Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1901-1902 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Founder and Secretary, Yorks. East Coast Guild Ackworth Old Scholars Association.
- He worked as a Grocer and Café Proprietor from 1909 in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1916-1919.

Charles married **Ethel Hall**^{24,66,67} on 14 May 1925 in South Shields, County Durham. Ethel was born in 1894 and died in 1978 at age 84. They had two children: **Nancy and Richard John.**

Marriage Notes: TAYLOR-HALL.-At South Shields, on May 14th, Charles John Taylor (1901-2), of Scarborough, to Ethel Hall, of Cockermouth.

12-**Nancy Taylor**^{24,66} was born on 24 Oct 1926 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 24 Oct 1926 in Scarborough, Yorkshire. The cause of her death was Still-born.

General Notes: TAYLOR.-On October 24th, Ethel, wife of C. J. Taylor (1901-2), a daughter (stillborn).

12-**Richard John Taylor**

Richard married **Ann Scaife**. They had three children: **Susan Jane, Gillian Mary, and Jonathan Richard.**

13-**Susan Jane Taylor**

13-**Gillian Mary Taylor**

13-**Jonathan Richard Taylor**

11-**Maud Taylor**⁶⁴ was born on 9 Sep 1888 in Malton, Yorkshire and died in 1972 at age 84.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1904-1905 in York, Yorkshire.

Maud married **Arthur Edward Bromehead Soulby** in 1935. Arthur was born in 1864 and died in 1942 at age 78.

11-**Muriel Rowntree Taylor**⁶⁴ was born on 6 Jan 1890 in Malton, Yorkshire and died on 24 Jan 1890 in Malton, Yorkshire.

11-**Dorothy Mary Taylor**⁶⁴ was born on 9 May 1893 in Malton, Yorkshire and died in 1967 at age 74.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School in 1903-1908.

Dorothy married **Edwin Charles Alban Taglis** in 1922. Edwin was born in 1893 and died in 1959 at age 66.

11-**Joyce Rowntree Taylor**⁶⁴ was born on 20 Oct 1898 in Malton, Yorkshire and died in 1990 at age 92.

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1914-Jul 1916 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Frederick Taylor**^{3,5,24,58,69,70,71,72} was born on 6 Jul 1861 in Malton, Yorkshire and died on 27 Aug 1944 in York, Yorkshire at age 83.

General Notes: Taylor.-On 27th August, at York, Frederic Taylor (1876), aged 83 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1876 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Secretary, Friends' Fist Day School Association in 1897-1919.
- He worked as a Chairman of a firm of Motor-body builders. In Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
- He resided at Rowanmead, 35 Baldock Road in 1935 in Letchworth, Hertfordshire.

Frederick married **Annette Jane Fry**,^{5,24,58} daughter of **Edward Fry**,^{5,12,57,58,59,73,74} and **Annette Ransome**,^{5,12,57,58,59,73} on 21 Apr 1887 in FMH Ipswich. Annette was born on 9 Aug 1862 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died on 27 Mar 1888 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 25. They had one daughter: **Elsie Annette**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1878-Jun 1879 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a teacher at the First-day school in 1879-1887 in Ipswich, Suffolk.

11-**Elsie Annette Taylor** was born on 19 Mar 1888 in Malton, Yorkshire and died on 15 Aug 1895 at age 7.

Frederick next married **Gertrude Sophia Rowntree**,^{24,69,70,71} daughter of **John Stephenson Rowntree**,^{5,10,31,59,69,75,76,77,78} and **Elizabeth Hotham**,^{5,10,31,59,69} on 20 Jul 1898 in FMH York. Gertrude was born on 18 Jan 1863 and died in 1944 in (1950 Also Given) at age 81. They had three children: **Ruth Lotherington**, **Rachel Rowntree**, and **Bernard Rowntree**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1875-Jun 1879 in York, Yorkshire.

11-**Ruth Lotherington Taylor**⁶⁹ was born on 5 Feb 1901 in Hampstead and died on 13 Jul 1984 in Colchester, Essex at age 83.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1914-Jul 1915 in York, Yorkshire.

Ruth married **Dr. Henry Leonard Wilson**,^{69,79} son of **Cecil Henry Wilson**⁷⁹ and **Sarah Catherine Turner**, on 26 Aug 1927. Henry was born on 17 May 1897 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 8 Apr 1968 in The London Hospital at age 70. They had three children: **Lyn Stephenson**, **Christopher Hotham**, and **Catherine Clare**.

General Notes: Henry Leonard Wilson

"b.17 May 1897 d.8 Apr 1968

MRCS LRCP (1925) MB Bchir Cantab (1927) MRCP (1927) DPM Eng (1929) MD (1932) FRCP (1943)"

"

Henry Leonard Wilson was born at Sheffield, the only child of Cecil Henry Wilson, MP, JP, gold and silver refiner, of Sheffield, and Sarah Catherine Wilson (née Turner), daughter of Leonard Turner, phrenologist, of Rotherham. His father was Labour MP for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield from 1922 to 1944 with a short break from 1931; he was a director of the Sheffield Smelting Company but resigned from the firm in 1915 with a conscientious objection to the firm's making cartridges in the First World War. Henry Wilson's aunt, Dr. Helen M. Wilson, qualified MB from the Royal Free Hospital in 1889 and gained her London MD in 1893, being one of the first five women to achieve this degree; she worked in Vienna as a postgraduate and was the first woman doctor to practise in Sheffield. They were a Congregationalist family with Quaker leanings, and Wilson was sent to a Quaker school, Stramongate, Kendal, where he acquired a lifelong passion for the Lake District. He left school in 1914 to work in a Bank and train for the family business, but soon afterwards conscription was decreed and, as a conscientious objector, he joined the Friends' Ambulance Unit. After the war, and strongly influenced by it, he entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to study medicine, and took honours in physiology. It was then that he became a member of the Society of Friends. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, he won the Bentley and Skynner Prizes and the Fearnshides Scholarship in Nervous Diseases, and proxime accessit in the Raymond Horton-Smith prize at Cambridge. He qualified MRCS, LRCP in 1925.

At Barts he was house physician to Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, from which point his career took a more specific direction. He became clinical assistant at the Bethlem Royal Hospital (1927),

Descendants of John Priestman

registrar and resident medical officer at Maida Vale Hospital (1927), senior assistant physician at the Retreat, York (1929-31), medical superintendent at Bowden House, Harrow, under Hugh Crichton-Miller (1931), physician to the Institute of Medical Psychology and clinical assistant in Psychological Medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital (1933). In 1936 he joined the Department of Neurology at the London Hospital as clinical assistant to George Riddoch and Russell Brain. Six years later the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry was formed, and he became physician; he held this appointment from 1942 until he retired in 1962, having been senior consultant physician in the Department since Brain's retirement in 1961. He was President of the Section of Psychiatry of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1962/63.

His published work included many contributions to the Lancet, British Medical Journal, The Practitioner, the London Hospital Gazette and specialised psychiatric journals, and he was expert in the psychiatric analysis of historical and literary characters (e.g. 'Some lunatics of literature' and 'Milton's reaction to his blindness'). He was Examiner for the Royal College of Physicians for 1951-4, 1955 and 1959-62.

Wilson was a pioneer of modern psychiatry and was instrumental in constructing the department at the London Hospital, the first of its kind in London; he displayed highly original qualities in establishing a service for psychiatric casualties at the London Hospital during the blitz of the second world war. In addition he was an unusual and many-faceted character, a penetrating and sympathetic teacher, physician and friend, a man of wide culture and erudition, a great humourist, deeply religious but liberal and tolerant in the Quaker tradition. He was a water-colourist of remarkable accomplishment and sensitivity; he became a member of the Medical Art Society during its early formative years and did much to place it on a firm footing as Honorary Secretary from 1947-1950 and Vice President from 1951 until his death. He had a frail physique and suffered much ill-health, but this, if it limited his output, heightened his perception" (Volume VI, page 467)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MRCS LRCP MB Bchir MRCP DPM Eng MD FRCP.
- He was educated at Friends' School Stramongate in Kendal, Cumbria.
- He worked as a member of the Friends Ambulance Unit in WWI.
- He worked as a Psychologist.
- He worked as a President of the Section of Psychiatry of the Royal Society of Medicine.

12-Lyn Stephenson Wilson

Lyn married **Jeanette Frears**.

12-Christopher Hotham Wilson

Christopher married **Jane Irvine**.

12-Catherine Clare Wilson

11-**Rachel Rowntree Taylor**^{69,70} was born on 22 Apr 1902 in Hampstead and died in 1988 at age 86.

Rachel married **Frederick Clark**,⁶⁹ son of **George William Clark** and **Martha Louisa Pratt**, on 1 Sep 1933. Frederick was born on 8 Jun 1901 and died in 1994 at age 93. They had three children: **Monica Gillian**, **Richard Frederick**, and **George Oliver**.

12-Monica Gillian Clark

12-Richard Frederick Clark

Richard married **Julia Fay Lloyd**. They had three children: **Jeanne Rachel**, **Lesley Fay**, and **Daniel Lloyd**.

13-Jeanne Rachel Clark

13-Lesley Fay Clark

13-Daniel Lloyd Clark

12-George Oliver Clark

George married **Jill Vivien Brocklehurst**. They had three children: **Stephen Eric**, **Anthony David**, and **Douglas Oliver**.

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13-**Stephen Eric Clark**

13-**Anthony David Clark**

13-**Douglas Oliver Clark**

11-**Bernard Rowntree Taylor**^{69,71} was born on 16 Nov 1905 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died on 29 Apr 1968 at age 62.

General Notes: TAYLOR.-On the 16th November, 1905, Gertrude S. (nee Rowntree), wife of Frederic Taylor (1876), a son, who was named Bernard Rowntree.

Bernard married **Jane Agnes Thyne**⁶⁹ on 6 Jul 1933. Jane was born on 31 Jan 1908. They had five children: **John Frederick, Michael Arnold, Sarah Elizabeth, James Nigel Rodney, and Ian.**

12-**John Frederick Taylor**

John married **Elaine Bryant**. They had two children: **Stephen Jonathan** and **Cheryl Frances**.

13-**Stephen Jonathan Taylor**

13-**Cheryl Frances Taylor**

12-**Michael Arnold Taylor**⁶⁹ was born on 4 Mar 1936 and died on 5 Mar 1936.

12-**Sarah Elizabeth Taylor**

12-**James Nigel Rodney Taylor**

James married **Jacqueline Marion Keenan**. They had three children: **Suzanne Jayne (Janine), Andrew John Nigel, and Sarah Katherine.**

13-**Suzanne Jayne (Janine) Taylor**

13-**Andrew John Nigel Taylor**

13-**Sarah Katherine Taylor**

12-**Ian Taylor**

10-**Lucy Taylor** was born in 1863 in Malton, Yorkshire.

10-**Charles Taylor**^{3,24} was born in 1866 in Malton, Yorkshire and died in 1883 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 17.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1881-1882 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Ernest Edwin Taylor**^{3,5,80} was born on 26 Feb 1869 in 45 Wheelgate, Malton, Yorkshire and died on 15 Aug 1955 in The Retreat, Heslington Road, York at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as a partner with John Watson (1858-1928) in the Northern Newspaper Syndicate.
- He worked as a Secretary of The North of England Newspaper Co. Ltd. In 1906.
- He worked as a Secretary of The Westminster Press in 1921.

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- He was a Quaker.

Ernest married **Katherine Lucy Harrison**,⁵ daughter of **James Harrison** and **Lucy Farrer**, in 1907. Katherine was born in 1880 and died in 1952 at age 72. They had three children: **(No Given Name)**, **(No Given Name)**, and **(No Given Name)**.

11-**Taylor**

11-**Taylor**

11-**Taylor**

10-**George Taylor**²⁴ was born on 11 Oct 1871 in Malton, Yorkshire, died on 18 May 1942 in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA at age 70, and was buried in Rose Hills Memorial Park, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1883-1886 in Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1886-1887 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Pastor of the Friends' Church in 1935 in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA.
- He worked as a Clerk of California Yearly Meeting M and O.

George married **Lillian Emma Briggs**, daughter of **William P. Briggs** and **Olive A. Jordon**, on 19 Aug 1896 in FMH Whittier, Los Angeles, California. Lillian was born on 15 Apr 1874 in Maine, USA, died on 6 Dec 1967 in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA at age 93, and was buried in Rose Hills Memorial Park, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA. They had two children: **Helen Elizabeth** and **Olive Eva**.

11-**Helen Elizabeth Taylor**²⁴ was born on 29 Aug 1900 in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA, died on 5 Jun 2001 in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA at age 100, and was buried in Rose Hills Memorial Park, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA.

Helen married **Samuel Jeremiah Walker**, son of **Watson Ambler Walker** and **Anna M. Thomasson**, on 3 Sep 1920 in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA. Samuel was born on 18 Feb 1897 in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson, Ohio, USA and died on 31 Mar 1979 in Tuolumne County, California, USA at age 82. They had two children: **Norman Hague** and **Louis W.**

12-**Norman Hague Walker** was born on 12 Jun 1931 in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA and died on 5 Aug 1997 in Mission Viejo, Orange County, California, USA at age 66.

Norman married **Marilyn Grace Votaw** on 6 Jun 1953. The marriage ended in divorce in 1971. Marilyn was born on 12 Jul 1931 in Cedar, Mahaska County, Iowa, USA and died in 2000 at age 69.

12-**Louis W. Walker**

Louis married **Marlene F. Minarik**.

11-**Olive Eva Taylor**²⁴ was born on 27 Apr 1902 in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA, died on 6 Sep 1967 in Fullerton, Orange County, California, U.S.A. at age 65, and was buried in Melrose Abbey Memorial Park, Anaheim, Orange County, California, USA.

Olive married **Paul Washington Trook**, son of **Dell B. Trook** and **Carrie Barcalow**, on 29 Sep 1921 in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA. Paul was born on 9 Sep 1901 in Ohio, USA, died on 30 Aug 1982 in Fullerton, Orange County, California, U.S.A. at age 80, and was buried in Melrose Abbey Memorial Park, Anaheim, Orange County, California, USA. They had three children: **Robert P.**, **Ruth E.**, and **George Dell**.

12-**Robert P. Trook** was born on 13 Jul 1923 in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA, died on 16 May 1945 in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA at age 21, and was buried in Rose Hills Memorial Park, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Corporal, 22 Marines, 6th Marine Division US Army.

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Robert married **Maxine Marie Farrell**.

12-**Ruth E. Trook** was born in 1926 in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California, USA.

12-**George Dell Trook** was born on 16 Apr 1928 in Anaheim, Orange County, California, USA and died on 18 Feb 2010 in Placentia, Orange County, California, USA at age 81.

General Notes: Trook, George Dell, loving husband, father and friend passed away peacefully in his Placentia home February 18, 2010. Born April 16, 1928 in Anaheim California, he always considered Fullerton his home town. He is survived by his loving wife, Irene; 5 children; 7 grandchildren and 9 great-grandchildren. He was a long standing Mason, an active Amateur Radio Operator and involved in community service. George's involvement in Rose Drive Friends Church enabled him to be a part of an amazing family of friends. His volunteer work at the church allowed him to combine his dedication and love for the Lord with his passion for "gadgetry". A Memorial Service will be held at Rose Drive Friends Church, 4221 Rose Drive, Yorba Linda, CA. on Saturday February 27, 2010 at 11:00 a.m. In lieu of flowers a gift may be given to Rose Drive Friends Church to the George Trook Memorial Fund. The proceeds will go to the Audio/Visual Department where George loved to lend his helping hand.

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George married **Jeanne Marie Turner**, daughter of **John Howard Turner** and **Nora Verna Schubert**.

10-**Sarah Helen Taylor**⁵⁹ was born on 22 Nov 1877 in Malton, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1892 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

9-**Helen Rowntree**³ was born in 1838.

8-**Samuel Priestman**^{3,10,39} was born on 21 Feb 1800 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 11 Apr 1872 in East Mount, Sutton on Hull, Yorkshire at age 72.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School 1810 To 1814.
- He worked as an apprentice Corn-miller to his father 1814 To 1820 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Corn Miller after 1820 in Holbeck, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Founding Director of the Friends' Provident Institution in 1832.
- He worked as a Corn miller until 1850 in Kirkstall, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Director of the North Eastern Railway.
- He worked as a member of the Ackworth School Committee.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1861.

Samuel married **Rachel Rowntree**^{3,39} daughter of **William Rowntree**^{5,39} and **Rachel Richardson**^{3,5} on 2 Jul 1823 in FMH Pickering. Rachel was born on 4 Feb 1800 in Riseborough, Pickering, Yorkshire and died in 1837 at age 37. They had two children: **Arthur** and **Charles**.

9-**Arthur Priestman**³ was born in 1824 and died in 1825 at age 1.

9-**Charles Priestman**^{3,81,82} was born in 1837 in Kirkstall, Leeds, Yorkshire and died on 22 Mar 1914 in York County Hospital, York at age 77.

General Notes: PRIESTMAN.-On the 22nd March, 1914, at York, Charles Priestman (1847-52), aged 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1847-1852 in York, Yorkshire.
- He resided at Avenue House in Clifton, York, Yorkshire.

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- He worked as an Estate Agent's Managing Clerk in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Agricultural School in 1886 in York, Yorkshire.

Samuel next married **Mary Ann Dent**,^{10,39} daughter of **William Dent**^{5,10,17,24,35,39,83,84} and **Sarah Wilkins Yerbury**,^{5,24,35,83,84} on 15 Sep 1841. Mary was born in 1817 in Marr, Doncaster, Yorkshire and died in 1899 at age 82. They had nine children: **Caroline, Mary, Thomas, William Dent, Joshua, Samuel, Edmund, Amelia, and Albert.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Mar 1831-Jun 1833 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Caroline Priestman**⁵⁹ was born in 1843 in Malton, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1857-Dec 1857 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

Caroline married **Jarvis William Barber**,^{5,49,59,85,86} son of **James Henry Barber**^{5,40,58,81,87,88} and **Mary Maw Bayldon**,^{5,58,81} in 1869 in FMH Scarborough. Jarvis was born on 15 Jul 1846 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 7 Dec 1921 in London at age 75. They had three children: **Albert Duncan, Harold Priestman, and Evelyn Marian.**

General Notes: JARVIS W. BARBER (1859-62) has been elected President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. It is with the greatest pleasure that we learn of this recognition of the professional eminence of an old scholar bearing a name so well known in Bootham annals.

BARBER.— In London, Jarvis W. Barber (1859-62), aged 75 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1859-1862 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Accountant in Sheffield, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
- He was a Quaker.

10-**Albert Duncan Barber**^{24,49,89,90,91} was born in 1870 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 29 Nov 1935 at age 65.

General Notes: BARBER.-On November 29th, 1935, at Sheffield, Albert Duncan Barber (1883-7), aged 65 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1883-1887 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Chartered Accountant.

Albert married **Florence Mabel Hubbard** in 1897. Florence was born in 1872. They had four children: **Monica Duncan, Jocelyn, Jarvis Duncan, and Sylvia.**

11-**Monica Duncan Barber**²⁴ was born in 1899 in Sheffield, Yorkshire.

11-**Jocelyn Barber**^{24,89} was born on 18 Apr 1902.

11-**Jarvis Duncan Barber**^{24,90} was born on 23 Nov 1903 in Woodcot , Beauchief, Sheffield, Yorkshire.

General Notes: BARBER.-On the 23rd November, 1903, at Woodcot , Beauchief, near Sheffield, the wife of A. Duncan Barber (1883-7), a son.

11-**Sylvia Barber**²⁴ was born in 1906.

10-**Harold Priestman Barber**^{24,49,92} was born in 1872 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 7 Mar 1929 at age 57.

Descendants of John Priestman

General Notes: BARBER.-On March 7th, Harold Priestman Barber (1883-88), aged 57 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1883-1888 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Chartered Accountant.

Harold married **Winifred Mary Spratt** in 1900. Winifred was born in 1882. They had five children: **Bertram Harold, Alan Theodore, Raymond Spencer, Philip Gerald,** and **Joyce Winifred.**

11-**Bertram Harold Barber** was born in 1901 in Eccleshall Bierlow, Sheffield, Yorkshire and died in 1982 at age 81.

Bertram married **Nancy Lorraine**. Nancy was born in 1914 and died in 1984 at age 70.

11-**Alan Theodore Barber**²⁴ was born on 17 Jun 1905 in Eccleshall Bierlow, Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 10 Mar 1985 in Ludgrove, Wokingham, Berkshire at age 79.

General Notes: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_Barber

11-**Raymond Spencer Barber**²⁴ was born in 1907 and died in 1978 at age 71.

11-**Maj. Philip Gerald Barber**²⁴ was born in 1909.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE TD.

11-**Joyce Winifred Barber**²⁴ was born in 1919 and died in 2004 at age 85.

10-**Evelyn Marian Barber**⁵⁹ was born on 24 Sep 1877 in Sheffield, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Intended admission at The Mount School does not appear to have been taken up. In Jan 1894 in York, Yorkshire.
- She had a residence in 1911 in Hathersage, Derbyshire.

9-**Mary Priestman**^{5,79} was born in 1844 in Malton, Yorkshire and died in Feb 1921 at age 77.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1857-Jun 1860 in York, Yorkshire.

Mary married **Christopher Barber**^{5,79} son of **James Henry Barber**^{5,40,58,81,87,88} and **Mary Maw Bayldon**^{5,58,81} Christopher was born on 19 Dec 1847 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 16 Dec 1921 in Fernwood, Beuchief, Sheffield, Yorkshire at age 73. They had three children: **William Bayldon, Hugh,** and **Lewis Christopher.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Accountant and Stockbroker in Sheffield, Yorkshire.

10-**William Bayldon Barber**^{5,49,52,93,94,95,96} was born in 1874 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 13 Mar 1939 in High Wray, Eccleshall, Sheffield, Yorkshire at age 65.

General Notes: WILLIAM BAYLDON BARBER Many an Old Boy has stood by the pavilion to cheer Billy as he led his team on to the field, and has watched him from the touch-line taking the ball down the wing and passing it into the centre. We rejoice that the School and Old Boys have had him all these years as a friend and leader of sport. He served on the School Committee for many years, from 1916 onwards. I often noted his punctuality, his careful attention to business, and his sound judgment. He was a boy at Bootham from 1885 to 1891 ; he played his first game as an Old Boy against the School in the spring of 1892 ; in 1924 he celebrated " The Old Hundredth " ; in 1932 he played his last game of football against the School, and in 1935 his last game of cricket. That means that during those fifty years, 1885 to 1935, he played on the School ground every year (usually several times)-a very remarkable record. " The Old Hundredth " needs a few words of explanation. Billy played his hundredth Old Boys' match on July 12th, 1924. Presentations were made after lunch by the staff and the boys, and in the evening a dinner was given in his honour by the School Committee at the Station Hotel. Mrs. Barber recalls how she and Billy treasured these gifts and the " silver salver given by the School when we were married. It has been in

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our hall all these twenty-eight years, and taken upstairs every night so that it would be quite safe. He loved it." Many Old Boys knew him far more intimately than I did, and have their own vivid pictures. I think of him first as comrade and sportsman ; I think of his happy home-life and the hospitality generously dispensed by him and his wife, and of his genius for friendship ; I see him watching young players as they came up the School and making sure that they began playing against the School as soon as they were leavers ; I see him fielding at a critical period of the game, taking short steps, tense, a bit worried, playing for a win and maintaining the highest standard of true sportsmanship. An Old Boy writes : " Billy Barber joined the Falcons for their second tour, and on the retirement of Stephen Priestman he was unanimously elected Captain, a position which he held until ill-health obliged him to retire from cricket two or three years ago. Billy, as a batsman, was at his best on a fiery wicket against fast bowling. Although by no means a big man he had an extra- ordinary reach when playing forward, and would often show the younger players the right way to deal with fast bowling under those conditions. He was an excellent captain on the field, showing great judgment in the use of his bowlers, and inspiring the whole team never to deviate from the true spirit of the game, even when going all out for a win. Off the field he was really invaluable, for the spirit of comradeship which he instilled into the Falcons spread to the many clubs we played." Another Old Boy finds it difficult to overestimate the influence that W. B. B. had on those who played under his captaincy. " He often said to us, ' keep in touch,' and he always kept in touch with us." This cricketer thinks that the spirit of Billy was the spirit of Mrs. Battle : a fine day, a fast pitch and the rigour of the game. He sees him pacing up and down by the pavilion, condemning opponents who were wasting half an hour of a sunny day through lateness ; he sees him unpacking the cricket bag which contained his every need, and from which the smallest article was never missing, and he sees the look of pleasure on his face when another game was won and another day was well spent. A third Old Boy, who valued Billy's sane and practical outlook on life, writes: " I shall always associate him with my happiest moments playing games in the open-air, and just as happily talking over them again when the day's play was over. . . . For me, he will always be alive wherever there are green fields in England : he was a wise counsellor, a great sportsman, and a very dear friend." I think of Bayldon Barber as a disciple of the philosopher who wrote : " Thou canst preach thy gospel better by means of a good life than in any other way. Thou needest not to go far in search of the service of the best." A. R.

Shortly before Whitsun a few years ago, soon after I had got married, Billy, knowing that money was not very plentiful, wrote to me. I have his letter before me, and I quote it verbatim : " Are you and (my wife) coming up to O.S. ? If you are, and can do so, will you do me a great favour ? If you book for the Station Hotel, may I include you in my " party " ? Please don't refuse, as I shall be very disappointed. " I want you to book as you like, but let me square up on the ' q.t.' when we meet. No living soul will ever know, and it is a very little thing to ask when you can give so much pleasure by doing as I ' request.' I've had one or two little pleasures before on similar lines and never got caught I " Well, I'm sure you understand; don't go and hunt out some excuse not to come to avoid our seeing you. I promise I'll never do it again. If you can come, write to the Station Hotel at once." I doubt if anything could be more typical of Billy than that letter, which needs no comment. One more little Billy incident. When I visited him during the great trade depression, seven or eight years ago, at a time when most people were cutting down their staff, I noticed that he had more men than I'd seen before working in his garden. I commented on it, and he replied that he had taken on an extra man, or men, because the depression hit the less-well-off so much harder than the better-off that it was up to the latter to see that they gave as much employment as they possibly could. Would that there were more like Billy ! K. G. J. My earliest recollection of Billy Barber is of the congratulations upon his marriage, made to him at the tea-table speech-making after the O.S. football match in 1911. As Schoolboy and Old Scholar, I see him in a long succession of similar occasions. I do not think he enjoyed making these speeches, but always there was the same merry smile, the same conviction that the best side had won, the same cordial invitation to next year's Leavers to ask for a " place on." These pictures flash rapidly by in order that I may reach the great goal, and there browse as long as time permits-those glorious August weeks, year after year, when he led the Falcon Touring Cricket Club in their matches in Shropshire, Worcestershire and Herefordshire. My fixture card for 1936, his last tour, has written across it, " With best wishes from W. B. B.," and of the thirty tours up to that date he had only missed one or two. I see him year after year, as the team assembled on the ground for the first match of the tour, welcoming each member as he arrived, radiant with happy anticipation of the week's cricket in store. For us, and for our opponents, Billy Barber was the Club. Each day, as we arrived on a fresh ground, the first question would be where was Barber, or sometimes " the little 'un," and great would be the dis- appointment of team and onlookers if it happened to be a day when he was standing down. I see him with H. K. Foster, or " The Colonel," at Hereford,cracking a joke as the coin was spun, and if it happened to be the same joke as on many previous occasions, so much the merrier. I don't think he was ever unkind to a soul, but a cricket match had to be conducted properly, and he was really disgusted by such things as slackness or fooling on the field, avoidable unpunctuality, or any infringement of a decent understanding of rules, written or unwritten. His thoughtfulness for each member of the team was boundless, he wanted everyone really to enjoy that week, and although the batting order was a serious matter he would somehow see to it that everyone had a chance during the week, often at the sacrifice of himself. The social side of many touring teams has been the cause of their undoing, but the Falcon team, under Billy Barber, was invariably a happy family, and his captaincy was practically a guarantee that it would be so. I am sure there are many who would willingly go those tours again, even as non-players. There can be few Falcons who have not walked arm-in-arm with him round some garden on an August evening, and any who have done so are never likely to forget the sincere and understanding friendship which he gave to them. A. L. W. Another Old Scholar writes : " Billy Barber went to extraordinary trouble in getting his football teams together for the O.S. matches, particularly during the war. One autumn I stopped with him on the way to York, and it came out in chatting that in order to get his team together-even so, one man short- he had written 107 letters with his own hand. That was, I think, the famous occasion when Arnold Rowntree turned out to make the eleventh man, and performed so valiantly in goal. The boys found it useless to charge him. " Another time when I was staying with Billy, at a time when he was nearer sixty than fifty, he said, ' Now, can you look after yourself for half an hour ? I usually change into footer things and go a run for a mile or so just to keep fit.' And probably this too vigorous attempt to stem the tide of years helped to shorten his time with us. " One of the most enjoyable times I ever remember was one winter's day when he revolved effortlessly and accurately round an orange on the frozen pond in his garden, encouraging my faltering attempts, I having squeezed my feet into his daughter Ruth's skating boots, quite five sizes too small ! But it was in Switzerland that he really relaxed, and to enjoy his smiling companionship on the English Rink at Davos was an unforgettable experience."

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1885-1891 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Dalton Hall in Manchester.
- He worked as an Accountant.
- He worked as a Director of The Friends Provident Institution.

Descendants of John Priestman

William married **Gladys Mary Jacob**,^{52,93,94,95} daughter of **Charles Edwin Jacob**⁵ and **Susan Pim Wigham**, on 15 Jun 1911 in Dublin, Ireland. Gladys was born on 10 Jul 1888 in Dalkey, Dublin, Ireland. They had four children: **Sylvia Kathleen, Ruth Bayldon, Christopher Bayldon**, and **Margaret Bayldon**.

Marriage Notes: BARBER-JACOB.-On the 15th June, 1911, at Dublin, William Bayldon Barber (1885-91), of Sheffield, to Gladys Mary Jacob, of Dublin.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1904-1906 in York, Yorkshire.

11-**Sylvia Kathleen Barber**⁹⁴ was born on 26 Mar 1916.

General Notes: BARBER.-On the 26th March, 1916, Gladys Mary (Jacob), wife of W. Bayldon Barber (1885-91), a daughter, who was named Sylvia Kathleen.

11-**Ruth Bayldon Barber**⁵² was born on 16 Feb 1918.

General Notes: BARBER.-On the 16th February, 1918, at Sheffield, Gladys M. (Jacob), wife of W. Bayldon Barber (1885-91), a daughter, who was named Ruth Bayldon.

11-**Christopher Bayldon Barber**^{49,95,97,98,99,100} was born on 19 Mar 1921 in 86 Grove Road, Millhouses, Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 8 Jul 2012 in Chagford, Dartmoor, Devon at age 91.

General Notes: BARBER.-On the 19th March, at 86 Grove Road, Millhouses, Sheffield, to W. Bayldon (1885-91) and Gladys M. Barber, a son, who was named Christopher Bayldon.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1934-1939 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Chartered Accountant; Finance Director for Associated Biscuits.
- He worked as a Chairman of Oxfam in 1983-1989.

Christopher married **Dr. Anne Satterthwaite Fowkes**,^{97,98,99,100} daughter of **Michael Satterthwaite Fowkes** and **Barbara Wallis**, on 12 Jan 1952 in FMH Lincoln.⁹⁷ Anne was born on 1 Jan 1923 in Lincolnshire, died on 12 Aug 2005 at age 82, and was buried in Colthouse, Hawkshead, Cumbria. They had five children: **Jillian Pickard, Michael Bayldon, Thomas C., Lucy**, and **David William**.

Marriage Notes: BARBER-FOWKES.-On 12th January, 1952, at Friends Meeting House, Lincoln, Christopher Bayldon Barber (1934/39), to Anne Satterthwaite Fowkes.

General Notes: Anne Satterthwaite Barber (nee Fowkes) born 1 i 1923 died 12 viii 2005

Anne, born into a Quaker family in Lincolnshire, was one of the first women to be admitted to Barts Hospital as a clinical student after having read medicine at Oxford. Anne's contribution to medicine was in the field of family planning and infertility. Being committed to a cause and supporting it enthusiastically was characteristic of her involvement in life itself. When Anne married Chris Barber they moved to Aughton near Liverpool where their five children were born or adopted, a concept familiar to Anne as she was on the committee of the Lancashire and Cheshire Adoption Society. Anne was genuinely interested in people. She had a real gift of getting to know people, being trusted by them and so being able to help them. She was exceptionally good with younger people who perhaps were a bit lost or at odds with their families, drawing on her own experiences of struggles in her youth. Anne was very perceptive and could often see other people's qualities which were not immediately apparent, and this gave her an insight which she used most sensitively to encourage and support those she was involved with. Anne and Chris lived for many years in Peppard Common, north of Reading, where Anne was hostess and acting mother to a large number of visitors, including many people from Oxfam. Anne's welcome and her involvement with all who came was remarkable and many, especially the younger ones, kept up the connection for years. A Quaker throughout, Anne contributed to Friends' affairs as family and work allowed. In the Liverpool area she played her part in setting up a small allowed meeting in Ormskirk. In Reading and Henley she was at times an Elder or an Overseer. Further afield she served variously on the governing body of The Retreat in York, as a governor of Leighton Park School, and on Woodbrooke Council. This latter appointment followed a year when she and Chris were resident Friends there - a year which was of special importance to Anne. Anne had a clear belief in God and his guidance but was concerned that sometimes she was doing things to get personal acclaim and not because God wanted her to do them. Anne's spoken ministry in Meeting was always thought-provoking and often reached great depth though expressed clearly in accessible language, a characteristic that was so typical of her thoughtfulness for other people. Warwick Friends were blessed with Anne's presence for her last few years when she moved to be closer to her youngest family and grandchildren. But in that time she made a lasting impact, encouraging us to consider the spiritual needs of older people as outlined in the booklet *This is who I am*.

She never lost her will to learn and took up art class and painting as a way of doing less socially but at the same time doing more in expressing herself. Anne believed in God being in the beauty of nature and loved the countryside. She had a longstanding attachment to the Lake District where her father had belonged, and frequent visits there would always include attending Colthouse Meeting at Hawkshead. Here her ashes have been scattered on the dam built by her grandfather to create a tarn above Colthouse. *Signed in and on behalf of Warwickshire Monthly Meeting held at Cotteridge Friends Meeting House, 10 February 2007 Anne Ullathorne, Clerk*

Descendants of John Priestman

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Elder.
- She worked as a Governor of The Retreat in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Governor of Leighton Park School.

12-Jillian Pickard Barber

12-Prof. Sir Michael Bayldon Barber

Michael married **Karen Alderman**.

12-Thomas C. Barber

12-Lucy Barber

12-David William Barber

David married **Karen Higgins**. They had one son: **Stanley Hyans**.

13-Stanley Hyans Barber

11-Margaret Bayldon Barber

10-**Dr. Hugh Barber**^{49,50,70,79,101,102,103} was born on 5 Jul 1877 in Bierlow, Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 7 Sep 1969 at age 92.

General Notes: *b.5 May 1877 d.7 Sept 1969*

MB MRCS LRCP MD Lond MRCP FRCP

Hugh Barber was born in Sheffield. His father was Christopher Barber, a stockbroker, and his mother was Mary Priestman, daughter of a railway director. He was educated at The Friends School, Bootham, York, then at Owens College, Manchester and Guy's Hospital.

Hugh Barber was, in his day, the most distinguished of the provincial — what we would now call Regional Hospital — physicians. This was recognised by his early election to the Association of Physicians and the Cardiac Society. His work on renal rickets brought him national and international recognition, while his papers on cardiac trauma were highly original. So original in fact that many physicians and cardiologists with closed minds were not convinced of the reality of the condition until the more progressive of their professional brethren, like Sir John Parkinson, gave Barber their enthusiastic support.

He greatly encouraged the young physicians and family doctors in Derby, who were keen to maintain and extend their knowledge of medicine. Until his retirement from the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, he conducted a Sunday morning ward round which was always well attended. He was a good teacher and an excellent clinician and, while firm in his own opinion, he was always ready to listen to the young men.

Although too self-contained to encourage intimate friendships, he was a friendly and approachable man. He was a good conversationalist, an excellent raconteur, but nothing of an after-dinner speaker, an accomplishment which one suspected he despised. In fact he was never dependent on audience applause and was content to satisfy his own private standards, which were high. Nor was he moved by criticism and, unaggressive himself, he did not seem to recognise aggressive behaviour in others. He was not a man to espouse causes, fearful — in Sir Thomas Browne's phrase — that he might thereby find himself 'a hostage to the enemies of truth'. His grasp never exceeded his reach and his well-conducted life was epitomised by his golf swing — he never lifted the club head above his shoulder. But his golf, like his management of personal affairs, was impressive. At golf, as in life, he was a difficult man to beat.

He had a fine brain and an excellent memory. He could recite long passages from his favourite authors — Dickens, Jane Austen, Robert Louis Stevenson and Lewis Carroll. He began the study of music after his wife died and he had a fine collection of records which he knew and understood thoroughly.

He was a man of fixed habits and he would get up from the bridge table at 10.30 pm. Saying 'It's my bedtime'. He rose early and would say, a shade complacently, 'there's always plenty of time in my house in the morning'. He was a very shrewd man and when he was in family practice he took a holiday during influenza epidemics: 'Any fool can look after sick people in an epidemic'.

Among his many stories was the remark of a Guy's worthy who used to say to his students at the end of their clerkship: 'There are two ways of achieving success in medicine; you can be clever or you can be kind'. And turning to the dullest student on the firm, he would say 'Now you, Smith, can always be kind'. But Hugh Barber would then add the wise warning that if kindness was the chosen path there must never be any lapse from it. One moment of ill-temper could destroy a life-time of good relations.

He was a good family man, and loved his three daughters and his grandchildren. He was very proud of the professional success of his wife, Mary Barber, who became head of the Department of Bacteriology at the Postgraduate Hospital, Hammersmith. They were great friends and inseparable companions. When she was tragically killed in a motor accident, he concealed his sorrow from the world just as he had hidden his pride in her achievement. A true Yorkshireman, he would be sympathetic in another's sorrow but he sought no man's pity for himself.

He may not have been a great man, but he was certainly a great professional. Medicine was his chosen path and to Medicine he gave his mind and heart. William Osier was his model, and Hugh

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Barber would have asked no more resounding appraisal of his own life than that he was a fine physician of the Oslerian school.

DVH

[*Brit.med.J.*, 1969, 3, 722; *Lancet*, 1969, 2, 652; *Times*, 9 Sept, 1969; Photo.]

(Volume VI, page 28)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRCP MB MRCS LRCP MD.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1888-1894 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Owens College, Manchester.
- He was educated at Guy's Hospital.
- He worked as a Consulting Physician.

Hugh married **Ethel Mary Howlett**^{50,101,102,103} on 24 Apr 1906 in Norwich, Norfolk. Ethel died in 1933. They had three children: **Sybil**, **Bridget**, and **Mary**.

Marriage Notes: BARBER-HOWLETT.-On the 24th April, 1906, at Norwich, Hugh Barber (1888-94), M.D. , London, of Sheffield, to Ethel Mary Howlett , of Norwich.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Bacteriologist.
- She worked as a Head of the Department of Bacteriology at the Postgraduate Hospital, Hammersmith.

11-**Sybil Barber**⁵⁰ was born on 24 Jan 1908 in Derby, Derbyshire.

General Notes: BARBER.-On the 24th January, 1908, at Derby, Ethel Mary, wife of Hugh Barber (1888-94), a daughter.

11-**Bridget Barber**¹⁰² was born on 6 Nov 1909 in Derby, Derbyshire.

General Notes: BARBER.-On the 6th November, 1909, at Derby, Ethel Mary, wife of Hugh Barber (1888-94), a daughter.

11-**Mary Barber**¹⁰³ was born on 3 Apr 1911 in Derby, Derbyshire.

General Notes: BARBER.-On the 3rd April, 1911, at Derby, Ethel Mary, wife of Hugh Barber (1888-1894), a daughter .

10-**Lewis Christopher Barber** was born in 1886.

9-**Thomas Priestman**^{3,24,39,104} was born on 8 Feb 1846 in Sutton on Hull, Yorkshire, died on 14 May 1920 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 74, and was buried in FBG Spring Bank West, Hull.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1858-1862 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Solicitor in Hull, Yorkshire.
- He resided at Westcott House in Hull, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Member of the Law Society.

Thomas married **Caroline Stickney**^{3,39,104} daughter of **Joseph Stickney**^{3,8,12,22,30,35,105} and **Elizabeth Mennell**^{3,8,12,22,30,35,105} on 25 Aug 1870. Caroline was born in 1843 in Ridgmont, Holderness, Hull, Yorkshire²⁴ and died on 15 Sep 1872 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 29. They had one daughter: **Nora**.

10-**Nora Priestman**^{3,104} was born in 1872 and died on 7 Mar 1873 in East Mount, Sutton on Hull, Yorkshire at age 1.

Thomas next married **Sarah Ann Petchell West**²⁴ daughter of **Alfred West**^{3,5,24,106} and **Sarah Ann Petchell**^{3,24} in 1875. Sarah was born in 1855 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire, died on 7 Jul 1927 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 72, and was buried in FBG Spring Bank West, Hull. They had eight children: **Helena Mary**, **Olive**, **Thomas**, **Leonard**, **Stephen**, **Benjamin Theodore**, **Josephine Ruth Holborn**, and **Winifred Petchell**.

Descendants of John Priestman

10-**Helena Mary Priestman** was born in 1876 in Hull, Yorkshire.

10-**Olive Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1877 in Hull, Yorkshire.

10-**Thomas Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1879 in Hull, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1893-1896 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Solicitor in North Ferriby, Hull, Yorkshire.
- He resided at Denewood in North Ferriby, Hull, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Clerk to Pickering and Hull MM.

Thomas married **Dorothy Caroline Gordon**. They had five children: **Monica Gordon, Kathleen Gordon, Frances Gordon, Dorothy Caroline Gordon, and Janet Maude Gordon**.

11-**Monica Gordon Priestman**²⁴ was born on 29 Nov 1909 in North Ferriby, Hull, Yorkshire and died in Jul 2003 in Kent at age 93.

11-**Kathleen Gordon Priestman**²⁴ was born on 3 Jun 1911 in North Ferriby, Hull, Yorkshire and died in May 2006 in Uckfield, Sussex at age 94.

11-**Frances Gordon Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1913 in North Ferriby, Hull, Yorkshire.

11-**Dorothy Caroline Gordon Priestman** was born in 1915 in North Ferriby, Hull, Yorkshire.

11-**Janet Maude Gordon Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1915 in North Ferriby, Hull, Yorkshire.

10-**Leonard Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1880.

10-**Stephen Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1882 in Hull, Yorkshire, died on 19 Sep 1957 in Leeds, Yorkshire at age 75, and was buried in FBG Adel, Leeds.

10-**Benjamin Theodore Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1884 in Hull, Yorkshire, died in 1967 in Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire at age 83, and was buried in Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1898-1901 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Hull Technical College in 1902-1902.
- He worked as a Manufacturing Manager, Reckitt & Sons Ltd. In Hull, Yorkshire.
- He resided at Holborn Cottage in 1935 in North Ferriby, Hull, Yorkshire.

10-**Josephine Ruth Holborn Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1886 in Hull, Yorkshire, died in 1967 in Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire at age 81, and was buried in Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.

10-**Winifred Petchell Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1899 in Hull, Yorkshire.

9-**William Dent Priestman**^{10,24,107} was born on 23 Aug 1847 in East Mount, Sutton on Hull, Yorkshire and died on 7 Sep 1936 in 81 Village Road, Garden Village, Hull, Yorkshire at age 89.

General Notes: Priestman, William Dent (1847– 1936), engineer, was born on 23 August 1847 at East Mount, Sutton, near Hull, the second son of eleven children of Samuel Priestman (1800– 1872), corn miller and railway company director, and his wife, Mary Anne (1807– 1899), daughter of William Dent, farmer, of Marr, near Doncaster.

Raised a Quaker, Priestman was educated from 1860 at Bootham School, York, where he won the school mechanical drawing prize for Joseph Rowntree's works steam engine. He left school in 1864 and became an engineering apprentice at Martin Samuelson & Co., owners of the Humber Iron Works in Hull. Within eighteen months the business had failed, and he completed his apprenticeship in the locomotive shops of the North Eastern Railway Company, Gateshead. In 1869 he joined the firm of Sir William Armstrong & Co. in the hydraulics department in Newcastle. An opportunity arose for him to become a partner in B. & W. Hawthorne, locomotive builders of Newcastle, but his father was opposed to the idea and wanted him to set up his own business in Hull. Without consulting his son he paid £3000 for a small, run-down engineering works there, known as the Holderness Foundry. By the time of his death in 1872 serious financial problems had already

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beset the business.

The partnership was dissolved in 1873, and Priestman was joined by his younger brother Samuel. For the next two years they concentrated on repair work for ships in the docks and general engineering. In 1874 Thomas Christy, a London company promoter and brother of the well-known hatter, ordered a winch capable of operating a grab that he bought in the USA. The purpose was to dredge for gold in Vigo harbour, north-west Spain, where a vessel sunk in the Spanish Civil War of 1702 was believed to contain treasure. The winch performed well, and although no treasure was found the order had put the brothers unwittingly into the grab business. The first grab crane mounted on a rail bogie was supplied to James Pearson & Son, contractors, whose descendants, the Cowdrays, were to own the Financial Times.

On 18 April 1878 Priestman married Marion (1849– 1945), the daughter of Samuel Bewley of Bray, Ireland, at the Hull Friends' meeting-house. In Paris, where the couple were on honeymoon, a silver medal was awarded to the firm at the Paris Exhibition for its first steam crane and self-acting bucket, and the prince of Wales paid a visit to their stand.

In 1879 Priestman lectured at the Hull Mechanics' Institute on a project to use liquid fuel directly in the engine cylinder instead of steam or gas, so producing a great increase in efficiency. In 1883 he spotted, in a London office window, an Étève model engine of the internal combustion type. The Étève– Hume patents purchased in 1884 applied only to petroleum spirit (gasoline) powered engines, so in 1886 he decided to patent his own design for a two-stroke-cycle engine running on paraffin fuel oil. For two years he experimented on ways of spraying the paraffin (benzoline) mixture into a chamber warmed by the exhaust, mixing it with oil, and exploding the mixture with an electric spark. Eventually success was achieved. Sir William Thomson (later Lord Kelvin) was asked and gave a favourable report on the new engine, which was first patented on 30 January 1886 and given a second, and more precise, patent on 11 October 1886. Three silver medals were awarded at the Royal Agricultural Society shows for the engine at Nottingham (1888), Windsor (1889), and Plymouth (1890). Being portable and safe it was particularly suitable for use in lighthouses, pumping stations, coal mines, and on country estates.

In 1889 Priestman was badly hurt in his legs and arms when a vessel exploded at the works during testing; he recovered on a trip to Tasmania. In 1890 it was decided to enter the marine market, and a series of twin-cylinder vertical engines of 30 and 65 bhp were introduced. These included a reversible gear box for the propeller, which was successfully patented. Many of these were fitted to canal barges and private launches. For demonstration purposes one launch was moored opposite the houses of parliament in London and another belonging to the French agent plied the River Seine in Paris.

From 1891 the competition which was eventually to prove fatal for the business began to emerge. Although by 1894 one of the major difficulties of the Priestman engine— the problem of carbonization— had been overcome, larger concerns were now selling engines at substantially lower prices, which the Priestman company could not match. The business went into receivership in January 1895. A board of management was appointed after attempts to sell the designs failed, and it was decided to return to the manufacture of grabs and cranes only. From this point Priestman was excluded from the board and had no official voice in the company he founded, though both his son Philip and his grandson James subsequently became managing directors. He died at his home, 81 Village Road, Garden Village, Hull, on 7 September 1936, of pneumonia, and was buried at the eastern cemetery, Hull.

From 1885 to 1901 Priestman had obtained forty-five patents covering designs of grabs, grab cranes, winches, and engines. His firm designed, manufactured, and sold over 1000 engines during its fifteen years of manufacture; some of its engines were still working after the Second World War. Priestman was a steadfast believer in Quaker faith and principles. His abhorrence of backhanders, in what he felt amounted to bribery, encouraged him to seek out Sir Edward Fry, the eminent barrister, who he helped to draft the Bribery and Illicit Commissions Bill, which became law in 1907. A Quaker obituary in *The Friend* described him as combining 'Something of the steadfastness of Peter and the flaming enthusiasm of Paul' in his character. *James Dent Priestman* WILLIAM DENT PRIESTMAN was born at Hull in 1847 and was at Bootham from 1860 to 1864. He was an engineer of distinction and the founder of Priestman Brothers, makers of excavators and grabs. He introduced the grab dredger into this country and invented an engine for using ordinary petroleum oils. Bootham is indebted to him and to his brother, Thomas Priestman, for one great inspiration, the organisation of the first Old Scholars' cricket match. Dent Priestman was very keenly interested in public affairs. He worked hard with Sir Edward Fry for the introduction and passing of the Bribery Illicit Commissions Act. Later on he was indefatigable in the cause of Anti-Slavery and of the Adult Schools. His death takes from us a man of high character, of great energy and an irresistible kindness and cheerfulness.

D.G. Bootham magazine - December 1936

PRIESTMAN.-On September 7th, William Dent Priestman (1860-4), aged 89 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1860-1864 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an apprentice to Martin Samuelson & Co., the Humber Iron Works in Hull, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an apprentice to the North Eastern Railway Company in Gateshead, County Durham.
- He worked as an Engineer and co-founder of Priestman Brothers engineering.

William married **Marion Bewley**,²⁴ daughter of **Joshua Bewley**^{33,108} and **Margaret Hanks Fisher**,¹⁰⁸ on 18 Apr 1878 in FMH Hull (or Bray, Co. Wicklow, Ireland). Marion was born on 13 Nov 1849 in Dublin, Ireland and died in 1945 at age 96. They had five children: **Lionel Dent**, **Roland Dent**, **David Dent**, **Florence Dent**, and **Philip Dent**.

10-**Lionel Dent Priestman** was born in 1879.

Lionel married **Rosamond Lucas Ashby**, daughter of **Francis Ashby**⁵⁹ and **Elizabeth Candler**,⁵⁹ in 1913. Rosamond was born on 15 Jun 1883 in Croydon, Surrey. They had three children: **Bewley Dent**, **Frances Elizabeth**, and **Rachel Lucas**.

11-**Bewley Dent Priestman** was born on 21 Jan 1915 and died on 4 Nov 1999 in Delaware, Ohio, USA at age 84.

Descendants of John Priestman

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot School.

11-**Frances Elizabeth Priestman**

11-**Rachel Lucas Priestman**

10-**Roland Dent Priestman** was born in 1881 and died in 1956 at age 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.

Roland married **Bertha Elsie Kitching**,⁵⁹ daughter of **William Kitching**^{24,59,109,110} and **Louisa Wilmot**,^{59,109} in 1905. Bertha was born on 6 Jun 1874 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died on 22 Aug 1961 at age 87. They had two children: **Harold Dent** and **William Dent**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School.
- She was educated at The Mount School in Apr 1890-Jun 1891 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

11-**Harold Dent Priestman** was born on 28 Nov 1906 in Seoni Walwa, Madhya Pradesh, India.

11-**William Dent Priestman** was born on 16 Aug 1909 in Lohagpna, Bengal, India.

10-**David Dent Priestman** was born on 31 Jul 1882 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 10 Jun 1951 in Lasqueti Island, British Columbia, Canada at age 68.

10-**Florence Dent Priestman** was born in 1885 in Hull, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1902-1904 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Head Mistress, The Friends' School, Saffron Walden in 1920-1937 in Saffron Walden, Essex.

10-**Philip Dent Priestman** was born on 12 Jun 1892 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire, died in 1974 at age 82, and was buried in FBG Hull.

General Notes: He was the last person to be buried in the Friends burial ground that was the 1855 adjunct to the new 1846 Hull General Cemetery, and had been secured for Friends' burials on a 999 year lease.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE. JP. (Hon) LLD.
- He worked as a Director of Priestman Brothers in Hull, Yorkshire.
- He was a Quaker.

Philip married **Inga Margretha Hetland**, daughter of **Anders Andersen Hetland** and **Emilie Tollefsen**, in 1916 in Scarborough, Yorkshire. Inga was born on 10 Jun 1890 in Stavanger, Norway and died in 1973 at age 83. They had three children: **Angus Dent**, **James Dent**, and **Inga**.

11-**Angus Dent Priestman** was born in 1924 and died on 7 Sep 1924 in Park, Hull, Yorkshire.

11-**James Dent Priestman** was born on 1 Feb 1926 and died in Feb 2000 at age 74.

Descendants of John Priestman

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Hull Enterprise Ltd.

James married **Evelyn Hosdell** in 1951 in Holderness, Yorkshire. Evelyn was born in 1922 in Patrington, Holderness, Yorkshire and died on 22 Apr 2011 at age 89. They had one daughter: **Rachel**.

12-**Rachel Priestman**

11-**Inga Priestman**

9-**Joshua Priestman**^{24,111,112} was born in 1848 in East Mount, Sutton on Hull, Yorkshire and died in 1914 in Dartford, Kent at age 66.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1860-1861 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Agent for Priestman Bros., Holderness Foundry, Hull in London.
- He resided at Pincroft Wood in Longfield, Kent.

Joshua married **Gulielma Spence**,^{24,112} daughter of **Alfred Henry Spence**^{24,112} and **Gulielma Riccalton**,^{24,112} in 1878 in London. Gulielma was born in 1851 in Wakefield, Yorkshire and died in 1927 in Dartford, Kent at age 76. They had one son: **John Hedley Thornton**.

10-**Maj. Gen. John Hedley Thornton Priestman**^{24,111,112} was born in 1885 in East Mount, Sutton on Hull, Yorkshire, was christened on 22 Jul 1885 in St. Martin's, Coney Street, York, Yorkshire, and died on 22 Feb 1964 in Hertford, Hertfordshire at age 79.

General Notes: PRIESTMAN, Major-General John Hedley Thornton
CB 1939; CBE 1937, DSO 1917; MC

Born 1885; s of J. Priestman; East Mount, Holderness; m 1915, Hilda Louise (d 1958), d of J. H. Corner of Esk Hall, Sleights, Yorks; (one s killed in action, 1943) one d ; died 22 Feb. 1964

Career

Served European War, 1914-18 (despatches, DSO, MC, Brevet Major, French Croix de Guerre); Palestine, 1936-; Commander 13th Infantry Brigade, 1934-38; ADC to the King, 1937-38; retired pay, 1941; Colonel Royal Lincolnshire Regt, 1938-48

Clubs

United Service, MCC

Address

Highmead, Bengoe, Hertford

'PRIESTMAN, Major-General John Hedley Thornton', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920-2016; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ; online edn, April 2014

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CB CBE DSO MC Croix de Guerre.

John married **Hilda Louise Corner**,¹¹¹ daughter of **J. H. Corner**, in 1915 in York, Yorkshire. Hilda was born in 1893 in Eastrow, Yorkshire and died in 1958 in Ware, Hertfordshire at age 65. They had two children: **John Reeve Thornton** and **Anne Louise**.

11-**Lieut. John Reeve Thornton Priestman**¹¹¹ was born in 1916 in Yorkshire, died on 7 Mar 1943 in Tunisia at age 27, and was buried in Medjez-el-Bab War Cemetery, Tunisia. Grave A.F.1. The cause of his death was Killed in action.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Lincolnshire Regiment.

11-**Anne Louise Priestman** was born in 1917 in Docking, Kings Lynn, Norfolk.

Anne married **Geoffrey R. Martin**. They had two children: **Ursula H. M.** and **Anne G. T.**

Descendants of John Priestman

12-Ursula H. M. Martin

12-Anne G. T. Martin

9-**Samuel Priestman**^{24,81,87,113} was born on 19 Apr 1850 in East Mount, Sutton on Hull, Yorkshire and died on 31 Jul 1914 in North Ferriby , Hull, Yorkshire at age 64.

General Notes: PRIESTMAN.— On the 31st July, 1914, at North Ferriby, Hull, Samuel Priestman (1863-6), aged 64.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1863-1866 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Engineer.
- He resided at Ellerburn in North Ferriby , Hull, Yorkshire.

Samuel married **Margaret Priestman**,^{24,87} daughter of **John Priestman**^{5,24,110,114,115} and **Henrietta Brady**,^{5,24,114} Margaret was born in 1854 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 22 Jul 1917 in North Ferriby , Hull, Yorkshire at age 63. They had four children: **Sydney Herbert**, **Hilda**, **Bernard**, and **Margaret**.

10-**Sydney Herbert Priestman**⁵ was born on 28 Jan 1879 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire and died on 8 Sep 1966 in Sutton on Hull, Yorkshire at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Mechanical Engineer and director of Priestman Brothers in 1897 in Hull, Yorkshire.

Sydney married **Ellen Constance Brightwen**,⁵ daughter of **Charles Edward Brightwen**^{5,24,44,49} and **Lucy Broadhead**,^{5,24} in 1918. Ellen was born on 8 Aug 1880 in Ilkley, Bradford, Yorkshire and died in 1972 at age 92.

10-**Hilda Priestman**⁵ was born in 1881 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire and died in 1948 at age 67.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1898-Jul 1899 in York, Yorkshire.

Hilda married **Charles Mallinson Doncaster**,⁵ son of **Samuel Doncaster**⁵ and **Emma Gertrude Barber**,⁵ in 1904. Charles was born on 4 Aug 1879 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 14 Feb 1948 in Bradfield Rectory, Yorkshire at age 68. They had four children: **Margaret Hope**, **(No Given Name)**, **(No Given Name)**, and **(No Given Name)**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Steel manufacturer of Sheffield.

11-Margaret Hope Doncaster

Margaret married **Charles Morland Braithwaite**,^{116,117} son of **William Charles Braithwaite**^{5,10,80,111,116,117,118,119} and **Janet Morland**,^{5,10,116,117} on 12 Sep 1934 in Bakewell, Derbyshire. Charles was born on 4 Jan 1907 in 2 Dashwood Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire and died in 1982 at age 75. They had three children: **Geoffrey Doncaster**, **Janet Margaret**, and **Susan Rachel**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sibford School.
- He worked as a Photographer and Cinematographer. Morland Braithwaite Ltd. In Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He had a residence in 35 Middleton Hall Road, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

12-Geoffrey Doncaster Braithwaite

Geoffrey married **Judith Campbell**, daughter of **Robert Stewart Campbell** and **Isabella Frances Nettleton**. They had two children: **Nigel** and **Colin**.

13-Nigel Braithwaite

Descendants of John Priestman

13-Colin Braithwaite

12-Janet Margaret Braithwaite

12-Susan Rachel Braithwaite

Susan married **Peter Dunn**.

11-Doncaster

11-Doncaster

11-Doncaster

10-**Bernard Priestman** was born in 1883 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire and died in 1944 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 61.

10-**Margaret Priestman** was born in 1886 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.

9-**Edmund Priestman**^{24,120,121} was born in 1852 in East Mount, Sutton on Hull, Yorkshire and died on 17 Jul 1939 in Buxton, Derbyshire at age 87.

General Notes: Priestman.-On 17th July, at Buxton, Edmund Priestman (1865-69), aged 87 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1865-1869 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Cutlery Manufacturer in Sheffield, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Special Constable in 1871 in Sheffield, Yorkshire.
- Miscellaneous: Drove the Flying Scotsman from Edinburgh to Berwick, 1873.

Edmund married **Elizabeth Barber**,^{24,120} daughter of **James Henry Barber**^{5,40,58,81,87,88} and **Mary Maw Bayldon**,^{5,58,81} in 1878. Elizabeth was born on 2 Mar 1849 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 13 Dec 1930 in Sheffield, Yorkshire at age 81. They had four children: **Ursula Mary, Barbara, Roger Bayldon**, and **Edmund Yerbury**.

10-**Ursula Mary Priestman** was born in 1882 in Sheffield, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1898-Apr 1899 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Barbara Priestman** was born in 1885 in Sheffield, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1901-Jul 1903 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Roger Bayldon Priestman**^{24,95} was born in 1888 in Sheffield, Yorkshire, died in 1972 at age 84, and was buried in Holy Trinity Cemetery, Thornhill, Ontario, Canada.

General Notes: Roger B. Priestman (1902-4), who has been out in Canada since 1910, writes to say that he was surprised and most pleased to hear from us. He has been quite out of touch with Bootham since he went out, except for one occasion, four years ago, when he was back in England with his elder son, now aged fifteen. After an exchange of reminiscences with his correspondent he goes on to tell how " Arthur Rowntree was out here some years ago and I had the pleasure of having lunch with him and Mrs. Rowntree. At that time I also noticed his comprehensive recollections of boys I was at school with. I like Canada very much, and would not want to go back to live in England. The climate is trying at times, but on the whole much more reliable than in England. This summer the thermometer rose to over 100 degrees in the shade and stayed there for more than a week. On the other hand we are liable to have 20-30 degrees below zero for periods during the winter. However our houses and buildings are heated (often over- heated) to counteract this severe weather. On the whole I would say that this is an excellent country to live in. My particular line of endeavour is estates administration. I went into this when I returned from France and the army. My firm, a Sheffield steel company, who sent me out here, rather left me in the cold when I got back. However they sent me out here in the first place, so I should not complain. " I don't know either of the men you speak of in your letter. I do know some of the

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Toronto University staff, but this is a city of 900,000 population, which I may say is increasing year by year. " I am no longer a Quaker, having been rather at variance with their (or some of them at least) activities at the time of the war. I have become an Anglican churchman by choice. My wife is a Canadian- born girl of English descent, with a bit of Scotch thrown in to make good measure. " I would have liked to send my boys to Bootham, but I have not been able to afford this. They attend a school operated in conjunction with Toronto University and the standard is high. " Unfortunately we are rather inclined to follow American ideas of mass production, in the professions as in other things. What we need most in Canada is population, but how to provide for them and absorb them in the first stages is a great problem. " We are gloriously over-governed here. It works out this way. " The Federal or Dominion Parliament is supreme over the Provincial Governments-Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia-that is nine Provincials in all. " There are Civil Councils for cities and towns and County Councils for other portions of the various provinces. " Unorganised territory in the north is under provincial direct supervision. One in every ten of the population of Canada are civil servants. So what! " *Bootham magazine - April 1937*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1902-1904 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Accountant.
- He emigrated to Canada.
- He resided at 50 Rathnally Avenue in 1935 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Roger married **Bessie Doris Hutchinson**^{24,95} on 21 Oct 1920 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Bessie was born in 1894, died in 1986 at age 92, and was buried in Holy Trinity Cemetery, Thornhill, Ontario, Canada. They had two children: **Robert Edmund** and **Harold Peter**.

Marriage Notes: PRIESTMAN-HUTCHINSON.-On the 21st October. 1920, at Toronto, Roger Bayldon Priestman (1902-4), of Sheffield, to Bessie Doris Hutchinson, of Toronto.

11-Robert Edmund Priestman²⁴ was born on 27 May 1921 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, died on 22 Jun 2009 in Thornhill, Ontario, Canada at age 88, and was buried in Holy Trinity Cemetery, Thornhill, Ontario, Canada.

General Notes: ROBERT EDMUND PRIESTMAN (BOB) Died peacefully at home on June 22nd in the company of his loved ones in his 89th year. Bob will be missed by many: his wife Frances of 63 years, his brother, Peter, his children Bob (Gail), Mary (Ken), Bill (Jill), Barbara (Oscar), his grandchildren Andy (Andrea), Mike (Laura), Kelly (Martin), Leslie (Kris), Ashley (James), Orvin (Beata), Oliver, and great grandchildren Chloe, Molly, and Brooke. He was predeceased by his grandson Daniel. Bob was born May 27, 1921 in Toronto and attended Brown School and the University of Toronto Schools (UTS). Shortly after graduation in 1941, he enlisted in the RAF (later the RCAF) in the top secret field of Radar. He served in England and Scotland during the war, received his commission as an officer and led a team installing avionics on Canadian-built Lancaster bombers. He was honoured with a 'Mention in Dispatches' for meritorious service. After the war, Bob married his sweetheart, Frances Maynard Young, at the Church of the Messiah in Toronto and in 1949 moved to Thornhill, ON. He then began a sales career in the steel industry. As an active member of the community, Bob was involved in many areas. From 1958-59 he was President of the Thornhill Lion's Club where he spearheaded the planning and construction of the Thornhill Swimming Pool and Tennis Courts. Being a sports enthusiast he also enjoyed being part of the Thornhill Church Hockey League (TCHL) in its early days. Bob was a faithful member of Holy Trinity Anglican Church (Thornhill) where he led the 'Trinity Teens and Twenties' youth group for 20 years. As part of the Church Management Board, he was involved in the relocation of the original church building in 1952 to its present location, as well as the construction of the parish hall after wards. With a passion for theatre, he and his family directed and acted in many plays in the parish hall with the 'Footlights Club' of Holy Trinity. Bob became involved with the Consumer Electronics Industry where he remained until he retired in 1986. He had some physical challenges in his later years but through all things he was determined to maintain his optimistic outlook on life. Thanks to all who cared for Bob - Dr. Darren Larson, Greta, Maricel, and all those who cared for him at home. His greatest joy and sustainer was Jesus Christ, in whom he placed his faith and, though missed by all, we rejoice knowing that he is home with his Saviour. Visitation to the family may be made at RS Kane Funeral Home (6150 Yonge Street, at Goulding, south of Steeles) on Monday, June 29th, 2-4 pm or 7-9 pm. A funeral service celebrating his life will take place at Holy Trinity Church (140 Brooke St Thornhill) on Tuesday, June 30th at 10:30 am with a reception following. Memorial donations may be made to the Canadian Cancer Society. Condolences www.rskane.ca. R. S. Kane 416-221-1159 The Globe and Mail, 2009-06-26

The Globe and Mail, Toronto, ON
2009-06-26

Robert married **Frances Maynard Young** in 1946 in Church of the Messiah, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Frances was born in 1922, died in 2013 in Thornhill, Ontario, Canada at age 91, and was buried in Holy Trinity Cemetery, Thornhill, Ontario, Canada.

11-Harold Peter Priestman²⁴ was born on 19 Nov 1925 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, died in 2013 in Haliburton Hospital, Ontario, Canada at age 88, and was buried in Holy Trinity Cemetery, Thornhill, Ontario, Canada.

General Notes: Pete died peacefully in Haliburton Hospital, surrounded by family, at age 87. He was predeceased by his brother Bob, sister in law Frances and survived by nephews Bob (Gail) and Bill (Jill), nieces Mary (Ken) and Barb (Oscar) as well as great nephews and nieces and their children. Pete had a singular zest for life, genuine love for people and his glass was always half full! In his initial career he worked with children and youth as Executive Director of both the East Hamilton and West Scarborough Boys' Clubs. Canoe tripping in northern Ontario with inner city kids was a highlight for Pete every year. His love of the great outdoors drew him to Wilberforce in 1976, where he operated The Terrace Inn on Dark Lake for 24 years. He then retired and moved to a house down the road, enjoying the fellowship of local friends and of family who bought cottages nearby. We will all miss his wonderful wit and lively discussions around the

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dinner table and campfires. A memorial service celebrating Pete's life will be held at St Margaret's Anglican Church, Wilberforce, on Saturday, August 3rd at 4:00 pm. In honour of Pete, donations may be made to the Canadian Cancer Society.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Wilberforce, Ontario, Canada.
- He worked as a Proprietor of The Terrace Inn in 1976-2000 in Dark Lake, Wilberforce, Ontario, Canada.

10-2nd Lieut. Edmund Yerbury Priestman^{24,120,122,123} was born in 1890 in Sheffield, Yorkshire, died on 19 Nov 1915 in Gallipoli, Turkey. Killed in action at age 25, and was buried in Hill 10 Cemetery, Suvla, Gallipoli, Canakkale, Turkey, Grave 56423114.

General Notes: Second Lieutenant Edmund Yerbury Priestman, 6th Battalion Yorks & Lincs, 11th (Northern) Division - Priestman, a pre-war scoutmaster, in a letter titled "Somewhere in Europe, July 27th 1915", wrote of the past time of waiting for something to happen, the boredom of soldiering. Now on the island of Imbros the build-up of troops was also evident.

"After four weeks (or is it four months?) of weary waiting the glad cry arose this morning: "A mail! a mail!" Such rumours have been circulated by unscrupulous people before, however, and it wasn't until a bugler blew the "Letter" call that the Bulldogs were sufficiently convinced to cheer. Then - What a cheer!

Well, all the news from home is most cheering. The more letters we get the better, and I shall certainly be reading those from home that I got to-day time after time. Reading is rather a problem here; you see, we are at the "base" and waiting our turn for the trenches, so there's not much work to do and all day is at our disposal. A few brighter spirits brought novels with them, but these have circulated so freely that we have now all read every one of them. Then some of us have tried writing letters to ourselves, scaling them up and getting the postman-sergeant to bring them to us. The plan is quite a good one, and the letter comes as quite breezy reading if you let a day or two go by before having it delivered. "Your dear Uncle Sebastian has passed away and has left you £30,000", "The new racing car which your brother-in-law has given you is going well" and so forth. Then there is the relaxation of reading (for censoring purposes) the letters of one's platoon. Of course it's not fair to give quotations, but some are very striking efforts, I can tell you. Last and not least, there is the Peninsular Press, which, being for circulation amongst the troops actually engaged here tells nothing whatever beyond the fact that there are rumours afloat that a war of some kind is in progress somewhere."

Priestman's platoon along with the remainder of the battalion and it seems every other soldier in that part of the world had congregated on the island of Imbros, a staging area for the new landing. "A walk around the island is quite exciting. At one minute a group (or rabble) of the New Army will wander past one, shouting broad Yorkshire language at one another; the next moment you come face to face with a huge, stern Sikh who salutes you solemnly, though his uniform causes some doubt as to whether he is quite properly dressed to be out of camp at all. These gentlemen wear a turban, a beard, and a shirt, but seemingly little else!

Then a brawny highlander comes swinging along chatting with a jolly looking little Ghurka, all smiles and teeth. These are by far the smartest troops here and always look happy, even though they are just back after breaking the record for length of stay in the trenches. A week is generally enough for ordinary men, but these topping little chaps keep smiling after two months!

Then there are some Egyptian troops, whose chief use seems to be as road-makers.

In the harbour, just as at our last stopping-place, are all kinds of boats of every shape and size, from a Dreadnought to a waterplane. Far out at sea on our left we can hear a steady booming, and a couple of "monitors" can be seen deliberately dropping huge shells on to the enemy's positions.

Everyone, officers and men, is eager to be in at it and is keeping cheery in spite of the heat and the new pest, flies - millions and millions of the little brutes. But oh, my brothers (as our Padre would say), are we not reminded of those beautiful lines:

Flies on the butter - (Not that we've seen butter for weeks)

Flies in the jam,

Flies on the bacon,

Flies in the ham;

Flies are buzzing around your head,

And in your nose and eyes;

But we're all enjoying ourselves - (Fact!)

for we don't mind FLIES.

SOURCE: With A B.-P. Scout in Gallipoli: A Record of the Belton Bulldogs (Routledge & Sons, Ltd; New York, 1917) by E. Y. Priestman. pp.139-144.

<http://www.gallipoli-association.org/on-this-day/july-27th>

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1903-1906 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an officer of the York and Lancaster Regiment.

9-Amelia Priestman was born in 1857 in East Mount, Sutton on Hull, Yorkshire and died in 1941 at age 84.

Descendants of John Priestman

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1871-Jun 1873 in York, Yorkshire.

Amelia married **Edwin Barber**,^{49,124} son of **James Henry Barber**^{5,40,58,81,87,88} and **Mary Maw Bayldon**,^{5,58,81} in 1889. Edwin was born on 31 Jul 1857 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 9 May 1934 in Westbourne Road, Sheffield, Yorkshire at age 76.

General Notes: EDWIN BARBER (1870-3) died at his home in Sheffield on May 9th, at the age of 76. Most Old Scholars, and many Yorkshiremen, will associate his name first and foremost with cricket. He was a great cricketer from his earliest days, and played notable cricket both for the School and for the Old Scholars, whom he captained. John A. Barringer writes of him at School: *"It is difficult to separate fact from fancy after the lapse of sixty years. I was at Bootham with 'Ted' Barber from 1872-4 and was a member of the School Eleven during that period. He was an enthusiast in most games and in cricket in particular. In every position in the field he was good and played many a good innings, but he was pre-eminent as a bowler. I confess I never quite relished standing up to him when batting. His style of bowling was rather unusual, and modern critics might describe it as approaching 'leg-theory' with a suggestion of 'body-line'! He had a particularly loose swing of the arm, and the ball travelled at a great speed, leaving little time to make up one's mind how to deal with it. The Bootham pitch in those days was by no means first-rate, and it was awkward to retrieve the ball when hit over the Asylum railings. The Pavilion too was much more primitive than the present one. In spite of these drawbacks many a good game was played in the days when 'Ted' Barber handled the ball."* Later he captained the Sheffield United cricket team for many years, and showed himself not only a remarkably good bat and an excellent fieldsman, but also a real leader. Besides being a first-class player, he put in a great deal of hard and valuable work off the field. He was elected to the Yorkshire Committee in 1889, and served on it for forty-five years without a break, until his death. He was a Vice-President of the County Club, and Chairman of its Finance Committee. He took a great interest in the training of young cricketers, and was always ready to give them encouragement and support. It was he who was the prime mover in the nursery scheme at Bramall Lane. He was deeply devoted to the interests of Yorkshire cricket, and this, coupled with his profound knowledge of the game, made him an invaluable member of the Committee, and to a great extent the right-hand man of Lord Hawke, the President. He was also a director of the Sheffield United F.C., a prominent member of the cricket section, and President of the Norton and District Cricket League. After he had given up cricket, he took up golf, which he played extremely well. He was senior partner of Messrs. H. and R. Waterfall and Barber, steel manufacturers of Sheffield, and took an active part in the business until his last illness. He also took a great interest in adult school work. He will be remembered as a worthy representative of a family of great sportsmen. *Bootham magazine - July 1934*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1870-1873 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Senior partner, H. & R. Waterfall and Barber, steel manufacturers in Sheffield, Yorkshire.

9-**Albert Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1859 in Hull, Yorkshire and died in 1924 at age 65.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1871-1875 in York, Yorkshire.
- Miscellaneous: Lost a hand in a shooting accident., 1878.
- He emigrated to America.
- He worked as a Solicitor.
- He resided at 5116 Newhall Road in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

Albert married **Mabel Tuke Taylor**²⁴ in 1883 in Guisborough, Yorkshire. Mabel was born in 1862 in Stockton on Tees, County Durham and died in Apr 1932 at age 70. They had three children: **Albert Glyndon**, **Dorothy Tuke**, and **Gerald**.

General Notes: Mabel Tuke Priestman, Author Of "Art And Economy In Home Decoration" And "Artistic Homes"

10-**Albert Glyndon Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1884 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.

Albert married **Dorothy Williams**, daughter of **Sidney Williams** and **Emily Thompson Reeves**. They had one daughter: **Ruth**.

11-Ruth Priestman

Albert next married **Florence Wright Evans**.

10-**Dorothy Tuke Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1886 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.

Dorothy married **Alfred Charles Page**. They had one son: **Stephen Spencer**.

Descendants of John Priestman

11-**Stephen Spencer Page** was born on 14 Feb 1919 in Quincy, Norfolk, Massachusetts, USA and died in 1983 in Blue Hill, Hancock, Maine, USA at age 64.

10-**Gerald Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1887.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1920 in Hillside, Union, New Jersey, USA.

Gerald married **Sarah Summers Dawson**. They had two children: **George Dawson** and **William**.

11-**George Dawson Priestman** was born on 20 Feb 1914 in Pennsylvania, USA and died on 15 Nov 1994 in Rutland, Vermont, USA at age 80.

George married **Marjorie Smith**.

11-**William Priestman** was born in 1918 in Pennsylvania, USA.

8-**Joshua Priestman**^{5,58,125} was born in 1801 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 22 Feb 1874 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tanner of Malton. Priestman and Hopkins.

Joshua married **Jane Evans**,^{5,58} daughter of **Daniel Evans**^{5,126} and **Hannah Brinsdon**,^{5,126} on 26 Apr 1826 in FMH Leicester. Jane was born on 12 Oct 1802 in Alveston, Warwickshire and died on 6 Jun 1888 in Manningham, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 85. They had two children: **John** and **Alfred**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Elder.

9-**John Priestman**^{5,24,110,114,115} was born on 16 Nov 1828 in Malton, Yorkshire and died on 19 Dec 1906 in Manningham Lodge, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 78.

General Notes: JOHN PRIESTMAN, 1841-43, of Thornton, now living at Bradford. Worsted Manufacturer. Formerly an Alderman of the Borough, and Director of the Friends Provident Institution. PRIESTMAN.-On the 19th December 1906, at Bradford, John Priestman (1841-43), aged 78 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1841-1843 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Corn miller in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Worsted manufacturer in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Director of the Friends Provident Institution in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Alderman of Bradford in 1877-1889.

John married **Henrietta Brady**,^{5,24,114} daughter of **Henry Brady**^{5,31} and **Hannah Smith**,⁵ in 1852. Henrietta was born in 1829 in Sheffield, Yorkshire. Born Posthumously To Her Father. and died on 19 Nov 1918 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire at age 89. They had ten children: **Henry Brady**, **Margaret**, **Arthur**, **Herbert**, **Marian**, **Edgar**, **Janet**, **Edith**, **Thornton**, and **Ida Mary**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Jan 1843-Jun 1843 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Henry Brady Priestman**^{5,47} was born on 18 May 1853 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 22 Nov 1920 in Linden Road, Bedford, Bedfordshire at age 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bradford High School.
- He worked as a Worsted manufacturer in Bradford, Yorkshire.

Descendants of John Priestman

- He worked as a Director of The friends Provident Assurance Co. In Bradford, Yorkshire.

Henry married **Alice Beaumont**,^{5,47} daughter of **G. P. Beaumont**, in 1878. Alice was born in 1853 and died on 4 Feb 1919 in Bradford, Yorkshire at age 66. They had six children: **John Beaumont, Muriel, Austin, Nora Sutherland, Kathleen Isabel, and Evangeline.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Elder.

11-**John Beaumont Priestman**⁵ was born in 1879 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

11-**Muriel Priestman**⁵ was born in 1880 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

11-**Dr. Austin Priestman**⁵ was born on 26 Jul 1883 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a School Medical officer.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1917-1919.
- He worked as a Medical officer of health in 1925-1936 in Folkestone, Kent.

11-**Nora Sutherland Priestman**^{5,85,122,127,128,129} was born in 1885 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died in 1950 in The Retreat, Heslington Road, York at age 65.

General Notes: She became insane and was sent to The Retreat in York

Nora married **Howard Doncaster Rowntree**,^{5,70,85,122,127,128,129,130} son of **William Stickney Rowntree**^{5,59,107,131} and **Anna Mary Doncaster**,^{5,59,107} on 17 Apr 1907 in FMH Bradford. Howard was born on 7 May 1879 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 7 Mar 1974 in The Retreat, Heslington Road, York at age 94. They had four children: **Ralph Kenway, Oliver Cedric, Kenneth, and Anna Griselda Beaumont.**

Marriage Notes: ROWNTREE-PRIESTMAN.-On the 17th April, 1907, at Bradford, Howard Doncaster Rowntree, (1892-96), of Scarborough, to Norah Sutherland Priestman, of Bradford.

General Notes: HOWARD D. ROWNTREE (1892-96), who recently spent some time in the West Indies, kindly writes to remind us that "it is not only life and property that have been lost by the eruption. While the Creoles talked familiarly of former inhabitants, such as Madame de Maintenon, the Empress Josephine, or the Sultana of Selim III. , one felt as though one were living lazily in the past, before romance had to fight for its existence with bounty-fed beet and banana boats." "All the energies of these Islanders," Howard Rowntree continues, " were expended in continual talk and gesticulation, the former inaccurate, the latter substituted for work. I shall never forget an evening spent in the roads of St . Pierre last autumn, when I was shown the church on the hill-side where Nelson married Josephine -an historical fact quite accurate enough for a West Indian. Later, the black quiet of the night was disturbed by some fifty boat-loads of negroes and negresses fighting for positions round our steamer's gangway. None would give place, though some carried loads and others babies, and their vociferous gesticulations while balancing portmanteaux on their heads more than once resulted in the dropping of their loads upon the bystanders below. The last sound I heard, as St . Pierre receded into the distance, was that of squabbling still floating over the waters of the bay. The island was all peace and quiet then, except for man ; one cannot help thinking that on that terrible night the conditions were reversed, and that the victims met death silently." *Bootham School Magazine - September 1902*

ROWNTREE.— On 7th March, 1974, Howard Doncaster Rowntree (1892-96), aged 94 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1892-1896 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University College, London.
- He worked as a Draper, House furnisher & China dealer in Scarborough, Yorkshire.

12-**Ralph Kenway Rowntree**^{5,128,132,133,134,135,136} was born on 12 Nov 1908 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 25 Mar 1986 in Portugal at age 77.

General Notes: On the 12th November, 1908, at Scarborough, Nora Sutherland, wife of Howard Doncaster Rowntree (1892-6), a son, who was named Ralph Kenway.

RALPH KENWAY ROWNTREE (Bootham 1923-27) Ralph Rowntree died on 25th March, 1986, at the age of 77, while on holiday in Portugal. After leaving Bootham he with two other friends and Bootham contemporaries, Alec Clegg and Joseph Naish, went on to Cambridge; later they were all to serve on the Schools' Management Committee. For many years Ralph was Chairman and Managing Director of W. Rowntree & Sons Ltd., the Scarborough and York department store. His wide business experience was of immense value to the York Schools when

Descendants of John Priestman

he joined the committee and became the Bootham Treasurer in 1951. During his tenure of office he saw an accumulated deficit of £7,700 on Bootham accounts replaced by an accumulated surplus of over £20,000. In addition finance was raised to provide the additional buildings to accommodate an increase in boys from 206 to 271. On his retirement as Treasurer in 1972 the School Committee recorded a Minute of Appreciation of his 21 years from which the following extract is taken: His membership of the North Riding Education Committee and his Chairmanship of its Secondary Education Committee has enabled Ralph to bring an informed and valuable contribution to the educational problems we have had to face. He worked with three Heads (Tom Green, Albert Lindley and John Gray) and has served as Deputy Chairman of the General Purposes Committee. The association with his friend and colleague Joseph R. Naish (The Mount Treasurer) has seen the Schools through a significant period of their history and much credit is due to them both for the satisfactory position in which the Schools find themselves today. We shall miss Ralph's wise counsel, friendship and the delightful humour with which he frequently enlivened our discussions. At a Memorial Meeting for Worship held in Scarborough before his cremation a Friend spoke of Ralph as being a shy man; and then went on to say that although she hadn't known him very well he had a wonderful capacity of being able to put people at their ease. This ease of manner was much in evidence in his articulate presentation of complex matters to the School Committee. Tribute was also paid to his service as a magistrate. As Bursar during the whole of his Treasurership I am deeply indebted to him for his friendship, advice and support. During the last few years of his life we found ourselves as members of the same Friends Meeting. It was a great joy to have this continuing contact with Ralph and his wife Lottie and to enjoy the hospitality of their home from time to time. Ralph will be greatly missed by his family and his many friends.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1923-1927 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Chairman and Managing Director of W. Rowntree & Sons Ltd. In Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Treasurer of Bootham School in 1951-1972 in York, Yorkshire.

Ralph married **Charlotte Louise Roelofsen**. They had two children: **Barbara** and **Kathryn Sutherland**.

13-**Barbara Rowntree**

13-**Kathryn Sutherland Rowntree**

Kathryn married **Herbert Orry Pochin**,^{135,137,138} son of **Herbert Roy Pochin** and **Irene Isobel Corlett**, on 14 Mar 1959 in FMH Scarborough. Herbert was born on 23 May 1932 in Leicester, Leicestershire and died in May 2002 in Leicester, Leicestershire at age 70. They had one son: **Michael Rowntree**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1946-1950 in York, Yorkshire.

14-**Michael Rowntree Pochin**

Michael married **Veronica**. They had one daughter: **Isobel**.

15-**Isobel Pochin**

12-**Oliver Cedric Rowntree**^{5,85,96,139,140} was born on 9 Jun 1912 in 2 Osborne Park, Scarborough, Yorkshire.

General Notes: ROWNTREE.-On the 9th June, 1912, at 2 Osborne Park, Scarborough, Nora Sutherland (Priestman), wife of Howard Doncaster Rowntree (1892-6), a son, who was named Oliver Cedric.

Oliver married **Brenda Margaret Myers**. They had three children: **(No Given Name)**, **Prudence**, and **(No Given Name)**.

13-**Rowntree**

13-**Prudence Rowntree**

13-**Rowntree**

12-**Kenneth Rowntree**^{5,122} was born on 14 Mar 1915 in 3 West Parade Road, Scarborough, Yorkshire and died in 1997 at age 82.

General Notes: ROWNTREE.-On the 14th March, 1915, at 3 West Parade Road, Scarborough, Nora Sutherland (Priestman), wife of Howard Doncaster Rowntree (1892-6), a son, who was

Descendants of John Priestman

named Kenneth.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1929-1932 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Painter.

12-**Anna Griselda Beaumont Rowntree**^{5,129} was born on 16 Apr 1922.

General Notes: ROWNTREE.-On April 16th, Nora, wife of Howard D. Rowntree (1S92-6), a daughter, who was named Anna Griselda.

11-**Kathleen Isabel Priestman**⁵ was born in 1887 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1903-1905 in York, Yorkshire.

Kathleen married **Hugh Charles Darbishire**, son of **Lt. Col. Charles Henry Darbishire**¹⁴¹ and **Mary Lilian Eckersley**, in Jun 1913 in Ulverston, Cumbria. Hugh was born in 1885 and died in 1962 in Kensington, London at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Civil engineer.
- He was engaged.

11-**Evangeline Priestman**⁵ was born in 1892 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

10-**Margaret Priestman**^{24,87} was born in 1854 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 22 Jul 1917 in North Ferriby , Hull, Yorkshire at age 63.

11-**Sydney Herbert Priestman**⁵ was born on 28 Jan 1879 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire and died on 8 Sep 1966 in Sutton on Hull, Yorkshire at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Mechanical Engineer and director of Priestman Brothers in 1897 in Hull, Yorkshire.

11-**Hilda Priestman**⁵ was born in 1881 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire and died in 1948 at age 67.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1898-Jul 1899 in York, Yorkshire.

12-**Margaret Hope Doncaster**

13-**Geoffrey Doncaster Braithwaite**

14-**Nigel Braithwaite**

14-**Colin Braithwaite**

13-**Janet Margaret Braithwaite**

13-**Susan Rachel Braithwaite**

12-**Doncaster**

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12-**Doncaster**

12-**Doncaster**

11-**Bernard Priestman** was born in 1883 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire and died in 1944 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 61.

11-**Margaret Priestman** was born in 1886 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.

10-**Arthur Priestman** was born in 1856 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

10-**Herbert Priestman**¹¹⁴ was born in 1858 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 16 Jan 1871 in Bradford, Yorkshire at age 13.

10-**Marian Priestman**^{5,47} was born in 1859 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died in 1946 at age 87.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1874-Jun 1876 in York, Yorkshire.

Marian married **Walter Priestman**,^{5,10,47} son of **John Priestman**^{7,10,18,19,83} and **Mary Smith**,⁵ in 1880. Walter was born on 18 Nov 1855 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 31 Mar 1920 in 23 Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 64. They had nine children: **Mary, Dora, Basil, Joan, Lois, Colin, Miles, Enid**, and **Ralph**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Worsted manufacturer in Horton, Lancashire.
- He worked as a Worsted manufacturer in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

11-**Mary Priestman** was born in 1886 and died in 1953 at age 67.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1903-1904 in York, Yorkshire.

11-**Dora Priestman**⁵ was born in 1887 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died in 1965 at age 78.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1903-1904 in York, Yorkshire.

Dora married **Professor Leonard Doncaster**,⁵ son of **Samuel Doncaster**⁵ and **Emma Gertrude Barber**,⁵ in Dec 1908 in FMH Birmingham. Leonard was born on 31 Dec 1877 in Sheffield, Yorkshire, died on 28 May 1920 in Liverpool at age 42, and was buried in FBG Arundel Avenue, Liverpool. The cause of his death was Sarcoma. They had three children: **Gertrude Marion, Doris Winifred**, and **Leonard Hugh**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRS.
- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at Cambridge University.
- He worked as a Zoologist and Geneticist.
- He worked as a Served on the committee of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1919.
- He worked as a Superintendent of the Cambridge University Museum of Zoology in 1909-1914.
- He was a Quaker.

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12-**Gertrude Marion Doncaster** was born in 1909 and died in 1979 at age 70.

12-**Doris Winifred Doncaster** was born in 1911 and died in 1992 at age 81.

12-**Leonard Hugh Doncaster** was born on 27 Mar 1914 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire and died in Oct 1994 in Arnside, Cumbria at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Quaker Writer and Theologian.

Leonard married **Lucy Cecilia Hughes**, daughter of **Rev. Ernest Richard Hughes**^{5,117} and **Katharine Lloyd**,¹¹⁷ on 18 Dec 1937 in FMH Charlbury. Lucy was born on 30 May 1913 in Ting-Chow Fu, South China and died in Nov 1996 in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire at age 83. They had four children: **Helen Jean, Peter Kenneth, David Patrick**, and **Bronwen Rachel**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

13-**Helen Jean Doncaster**

Helen married **Harry Breckley**.

13-**Peter Kenneth Doncaster**

13-**David Patrick Doncaster**

13-**Bronwen Rachel Doncaster**

Bronwen married **David**. They had two children: **Eldie** and **Joy**.

14- **Eldie**

14- **Joy**

11-**Basil Priestman**^{24,142,143,144,145,146,147} was born in 1888 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 2 Aug 1963 at age 75.

General Notes: B. PRIESTMAN came to York in September, 1903, and is now a Reeve. He is a good outside right," and a valuable cricketer-capable of making his 50, and of doing good execution with the ball. He has won the bat for the best bowling average for 1905. In July, 1905, he passed London Matric. He may possibly go to Birmingham University. PRIESTMAN.— On 2nd August, 1963, Basil Priestman (1903-05), aged 74 years

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FIA.
- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1903-1905 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1919 in Dunkirk, France.
- He worked as an Actuary in 23 Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Basil married **Estelle Winifred Milton Foucard**. They had three children: **Stella Marie, Valerie Foucard**, and **Colin Arthur**.

12-**Stella Marie Priestman**

12-**Valerie Foucard Priestman**

Valerie married **Ronald G. Boscott**. They had one daughter: **Clare L.**

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13-Clare L. Boscott

12-Colin Arthur Priestman

Colin married **Elizabeth Dunsane Freeman**.

11-**Joan Priestman** was born in 1890.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1907-Jul 1908 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1917.

11-**Lois Priestman** was born in 1892 and died in 1975 at age 83.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Nov 1907-Dec 1909 in York, Yorkshire.

11-**Colin Priestman**⁴⁷ was born on 15 Sep 1893 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 8 Aug 1918 in France. Killed in action at age 24, and was buried in Jonchery sur Veste British Cemetery, Rheims, France.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with Croix de Guerre on 16 Jul 1918.
- He worked as a member of the Friends Ambulance Unit.

11-**Miles Priestman** was born in 1894 and died in 1971 at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Registrar of stock holdings for Cadbury Brothers in Bournville, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Miles married **Margaret Messer**. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **Brian**.

12-**Priestman** died about 1932 in Died in childhood.

12-**Prof. Brian Priestman** was born on 10 Feb 1927 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 18 Apr 2014 in Broze, France at age 87.

General Notes: Brian Priestman, the maestro who lead Denver's premiere symphony orchestra for nine years, died April 18 at his home in Broze, France. He was 87. Priestman stood on the podium from 1970 to 1979, a golden decade for the ensemble, then called the Denver Symphony Orchestra, when it drew sold-out crowds and toured across the country. He was the orchestra's public face as it opened its new, and current, home, Boettcher Concert Hall, located in the Denver Performing Arts Center downtown in 1978. The organization eventually changed its name to the Colorado Symphony Orchestra. During Priestman's tenure, the orchestra played concerts at Carnegie Hall in New York and the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. He conducted performances with some of classical music's biggest names, including Isaac Stern, Beverly Sills, Van Cliburn and Itzhak Perlman. He lead the musicians through the Denver stop of Luciano Pavarotti's first national tour of the U.S. The conductor was known for his musicianship as well as his outgoing personality and natural charm. His international reputation and his foreign accent, made him a unique character in Colorado. "He came here, he was this 43-year-old, red-headed symphony conductor from Britain. Everyone swooned," said Ford McClave, who was married to Priestman from 1972 to 1980. The two remained life-long friends. Priestman, who was born in Birmingham, England, worked in the classical music business the world over. His resume is long and includes conducting positions with the Royal Shakespeare Theatre and the BBC Orchestra in London, the Handel Society of New York, the New Zealand National Orchestra, the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra in Canada and the Cape Town Symphony in South Africa. He guest conducted extensively, including many concerts at the Aspen Music Festival. He was also an educator, with occasional gigs at colleges, including the University of Kansas. He received honorary doctorates from Regis University and the University of Colorado. No matter where he conducted, Priestman brought along his larger-than-life aura and a sense that classical music could be a casual affair. He started a series of "Blue Jeans" concerts to attract larger crowds to classical music. "He would bounce up and down on the balls of his feet. He was definitely a presence," said Denver County Court Judge Ray Satter, a long-time orchestra patron. "He brought the symphony to a new level." Priestman is survived by McClave, their daughter, Cate Priestman, son-in-law, Alex John, and two grandchildren, Louis and Eleanor. Services are yet to be arranged.

Descendants of John Priestman

Ray Mark Rinaldi: 303-954-1540, rrinaldi@denverpost.com or twitter.com/rayrinaldi

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot.
- He was educated at University of Birmingham.
- He worked as a Served with the Friends Ambulance Unit in 1945.
- He worked as a Musical director of the Royal Shakespeare Company in Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Musical director of the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- He worked as a Musical director of the Denver Symphony Orchestra in Denver, Colorado, USA.
- He worked as a Musical director of the Florida Philharmonic Orchestra in Florida, USA.
- He worked as a Dean of the Department of Music at the University of Capetown in Cape Town, South Africa.
- He worked as a Professor of Fine Arts, University of Kansas in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, USA.
- He was a Quaker.

Brian married **Mary Ford McClave**. They had one daughter: **Katie**.

13-Katie Priestman

Katie married **Alex John**. They had two children: **Louis** and **Eleanor**.

14- Louis

14- Eleanor

11-**Enid Priestman** was born on 1 Mar 1899 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 7 Feb 1990 at age 90.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1914-Jul 1917 in York, Yorkshire.

Enid married **John Cash Barlow**, son of **John Henry Barlow**^{5,148} and **Mabel Cash**,^{5,148} on 26 Jun 1926. John was born on 10 Dec 1901 in Selly Oak, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1973 at age 72. They had one son: **John Roger**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire.
- They had a residence in Innage Road, Northfield, Birmingham, Worcestershire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He worked as a Manager of Contract Sales, Cadburys.

12-**John Roger Barlow** was born on 19 Aug 1930.

John married **Mary Biddle**, daughter of **Clarence Biddle**, on 3 Aug 1963. Mary died in 1997. They had one daughter: **Annabel**.

13-Annabel Barlow

11-**Ralph Priestman** was born in 1903.

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10-**Edgar Priestman** was born in 1861 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

Edgar married **Alice Leeming** on 13 Mar 1889 in Baildon, Bradford, Yorkshire. Alice was born in 1864 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died in 1895 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire at age 31. They had two children: **Geoffrey** and **Edgar Noel**.

11-**Geoffrey Priestman** was born about 1890 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.

11-**Edgar Noel Priestman** was born on 20 Jun 1895 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire and died in 1971 in Hatfield, Hertfordshire at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit.

10-**Janet Priestman** was born in 1863 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

10-**Edith Priestman** was born in 1864 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

10-**Thornton Priestman** was born in 1866 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

10-**Ida Mary Priestman** was born in 1868 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

9-**Alfred Priestman**^{5,24,28,102,115,149} was born on 24 Apr 1831 in Malton, Yorkshire and died on 28 Jan 1910 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire at age 78.

General Notes: Alfred Priestman 78 28 Imo. 1910 Tkornton-le-Dale, Pickering. An Elder. Alfred Priestman, the son of Joshua and Jane Priestman, was born at Malton in 1831. His early years were spent at Thornton-le-dale, the Yorkshire village which has been for probably three centuries the home of the Priestman family. His education began in the village Grammar School, but later he went to the Laurence Street School at York, and continued his studies under the headmastership of John Ford. In 1849, he went to the West Riding to learn the woollen manufacturing business ; and in 1851 the firm of Alfred Priestman and Co. was founded in Bradford, his brother, the late John Priestman, joining him in partnership. The next fifty years of his life were spent in Bradford. In 1865, he married Mary Ann Tuke, by whom he had one son and one daughter. Mary A. Priestman died in 1879, and in 1887 Alfred Priestman married Ellen M. Ellis, of Belgrave, • Leicester, who survives him. In 1889, Alfred Priestman retired from business, and in 1905 he returned to Thornton-le-dale, where, in the much-loved home, rejoicing in the quiet country life, and the beauty of valley and moorland, the evening of his life was spent. It was chiefly for his association with the School Board that Alfred Priestman's work in Bradford will be remembered. From 1882, until School Boards went out of existence in 1903, he served upon every successive Board, thus going successfully through seven elections. "His interest in all branches of educational work was thoroughly comprehensive, and there were probably few members of the Board who spent more time in such close touch with the schools themselves." He was also associated with the work of the Coffee Tavern Company, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and one of the Bradford special hospitals, while our own Society found in him a willing worker and wise counsellor. Many men have, at any rate apparently, taken a more active share in the work of life than Alfred Priestman, for, naturally disliking publicity, he shunned prominent posts of service, but it was the spirit of the man which made his life of such inestimable value to his day and generation. He was a man of very strong principles ; his advocacy especially of the causes of Temperance and Peace never wavered. For the whole of his life he was an ardent Liberal in politics, with a mind ever open towards progressive reform, and his adherence to the principles of the religious belief of the Society of Friends was so sincere that it affected the whole course of his life and work. Principles such as these naturally brought him into conflict with men who looked at life from a different standpoint, but in every conflict there was, in the words of one of his School Board colleagues, that " courtesy and unfailing kindness" which won for him the "deep respect" even of his opponents and the love and honom* of his friends. To all who came to him for advice (and these were not a few) Alfred Priestman proved himself to be a most dependable and sympathetic counsellor. He made them realise that they had come to one who, with strong principles and high ideals, yet looked out on life from an eminently practical, wholesome point of view, and on whom they could safely rely. To speak of Alfred Priestman's religious life as in any way separate from his secular life would be beside the mark. He was a man who spoke seldom of his spiritual experience, but in his daily life his faith in God was manifest. In a life which brought no small share of sorrow, his quiet unshaken trust and his unquestioning resignation to what he believed was the will of God, was a strength and inspiration to those who realised what the suffering was, and who suffered with him. It was with a sense of joy and freedom that Alfred Priestman left the busy life of the city and retired to Thornton-le-dale. Though he no longer felt called upon to enter into much active service, yet his interest in work, his enthusiasm for reform, never flagged, and his influence was felt, not only in the village, but by many workers who came to him still for help and advice and who were always sure of his sympathy. The close of his life was the natural outcome of the whole tenor of it. With very little preparation for so dread a verdict, he was called upon to face death, through the disease which, perhaps, of all others, human beings most fear. He faced it quietly, cheerfully, and with the usual simple unquestioning acceptance of the will of God. Those who were privileged to be with him during the last few weeks his illness lasted, felt that there was no place for sorrow in his sick room, they were only walking with him to Heaven's Gates. From without came the clash of the General Election, and day by day, while consciousness lasted, " results " were told at the bedside. It seemed strange to him that such things still interested him, and he doubted whether it were right that it should be so, and he feared lest his whole life had been " secular " at the expense of the " spiritual ; " but then came peace, as the sense was given to him that the two are one. Amongst the many letters which came to cheer his sick room was one which gave him special gratification. It was from a clergyman who had been with him on the Bradford School Board, and with whom he had been in such keen opposition that relations had become strained. This letter came to remove the one cloud in the clear sky of Love, making perfectly true the lines of a hymn he loved : "At peace with all the world, dear Lord, and Thee; No fears my soul's unwavering faith can shake, All's well, whichever side the grave for me The morning light may break." Acute suffering was most mercifully spared him, and only four weeks after he had known of the presence of disease he entered into rest. As we look back upon his life, Browning's words come to us as a fitting tribute to his character : - " One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward, Never doubted clouds would break. Never dreamed though right were worsted

Descendants of John Priestman

wrong would triumph. Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better. Sleep to wake." -----

ALFRED PRIESTMAN, 1841-45, of Thornton, and now living there. Formerly a Manufacturer. Town Councillor and Member of School Board.

PRIESTMAN.⁹⁷On the 28th January, 1910, at Thornton-le-Dale, Alfred Priestman (1841-5), in his 79th year.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1841-1845 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Worsted manufacturer. Alfred Priestman & Co. In Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 1905 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

Alfred married **Mary Ann Tuke**,^{5,13,24,28,149} daughter of **Daniel Tuke**^{5,13,24,150,151} and **Mary Ann Smith**,^{5,13,24,150,151} on 22 Mar 1865. Mary was born on 6 Aug 1842 and died on 29 Jan 1879 in Bradford, Yorkshire at age 36. They had two children: **Alfred Tuke** and **Ethel Mary**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1856-Mar 1858 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Alfred Tuke Priestman**⁵ was born on 26 Jan 1868 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 21 Feb 1921 in 5 Ashburnham Grove, Heaton, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 53.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Worsted spinner in partnership with Henry Brady Priestman in Bradford, Yorkshire.

10-**Ethel Mary Priestman**⁵ was born in 1872 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

Alfred next married **Ellen Maria Ellis**,¹⁴⁹ daughter of **John Ellis**^{5,39,42,152,153} and **Priscilla Jane Evans**,^{5,39} in 1887. Ellen was born in 1839 in Belgrave Hall, Leicester, Leicestershire and died in 1922 at age 83.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence before 1887 in Belgrave, Leicester, Leicestershire.

8-**John Priestman**^{7,10,18,19,83} was born on 14 Aug 1805 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire, died on 29 Oct 1866 in Whetley Hill, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 61, and was buried on 2 Nov 1866 in FBG Undercliffe, Bradford.

General Notes: Priestman, John (1805– 1866), manufacturer of worsted goods and peace campaigner, son of Joshua and Hannah Priestman, was born at Thornton, near Pickering, Yorkshire, where his ancestors had lived for more than 200 years. He is believed to have been educated at the Society of Friends' school at Ackworth, Yorkshire, and apprenticed to an uncle, a tanner at York, but at nineteen he joined his brother-in-law James Ellis in the Old Corn Mill, Bradford. Together they founded the first ragged school in Bradford, in a room at the top of one of their mills. Priestman was one of the founders in 1832 of the Friends' Provident Institution, a society whose conspicuous success was due to economic management and the temperate habits of the members, and he remained on the board of directors until his death.

In early life Priestman became a free-trader, and he represented Bradford at many of the conferences called by the Anti-Corn Law League. A staunch Liberal, he was twice invited, and twice declined, to stand as a parliamentary candidate for Bradford. Priestman and his partner Ellis actively resisted the collection of church rates. For refusal to pay the rate for 1835 they were summoned before the magistrates; and, partly because of the publicity surrounding their case, the rate was not levied again in their parish.

Chiefly from a desire to utilize the surplus power of machinery in his mills, Priestman in 1838 commenced manufacturing worsted goods in an upper room. He removed to larger premises in Preston Place in 1845, and in 1855 he abandoned corn milling altogether. His treatment of the millhands, chiefly women and girls, was sympathetic and enlightened, and they grew so refined that his works became known as 'Lady Mills'. He successfully introduced a system of profit sharing with part of his workforce.

Much of Priestman's time and money was devoted to the causes of peace and temperance. From 1834, when the Preston 'teetotallers' first visited Bradford, he adopted total abstinence. At the same time he and his partner relinquished malt crushing, a process in the manufacture of beer, which was the most profitable part of their milling business. He was one of the few supporters of Richard Cobden in his condemnation of the Crimean War and he seconded the unpopular anti-war resolution proposed by Cobden at a great meeting at Leeds in 1854. In 1855 he was elected a town councillor, but resigned before taking his seat.

Priestman married on 28 November 1833 Sarah, daughter of Joseph Burgess of Beaumont Lodge, Leicester, who died in 1849, leaving two sons and a daughter. In 1852 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Smith, miller, of Uxbridge, Middlesex, who survived him; they had two sons.

A stern adherent to Quaker principles through life, after three months of illness Priestman died suddenly while dressing at his home at Whetley Hill, Bradford, on 29 October 1866; he was buried on 2 November in the Undercliffe cemetery, Bradford; 1100 of his workpeople attended the funeral.

Descendants of John Priestman

Charlotte Fell-Smith, rev. K. D. Reynolds

Sources Biographical catalogue: being an account of the lives of Friends and others whose portraits are in the London Friends' Institute, Society of Friends (1888) · Boase, Mod. Eng. biog. · Friends' Quarterly Examiner, 1 (1867), 344– 56 · Annual Monitor (1868), 198 · Bradford Observer (1 Nov 1866) · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1866)

Likenesses photograph, 1868, RS Friends, Lond.

Wealth at death under £100,000: resworn probate, Jan 1867, CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1866)

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Charlotte Fell-Smith, 'Priestman, John (1805– 1866)', rev. K. D. Reynolds, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/22791>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as a Corn Miller, Worsted manufacturer in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a founder of the Friends Provident Assurance Co. In Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

John married **Sarah Burgess**,^{5,10,19} daughter of **Joseph Burgess**^{152,154} and **Rebecca Summerland**,¹⁵² on 28 Nov 1833. Sarah was born on 9 Dec 1804 in Grooby Lodge, Leicester, Leicestershire and died on 18 Apr 1849 in Bradford, Yorkshire at age 44. They had five children: **Joseph, Frederick, Edward, Ellen, and George**.

9-Joseph Priestman²⁴ was born in 1835 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died in 1851 in Manningham, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 16.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1846-1849 in York, Yorkshire.

9-Frederick Priestman^{5,10,13,24,155} was born on 27 Jan 1836 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 7 Sep 1934 in "Pierremont", Toller Lane, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 98.

General Notes: FREDERICK PRIESTMAN (1846-51) " got his remove " in his ninety-ninth year. He was born before Queen Victoria came to the throne ; he entered Bootham when the Corn Laws were being repealed ; he left in the year of the Great Exhibition and went to Grove House School, Tottenham ; he joined his father in business when the Crimean War broke out ; and in Bradford he lived among his own people for the next eighty years. For one who left Bootham eighty-three years ago it seems unnecessary to add that he was our oldest old boy. During the last three or four years I have had some correspondence with him and I visited him at his house in Bradford, " Pierremont," a name which recalls Hustler and Seebohm associations. In a letter dated October 1933 he says that there was no corporal punishment at Bootham in his day ; he was regarded as a daring boy and was sometimes reprimanded for trespassing on forbidden ground ; he must have kept this characteristic to the end, for he took me round his greenhouses in the absence of the housekeeper, saying, " We'll get it done whilst she's away, for I'm forbidden to do it." His memory of school-days was wonderful - he could repeat the list of fifty boys at school in his first year in age order. Priestmans had lived in Thornton for generations as farmers and corn millers ; in 1824 John migrated to Bradford and joined his brother-in-law, James Ellis, in business. He was maltster and miller, owned the old Soke Mill and had the monopoly of malting and milling for the town of Bradford. Ellis and Priestman adopted total abstinence principles in the early days of the movement, and turned from malting to the worsted trade. John's son Frederick joined the business ; eventually he became the head. When he dropped his business activities he devoted himself to public work. He was Town Councillor, Alderman, Justice of the Peace, Mayor, chairman of the Royal Institution for the Blind in Bradford for nearly forty years, member of the Chamber of Commerce, director of the Northern Counties Investment Trust and of the Bradford Model Lodging House Company, Vice-President of the Royal Infirmary, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and President of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Bradford. In 1926 he was elected an honorary freeman. He presented to the city " The Heart of the West Riding " painted by his nephew Bertram Priestman, R.A., another old Bootham boy. He was a director of the Friends' Provident Institution for nearly fifty years, including the chairmanship for twenty-three years. At the age of ninety-four he was the host of six hundred blind people when the Bradford Royal Institute for the Blind was transferred to the City Council. He took the chair at the meeting that followed the tea-party and spoke for an hour without notes. The Yorkshire Observer stated that he might have been a man in the prime of life conducting the meeting with admirable correctness. " His voice was sure and his memory good as he ranged back sixty and seventy years into the city's past. He was full of humour, had several tilts at the city fathers, and told his hearers that cheekiness helped in life. If his form at ninety-four is anything to go by, Mr. Priestman must have been ' a broth of a boy' at twenty." He was sometimes spoken of as a masterful man, and it was reported that he had found a committee of three the ideal size for service, consisting of himself and two others-the two others being invalided in bed. When new heating apparatus was needed in the Friends Meeting House two or three years ago he gave the apparatus and went down almost daily to superintend the work. To the end of his life he preferred his old brougham, on his drives in the suburbs, to any modern motor car. He married Mabel, daughter of Daniel Tuke, and they celebrated their golden wedding in 1915. Frederick Priestman was one of those men whom the country needs to-day : high-minded men of character who devote their best energies to the service of their own town. Wisdom, courage and Christian faith were his ; he dwelt among his own people, giving service of the best, showing himself a workman approved unto God. ARTHUR ROWNTREE.

Bootham magazine - December 1934

Descendants of John Priestman

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1846-1851 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as a Worsted manufacturer in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Director of the Friends' Provident Assurance Company in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Alderman, Bradford Town Council.

Frederick married **Mabel Tuke**,^{5,13,24,155} daughter of **Daniel Tuke**^{5,13,24,150,151} and **Mary Ann Smith**,^{5,13,24,150,151} on 13 Sep 1865. Mabel was born on 29 Jun 1839 and died in 1925 at age 86.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1853-Dec 1854 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Edward Priestman**^{5,7,10,156} was born on 19 Apr 1838 in Bradford, Yorkshire, died on 8 Aug 1920 in Ben Rhydding, Ilkley, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 82, and was buried in FBG Adel, Leeds.

General Notes: PRIESTMAN.-On the 8th August, 1920, at Ben Rydding, Edward Priestman (1846-52), in his 83rd year.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1846-1852 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Manufacturer in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Councillor for Bradford.

Edward married **Henrietta Broadhead**,^{5,7,24} daughter of **Henry Broadhead**^{5,7,38,150} and **Elizabeth Backhouse**,^{7,150} on 12 Jun 1862 in Leeds, Yorkshire. Henrietta was born on 7 Jul 1839, died on 12 Sep 1924 at age 85, and was buried in FBG Adel, Leeds. They had seven children: **George Edward, Howard, Bertram, Gertrude, Helen Maude, Henrietta Ada, and Harold.**

10-**George Edward Priestman**⁷ was born on 27 Oct 1863.

George married **Louisa Maude Mallorie**. They had two children: **Kenneth Mallorie** and **Ronald Mallorie**.

11-**2nd Lieut. Kenneth Mallorie Priestman**^{7,24,94,157} was born on 8 Jan 1891 in Bradford, Yorkshire, died on 31 Aug 1916 in Ancre, Somme, France. Killed in action at age 25, and was buried in Blighty Valley Cemetery, Authuille, Picardie, France. Grave I.D.21.

General Notes: K. M. PRIESTMAN, lieutenant, fell in action on August 31st. After leaving school he took up engineering as a profession and obtained his B.Sc. degree in the University of Leeds. Before receiving his commission in the Royal Engineers he served for some months as a motor driver with the F.A.U. at the front. He was home on short leave less than a fortnight before his death. Fellow-officers found him full of courage and clear-headed. " We have lost a well-beloved comrade and one of the best officers we ever had. . . . He was buried in the cemetery just near where we are now. All the officers of our Company attended-now reduced to three ! Our parson conducted the service, and men from his section acted as bearers. I am having a cross made and a frame to mark out his grave. "

SEC. LIEUT. K. M. PRIESTMAN, R.E. (1904-8), elder son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Priestman, of Hollin Grange, Ilkley. He was educated at Ghyll Royd School, Ilkley, Bootham School, and Leeds University, where he graduated B.Sc. in 1912. He subsequently spent two years at the British Thomson-Houston Electrical Works, Rugby, and on leaving there in 1914 took up a position in his father's firm of Messrs. John Priestman & Co., Ltd., Bradford. After the outbreak of war he offered his services as a voluntary motor driver, and served in France for some months with the Friends' Ambulance Unit, obtained a commission in the R.E., October 28th, 1915, served with the B.E.F. in France and Flanders from March 6th, 1916, and was killed in action on the Somme, August 31st, 1916. He was buried in a cemetery on the east bank of the Ancre, near Authuille Church. A brother officer wrote : This morning your son was killed instantaneously whilst on reconnaissance work with his Major. . . . He has always shown the acme of courage in action, clear-headed, and a good grasp of the situation in very awkward corners. . . . We have lost a well-beloved comrade and one of the best officers we ever had. Captain J. C. Procter writes:-Lieutenant Priestman's grave is well kept and has a large white cross of wood painted with his name in black letters. It is the largest cross of its sort in the cemetery, which is perhaps why I saw it The cemetery is in a little valley, " Blighty Valley," and will be very pretty one day. . . . It has steep wooded sides and at present is full of batteries and a little tramway runs up past the graveyard.(*Vide BOOTHAM, Vol. VIII. , p. 114*).

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ghyll Royd School in Ilkley, Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1904-1908 in York, Yorkshire.

Descendants of John Priestman

- He was educated at University of Leeds.
- He worked as an engineer at the British Thomson-Houston Electrical Works in 1912-1914 in Rugby, Warwickshire.
- He worked as an engineer at Messrs. John Priestman & Co., Ltd. In Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Ambulance driver for the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1915 in France.
- He worked as an officer of the Royal Engineers.
- He resided at Hollin Grange in Ilkley, Bradford, Yorkshire.

11-**Ronald Mallorie Priestman**²⁴ was born on 23 Aug 1894 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died in 1978 in Ilkley, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 84.

General Notes: When Laura Potts, a founding member of York Against War, visited York Castle Museum to see the First World War exhibition, 1914: When the Word Changed Forever, she was not expecting to find her Grandfather's name alongside a pay book in one of the display cabinets.

In 1964, Ronald Mallorie Priestman, donated to York Castle Museum his pay book, as well as Royal Army Medical Corps (R.A.M.C.) insignia, medals, service stripes and more from his time with the R.A.M.C. during the First World War.

Now, fifty years later, Granddaughter Laura was not only very surprised to see them on public display, but also delighted to be able to learn more about her Grandfather's time with the R.A.M.C., in a Casualty Clearing Station at the front in France.

Laura said:

"I couldn't believe it; I saw the pay book and then I saw next to it 'A soldier's pay book, R M Priestman from Ilkley, Quaker and pacifist' and I exclaimed to my friend in the middle of the museum on a busy Saturday afternoon, 'That's my Grandfather!'

"When I got home I looked into it, and later spoke to my mother and museum staff, and I discovered that my Grandfather had donated several items to the museum. I told the staff that we had more of my Grandfather's belongings from the First World War including diaries and photographs, which my brother Graham and I have now decided to donate too."

Philip Newton, Assistant Curator of History at York Castle Museum, said:

"We were amazed to hear from Laura; this is such a rarity. Laura has since brought in her Grandfather's diaries, and she will kindly be donating them to the museum. They were written daily between October 1914 and August 1916, and are such a valuable document of the war.

"Her Grandfather's items are of particular interest to us because we have relatively little in our collections relating to the Quakers during the First World War."

Ronald Priestman served with the Royal Army Medical Corps from 1914 to 1919. His pay book came to feature in the exhibition as part of the Recruitment Office section.

His diaries, and conversations with his family, will allow the museum to put the objects in a much more informative context.

York Quakers are curating their own exhibition in the Community Rooms at York Castle Museum as part of the exhibition 1914: When the World Changed Forever.

Ronald Priestman's newly donated diaries will feature in a film as part of this exhibition which will be open to the public from the beginning of November.

They will also be transcribed, with passages being released on the York Museums Trust website: www.yorkcastlemuseum.org.uk

Laura added:

"I'm so glad to be able to contribute to the little heard story of those who decided on principle not to fight in the First World War. The diaries, and the photographs my brother has sent to the museum, provide a detailed account of daily life at a Casualty Clearing Station on the Western Front.

"My grandfather was a very special person in my life and my brother and I are very pleased to be able to follow his lead in donating to the museum."

<https://www.yorkmuseumstrust.org.uk/news-media/latest-news/woman-discovers-grandfathers-first-world-war-belongings-on-display-at-york-castle-museum/?recaptcha-opt-in=true>

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1907-1911 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, RAMC in 1914-1918 in France.
- He worked as a Director of John Priestman & Co. Ltd., Worsted Spinners and Manufacturers in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He resided at Upper Ewe Croft in Ilkley, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Ronald married **Helen Carr**. They had two children: **George Kenneth** and **Helen Margaret**.

12-**George Kenneth Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1923 in Ilkley, Bradford, Yorkshire.

12-**Helen Margaret Priestman**²⁴ was born in 1924 in Ilkley, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Helen married **Kenneth G. W. Potts**. They had two children: **Laura K.** and **Graham M.**

Descendants of John Priestman

13-Laura K. Potts

13-Graham M. Potts

10-Howard Priestman⁷ was born on 22 Dec 1865 and died in 1931 at age 66.

10-Bertram Priestman^{7,24,85,115,158,159} was born on 30 Nov 1868 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 19 Mar 1951 in Crowborough, Sussex at age 82.

General Notes: BERTRAM PRIESTMAN (who was at Bootham from 1883-5) was recently awarded an Honourable Mention by the Pittsburg World' s Jury. He had previously received Honourable Mention at the Paris Exhibition in 1900, and was awarded a gold and bronze medal respectively at the International Art Exhibitions at Munich in 1901 and Barcelona last year. Old Scholars may not all be aware that he is represented in the permanent collections of the National Galleries of Bavaria, Hungary, Ireland New South Wales , New Zealand, and Wales , as well, of course, as in many municipal and other public and private collections, and, happily, at Bootham.

Priestman. On 19th March, 1951, at his home at Crowborough, Sussex, Bertram Priestman, R.A. (1883/86), aged 82 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with RA in 1923.
- He was educated at Oliver's Mount School in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1883-1886 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Artist.

Bertram married **Grace Henwood**. They had five children: **Barbara, Bryan, Ursula, Erica Doris, and Monica**.

11-**Barbara Priestman**

11-**Prof. Bryan Priestman**¹⁶⁰ was born on 10 Mar 1897 in London, died on 11 Nov 1945 in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada. Drowned trying to save a child. at age 48, and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.

General Notes: Priestman.--On 11th November, at Fredericton, Canada, in an attempt to rescue a child from drowning, Bryan Priestman (1910-14), aged 48 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1910-1914 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Bank Clerk in 1916.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit on 17 Apr 1916-9 Jul 1917.
- He was educated at University of Cambridge.
- He was educated at McGill University in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- He worked as a Professor Physics, University of New Brunswick in 1929 in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.
- He worked as an officer of the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1940.
- He worked as a Professor Physics, University of New Brunswick in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.

11-**Ursula Priestman**¹⁵⁸ was born on 21 Jun 1903 in Camsix, Chelmsford, Essex.

General Notes: PRIESTMAN. - On the 21st June, 1903. at Camsix, Chelmsford. Grace, wife of Bertram Priestman (1883-6) a daughter, who was named Ursula.

11-**Erica Doris Priestman**¹¹⁵ was born on 3 Jan 1906 in London.

General Notes: PRIESTMAN.-On the 3rd January, 1906, at London, Grace, wife of Bertram Priestman (1883-6), a daughter, who was named Erica Doris.

11-**Monica Priestman**

Descendants of John Priestman

10-**Gertrude Priestman**⁷ was born on 7 Nov 1870, died in 1954 at age 84, and was buried in FBG Adel, Leeds.

10-**Helen Maude Priestman**⁷ was born on 26 Feb 1872, died on 21 Nov 1958 at age 86, and was buried in FBG Adel, Leeds.

10-**Henrietta Ada Priestman**⁷ was born on 3 Jun 1874 and died in 1920 at age 46.

10-**Harold Priestman**⁷ was born on 6 Oct 1878 and died in 1947 at age 69.

9-**Ellen Priestman**^{5,10,83} was born in 1841 and died in 1936 at age 95.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1855-Dec 1857 in York, Yorkshire.

Ellen married **Joseph Edmondson**,^{5,10,83} son of **Joseph Edmondson**^{5,151} and **Ann**, in 1868. Joseph was born on 9 Mar 1831 in Penketh, Warrington, Cheshire and died on 16 Oct 1908 in Halifax, Yorkshire at age 77.

General Notes: Joseph Edmondson, 78 16 10mo. 1908 Halifax. A Minister. Joseph Edmondson of Halifax was a man of singularly modest and unassuming temperament ; a man of wide reading and versatile talents, who touched life at many points, and who was held in high esteem by all sorts and conditions of men and women, who found in him, according to the relation in which they stood, a warm friend, a genial companion, an upright and consistent fellow-townsmen, an earnest, sincere, and fearless champion of truth and of the right. He was born at Penketh, on the 9th of March, 1831, and was thus in his seventy-ninth year at the time of his decease in November of 1908. His father was a school-master, and was head, in turn, of Friends' Schools at Penketh and at Bolton-le-Moors. To the wise and loving guidance of his mother, a woman of sterling character, revered and beloved by the children, Joseph Edmondson always felt that he owed much ; and it was doubtless from her that he inherited not only that gentle and kindly temperament that was so marked a feature of his disposition, but his unswerving faithfulness to what he saw to be his duty, and to that path which he felt it was right for him to follow. After school-days spent at Ackworth and Tulketh Hall, followed by some business experience at Kendal and elsewhere, he took a situation, in 1860, at Bradford, with the late Joseph Smithson, afterwards entering into partnership with him at Halifax, where the remaining forty-three years of his life were spent. His marriage, in 1868, to Ellen Priestman, daughter of John Priestman, of Bradford, proved a happy union of sympathies and tastes. He found in her a true helpmeet. Never physically strong himself, it was through her loving care and devotion that he was enabled, especially during the later years of his life, to accomplish much of that work for the service of his fellows that was so dear to him. The greatest and most strenuous effort of his life was that which he made on behalf of social purity, in opposition to legislation for the State Regulation of Vice. Together with a number of brave men and women, among whom there was none more brave than he, and under the leadership of that saintly woman, the late Josephine Butler, he helped to carry on, in the face of determined opposition, a crusade against a most unjust and immoral Act of Parliament, until sixteen years of ceaseless effort were rewarded by the repeal of the obnoxious measure. But although this work engaged, apart from his business occupations, the greater part of his life, he always gave his sympathy and support to any movement that had for its object the true benefit of mankind. The causes of Peace and Temperance and the Agitation against the Opium Traffic found in him a constant and vigorous helper, both with his voice and with his pen. In the affairs of our own Society, in which he took a deep interest, his attitude, on more than one occasion, brought him into conflict with some whose judgment on like points, he valued highly, and with -whom he was usually in the closest accord. But there could be no doubt about the sincerity of his motives, even if at times he might seem to be mistaken. Endowed with a placid temperament and a kind and sympathetic nature, Whittier's lines on Joseph Sturge seem singularly applicable to Joseph Edmondson : - ' The very gentlest of all human natures He joined to courage strong ; And love outreaching unto all God's creatures. With sturdy hate of wrong.' In forming a conclusion on any important question, the thought of what others might say played little part. And although of a sensitive disposition he did not hesitate to take an unpopular stand, when it seemed right to do so ; and the stand once taken, he was not easily moved from it. A striking feature of Joseph Edmondson's character was his great love for children, a love which was just as warmly reciprocated. During his long illness it was interesting to observe how some of his little friends loved to pay him a visit, and to accompany him when he was able to go out in his invalid chair, walking beside him, and talking to him, even when he was unable to say much in return. One of his nephews, writing after his uncle's death, says : "In memory I see him now, as I have always seen him in life, with that love in his face which won our love as children, and which has kept it ever since. He has gone away, but he will not go from the place he has always held in our hearts." He was a valued Minister of the Gospel, both in his own Meeting at Halifax, and in the wider circle of the Quarterly Meeting ; and those who were accustomed to listen to his sermons were impressed by the feeling that he was deeply conscious of the responsibility of his gift, and that, in all he said, he was always very careful in choosing the most fitting words in which to convey his message. In his prayers, too, one always felt how conscious he was of the nearness of the Father to whom his petitions were addressed. He was a warm supporter of Adult School work, both in Bradford and Halifax. He was for nearly thirty years President of the Friends' Adult School in the latter town ; and although owing to weakening health, it is now some years since he ceased to take an active part in the work, there are many who still speak with love and gratitude of his influence on their lives. His unswerving adherence to the cause of Peace, and his firm conviction that for a Christian there should be no compromise, were well shown when, having received from the War Office an order for calculating machines - of which he was the inventor, and which have proved very successful - he declined to execute it, at very considerable pecuniary loss to himself. It may be added that his pamphlet entitled " Judge, Policeman and Soldier " has attracted much attention, and has been commended even by those who do not take quite the same stand-point as he ; and it has been re-issued by the Peace Society as one of their Tracts. Another paper of his, which appeared first in the Friends' Quarterly Examiner, and was afterwards published by the Friends' Tract Association, " The Essential Basis of Quakerism, and its Non-Ritual Outcome," sets forth in a simple and convincing manner the Scriptural grounds for our outward non-observance of the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The titles of some of his many other papers may be quoted, as giving some idea of the versatility of his mind, and the variety of his interests : - " Empire or Commonwealth ? " "The Irish Question," "Bimetallism," "History and Principles of Numerical Notation" and "A Modern Revolution" - relating to the change in the status of women - together with various others on Scriptural and religious questions. In the spring of 1903, while attending Yorkshire Quarterly Meeting at Leeds, he had a paralytic seizure, and for some days his life was despaired of. However, although he never fully regained his physical powers, his speech and his mental faculties were happily restored, to the great thankfulness of his relatives and friends. Within a few hours of the attack, as he afterwards related, he passed through a time of utter spiritual darkness, when it seemed to him

Descendants of John Priestman

that he was forsaken by God. Mercifully, however, this experience was not permitted to last long. God graciously revealed to him His loving presence, and during the five-and-a-half years of Joseph Edmondson's illness his mind was kept in perfect peace. Within a few days of his death he frequently repeated the passage : " The peace of God which passe th all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus " ; the expression on his face bearing joyful testimony to its reality to him. To quote the words of a Friend who knew Joseph Edmondson well : " His ministry, although under very different circumstances and conditions, continued to the end of his life ; and those who were privileged to visit him during his long illness, and were welcomed by his kindly smile and by the warm pressure of his hand, and who listened to his cheerful conversation, felt that his whole life was an eloquent sermon, inspiring to all with whom he came in contact." As the Testimony of Brighthouse Monthly Meeting says, in speaking of his long illness : " He manifested a spirit of cheerfulness and serenity, and thus testified to young and old that he was kept by the grace of God. . . It may truly be said of him, ' The Memory of the Just is blessed.' "

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Tulketh Hall School.
- He worked as a Worsted manufacturer, in partnership with Joseph Smithson in 1860 in Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

9-**George Priestman**¹⁹ was born in 1842 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 13 Apr 1849 in Bradford, Yorkshire at age 7.

John next married **Mary Smith**,⁵ daughter of **Thomas Smith**, in 1852. Mary was born in 1814 and died in 1872 at age 58. They had two children: **Walter** and **Arnold**.

9-**Walter Priestman**^{5,10,47} was born on 18 Nov 1855 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 31 Mar 1920 in 23 Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 64.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Worsted manufacturer in Horton, Lancashire.
- He worked as a Worsted manufacturer in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

10-**Mary Priestman** was born in 1886 and died in 1953 at age 67.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1903-1904 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Dora Priestman**⁵ was born in 1887 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died in 1965 at age 78.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1903-1904 in York, Yorkshire.

11-**Gertrude Marion Doncaster** was born in 1909 and died in 1979 at age 70.

11-**Doris Winifred Doncaster** was born in 1911 and died in 1992 at age 81.

11-**Leonard Hugh Doncaster** was born on 27 Mar 1914 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire and died in Oct 1994 in Arnside, Cumbria at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Quaker Writer and Theologian.

12-**Helen Jean Doncaster**

12-**Peter Kenneth Doncaster**

12-**David Patrick Doncaster**

Descendants of John Priestman

12-Bronwen Rachel Doncaster

13- Eldie

13- Joy

10-**Basil Priestman**^{24,142,143,144,145,146,147} was born in 1888 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 2 Aug 1963 at age 75.

General Notes: B. PRIESTMAN came to York in September, 1903, and is now a Reeve. He is a good outside right," and a valuable cricketer-capable of making his 50, and of doing good execution with the ball. He has won the bat for the best bowling average for 1905. In July, 1905, he passed London Matric. He may possibly go to Birmingham University. PRIESTMAN.— On 2nd August, 1963, Basil Priestman (1903-05), aged 74 years

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FIA.
- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1903-1905 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1919 in Dunkirk, France.
- He worked as an Actuary in 23 Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

11-Stella Marie Priestman

11-Valerie Foucard Priestman

12-Clare L. Boscott

11-Colin Arthur Priestman

10-**Joan Priestman** was born in 1890.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1907-Jul 1908 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1917.

10-**Lois Priestman** was born in 1892 and died in 1975 at age 83.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Nov 1907-Dec 1909 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Colin Priestman**⁴⁷ was born on 15 Sep 1893 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 8 Aug 1918 in France. Killed in action at age 24, and was buried in Jonchery sur Veste British Cemetery, Rheims, France.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with Croix de Guerre on 16 Jul 1918.
- He worked as a member of the Friends Ambulance Unit.

10-**Miles Priestman** was born in 1894 and died in 1971 at age 77.

Descendants of John Priestman

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Registrar of stock holdings for Cadbury Brothers in Bournville, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

11-**Priestman** died about 1932 in Died in childhood.

11-**Prof. Brian Priestman** was born on 10 Feb 1927 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 18 Apr 2014 in Broze, France at age 87.

General Notes: Brian Priestman, the maestro who lead Denver's premiere symphony orchestra for nine years, died April 18 at his home in Broze, France. He was 87. Preistman stood on the podium from 1970 to 1979, a golden decade for the ensemble, then called the Denver Symphony Orchestra, when it drew sold-out crowds and toured across the country. He was the orchestra's public face as it opened its new, and current, home, Boettcher Concert Hall, located in the Denver Performing Arts Center downtown in 1978. The organization eventually changed its name to the Colorado Symphony Orchestra. During Priestman's tenure, the orchestra played concerts at Carnegie Hall in New York and the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. He conducted performances with some of classical music's biggest names, including Isaac Stern, Beverly Sills, Van Cliburn and Itzhak Perlman. He lead the musicians through the Denver stop of Luciano Pavarotti's first national tour of the U.S. The conductor was known for his musicianship as well as his outgoing personality and natural charm. His international reputation and his foreign accent, made him a unique character in Colorado. "He came here, he was this 43-year-old, red-headed symphony conductor from Britain. Everyone swooned," said Ford McClave, who was married to Priestman from 1972 to 1980. The two remained life-long friends. Priestman, who was born in Birmingham, England, worked in the classical music business the world over. His resume is long and includes conducting positions with the Royal Shakespeare Theatre and the BBC Orchestra in London, the Handel Society of New York, the New Zealand National Orchestra, the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra in Canada and the Cape Town Symphony in South Africa. He guest conducted extensively, including many concerts at the Aspen Music Festival. He was also an educator, with occasional gigs at colleges, including the University of Kansas. He received honorary doctorates from Regis University and the University of Colorado. No matter where he conducted, Priestman brought along his larger-than-life aura and a sense that classical music could be a casual affair. He started a series of "Blue Jeans" concerts to attract larger crowds to classical music. "He would bounce up and down on the balls of his feet. He was definitely a presence," said Denver County Court Judge Ray Satter, a long-time orchestra patron. "He brought the symphony to a new level." Priestman is survived by McClave, their daughter, Cate Priestman, son-in-law, Alex John, and two grandchildren, Louis and Eleanor. Services are yet to be arranged.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot.
- He was educated at University of Birmingham.
- He worked as a Served with the Friends Ambulance Unit in 1945.
- He worked as a Musical director of the Royal Shakespeare Company in Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Musical director of the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- He worked as a Musical director of the Denver Symphony Orchestra in Denver, Colorado, USA.
- He worked as a Musical director of the Florida Philharmonic Orchestra in Florida, USA.
- He worked as a Dean of the Department of Music at the University of Capetown in Cape Town, South Africa.
- He worked as a Professor of Fine Arts, University of Kansas in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, USA.
- He was a Quaker.

12-**Katie Priestman**

13- **Louis**

13- **Eleanor**

10-**Enid Priestman** was born on 1 Mar 1899 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 7 Feb 1990 at age 90.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1914-Jul 1917 in York, Yorkshire.

Descendants of John Priestman

11-**John Roger Barlow** was born on 19 Aug 1930.

12-**Annabel Barlow**

10-**Ralph Priestman** was born in 1903.

9-**Arnold Priestman**

8-**Jane Priestman**^{5,10,62,63,161} was born on 5 Mar 1807 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 8 Jun 1880 in Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 73.

Jane married **John Rowntree**,^{5,10,22,62,63,161} son of **John Rowntree**^{5,10,30,69,108} and **Elizabeth Lotherington**,^{5,10,30,69,108} in 1838. John was born on 27 Sep 1788 in Scarborough, Yorkshire, died on 26 Feb 1845 in Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 56, and was buried in FBG Scarborough. They had five children: **Elizabeth, Margaret, Hannah Jane, Joshua, and Maria**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as a Grocer & Bookseller in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

9-**Elizabeth Rowntree**^{5,24,81,87,162} was born on 1 Jul 1839 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 21 Sep 1914 in Carr End, Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire at age 75.

General Notes: Elizabeth Robson . . 75 21 9 1914 Dalton, Huddersfield. Wife of Joshua Wheeler Robson. A Minister. " How could we mourn like those who are bereft. When every pang of grief Found balm for its relief In counting up the treasures she had left ? " These words were read at the funeral of Elizabeth Robson, and in looking back over the years of her earthly life, the thought of the " treasures left " does indeed rise uppermost. The many lives helped and encouraged ; the lasting impression made on one small Meeting by the loving spirit of its one recorded Minister of recent years, and her constant thought for its welfare ; the faith and courage handed on to a group of Adult School women, so that even in their first sorrow they thought chiefly of how to carry on the work she loved so well ; above all, the firmer hold on God which she helped some, perhaps many, souls to attain - all these are among the treasures which remain to be counted and prized. Yet her life was not an easy one, and she knew many sorrows and much pain. Her childhood was shadowed by the very sudden death of her father, John Rowntree, of Scarborough, when she was only five years old, and as she grew up she became not only the responsible elder sister of the family of five children, but more and more the confidante and companion of her widowed and often invalid mother. Her school days at Ackworth did not leave a happy memory. She was sent very young, and her health was not strong enough to allow her to enjoy the life of the School under the rather rough conditions of that day, while her ultra-sensitive conscience found the atmosphere of morbid self-examination then prevalent very hard to bear. Nearly fifty years later, when she became a member of the Committee, she rejoiced in the better physical conditions and the healthier moral tone of the girls of the present day. At the School at Castlegate, York, then under the headship of Rachel Tregelles, three happy years were spent, and the foundations of lifelong friendships were laid. After leaving School she led a quiet, much-occupied life at home, broken occasionally by visits to the homes of her uncles, Joseph Rowntree, of York, Joshua Priestman, of Thornton, and Samuel Priestman, of Hull, visits of which she spoke with much pleasure in her later years. Journeys to the Exhibitions of London and Paris also stood out as landmarks during this period of her life. At Scarborough she came to take an active part in the Mothers' Meeting, the Band of Hope, and other work. When comparing her youth with that of the present generation she would tell how the two great events of the year were the Annual Meetings of the Lancasterian Schools and the British and Foreign Bible Society. This very quiet life gave opportunity not only for the long walks which fostered her deep love of sea and country, but also for much quiet sewing and reading aloud. Books were few and much prized ; " Uncle Tom's Cabin " and Hugh Miller's " Testimony of the Rocks " provided a welcome change from the biography and poetry of which the reading so largely consisted. In 1868 she married Joshua Wheeler Robson, of Huddersfield, and for many years her life was filled with home duties and the care of her seven children. The loss of her first baby at 15 months old was a terrible sorrow, but possibly may have helped in much later years to give her the intense love for, and joy in, little children, which was so striking when she became a grandmother. Other children were delicate, and needed much care. The nurse who was with her for twelve years speaks of never having heard one cross word from her ; she was grieved when her children were naughty - a far worse thing to them than loss of temper would have been. In all her dealings with them her own mother's motto, " Have few rules, but insist on their being kept," was an immense help to her. A time of financial difficulty brought especial pain (until all was once more happily adjusted) to one who would never knowingly wear or use anything which had not been paid for, but it also left an enlarged sympathy, shown in her relations with others in after years. ' She became, as her children grew to need her less at home, increasingly occupied with outside work. The care of friendless girls in the town, and as a Guardian, of the children under the Poor Law, was of especial interest to her. The last work undertaken for the town of her adoption was that of a Lady Superintendent under the Public Health Union, formed for the care of newborn babies and their mothers. The visitors in her district could always come to her for advice or for gifts from the store of little warm garments, made by her own hands, for specially needy cases. Twice the mothers and babies of the immediate neighbourhood - about one hundred each time - were entertained to tea in her garden. As time passed, work in and for the Society of Friends claimed more of her thought and care. She served on the Ackworth and York School Committees, and was for several years Clerk to the Women's Quarterly Meeting, In her own Meeting, her ministry, begun in the greatest diffidence and self-distrust, and always governed by a deep sense of the responsibility of breaking the silence, constantly helped others to feel the strength that is made perfect in weakness. Her beautiful voice and gift of appropriate quotation have been often commented upon, but of more significance than the words uttered was " the spirit that helped us to feel so like one family," as a Friend has since said. Just a week before her passing, she was able, after missing three Sundays, to be at Meeting, and those who were there remember the earnestness of her prayer for this suffering world and for the guidance of those in authority. The war, which had then been in progress for six weeks, was an unspeakable grief to her, and her last message to the Meeting was a warning against the spirit of fear, quoting Psalm 37, which had been read earlier, and ending, as was generally the case in her ministry, on the note of courage and of hope. In 1888 she took up the leadership of the Women's "A" Class in the Paddock Adult School, a post which she never relinquished, even when failing health made attendance at School a matter of great pain and

Descendants of John Priestman

difficulty. " Her class taught her far more than she taught them," she often said. She could not know what a privilege they felt it to be to know her and to be allowed to work with her. One of the members has written expressing the feeling of many : - " I feel that I have added to my own wealth, in the Spirit of our Lord, by having come in touch with her." For the last few years of her life she was President of the Women's School, and in that office the truly progressive spirit, that grew rather than declined with years, was of great service, not only at Paddock but to the other new Schools which have sprung up of late. A Preparation Class for the Bible lessons, held at her own house, was of great help to the women leaders of the Schools, and seemed for her the opening of a new path of usefulness when so many of the former ones were closed by the arthritis, which for the last twelve years more and more crippled her power of movement. The growing burden of pain and of dependence upon others was borne with an indomitable courage which scorned indulgence and self-pity, and would never willingly accept it as an excuse for the laying down of work. In facing the prospect of the operation (for the removal of gall-stone) from which she never recovered, she leaned entirely, as she had done for her whole life, on the promise "As thy day, so shall thy strength be." Those who had known her longest were increasingly conscious of the growth of her character in beauty and in power, reflected in the peace and " radiance " of her face ; and many others who have known her friendship and hospitality have spoken of the fragrant atmosphere of courage and confidence which enveloped her, the abiding memory of which is one of the greatest of " the treasures she has left."

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School.
- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Jan 1854-Jun 1855 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Quaker Minister.

Elizabeth married **Joshua Wheeler Robson**,^{5,24,81,87,115,162,163,164} son of **Isaac Robson**^{5,7,17,40,46,69,87,165} and **Sarah Wheeler**,^{5,17,40,46,87,165} on 22 Apr 1868 in FMH Scarborough. Joshua was born on 1 Nov 1831 in Liverpool and died on 26 Jan 1917 in Carr End, Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire at age 85. They had seven children: **Jane, Julia, Constance Mary, John Herbert, Sarah Elizabeth, William Tuke**, and **Alice**.

General Notes: Joshua Wheeler Robson 85 26 1 1917 Huddersfield. Joshua Wheeler Robson was the eldest of the three children of Isaac and Sarah (Wheeler) Robson, and the descendant of many generations of Friends. His father was a recorded minister, who visited America and other countries, including Russia, where he had a special concern to the Mennonites, whom he helped to remove to America in their search for religious freedom. His grandmother, Elizabeth (Stephenson) Robson also travelled extensively in religious service in the early years of the 19th century, when foreign journeys were adventurous, at times even to the point of danger. On his mother's side, his great-grandfather was William Tuke, the founder of York Retreat, and his uncle by marriage, Benjamin Seebohm, was one of the strongest influences of his early manhood. It was natural therefore that Joshua Robson should be a devoted member of the Society of Friends. Tradition, early training, home influence and a Friends' School education, all acted upon a disposition naturally quiet and reserved, to produce a Friend of the faithful and reliable type, who though he may have little gift of speech, fills a very valuable place in a Meeting. Nothing but illness or absence from home was allowed to prevent his attendance at Meeting, and in later years the right holding of the Evening Reading Meeting grew to be his especial care He filled the position of Elder for nearly forty years. As he looked back over his long life he often rejoiced in the change that he had seen in the Society of Friends. Yearly Meeting in his young manhood was largely concerned with what would term the "mint, anise and cumin," and hours were spent in discussing the exact meaning of the words used in answering the queries. The broadening outlook and freshening atmosphere brought about by the Adult School and kindred missionary undertakings were thankfully welcomed by him. When, in 1856, Joseph Sturge, Joseph Storrs Fry and other leaders of the F.F. D.S.A. visited Huddersfield, Joshua Robson was one of those who met them, and, as a result of their visit, helped to begin a School in which he taught for more than sixty years, and which was always very dear to him. It was a matter of regret to him in after life that his own school days ended early, when he was barely seventeen, just, he would say, as he was beginning to learn with understanding. He was at York when the School moved from Laurence Street to Bootham, and he has been described by his close rival, Fielden Thorp, as " the best speller the School has ever known." The love of Natural History, encouraged by John Ford, remained with him as one of the pleasures of his life, and gardening and meteorology were his favourite hobbies. He was a wide reader, with an enthusiasm for dictionaries and theological works, and especially in later life, a keen love of fiction. It is possible that this was a natural reaction from his early training, when " Sandford and Merton " and " Harry and Lucy " were the only light literature known. The little books of soul-searching theology and Biblical teaching showered upon him in his nursery by loving relatives were replaced in his own children's nursery by literature of a happier kind, and in winter evenings he read Scott's novels^and other standard works aloud to them. Their first friendships with George Fox's Journal and " The Pilgrim's Progress " were also made in this way. Although Isaac Robson had felt it right to publish a little tract against Music, his son was not able to starve the artistic side of his nature, and he became one of the keenest supporters of the Subscription Concerts which provided his town with good music for very many years. In this, as in attendance at lectures and political meetings, he and his wife believed in sharing with their children as far as was possible, and their home life in consequence held a community of interest which grew with advancing years. He married, in 1868, Elizabeth Rowntree of Scarborough, and they had seven children, of whom six are living. She passed on before him in September, 1914. It has been truly said that it is impossible to think of one without the other. Of the beauty and hospitality of their home life, the Testimony issued by Yorkshire Quarterly Meeting has spoken so fully that there is no need to reiterate it here. In his business, that of a cotton yarn dyer, the relationship between Joshua Robson and his employees was a very friendly one. Many of them had grown grey in his service, and the warmly expressed resolution of sympathy sent to his family by their Trade Union was only one of many signs of the affection felt for him. When in a time of difficulty he was obliged to call his creditors together, he worked as hard as it was possible for man to work, until, in two years' time, everyone was paid in full. One of these has written : - " It was my privilege to know him very intimately under trying circumstances, and then I learnt what a really good and true man could and should be. It was a lesson to me which I have treasured in many difficulties." Although he was hampered by a naturally shy and retiring disposition, with little power of expression in words, his strong belief in the duty of citizens to take their right share in the government of their towns led him to work on many public bodies. He was for a time a member of the Town Council and a Magistrate, but his principal interest was in education. He served upon the School Board for seventeen years, for eleven of them as Chairman, helping to make his town, as it was then, a pioneer in educational work, and filling the position with a fairness and unlimited patience which are still remembered by those who were members^of the Board at the time. He was a co-opted member of the Education Committee at the time of his death. In politics he was a staunch Liberal, and he keenly felt the severance, when, in 1916, he resigned his membership of the local Association, as a protest against the introduction of Conscription. " With long life will I satisfy him, and show him my salvation." The words of one of his beloved Psalms, the literature of all others which he preferred to read aloud, were associated by Joshua Robson with his father's

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death at the age of 84. By many they were felt to be equally appropriate to himself, when he too reached the age which both his parents and his grandfather had lived to see. He was privileged to retain the faculties of sight, hearing and memory in large measure. The most responsible book-keeping for his business was done by him until within a few weeks of his death ; and, by his own wish, he undertook the close and intricate work of indexing a book for his daughter in the last year of his life, copying it with such exquisite clearness that it did not need to be typed for the publisher. A friendship and sympathy with many young lives, and a love of little children always strong in him mellowed in his old age, when the mere fact of his presence in Huddersfield was said to " make all the difference " to a girl, only slightly known to him, whose lot was cast in uncongenial work there for a time. As he neared his 85th birthday, his desire became very strong to gather all his children and grandchildren round him for Christmas, and in spite of railway difficulties, this was accomplished. The youngest, a six-months-old grandson, seen then for the first time, was a great delight to his grandfather. Those who watched their happiness together could not help wondering whether the extremes of youth and age were not very close to one another, when perhaps our " clay-shuttered doors " are not quite sealed. After the attainment of his heart's desire, it seemed as if the hold on life gradually relaxed ; a brief illness, and he "fell on sleep" on January 26th, 1917. To those who loved him the words of Tagore came with peculiar meaning : " Let it not be a death, but completeness."

JOSHUA WHEELER ROBSON, 1844-47, of Huddersfield and now living there, Dyer. Formerly Member of School Board. Town Councillor.
ROBSON.— On the 25th January, 1917, at Carr End, Dalton, Huddersfield, Joshua Wheeler Robson (1846-7), aged 85 years.

Rebel country The Liberal crisis

For Liberal anti-conscriptionists the Military Act cut two ways. Eligible young men had the same decision to face as that facing other opponents of the war, but for them and for other Liberals, there was a further difficulty. By supporting conscription, Asquith and the majority of the Liberal Party in Parliament stood accused of having abandoned yet another of the Liberal commitments to individual liberty, arguably at its most central and symbolic point, the individual's right to commit his own life according to his own beliefs. Radical Liberals has hitherto reluctantly tolerated much of the wartime erosion of basic principles on the grounds of the needs of the greater good, but for some, conscription pressed that tolerance too far. In Huddersfield a number of Liberals broke with the Party. None of them 'swarmed into the Labour Party' but the act of cutting through their old ties of loyalty gave them the freedom to attach themselves more firmly and more publicly to the anti-war cause and consequently to modify its otherwise sectarian appearance.

It is not possible accurately to quantify the scale of Liberal defections in Huddersfield over the conscription issue. The fact that none of the defectors joined the Labour party and that, contrary to national trends, Liberalism remained a coherent and powerful force in local politics throughout the inter-war years suggests that, whatever the real numbers, their effect was only slight. They were, nevertheless, significant in at least two ways: first, because of the prominence of the individuals involved and those elements in local Liberalism which they represented; and second, because of the way in which the local Liberals reacted to their defection.

The major local defectors were the Robson family. Head of the family, 85 year old Joshua Wheeler Robson (1831-1917) was the owner of Isaac Robson and Sons, a textile dyeworks in Moldgreen. A life-long Liberal, he had been a town councillor, School Board Chairman and member of the executive committee of the Huddersfield Liberal Association. With his wife Elizabeth (1839-1914), a member of the Rowntree family, he had also been active in Yorkshire Quakerism and especially in the Adult School movement. By 1916, Joshua was no longer as active as before, having left both the management of the dyeworks and the burden of his local political work to his eldest son, John Herbert (1875-1965) who was a Liberal councillor for the Moldgreen ward and a member of the Liberal Executive. He had also assumed his father's role at Paddock Friends Meeting and in the Huddersfield area Adult School movement.

Both men represented the high-principled wing of radical Liberalism. They were well-respected paternalist employers, prominent local philanthropists and social reformers. As Quakers and radicals, they had a long and shared opposition to war and militarism. Both had been involved in the campaign against the Boer War and in the pre-1914 agitation against militarism and the arms race. Two of Joshua's daughters, Julia (1870-1951) and Alice (1881-1975), were also active and prominent in local public life. Julia had left Huddersfield for Birmingham in 1898 to marry a lawyer, Henry Glaisyer, twenty years her senior. She returned six years later, a widow with two small children. Thereafter, with Alice, she shared their brother's work at the Paddock Meeting and with the Adult School. In their own right they were both active in the Huddersfield Women's Liberal Association and in the Huddersfield branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Julia had been involved with the pre-war Huddersfield Committee Against Compulsory Military Service. The conscription crisis of 1915 drew them both into the anti-war movement. They were instrumental in persuading the Women's Liberal Association to pass anti-conscription resolutions. Julia was a foundation member of the local branch of the UDC and later the NCC. Joshua and John remained at a distance during 1915 but, early in 1916, John became associated with the UDC. Both broke with the Liberal Party over the Military Service Act.

With the Robsons' withdrawal Huddersfield Liberalism lost key contributors on its intellectual radical wing. It also lost important links with the women's movement. Local official Liberalism, in spite of its pre-war commitment to votes for women, by its support for the war increasingly posed questions of loyalty for its erstwhile women supporters. Some of them, like Florence Lockwood, were by 1916 beginning to think of feminism and pacifism as being 'hand-in-hand'.

Huddersfield's Liberals were, on the whole, tolerant of the Robsons' defection. More than that, it was even said that John Robson 'occupied a position they admired, but ... could not follow and they were ... reluctant to do anything that would give offence to him.' They had no such sympathy for their MP, Arthur Sherwell. His consistently critical stance had already stirred animosity in Huddersfield Liberalism. His opposition to the formation of the Coalition Government and his insistence on sitting in opposition as an Independent Liberal, had not endeared him to a considerable number of the Huddersfield members. He had campaigned against conscription and throughout the parliamentary preliminaries in the autumn of 1915 he had shown scant respect for Asquith or his Cabinet colleagues. In the eyes of some of Huddersfield's Liberals such public disloyalty was unforgivable. In February 1916 the Central Liberal Club, although anxious about dividing Liberal opinion, struck his name from its list of Honorary Vice-Presidents. He was accused of misrepresenting the borough, of failing to do his best for the war effort and of both disloyalty and lack of courtesy to the party leadership.

Sherwell was unrepentant. The party's local Executive invited him to re-consider his position but, while accusing the Examiner of failing to give his campaign in Parliament adequate coverage, he protested:

"Nothing is further from my wish than to embarrass the Executive, or to show any lack of consideration to the views of those who may differ from me. At the same time I can't go back on my convictions (upon which, by the way, I was elected), nor can I consent to be a 'machine' politician. I can do no good to Liberalism or to the country in that character. Liberalism is heading rapidly for

the rocks, and there will be a rude awakening presently."

When asked to appear before the Liberal Association Sherwell refused. The Liberal Club decision had given a clear indication of the mood of at least one section of the local party and he was not inclined to confront it. Instead, he announced his decision to remain as MP but not 'to be a candidate for the support of the association at the next election'. The Executive, perhaps relieved at his reluctance to prolong the dispute, with a resolution expressing 'cordial thanks for the able and valuable services he has rendered to the Liberal Party and for the assiduous way in which he has worked for the interests of the Borough', set the machinery in motion to select his successor.

In the spring of 1916 the fissures opened up in Huddersfield Liberalism by the war and by Sherwell's position did not seem to be too deep. There was, however, evidence apart from the special case of the Robson family, hinting at a more significant critical pro-Sherwell faction than the Liberal Club resolution suggests. At that stage it was reluctant to show itself or, perhaps more correctly, the Examiner was reluctant to give it much coverage. Eleven members of the Liberal Club voted against Sherwell's name being struck off the list of Vice-Presidents and during the debate, although not uncritical of Sherwell, Councillor Arthur Sykes admitted:

"There were members of the club who regarded Mr. Sherwell as an unlikely man to represent Huddersfield prior to the war. Some of those members were stronger in his favour than they had been at any time during his career."

Nevertheless, for the moment, Sherwell's supporters acquiesced. The real divisions in local Liberalism did not appear until the selection of candidates for 1918's General Election.

CO support systems 1916-1918: the Huddersfield and District No-Conscription Council

While the Military Service Bill was still before Parliament the anti-war groups had begun to prepare their next moves. The knowledge that most of its young men would refuse military service led Huddersfield's BSP branch to be photographed together as a memento because the members had a good idea that they would never meet again in the same way. Others made more practical preparations. At the national level, the NCF 'fashioned itself into the most efficient instrument the British peace movement ever had, before or since.'

Three days before the Act came into force, the National Council against Conscription declared its intention to monitor the 'Work of the Tribunals and to establish advice and guidance centres for all those who might appear before them'. But in Huddersfield it was the Society of Friends who made the first moves. In January the Huddersfield Friends approached the Huddersfield Free Church Council to ask if they would 'support the members of their churches who will refuse military service on conscientious grounds.' The Free Church Council ducked the issue as 'not a matter for the Council but for each individual member'. In the meantime, however, the Quakers pressed on alone, organising a special meeting of 'Prayer for right guidance' and, in mid-February, opening their advice centre for potential COs of all kinds at Paddock Meeting House.

Existing accounts of this phase of resistance to conscription have stressed the role of the NCF, and there is no denying the energy and attention to detail which characterised its national efforts in recording the experience of COs, gathering statistics and generating anti-war propaganda. The system over which Catherine Marshall, NCF secretary, presided was indeed quite remarkable, and yet, whether for reasons of security or out of a preferred image of the CO as an individual, its work, in particular the bulletins of the CO Information Bureau, reveals very little of the local and collective efforts of the war's opponents. The NCF's success in recording the statistics of conscientious objection, although significant, has tended to overshadow and marginalise the more immediate and locally more important work of the wider CO support systems.

In Huddersfield the NCF was only one of a number of groups which made up the anti-war movement and the local CO support system. Its efforts, together with those of most of the rest, were co-ordinated through the Huddersfield and District No-Conscription Council (NCC). It was the NCC, not the NCF which built up the local CO advice service. Although the NCF was the prime mover here it was the more broad-based NCC which provided the staff and the long-term organisation. Lagging behind the Quakers but absorbing their efforts, by the beginning of March 1916 the NCF and the NCC had opened their own CO advice centre in Huddersfield's ILP rooms. Initially it was advertised to open every night for one week but it remained open during the first months of conscription and was still advertising its services in June.

Following the National Council's advice, the Huddersfield NCC appointed a committee of 'Advisers' to staff its advice centre and a bigger committee of 'Watchers' to monitor the work of the Tribunals. Together with the local NCF it set up a fund to help COs dependants. Much later it even provided hospitality and entertainment for COs from the Wakefield work centre visiting Huddersfield at the weekend, and at Christmas. The 'Watchers', in particular the Rev E. E. Lark, were much in evidence during the turbulent Tribunal meetings in March 1916, when Gardiner, Dawson and others were at the centre of noisy demonstrations. Rev Lark intervened more than once to protest at the conduct of the Tribunal and to help calm the crowd.

Away from the drama of the Tribunals the NCC managed a range of propaganda activities. Its members and affiliated groups were regularly involved in distributing leaflets door-to-door or in the streets, on major issues or at telling moments. On Christmas Eve 1916, for example, they distributed between ten and twelve thousand peace leaflets on the steps of 47 local churches and chapels. In all of this work the NCC was able to achieve a striking measure of support from within the local radical community. Public meetings were regularly the products of close collaboration with the NCF and, more particularly, during late 1916 and 1917, with the ILP, BSP and Trades Council. In the summer of 1917 the NCC was represented at the Leeds Convention and agreed to work with the Trades Council and the Labour and Socialist Election Committee to set up a branch of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council. By October 1917, the ad hoc propaganda links with the left were replaced by a more formal Joint Propaganda Committee in which the NCC joined with the ILP and BSP's Socialist Propaganda Committee.

This ultimate organisational fusion with the left might be considered the logical outcome of the labour and socialist movement's domination of the local NCC (see Table 17). But, that would be to belittle the contribution of its non-socialist members and to argue against its broader appeal. Nevertheless, the breadth of its appeal was to be questioned in some ways because of the evidence of its rejection by potentially sympathetic groups. During the first months invitations to affiliate addressed to Adult Schools, church groups, the Labour and Socialist Election Committee and the Huddersfield Esperanto Society were all declined.

The Labour and Socialist Election Committee's apparent reluctance is misleading. This was not a rejection of the NCC and all it stood for - since the Trades Council and the local socialist groups ran the NCC - but more a constitutional preference that, since there were pro-war socialists and trades unionists within the local labour movement, affiliated bodies should determine their own positions. The reasons behind the Esperanto Society's failure to respond can only be guessed at.

However, where local churches and chapels were concerned there were basic divisions within them regarding the war. It was too divisive an issue to risk alienating sections of the congregation. The matter tended to be left, as the Free Church Council suggested, to the individual's conscience. For committed anti-war Christians this was unsatisfactory. Florence Lockwood's Diaries recorded her dismay at 'the failure of the Churches to speak any effective word on behalf of international peace'. Some of Huddersfield's churchmen made their own public commitment to the peace movement. Mention has already been made of Rev E. E. Lark of Paddock United Methodist Church, the NCC's first President. He was joined in NCC work by Rev R. A. Dickson of the Fitzwilliam Street

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Congregational Church and by Rev H. Lee and Rev T. B. Black. Occasionally, groups of churchmen broke their silence. As has been seen, the preachers of the Lindley United Methodist Circuit condemned the workings of the Military Service Tribunals. Much later, in the war-weariness of February 1918, the Huddersfield Evangelical Ministers' Union appealed to the government 'to consider whether an opportunity has not now arisen to seek an early and honourable peace.'

In other ways some churches and chapels maintained at least the appearance of Christian tolerance by allowing anti-war meetings in their halls and schoolrooms. The NCC and the NCF were both able to use rooms in Fitzwilliam Street provided by the Methodists there or their Congregationalist neighbours. Throughout the war the Fitzwilliam Street Social Union helped to keep the radical intellectual traditions of local Nonconformity alive.

The local Adult Schools' reluctance to affiliate to the NCC, like the churches, seems to indicate anxieties about the effects of such a move on serious differences of opinion within their membership. Huddersfield Adult School Union's pre-war opposition to militarism was not strong enough to survive the pressures of wartime. Their Christian and humanitarian principles compelled the schools into all kinds of relief work among Belgian refugees, wounded servicemen and internees and their dependants, but their young men were almost as susceptible as the rest to the pressures of patriotism. However, if the Paddock school's membership is any guide, they were marginally more committed to non-combatant service than other recruits: of the 13 Paddock members who had enlisted before 1916, four served in the RAMC and one was a driver in the Army Service Corps. On the other hand, there were individual Adult School members who were firmly opposed to the war. Currie Martin writes of 40 or 50 Adult School COs who held regular Sunday morning services while on Dartmoor.

Huddersfield's only Friends Adult School was the one at Paddock. Although never affiliated to the NCC it shared rooms with the Friends, was managed by the Robsons and was closely bound up with the anti-war effort. The other schools were not so closely connected either to the Friends or to the anti-war movement. Any pre-disposition to sympathy with the anti-war cause, such as Currie Martin suggests, was not manifest in organisational terms and remained at the level of the individual. In fact, as Arnold Hall maintains, 'Some schools were deeply divided over the issue of conscientious objection once conscription was introduced.' For that reason, as with the churches, the resort to individual conscience was the only real option. Although there was sympathy and support for individual COs from within the Adult School movement, there was a general reluctance to identify too strongly or too closely with the wider anti-war position.

The divisions and timidity of the ethical community in the matter of the war left the NCC in the hands of the labour and socialist movement. Its dominance there was only partly balanced by the non-socialist representatives of the Quakers, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the NCF. They were partly supported by individual non-socialists from elsewhere in the wider radical community. It is not clear what part was played in this by the representatives of the Co-operative Women's Guild but its leading figure and NCC delegate, Mrs L. B. Thomas, was a socialist and a feminist and, therefore, of the anti-war mainstream rather than the Liberal ethical tributary.

This being so, the NCC with great regularity and apparent enthusiasm appointed its non-socialist middle-class members to its major official position. Julia Glaisyer succeeded the first President, the Rev E. E. Lark, when he had to leave the district in August 1916. She remained President until the end of the war supported, as Vice-President, by Arthur Barratt, another Quaker delegate and Adult School worker. The 'Watchers' committee convened by Julia Glaisyer, contained, as well as six representatives of the labour and socialist movement, nine non-socialists (Rev E. E. Lark, Robert Hopkinson, Alice Robson, Cllr J. H. Robson, E. J. Woodhead, Rev R. A. Dickson, Rev H. Lee, Rev Black and Miss Edgehill). The 'Advisory' committee was similarly weighted with non-socialists.

This is not to say that the left did not play its full part. Second Vice-President was the Trades Council's Alfred Shaw; Secretary was Wilfrid Whiteley and Treasurer, Ben Riley. Nevertheless, the non-socialists played a role out of all proportion to their membership. There may have been a number of reasons for this. First, as its public representatives, the middle-class non-socialists could help dispel the image of the NCC as a purely labour and socialist organisation. Second, as for the most part mature men and women of independent means and some education they were in a good position to commit their energies and talents to the NCC. Its young men had their personal battles to fight with conscription and the older men on the left had jobs to do and commitments to meet elsewhere in the labour and socialist movement.

The NCC, therefore, allowed an organisational fusion between the left and elements of the labour movement and the traditional anti-war radicalism of the local Society of Friends and detached parts of the Nonconformist Liberal community. Beyond this the bigger process of broadening the anti-war movement, and with it the further consolidation of the left's new unity was strengthened, as before, by a campaign which drew on a range of wartime issues which went beyond conscription.

From 1916 until the end of the war, Huddersfield's 'Rebel' community adapted successfully to changing circumstances and, in the process, extended and strengthened both its formal and informal networks. The part played by clubs and societies and by labour and socialist families was important, but, equally if not more important, was the role of women and, despite the national drift into repression, of Huddersfield's continued tolerance of radical anti-war views.

Since the beginning Huddersfield's socialist and labour movement had been augmented and sustained by clubs and societies which expressed a broader and less formal subculture. As wartime dramatised and intensified the issues facing it, the movement's need for the warmth and support of that subculture was greater than ever.

Many clubs suffered a decline in their male membership. Volunteers, conscripts and COs all left them, but only Cliffe End Socialist Club at Longwood had to close. In contrast, other clubs survived and made new contributions. Paddock Socialist Club emerged as something of a centre for radical resistance to the Military Service Acts. Huddersfield Central ILP Club extended its premises and increased its range of services to members and non-members alike. Early in March 1916 it announced a 'Cafe open for light refreshments ... rooms open every evening ... Billiards and other games. Reading and Smoking rooms'. A week later it was advertising its light refreshments as 'Special today: Sausage and Mash, ready 8.45 p.m. Record crowds from all over the Borough congregate every Saturday evening'. The billiards and mash strategy seems to have been successful. By September 1916 the Central ILP was claiming a big increase in membership. At its Annual General Meeting in January 1918 membership was still growing while, at the National ILP conference that year Ramsay MacDonald claimed a 90% increase in membership since the outbreak of war. Conscription and the COs had a particular effect on the programme of talks and public meetings offered by the clubs and societies. A number of the left's local leaders remained, but, with the exception of Fred Shaw and Jess Townend, they tended to be older and more representative of the ILP and Trades Council old guard. The energetic and controversial young men of the ILP and the BSP were elsewhere. This meant that bazaars, whist drives and socials became more frequent to raise money to help support the COs and their families. Those left behind had to work harder. Filling local speaking engagements became more problematic and more speakers had to be brought in from outside the town. The members and activists left behind rose to the challenge with style and some flair. The Huddersfield ILP and Socialist Choir and the Milnsbridge Socialist Brass Band survived well enough to guarantee music at socials and a band for every procession.

On the fringes of the labour and socialist movement, the war dealt less kindly with the Huddersfield and County Forum. Apparently weakened by the debate on the war and unable to retain its neutrality in the face of the ascendancy of the anti-war left, it closed its doors as an independent members club. In April 1917 it reappeared as the 'Propaganda Group', some of its members now

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joined to the ILP, meeting at the Central Club and advising former associates to 'come and join'.

Another of the strengths of the local labour and socialist subculture on which wartime conditions made extra demands was the family networks. By 1914 the movement had within it a number of families whose members were, to a greater or lesser degree, active. In the BSP there were at least four interconnected families (Littlewoods, Townends, Shaws, Rayners) with at least twelve active members between them of which three (Ernest Littlewood, William Shaw, Arthur Rayner) were COs. Mary (Polly) Shaw's future husband Arthur, also a Shaw, was a CO. The ILP had fewer active families but among them were Edith and Frederick Key. They were both active in the ILP, UDC and NCC and their two sons were both COs. These family connections and those of close friends and sweethearts reinforced the ideological bonds. They also meant that some family members, relatively inactive before the war, were motivated to step up their level of political work, especially when their relations went as COs. This generally led to a greater involvement of women.

The BSP was particularly affected in this respect. It lost most of its principal figures as COs and, as a consequence, by 1917, for the first time two women had been elected to the branch committee: Mary (Polly) Shaw and Ada Scott. Within the ILP, and the left generally, women activists had a higher profile during 1916-1918 than they had had before. Examples were Mrs L. B. Thomas, Edith Key, Grace Tavener. It is also probably true that a higher proportion of speakers visiting the town were women.

The increased level of women's activity in the radical and anti-war groups after 1916 is indisputable, but there is little evidence to suggest that Huddersfield's women's anti-war groups drew support from the full range of the social and political spectrum in the way that the NCF, UDC and NCC did. On the contrary, the formation of the local branch of the Women's International League, in June 1917, was a decidedly middle-class affair at a town centre cafe. It was chaired by Julia Glaisyer, supported by Florence Lockwood and Mrs E. H. Beaumont. The extent of its working class membership is not known although probably minimal. The Women's Peace Crusade, on the other hand, appealed to a different audience when it met in the Central ILP rooms in September 1917, although the outcome in terms of members is not known for certain.

The vitality of this diverse subculture was neither diminished nor was it forced into the role of martyr by the kind of repression and intolerance which faced anti-war groups elsewhere. Huddersfield did have its jingoes and pro-war rowdies but, whether in the Council chamber or on the streets, they seldom had their own way for long.

The anti-war groups continued to hold their meetings throughout the town, in the open air and indoors, without significant interference. In August 1917 J. Bruce Glasier 'congratulated Huddersfield upon its admirable record since the war began in maintaining freedom of speech, and in sustaining public meetings'. Open-air meetings were occasionally attended by what the Examiner described as 'lively scenes'. Speakers were heckled and interrupted by soldiers or pro-war civilians, but there was only one recorded case of an attempt to break up an anti-war meeting.

In January 1917 about twenty young men, half a dozen of them in the uniform of the Royal Flying Corps, tried to disrupt a meeting in the Victoria Hall at which the principal speaker was Philip Snowden. The badly organised and poorly supported effort turned into a rout. The RFC men, fleeing, had to be protected from the 'pacifists' who 'belaboured them with walking sticks' before ejecting them from the hall 'to the sound of triumphant cheering'.

Huddersfield was also substantially free from the sort of violence which was directed at the war's opponents in other towns. Local COs and those visiting on weekend passes from Wakefield work centre were spared the assaults suffered by COs in Plymouth, Dartmoor and other parts of the country. George Thomas would have it that such violence was a particularly southern phenomenon but, in May 1917, even he had to report anti-CO rioting in Wakefield. By February 1918, Northern Command intelligence officers reported that, 'No pacifist dare address any meeting at the corner of the streets in Leeds.'

Huddersfield's freedom from this kind of violence and intimidation can be explained in a number of ways. The strength of the anti-war position within local organised labour was probably a major factor, but just as important were the attitudes and actions of the police, the press and the Town Council.

In other parts of the country the local police were often accused of helping the jingo elements attack anti-war meetings. In Huddersfield, however, even The Worker admitted, 'the local police ... have shown no sign of infection by the Prussian spirit, and at all times carry out their difficult duties with tact and impartiality'.

The same, with some modifications, might also have been said for the local press. Until its demise in 1916, the Conservative Huddersfield Chronicle was the only local newspaper likely, because of its firmly pro-war views, to join what George Thomas described as the 'shrieking brotherhood of armchair patriots' in encouraging direct action against the war's opponents. That it did not is a reflection of the strength of the consensus for tolerance within the local elite.

At the centre of that consensus, and a reluctant supporter of the war, was the Huddersfield Examiner. Although it much preferred to ignore rather than to report their activities, it steadily refrained from any efforts to incite hatred or violence against the war's opponents.

This preference for tolerance rather than persecution was expressed in a number of other ways. Town Council policy was one of them. There, on a number of occasions, a persistent pro-war lobby of mainly Conservative councillors led by Alderman Ernest Beaumont, pressed Liberal, Labour and less rabid Conservative councillors to a defence of freedom of speech and conscience.

One major issue here was that of public meetings. In a number of other West Riding towns - Leeds, Brighouse, Dewsbury, Halifax - the local authorities, for various reasons, and from time to time, banned anti-war meetings in public places. In Huddersfield such meetings were tolerated without restrictions throughout the war.

That is not to say that the Council's line was uniformly liberal and tolerant. On less immediate and more distant matters it did take the patriotic, or even the xenophobic line. In April 1916, for example, it supported a resolution from Manchester City Council calling on all municipal bodies to agree not to enter into any contracts with companies with German or Austrian connection - however remote - or with 'any persons of German or Austrian nationality'. Two months later, in June 1916 and again in August 1918, it urged the Government 'to at once intern and keep interned ... all enemy alien subjects resident in this country on account of their being a menace and a danger whilst at liberty'.

On matters closer to home and concerning local people, the Council, even under pressure from Alderman Beaumont's patriotic group, was more inclined to stick to its liberal principles. In 1916 its policy towards CO schoolteachers became the point at issue. Schoolteachers were in the same position as other local government employees over the matter of military service. Before 1916 those who enlisted had been given various inducements to do so, chief among them being the promise of reinstatement in their former jobs after the war. With the introduction of conscription the inducements to recruiting were no longer necessary but the promise of reinstatement tended to persist. The appearance of COs in local government service generally, and in teaching in particular, created problems for this policy to which different local authorities responded in different ways.

Leeds City Council, for example, refused to employ known COs as teachers and, by December 1916, had dismissed three of them and a school caretaker for good measure. Liverpool, at the same time, decided in future only to employ male teachers who had served their country. For Huddersfield the matter came to a head in October 1916 when two CO teachers - Harold Armitage and Albert Sutcliffe - directed to work of national importance away from the town by the Military Service Tribunal, asked the Education Committee whether they would be able to return to their

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Huddersfield jobs after the war.

The debate in the Education Committee proved to be a set-piece confrontation between pro-war patriotism and the liberal radical consensus. It also re-opened the debate on the education of children in which pre-war conflicts over patriotism and militarism in the younger generation had focused on the Boy Scouts and Boys' Brigades, Empire Day and school drill. Schoolteachers were seen to have a crucial role in transmitting the national culture. Inevitably, therefore, differences of view on what that ought to be were expressed in attitudes to CO teachers.

Liverpool councillors were very clear that 'it would not be right to trust the training of the city's children to conscientious objectors'. The patriotic group on Huddersfield's Education Committee were no less clear. Alderman Ernest Beaumont had been the principal advocate of the patriotic element in local schooling since before the war. In 1911 he had proposed that Huddersfield schools celebrate Empire Day and was deeply offended when, in 1914, it became Empire and Peace Day. A former member of the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Volunteer Regiment, he was also a keen supporter of the Boy Scout movement. For him there was no question of post-war reinstatement of Armitage and Sutcliffe because 'Boys taught by cowards compare unfavourably with boys taught by patriotic men'. He also spoke of 'purging the state of dangerous elements detrimental to the future of education'.

Beaumont was supported in the debate by a number of his Conservative colleagues, by the co-opted Catholic priest, Fr McCarthy, and by the Committee's Liberal Chairman, George Thomson. Against him were ranged Labour members Topping and Taylor, Julia Glaisyer, a co-opted member, and the elder statesmen of Huddersfield Liberalism, including John Robson, Carmi Smith, and William Willans. Most surprising among Beaumont's opponents was Canon Rolt, Huddersfield's Anglican vicar and chaplain to the local 5th battalion of the West Riding Regiment.

Beaumont's proposal that the men should not be reinstated was defeated by 13 votes to 9 and a further resolution to review the position at the end of the war was carried. At the subsequent full Council meeting on 18 October, Beaumont tried again but without success. His 'silent army of reaction' numbered 19 (all Conservative) while their opponents raised 30: 24 Liberals, 4 Labour and 2 Conservatives of which one was the Mayor, Alderman Blamires. This decisive dismissal of the extreme patriotic line owed much to the character of its supporters. Beaumont was a maverick even within his own party and his close identification with what the Liberal consensus recognised as 'militarism' and 'Prussianism' was guaranteed to raise that consensus to opposition. The intemperate nature of the language which he directed against two respected teachers, both Quaker attenders, Adult School workers and, therefore, ethical and religious COs, damaged his cause and probably alienated potential pro-war Liberal supporters such as George Thomson, who switched sides in the vote at full Council. More important, however, was the demonstration that, after two years of war, the traditional Liberal radical constituency was still in place as the dominant force in local politics. It was still capable of resisting the excesses of wartime passion on a matter of principle and remained sufficiently influential to affect the quality of Huddersfield's political environment. The sympathy for the claims of individual conscience on this occasion was of a piece with the more widespread tolerance of the anti-war position.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1844-1847 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Dyer in Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Teacher at Paddock Adult School from 1856.
- He worked as a Member of Huddersfield School Board in 1876-1893.
- He worked as a Huddersfield Town Councillor in 1900-1904.
- He worked as a Co-opted member of the Education Committee from 1904.
- He worked as a Clerk to Brighthouse MM.
- Miscellaneous: Bootham says he died 25th, Annual Monitor, the 26th.

10-**Jane Robson**¹⁶² was born on 16 Jun 1869 and died on 4 Sep 1870 in Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire at age 1.

10-**Julia Robson**¹¹¹ was born on 5 Nov 1870 and died in 1951 at age 81.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1884-Jun 1887 in York, Yorkshire.

Julia married **Henry Glaisyer**,^{111,166} son of **Joseph Glaisyer**^{5,30,40,166} and **Ellen Wright**,^{5,30} in 1898. Henry was born in 1850 in Dublin, Ireland and died on 19 Dec 1904 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 54. They had two children: **Roger Kendrick** and **Juliet Elizabeth**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

General Notes: Henry Glaisyer, 54 19 12mo. 1904 Edghaston. Henry Glaisyer, the youngest son of Joseph and Ellen Glaisyer, was born in Dublin in 1850, his parents removing to Leighton Buzzard when he was five years old. He was educated at Bayley Hall, Hertford, and afterwards at Lindow Grove, under Charles Willmore ; going later to University College School, London. In 1867, he was articled to a solicitor in Birmingham, which thenceforward became his home ; a few years later he took the degree of LL.B. (Lond.). Starting in practice on his own account, he made his way

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rapidly, and soon won an honourable place as a solicitor. In 1894, he was appointed one of the registrars of the Birmingham County Court. To the value of his work there his colleagues have borne abundant testimony. His co-registrar said in speaking of the loss caused by his death : - " To every litigant there it meant the loss of a pains-taking and impartial judge ; to the legal practitioners the loss of a friend, who, after many years of official life, had never lost touch or sympathy with the aspirations of the youngest solicitor amongst them ; and to those inside the office the loss of an able administrator whom they all respected, and who, by his combination of tact and firmness, had made himself a chief of whom they might well be proud." The judge also paid a warm tribute to his memory. " If I were asked," he said, 'to say in one word what was the ruling quality in his character, I should say loyalty, a loyalty not confined within limits, but generous, overflowing. . . . And he had one other noble quality - he never bore a grudge ; and beyond and above all his energy and industry he had the kindest heart. I suppose no one but myself and his colleague have any idea of the anxious care and thought he bestowed on the sad cases that are only too common in this Court, or of his numberless kind and generous acts." Henry Glaisyer took an active part in the public life of Birmingham. He was for some time on the Board of Guardians, took much interest in the Law Society, and had been for many years an active administrator of the Queen's Hospital, of which he was at one time Chairman. His gift of kindly humour, his wide reading, his love of the country and of beautiful scenery, often gratified by travel, all combined to form a character of depth and richness ; but owing to his naturally retiring disposition, it was only those who came into frequent contact with him who were thoroughly alive to his large-heartedness and ready sympathy. The many who came to seek his counsel and help always found his wise judgment and disinterested advice most freely given. His sincere attachment to, and deep interest in the Society of Friends, were touchingly manifested by a paper written for the meeting to which he belonged, and read to it after his death, in which he pleaded for the wide fellowship which should be the basis of the ideal Church. To him the call came suddenly : he was struck down by sudden illness, without warning, while apparently in full health and vigour. He met it with the courage which was characteristic of him, and the faith and trust in Ms Creator which, while they were not often outwardly expressed, had guided his whole life.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Solicitor in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

11-**Roger Kendrick Glaisyer** was born in 1899 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1906 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire at age 7.

11-**Juliet Elizabeth Glaisyer**¹¹¹ was born on 3 Oct 1902 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in May 1991 in Winscombe, Somerset at age 88.

Juliet married **Prof. Wilson Baker**,¹¹¹ son of **Harry Baker**¹¹¹ and **Mary Eccles**, in 1927 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire. Wilson was born on 24 Jan 1900 in Runcorn, Cheshire and died on 3 Jun 2002 in Somerset at age 102. They had three children: **Rosalind M.**, **Roger Henry**, and **Katharine J.**

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

General Notes: BAKER, Wilson

PhD, DSc; FRS 1946; FRSC

Born 24 Jan. 1900; yrs of Harry and Mary Baker, Runcorn, Cheshire; m 1927, Juliet Elizabeth (d 1991), d of Henry and Julia R. Glaisyer, Birmingham; one s two d ; died 3 June 2002 retired; Alfred Capper Pass Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Bristol, 1945-65 (Dean of the Faculty of Science, 1948-51; Emeritus Professor, University of Bristol, 1965)

Education Liverpool Coll. Upper Sch.; Victoria Univ. of Manchester (Mercer Schol., Baeyer Fellow and Dalton Scholar; BSc, MSc, PhD, DSc); MA Oxon

Career Asst Lecturer in Chemistry, Univ. of Manchester, 1924-27; Tutor in Chemistry, Dalton Hall, Manchester, 1926-27; Univ. Lecturer and Demonstrator in Chemistry, Univ. of Oxford, 1927-44; Fellow and Praelector in Chemistry, The Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1937-44. Vice-Pres. of the Chemical Society, 1957-60

Publications (with T. W. J. Taylor) Prof. N. V. Sidgwick's The Organic Chemistry of Nitrogen, 2nd edn, 1937; numerous original papers on organic chemistry, dealing chiefly with the synthesis of natural products, the development of synthetical processes, compounds of abnormal aromatic type, organic inclusion compounds, and the preparation of large-ring compounds, and the chemistry of penicillin, published mainly in JI of Chem. Soc

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(01934) 843112

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with PhD DSc FRS FRSC.
- He was educated at Victoria University of Manchester.
- He worked as a Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Bristol.

12-**Rosalind M. Baker** was born on 29 Nov 1929 in Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 24 Nov 2012 in Winscombe, Somerset at age 82.

General Notes: Rosalind Mary Baker

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Rosalind lived adventurously and fully throughout her days. Born in Oxford, she was the first of three children of Quaker parents. After primary education in Oxford she went as a boarder to the Mount School in York. In 1945 the family moved to Bristol when her father was appointed to the Chair of Organic Chemistry at the University. It was at Bristol that Rosalind obtained her degree in General Arts. She also took a year's course at the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography in London which led to a time as assistant curator at the Verulamium Museum in St Albans. Her love of poetry started at Te Mount, where staff required each girl to learn lines of poetry each day. Rosalind went on to write her own poems - some of which have been published in three booklets. Her poetry includes astute observations of the mundane things of life - the noises made by her elderly father as he moved around the house are, for example, described on a par with his beautiful piano playing. The weeds in the garden are as important as the cultivated flowers. She had the ability to bring ordinary, seemingly dull things, to life. She enjoyed reading poetry and prose aloud for others, and took an active part in the local poetry-reading group and in poetry writing courses all over the country. Similarly, she enjoyed drawing and painting, sharing her insights into everyday scenes, and she frequently illustrated her letters to friends and family with amusing sketches and cartoons. Singing was also an activity she much enjoyed, always eager to be part of a choir and to give pleasure to others through music. She was very much a 'doer' rather than a spectator. Her willingness to serve, her enjoyment in sharing her interests with others, and her enthusiasm to explore, travel, observe and work at new things were amply demonstrated throughout her life. She spent three years in the Quaker Rural Centre in Rasulia (India) where an English family remembers her as being a "very warm and fun teacher - tutoring the children of her fellow workers combined with caring for visitors - and chickens!" She was a very unassuming person and was surprised to be asked to return to India to be Acting Director at Quaker House in New Delhi during an inter-regnum. Afterwards she travelled widely in India and Nepal. Further service included six years as housekeeper at Woodbrooke, and two years as Assistant Warden at Friends' International Centre, and both allowed Rosalind to use her knowledge and interests, and to participate fully in community life, in spite of bouts of anxiety and depression. She continued to live at the International Centre when she started work at the Mary Ward Centre. Throughout her time in London she welcomed friends and strangers to the International Centre and maintained Quaker values there, for instance upholding the Centre's "9pm one minute's silence for the Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa." On retiring she moved to Winscombe to look after her parents. She took a full part in Sidcot Meeting, where she was greatly appreciated as an elder. She rarely ministered in meeting for worship, but when she did, her ministry was helpful, as were her contributions to elders' meetings, where she was always aware of their nurturing role. She was an active supporter of Churches Together in Winscombe. Vulnerable herself at times, Rosalind could show compassion and empathy with the vulnerability of others. Friends have written of her kindness, her sense of humour, joyousness and positive attitude to life. They have described her as "an encourager who eased the lives of others" and as someone who "made us feel quite special". When hospitalised, she took a great interest in the lives and wellbeing of those caring for her, and continued to write. She was a non-complainer. Rosalind's courage in dealing with her increasing health problems over the years was quite remarkable.

From Sounds of Morning

I'm awake, and listening

To sounds within the house,

The fridge's erratic humming

Clicks from the central heating

My clock ticking

I'm awake, and hearing

Sounds of my father stirring.

The cistern gurgling, fridge door shutting,

Crockery clinking.

When the sounds turn to smells

- Bacon frying, toast burning -

I get up and begin making

My own morning sounds.

Descendants of John Priestman

Signed in and on behalf of North Somerset Area Meeting, held at Weston-super-Mare on 9 February 2014 Tom Leimdorfer, Clerk

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in York, Yorkshire.
- She was educated at University of Bristol in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- She was educated at Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography in London.
- She worked as an assistant curator at the Verulamium Museum in St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
- She worked as a Teacher, Quaker Rural Centre in Rasulia, Hoshangabad, India.
- She worked as an Acting Director at Quaker House in New Delhi, India.
- She worked as a Housekeeper in Woodbrooke College, Selly Oak, Birmingham.
- She worked as an Assistant Warden at Friends' International Centre.
- She had a residence in Winscombe, Somerset.

12-Roger Henry Baker

Roger married **Ruth Veronica Sewell**. They had three children: **William Glaisyer**, **Judith Erica**, and **Richard Wilson**.

13-William Glaisyer Baker

13-Judith Erica Baker

13-Richard Wilson Baker

12-Katharine J. Baker

10-**Constance Mary Robson**^{5,67,158} was born on 4 Apr 1873 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire and died in 1963 in Perth, Western Australia at age 90.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1887-Jun 1891 in York, Yorkshire.

Constance married **James Herbert Crosland**,^{5,24,67,158,167} son of **Robert Firth Crosland**^{5,24,59,86} and **Lucy Maria Doncaster**,^{5,24,59} on 7 Jul 1903 in FMH Huddersfield. James was born on 17 Feb 1874 in Oldfieldnook, Scholes, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire and died on 28 Feb 1949 in Perth, Western Australia at age 75. They had one daughter: **Jean Elizabeth**.

Marriage Notes: CROSLAND-ROBSON.-On the 7th July, 1903, at Huddersfield, James Herbert Crosland (1886-91) of Sheffield, to Constance Mary Robson of Huddersfield

General Notes: Crosland.-On 28th February, 1949, at Perth, Western Australia, James Herbert Crosland (1886-91), aged 75 years.

James Herbert Crosland was born in Cleckheaton, United Kingdom, on 18 February 1874. His father was Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Educated at Boothby, he joined the family business of card clothing manufacturers. He was involved from an early age in Quaker activities for youth. In 1898 he moved to Sheffield to join the steel trade and in 1903 married Constance Mary Robson of Huddersfield. During the First World War, Crosland was active in the Quaker movement to resist conscription, and was Quaker chaplain to conscientious objectors in Liverpool prison. He left the steel business to work with the Society of Friends. In 1932-1933, Crosland was asked to visit Australia to assist with problems in the Hobart meeting. On the way, he visited Perth, Adelaide, Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne and kept a detailed diary. In 1935, the Croslands migrated to Australia to live at Gosnells, near Perth, serving in Perth as Clerk of General Meeting, 1936-1944. In 1944, Crosland was appointed to the Board of Governors of The Friends' School, Hobart. Crosland died in Australia on 28 February 1949, from complications following typhus.

<https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/5178872>

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1886-1891 in York, Yorkshire.

Descendants of John Priestman

- He worked as a Card manufacturer in Scholes, Holmfirth, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Steel trader in 1898 in Sheffield, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 1913 in Manchester.
- He emigrated Perth, Western Australia in 1935.

11-**Jean Elizabeth Crosland**⁵ was born on 17 Aug 1907 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 13 May 1981 at age 73.

General Notes: CROSLAND.- On the 17th August , 1907, at Sheffield, Con-stance M. R., wife of Herbert Crosland (1886-91), a daughter, who was named Jean Elizabeth.

Jean married **John Robinson**. John was born on 10 Feb 1907 and died on 10 Nov 1977 at age 70. They had one son: **John Anthony**.

12-**John Anthony Robinson** was born on 1 Feb 1945 and died on 7 Feb 1947 at age 2.

10-**John Herbert Robson** was born on 21 Nov 1875.

10-**Sarah Elizabeth Robson** was born on 14 Jul 1877.

10-**William Tuke Robson**^{24,51,93,94,95,122,168,169} was born on 1 Feb 1879 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire and died on 16 Feb 1954 at age 75.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On 16th February, 1954, William Tuke Robson (1894-1895), aged 78 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MBE AMIEE.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1894-1895 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Engineering apprentice in Huddersfield.
- He worked as a Director of Equipment and Engineering, for a firm of Transport Engineers before 1935 in London.
- He had a residence in 1935 in High Flatts, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

William married **Beatrice Grace Brittain**,^{24,51,93,94,95,122,168} daughter of **John Robinson Brittain** and **Kate**, on 9 Sep 1908 in Hull, Yorkshire. Beatrice was born in 1878 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 18 Jan 1937 at age 59. They had five children: **Tuke Brittain, Kate, Margaret, Paul Wheeler**, and **Christabel**.

Marriage Notes: ROBSON-BRITTAIN.-On the 9th September, 1908, at Hull, William Tuke Robson (1894-5), of Huddersfield, to Beatrice Grace Brittain, of Hull.

11-**Tuke Brittain Robson**^{24,51} was born on 27 Jun 1909 in Hull, Yorkshire.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On the 27th June, 1909, at Hull , Beatrice Grace, wife of William Tuke Robson (1894-5), a son.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1924-1926 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Apprenticed to Karrier Motors in 1926-1931 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
- Miscellaneous: Graduate Institute of Automobile Engineers.
- He worked as a Salesman with Commer Sales Ltd. In 1935 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He resided at 124 Grasmere Road in 1935 in Handsworth, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Tuke married **Dean**.

11-**Kate Robson**⁹³ was born on 27 Jul 1911 in Hull, Yorkshire.

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General Notes: ROBSON.-On the 27th July, 1911, at Hull, Beatrice Grace, wife of William Tuke Robson (1894-5), a daughter .

11-**Margaret Robson**¹²² was born on 22 Mar 1915 in 62 Julian Avenue, South Shields, County Durham.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On the 22nd March, 1915, at 62, Julian Avenue, South Shields, Beatrice G. (Brittain), wife of William Tuke Robson (1894-5), a daughter , who was named Margaret .

11-**Paul Wheeler Robson**^{24,94} was born on 13 Jun 1916 in 4, St. Denys Road, Southampton, Hampshire and died in Aug 1986 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire at age 70.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On the 13th June, 1916, at 4, St. Denys Road, Southampton, Beatrice Grace (Brittain), wife of William Tuke Robson (1894-5), a son > who was named Paul Wheeler .

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1931-1932 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Usk Agricultural and Horticultural College in 1933-1934 in Usk, Wales.
- He worked as an Improver on a Bulb Farm in 1935 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.
- He worked as an Officer in the RASC in 1941.

11-**Christabel Robson**⁹⁵ was born on 3 Mar 1921 in Manchester.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On March 3rd, at Manchester, Beatrice, wife of William Tuke Robson (1894-5), a daughter, who was named Christabel.

10-**Alice Robson** was born on 27 May 1881 and died in 1975 at age 94.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1896-Jul 1898 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Margaret Rowntree**^{5,42} was born on 4 Feb 1841 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 14 Jul 1901 in Harrogate, Yorkshire at age 60.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1855-Nov 1856 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Hannah Jane Rowntree**^{5,161} was born on 31 Aug 1842 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 19 Nov 1856 in Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 14.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1856-Oct 1856 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Joshua Rowntree**^{5,10,62,170,171,172,173} was born on 6 Apr 1844 in Princess Street, Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 10 Feb 1915 in Wrea Head, Scalby, Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 70.

General Notes: Rowntree, Joshua (1844– 1915), social reformer, was born on 6 April 1844 at Princess Street, Scarborough, the fourth of the five children of John Rowntree (1788– 1845), grocer, and his wife, Jane, née Priestman (1807– 1880). In 1860, on leaving Bootham School, York, he was articled to a solicitor in that city, subsequently practising from 1866 to 1886 in Scarborough. He married on 22 September 1880 Isabella Ann Tindall (1843– 1929): there was one child, the social worker Maurice L. Rowntree (1882– 1944).

Rowntree's interventions in municipal affairs were often unpopular: nevertheless he was chosen as mayor in 1885, relinquishing the position to stand as Liberal candidate in the 1886 parliamentary election. He entered the Commons as MP for Scarborough with his brother-in-law John Edward Ellis (1841– 1910): though almost as unlike as possible in temperament and tastes, the tie between them was particularly close for there was underlying unity of aim. Rowntree was a firm home-ruler, visited Ireland on several occasions, and earned a tribute from John Dillon. He was also a temperance reformer and a vigorous supporter of the social purity campaign of Josephine Butler (1828– 1906). He consistently attacked the opium traffic, and when a royal commission (1893– 5) presented a report demonstrating the impossibility of stopping the trade between India and China he set to work patiently and painstakingly to examine its conclusions, which he confuted in *The Imperial Drug Trade* (1905); he lived to see his judgement accepted and acted upon.

Defeated at Scarborough in the 1892 election, Rowntree 'gave himself with whole heart and mind to the modern interpretation of Quakerism' (*Annual Monitor*, 130). He took a quiet (sometimes underestimated, but indisputably effective) part in enabling British Friends to come to terms with scientific discoveries and biblical criticism and with shaking off outdated customs— notably through the Manchester conference (1895), Scarborough summer school (1897), and the establishment in 1903 of a study centre at Woodbrooke, Birmingham, of which he and Isabella were the

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first wardens. He did not take part in leading Quaker worship until beyond middle life: his gift in the ministry was recorded by Pickering and Hull monthly meeting in 1896. Rowntree was known in Scarborough simply as Joshua (accented by many on the last vowel). He was well versed in geology, botany, archaeology, and history, a lover of the moors and of the sea: he knew how to sail a boat in all weathers, he was at home with the fisherfolk and they with him, and in the last summer of his life he was rowing visitors with boyish enthusiasm. It was this breadth of interest and his ability to draw out the shy that made him so successful an adult school teacher. Rowntree and his wife visited Friends' missions in Palestine and Syria in 1899. Concern for peace and conciliation led, in the South African War, to his promoting a meeting at Scarborough (March 1900) to be addressed by S. J. Cronwright Schreiner (1863– 1936): this resulted in mob violence against the Rowntree families and property. With his wife and nephew Harold T. Ellis (1875– 1930) he visited South Africa between December 1900 and April 1901 to investigate possible Quaker relief work, particularly in the concentration camps. Among contacts made was 'an Indian barrister, Mr Gandhi' (Hewison, 163), who spoke to him of the demoralizing conditions to which all Asian people were subjected. In 1902– 3 he and his wife, who were part of a deputation on behalf of British Quakers to Friends in Australia and New Zealand, visited American Friends on their way home. Rowntree died at the home of his sister, Maria Ellis (1845– 1941), at Wrea Head, Scalby, on 10 February 1915; his body was interred two days later in Scarborough cemetery.

Edward H. Milligan

" But I beheld in my dream that a man came to him whose name was Help." To many, the name of Joshua Rowntree will at once rise up in their minds, as an ever- abiding example of this quotation. One who knew him, wrote shortly after his death : - " He was, and is, to us the embodiment of ' the man whose name was Help.' How often he has come to other pilgrims, both at the outset of their journey and further on, come to them when they were all but sinking in the ' Slough of Despond,' 'giving them his hand and drawn them out, and bidden them go on their way.' " Joshua Rowntree was born at Scarborough on April 6th, 1844. He was the only son of John and Jane Rowntree, his father dying when his little son was not quite a year old. The boy's life was lived quietly with his mother and four sisters in a house in the old part of the town, whose upper windows looked over the bay. He attributed much of his after love of the sea to the opportunities thus given of watching its ever changing moods, and more than one shipwreck was witnessed from this point of vantage. Long country walks with his sisters early aroused the devotion to Nature study which was so characteristic of him to the very end of his life. After a brief time at school in Scarborough he went to Bootham School at York, where John Ford was then Headmaster. After leaving school in 1860 he was articled to a firm of solicitors in York, and later spent a year in London, working respectively under J. Bevan Braithwaite and Sir Edward Fry. On returning home he entered into partnership as a solicitor " with one whose qualities were complementary to his own." According to the testimony of one of his pupils : - " He was proud of his profession, and prized the opportunities it gave of helping the poor and righting the wronged." This partnership continued for 20 years, and was only brought to a close owing to legislation which made it impossible to keep his seat in Parliament and at the same time continue in partnership with one who was an Official Receiver in Bankruptcy. Early in his professional life, Joshua Rowntree began to help in many of the causes to which he devoted so much time and energy. Adult school work was one of the first. From very small beginnings and under some discouragement (one pupil kept the school in existence for several weeks), this grew into what may be said to have been his chief interest in later life, giving as it did so many different channels for his sympathy and active co-operation. The Co-operative Holiday Movement, into which he later threw himself both as companion and leader, was one of these developments. Temperance, Social Purity, and the better status of women claimed his attention. The works of J. S. Mill had much influence over him, while the call of Mrs Butler's heroic work moved his deepest feelings and enlisted his help. Local interests attracted his sympathy, and his instincts as a Liberal brought him into cohesion with some of the prevailing traditions of the town. He took a large part in the Parliamentary election of 1874, when he worked for the advanced Liberal cause. The year 1880 brought sorrow and joy into his life. In May his mother died very soon after his engagement to Isabella A. Tindall. His marriage with her was the beginning of a home life of rare beauty, the power of whose influence was felt by all who came near it. Of this it is not for us to speak, but those who knew them realized that it was the natural outcome of the deep love and sympathy which existed between the two, whose steps were ever turned towards the Light, " Seeking the Divine." Very many persons of widely differing ages and conditions pay their grateful tribute to the way in which this home life was gladly and freely shared with all. In January, 1882, their only child, a son, was born. Joshua Rowntree now took an increasing part in Municipal affairs, and was chosen Mayor for his native town in 1885. During his year of office, the 1886 election took place, which centred round the question of Home Rule for Ireland. His keen sympathy for that country was aroused, and he consented to stand as Liberal candidate for the Borough, relinquishing his position as Mayor and paying the penalty of £50 for so doing. He was elected Member for Scarborough, and sat in the House of Commons till 1892, when the seat was lost by a small majority. The six years of his life in Parliament were characterised not by any special mark which he made there, but by the effect which his character and influence had on men of different opinions on both sides of the House. He made few speeches in the House of Commons, his natural slowness and diffidence preventing him from rising when other men would have seized the opportunity. Ireland was the subject on which he felt most deeply. He visited that country many times - accompanied more than once by his wife - in order to make himself acquainted with the conditions of its people. With his brother-in-law, John Edward Ellis (with whom all interests, especially Parliamentary ones, were shared) and Professor James Stuart, Member for Hackney, he listened to the sentence delivered at the trial of John Dillon and William O'Brien, which stirred their spirits to the depths, because it seemed to them a travesty of justice. Joshua Rowntree often spoke of many of the Irish priests with whom he came in contact at this time, in terms of admiration and sympathy, being impressed with the pastoral care which they gave to their people. The following tribute to the work which he accomplished for Ireland was received by his wife at the time of his death. John Dillon telegraphed : - " Joshua Rowntree was one of the bravest and most faithful friends that the Irish people ever won in England. The work done by him and his friends will bear blessed fruit for many generations." While in Parliament he made a very thorough study of the Opium question, and both in the House and out of it never ceased to protest against the connection between the State and this traffic. The result of his knowledge and experience were embodied later in a book, " The Imperial Drug Trade." No less strenuous were his efforts on behalf of Temperance. Although Joshua Rowntree's defeat at the General Election of 1892 was a great disappointment to his* friends and constituents, it did not cause him any lasting regret. He was not ambitious, and there was other work more congenial to his temperament waiting to be done. He had become a member of the Harbour Commission, was for many years a member of the Life -Boat Committee, and was a magistrate for the Borough. In connection with the latter office a friend wrote after his death, telling how a girl had said to her, " To go before Joshua Rowntree on the Bench made you feel you might be a good woman." It was 1867 that Joshua Rowntree had founded the Adult School in Scarborough : he had edited The Friend from 1870-1874. He now "gave himself with whole heart and mind to the modern interpretation of Quakerism." The Manchester Conference of 1895, and the beginning of the Summer School Movement initiated by John Wilhelm Rowntree, owed much also to him. Later came the founding of Woodbrooke, with Joshua and Isabella Rowntree as first Wardens, a very happy memory to them in after days. In more recent years the opening of the Guest House at Scalby gave scope for wider fellowship with members of the Adult Schools, and his interest in and

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knowledge of the neighbouring moors was shared with them in long walks led by him. A journey was made to Palestine and Syria in 1899 with the object of visiting Friends' Missions there. This was undertaken by Joshua Rowntree and his wife under a religious concern for the welfare of those visited, and a great longing to be used for their service. The visit to the Holy Land remained in their minds as a source of abiding joy, and was a storehouse of memories to which Joshua Rowntree was ever wont to refer. It seemed as though to have seen with his own eyes the earthly environment of the Lord, to have walked on the same paths and pondered on the beauty of spring flowers round the Lake of Galilee, was to him a sacred possession which became part of the inner background of his life, referred to for the last time when the mortal life was almost closed. In 1899 fell the dark shadow of the South African War. The gathering storm was first felt at Scarborough in connection with a proposed meeting to be addressed by Cronwright-Schreiner and summoned by private invitation, for which Joshua Rowntree was largely responsible. Hostile feeling had been aroused against it, stones were thrown and windows broken, and he himself was threatened though not actually hurt. Always an advocate of peace, the sorrow of this time lay heavy upon him. He shared with his brother-in-law, who was working actively in the House of Commons, the anxieties of that troubled time, and kept in constant touch with all that was going forward, John E. Ellis always relying on his judgment and help in any difficult matter. In 1900 Joshua and Isabella Rowntree (accompanied by their nephew Harold Ellis) travelled to South Africa to do what they could to alleviate the distress caused by the War, and to endeavour by their sympathy to heal some of its wounds. The simplicity of the life amongst the Dutch, and the religious sincerity of many of the people, appealed very strongly to him. His letters record the deep impression which the Rev. Andrew Murray made upon him. In 1902 Joshua and Isabella Rowntree, with John Morland, visited Friends in Australia and New Zealand as a deputation from the London Yearly Meeting. The impression that this visit made may be judged of by the words of another Friend, who later visited the same places. " His visit to the Southern Hemisphere is still a living reality in Australasia to-day. It was an education in the value of Helpfulness to find how, in countless homesteads under the Southern Cross, the visit of the English Deputation of 1902-3 was as keen and fresh a memory seven long years after, as if that visit had taken place only a day or two ago." Joshua Rowntree and his wife made the return journey round by America, a visit to Rufus M. Jones at Haverford being included on their way from San Francisco. In the summer of 1910 a journey was undertaken to Constantinople in order that Joshua and Isabella Rowntree might be present at the wedding of their son with Maud Binns, who had been working for some years at the Friends' Mission, Stamboul, and whose home was at Bebek, a few miles distant on the shores of the Bosphorus. This visit gave him peculiar pleasure, not only because of the happiness which it brought into the family life, but also because of the historical and other interests which the voyage afforded. Chief amongst these were perhaps the associations with St. Paul on Mars Hill at Athens and the memory of his voyage among the islands in the Aegean Sea. The last two years of Joshua Rowntree's life were spent mainly at Worfolk Cottage, Staintondale, close to his beloved moors, and the site of a former Friends' Meeting House. The little green burial ground, shaded by trees, reminded him of the Friends of bygone days, and brought forth stories of weddings and Monthly Meetings which took place there. It was a source of real pleasure to him to be thus linked by this home with the lives of bygone generations of Friends. Here he was able to pursue his love of landscape sketching and to continue his study of the evidences of early human occupation, in which the moors abound. This had for him a peculiar fascination, and gave an additional charm to walks taken in his company. At the Yearly Meeting of 1913 he delivered the Swarthmore Lecture on Social Service : its place in the Society of Friends," and in the following year was able to preside as chairman at the Lecture, and be present at part of the Yearly Meeting. Those who knew him best felt that the part he took at both these Yearly Meetings might be a severe tax on his physical powers, but the indomitable energy of his spirit carried him through. His last public utterance was very fittingly in the cause of Peace, when he spoke at a large meeting held in the Manchester Meeting House in the autumn of 1914. After that his health failed, but it was not till after Christmas that any real danger was apprehended. In January he and his wife came to his sister's house at Scalby, a few miles distant. At first the change seemed of benefit, but it was soon evident that the illness was graver than had appeared, and on the 10th of February, 1915, he passed peacefully into the Unseen, his last words conveying to those around him a sense of all-embracing love. It has been said of Joshua Rowntree that no one better illustrated the words of Bacon : - "The nobler a soul is, the more objects of compassion it hath." Among the many tributes to him the following may be quoted : - " His face was ever turned towards the morning, and thousands of persons in various walks of life will think of him to-day with grateful hearts because of it. It mattered not what he laboured at, the charm remained. In days of difficulty he held the bridge between the liberals and conservatives in Quakerism, and gave to both the legacy of a larger charity and a wider vision, and he stood in the world as the champion of the oppressed and the proclaimer of liberty, but he added to emancipation the sweetness of light and the deep springs of love." " No one who came into even slight contact with him could escape the contagion of his nobility his love of justice, and his gift of stimulating all that was best in those around him. He was only six years in Parliament, and though he seldom took part in debate he was a quiet but real influence . . . With natural eloquence, he had a power of touching the springs of emotion in his audience surpassed by few contemporary Speakers or preachers. His personal charm owed much to a sense of humour - the mark of a mind at peace with itself - which radiated outward." " He took heaven about with him because he was so full of the spirit of human fellowship. By his warmth of sympathy, illuminated by fine perception and imagination, he was able to place himself alongside others, and to feel and understand their point of view. He was quick to see the kind of service each could best render, and on those doubtful of their own capabilities, his power of encouragement was something rare and wonderful." " He sought an ever-widening apprehension of the Quaker Faith : the Inward Light was to him a lamp, a compass, a pole-star. In a practical and emancipated Quakerism, he found room for the larger liberty, the spiritual growth, the voyage through the gates of the West to the Far Haven, to which he heard all through the long years, one clear call. . . . Not a musician, yet his soul responded to the supreme music of life, not an artist, yet he loved art, and followed her ; not a man of science, yet akin always to Nature ; not a historian, yet filled with the true spirit of history ; a Quaker, yet unsectarian and catholic ; surrounded by storm and strife, yet always having peace within." From the testimony of his own Monthly Meeting we take the following : - " In his own Monthly and Quarterly Meeting as well as in the Yearly Meeting, Joshua Rowntree was remarkable for the loving interest with which he entered into sympathy with the ideals and concerns of his fellow members - especially the young - and for his penetrating vision of an awakened Church, grappling with the needs of the masses of the people, without distinction of class or creed. His conviction that God was calling our religious Society to do a great work, caused him to urge Friends to maintain their congregations as centres of living influence, exercised through a warm fellowship, a free ministry, and a quickened daily life of the members. He often spoke of the gain that would have accrued to humanity if Friends had always maintained their faith in the living presence of Christ with His followers - ' the spirit of conquest, above the spirit of criticism, the oneness of redemptive love, above all that separates. . . ' His work in the vocal ministry began comparatively late on in life. In this work he used generously, if unconsciously, the riches of his personal experience of life : his own joy, pain, trial, temptation (almost certainly he would have added failure) gave him a large measure of Christ's power of helping other men in their earthly pilgrimage. . . . His presentation of the reign of truth and righteousness stirred many hearts and helped individuals to forsake the second best ideals and conduct for those which are best. . . . His faith made faith in God more possible for many fellow pilgrims encompassed by difficulty, his hope cheered us in days of unexpected trial, his love interpreted forcefully to us the love of Christ. For ' he who has seen and touched Him . . . his work and his rest are filled with music, he sheds abroad the radiance of love.' "

Tues 28 July 1891 - Minnie came to see me at Grosvenor Gardens where I am alone. Staying alone at 10.30 - After this I went to the Brewery (in Spitalfields) to talk over our plans for Asia

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Minor - bought a Kodak on my way home - Went to Paddington to meet Edward coming from school. Entertained Minnie & Octavia to tea - took them & Edward to the National Exhibition - Father turned up at 7 - Father, Edward & I, the 3 generations dined together & I went back to the House till a very late hour, but had to go home having to abandon my Slavery speech - left it in charge of Joshua Rowntree (Lib MP Scarborough) with small hope of anything being done now. *The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

ROWNTREE.— On the 10th February, 1915, at Wrea Head, Scalby, near Scarborough, Joshua Rowntree (1856-60), aged 70.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School 1856 To 1860 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Solicitor in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Mayor of Scarborough.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Scarborough 1886 To 1892.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

Joshua married **Isabella Ann Tindall**,^{10,62} daughter of **Robert Tindall**^{24,114} and **Ann Tindall**,²⁴ on 20 Oct 1880. Isabella was born on 2 Dec 1843 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 1 Apr 1929 at age 85. They had one son: **Maurice Lotherington**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Jan 1854-Oct 1856 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Maurice Lotherington Rowntree**^{10,172} was born on 14 Jan 1882 in Scarborough, Yorkshire, died on 20 Aug 1944 in Cullompton, Devon at age 62, and was buried in FBG Spiceland.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at University of Oxford.
- He worked as a Lecturer at the Swarthmore Settlement in Leeds, Yorkshire.
- Miscellaneous: a Conscientious Objector.

Maurice married **Maud Ann Elizabeth Binns**,⁶² daughter of **Laurence Gregson Binns**, on 20 Jul 1910 in Bebek, Constantinople, Turkey. Maud was born on 9 Mar 1881 in Bebek, Constantinople, Turkey and died on 19 Oct 1949 in London at age 68.

9-**Maria Rowntree**^{5,10,57} was born on 5 Aug 1845 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 3 Mar 1941 at age 95.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1857-Jun 1861 in York, Yorkshire.

Maria married **Rt. Hon. John Edward Ellis**,^{5,10,57,170} son of **Edward Shipley Ellis**^{5,10,17,57,63,152,174} and **Emma Burgess**,^{5,10,17,57,174} on 10 Apr 1867 in FMH Scarborough. John was born on 15 Oct 1841 in Castle View, The Newarke, Leicester, Leicestershire, died on 1 Dec 1910 in 37 Prince's Gate, Knightsbridge, London at age 69, and was buried on 6 Dec 1910 in Scalby, Scarborough, Yorkshire. They had five children: **John Rowntree**, **Arthur Edward**, **Harold Thornton**, **Marian Emily**, and **Edith Maud**.

General Notes: Ellis was returned to Parliament for the newly created constituency of Rushcliffe in the 1880 general election. In December 1905 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for India in the Liberal administration of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, a post he held until 1907, and was sworn into the Privy Council in January 1906.

John Edward Ellis, 69 1 12mo. 1910 Scalby and London. Died in London. John Edward Ellis, the eldest child of Edward Shipley and Emma Ellis, was born at Leicester in the year 1841. When only ten years old he was sent to a small Friends' school in Hertford, and later he went to Kendal to the school there. When he was sixteen years of age, his father offered him the choice between a university career, or of accompanying him on a tour through the United States, which he proposed to take for the purpose of inspecting American railways. He chose the latter, and though he was apt to speak, in later life, with some regret of what he had missed, there is no doubt that the journey was of great educational value to him in many ways. On his return to England, he entered the engineering works of Kitson and Hewitson at Leeds, working as an ordinary apprentice. It is told of him, at this time, that on one occasion he worked without any sleep, from 6 a.m. on Friday to noon on Saturday, in order to help finish some engines for India, and was afterwards found in an adjacent boiler fast asleep. It was in this experience of artisan life, that he gained the intimate knowledge of working men which in after years made him such a good employer. He would not begrudge his men anything that was needed for turning out first-rate work. With a very keen eye, and with direct speech, he generously appreciated all efficiency of service, and this characteristic, whether in the colliery, or later in his farm at Wrea Head, was one of the secrets of the willing

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response of his employees to his high standard of work. His grandfather had, in conjunction with George Stephenson, laid the first railway south of the Trent, and his father had long been Chairman of the Midland Railway Company, therefore it is little wonder that the cares of business soon came upon him. Settling at Hucknall, then quite a small place, it was not long before he was faced with the practical problems of employer and employed, and with the social and political conditions of a rapidly-growing mining population. It was perhaps only to those in the humbler walks of life, accustomed to the old relations between rich and poor, that it was a surprise to find the young colliery manager taking a real interest in the daily life of the community - an interest which found its expression in the local saying that " Mr. Ellis made Hucknall, and Hucknall made Mr. Ellis.* " A Conservative by nature and a Liberal by grace," as he often said of himself, there was much in this sphere to exercise his keen and independent spirit, and in after life he was fond of telling stories of his diversified experiences and of the way in which he came to champion the cause of freedom and self-development amongst the people of the district. In due time, largely by his instrumentality, there grew up local self-government, a School Board with fine schools, a Public Hall, a Free Library, Technical Schools, Public Baths, etc. It was during the coal strike of 1893 that his sympathy with the poor and his power of determined pursuit of what he thought to be right were strikingly united. It was to Lord Rosebery that the settlement of the dispute was commonly attributed, but the real beginning of the end occurred when John Edward Ellis having entered a large room where some of the miners' children were being fed, felt the pathos, and determined to end it at once, so far as lay in his power. Business grew under his able management, and his life must have been already pretty full when, in 1867, he brought Maria Rowntree from Scarborough to share his home at Nottingham. There it was that the happy family life began, and there that their five children were born. Local duties increased upon him as time went on, and at one or another period, in addition to mining, he was connected with banking, gas and electric companies, besides filling the positions of Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. In 1885, the newly enfranchised constituency of Rushcliffe had its Liberal candidate ready when the election of that year came, and from that date till within a few days of his death, John Edward Ellis held the seat against all the opponents who tried issues with him. Perhaps less well known than his work in the House itself, but by no means unimportant, was his educational work amongst his constituents, carried on quietly between elections by means of the circulation of pamphlets and speeches full of figures and facts. Instead of giving money to bazaars, and other things usually supported by rich Members of Parliament, he spent freely in printing and circulating good literature, ever endeavouring to help the electors to think for and to help themselves. He, indeed, could never be reproached with the saying of Professor Henry Jones, " that it is an insult to the intellect of the British elector to offer him the rubbish which does duty for argument in electioneering speeches." Between John Edward Ellis and his constituents there grew up a relationship which deepened in cordiality as the years passed on and the political horizon changed, until at last the Liberal Committee begged to be allowed to put him in again without a contest, whilst he stayed at home in London to recruit. It pained him to refuse the offer, but he did not waver. Five days before his death, he dictated his last letter to the constituency, and thus finished a representative career of a quarter of a century, honourable alike to the electors and the elected. In the House, his clear instinct for procedure, and his business capabilities, gradually won for him positions of considerable eminence, and he became a Chairman of Grand Committees and one of the few Deputy Chairmen of the House. Finally, as Under-Secretary of State for India, under Lord Morley, he entered for a time the inner circles of the Government. The post was one of great interest to him, and his chief was a leader whom he served gladly. But the work was not really his : the routine of office life tried his health, never very strong, and to those who knew him intimately it was neither a surprise, nor perhaps a disappointment, that at the end of eleven months he left the India Office and retired, as a Privy Councillor, to his own independent position. For it is as a private Member, and as an acknowledged authority upon constitutional and Parliamentary procedure that he will be best remembered in the House. With a strong attachment to historical sequence, and the loyal observance of rules and procedure, he was no mere party man ; and during both the South African war and the recent naval scare he showed that he had the quiet and constant courage of his convictions. Perhaps one of the bravest things he ever did was to lead a forlorn hope against his own side in the latter episode, facing the obloquy of the so-called patriotic party, by moving an amendment to the vote on the increase to the Navy. During the later years of his Parliamentary career, although he was always a staunch Liberal, he would say that the coming work must be done by youiuger men accustomed to newer methods. And so he was gradually drawn to take a yet keener interest in some of those questions which should be treated on larger lines than those of party. The cause of Temperance had always been dear to him, and he not only worked for it in many ways in the country, but fearlessly sounded a note of warning to Members of Parliament against the dangers attendant on the refreshment bars in the House, where he had known habits of indulgence fostered to the blasting of some lives. It was a great satisfaction to him to take an active part (not easily to be overestimated in value) in bringing about a complete change of policy in the Anglo-Indian opium trade with China. Up to the very last the Anti-Opium Board had his personal support and advice. But perhaps first and foremost in his thoughts during the last two or three years was the cause of peace and the release from the economic peril entailed by inflated armaments. In 1909, he was one of the deputation from the Churches of England which visited Germany, and the impression then made on his mind was, in no small degree, responsible for his giving himself so ardently to the work of the Continuation Committee. He was fond of telling incidents of the journey to Germany, of the warmth of the receptions with which they were everywhere welcomed, and of the visit to the Emperor, and his words to some of the party. One of John Edward Ellis's last acts was to go to see the Archbishop of Canterbury, in order to secure his active co-operation in the work of conciliation, and it was to this work that he himself was looking forward as likely to be his special care when the time of unwonted leisure should have really come. During the last weeks of his life, he had agreed to be the principal speaker at a Peace meeting in Guildford, arranged for by twenty-two or three different churches, chapels and other societies in union with Friends and the Adult Schools. In all this it is not hard to trace the ripening and development of character. The stepping aside from the conflict of parties, the desire to be one of the peacemakers, points to a readiness for the higher service, which even those closest to him had not perhaps altogether appreciated. The success of the man whose work lies amongst practical affairs depends largely on his having clear-cut aims, unhampered by vague theorisings ; and the late Member for Rushcliffo could not have done the work he did if he had not kept firmly to his own tools and to his own mission. Essentially a man of action, his strength lay in an almost severe self-limitation to the matter in hand. We shall not therefore seek him among the mystics or theologians, but no one who was privileged to join in his family devotions, or to worship with him in Scarborough meeting, could help perceiving that his direct, arrow-like life was the outcome of a faith which was that of a child in its unquestioning simplicity and sincerity. Death came to him in its most reassuring form, not as a struggle, not as a mere ending, though all his work was found to be almost strangely completed, but as a peaceful departure to a life of even larger issues than the present, of expansion and ampler capacities for service in the fuller light of the Divine Love. Such was the belief that pervaded the quiet company at Wrea Head on the day of his funeral, and such found expression in the triumphant tones of the hymn sung in the village church : - " O Breather unto man of breath, O Holder of the keys of death, O Giver of the life within, Save us from death, the death of sin ; That body, soul, and spirit be For ever living unto Thee."

Ellis, John Edward (1841– 1910), colliery owner and politician, was born on 15 October 1841 at Castle View, The Newarke, Leicester, the eldest of the five children of Edward Shipley Ellis (1817– 1879), railway chairman and social reformer, and his wife, Emma Burgess (1809– 1899), both of whom came from Quaker families.

Educated at Friends' schools at Hertford and Kendal, in 1857 Ellis accompanied his father (by that time chairman of the Midland Railway Company) on a trip to the USA to study the American railway system. From 1858 to 1861 he served an apprenticeship with Kitson and Hewitson, railway and general engineers, of Leeds. In 1861 he was appointed to a management position at the

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Hucknall colliery then being sunk by a partnership in which his father and uncle were initially joined by two others, and Ellis soon assumed overall managerial control. This was the first mine to be sunk in Nottinghamshire's Leen valley, which was to become Britain's most prosperous coalfield. A paternalistic employer, Ellis was concerned to provide fair wages and good working conditions, as well as decent housing and social infrastructure. He was largely responsible for the establishment of a local board in the Leen valley in 1866, a school board in 1871 (he served as chairman of both bodies for some years), a town water supply, and adult schools (in which he himself lectured for a time).

In 1867 Ellis married Maria (1845– 1941), the fifth child of John and Jane Rowntree of Scarborough, whom he met at the Quaker meeting there. They lived at The Park, Nottingham, and had three sons (two of whom died in early adulthood), and twin daughters, one of whom, Marian Ellis, became a philanthropist and political activist. In Nottingham, Ellis again became involved in educational work and was a member of the city's school board. Between 1882 and 1886 he was also chairman of the Nottingham Joint Stock Bank.

Ellis promoted the formation of a Liberal association in north Nottinghamshire in 1880, and in 1885 he became MP for the newly created seat of Rushcliffe, which then included Hucknall. He held this seat until shortly before his death in 1910. A highly principled man, as befits a Quaker, Ellis campaigned against Irish injustices and for home rule; supported the temperance movement; opposed the arms trade and the South African War; and supported free trade. In 1902 he welcomed the emergence of labour representation in parliament. He chaired many standing and select committees of the house; in 1895 he became temporary chairman of ways and means, but subsequently declined nomination as speaker. From December 1905 to December 1906 he was under-secretary for India under John Morley, and he was sworn of the privy council in 1905.

Because of his early belief in classical economic doctrine Ellis was unsympathetic to trade unions in the 1860s and 1870s, but he gradually came to recognize their value; soon after the formation of the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association in 1881, he gave it encouragement and support. He formed a particularly close relationship with the association's second agent, William Bailey (appointed 1886), and the good relationship then established with the association continued after Bailey's untimely death in 1896. Ellis, assisted by two other Nottinghamshire colliery owners who were Liberal politicians, induced the Leen valley colliery proprietors to break the owners' lock-out by their men in 1893 by re-opening their pits on the pre-stoppage conditions and by forming a breakaway owners' association. This split in the coal owners' ranks was subsequently exploited by the union.

Ellis was asthmatic and it was partly for this reason that he bought a country estate near Scarborough (Wrea Head, Scalby) in 1883. On his election to parliament in 1885, he also bought a London residence, 40 Pont Street; in 1906 he moved from there to 37 Prince's Gate, Knightsbridge. He died from acute bronchitis at his London home on 1 December 1910, and was buried in the churchyard at Scalby on 6 December.

Alan R. Griffin

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Likenesses photograph, repro. in Bassett, *Life of John Edward Ellis*

Wealth at death £101,382 7s. 0d.: resworn probate, 11 Feb 1911, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Alan R. Griffin, 'Ellis, John Edward (1841– 1910)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/47628>, accessed 28 May 2013]

John Edward Ellis (1841– 1910): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/47628

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with PC MP.
- He was educated at Friends' School, Hertford in Hertford, Hertfordshire.
- He was educated at Friends' School Stramongate in Kendal, Cumbria.
- He worked as an apprentice to Kitson & Hewitson, engineers in 1858 in Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a British colliery owner in 1861 in Hucknall, Nottingham.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Rushcliffe Division, Nottingham 1885 To 1910.
- He worked as an Under-Secretary of State for India 1905 To 1907.

10-**John Rowntree Ellis**⁶¹ was born on 3 Jan 1868 and died on 19 Oct 1889 in Scalby, Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 21.

10-**Arthur Edward Ellis** was born on 7 Feb 1870 and died on 31 May 1891 at age 21.

10-**Harold Thornton Ellis** was born on 11 Jul 1875 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died on 5 Oct 1930 at age 55.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Colliery owner.

Harold married **Mina Adelaide Benson**, daughter of **James Benson** and **Adelaide Wood**, on 15 Sep 1908 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The marriage ended in divorce about 1922. Mina was born on 15 Apr 1870 in Bewdley, Ontario, Canada and died on 4 May 1956 in Coulston, Surrey. Killed by a train. at age 86. They had three children: **Muriel "Mahlo" Jane**, **John Edward**, and **Margaret Shipley**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with FRGS.
- She worked as a Writer and noted explorer.

11-**Dr. Muriel "Mahlo" Jane Ellis** was born on 10 Jun 1909 and died in Jun 2006 in Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 97.

Noted events in her life were:

- Her obituary was published in the Scarborough News on 8 Jun 2006 in Scarborough, Yorkshire.

Muriel married **John Percival Menary Hollywood** on 17 Dec 1949. John was born on 27 May 1909 and died in 1986 at age 77. They had no children.

11-**John Edward Ellis**¹⁷⁵ was born on 19 Mar 1911 and died in 1961 at age 50.

John married **Alice Talla Hannlie**¹⁷⁵ on 22 Aug 1933. The marriage ended in divorce in 1946. Alice was born on 2 Feb 1911 and died on 4 Feb 2001 at age 90. They had two children: **John David** and **Carolyn Edith**.

12-**John David Ellis**

12-**Carolyn Edith Ellis**

John next married **Elizabeth Cawkill**. They had one daughter: **Judith Elizabeth Katherine**.

12-**Judith Elizabeth Katherine Ellis**

Judith married **David J. Stevens**. They had one son: **Harry**.

13-**Harry Stevens**

John next married **Norma Lee**. They had three children: **Virginia Mahlo**, **Christopher John**, and **Andrew Edward**.

12-**Virginia Mahlo Ellis**

Virginia married **Harry Hastings**. They had one daughter: **Blakey**.

13-**Blakey Hastings**

12-**Christopher John Ellis**

Christopher married **Patricia North**.

12-**Andrew Edward Ellis**

11-**Margaret Shipley Ellis** was born on 16 Nov 1913 and died in Mar 1998 at age 84.

Margaret married **John Hugh Russell** on 7 Aug 1941. John was born on 2 Oct 1914 and died in Oct 1990 at age 76. They had six children: **Michael**, **Shinaine**, **Nicola**, **Hugh**, **Ian**, and **Benson**.

12-**Michael Russell**

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12-Shinaine Russell

Shinaine married **Christopher Wykes**. They had two children: **Leonie** and **Alexander**.

13-Leonie Wykes

13-Alexander Wykes

12-Nicola Russell

12-Hugh Russell

12-Ian Russell

12-Benson Russell

10-**Marian Emily Ellis**¹⁰ was born on 12 Jan 1878 in Standard Hill, Nottingham and died on 6 Jul 1952 in London at age 74.

General Notes: Ellis, Marian Emily [married name Marian Emily Cripps, Lady Parmoor] (1878– 1952), philanthropist and political activist, was born at The Park, Standard Hill, Nottingham, on 6 January 1878, one of the twin daughters of the colliery owner and Liberal MP John Edward Ellis (1841– 1910) and his wife, Maria Rowntree (1845– 1941), philanthropist, both of whom were Quakers and radicals. She was educated at home and became her politician father's secretary at the time of the Jameson raid (1895). At the close of the subsequent South African War she was involved in Ruth Fry's Quaker relief projects for women victims of that war.

When the First World War rallied young men on both sides to massacre one another for righteousness's sake, Marian Ellis was a steadfast voice against that madness. Not only did she and her twin sister Edith give huge sums of money to relieve the suffering of families of conscientious objectors and finance the No-Conscription Fellowship, but they also gave tirelessly of their moral and intellectual energy. Edith Ellis was imprisoned in Holloway under the Defence of the Realm Act in 1918 for joining with other Quakers to print a leaflet, *A Challenge to Militarism*, without first submitting it to the government censor. Meanwhile Marian Ellis had made a major contribution to Quaker thinking on the issue of 'just war'. The collaborative, anonymous Quaker pamphlet *Looking towards Peace* (1915), which she had helped to draft, stated:

War, tyranny and revolt have produced tyranny, revolt and war throughout time ... We maintain that the moral law is binding upon States as upon individuals ... We hold that the fundamental interests of humanity are one ... The time for absolute isolated sovereignty is gone by ... Our aim should be a very loose international federation ... the reasoned worship of force [is] the real devil-worship ... We therefore keep alight the hope that, late or soon, the intercourse of nations will be carried on without armed force.

In 1917 Marian Ellis wrote:

At the end of this war the world will have to decide which way it desires to go, towards disarmament or destruction ... Disarmament is not merely scrapping our guns and our battleships. It is the working out of a national policy, which, being inspired by love for all men, cannot be antagonistic ... it is the problem of India, of Ireland, of our relations with Russia and Persia, Germany and Belgium as God would have them to be. (M. Ellis, 'Disarmament', *Friends' Quarterly Examiner*, 1917, 182– 3)

She testified to her unweaponed faith for the rest of her life. In 1919 Marian Ellis helped Kate, Lady Courtney of Penwith, to establish the Fight the Famine Committee. Lady Courtney later wrote of Marian Ellis: 'what a splendid worker she is— capable and selfless— a volunteer who does all the grind and most of the paying too' (Courtney, 177). On 14 July 1919, she married, as his second wife, Charles Alfred Cripps, first Baron Parmoor (1852– 1941), politician; she became the respected sister-in-law of Beatrice Webb. There were no children of the marriage; Marian was, however, an influence upon the youngest son of her husband's first marriage, (Richard) Stafford Cripps.

From 1924 to 1928 Lady Parmoor was president of the World YWCA and she helped found the Fellowship of Reconciliation. A founder member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, she became president of its British section in 1950; she was treasurer of the Friends' Peace Committee and an active vice-president of the National Peace Council. But none of her official committee responsibilities adequately reveals the quality of her spirit. At every depressing turn of world politics she would follow the direction of her idealistic conscience and struggle for the implementation of those ideals in international relations. Thus she advocated the admission of communist China to the United Nations, she urged an end by negotiation to the Korean War, and at the age of seventy she began a serious study of nuclear fission in order to speak with some authority about the uses and dangers of atomic energy. Her last political act, two days before her death, was to help draft a Quaker message to the prime minister protesting against the aerial bombardment of North Korea.

Marian Ellis was a gifted cellist and an attractive and eloquent speaker, whose 'obstinate optimism made her one of the most lovable of a notable generation of women' (*The Times*, 18 July 1952). She died at her home, 1 Endsleigh Street, London, on 6 July 1952 and was cremated at Golders Green; her ashes were taken to Frieth, Buckinghamshire.

Sybil Oldfield

Sources *The Times* (7 July 1952) · *The Times* (10 July 1952) · *The Times* (18 July 1952) · *Manchester Guardian* (8 July 1952) · S. Oldfield, 'England's Cassandras in World War One', *This working-day world*, ed. S. Oldfield (1994) · K. Courtney, *Extracts from a diary during the war* (privately printed, London, 1927) · Burke, *Peerage* (1967) · b. cert. · m. cert. · d. cert. · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1952)

Likenesses photograph, c.1920, priv. coll.

Wealth at death £145,680 5s. 0d.: probate, 4 Sept 1952, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Sybil Oldfield, 'Ellis, Marian Emily [married name Marian Emily Cripps, Lady Parmoor] (1878– 1952)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2007 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/56644, accessed 28 May 2013]

Marian Emily Ellis (1878– 1952): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/56644

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an anti-War activist.

Marian married **Rt. Hon. Charles Alfred Cripps 1st Baron Parmoor**,¹⁰ son of **Henry William Cripps** and **Julia Lawrence**, on 14 Jul 1919. Charles was born on 3 Oct 1852 in West Ilsley, Berkshire and died on 30 Jun 1941 in Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire at age 88.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KCVO PC QC.
- He was educated at Winchester College.
- He was educated at New College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Lord President of The Council on 22 Jan 1924-3 Nov 1924.
- He worked as a Leader of The House of Lords on 7 Jun 1929-24 Aug 1931.
- He worked as a Lord President of The Council on 7 Jun 1929-24 Aug 1931.

10-**Edith Maud Ellis** was born on 12 Jan 1878 in Standard Hill, Nottingham and died in 1963 at age 85.

7-**Thomas Priestman**^{6,8,12,22,105} was born on 22 Nov 1769 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire, died on 19 Dec 1844 in Maria Tuke's House, Marygate, York at age 75, and was buried in FBG Bishophill, York.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Eastmount, Hull, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Leather cutter and Currier on 24 Aug 1794 in Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.

Thomas married **Sarah Casson**, daughter of **Mordecai Casson**⁵ and **Sarah Curtis Picheon**,⁵

Thomas next married **Esther Tuke**,^{8,12,105} daughter of **Henry Tuke**^{8,10,12,13,19,161,176} and **Mary Maria Scott**,^{10,12,13,105,161} on 14 Jul 1819. Esther was born on 6 Oct 1782 in York, Yorkshire, died on 25 Jul 1857 in Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 74, and was buried on 29 Jul 1857 in FBG Heslington Road, York. They had no children.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at York Quarterly Meeting, Girls School. (Later became The Mount School) in 1795 in York, Yorkshire.

7-**Joseph Priestman**⁶ was born on 15 Feb 1771 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 22 Jul 1771 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

7-**Jane Priestman**^{38,153} was born in 1772 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 30 Sep 1862 in Waverton, Wigton, Cumbria at age 90.

Jane married **Joseph Hall**.^{38,153,154} Joseph was born in 1767 in Alston, Cumbria and died on 20 Nov 1843 in Waverton, Wigton, Cumbria at age 76. They had one son: **Richard**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Alston, Cumbria.
- He had a residence in Waverton, Wigton, Cumbria.

8-**Richard Hall**^{5,38,177} was born on 3 May 1815 in Alston, Cumbria and died on 17 Oct 1881 in Wigton, Cumbria at age 66.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at The Friends' School, Brookfield in Wigton, Cumbria.
- He had a residence in Waverton, Wigton, Cumbria.
- He worked as a Treasurer of The Friends' School, Brookfield.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Richard married **Mary Williamson**^{5,38,177} in 1838. Mary was born in 1817 in Allonby, Maryport, Cumbria and died in 1887 at age 70. They had nine children: **Ann, Joseph, Jane, William, Sarah, Rachel, Josiah, (No Given Name), and Thomas William.**

9-**Ann Hall**³⁸ was born in 1841 in Waverton, Wigton, Cumbria and died on 22 Apr 1865 in Waverton, Wigton, Cumbria at age 24.

9-**Joseph Hall**¹⁷⁷ died in 1899.

9-**Jane Hall**¹⁷⁷ was born in 1844 in Waverton, Wigton, Cumbria and died on 7 Feb 1902 in Wigton, Cumbria at age 58.

9-**William Hall** was born in 1845 in Waverton, Wigton, Cumbria.

9-**Sarah Hall** was born in 1847 in Waverton, Wigton, Cumbria.

Sarah married **John Harris Walker.**

9-**Rachel Hall** was born in 1849 in Waverton, Wigton, Cumbria.

9-**Josiah Hall**^{5,24} was born on 26 Sep 1850 in Waverton, Wigton, Cumbria, died on 4 Mar 1921 in Elmhurst, Cockermouth, Cumbria at age 70, and was buried in FBG Pardshaw, Cockermouth, Cumbria.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Grocer and Provision Merchant in Cockermouth, Cumbria.

Josiah married **Jane Watson**,^{5,24} daughter of **John Hall Watson**^{5,44,177} and **Deborah Saul**,^{5,44} in 1881. Jane was born in 1860, died on 6 Jan 1924 in Elmhurst, Cockermouth, Cumbria at age 64, and was buried in FBG Pardshaw, Cockermouth, Cumbria. They had six children: **Richard Watson, Alfred John, Thomas William, Mary, (No Given Name), and (No Given Name).**

10-**Richard Watson Hall**^{5,24,48,168,178,179,180} was born on 13 Feb 1882 in Cockermouth, Cumbria, died on 13 Feb 1935 in Cockermouth Cottage Hospital, Cockermouth, Cumbria at age 53, and was buried in FBG Pardshaw, Cockermouth, Cumbria. The cause of his death was Double pneumonia.

General Notes: **RICHARD WATSON HALL.** *An Appreciation.*

To many who knew DICK HALL the news of his passing must have seemed almost unbelievable. His whole being radiated health and happiness. What had Dick Hall to do with death ? Dick Hall came to BOOTHAM from Wigton in 1896, so that his memories were all of the pre-fire school. Vivid memories they were, too, of excursions and games and meetings, and boys and masters. There have been many imitators of A. N. B., but Dick, I think, was the best of all. Who, that ever heard it, will forget his account of one of A. N. B.'s informal English lessons : " Now, laddies, you will forget all the Latin you are learning here, you will forget all the Mathematics and all the French, but this that I am reading you now you will not forget. ' To my true king I offered free from stain Courage and Faith, vain faith, and courage vain. ' " One at least did not forget; and A. N. B.'s lessons were an abiding inspiration to him. Dick was an infrequent visitor to BOOTHAM at Whitsuntide, as Cockermouth shares with a few other towns the peculiarity of never having its Bank Holiday on the proper day. During the last few years he enjoyed greater liberty, as he retired in 1925 from business at the age of 43, not to a life of rest, but to a life of increased activity in the things to which he had given his heart. His native fells and rocks had become the ruling passion of his life ; he climbed them in fair weather and foul, he introduced hundreds to them, he wrote continually about them. John Wilson Robinson, one of the pioneers of rock-climbing in the Lakes, was his hero, and one of his treasured memories was a visit to Switzerland in the company of Haskett-Smith, one of Robinson's climbing friends. During his last ten years he was able to give to others some of his own love for the mountains and for the little ordinary things of country life. He enjoyed it all so intensely that he made us share his enjoyment. He was always experimenting with new forms of boats or tents, and he delighted in lending his miscellaneous collection to parties of campers, especially if they would camp somewhere in the Crummock Valley-most of all if they would camp by the old British Camp at Lanthwaite Green. Curiously enough, though we saw so much of one another during the School holidays, and though we were both so fond of camping, he and I never camped together in this country, but in 1924 we tramped and camped with two BOOTHAM boys through Andorra and part of the Eastern Pyrenees. What memories we three who are left have of that expedition, and of him who was the life and soul of it- his cheerful chatter about anything and everything ; his short legs keeping up so well with our long ones, his gift of porridge making, and his reading to us from his pocket Moffat, when we were wrapped up in our sleeping sacks, and the light from our swinging lantern and dying fire was but a little gleam in the darkness of those splendid hills. Dick Hall took many parties to the Pyrenees and other mountainous parts of Europe under the auspices of the Workers'

Descendants of John Priestman

Travel Association. He possessed qualities which were invaluable for this work ; I know no one who could more quickly bring a sense of comradeship and fellowship into a miscellaneous group. He was always on the alert to see that no one was being neglected ; he had the great gift of interesting himself in other people's affairs, and, a more uncommon gift, in making them interested in his own. No holiday of mine was quite complete without a walk with Dick, sometimes on the mountains, sometimes along the country lanes. He knew the Quaker associations of the valley where his forebears liad lived, and he was full of stories of men and things. He had an infectious enthusiasm for boyish adventures, such as sailing his home-made coracle down miles of the rocky river between Bassenthwaite Lake and Cockermouth. This is not a biography, so I will not write of Dick's quiet work for the Society of Friends, his service with the F.A.U., his helpful influence on the Urban District Council, his work in all the many activities with which he was connected. I have written of him simply as a mountain-lover and my friend. W. A. C. *Bootham magazine* - April 1935

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at The Friends' School, Brookfield in Wigton, Cumbria.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1896-1898 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an apprentice Grocer, to B. Smith & Sons in Thirsk, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Grocer in Cockermouth, Cumbria.
- He resided at 7 Castlegate Drive in 1935 in Cockermouth, Cumbria.

Richard married **Frances Lilian Brooker**,^{5,24,168,179} daughter of **Frances Annie**, on 4 Jun 1908 in FMH Pardshaw, Cockermouth. Frances was born in 1888 in Cockermouth, Cumbria and died in 1960 at age 72. They had one daughter: **Rachel**.

Marriage Notes: HALL- BROOKER.-On the 4th June, 1908, at Pardshaw Hall, Richard Watson Hall (1896-8), of Cockermouth, to Frances Lilian Brooker, of Cockermouth.
SILVER WEDDING.

HALL-BROOKER.— On June 4th, 1908, Richard Watson Hall (1896-98) to Frances Lilian Brooker.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School in 1899-1903.

11-**Rachel Hall**^{5,178} was born on 1 Mar 1909 in Cockermouth, Cumbria and died on 16 May 2003 at age 94.

General Notes: HALL.-On the 1st March, 1909, at Cockermouth, Frances Lilian, wife of Richard Watson Hal l (1896-8), a daughter , who was named Rachel.

Rachel married **Joseph Malcolm Armfield** in 1931 in Reigate, Surrey. Joseph was born in 1885 in London and died in 1959 in Wells, Somerset at age 74.

10-**Capt. Alfred John Hall**²⁴ was born in 1884 in Cockermouth, Cumbria and died in 1966 in Cockermouth, Cumbria at age 82.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MInst.CE.
- He worked as a Chartered Civil Engineer.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1889-1900 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University of Manchester, Engineering course in 1903-1904.
- He worked as an Articled Engineer in 1904-1907 in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as an Engineering Assistant, Engineering Dept., North Eastern Railway in 1907-1912 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Passed the Civil Service entrance Examination.
- He worked as an Admiralty Assistant Civil Engineer in 1911.
- He worked as an Assistant Civil Engineer, Federated Malay States Railways in 1912-1915 in Malaya.
- He worked as an Officer of the Royal Engineers in 1915-1919 in France.
- Miscellaneous: Travelled in Canada, Japan and China, 1919-1920.

Descendants of John Priestman

- He worked as a District Engineer, Federated Malay States Railways in 1920-1932 in Malaya.
- He resided at Wray How in 1935 in Crosthwaite, Keswick, Cumbria.

Alfred married **Doris Nelson**. They had four children: **Marion Rosalind**, **Priscilla Margery**, **Christophen Nelson**, and **John Ruthven**.

11-**Marion Rosalind Hall** was born in 1921 in Kendal, Cumbria.²⁴

11-**Priscilla Margery Hall**²⁴ was born in 1923 in Kendal, Cumbria.

11-**Christophen Nelson Hall**

11-**John Ruthven Hall**

10-**Thomas William Hall** was born on 3 Apr 1889 in Cockermouth, Cumbria, died on 3 Apr 1889 in Cockermouth, Cumbria, and was buried in FBG Pardshaw, Cockermouth, Cumbria.

10-**Mary Hall** was born in Jun 1887 in Cockermouth, Cumbria, died on 23 May 1889 in Cockermouth, Cumbria at age 1, and was buried in FBG Pardshaw, Cockermouth, Cumbria.

10-**Hall**

10-**Hall**

9-**Hall** died on 20 May 1865.

9-**Thomas William Hall** was born in 1852 in Waverton, Wigton, Cumbria.

7-**Stephen Priestman**^{6,181} was born on 2 Dec 1773 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 6 Dec 1805 in York, Yorkshire at age 32.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Linen Draper in York, Yorkshire.

Stephen married **Mary Tatham**,^{6,181} daughter of **Joseph Tatham**^{181,182} and **Mary North**, on 15 Oct 1796 in FMH Brighouse, Yorkshire. Mary was born on 16 Sep 1772 in Leeds, Yorkshire and died on 19 Mar 1797 in York, Yorkshire at age 24.

Stephen next married **Jane Dearman**, daughter of **John Dearman**^{183,184,185} and **Deborah Richardson**,¹⁸⁴ on 18 Dec 1799 in FMH Darlington, County Durham. Jane was born on 7 Feb 1779 in Southwark, London, died on 6 Jan 1801 in York, Yorkshire at age 21, and was buried on 11 Jan 1801 in FBG York.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- Miscellaneous: Marriage Notes: (Stephen).

7-**Joseph Priestman**⁶ was born on 16 Oct 1775 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

7-**Barbara Priestman**⁶ was born on 17 Jan 1780 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

7-**Isaac Priestman**⁶ was born on 14 Dec 1782 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire, died on 30 Jun 1790 in Pickering, Yorkshire at age 7, and was buried on 2 Jul 1790 in FBG Pickering.

6-**Hannah Priestman**^{3,5,8} was born on 24 Oct 1741 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died in 1791 at age 50.

Hannah married **Henry Richardson**,^{3,4,5,8} son of **Isaac Richardson**^{3,4,9,186} and **Isabel Vasio**,^{4,9,186} on 11 Aug 1768 in FMH Pickering. Henry was born on 10 Sep 1740 in Bog Hall, Whitby, Yorkshire and died in 1808 at age 68. They had 11 children: **Henry**, **Ann**, **Aaron**, **Isabel**, **Elizabeth**, **Mary**, **Hannah**, **Isaac**, **Sarah**, **Lydia**, and **Margaret**.

General Notes: Settled in Stockton in or around 1779.

Descendants of John Priestman

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Flax Dresser in Whitby, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Ironmonger in Stockton on Tees, County Durham.

7-**Henry Richardson**³ was born in 1773 and died in 1792 at age 19.

General Notes: Died after 1791

7-**Ann Richardson** was born in 1774 and died in 1837 in Durham at age 63.

General Notes: Went to live with her eldest brother at Stockton, having a dislike of the colder weather of the north-east.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at York Quarterly Meeting, Girls School. (Later became The Mount School) in 1789 in York, Yorkshire.

7-**Aaron Richardson**³ was born on 7 Dec 1775 in Stockton on Tees, County Durham and died in 1832 at age 57.

Aaron married **Deborah Procter**, daughter of **Thomas Procter** and **Alice**. They had four children: **Hannah, Alice, Thomas, and Deborah**.

8-**Hannah Richardson**^{3,28} was born in 1809, died on 23 Aug 1879 in Darlington, County Durham at age 70, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

Hannah married **Benjamin Casson**,^{21,28,36,43} son of **Henry Casson**^{5,8} and **Elizabeth Hord**,⁵ Benjamin was born on 12 Jan 1798 in Hull, Yorkshire, died on 4 Mar 1860 in Harwood Hill, Darlington, County Durham at age 62, and was buried on 8 Mar 1860 in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

8-**Alice Richardson**³ was born in 1810 and died in 1828 at age 18.

8-**Thomas Richardson**^{3,64} was born on 7 Dec 1811 in Stockton on Tees, County Durham.

Thomas married **Elizabeth Jones**,^{3,64} daughter of **Jacob Jones** and **Hannah**, on 14 Jun 1842 in Selby, Yorkshire. Elizabeth was born in 1814 in Doncaster, Yorkshire. They had one son: **George**.

9-**George Richardson**⁶⁴ was born in Jun 1845 in Selby, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He emigrated America.
- He had a residence in Omaha, Nebraska, USA.

George married **Mary Thistlethwaite**, daughter of **Thomas Thistlethwaite** and **Mary Wilkinson**, on 14 Nov 1869 in New York, NY, USA. (1 Dec also given). Mary was born on 9 Dec 1845 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died on 5 Jun 1904 in Henley in Arden, Warwickshire at age 58. They had five children: **Thomas Bertram, Alice Maria, Mabel Elizabeth, Mary Catherine, and Agnes Hope**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Omaha, Nebraska, USA.

10-**Thomas Bertram Richardson** was born in 1870 in Omaha, Nebraska, USA.

Thomas married **Ora Maud Kearney**. Ora died in Sandholme Ranch, Nebraska, USA. They had one son: **Noel**.

11-**Noel Richardson**

10-**Alice Maria Richardson** was born in 1872 in Omaha, Nebraska, USA and died in childhood.

10-**Mabel Elizabeth Richardson**

Descendants of John Priestman

Mabel married **George Clarke Green**. They had four children: (No Given Name), (No Given Name), (No Given Name), and (No Given Name).

11-Green

11-Green

11-Green

11-Green

10-Mary Catherine Richardson

10-Agnes Hope Richardson

8-Deborah Richardson³ was born in 1814 in Stockton on Tees, County Durham.

Deborah married **Dr. John Fox Oxley**,³ son of **Samuel Oxley** and **Susanna**, on 9 Feb 1836 in Selby, Yorkshire. John was born in 1811 in Pontefract, Yorkshire and died in Mar 1867 at age 56. They had three children: **Deborah Richardson**, **Alice**, and **Alfred Hardcastle**.

9-Deborah Richardson Oxley

Deborah married **Charles Andrew**, son of **Charles Andrew** and **Elizabeth**.

9-Alice Oxley

Alice married **Rev. William Barker Drawbridge**, son of **Dr. William Drawbridge** and **Maria**. They had two children: **Cyprian Leycester** and **William Hamilton**.

10-Rev. Cyprian Leycester Drawbridge was born on 7 Dec 1868 in Darjeeling, West Bengal, India.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Writer on Religious issues.

10-William Hamilton Drawbridge was born on 30 Oct 1870 in Jubbulpore, West Bengal, India.

9-Alfred Hardcastle Oxley was born on 26 Apr 1846 in Askerne.

Alfred married **Sophia Fothergill**. They had one son: **Charles Fox**.

10-Charles Fox Oxley was born in 1881 and was christened on 21 Mar 1881 in Elvington, York.

7-Isabel Richardson^{3,8} was born on 4 Mar 1777 in Whitby, Yorkshire and died on 26 Nov 1857 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 80.

General Notes: She went to live at Cherry Hill, just outside the York city walls, to look after the household of her cousins, Isaac & William Richardson, who being unmarried, had taken charge of their late father Isaac's tanning business.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1800 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Quaker Minister in 1812 in York MM.

Isabel married **Henry Casson**,^{5,8} son of **Mordecai Casson**⁵ and **Sarah Curtis Picheon**,⁵ on 14 Jan 1824 in FMH Pickering. Henry was born on 10 Oct 1768 in Thorne, Yorkshire and died on 11 Mar 1826 between Harrogate and Hull at age 57. They had no children.

Descendants of John Priestman

General Notes: Of Hull

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Miller & Tanner in Hull, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in Telworth Grange, Sutton, Hull, Yorkshire.

7-**Elizabeth Richardson** was born in 1778.³

General Notes: She and her sister Hannah left Low Lights with money provided by their father... their future inheritance and moved to Derby, where they lived together. Their independent streak led them to go a stage further and resign fellowship of the Society of Friends. Upon their father's death, they moved to Newcastle. Two years later, they moved to North Shields. Since their old home and their new home were both adjacent to the Tyne, their household goods were moved by river.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Schoolmistress.

7-**Mary Richardson**³ was born in 1780 in Stockton on Tees, County Durham.

General Notes: When Henry Richardson son of Isaac was left with the tan yards at Low Lights, Mary went to look after him. It is supposed that they might have married, save that Quakers prohibited 1st cousin marriages. However, when the six children of Joseph and Elizabeth Provter were left orphaned, Henry and Mary took in the three youngest as their own. They were Hannah, Sarah and John. Curiously, by 1841, the rule of 1st cousin marriages was overturned, thus setting a new precedent that until such time, had resulted in many Quakers being disowned. And then, in old age, Mary, Hannah and Elizabeth, once again spend their days together in North Shields.

7-**Hannah Richardson**^{3,35} was born in 1783 and died on 19 Mar 1861 in North Shields, Northumberland at age 78.

General Notes: The sharp and acute intellect of the family. A devoted cousin of Jonathan Priestman, whose marriage was the cause to her, of some sadness. Like her sister Elizabeth, she left the Society of Friends, when they moved to Derby. In 1814, she returned to the fold. Later, she moved to Holdgate, York, where she became part of the household of the American Quaker, Lindley Murray and his wife Hannah. He died in 1826 and his wife died in 1839. Hannah Richardson then moved to Ackworth School as Principal or "Governess" to the girls side of the school for ten years.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Governess at Ackworth School.
- She worked as a Quaker Elder.

7-**Captain Isaac Richardson**³ was born on 5 Feb 1784 in Stockton on Tees, County Durham and died in 1841 at age 57.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Ship's Captain.

Isaac married **Mary Unthank**, daughter of **Joseph Unthank**^{3,4,5} and **Margaret Richardson**^{3,4,5} on 16 Nov 1837 in FMH North Shields. Mary was born on 22 Aug 1796 in Whitby, Yorkshire and died in 1865 at age 69. They had one daughter: **Mary**.

8-**Mary Richardson** died in 1840.

7-**Sarah Richardson**^{5,120} was born in 1786 in Stockton on Tees, County Durham and died in 1853 at age 67.

Sarah married **William Brown**^{3,5,20,27,120,151} son of **George Brown**⁵ and **Anne Ogden**⁵ in 1821 in FMH North Shields. William was born on 5 Jul 1783 in North Shields, Northumberland and died on 30 Jan 1862 in North Shields, Northumberland at age 78. They had one daughter: **Ann Ogden**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Corn Miller, trading as Brown, Unthank & Procter. In Willington Mill, North Shields, Northumberland.

8-**Ann Ogden Brown**^{3,120,187} was born on 23 Jan 1828 in North Shields, Northumberland and died on 11 Oct 1915 in Chertsey, Surrey at age 87.

Descendants of John Priestman

General Notes: The author of the work, "The Richardson's of Cleveland", from which this file draws so much detail of the family.

Anne Ogden Boyce .. 87 11 10 1915 Chertsey. Widow of George Boyce. Of late years Anne Ogden Boyce was known very little to the main body of the membership of our Society, but with those who were privileged to enjoy her intimacy she held a unique place. Those who loved her will always bear in remembrance a certain quality of distinction, as well as a quiet force, which made her a most memorable personality. She was born at North Shields on January 23rd, 1828, and was the daughter of William Brown and Sarah Richardson, his wife. In 1862 she was married to George Boyce, of Chertsey, whom she survived for eighteen months. This long union was blessed by much happiness, and, as they always lived at Chertsey, their home became a centre of social life, and strong ties of affection bound them and their neighbours of every class. 'George Boyce became a J.P. and an Alderman of the County Council, and in these capacities earned the confidence and esteem of all those who were brought into contact with him. Those who knew him realized that in his public activities and usefulness he was aided by the sympathy and wise counsels of his wife. Though Anne O. Boyce lived for fifty years in the South of England, she was always an ardent Northumbrian ; and, though she rarely saw them, her friendships for some of her girlhood's companions remained unbroken to the last, notably in the case of Anna and Mary Priestman. During the whole of her life she was eagerly interested in all questions of social amelioration, and her liberal and hopeful outlook was founded in a wide knowledge of history and faith in the progress of the race. At the same time her historical knowledge and critical faculty prevented her from being carried away by cheap enthusiasms or quack nostrums, and gave weight and clearness to her judgments. She was a keen critic as well as a generous supporter. " *She lived out of the world, but great causes, great affairs, were to her matters of personal and vital concern.*" Her mind never grew old. She was always in touch with new ideas and interested in all public events, having lived all her life in households where the politics of the day were judged by their relation to the truths of religion and liberty. Her wonderfully retentive memory enabled her to make full use of her extensive reading, so much so that she was an authority on the political and literary history of the last century. Ernest Hartley Coleridge (to whose appreciation in the Surrey Herald the writer of this memoir is much indebted) said after her death :- " *There were so many things that I never looked up, knowing I could just ask Mrs Boyce.*" He also says :- " *Her book was a remarkable achievement, but her claims to distinction rest on her intellectual and ethical gifts, her wide knowledge of books and events, an unfailing memory, a responsive but calm and immovable spirit. I have known many authors, eminent poets and men of letters, but I can only recall one or two, such as the late Mr Garnett, of the British Museum, who were fuller in respect of a general knowledge of English literature than Mrs Boyce.*" The book E. H. Coleridge speaks of- "Records of a Quaker Family ; the Richardsons of Cleveland," as well as an article in the Westminster Review, 1893, entitled, "A Quaker of Sixty years Ago," are valuable as giving a vivid and particular description of the life, manners and customs of Friends in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, etched in with a sympathetic, humorous and understanding touch. The addition to the book of a very extensive genealogical table shows her great care for accuracy in details, and the compilation of it brought her into touch with a wide circle of Friends. This intercourse was greatly appreciated by her, and led to many close friendships and much interesting correspondence. The writer of this memoir well remembers how, during two Yearly Meetings (after the publication of the book) she was to be found seated in the yard at Devonshire House, surrounded by Friends anxious to make, or renew, her acquaintance. All this gave her much quiet happiness. For many years before her death her sight was much impaired, but this made but little difference to her friends, who were always sure of recognition, and the quiet, intimate welcome, so soon as they spoke, for she never forgot a voice. Her life was in outward circumstances retired and protected, and yet there seemed to be in her spirit a still deeper place of calm, which nothing could violate. She was interested and sympathetic with all sufferers, subject herself to the anxieties and trivial worries of life, and yet one felt that within her there were reserves of wisdom and vision which kept her soul free from contamination or bitterness. No one could come into contact with her and not be impressed by that wisdom of hers, which was so different from mere cleverness. Though very gentle, she was uncompromisingly just, and though saintly, she was invariably human. " *Her days were bound each to each in natural serenity,*" but this serenity was born, not of indifference, but of patience and knowledge, and an ability to distinguish between the trivial and eternal. Her faith in spiritual religion was quite unshakable, and doubt of the goodness and wisdom of God was impossible to her. She said on her death-bed :- " *It is all love - there is nothing dark - I am surrounded by love.*" When fully conscious she said these or similar words again and again, with a smile of perfect content and peace. When she was not conscious of her surroundings her mind would dwell on the events which had passed in her long life. For instance, she suddenly said :- " *It is curious that Austria, which has always been a bad power, should fall in the end to be the catspaw of Germany.*" On the day she died she said good-bye to all her household, and sent messages to her relatives, and then said to her beloved daughter, Ethel, with a happy smile :- " *And now we will just wait.*" She hardly spoke again. Whilst her bodily powers declined her intellect suffered no obscurity, and her soul, still calm and confident, was given back to God in the full assurance of His love.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1841-Jun 1844 in York, Yorkshire.

Ann married **George Boyce**,¹²⁰ son of **John Pierce Boyce** and **Ann Northcroft**, on 17 Jun 1862 in Tynemouth Church. George was born on 12 Jun 1832 in Egham, Surrey and died in Jan 1914 in Chertsey, Surrey at age 81. They had two children: **Ethel May** and **Annie**.

9-**Ethel May Boyce**¹²⁰ was born on 5 Oct 1863 in Chertsey, Surrey and died on 3 Mar 1936 at age 72.

9-**Annie Boyce** was born in 1864 and died in 1865 at age 1.

7-**Lydia Richardson** was born in 1786.

7-**Margaret Richardson** was born in 1789.

6-**Henry Priestman**² was born about 1745 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died about 1751 about age 6.

6-**David Priestman**^{2,5} was born on 24 May 1749 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire. 15 March also given. and died on 5 May 1831 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 81.

Descendants of John Priestman

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tanner of Thornton le Dale.
- He worked as a Tanner of Malton, York. In 1783.

David married **Elizabeth Taylor**, daughter of **Joseph Taylor** and **Rebecca Lister**, in 1773. Elizabeth was born in 1749 and died in 1797 at age 48. They had eight children: **Jonathan, Mary, David, Anne, Isaac, Joseph, Elizabeth**, and **Esther**.

7-**Jonathan Priestman**^{5,10,26,62,117,166} was born on 28 Apr 1786 in Malton, Yorkshire and died on 13 Feb 1863 in Benwell Grange, Newcastle upon Tyne at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Leather tanner in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.

Jonathan married **Rachel Bragg**,^{5,10,26,62,117,166} daughter of **Hadwen Bragg**^{5,117,188,189} and **Margaret Wilson**,^{5,117,189} on 12 Aug 1814 in FMH Newcastle. Rachel was born on 25 Aug 1791 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 16 Jul 1863 in Waterford, Ireland at age 71. They had nine children: **Elizabeth, Margaret, Hadwen Bragg, Rachel, David, Jonathan, Anna Maria, Mary**, and **Emily Esther**.

8-**Elizabeth Priestman**^{10,24,62,117} was born on 23 Jun 1815 in Summerfield, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 10 Sep 1841 in Leamington, Warwickshire at age 26.

Elizabeth married **Rt. Hon. John Bright**,^{5,10,16,24,61,62,117,174,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197} son of **Jacob Bright**^{5,10,11,22,61,190,198} and **Martha Wood**,^{5,10,61,190} on 27 Nov 1839 in FMH North Shields. John was born on 16 Nov 1811 in Greenbank, Rochdale, Lancashire, died on 27 Mar 1889 in One Ash, Rochdale, Lancashire at age 77, and was buried in FBG Rochdale, Lancashire (George Street). They had one daughter: **Helen Priestman**.

General Notes: Bright, John (1811– 1889), politician, was born at Green Bank, Rochdale, Lancashire, on 16 November 1811, the second son of Jacob Bright (1775– 1851) and Martha Bright, née Wood (1788/9– 1830). Jacob Bright came originally from Coventry, to where his Quaker ancestors had migrated from Wiltshire in the early eighteenth century, but he settled in Rochdale in 1802, becoming a bookkeeper to John and William Holme, the cotton spinners. He married Sophia Holme, his employers' sister, but she died in May 1806, and he married Martha Wood in 1809. They had seven sons and four daughters among whom were Jacob Bright and Priscilla Bright [see McLaren, Priscilla Bright]. John Bright became the eldest when their first child died in 1814.

Early life, education, and travels

John Bright attended a variety of schools between 1820 and 1827. Initially he was educated locally, at the Townhead School in Rochdale. Then in the summer of 1821 he went to a school at Pendarth, near Warrington, and in the following year he moved to the Friends' school at Ackworth, near Pontefract, which his father had attended. He objected to the severe regime at Ackworth, however, and his father withdrew him in 1823 and sent him instead to a school in York run by William Simpson (later Bootham School). Of all his schools John Bright enjoyed this one most, and later said he learned more here in two years than anywhere else. But his delicate health suffered in York and so in 1825 he was moved again, this time to a healthier environment, to a school in Newton in Bowland, near Clitheroe in Lancashire, where he remained for eighteen months, during which time he took up fishing. Jacob Bright had established his own business in 1823. The firm prospered and expanded during the 1820s and 1830s. On leaving school, John Bright joined the firm, and worked in the warehouse and office. In 1839 Jacob Bright retired and his sons took over the running of the business.

John Bright's schooling in politics began in 1830. He was reputed to have taken a lively interest in Henry 'Orator' Hunt's election at Preston in 1830, and scrawled, it is claimed, 'Hunt for ever' on the walls of the mill at Green Bank. But it was in the temperance movement and in the local literary and philosophical society that Bright initially took a small part in public life. His first speeches were delivered during 1830 in local chapels in support of temperance, and he and others founded the Rochdale Juvenile Temperance Band. In 1833 he helped establish the Rochdale Literary and Philosophical Society. Bright spoke regularly at the society's debates, and although discussion of party politics and religion was barred, he led motions against the monarchy, and against popular amusements and capital punishment. Bright's own preferred leisure activity was cricket, although he averaged only 6 in the 1833 season.

In 1832 Bright visited Ireland; he sailed from Liverpool to Dublin, visited Belfast, and returned via Glasgow. In June of the following year he travelled to the continent for the first time; he spent a month in Belgium and followed the Rhine through Germany and back to Rotterdam. After falling ill, and being fearful of the cholera epidemic, Bright cut short this trip. Three years later he undertook a much longer tour, embarking from Liverpool in August 1836 and spending eight months travelling with James King across the Mediterranean to Greece, Beirut, Jerusalem, and Egypt (where he fell ill with a fever); he returned by road via Italy and France, visiting Pompeii, Rome during the carnival, and Florence. Bright viewed much of the Mediterranean in a Byronic haze. He enjoyed Greece, but disliked Turkey, finding it plague-ridden and despotic, and he thought it of no consequence if Russia were to take over Constantinople. He found Jerusalem too ornate.

Rochdale politics, 1835– 1840

In the mid-1830s Bright began to make a name for himself in local politics. In 1836, in what was considered a bold move, he took on one of the leaders of the factory movement, the Oldham MP John Fielden, attacking his influential *The Curse of the Factory System*. Bright produced a pamphlet which replied to Fielden's *Curse*. In it he agreed that there was a need to reduce the hours worked by children, but he thought parliamentary legislation would be ineffective, in so far as factory masters would evade the law. But Bright also used his reply to criticize Fielden's hostility to foreign trade, arguing that repeal of the corn laws was the best way to help factory workers. At the same time Bright was drawn into local electoral politics. Along with his father in 1834 he was a founder member of the Rochdale Reform Association, one of the first local electoral registration associations in the country. And in January 1837, anticipating a general election, Bright published anonymously a pamphlet, *To the Radical Reformers of the Borough of Rochdale*, in which he warned of the revival of toryism both at Westminster and locally, where the church party was gaining strength over the church rates issue, using the influence of the drink trade to win support. Bright's attack on the tories focused in particular on their wish to repeal the new poor law, a measure that he felt deserved a fair

trial.

Bright was a keen supporter of better educational provision, and it was in this context that he first met Richard Cobden, when he invited him in 1837 to speak on the issue in Rochdale. Bright also played a leading role in the opposition to the setting of a church rate in Rochdale. This local controversy, which attracted a great deal of national attention, was partly inspired by the arrival in 1840 of J. E. N. Molesworth as local vicar. Molesworth, a forthright supporter of the principle of church rates, made his views known locally and also at public meetings elsewhere in the country. Bright's family had themselves suffered from distraint for non-payment of rates (Bright's father had been levied with twenty-one warrants). Bright became one of the main leaders of the Religious Freedom Society, established to fight the setting of the rate. The struggle reached a climax in July 1840, when, at a meeting held in the churchyard of St Chad's, Bright and Molesworth climbed onto tombstones to deliver their speeches. Bright proposed that no rate be set—the vicar's own income could be used to support the church—and he looked forward to the time when 'a State Church will be unknown in England', and when the church would depend 'upon her own resources, upon the zeal of her people, upon the truthfulness of her principles, and upon the blessings of her spiritual head' (Smith, 52). Although the anti-church rate party narrowly won the vote at this meeting, at a subsequent poll the decision was reversed. The church rate controversy continued in Rochdale for many years. In 1842, for example, Bright contributed to the Vicar's Lantern, a periodical published in reply to one produced by Molesworth entitled Common Sense. In one article Bright denied Molesworth's claim that the church was based on prescription: 'custom without truth', he wrote, 'is but agedness of error' (Robertson, 104).

Husband and widower

By the late 1830s, as well as being an influential businessman, Bright had earned a formidable reputation as a leader of political dissent in Rochdale. Not surprisingly, when the Anti-Corn Law Association was formed in Manchester in October 1838 he joined and contributed money to its appeal for funds. At the beginning of February 1839 he addressed an anti-cornlaw meeting in Rochdale (a meeting at which Chartists defeated the anti-cornlaw motion). But Bright's growing public reputation caused him a great deal of private anguish, as his increasing involvement in politics threatened to draw him away from both Quaker principles and Quaker society. Matters came to a head in 1838–9, after he met Elizabeth Priestman (d. 1841) from Newcastle at the Quaker meeting at Ackworth. Bright wanted to marry Elizabeth, but the Priestman family were worried by Bright's political notoriety and probably also by his laxity over smoking and consumption of alcohol. During 1839 Bright did his best to placate the Priestman family: he gave up cigars, made very few public speeches, and commenced building a marital home—One Ash in Rochdale. Bright and Elizabeth Priestman were married in November 1839; they honeymooned in the Lake District; and a daughter, Helen, the future mother of Hilda Clark, physician and humanitarian aid worker, was born in October 1840. Elizabeth Bright shortly after the birth showed the symptoms of the tuberculosis of which she soon died. Between caring for his wife and daughter, Bright resumed his public persona. Invited by Cobden, he addressed anti-cornlaw meetings in Bolton and Manchester, and in January 1840 became the treasurer of the Rochdale branch of the Anti-Corn Law League. However, Bright's full commitment to the league came only when Elizabeth died in September 1841. Cobden implored Bright to overcome his grief by absorption in the work of the league, and this he did, leaving his daughter in the care of his sister Priscilla.

The Anti-Corn Law League, and the Commons

Bright threw himself into the league's campaign within months of his wife's death. In December 1841 he was sent by the league to speak in Ireland, in February 1842 he joined deputations which held interviews with various ministers, pleading for a change in government policy, and in the same month he gave his first speech in London, addressing a league delegate conference at the Crown and Anchor tavern. As economic conditions worsened in 1842, Bright voiced the growing dissatisfaction of manufacturing opinion. He presented petitions opposing the reintroduction of the income tax, talked of linking free trade to the extension of the suffrage, and contemplated a campaign of factory closure in March 1842. However the 'plug' plots and widespread Chartist agitation during the summer of 1842 curbed his militancy. Bright's own employees supported the general strike of 11 August 1842. He called on them to avoid violence, and several days later issued an Address to the Working Men of Rochdale in which he insisted that 'neither Act of Parliament nor act of a multitude can keep up wages', and that although the principles of the Charter would be granted eventually, this would only be when the electorate was convinced, and in the meantime people had to work in order to live.

From late 1842 onwards Bright's influence within the league grew, and his national reputation began to supersede his parochial fame (in 1843 he was still known in the national press as 'Mr Bright of Rochdale'). Although he has often been seen simply as Cobden's lieutenant, Bright in fact brought to the league a new vigour and direction at a time when the campaign was beginning to falter. Bright brought over a great deal of dissenter support to the league. He was far more open than Cobden to the idea of including parliamentary reform with the demand for corn law repeal, and thought that the league might join its programme to that of the Complete Suffrage Union. Above all, Bright infused the league's operations with a sense of energy and optimism. He was a tireless public speaker, and one of the principal contributors to the league's Anti-Corn Law Circular. Unlike the more sceptical Cobden, Bright seems never to have despaired at the league's changing fortunes—he always believed that the league would succeed because of the justice of its cause.

During the late autumn and winter of 1842 Bright joined Cobden and other league speakers in an expansion of the league's operations in the midlands, north-east, and Scotland. But by 1843 he was beginning to think that more could be achieved from within parliament, and by influencing metropolitan opinion. By then the league had decided to contest all by-elections and in March 1843, almost at the last moment, Bright decided to fight the seat of the city of Durham. He lost the contest at the beginning of April, but his supporters brought a petition against his opponent, Lord Dungannon. Dungannon was unseated for bribery, and when another election contest took place in July, Bright again contested the seat and was this time successful. He took his seat in the House of Commons on 28 July, and delivered his maiden speech ten days later, supporting William Ewart's motion in favour of a reduction of import duties.

Bright made a fairly immediate impact in parliament, not least because of his relative youth—it was unusual for someone of his provincial manufacturing background to be in parliament aged only thirty-one. His Quaker allegiance drew less comment. The Illustrated London News observed that Bright's 'dress is rather more recherché than that of the Friends of a generation back, differing but slightly from the ordinary costume of the day' (7 Nov 1843, 228). Although his deceased wife's family feared that, in becoming an MP, Bright was joining a 'club', Bright did manage to keep parliament and his Quakerism separate. During the 1840s and 1850s in particular, when in London he avoided the social circles which enveloped parliament, and regularly attended Quaker meetings at Devonshire House in Bishopsgate. Within the Commons, Bright and Cobden soon developed a troublesome double-act, with Cobden usually speaking first, quietly presenting the financial aspects of a topic, and then Bright speaking later in the debate, tearing into his opponents' speeches, often in a personalized fashion. Bright's raw, abrasive style drew the attention of the parliamentary reporters, but did not

endear him to other MPs.

In 1844–5 the league began to change its strategy, and concentrate more on exposing the poor condition of the rural population. This was partly tactical, in order to win over a wider range of opinion. But it was also in response to the fact that in parliament Bright and Cobden were both coming under increasing attack from supporters of factory legislation— notably Lord Ashley— as poor employers. In March 1844 Bright countered Ashley's charge that conditions were so bad in the factories, by calling into question the reliability of Ashley's information, and by comparing the terrible plight of the rural labourer with that of the factory worker. Bright drew on examples derived from information he had collected while on speaking tours in north-east England, lowland Scotland, and southern England during the autumn and winter of 1843–4. In March 1844 Bright supported Cobden's motion for a select committee to inquire into the effects of protection on tenant farmers and their labourers. William Gladstone challenged Bright and Cobden over whether they would suspend discussion of the issue in parliament until such a committee reported; Bright replied that they would. Bright himself mounted an attack on the game laws, which allowed landowners to preserve game for hunting, despite the damage done to tenants' crops. On 27 February 1845 Bright moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the working of the laws, and this was granted, but in the event the committee's report made little impact. Bright tried to steer the committee towards a consideration of the whole working of the landlord– tenant relationship, and the following year, at his own expense, Bright published an abstract of the evidence heard by the committee, and wrote a preface addressed to the farmers of the country, but all to no avail. In March 1848 Bright's bill to repeal the game laws was unsuccessful.

In April 1845 Bright opposed Sir Robert Peel's proposal to augment the grant to Maynooth College in Ireland. Cobden in fact supported the measure— a rare moment of disagreement between the two men. Bright not only disapproved of the general principle of state endowment, but he also thought that the Maynooth grant was a form of 'hush money', a 'sop' given to the Catholic priests to dampen down wider Irish discontent. By the end of 1845, however, it was clear that famine in Ireland demanded a change in ministerial policy. Bright welcomed Lord John Russell's indication of his support for repeal, and following the announcement of the early recall of parliament in the new year of 1846, the league intensified its campaign, pressing for unconditional total repeal. At a meeting at Covent Garden in the middle of December 1845 Bright spoke of the threatening character of public agitation, and warned of the dangers of the ministry ignoring the calls for repeal.

On 27 January 1846 Peel publicly proposed corn law repeal, and the following day Bright spoke in support of Peel's decision. In the same session Bright was unsuccessful in his opposition to the Ten Hours Factory Bill, introduced by Lord Ashley in January and given a second reading in May. But the league felt vindicated by corn law repeal— Bright saw the struggle as a victory for the manufacturing north over the south. Throughout the summer of 1846 huge public celebrations were held in Manchester, Durham, and Rochdale. At Rochdale on 8 July a procession 12,000 strong paraded through the streets, carrying at its head alongside a tiny loaf a 60lb loaf inscribed with 'Cobden' and 'Bright' on its sides. A public subscription totalling £5000 was raised for Bright and was used to present him with 1200 books in a specially built bookcase, carved with the emblems of free trade.

MP for Manchester, and second marriage

In the longer term, the impact of corn law repeal on Bright's political career was more complicated. In Manchester many Liberals wanted either Bright or Cobden to stand as candidate for parliament, and Bright was rather annoyed that Cobden, away on the continent, procrastinated over withdrawing his name in favour of Bright's. Eventually, in October 1846, Bright was invited by the Manchester Reform Association to stand, and he accepted. But more moderate Liberal opinion in Manchester remained opposed to Bright, and preferred a whig or Peelite candidate. However, as the parliamentary session of 1847 unfolded, the unpopularity of the religious policy of the former and current ministries continued. Bright's resolute opposition to Lord John Russell's education scheme, and to the proposal to create a bishopric in Manchester, secured support from a large section of the Manchester electorate, and at the end of July 1847 he and Thomas Milner Gibson were returned unopposed. At the election hustings Bright was denounced by some of the crowd for his continued opposition to factory legislation.

Not for the first time, the new turns in Bright's political career also threatened to upset his private life. In June 1847 he married Margaret Elizabeth Leatham (known as Elizabeth; d. 1878), the daughter of a deceased wealthy Wakefield banker, William Leatham, and his wife, Margaret. Like the Priestmans, the Leathams were concerned by Bright's devotion to public affairs and feared that his becoming MP for Manchester would increase rather than lessen the problem. In the event the marriage went ahead, and seven children were born between 1848 and 1863. Elizabeth Bright remained in Rochdale, and during the 1850s and early 1860s Bright endeavoured to be at home as much as possible.

In the late 1840s and early 1850s Bright became one of the most prolific public speakers inside and outside parliament. Like many other radicals, he saw corn law repeal as the commencement rather than the conclusion of an era of reform, and he looked to the whigs under Russell as the natural party of progress and change. However, unlike Cobden, who now put financial reform and peace in Europe ahead of most other political considerations, Bright concentrated on a wide range of issues.

Radical causes

Of these the most important issue was parliamentary reform. Bright gave immediate support to Joseph Hume's reform proposals in 1848, declaring just over a week after the Chartist demonstration in April that the existing system of 500,000 electors garrisoned by 5 million others required overhauling. In parliament he also gave consistent support to motions in favour of the ballot. At the end of 1848 Bright joined with the leading radical reformers in what became the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and he also supported his local freehold land society, which helped create 40s. freehold votes in Lancashire. Bright saw the redistribution of seats as the key to parliamentary reform, but in the aftermath of Chartism many deduced from his rhetoric that he also had radical plans for the extension of the suffrage. At the end of 1851 Bright made it clear that he did not support manhood suffrage, but rather sought a suffrage based on payment of rates and subject to a twelve-month residency qualification. When Russell brought forward a reform bill in 1852 and again in 1854, Bright criticized what he saw as Russell's attempt to dodge the question of the suffrage by creating the so-called 'fancy franchises' and the minority clause; Bright called this latter plan 'something like making the last in the race the winner' (Hansard 3, 130, 16 Feb 1854, col. 735).

After 1847 Bright also became prominently associated with Indian affairs. Concerned by the diminishing supply of cotton from the southern states of America, and convinced that the days of cotton plantation slavery were numbered, Bright— along with other leading Lancashire merchants, manufacturers, and MPs— looked to India as an alternative source of cotton supply. In 1848 he chaired a select committee on the subject, and in 1850, backed by the Manchester chamber of commerce (though without the support of the East India Company), Bright and his colleagues funded an unofficial

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mission of inquiry to India. Taking the view that the East India Company stood in the way of effective development of India's commercial resources, Bright opposed renewal of the company's charter in June 1853, and called for the government of India to be made more accountable to parliament, and for settlement and colonization in India to be encouraged.

Bright's reputation as one of the foremost spokesmen of religious dissent grew at mid-century. In parliament he supported Jewish emancipation, abolition of church rates, and the ending of religious tests in the ancient universities: in May 1853 he told the Commons that 'if this country had been governed upon the principles prevalent in the Universities, it would have remained Roman Catholic in religion, and Austrian in politics to this day' (Hansard 3, 127, 26 May 1853, col. 639). He was horrified by the anti-Catholic reaction of 1851, although in assuming it was simply a 'Cockney' panic he perhaps underestimated its salience. Along with other radicals he opposed Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, arguing that religious doctrine could not be the basis of citizenship.

Reform of Ireland and political alliances

After 1847 Bright remained faithful to the cause of free trade, opposing the sugar duties and supporting the newspaper tax repeal movement. Like Cobden he continued to advocate the reform of landed society—he was a member of select committees on county government and on the condition of tenant farmers, although these achieved little. But after 1847 the main focus of Bright's campaign for land reform became Ireland. As early as 1843 Bright had told the Durham electorate that the source of discontent in Ireland lay in 'an absentee aristocracy and an alien Church'. Unlike many of his contemporaries, including Cobden, Bright did not despair of the capacity of the Irish for self-improvement. He pointed to America as an example of what industrious Irish emigrants could achieve in the right environment, and his first pronouncements on Irish reform were directed to this end, calling for something like freedom of religion combined with free trade in land. In December 1847 Bright set out his proposed reforms to the Commons, which included the sale of encumbered estates. He also wanted to see the transfer of the funds of the Church of Ireland to the Catholic, protestant, and Presbyterian churches. At the same time in 1847–8 Bright gave his support to the Russell government's security measures in Ireland (with the exception of the Crown and Government Security Bill of April 1848, which included the British mainland as well), and, in April 1849, along with most of the other members of the select committee on the Irish poor laws, he opposed the use of British poor law funds for the support of the Irish poor.

Bright only began to develop a deeper awareness of the Irish problem in the summer of 1849, when he visited the province for a month, and appreciated more fully that Irish economic problems could not be simply remedied by free trade in land. He interviewed over sixty people, and from this and from taking copious notes from the 1845 report of the Devon commission on land occupation in Ireland, realized that the insecurity of tenanted land was a fundamental obstacle to the development of a landed middle class in Ireland. In November 1849 he wrote to Russell, urging him to support tenant-right and to end the law of entail, and by June 1850 he had prepared his own tenant-right bill, although he deferred this, giving his support to a similar bill proposed by William Sharman Crawford. In October 1852 Bright again visited Ireland, trying to gain the adhesion of the southern Tenant League to Sharman Crawford's schemes.

In identifying himself so publicly, and so stridently, with Irish reform and with parliamentary reform Bright alarmed most of the whigs. He in turn despaired over their hesitancy and caution, and their propensity to make political capital out of scares such as the Don Pacifico incident and the papal aggression. By the early 1850s Bright was beginning to believe that better political leadership would be forthcoming from the Peelites, and in November 1852 he even began corresponding with Benjamin Disraeli. When Lord Aberdeen formed his coalition ministry in December 1852, Bright was disappointed not to be offered a post. Bright's radicalism—especially over Ireland, Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, and the papal aggression—was also beginning to alienate some of his more moderate constituents in Manchester. However, he remained secure as MP for Manchester. In 1851 he turned down the opportunity to stand as candidate for Rochdale, and against the backdrop of the revival of the protectionist cry, both he and Milner Gibson were returned unopposed in 1852.

Although disappointed not to be included in the coalition administration, Bright did at least believe that the presence of Peelites and Sir William Molesworth in the cabinet boded well for peace in Europe. Bright himself was reluctant to get too involved as tensions between France and Britain grew, and Russia continued to encroach upon the Black Sea and Turkey. In October 1853 he refused an invitation to attend a meeting in Manchester to denounce Russian actions; but he was equally hesitant over speaking at the Edinburgh peace conference in the same month, and went there only after pressure was put on him by his brother-in-law Duncan McLaren. At Edinburgh Bright spoke on the same platform as Admiral Sir Charles Napier. But this appearance aside, Bright spent most of the winter of 1853–4 concentrating on parliamentary reform, speaking at Sheffield and Manchester on this in January, and placing his hopes for peace in the Aberdeen cabinet's negotiations.

The Crimean War

By March 1854 it was clear that a British declaration of war against Russia was inevitable. Bright accepted this, but was alarmed at the mood of levity and lack of solemnity which appeared to surround the decision to go to war, a mood manifest at a Reform Club dinner given by Lord Palmerston and other ministers to Napier before his departure to the Baltic. In the Commons Bright objected to the proceedings at the dinner, provoking a sarcastic reply from Palmerston in which he referred to Bright as 'the hon. and reverend gentleman'. But Bright was careful to ground his opposition to the war in diplomatic analysis, rather than simply reverting to humanitarian pacifism. When war was finally declared at the end of March, he criticized the decision, pointing out that the balance of power argument could not apply to Turkey.

Although he remained relatively quiet, Bright's unpopularity grew throughout the summer and autumn of 1854. He was burnt in effigy in Manchester, and his name became synonymous with 'unEnglish', commerce-obsessed pacifism. Tennyson caricatured him in *Maud* as

This broad-brimm'd hawker of holy things,
Whose ear is cramm'd with his cotton, and rings.

In such an atmosphere Bright was convinced that reason would not prevail: '[t]he country is drunk just now, and will hear nothing against its passion', he confided to his diary at the beginning of November (Diaries, 4 Nov 1854, 178). But his constituents forced his hand, when in October Absalom Watkin wrote to him, inviting him to attend a meeting in Manchester in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and to use the occasion to 'state the conclusive reasons for [his] condemnation of the war'. Bright replied in a long letter, which was published simultaneously on 4 November in the *Manchester Examiner* and *Times* and in the *London Times*, and, to the anger of his critics, later in the *St Petersburg Journal*. In the letter Bright reiterated his opposition to the war, criticized Watkin for claiming that the war was morally justifiable, and asserted his right to hold views that were independent of his constituents. Bright subsequently attended the meeting in Manchester, but was unable to get a

hearing.

Back in Westminster, some parliamentary opinion was beginning to doubt the wisdom of the government's direction of the war. Bright capitalized on this, delivering a powerful speech on 22 December against the Enlistment of Foreigners Bill, and in the following February, once the Aberdeen cabinet had resigned, he urged Palmerston to give his backing to Russell's peace mission to Vienna. At 1 a.m. on 23 February, labouring under a heavy cold, Bright delivered one of the most moving speeches he ever gave in the House of Commons. He lamented the losses that the nation had sustained, losses felt even in parliament itself: '[t]he Angel of Death has been abroad throughout the land; you may almost hear the beating of his wings' (Hansard 3, 136, 23 Feb 1855, col. 1761). Bright kept up the pressure on Palmerston throughout the spring, offering the prime minister a curious bargain by which he promised not to speak in the Commons again for the next fifteen years if the government ended the war. Eventually, Russell's mission came to little, and during June and July Bright attacked Palmerston for undermining Russell's negotiating hand.

Nervous breakdown and convalescence

These speeches in parliament proved to be Bright's last public appearance for some time. In the middle of January 1856, shortly after the birth of his sixth child, Bright suffered a nervous breakdown which left him physically incapacitated— as he later described his condition he 'could neither read, write, nor converse for more than a few minutes'— and kept him out of public life for over two years. The breakdown was undoubtedly brought on by the stress he endured as the leading opponent of the government during the war, but the mental strain of being separated from home and a sense of religious crisis may also have played a part. He sought rest and recuperation, first at a hydropathic establishment in the Yorkshire dales before travelling to Scotland where he fished for salmon and stayed with friends such as the family of Edward Ellice sen. He spent much of the autumn of 1856 in Llandudno in north Wales, and then in November travelled to the Mediterranean; he stayed in Algiers, Italy, and Nice (where he met the empress of Russia) before returning to Rome in January 1857, where he remained for two months. He headed homewards via Turin and Switzerland, and reached Britain in June.

In his absence Manchester opinion continued to turn against Bright. In November 1856 he actually offered to resign as MP on account of his ill health, but a meeting in the city in the new year requested him to stay on. When an election was called in March, following Palmerston's defeat over the bombardment of Canton (Guangzhou), Bright again offered to stand down, leaving it up to local Liberals to decide whether his name should go forward. They did, and Bright issued an address from Rome, but it proved a mistake. Although Cobden spoke on his behalf, both Bright and Milner Gibson were defeated, with Sir John Potter (whom Bright called a 'vain man who ate and dined his way to a knighthood') and James Aspinall Turner elected in their places. Bright's fractious decade as MP for Manchester was finally at an end.

Return to politics and parliamentary reform

Within months of his defeat at Manchester, Bright's name was being linked with various constituency vacancies, including Rochdale. During the summer he was asked to stand at Birmingham. He initially refused, suggesting instead that Cobden or Milner Gibson be approached, but the Liberal committee in Birmingham insisted on a candidate who was closely identified with parliamentary reform. Bright's unopposed election took place as news of the Indian mutiny continued to come through, and Bright was careful to signal to his new constituents that he supported the suppression of the mutiny, although in private he castigated the folly and misrule which had now met with retribution.

Leaner and fitter, Bright returned to the House of Commons at the beginning of February 1858, and shortly afterwards seconded Milner Gibson's motion on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, introduced following the attempted assassination of Napoleon III. When he was defeated on this motion, Palmerston resigned office, and Lord Derby formed a new administration. Bright urged Gladstone, to whom he had grown closer, not to join Derby's cabinet. Like its predecessor, the Derby government became preoccupied with the reform of Indian government, and Bright played a central role in the discussions in parliament. Indeed, some of Derby's proposed reforms, such as the composition of the new council for India, were included to conciliate Bright. Bright welcomed the transfer of power from the East India Company to the British government, but wanted to go further, and called for greater decentralization through the creation of five separate presidencies.

By the summer of 1858 Bright was contemplating a return to public speaking for the first time in over two years. In February he had given public support to the call for the renewal of the campaign for parliamentary reform, calling for a major redrawing of the electoral map. 'The franchise itself', he pointed out, 'gives no real power, unless accompanied by the right of all the possessors of it to elect something like an equal number of representatives' (Public Letters, 51). At the end of October he delivered two speeches to his Birmingham constituents. In the first speech on parliamentary reform, which was widely covered in the national press, he appealed to the Liberal Party to ignore the peerage and reassert its traditional commitment to reform, based above all on the redistribution of seats. In his second speech, given to a banquet two days later, Bright attacked interventionist foreign policy, which he characterized as 'a gigantic system of outdoor relief for the aristocracy' (Bright, Speeches, 2.382). Bright was criticized by some for wanting to 'Americanize' British institutions, but most agreed that he was setting the pace in the reform campaign. During the following winter Bright gave a series of speeches in London, the north-west, and Scotland supporting parliamentary reform, while behind the scenes he attempted to reach agreement with Lord John Russell over reform measures. This failed and at Bradford in the new year Bright unveiled his own reform bill, which included a ratepayer franchise in the boroughs, £10 rental franchise in the counties, the secret ballot, and a massive redistribution of seats.

Disraeli introduced the government's own reform bill on 20 February, and Bright, Russell, and most of the rest of the Liberal Party united in their opposition to it. The Conservative administration was dissolved at the end of March, with both Palmerston and Russell hinting that a future Liberal government would support a reform measure. In April Bright was re-elected at Birmingham. Lord Derby's government resigned soon after the new parliament met, and Bright and Cobden became pivotal in the machinations surrounding the formation of the new administration. At a public meeting of the Liberal Party at Willis's Rooms on 6 June Bright pledged himself to follow Palmerston's and Russell's leadership if they committed themselves to parliamentary reform. His attack on the peerage still fresh, Bright was not offered a place in the new cabinet, although Cobden was. (He declined.)

The Liberal Party and the American Civil War

With the Liberal Party reunited under the ageing Palmerston, in the early 1860s Bright became a figurehead for a variety of reform issues and pressure groups. Some of these were familiar. He resumed his role as a prominent spokesman for dissent, supporting the Liberation Society and its campaign to abolish church rates, pointing out on several occasions that Wales and Scotland furnished

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examples of how the church might flourish if state support was withdrawn. Bright remained a supporter of temperance, although he thought that alcohol consumption would be best regulated by municipal licences rather than a permissive bill, as many zealous temperance campaigners wished. Bright also returned to the attack on indirect taxation, calling in a speech to the Financial Reform Association at Liverpool in December 1859 for the complete abolition of duties, except on wine, spirits, and tobacco, and for a fixed income tax to be brought in instead. Bright's commitment to fiscal reform was partly inspired by Gladstone's chancellorship of the exchequer, and partly by Cobden's part in the negotiation of the Anglo-French commercial treaty— negotiations which Bright supported resolutely in the Commons throughout 1860. But Bright also saw fiscal reform as a means to other ends. He wanted to curb the power of the Lords, whose obstruction over the repeal of the paper duty in May 1860 he found particularly unconstitutional. Bright also kept up pressure on the cabinet over parliamentary reform— bills were shelved in 1860 and 1861— and in this respect he became more radical, tending to talk less about the redistribution of seats and more about the need for parliament to represent working-class interests. Bright's support for land reform continued afresh as well, and led him into controversy in December 1863, when *The Times* accused both Cobden and Bright of wanting to redistribute the land of the rich among the poor.

Bright's public and parliamentary appearances were fairly restricted during 1861, but the growing concern within Britain over the American Civil War brought him back to his old crusading self. Initially reluctant to get involved in an issue of war, Bright was stirred into action by the economic distress in Lancashire brought on by the severance of the cotton supply (his own firm went onto short time), and by the talk of war between Britain and the Union which followed the Trent affair. Bright was also alarmed by the expressions of support for the Southern Confederacy which he heard in some quarters, including Cobden, Gladstone, and his fellow Birmingham MP William Scholefield. In speeches in Rochdale, Birmingham, and London during 1862– 3 he argued that the southern states were fighting for the maintenance of slavery, not independence, and that emancipated labour would lead to a better cotton supply. In June 1863 Bright opposed Roebuck's motion in the Commons calling for the recognition of the Confederacy. Throughout the war Bright corresponded with the leading politicians of the north, especially Charles Sumner, and more than anyone else in Britain he was responsible for a positive image of the north (he called it a 'lifeboat' for the downtrodden of Europe) and of Lincoln. Bright's reputation soared in the United States: his portrait was hung in Lincoln's presidential offices, a tree was named after him in California, two small editions of his speeches were published in New York in 1862 and one in Boston in 1865, and countless invitations called on him to visit the country.

The end of the American Civil War marked a turning point in Bright's life. Younger generations of advanced Liberals— in particular, positivists, Oxford academics such as J. E. T. Rogers, and the trade-union-led Reform League— looked to Bright for radical leadership. Lord Palmerston's death in October 1865 was the signal for the revival of the parliamentary reform movement, and Bright was expected to play a major part. There were also private reasons for an even greater involvement in public affairs. The year 1864– 5 was one of sadness for Bright: his son Leonard died on 8 November 1864 aged five, Cobden died on 2 April 1865, and Bright's brother-in-law and close political ally Samuel Lucas died two weeks later. As with his first wife's death, Bright buried his grief by absorption in public affairs and began to spend less time at home in Rochdale.

Parliamentary reform, 1865– 1868

Bright was re-elected at Birmingham in July 1865, and his name was mooted by Gladstone when Russell formed his cabinet later in the year, but W. E. Forster was preferred instead. During 1865 Bright was an active supporter of the campaign to try Governor Eyre for the execution of Jamaican rebels [see Jamaica Committee], and he also counselled moderation over treatment of Fenian conspirators. On 12 March 1866 Gladstone introduced the government's reform bill. This prompted the opposition of some of the Liberal Party— principally Robert Lowe and Edward Horsman— and on the following night Bright attacked them, comparing them to refugees in the 'cave of Adullam' (*Hansard* 3, 182, 13 March 1866, col. 219). In June 1866 Russell's government faltered over the Reform Bill. Bright urged them to dissolve and call an election, but instead they resigned and widespread public agitation ensued. Bright now stood firmly with the radical movement outside parliament, defending the right of the Reform League to hold a meeting in Hyde Park in July, the meeting having been previously prohibited by Lord Derby's new government. From August through to December, Bright undertook an arduous speech campaign, comparable to those of the Anti-Corn Law League days, all the time putting further pressure on the government so as to make parliamentary reform irresistible. At Birmingham at the end of August he told his audience that the object of reform was 'to restore the British constitution in all its fulness, with all its freedom, to the British people' (Bright, *Speeches*, 2.198), and later in the year he warned of the dangers of withholding change, comparing the impending catastrophe to the eruption of Etna or Vesuvius.

Bright's prominence at the head of the reform campaign made him the target of criticism. The Adullamites mounted an assault on his reputation as a factory master (this was refuted by Bright's own employees at a meeting in January 1867), the *Fortnightly Review* carried an attack (later retracted), and at the beginning of February he received a note threatening his assassination. As well as campaigning in public, Bright wrote to Disraeli in private, urging him towards reform. Disraeli introduced the Conservatives' reform bill on 18 March, and during its long-drawn-out second reading Bright criticized its limitations, both inside and outside parliament. Finally, in August an amended bill was passed, which included the clause for the representation of minorities. Bright objected to this, but in most other respects he thought the bill was a mirror of his own proposals of 1859.

Although exhausted by the reform campaign, Bright's attention was also fixed upon Ireland by agrarian discontent and Fenian conspiracies. He had spoken in Dublin in July 1866, and he returned to Ireland in July 1868, as well as addressing Irish affairs in some of his speeches in England during the spring. Bright supported the union, compared Ireland to the situation of the American colonists, and called for lenient treatment of the Fenian prisoners. As ever he backed extensive land reform, advocating the breakup and sale of large estates (especially those of absentee peers) to existing tenants in order 'to make the Irish farmer attached to the soil by tie of ownership rather than by ... the necessity to have a holding in land that he may live' (*Public Letters*, 139). Bright and Gladstone were in constant communication over Irish affairs and other matters, and during the election campaign that followed the dissolution of parliament in November, Bright was careful not to say anything that committed the Liberals to a specific Irish policy.

In and out of the cabinet, 1868– 1880

During the summer of 1868 Bright was already talked of as a cabinet minister-elect, and following Lord Derby's resignation he was invited to what he called 'a sort of Opposition Cabinet Meeting'. Widely tipped to become secretary of state for India, he was indeed offered this post by Gladstone in December, but declined the position on the grounds of its being a burdensome office, and one associated with the military establishment. Instead, he accepted the presidency of the Board of Trade, glad to join the cabinet, not least because it would mean fewer speeches. Impeccably dressed (including a pair of white bridal gloves, which he was advised to remove), Bright was sworn in at Windsor, and came away feeling respect for the queen, 'a Monarch whom Monarchy has not spoiled'

(Diaries, 337).

Bright's first spell in cabinet was fairly short, as at the beginning of 1870 he was cut down by a recurrence of his Crimean War nervous illness. During 1869 he supported Gladstone's proposed disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, and was particularly critical of possible opposition from the Lords. In a public letter in June he warned that if they remained out of harmony with the nation they might 'meet with accidents not pleasant for them to think of' (Public Letters, 146–7). He also pressured the cabinet to include an extra clause in the Irish Land Bill to provide state aid for tenant land purchase. This became known as the 'Bright clause'. But apart from this Bright took little part in either the general legislation of the government, or in the running of his own department. Indeed, his absence from the consultation leading to the Elementary Education Bill was regretted by several leading nonconformists, and later (much to Forster's discomfort) by Bright himself. At the beginning of August 1870 Bright wrote a letter of resignation to Gladstone, which he then withdrew. Troubled not only by ill health, but also by the government's unwillingness to concede Russia's Black Sea claims, Bright sent another letter of resignation to Gladstone in November, and this was made public on 20 December, the sole stated grounds for his resignation being his ill health. Bright did not reappear in parliament until April 1872, and he resisted Gladstone's pleas to rejoin the cabinet until August 1873, when he became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster (an office he had once opposed).

Bright did not speak in parliament at all between August 1869 and February 1875, and confined himself to addressing the public through letters to newspapers. In his absence, advanced Liberalism moved in a more radical direction, and Bright's public letters in these years attest to his refusal to move as quickly. He opposed the enfranchisement of women, believing it would strengthen toryism and priestcraft; he was unsympathetic to the demands of the temperance movement; and he was opposed to working-men parliamentary candidates, and also to the rise of the mandate and caucus system. In his one major public speech in these years, given to his Birmingham constituents in October 1873, Bright declared that '[t]he history of the last forty years of this country ... is mainly a history of the conquests of freedom ... For me the final chapter is now writing' (Public Addresses, 213). He was increasingly viewed as an elder statesman within the Liberal Party, and he now looked the part with his heavier gait and silvery white hair. Although he regained his seat, the Liberals were defeated in the 1874 general election, Gladstone resigned, and at the meeting held in February 1875 to elect a leader, Bright presided and, somewhat ironically, the whig Lord Hartington was chosen.

Bright did return to the public platform during the political crisis over the Eastern question in 1876–8, but even then he did so with some reluctance. He spoke out against Disraeli's support for the Ottoman empire and, as on previous occasions, he argued that the problem of the Eastern question stemmed from the flaws contained in the 1856 treaty of Paris, and it was to the revision of that treaty that he looked for a remedy. Such caution and mellowing on his part were thought by many to have sapped Gladstone's campaign against the Bulgarian atrocities. However, Bright did strike a more strident note, calling for strict neutrality when it seemed as though Disraeli was going to involve Britain in war against Russia, and later in 1878–9, in Afghanistan and Egypt. In the midst of all this in May 1878 Bright's wife died of apoplexy, and, although their relationship had been a rather distant one, he went into severe depression, suffering from 'desolation' at his loss.

Back in cabinet, resignation, home rule, and death

Disraeli's government was defeated in the general election of March 1880 and Bright, returned unopposed for Birmingham, was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster once again, although with a reduced workload. On the opening of parliament Bright became involved in the controversy over Charles Bradlaugh's wish to affirm rather than take the oath, but most of his time during the next few years was taken up with Irish affairs. Out of necessity, Bright supported the suspension of habeas corpus in January 1881, but was pleased with the Land Bill which was given a second reading in May. Indeed, Bright was convinced that this act, building on the Irish legislation of Gladstone's first ministry, provided the basis of a peaceful settlement. In July 1882 Bright resigned from the cabinet, following the bombardment of Alexandria, and from then on he took a more independent stance on Irish policy. As he had done publicly since the mid-1860s, he defended the union, arguing that two separate assemblies would be the source of confusion and mischief. Above all, Bright denigrated the parliamentary tactics of Charles Stewart Parnell and other nationalist MPs. He accused them of sympathizing with criminal acts in Ireland, and of destroying a moderate programme of land reform by insisting on the appropriation of land from its present owners in the province.

Bright notched up two anniversaries in 1883— forty years in the Commons and twenty-five years as MP for Birmingham— and in June 500,000 people lined the streets of Birmingham to celebrate the occasion. Bright remained obdurate in his old radicalism. He opposed the new vogue for land nationalization and resisted the campaign to include proportional representation in the new franchise bill. On the question of parliamentary reform, he wanted to curb the Lords' power of veto, especially when they threw out the Franchise Bill of 1884, with Lord Salisbury justifying their action by referring to Bright's 1859 declaration that the redistribution of seats was more important than the extension of the franchise.

In 1885 Bright was returned for the new constituency of Birmingham Central, beating off the challenge of Lord Randolph Churchill. Despite pressure from his family, from fellow MPs, and from Gladstone himself, Bright opposed home rule for Ireland when Gladstone made it his policy in 1886. In March 1886 the two had a long discussion on the issue, and to his usual objections to a Dublin parliament and to what he saw as capitulating to the Parnellites, Bright now added 'the views and feelings of the Protestant and loyal portion of the people' (Diaries, 536). At his unopposed election at the beginning of July 1886 Bright stated that he could not follow Gladstone simply because he was party leader, and later suggested that only Gladstone's personal authority gave home rule any credence. The disagreement with Gladstone caused Bright much personal anguish, and he refused to play a more public role in the growing division within the Liberal Party, although reports of his views dominated the press during the summer and gave encouragement to the unionists.

Bright hardly appeared in public after 1886, but honours continued to come his way. Oxford awarded him an honorary DCL in 1886, Mrs Humphry Ward asked to write his biography, and a new but ill-fated university was named after him in Wichita, Kansas. In August 1887 he gave what turned out to be his last speech at a dinner in Greenwich given to Lord Hartington. By the following summer he was suffering from lung congestion, and to this became added diabetes and chronic nephritis. Bright died aged seventy-seven on 27 March 1889 in his home, One Ash, and after a quiet ceremony three days later was buried in the graveyard of the Friends' meeting-house in Rochdale. On the same day a funeral service was held at Westminster Abbey.

Bright in perspective

Long before he died Bright was already the subject of much political hagiography. Three major biographies were published before his death (at least one of which he revised himself), and a substantial and enduring collection of his speeches was published in 1869, at the height of his public career. Inevitably, his historical reputation has tended to rest on the earlier part of his career: his

Descendants of John Priestman

nonconformism, the Anti-Corn Law League years, his lonely opposition to the Crimean War, and his leadership of the reform movement in the mid-1860s. Such a focus is not without justification—Bright himself often expressed the view that all that was most formative in British Liberalism had occurred between 1830 and 1870— but it is a view that obscures some of the complexities of Bright's politics. Bright's religion too was complicated. Rather than providing him with a public vocation, his Quakerism often served to remind him of a private world he had forsaken. Tenniel's depiction of Bright (in cartoons in Punch) wearing a broad-brimmed Quaker hat and an eye-glass neatly captures this ambiguity. (A similarly double-edged caricature was Anthony Trollope's salmon-fishing radical in the Palliser series of political novels.)

On some major political issues Bright shifted ground. Over parliamentary reform, his views on the order of priority between redistribution of seats and franchise extension did change, and like Gladstone, he only really embraced the working-class radical movement in the 1860s. Over Ireland he grew more moderate on the question of land reform, and less tolerant towards Catholic nationalism. Where he might have been expected to change his views, on the other hand, he held firm, resisting calls for state intervention at the height of the agricultural depression and during the land nationalization fervour of the mid-1880s. But Bright was consistent in two main areas, which coloured virtually all his thinking: his hostility to the peerage, and to the established church. When nineteenth-century Liberalism required a whipping-post, it was usually one of these parts of the established order which fulfilled the role, and there was no more effective orator than Bright in denouncing them.

Bright was the most effective radical speaker of the Victorian years, and although his diaries and his voluminous correspondence fill out the picture somewhat, his life and his views, as his contemporaries always suggested, are still to be found in the many addresses and impromptu speeches that he gave. He was a compulsive speaker, a master of extemporization, usually only requiring a few hastily written notes to give him his cue.

In time Bright became something of a national hero. Suspected of being a nouveau riche in the 1840s, by the 1860s he was being celebrated as 'honest' John Bright, a man whose humble origins vouchsafed his authenticity as a leader of the working class. Just as Gladstone's career is a microcosm of British political life in nineteenth-century Britain, so Bright's public life, stretching from the local church rate battles of the mid-1830s to the home-rule crisis fifty years later, is a distillation of all that was brilliant and all that was complex in nineteenth-century British radicalism.

Miles Taylor

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with PC MP.
- He was educated at Penketh School in Penketh, Warrington, Cheshire.
- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1822-1823.
- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1823-1825 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for the City of Durham in 1843-1847.
- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Manchester in 1847-1857.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Birmingham in 1857-1885.
- He worked as a Chancellor of The Duchy of Lancaster in 1880-1882.
- He worked as a Rector of The University of Glasgow in 1880-1883.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Birmingham Central in 1885-1889.
- He worked as a President of The Board of Trade in 1868-1871.
- He worked as a Chancellor of The Duchy of Lancaster in 1873-1874.

9-**Helen Priestman Bright**^{5,10,24,94,117,199} was born on 10 Oct 1840 in Rochdale, Lancashire and died on 12 Jan 1927 in Street, Somerset at age 86.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Women's Rights activist.

Helen married **William Stephens Clark**,^{5,10,24,94,117,199,200} son of **James Clark**^{5,28,39,109,201,202} and **Eleanor Stephens**,^{5,28,39,201,202} on 24 Jul 1866 in FMH Rochdale.

William was born on 22 Feb 1839 in Street, Somerset, died on 20 Nov 1925 in Millfield Street, Street, Somerset at age 86, and was buried on 23 Nov 1925 in FBG Street, Somerset. They had six children: **John Bright, Roger, Esther Bright, Alice, Margaret, and Hilda.**

Descendants of John Priestman

Marriage Notes: CLARK-BRIGHT.-On the 24th July, 1866, at Rochdale, William Stephens Clark (1850-4), of Street , Somerset , to Helen Priestman Bright , of One Ash, Rochdale.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

General Notes: Clark, William Stephens (1839– 1925), shoe manufacturer and retailer, was born on 22 February 1839 at Street in Somerset, the third of fourteen children of James C. Clark (1811– 1906), rug and shoe manufacturer of Street, and Eleanor, née Stephens (1812– 1879), of Bridport. He was educated at Sidcot School in Somerset (1848– 50), and then at Bootham's School, the Quaker foundation in York, until 1854.

William joined the family business in 1856 as an apprentice, quickly gaining a good understanding of the trade. Organized as a partnership between his father and his uncle, Cyrus, the company specialized in producing and marketing quality ready-made shoes at a time when much of the industry was still on a bespoke basis. With an output of 234,000 pairs in 1857, produced by a small factory workforce and a large number of outworkers, it was already one of the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in the country. Within a few years, however, poor financial practice put the company in serious difficulties and in 1863 Clark took control, successfully rescuing it and becoming a full partner in 1873. Between 1863 and 1903 Clark guided the fortunes of the C. and J. Clark business, saving it from bankruptcy to become a major company in the shoe industry in a location distant from the main midland centres of production. By 1903, when Clark retired, the company was employing some 1400 workers producing 870,000 pairs with a sales value of £150,000, nearly a fivefold increase in production and a fourfold increase in money values since 1863.

As a businessman Clark was distinguished by his financial ability, working with others to establish proper accounting procedures. He established a separate company, Clark, Morland & Son Ltd, for the remaining rug making business in 1870, under the direction of John Morland, the husband of his sister Mary. In 1877 he also created the Avalon Leather Board Company. Clark oversaw the gradual mechanization of shoe production in the main firm, starting with stitching and riveting, and leading to the almost complete elimination of outwork in favour of factory production at the start of the new century. In marketing terms he saw the continued advantage of an insistence on quality, durability, and solidity, and aimed to sell shoes to the more expensive end of the home market. Foreign competition became fiercer towards the end of the nineteenth century and Clark, despite earlier misgivings, encouraged a proliferation of the product range as a strategy to defend market share. This policy was largely successful, although there were long-term disadvantages, and it allowed the company a production share of just under one per cent of British output— a respectable size in a notoriously fragmented industry. In the light of problems created by his own father's and uncle's increasing rigidity in business he perhaps made a timely decision to relinquish control in favour of his son, John Bright Clark (1867– 1933), and to see the company acquire limited liability status.

Clark came from a strong Quaker family, and his connections helped him at a number of points in his career. In 1866 he married Helen Priestman Bright (1840– 1927), the daughter of John Bright; they had two sons and four daughters, including Alice Clark (1874– 1934), and Hilda Clark (1881– 1955). His religious views led him to emphasize his direct social responsibilities to his workforce as an employer, and his indirect ones as a leading figure in the local community and county government. He encouraged home ownership among his workers and various local improvements including a library, and Crispin Hall for the local inhabitants to meet in. Such paternalism also had an economic benefit in a low-wage area where production was sometimes threatened by labour turnover and out-migration. However, he opposed trade union recognition for his workers during the period that he was in charge of the firm.

In politics Clark was a Liberal. Although he refused to stand for parliament, he and his wife supported Josephine Butler in her campaign against the Contagious Diseases Acts, and later they worked for women's suffrage. He was continuously active in local government from 1878 to 1922 as a leading councillor, alderman, and magistrate; he was also an important figure in the west of England temperance movement. As a Quaker he had a special interest in education, and became chairman of the central education committee of the Society of Friends. Clark died of a heart attack at his home, Millfield, Street, on 20 November 1925, and was buried at the burial-ground of the Friends' meeting-house in Street three days later. He was survived by his wife.

Michael Haynes

CLARK.— On November 20th, at Street, William Stephens Clark (1850-4), aged 86 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot in 1848-1850.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1850-1854 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Shoe Manufacturer in Street, Somerset.
- He worked as a JP for Somerset.

10-John Bright Clark^{5,10,24,111,117,128,142,179,203,204} was born on 17 Dec 1867 in Greenbank, Street, Somerset and died on 6 Apr 1933 in Street, Somerset at age 65.

General Notes: S. THOMPSON CLOTHIER (1870-74) and JOHN BRIGHT CLARK (1879-84) are naturally mentioned together because they had so much in common and were so closely associated with the affairs of Street. John Bright Clark was Chairman of the Urban District Council and Thompson Clothier was its clerk for forty years. Thompson Clothier, as an architect, notably beautified the district which he served so faithfully, but it was rather his beautiful life which made such an impression upon all who knew Street. He was a man of unfailing kindness, courtesy and hospitality, quiet, reserved and deeply sympathetic. His home was " a centre of happiness and refreshment." John Bright Clark, grandson of John Bright, displayed in a remarkable degree his family's high conception of citizenship. He was a man of literary tastes and wide culture, but he never spared himself in public service. For 26 years he was a member of the County Council. He was Chairman of the Public Health Committee, managing director of C. and J. Clark, and a Justice of the Peace. At a great memorial gathering there was a wonderful tribute from the factory workers, when " a former member of the staff, speaking with great fervour, said ' John Bright Clark was a man.' " *Bootham magazine - July 1933*

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CLARK.— On April 6th, John Bright Clark (1879-84), aged 65 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1879-1884 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Managing Director, C & J Clark Ltd., Boot & Shoe Manufacturer in Street, Somerset.
- He worked as a JP for Somerset.
- He had a residence in Overleigh House, Street, Somerset.

John married **Caroline Susan Pease**,^{5,111,117,128,142,203} daughter of **Thomas Pease**^{5,10,87,154,205,206,207} and **Susanna Ann Fry**,^{5,87} on 27 Jul 1904 in FMH Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire. Caroline was born on 17 Oct 1866 in Cote Bank, Henbury Hill, Westbury on Trym, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 31 Jul 1908 in Overleigh House, Street, Somerset at age 41. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **John Anthony**.

Marriage Notes: CLARK-PEASE -On the 27th July, 1904, at Frenchay, near Bristol, John Bright Clark (1879-84), of Street, to Caroline Susan Pease.

11-**Clark**¹⁴² was born on 28 Jul 1905 in Street, Somerset and died on 28 Jul 1905 in Street, Somerset. (Still-born).

General Notes: CLARK.-On the 28th July, at Street, Somerset, Caroline Susan, wife of John Bright Clark (1879-1884), a daughter (stillborn).

11-**John Anthony Clark**^{111,128} was born on 19 Jul 1908 in Street, Somerset and died on 27 Feb 1985 in Mendip, Somerset at age 76.

General Notes: CLARK.-On the 19th July, at Street, Caroline Susan, wife of John Bright Clark (1879-84), a son, who was named John Anthony.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with JP DL.
- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at New College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Director of C & J Clark, Shoe manufacturers in 1931-1974.
- He worked as a Chairman of C & J Clark, Shoe manufacturers in 1967-1974.
- He worked as an Alderman, Somerset County Council in 1965.
- He worked as a Governor of Millfield School.
- He worked as a High Sheriff of Somerset in 1970.

John married **Eileen Mary Cousins**,¹¹¹ daughter of **Charles Cousins** and **Jessie Catherine Bull**, on 12 Aug 1930 in London. Eileen was born on 30 Aug 1905 in Great Tey, Essex and died in Mar 1993 in Taunton Deane, Somerset at age 87. They had five children: **Caroline, John Cyrus, Lancelot Pease, Joanna Bickmore, and Thomas Aldam**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Home Orchard, Street, Somerset.

12-Caroline Clark

Caroline married **Dr. Michael Tom Pym**, son of **Rev Thomas Wentworth Pym** and **Dora Olive Ivens**, on 11 Jan 1958 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire. Michael was born on 8 Oct 1925 in Marylebone, London and died on 2 Apr 1984 in Malmesbury, Wiltshire at age 58. They had four children: **Hugh Ruthven, Roger Wentworth, Alexander Stephen, and Private**.

13-Hugh Ruthven Pym

Hugh married **Susan J. Neill**. They had three children: **Jonathan, Andrew Michael, and Kirsty Fiona**.

14-Jonathan Pym

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14-**Andrew Michael Pym**

14-**Kirsty Fiona Pym**

13-**Roger Wentworth Pym**

Roger married **Valerie O. Decaux**. They had three children: **Agatha, Lawrence**, and **Xavier Michael**.

14-**Agatha Pym**

14-**Lawrence Pym**

14-**Xavier Michael Pym**

13-**Alexander Stephen Pym**

Alexander married **Akiko Najaki**. They had one son: **Denis**.

14-**Denis Pym**

13-**Private**

Private married Private

14-**Private**

14-**Private**

14-**Private**

12-**John Cyrus Clark**

John married **Mary E. Moore**.

12-**Lancelot Pease Clark** was born on 30 Apr 1936 in Wells, Somerset and died on 27 Feb 2018 at age 81.

General Notes: Lance Clark, who has died aged 81, was a sixth-generation leader of his family's Somerset-based shoemaking enterprise, C& J Clark.

Clarks traces its history to 1825 when Cyrus Clark, a tanner and fellmonger, established a new venture making sheepskin rugs in premises owned by his father-in-law in the village of Street.

Three years later Cyrus's brother James began using outworkers in their cottages to produce slippers known as Brown Petersburgs from the sheepskin offcuts, and the footwear business was born.

As devout Quakers, the family provided high standards of welfare (including housing, schooling and playing fields) for their growing workforce as the business industrialised in the Victorian era.

By the mid-20th century, Clarks was a recognised industry leader on the strength of its fitting system for children's' shoes and its crepe-soled "Desert Boot", whose design (by Lance Clark's cousin, Nathan) was based on suede boots bought by wartime British officers in Egyptian bazaars.

Clark's father Anthony, the company's sales director in the postwar years, often took him into the factory as a boy, as a bribe for going to the Quaker meetings on Sundays.

He found it "a magical place", and worked there in school holidays and university vacations '96 but briefly contemplated joining an artists' commune in Australia before accepting his destiny and entering the business. His first management task was to drive sales in continental Europe.

Clark's own distinctive contribution to the shoe range was the Wallabee, a flat-soled, lace-up moccasin design launched in 1967 and manufactured in a factory that Clarks had acquired at Kilkenny in Ireland.

The Wallabee became an unlikely must-have wardrobe item in the worlds of reggae and hip-hop '96 and even for Walter White, the chemistry teacher turned drug baron played by Bryan Cranston in the television series Breaking Bad.

Lance was managing director of C & J Clark's manufacturing and wholesaling activities from 1974, the year in which his father retired as chairman, until 1994.

Creative and freethinking, he adhered to Quaker ideals of ethical capitalism and fiercely disapproved of what he saw as modern corporate greed. "He spoke quietly, but you were forced to listen ... He could ruffle feathers in the boardroom," recalled one colleague, though "never for his own gain, but for the greater good".

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Lancelot Pease Clark was born on April 30 1936, the third of five children of Anthony, who was a great-grandson of James Clark. Lance's middle name came from his paternal grandmother, who descended from two other notable Quaker industrial dynasties, the Peases and the Frys. Clarks remained a private company with many family shareholders, of whom Lance, with around 6 per cent, was the largest. Towards the end of his tenure the dynasty was riven by disagreement over the marketability of the shares and the future of the company, one faction favouring a sale to Berisford International, a former commodity-trading concern. But Lance was opposed, telling his children: "I'll never sleep properly again if I let this company slip through my fingers." In May 1993 he led a dissident group who defeated the proposal in a mass meeting of shareholders at the Shepton Mallet showground by 53 per cent to 47. After his time the company turned to non-family managers, and to buying in shoes from overseas factories rather than manufacturing in the UK. The extended Clark family's majority interest is still valued at more than £500 million. After retiring from Clarks, Lance remained active in the industry. He was involved with men's shoe brands such as Barkers and Edward Green, and was chairman of his eldest son Galahad's venture VivoBarefoot, which makes "minimalist" running shoes with ultra-thin soles. But the largest portion of his energy was devoted to Soul of Africa, a shoemaking social enterprise which he established in 2003 after visiting Durban to advise on employment for women in the industry. The project makes shoes in South Africa, Ethiopia and Tunisia, using locally sourced materials and reinvesting profits into social and educational projects. Clark was also a talented watercolour painter, and gave the proceeds from the sale of his paintings to Soul of Africa. Lance Clark married first, in 1967, Helga Hoffmann, who died in 2000. He married secondly in 2003, Ying Zhou, who survives him with their three children, and four children of his first marriage. Lance Clark, born April 30 1936, died February 27 2018
The Daily Telegraph 19th March 2018

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Managing Director of Terraplana footwear.

Lancelot married **Helga Hoffmann** in 1967. Helga died in Jun 2000. They had four children: **Galahad John David, Odette Marie, Conrad Bright, and Tony Michael.**

13-**Galahad John David Clark**

13-**Odette Marie Clark**

Odette married **Timothy D. Campbell.**

13-**Conrad Bright Clark**

13-**Tony Michael Clark**

Lancelot next married **Ying Zhou.** They had three children: **Yoyi Zhou, Ume Youmei, and Fiona.**

13-**Yoyi Zhou Clark**

13-**Ume Youmei Clark**

13-**Fiona Clark**

12-**Joanna Bickmore Clark**

Joanna married **Raymond Blake Pelly**, son of **Air Chief Marshal Sir Claude Bernard Raymond Pelly** and **Margaret Ogilvie Spencer.** They had four children: **Gail, Monica, Catherine Hilda, and Aidan John Raymond.**

13-**Gail Pelly** was born on 26 Feb 1965 and died on 4 Jun 1965.

13-**Monica Pelly**

13-**Catherine Hilda Pelly** was born on 29 Sep 1967 and died in 1984 in Dartington, Devon at age 17.

13-**Aidan John Raymond Pelly**

Descendants of John Priestman

12-Thomas Aldam Clark

Thomas married **Caryne Chapman**. They had two children: **Joseph Ezekiel** and **Asher Moe**.

13-Joseph Ezekiel Clark

13-Asher Moe Clark

John next married **Evelyn Vallentin Pechey**,²⁰⁴ daughter of **John Thomas Primrose Pechey** and **Alice Emily**, on 17 Oct 1923 in Tonbridge Parish Church. Evelyn was born on 5 Nov 1886 in Leytonstone, London, was christened on 1 Feb 1887 in Leytonstone, London, and died in 1970 in Wells, Somerset at age 84.

10-Roger Clark^{5,24,89,94,115,117,128,199,208,209,210,211,212,213} was born on 28 Apr 1871 in Greenbank, Street, Somerset and died on 28 Aug 1961 in Street, Somerset at age 90.

General Notes: Roger Clark who died at his home in Street on the 28th of August, at the age of 90 was affectionately known to a large number of Old Scholars of many school generations. With one exception, he outlived his schoolfellows, but to the end of his long life his interest in Bootham and concern for its well-being remained strong and active. His association with the School was close. His father was a pupil under John Ford, his mother was the daughter of John. Bright, and it was she who opened the Library named in memory of the school's most illustrious scholar; he himself was a pupil for five years when John Firth Fryer was Superintendent; three sons and four grandsons are on the roll of former and present scholars. He was secretary of the Old Scholars Association during the years of rebuilding, following the fire of 1899 and the happy relationship of mutual service between past and present which has always been a feature of the School owes much to his influence during those formative years. His address as President of the O.Y.S.A., so rich in reminiscences and wise insights, gave enormous pleasure to us all. He held the profession of schoolmaster in high regard and confessed privately that it would have given him much satisfaction had a member of his family become a teacher. However, the next best thing was that his daughter should marry a schoolmaster and it was especially pleasing to him that his son-in-law was a member of the staff of the School he loved so well. Although the ban on the admission of non-Anglicans to Oxford and Cambridge had been removed in the year of Roger's birth, it was not before the turn of the century that any substantial change took place in the further education of boys leaving Bootham. Most of them entered industry or commerce, rather than the professions, and further education was usually either in an apprenticeship or at a technical institution. Roger was a student for two years at the Yorkshire College, later to become Leeds University, specialising in Chemistry and dyeing preparatory to entering the family business of Clark, Son and Morland. He became a director of the firm and later was appointed Secretary to C. and J. Clark Ltd., a post he held for forty years, after which he served as Chairman. He has set a fine example of service through the provision of a community's basic need, and in these days of anonymous combines and take-overs it is good to see the firm he did so much to establish and consolidate continue to enjoy independence and public esteem. He had a clear sense of social obligation and in an exacting business life could still find time to fill with distinction several public offices, the chief of which was perhaps the clerkship of London Yearly Meeting. Education was one of his main interests. He served for many years on the governing bodies of three Friends Schools and was a member of the Friends Education Council. With his wife, Sarah, he established a pioneer school for infants which is a memorial to their son, Hadwen, who died while still a boy at Bootham. How many committees have been rescued from boredom by Roger's felicitous wit! His humour, always expressed with grace and charm, readily won confidence and goodwill. Friends are liable to take themselves and their social concerns with considerable gravity and Roger had the gift of bringing the needed balance of gaiety. It is surely in right ordering to recall in an obituary one of his stories. Friends were involved in a discussion on gambling. Roger suggested that our knowledge of the subject was not always well informed. He had heard of a woman Friend who thought that a man with a bad reputation was not as black as he was usually painted for she had heard him say that he had-put his shirt on a bleeding horse that had been scratched. His interests were broad and liberal. He read widely and to converse with him about things of the mind and spirit was a real joy. In later years he loved to talk about people and places but always with courtesy, charity and a complete absence of boredom. To receive a letter from him, written in an engaging style and in hand writing which somehow underlined his integrity, was a privilege. It is natural always to think of Roger in companionship with his wife, Sarah. We are grateful to them for an outstanding example of the beauty of a Christian marriage relationship. Their tastes were simple but in their family life at Whitenights they brought a graciousness to living which does not readily flourish amid our modern affluence. We are proud to belong to the community we call Bootham, not because of the grandeur of its buildings or its distinguished academic record or its achievements in athletics, but in the last resort, because of the honour to be counted one with some men of outstanding character. Roger Clark was one of those men. He lived amongst us a life of rare beauty and we give our thanks to God whose grace was its source of strength and power. T.F.G.

CLARK.- On 28th August, 1961, at his home at Street, Somerset, Roger Clark (1883-88), aged 90 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sibford School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1883-1888 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Shoe manufacturer. Director, Secretary and Chairman, C & J Clark. In Street, Somerset.
- He had a residence in Overleigh, Street, Somerset.

Roger married **Sarah Bancroft**,^{5,24,89,94,115,117,128,199,208,209,210,211,212,213} daughter of **William Poole Bancroft**^{5,199} and **Emma Cooper**,^{5,199} on 18 Jun 1900 in Rockford, Wilmington, Delaware, USA. (at Sarah's family home, in Quaker manner and usage.). Sarah was born on 24 Aug 1877 in Rockford, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. and died on 23 Apr 1973 in Street, Somerset at age 95. They had seven children: **William Bancroft**, **Priscilla Bright**, **Hadwen Priestman**, **Stephen**, **Nathan Middleton**, **Eleanor**, and **Mary Priestman**.

Marriage Notes: CLARK-BANCROFT.-Roger Clark (1883-88) and Sarah Bancroft were married on 18th June, 1900, under the care of Friends, in the home of Sarah Bancroft's parents, Rockford, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. (Whitenights, Street, Somerset.)

Descendants of John Priestman

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Whitenights, Street, Somerset.

General Notes: CLARK.-On 23rd April, 1973, at her home at Street, Somerset, Sarah Bancroft Clark, wife of the late Roger Clark, aged 95 years. A much loved and admired Honorary Member of the Old Scholars Association.

11-William Bancroft Clark^{24,53,65,89,133,139,199,214,215,216} was born on 1 Mar 1902 in Street, Somerset, died on 23 Aug 1993 at age 91, and was buried in FBG Street, Somerset.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot School in 1915-1916 in Sidcot, Somerset.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1916-1919 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Shoe Manufacturer in Street, Somerset.

William married **Catharina "Cato" Petronella Smuts**,^{24,53,65,133,139,214,215,216} daughter of **Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts**²¹⁷ and **Sibella Margaretha Krige**, on 28 Dec 1928 in Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa. Catharina was born on 3 Dec 1904 in Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa and died on 21 Oct 1968 at age 63. They had seven children: **Jacob Daniel, Giles, Jan Smuts, Richard Bancroft, Petronella, Sibella Margaretha**, and **Sarah Bancroft**.

Marriage Notes: CLARK-SMUTS.-On December 29th, at Irene, Transvaal, South Africa, William Bancroft Clark (1916-19), to Caterina Petronella Smuts.

12-Jacob Daniel Clark^{65,100,218,219,220,221} was born on 29 Nov 1931 in Street, Somerset and died in 2004 at age 73.

General Notes: CLARK.-On 29th November, to Caterina and W. Bancroft Clark (1916-19), a son, who was named Jacob Daniel.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1945-1949 in York.

Jacob married **Pauline Owen-Hughes**, daughter of **Harry Owen-Hughes** and **Frances Isobel Oakley**. They had four children: **Gloria Jane, Alice Helena, Hugh Daniel**, and **Emma I.**

13-Gloria Jane Clark

13-Alice Helena Clark

13-Hugh Daniel Clark

13-Emma I. Clark

12-Giles Clark⁵³ was born on 15 Jan 1933 in Street, Somerset and died on 2 Jan 1935 in Street, Somerset at age 1.

General Notes: CLARK.-On January 15th, 1933, to Cato and W. Bancroft Clark (1916-19), a son, who was named Giles.

12-Jan Smuts Clark

Jan married **Donna Maria Shaftoe**. They had two children: **Ian Christian Smuts** and **Betsy Bancroft**.

13-Ian Christian Smuts Clark

13-Betsy Bancroft Clark

12-Richard Bancroft Clark

Richard married **Helen Mary Braine**. They had one daughter: **Susanna Johanna**.

Descendants of John Priestman

13-Susanna Johanna Clark

12-Petronella Clark

12-Sibella Margaretha Clark

12-Sarah Bancroft Clark

11-**Dr. Priscilla Bright Clark**^{115,199} was born on 3 Feb 1906 in Street, Somerset (9th also given in Bootham).

General Notes: CLARK.'97On the 9th February, 1906, at Street, Sarah Bancroft, wife of Roger Clark (1883'978), a daughter, who was named Prisciilla Bright .

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at University College, London. B.A., MRCS.

Priscilla married **Kenneth Robert Hope Johnston**, son of **John Alexander Hope Johnston** and **Kate Winsome Gammon**, on 18 Dec 1937 in Street, Somerset. Kenneth was born on 18 Jun 1905 in Tonbridge, Kent. They had four children: **William Bancroft**, **Catherine Bright**, **Lucy Margaret**, and **Mary Priestman**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Cambridge and Harvard Universities.
- He worked as a QC.

12-**William Bancroft Johnston**

12-**Catherine Bright Johnston**

12-**Lucy Margaret Johnston**

12-**Mary Priestman Johnston**

11-**Hadwen Priestman Clark**^{24,128,199,210} was born on 19 Nov 1908 in Street, Somerset and died on 3 Apr 1924 in Oxford, Oxfordshire. At the home of Henry and Lucy Gillett. at age 15.

General Notes: CLARK.-On the 19th November, 1908, at Street, Sarah Bancroft, wife of Roger Clark (1883-8) , a son, who was named Hadwen Priestman.

CLARK.— On April 3rd, 1924, at Oxford, at the home of Henry and Lucy Gillett, Hadwen Priestman Clark (at Bootham, 1921-24), second son of Roger and Sarah Bancroft Clark, aged 15 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1921-1924 in York, Yorkshire.

11-**Stephen Clark**^{24,72,167,208,216,218,222} was born on 26 Dec 1913 in Street, Somerset and died on 31 May 2011 in Street, Somerset at age 97.

General Notes: CLARK.— On the 26th December, 1913, at Street, Somerset, Sarah (Bancroft), wife of Roger Clark (1883-8), a son, who was named Stephen.-----

In 1966, my father, Stephen Clark, who has died aged 97, was appointed company secretary of C & J Clark, his family's shoe business in Street, Somerset. He remained with Clarks until his retirement in 1975.

Born in Street, Stephen was educated at the Quaker Bootham school in York; Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania; and King's College, Cambridge. Aged 21, he started working for the Avalon Leatherboard Company in Street. The company, which was associated with Clarks, made board for use in insoles. In 1941, he became manager of the company, where he was instrumental in innovations such as Articor, a board consisting of ground-up leather bound with latex. Under his stewardship, the company became profitable after years of loss-making.

Stephen's passion was for preserving historic buildings. In 1962, he bought a house in Somerset named Ston Easton Park in order to prevent it from falling into ruin. He sold it in 1964 to the journalist William Rees-Mogg. With the proceeds he bought Bowlsh House, a fine but dilapidated house in Shepton Mallet. He restored it and opened a restaurant there, which still exists.

He also rescued a porch from another historic house which was to be demolished, and re-erected it in a field opposite Bowlingreen Mill in Street, with a fine avenue of walnut trees leading to it. He said his proudest achievement was planting an avenue of poplars along the road leading from the mill to Glastonbury.

In the US, Stephen was elected a trustee of Woodlawn Trustees, founded by his grandfather, William Poole Bancroft, for the preservation of open space for public enjoyment in Wilmington,

Descendants of John Priestman

Delaware, and the vicinity, as well as the provision of affordable rental housing. He was passionately committed to his grandfather's vision and, after retiring from Clarks, served as president of Woodlawn Trustees from 1976 to 1988.

Stephen was a beautiful ice skater and swam regularly in the rivers around Street. He also spent much of his time riding. His brother Nathan, who created the bestselling desert boot, died three weeks after him at the age of 94. Stephen is survived by his wife, Marianna, me and my sisters Lydia and Alice, his son Henry, 11 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1927-1930 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Swarthmore College in 1930-1932 in Pennsylvania, USA.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge in 1932-1935.
- He worked as a member of Avalon Leatherboard. Joseph Bancroft & Sons in 1934 in Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, USA.
- He worked as a Manager of Avalon Leatherboard in 1941 in England.
- He worked as a Secretary of C & J Clark, Shoe manufacturers in 1966-1975 in Street, Somerset.
- His obituary was published in The Guardian on 29 Aug 2011.

Stephen married **Marianna Irene Hanka Goldmann**, daughter of **Henry Goldmann** and **Irene Peltzer**. They had four children: **Lydia, Harriet, Alice, and Henry Gratton**.

12-**Lydia Clark**

12-**Harriet Clark**

12-**Alice Clark**

12-**Henry Gratton Clark**

11-**Nathan Middleton Clark**⁹⁴ was born on 16 Jul 1916 in Street, Somerset and died on 23 Jun 2011 at age 94.

General Notes: CLARK.-On the 17th July, 1916, at Street, Somerset, Sarah (Bancroft), wife of Roger Clark (1883-8), a son, who was named Nathan Middleton.

Other sources give his date of birth as being the 16th.

Obituary Daily Telegraph. 1st July 2011.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shoe Manufacturer of Street, Somerset. Later of New York, USA.

11-**Eleanor Clark**

Eleanor married **Prof. Giles Henry Robertson**, son of **Prof. Donald Struan Robertson** and **Petica Coursolles Jones**, on 3 Apr 1943 in Street, Somerset. Giles was born on 16 Oct 1913 in Cambridge and died in 1987 at age 74. They had five children: **James, Sarah Caroline, Roger Clark, Charles Donald, and Robert Baldwin**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Watson Gordon Professor of Fine Art, Edinburgh University.
- He worked as a Trustee of The National Galleries of Scotland.
- He worked as a Governor of the Edinburgh College of Art.

12-**James Robertson**

12-**Sarah Caroline Robertson**

12-**Roger Clark Robertson**

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12-Charles Donald Robertson

12-Robert Baldwin Robertson

11-Mary Priestman Clark^{160,222,223,224} was born on 19 Aug 1922 in Street, Somerset and died in Nov 2015 at age 93.

Mary married **Percy Albert Lovell**,^{160,222,223,224} son of **Martin Luther Lovell** and **Mary Lilian Bown**, on 28 Dec 1945 in FMH Street, Somerset. Percy was born on 13 Apr 1919 in Warmley, Bristol, Gloucestershire, died on 12 Dec 2004 in West Lea, Wylam, Northumberland at age 85, and was buried on 29 Jan 2005 in FBG Street, Somerset. They had four children: **William, Jonathan Priestman, Benjamin, and Martin**.

Marriage Notes: Lovell-Clark.-On 28th December, at the Friends Meeting House, Street, Somerset, Percy Albert Lovell (Master at Bootham since 1943), to Mary Priestman Clark.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in West Lea, Wylam, Northumberland.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Music, Bootham School in 1943-1964 in York, Yorkshire.

12-William Lovell

12-Jonathan Priestman Lovell

Jonathan married **Linda Norfolk Roberts**. They had two children: **Martha Jane** and **James**.

13-Martha Jane Lovell

13-James Lovell

12-Benjamin Lovell²²² was born on 5 Oct 1950 in York, Yorkshire.

General Notes: Lovell.-On 5th October, 1950, to Mary P. and Percy A. Lovell (Master at Bootham since 1943), a son, Benjamin.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1964-1969 in York, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, USA.
- He worked as a Vice-president of Marketing, C & J Clark Ltd., North America.
- He worked as an Actor.

12-Martin Lovell

Martin married **Kate Ryan**. They had five children: **Cuthbert, Dorothy, Harold, Edmund, and Arminel Mary**.

13-Cuthbert Lovell

13-Dorothy Lovell

13-Harold Lovell

13-Edmund Lovell

13-Arminel Mary Lovell

Descendants of John Priestman

10-**Esther Bright Clark**^{5,24,117,225} was born on 28 Feb 1873 in Greenbank, Street, Somerset and died on 12 Jul 1935 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 62.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1888-Jun 1891 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was educated at College of Science in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.

Esther married **Samuel Thompson Clothier**,^{5,24,117,179,225} son of **John William Columbus Clothier**^{5,44,74,117,182} and **Catherine Thompson**,^{5,74,117,182} on 12 Aug 1897 in FMH Street, Somerset. Samuel was born on 11 Jun 1857 in Street, Somerset and died on 7 Apr 1933 in Street, Somerset at age 75. They had one son: **Peter Thompson**.

General Notes: S. THOMPSON CLOTHIER (1870-74) and JOHN BRIGHT CLARK (1879-84) are naturally mentioned together because they had so much in common and were so closely associated with the affairs of Street. John Bright Clark was Chairman of the Urban District Council and Thompson Clothier was its clerk for forty years. Thompson Clothier, as an architect, notably beautified the district which he served so faithfully, but it was rather his beautiful life which made such an impression upon all who knew Street. He was a man of unfailing kindness, courtesy and hospitality, quiet, reserved and deeply sympathetic. His home was " a centre of happiness and refreshment." John Bright Clark, grandson of John Bright, displayed in a remarkable degree his family's high conception of citizenship. He was a man of literary tastes and wide culture, but he never spared himself in public service. For 26 years he was a member of the County Council. He was Chairman of the Public Health Committee, managing director of C. and J. Clark, and a Justice of the Peace. At a great memorial gathering there was a wonderful tribute from the factory workers, when " a former member of the staff, speaking with great fervour, said ' John Bright Clark was a man.' " *Bootham magazine - July 1933*
CLOTHIER.— On April 7th, Samuel Thompson Clothier (1870-74), aged 75 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1870-1874 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Stone merchant in Street, Somerset.
- He worked as an Architect in Street, Somerset.
- He had a residence in Leigh Holt, Street, Somerset.

11-**Peter Thompson Clothier**^{24,117,225} was born on 28 Mar 1910 in Street, Somerset and died on 6 Jun 1994 at age 84.

General Notes: CLOTHIER.-On the 28th March, 1910, at Street , Esther Bright , wife of S. Thompson Clothier (1870-4), a son, who was named Peter Thompson.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shoe Manufacturer.

Peter married **Violet Owen Hughes**, daughter of **John Owen Hughes** and **Susan Ellen Dunn**, on 21 Mar 1935 in Cumnor, Oxford. Violet was born on 24 Sep 1904 in Hong Kong, China. They had four children: **Anthony Thomas**, **Gabriel Owen**, **Elaine Bright**, and **John Conway**.

12-**Anthony Thomas Clothier**

12-**Gabriel Owen Clothier**

12-**Elaine Bright Clothier** was born on 16 Dec 1943 in Street, Somerset and died on 18 Sep 1985 at age 41.

Elaine married **Little**.

12-**John Conway Clothier**

10-**Alice Clark**^{5,10,226} was born on 1 Aug 1874 in Greenbank, Street, Somerset, died on 11 May 1934 in Millfield, Street, Somerset at age 59, and was buried in Arnos Vale Cemetery, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

General Notes: Clark, Alice (1874– 1934), campaigner for women's rights, was born on 1 August 1874, at Green Bank, Street, Somerset, the fourth of the six children of William Stephens Clark (1839– 1925), shoe manufacturer and social reformer, and Helen Priestman Bright (1840– 1927), daughter of John Bright (1811– 1889) of Rochdale, politician. Her family's wealth derived from the shoemaking enterprise, C. and J. Clark Ltd, in Street. Alice Clark was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, counting some noted Quaker women ministers among her forebears. Hilda

Descendants of John Priestman

Clark (1881– 1955) was her sister.

Most of her education was undertaken at home, but in May 1891 Alice Clark began a period of formal schooling at Brighthelmston, Southport, a school founded by Hannah Wallis, also a Quaker. She completed her studies there in December 1892, having passed the Cambridge matriculation examinations. Unlike her three sisters, however, she did not then continue her formal education at university or college. Instead, she chose to enter the family firm to pioneer a new career for women. She began an informal apprenticeship in 1893, learning each of the various processes of shoe manufacture and selling.

Alice Clark's family circle included a number of women who had taken a leading part in the formation of an organized movement for women's rights in the 1860s, including her mother, and her great-aunts, Priscilla Bright McLaren, Margaret Tanner, and Mary and Anna Maria Priestman. She followed their example, working continuously on behalf of women's rights from early adulthood. From the 1890s she campaigned on behalf of women's suffrage as a member of the Women's Liberal Federation, helping form a branch in her locality. Temperance was another cause which she pursued during these years, alongside adult education.

Ill health first interrupted Alice Clark's business career in 1897. After a period in a Black Forest sanatorium, she returned to work in the Clark factory, supervising several of the manufacturing processes, and managing the home order office and correspondence with customers. In 1904, when the firm became a limited company, she was appointed one of the original five life directors of C. and J. Clark Ltd. In 1909 she again became seriously ill and tuberculosis of the throat and lungs was diagnosed. The prognosis was not hopeful, but she made what was considered a striking recovery. The period of convalescence, however, was prolonged and only completed in 1912.

This crisis was followed by a change of direction, and Alice Clark withdrew from an active role in the family firm for some years. Her illness had coincided with ever more violent confrontations between the authorities and militant women's suffragists, a development she viewed with some anguish. In 1907 Alice Clark had herself taken up a non-violent form of militancy when she attempted to resist the payment of taxes. Now she increasingly lent her support to the constitutional National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, a branch of which was formed in Street in 1910. Following her recovery, she sought a more active role in its campaigns and made herself a new home in London. There she rapidly moved into the leadership of the National Union, joining its executive committee in 1913. She also became its assistant parliamentary secretary at a critical time, as the National Union pursued a working alliance with the Labour Party with the aim of pressuring the Liberal government to enact votes for women.

In 1914 Alice Clark was awarded the Charlotte Shaw fellowship at the London School of Economics. Her research, undertaken with direction from Dr Lilian Knowles, was published as *The Working Life of Women in the Seventeenth Century* (1919). This was among the earliest studies in the field, and underwent several reprintings. It represents the foremost of those 'pessimistic' accounts which argue that the advent of capitalism undermined the economic and social position of women. Some of its findings have been confirmed by subsequent research. Others have been thrown into question, perhaps most notably the periodization which Alice Clark applied to the process of industrialization, and her tendency to see the position of women in the seventeenth century in too rosy terms. None the less, her study constitutes one of the most comprehensive surveys available on this topic.

During the First World War Alice Clark took a prominent part in the work of the Friends' War Victims Relief Committee, notably in aid to refugees in France, and in the organization of post-war famine relief in Austria. 1922 saw her return at last to full-time work at the Clark factory. In this last period of her working life she became an innovator in marketing, in staff training, and in personnel management, and continued to promote technical and adult education in Street. During her final years Alice Clark left the Society of Friends, turning instead to the doctrines of Christian Science. She died on 11 May 1934, at Millfield, her home, in Street; her remains were cremated at Arnos Vale, Bristol.

Sandra Stanley Holton

Sources [M. C. Gillett], *Alice Clark of C. and J. Clark Ltd* (c.1934) · *The Friend*, new ser., 92 (1934), 460 · 'Dictionary of Quaker biography', RS Friends, Lond. [card index] · B. Lehane, C. & J. Clark, 1825– 1975 (privately printed, Street, Somerset, 1975) · K. Hudson, *Towards precision shoemaking* (1965) · J. Somervell, Isaac and Rachel Wilson, Quakers, of Kendal, 1714– 1785 [1924] · J. T. Mills, *John Bright and the Quakers*, 2 vols. (1935) · R. Clark, *Somerset anthology* (1975) · P. Lovell, *Quaker heritage* (1970) · A. L. Erickson, 'Introduction', in A. Clark, *The working life of women in the seventeenth century* (1992) · S. S. Holton, *Feminism and democracy: women's suffrage and reform politics in Britain, 1900– 1918* (1986) · S. S. Holton, *Suffrage days: stories from the women's suffrage movement* (1996) · private information (2004) · d. cert. · *Central Somerset Gazette* (18 May 1934), 8

Archives C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset, Millfield papers | State Library, Pretoria, South Africa, Jan Smuts MSS

Likenesses C. B. McLaren, photograph, c.1895, repro. in Gillett, *Alice Clark* · Harry Parr, photographs, 1909, repro. in Gillett, *Alice Clark* · photograph, c.1922, repro. in Gillett, *Alice Clark* · photographs, C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset, Clark archive

Wealth at death £51,177 16s. 1d.: resworn probate, 27 July 1934, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Sandra Stanley Holton, 'Clark, Alice (1874– 1934)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/38517>,

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Director of C & J Clark, shoe manufacturers in Street, Somerset.
- She worked as a Relief Worker.
- Miscellaneous: She was in charge of Quaker relief in Austria, After 1918.
- She worked as an a Quaker then Christian Scientist.

10-**Margaret Clark**^{5,69,116,117} was born on 10 Feb 1878 in Greenbank, Street, Somerset and died on 24 Jan 1962 in Street, Somerset at age 83.

Descendants of John Priestman

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Newnham College, Cambridge.

Margaret married **Arthur Bevington Gillett**,^{5,69,116,117} son of **George Gillett**^{3,5,23,45,69,75,116,117} and **Hannah Elizabeth Rowntree**,^{3,5,69,116,117} on 11 May 1909 in FMH Street, Somerset. Arthur was born on 16 Dec 1875 in 314 Camden Road, London and died on 4 Jun 1954 in Street, Somerset at age 78. They had four children: **Jan Bevington**, **Anthony Walter**, **Arthur Nicholas**, and **Helen Bright**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Barclays Bank.
- He had a residence in 102 Banbury Road, Oxford, Oxfordshire.

11-Jan Bevington Gillett^{69,116,117} was born on 28 May 1911 in 102 Banbury Road, Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 17 Mar 1995 in Kew, London at age 83.

General Notes: Jan Gillett was an outstanding personality in tropical African botany for over 60 years; he was a man of knowledge, curiosity, charm and unfailing kindness.

His father's family were bankers in Oxford and Banbury, his mother's shoe manufacturers in Street, Somerset. On both sides he was descended from Quaker businessmen and industrialists, with strong liberal and sometimes radical political views. His mother (a granddaughter of the Quaker statesman John Bright) was an ardent pro-Boer and accompanied Emily Hobhouse to South Africa in 1903 to undertake relief work among Boer families, which led to her meeting General Jan Smuts and his wife, who became lifelong friends. It was after Smuts that Jan was named.

He was educated at the Dragon School, in Oxford, and at Leighton Park School, Reading. He won a scholarship to King's College, Cambridge, in 1929, and took First Class honours in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos. After obtaining a diploma in Education at London University he taught at the Warehousemen & Clerks School, Cheadle Hulme, until he joined the Army in 1941.

Influenced by his mother, herself a keen amateur botanist, Jan Gillett was also inspired by his biology master at Leighton Park, F.W. Flattely (co-author of *The Biology of the Seashore*, 1922). In 1928 he joined John Hutchinson, a distinguished Kew botanist, on a collecting tour in South Africa. After assisting Hutchinson at Kew for a few weeks with the Flora of West Tropical Africa and a visit to Munich to learn German (when he also saw something of Nazism) he returned to South Africa in mid-1929. There, with his parents, Hutchinson and Smuts, he undertook a collecting expedition into the Rhodesias, as far north as Lake Tanganyika. The botanical results were substantial and fully described in Hutchinson's *A Botanist in Southern Africa* (1946).

In 1932, while still at Cambridge, he was invited to join the British Somaliland / Ethiopia Boundary Commission and made a fine collection of plants, accompanied by an astute survey of the vegetation, published in the *Kew Bulletin* for 1941.

Despite his keen interest in botany and blandishments from the Director of Kew, Gillett's political interests were keener still. He took up schoolmastering, feeling that research would take up more time than he felt able to spare from radical politics. He had joined the Communist Party in 1932 and remained a member until 1946, though his sympathy for its policies had virtually vanished in 1939.

Conscripted in 1941, he was commissioned into the Royal Armoured Corps and went to India in 1942 in the Reconnaissance Regiment of the 2nd (British) Division. After participating in the relief of Imphal and Kohima he transferred to "V" Force, a cadre of intelligence officers operating in the jungle and between the lines. He was mentioned in despatches and recommended for the MC. He returned to England after the Japanese surrender at the end of 1945.

In 1946, thanks to Smuts's influence at the Foreign Office, he was appointed botanist to the Iraq Department of Agriculture. He was based at the department's research station at Abu Ghraib, near Baghdad. He made extensive collections in remote parts of the country which later proved of great value for work done at Kew on the Flora of Iraq. He had married Gertrude Spector in 1937 and had three sons and a daughter. His wife being Jewish they found life in Iraq increasingly uncomfortable after the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 and in 1949 he returned to England to take up a job with the Colonial Office as a Principal Scientific Officer at Kew on the newly instigated Flora of Tropical East Africa.

He worked under Edgar Milne-Redhead and as the senior member of the research team he undertook revisionary work for a large part of the legumes, including not only the largest and most complex genera, but laying the foundation of a new classification for the subfamily of peaflowers, now universally accepted. He also did important work on indigo plants. His theoretical concepts, notably the effects of pest pressure as a factor in natural selection, were wide-ranging and well ahead of his time.

In 1952-53, he made an expedition to the hitherto little-known parts of the Kenya-Ethiopia border on a further Boundary Commission. He brought back not only an outstanding collection of plants, with numerous species new to science, but also the highest commendation of R.G. Turnbull, a future Governor of Tanganyika, with special interests in the development of arid zones. In 1963 he accompanied an ecological survey mission of Jordan at the invitation of King Hussein; this was organised by the ornithologist Guy Mountfort and the party included Sir Julian Huxley, Max Nicholson and the bird photographer Eric Hosking. The mission's achievements are racily described in Mountfort's *Portrait of a Desert* (1965).

Descendants of John Priestman

In 1959 Gillett had been nominated as Botanist in Charge of the East African Herbarium, but the colonial authorities vetoed the appointment of an ex- Communist to a government job just as Kenya was coming out of the Mau Mau emergency. There were other small incidents to ruffle the authorities, such as his locally publicised arrest in Richmond Park in 1959, proving the ponds were safe to skate on in winter. However, Kenya became independent in 1963 and Bernard Verdcourt, successively Assistant Botanist and then Botanist in Charge since 1959, made way for him, shortly after appointing Christine Kabuye as his Assistant.

The next 20 years until 1971 were spent in East Africa as Botanist in Charge of the Herbarium, and thereafter adviser to his successor Christine Kabuye. He provided a major impetus to the Herbarium, seeing its transfer from the East African High Commission to the National Museums of Kenya, maintaining the high standards of the largest herbarium in tropical Africa, and training up a new generation of local botanists. It was a matter of great satisfaction to him that he was able to arrange for Christine Kabuye's nomination, as a Ugandan national, to what was now a Kenya government appointment.

Freed of administrative duties, and with support from the Overseas Development Administration, Gillett began to spend more time in the field, taking up an interest in commiphoras (the source of myrrh) in Kenya and undertaking surveys in Somalia. He made many contributions in a self-effacing way to the compilation of books on local plants and with the production of the Flora of Tropical East Africa. Overtaxed however by the demands put on him and with failing health he returned to England in 1984.

He was at once, somewhat to his family's concern, a daily visitor to Kew Gardens, becoming a much-loved father-figure of African botany in the Herbarium. He became a regular attender of the Friends meeting in Isleworth, and an elder. With the change of altitude his health improved and in 1989 he was given a new lease of life with a by-pass operation. He completed his landmark account of the commiphoras for the Flora of Tropical East Africa in 1991 and continued his studies of arid-land plants for the new Flora of Somalia. He helped his friend the distinguished settler leader Sir Michael Blundell with his Guide to the Wild Flowers of East Africa and also advised African protgs on their books.

In his last years he turned more to ideas about the role of diet, fire, speech and religion to their origins and spread of human culture and customs. His astuteness, his extraordinary breadth of reading left him unrivalled in any argument he liked to raise, even as he struggled with problems of a failing memory. His faith as a Quaker, his love of life and his social concern contributed greatly to the richness of Kew and even in his last days at home he rallied to talk to his botanical friends with all his old enthusiasm.

Roger Polhill

Jan Bevington Gillett, botanist: born 28 May 1911; married 1937 Gertrude Spector (three sons, one daughter); died Kew 17 March 1995.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Botanist in Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew.

Jan married **Gertrude Spector**,^{69,116} daughter of **Simon Spector** and **Sarah Lapsker**, on 30 Oct 1937 in Stepney, London. Gertrude was born on 24 May 1916 in London and died in Mar 2005 in Barnes Hospital, Barnes, London at age 88. They had four children: **Simon**, **Rachel Richenda**, **Mathew**, and **Peter Bevington**.

12-Simon Gillett

Simon married **Alice Boycott**. They had two children: **Mary Louisa** and **Margaret Atalanta**.

13-Mary Louisa Gillett

13-Margaret Atalanta Gillett

12-Rachel Richenda Gillett

Rachel married **Norman David Fruchter**. They had two children: **Lev Jacob** and **Chenda Sarah**.

13-Lev Jacob Fruchter

13-Chenda Sarah Fruchter

12-Mathew Gillett

Mathew married **Mary Patricia Heaphy**.

12-Peter Bevington Gillett

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11-**Anthony Walter Gillett**^{69,116,117} was born on 16 Jul 1912 in 102 Banbury Road, Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 3 Dec 1992 in London at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer.

Anthony married **Mary Diana Maltby**,⁶⁹ daughter of **Samuel Edwin Maltby**^{47,227} and **Marjorie Cooper**,⁴⁷ on 7 Dec 1935 in Blackburn, Lancashire. Mary was born on 27 Feb 1916 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 27 Aug 2003 in Cambridge at age 87. They had three children: **Anna Marjorie**, **Charles Thomas**, and **Jan**.

12-Anna Marjorie Gillett

12-**Charles Thomas Gillett**^{69,116} was born on 20 Feb 1942 in Morecambe, Lancashire and died on 17 Mar 2010 at age 68.

General Notes: Initially making his mark as the author of *The Sound of the City* (1970), which has been described as "the first comprehensive history of rock and roll", Gillett soon diversified into other areas of the music business. Through the record label and publishing company Oval Music, which he co-founded with Gordon Nelki in the mid-1970s, he was instrumental in launching the careers of acts such as Ian Dury, Lene Lovich and Paul Hardcastle.

He also realised his teenage dream of becoming a radio DJ, in a somewhat stop-start career which began and ended on BBC radio. At first his series of highly influential programmes concentrated principally on American roots and popular music; but from the mid-1980s until shortly before his death he turned his enthusiasm more and more towards world music.

Always forthright in his opinions, Gillett was a democratic on-air host, perhaps most fondly remembered in recent years for "radio ping-pong" sessions, in which guests would perform and/or alternate their records of choice in response to his.

He documented his own "discoveries" and listener favourites in a series of 10 double-CD compilations, beginning with *World 2000* and ending with *Otro Mundo* in 2009. To the end he maintained his sincerity and a passion for music often ignored by mainstream media, stating in the sleeve notes for the final compilation: "It is a scandal that all these artists are so completely and utterly sidelined and ignored by people who should know better... What else do these artists have to do, for their work to be rightfully acknowledged?"

In person, Gillett was warm, softly-spoken and generous with his time and advice, acting as a mentor to many young writers and musicians. In an interview with *fRoots* magazine in 2001 he explained how he had made his way in so ruthless a business: "When people ask me how do you get started in this game, it's my advice that you have to somehow see something that nobody's doing that you could uniquely do. That's almost my only philosophy."

Although most were charmed by his easy-going manner and openness, Gillett could be a shrewd businessman, as the British musician Jah Wobble (who was briefly signed to Oval) wryly noted in his recent book *Memoirs Of A Geezer*. Gillett would, however, have been the first to admit that he lacked the necessary ruthlessness to flourish as a businessman in a notoriously cut-throat environment.

Charles Thomas Gillett was born on February 20 1942 at Morecambe, Lancashire. He first developed an interest in music as a teenager while growing up in Stockton-on-Tees. He took a degree in Economics at Cambridge, and in 1964 married Buffy Chessum, whom he had met some years earlier. They then moved to the United States, where Gillett attended New York's Columbia University and studied for an MA in popular music – this would eventually form the basis of *The Sound Of The City*.

On returning to England in 1966, he taught social studies and film-making at Kingsway College in London and in 1968 began writing a column in *Record Mirror*, after convincing the editor that the magazine was failing to cater for its fans of vintage rock and roll.

The praise which greeted *The Sound Of The City* transformed his fortunes, and he was soon being invited to appear on British television as a "music expert" and to make a series of artist profiles; but he turned down an offer to present *The Old Grey Whistle Test* in favour of a job with BBC Radio London, another position offered to him after he had identified a gap in their market.

From 1972 to 1978 he presented the show *Honky Tonk*, championing the latest releases by independent labels. He was the first to play demos by then unknown acts such as Elvis Costello and Dire Straits, effectively breaking the latter's first record, *Sultans of Swing*, through airplay.

Approached by Ian Dury to manage his band *Kilburn & The High Roads* through Oval, Gillett's initial attempts at landing them a deal foundered – although Gillett later benefited from publishing royalties when Dury's career took off at the end of the decade. Similar successes included Lene Lovich's *Lucky Number* and Paul Hardcastle's *19*.

Gillett published his second book, *Making Tracks: Atlantic Records and the Making of a Multi-billion-dollar Industry*, in 1974, but it was radio that eventually became his vocation.

In 1980 he started DJing on London's Capital Radio. He was fired three years later, but was reinstated after overwhelming public demand, and his new show, *A Foreign Affair*, signalled the beginning of his interest in what would soon be termed world music.

Gillett later credited the Senegalese artist Youssou N'Dour's debut show in Britain in 1984 as the main catalyst for this shift in direction.

He left Capital in 1990, and received a Sony Gold lifetime achievement award the following year. In 1995 he returned to work for BBC Radio, presenting a weekly round-up on the BBC

Descendants of John Priestman

World Service and a succession of two-hour shows on BBC London 94.9 FM (initially GLR).

Gillett was forced to retire from this in 2006 after contracting Churg-Strauss syndrome, a rare auto-immune disorder.

After treatment, he returned to broadcasting in a much reduced capacity with the weekly half-hour show Charlie Gillett's World of Music, and from mid-2007 as one of three DJs alternately hosting the weekly World On 3 show. However, ill-health finally curtailed his broadcasts two months ago.

Charlie Gillett died in London on March 17. His wife and three children survive him.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a British radio presenter, musicologist and writer.

Charles married **Buffy Chessum**. They had three children: **Suzy, Jody**, and **Ivan**.

13-**Suzy Gillett**

13-**Jody Gillett**

13-**Ivan Gillett**

12-**Jan Gillett**

Anthony next married **Jean Margaret Turner**, daughter of **Laurence Beddome Turner** and **Katharine Mary Morgan**. They had two children: **Timothy Laurence** and **Harriett Jane**.

12-**Timothy Laurence Gillett**

12-**Harriett Jane Gillett**

11-**Arthur Nicholas Gillett**^{69,116} was born on 14 Dec 1914 in 102 Banbury Road, Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 23 Jun 2008 at age 93.

General Notes: Nicholas Gillett who died on 23 June was a worthy recipient of the International Gandhi Peace Award in 1999. In his acceptance speech he spoke about caterpillars, horse flies and bees to illustrate the need for fresh approaches to peace building. Had he been less self-effacing he might have spoken of his own background and achievements.

He was born into a Quaker family in 1915. His great grandfather on his mother's side was the radical, anti-war MP, John Bright. His mother went to South Africa in the aftermath of the Boer War to teach Boer women, confined in concentration camps set up by the British, to spin and weave wool and generate a small income. Later on in 1931 his mother was introduced to Gandhi but as it was Gandhi's day for not speaking, they communed in silence.

Nicholas's father owned and ran a private bank. His uncle was Joseph Rowntree, founder of the charities from which many peace organisations have benefited. Both parents were active supporters of the League of Nations, set up after the First World War.

Nicholas went to the Quaker school, Leighton Park, and then to Oxford where he studied philosophy, politics and economics. One of his first friends there, Chandra Mal, had worked for Gandhi as a secretary and was a committed devotee. During the vacations, Nicholas went to a variety of work camps in this country and overseas. He helped Corder Catchpool in Berlin in his work for reconciliation and was appalled as he watched Hitler address a youth rally in Innsbruck.

At a work camp in Salford, Manchester, he met Ruth Cadbury and they were married in 1938. Ruth's grandfather was George Cadbury who had established the Bournville chocolate factory and estate for the workers. Her parents, Henry and Lucy Cadbury, were wardens of the Quaker Study Centre, Woodbrooke, where Gandhi stayed in 1931.

After initial training to be a teacher of physical education, Nicholas grew increasingly interested in educational psychology. He, Ruth and their growing family of six children managed two farms during the Second World War and from 1945 onwards Nicholas lectured at Teacher Training Colleges at Saltley, Cheltenham and Dudley while studying for an MA in education at Birmingham University in his spare time. He helped to found the first Parent-Teacher Associations in the country and served UNESCO in the Philippines, Thailand and Iran. The family moved to Bristol in 1965 where Nicholas lectured at the University and gave generously of his time and money to various peace and development groups and especially the UNA.

During this time, Nicholas withheld the part of his tax payment which would have gone to the Ministry of Defence and he and Ruth had their more valuable furniture and other possessions

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seized by bailiffs to make up the deficit. Some of the property was bought at auction by members of the family and returned to them but it showed their commitment to the pacifist cause.

From 1975 to 1977 Nicholas and Ruth represented Quaker Peace and Service in Northern Ireland where they supported the Peace People led by Mairead Corrigan, Betty Williams and Ciaran McKeown. Ruth took the lead in setting up the means by which disaffected paramilitary men from both sides could disengage from their units, adopt new identities and live peaceful and useful lives.

Three years after their return to Bristol from Belfast, Nicholas and Ruth went off to serve QPS again in the Quaker UN office in Geneva. Ruth died suddenly two months after she and Nicholas had celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in Bristol in 1988.

Nicholas practised farming in his early adult life and he spent his last years helping his second wife, Mehr Fardoonji, manage an organic market garden near Chester. Mehr is a Parsee and had walked with Vinoba Bhave in the Land-Gift Movement. Nicholas continued to write and speak about peace, development and education.

Nicholas's parents had been close friends with Jan Christian Smuts who had been responsible for imprisoning Gandhi in South Africa. Each man had considerable respect for the other and while in prison, Gandhi made a pair of sandals as a present for Smuts. Later, Smuts gave them to Nicholas's mother. Nicholas found them in a cupboard one day and continued to wear them until they were worn out. He, more than most people, walked in the footsteps of Gandhi.

Graham Davey

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at Carnegie Physical Training College.
- He worked as a Peace worker.
- He was awarded with International Gandhi Peace Award in 1999.

Arthur married **Ruth Candia Cadbury**,^{69,116} daughter of **Henry Tylor Cadbury** and **Lucy Bellows**, on 20 Apr 1938 in Jordans. Ruth was born on 2 Oct 1915 in London and died in 1988 at age 73. They had six children: **David Bright**, **Martin Bevis**, **Jean Elizabeth**, **Katharine Jane**, **Candia Margaret**, and **Jonathan Nicholas**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Peace worker.

12-David Bright Gillett

David married **Marion B. Groom**. They had two children: **Nathan Peter** and **Benjamin James**.

13-Nathan Peter Gillett

13-Benjamin James Gillett

12-Martin Bevis Gillett

12-Jean Elizabeth Gillett

Jean married **Michael Barlow**.

12-Katharine Jane Gillett

Katharine married **Malcolm Winter**.

12-Candia Margaret Gillett

Candia married **Philip Carolan**.

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12-Jonathan Nicholas Gillett

Arthur next married **Mehr Fardoonji**.

11-**Helen Bright Gillett**^{69,116} was born on 19 Mar 1917 in 102 Banbury Road, Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire.

Helen married **Arthur Hugh Gordon**,¹¹⁶ son of **Capt. Cosmo Alexander Gordon Younger of Ellen** and **Frances Gertrude Graham**, on 27 Sep 1941 in Oxford. Arthur was born on 19 Apr 1916 in London. They had five children: **Jenephor**, **Margaret Penelope**, **Richard Ian Robert**, **Susan**, and **Alexander William**.

12-Jenephor Gordon

12-Margaret Penelope Gordon

12-Richard Ian Robert Gordon

12-**Susan Gordon**¹¹⁶ was born on 30 Jan 1953 in Mill Hill, London and died on 25 Feb 1953 in Mill Hill, London.

12-Alexander William Gordon

10-**Dr. Hilda Clark**^{10,226} was born on 12 Jan 1881 in Greenbank, Street, Somerset, died on 24 Feb 1955 in 4 Overleigh, Street, Somerset at age 74, and was buried in FBG Street, Somerset. The cause of her death was Parkinson's disease.

General Notes: Clark, Hilda (1881– 1955), physician and humanitarian aid worker, was born on 12 January 1881 at Green Bank, Street, Somerset, the youngest of the six children of William Stephens Clark (1839– 1925), shoe manufacturer and social reformer, and Helen Priestman Clark (1840– 1927), daughter of John Bright (1811– 1889), politician, and his first wife, Elizabeth Priestman. The historian and campaigner for women's rights Alice Clark (1874– 1934) was her sister. The family's wealth derived from the shoemaking enterprise, C. and J. Clark Ltd, in Street. Hilda Clark was a birthright member of the Society of Friends. She counted some noted Quaker women ministers among her forebears, while her aunt, Dr Annie Clark, was among the first women to train in medicine in Britain, and her mother and great-aunts helped to found a range of women's rights organizations from the late 1860s.

Hilda Clark was an athletic child, a keen gymnast and an intrepid horsewoman. Her education began at home, and was continued at two Quaker-run schools: Brighthelmston, at Birkdale in Southport, Lancashire, about 1896– 7, and The Mount, in York, from about 1897 to 1900. She then went on to medical training at Birmingham University, about 1901, moving to the Royal Free Hospital, London, in 1906 to complete her studies, graduating MB BS in 1908. There she met Edith Mary Pye, a superintendent of nurses, with whom she enjoyed a lifetime's companionship and shared endeavours in the fields of humanitarian aid and internationalism. Edith Pye later wrote of the Clark family that 'their Quaker faith permeated their whole existence, and their relations with the world around them' (War and its Aftermath, 5). Hilda Clark, like many young Quakers of her generation, was especially influenced by the Quaker summer school movement begun by John Wilhelm Rowntree. This movement sought to promote among Quakers both a greater intellectual rigour with regard to their religious faith, and a fuller engagement with contemporary social problems. Her family background ensured an active interest in public affairs, especially through her commitment to radical politics, temperance, women's suffrage, and internationalism. Her vital and energetic presence was valued by colleagues in the many causes that she pursued.

Clark's medical career began in 1909 with an appointment at the Birmingham Maternity Hospital. Her growing interest at this time, however, was in public health. The following year she left her hospital post to establish a tuberculosis dispensary in her home village of Street. There she provided the controversial tuberculin vaccine treatment under the guidance of Camac Wilkinson, a specialist committed to the promotion of this therapy, which offered an alternative to sanatorium treatment. Both her sister, Alice Clark, and Edith Pye were among her private patients at this time, each making a successful recovery from episodes of the disease. Hilda Clark eventually published the results of her work at the Street dispensary in 1915 in her Dispensary Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In 1911 she was appointed a tuberculosis officer by the public health authorities in Portsmouth and subsequently published several articles in this field. Her advocacy of tuberculin treatment eventually proved the source of some local controversy, however, and she resigned from her post in 1913 to pursue an ambition to establish a working-class general practice in London.

Following the outbreak of the First World War, Clark was among those who proposed that the Society of Friends undertake refugee relief work in France. She herself was among a Quaker expeditionary force sent there in November 1915, and soon she became supervisor of a maternity hospital for refugees established at Chalons. There she was joined at various times by Edith Pye and Alice Clark. Subsequently she added to her responsibilities the supervision of a convalescence home, while also spending some time in Paris each week at the headquarters of the Quaker relief effort. Eventually her own health broke down, and in 1917 she left France for recuperation in England, where afterwards she returned temporarily to her post as tuberculosis officer in Portsmouth. In 1919 Clark heard from a close family friend, General Jan Smuts, of the famine in Austria. She set off in July 1919 to investigate the need for aid, and her report led to the Quaker Austrian famine relief effort, in pursuit of which she returned to the field, administering aid from Vienna. Subsequently she toured the United States to raise funds for similar famine relief efforts in the Soviet Union.

In 1922 Clark's name reappeared in the medical directories after an absence of several years, though she seems never to have returned to her medical career. Instead she devoted herself to the causes of the League of Nations, the Women's Peace Crusade, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in which her closest friends, Edith Mary Pye and Kathleen Courtney, were also active in the inter-war period. This work took her to Geneva on a number of occasions, and also on fact finding missions in Poland, Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Turkey during the 1920s. In the 1930s she became a public speaker and broadcaster on international affairs, and worked for the relief of refugees from the Spanish Civil War through the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees. She also aided refugees from Nazi Germany and from Austria through the Friends' Service Council.

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After their home in London was bombed in 1940, Clark and her household moved to Kent, where she helped with the work of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association. Becoming increasingly disabled with Parkinson's disease, she returned to Street in 1952, where she died at her home, 4 Overleigh, on 24 February 1955. She was buried in the Street meeting-house burial-ground.

Sandra Stanley Holton

Sources War and its aftermath: letters from Hilda Clark from France, Austria and the Near East, 1914–24, ed. E. M. Pye [1956] · R. Clark, *The Friend* (11 March 1955), 256–7 · 'Dictionary of Quaker biography', RS Friends, Lond. [card index] · Nisbet's Medical Directory · Medical Directory · S. S. Holton, *Suffrage days: stories from the women's suffrage movement* (1996) · J. Alberti, *Beyond suffrage: feminists in war and peace, 1914–1928* (1989) · S. Oldfield, *Spinsters of this parish: the life and times of F. M. Mayor and Mary Sheepshanks* (1984) · M. Worboys, 'The sanatorium treatment for consumption in Britain, 1890–1914', *Medical innovations in historical perspective*, ed. J. V. Pickstone (1992), 47–71 · private information (2004) · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1955) · b. cert. · d. cert.

Archives C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset · RS Friends, Lond. | C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset, Millfield MSS, archive

Likenesses group portraits (with family), C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset · photograph, Wellcome L. [see illus.] · portrait, repro. in *War and its aftermath*, facing p. 38 · portraits, C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset

Wealth at death £81,239 9s. 1d.: probate, 23 June 1955, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Sandra Stanley Holton, 'Clark, Hilda (1881–1955)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/38518]

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1897–1899 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Physician & Relief Worker.
- She was Quaker.

8-**Margaret Priestman**^{5,62,117,166} was born on 25 Oct 1817 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 17 Mar 1905 in Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 87.

General Notes: Margaret Tanner, 88 17 3mo. 1905 Sidcot. Widow of Arthur Tanner. Margaret Tanner was born at Summerhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1817. Her parents, Jonathan and Rachel Priestman, were both Ministers in the Society of Friends. They were deeply interested in philanthropic work, and probably their experience in this led to their very early adoption of total abstinence from intoxicating drink, when such an unusual course was no small trial to people of hospitable instincts. 'Enthusiastic support of the anti-slavery movement was part of the life of the family, and gradually a deepening interest grew up in political life as a part of Christian duty. The marriage of her elder sister to John Bright brought Margaret Priestman more decidedly into political life, which was at that time still thought likely to be dangerous to Friends. Even at Summerhill, some anxiety was felt, and loving expressions of solicitude appear from time to time in Rachel Priestman's letters to her son-in-law, who was then engaged in an arduous conflict. Grateful replies came from him, and he would wage that it could not be right - it would not be possible, to be silent while the people were starving, and the law forbade them bread. So free trade speakers, temperance advocates and fugitive slaves all came to Summerhill and were welcomed, and in that atmosphere of enquiry, and of deep concern that all steps taken should be guided by the Master, Margaret Tanner passed her youth. * Her marriage in 1846 to Daniel Wheeler took her into the South and into a circle of much brightness; but this happy union was of barely two years duration. A deep and lasting attachment remained between her and her sister-in-law, Sarah Wheeler, afterwards Sarah Tanner, the last survivor of that interesting family. Her second marriage in 1855 to Arthur Tanner, of Sidcot, removed her for many years into an entirely country life, where she attached herself warmly to her neighbours and to the interests of Sidcot School, and where she learned the love of the beautiful Mendip country, which remained an interest and delight to her for all succeeding years. After her husband's death in 1869, way opened for her to greater activity, and in the following year she roused herself from ill health and sorrow to begin a work for public morality under Josephine E. Butler and in conjunction with many other brave women, which lasted for many years and needed all the courage and determination which characterised her. The opposition encountered was at first bitter, but her graciousness of manner and sweetness of temper carried her through many times of difficulty. The advancement of women in every way appealed always strongly to her. The cause of Peace had no more faithful friend, and with temperance organisations, especially with the Good Templars, she was always in touch. Liberalism in her division of Somerset had in her, in its darkest days, a warm and generous supporter. The last years of her life could not but be shadowed by the immense increase of the military spirit, but she was never a pessimist, and even when the outlook was most gloomy, she always hoped for a return to better ideals. Margaret Tanner never spoke in our Meetings for Worship but her occasional utterances in Meetings for Oversight and business were marked by much feeling and judgment. Probably few who heard it would soon forget the impressiveness and dignity of her address in the joint sitting of that Yearly Meeting which sanctioned the claim of women to be accepted as an integral part of Yearly Meeting. In her last illness, which was not long, all her usual gentleness and patience remained. Her natural reserve led her to say little as to her feelings or of the future, but she left the simple assurance of freedom from every care or anxiety, and that she was "perfectly happy." Her mind was entirely unclouded, and she died in sleep. At the funeral, which took place at Sidcot, testimony was borne by one after another to the beautiful influence she had exercised both in social life over individuals and not less over the various Women's Associations, with which for some years she had been closely associated in her own district.

Margaret married **Daniel Wheeler**,^{5,14,117,166} son of **Daniel Wheeler**^{10,14,18,58,105,126,189,228,229} and **Jane Brady**,^{18,126} on 1 Jul 1846 in FMH Newcastle. Daniel was born on 6 Oct 1812 in Bolsover, Derbyshire and died on 24 Jun 1848 in Clevedon, Somerset at age 35.

Margaret next married **Arthur Tanner**,^{5,117,166} son of **Arthur Thomas Tanner**^{5,8,117} and **Mary Gregory**,^{5,117} on 28 Mar 1855 in Olveston, Bristol, Gloucestershire. Arthur was born on 30 Nov 1817 in

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Sidcot, Winscombe, Somerset and died on 22 Mar 1869 in Sidcot, Winscombe, Somerset at age 51. They had no children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Paper manufacturer.

8-**Hadwen Bragg Priestman**¹¹⁷ was born on 15 Jul 1820 in Summerhill, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 13 Apr 1884 in Cannes, France at age 63.

Hadwen married **Emily Jane Slagg**, daughter of **John Slagg** and **Jane Crighton**, on 15 Feb 1860 in Manchester. Emily was born on 8 Apr 1839 in Manchester and died on 10 Apr 1891 in Plymouth, Devon at age 52. They had no children.

8-**Rachel Priestman**^{26,117} was born on 17 Sep 1823 in Summerhill, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 14 Oct 1842 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland at age 19.

8-**David Priestman**¹¹⁷ was born on 26 Jul 1824 in Summerhill, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 8 Jan 1825 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.

8-**Jonathan Priestman**^{7,11,24,61,117} was born on 15 Dec 1825 in Summerhill, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 21 Dec 1888 in Derwent Lodge, Shotley Bridge, County Durham at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Founder Priestman Collieries Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Managing Director of the Consett Iron Company.
- He worked as a JP for County Durham.
- He had a residence in Derwent Lodge, Shotley Bridge, County Durham.
- He worked as a President, Consett Division Liberal Association.

Jonathan married **Lucy Ann Richardson**,^{7,11,24,117} daughter of **Jonathan Richardson**^{7,26,39,117} and **Ann Robson**,^{7,26,117} on 28 Jul 1852 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham. Lucy was born on 24 Dec 1829 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 6 Jul 1900 in Derwent Lodge, Shotley Bridge, County Durham at age 70. They had six children: **Frances, Francis, Rachel Elizabeth, Lucy, Lewis, and Katharine**.

9-**Frances Priestman**^{7,117} was born on 24 Mar 1854 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 6 Jan 1935 in Stocksfield, Northumberland at age 80.

Frances married **Joseph Elsworth Pumphrey**,^{7,117} son of **Edwin Pumphrey**^{8,30,45,88,104,117,206} and **Hannah Harris**,^{8,30,88,104,117} on 4 May 1880 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham. Joseph was born on 6 Mar 1850 in Hook Norton, Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 7 Dec 1921 in Hindley Hall, Stocksfield on Tyne, Northumberland at age 71. They had five children: **Charles Ernest, Lettice Margaret, Dorothy Frances, John Laurence, and Alice Mary**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Hindley Hall, Stocksfield on Tyne, Northumberland.

10-**Charles Ernest Pumphrey**^{7,117,230} was born on 29 Jan 1881 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 15 Feb 1950 in Belsay, Northumberland at age 69.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sedbergh School.
- He was educated at Christ College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Mining Engineer.
- He worked as a Director of the Ashington Coal Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Director of Priestman Collieries Ltd.
- He resided at West Bitchfield in Belsay, Northumberland.
- He had a residence in Greenside, Ryton on Tyne, County Durham.

Descendants of John Priestman

Charles married **Iris Mary Bell**, daughter of **Charles Frederic Moberly Bell**^{10,117} and **Ethel Chataway**,^{10,117} on 12 Jun 1907 in Portman Square, London. Iris was born on 2 Aug 1883 in Ramleh, Egypt. They had six children: **Michael Ernest Christopher**, **Jonathan Moberly**, **Edward Nigel**, **Lilla Mary Alyson**, **John Laurence**, and **Lettice Mary Clifton**.

11-**Michael Ernest Christopher Pumphrey**¹¹⁷ was born on 14 May 1908 in Greenside, Ryton on Tyne, County Durham.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Sudan Civil Service.

Michael married **Phyllida Waterfield**, daughter of **Col. Arthur Charles Malleson Waterfield** and **Winifred Buxton**. They had three children: **Charlotte**, **Martin**, and **Theresa**.

12-**Charlotte Pumphrey**

Charlotte married **Adrian Alexander Vivian Bridgewater**, son of **Maj. Philip Alexander Clement Bridgewater** and **Hon. Ursula Vanda Maud Vivian**. They had three children: **Emma**, **Sophia Charlotte**, and **Thomas George Michael**.

13-**Emma Bridgewater**

13-**Sophia Charlotte Bridgewater**

13-**Thomas George Michael Bridgewater**

12-**Martin Pumphrey**

12-**Theresa Pumphrey**

11-**Lt. Col. Jonathan Moberly Pumphrey**^{117,231} was born on 14 May 1908 in Greenside, Ryton on Tyne, County Durham and died on 17 Oct 1992 in Cirencester, Gloucestershire at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MIME OBE JP DL TD.
- He worked as a Mining Engineer.
- He worked as a Director of Priestman Collieries Ltd.
- He worked as a Deputy Chairman, Northern Division, National Coal Board.

Jonathan married **Violet Frances Bosanquet**,²³¹ daughter of **Prof. Robert Carr Bosanquet**^{80,231} and **Ellen Sophia Hodgkin**,^{80,117,231} on 29 Dec 1931 in Rock, Alnwick, Northumberland. Violet was born on 22 Jul 1907 in 24 Devonshire Road, Liverpool and died on 27 Apr 1984 in Northumberland at age 76. They had three children: **Christopher Jonathan**, **Candia Mary**, and **Richard Charles Moberly**.

12-**Maj. Christopher Jonathan Pumphrey**

Christopher married **Joanna Jane Aykroyd**, daughter of **Frederic Howard Aykroyd** and **Ruth Joan Oldfield**. They had three children: **Sara Rose**, **Edward Jonathan Lawrence**, and **Andrew Charles**.

13-**Sara Rose Pumphrey**

Sara married **Nicholas Walter Alexander**, son of **Cyril J. T. Alexander**. They had four children: **Lucy Kate**, **Christopher James Turnbull**, **Clare Rose**, and **John Michael**.

14-**Lucy Kate Alexander**

14-**Christopher James Turnbull Alexander**

14-**Clare Rose Alexander**

Descendants of John Priestman

14-**John Michael Alexander**

13-**Edward Jonathan Lawrence Pumphrey**

Edward married **Melinda Nell Seymour**, daughter of **Archibald John Seymour** and **Lavinia Mary Louise York**. They had two children: **Thomas** and **Louisa Rose**.

14-**Thomas Pumphrey**

14-**Louisa Rose Pumphrey**

13-**Andrew Charles Pumphrey**

Andrew married **Juliet Evelyn Blackett**, daughter of **John Harold Booth Blackett** and **Veronica Heath Stuart Tegner**. They had two children: **Kate Annabel** and **Oliver Jonathan**.

14-**Kate Annabel Pumphrey**

14-**Oliver Jonathan Pumphrey**

12-**Candia Mary Pumphrey**

Candia married **Christopher Steuart Gladstone**,²³¹ son of **Thomas Steuart Gladstone** and **Muriel Day**, on 12 Sep 1964 in Northumberland. Christopher was born on 1 Sep 1931 and died on 4 Jan 2012 at age 80. They had three children: **Benedict Thomas Steuart**, **Matthew Adrian Steuart**, and **Francesca Kate**.

13-**Benedict Thomas Steuart Gladstone**

Benedict married **Stefania Pignatelli Aragona Cortes**, daughter of **Mario Pignatelli Aragona Cortes di Terranova** and **Giulia Panichi**. They had two children: **Ferdinando Christopher Mario** and **Sibilla Giulia Candia Gladstone**.

14-**Ferdinando Christopher Mario Gladstone**

14-**Sibilla Giulia Candia Gladstone Gladstone**

13-**Matthew Adrian Steuart Gladstone**

13-**Francesca Kate Gladstone**

Francesca married **Hugo Del Mar**. They had two children: **Harry** and **Finn**.

14-**Harry Del Mar**

14-**Finn Del Mar**

12-**Richard Charles Moberly Pumphrey**

Richard married **Stephanie Gay Greenwood**. They had two children: **Belinda Clare** and **Jessica Kate**.

13-**Belinda Clare Pumphrey**

Belinda married **Richard Norrington**. They had four children: **Sam Jack**, **Max Tobias**, **Isabel Rose**, and **Findlay James**.

14-**Sam Jack Norrington**

14-**Max Tobias Norrington**

14-**Isabel Rose Norrington**

Descendants of John Priestman

14-Findlay James Norrington

13-Jessica Kate Pumphrey

Jessica married **Adam Greenwood**.

Jonathan next married **Wales Dorothy**. Wales was born in 1928 and died on 8 May 2016 at age 88.

Noted events in her life were:

- Death Notice: The Times, 27 May 2016.

11-**Cmdr. Edward Nigel Pumphrey**¹¹⁷ was born on 27 Jul 1910 in Greenside, Ryton on Tyne, County Durham and died on 29 Sep 1994 at age 84.

General Notes: A sale full of extremely interesting items from around the world and some exquisite collections. But one lot in particular stands out amidst this sale, lot 7; the Outstanding Second War D.S.O. and Two Bars, D.S.C. Group of Eight to Captain E.N. 'Won't-Go-Home' Pumphrey, Royal Navy. A pioneering skipper of motor torpedo boats who was one of the Royal Navy's most successful coastal force Captains of the Second World War, he distinguished himself in the 'Spitfires of the Seas' during the first great M.T.B. action of the War; during a daring daylight attack on the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau; and as Commander of H.M.S. Brocklesby for the Dieppe Raid.

Captain Edward Nigel Pumphrey, D.S.O., D.S.C., was born in Ryton-on-Tyne in 1910. After service as a Naval Cadet in H.M.S. Nelson and Resolution, he was Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant, 16.5.1931, and promoted Lieutenant, 16.9.1933. His career was highlighted by amazing feats of naval tenacity. Spink are lucky enough to possess the materials that even allow Pumphrey to tell his version of the attack on the German battle cruisers: Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, with the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, when they passed through the Straits of Dover on their way from Brest to Germany on the 12th February 1942.

Pumphrey was sitting in his office doing some paper-work when, at 11:35am, the telephone rang. "Pumphrey", said the voice, "The Battle Cruisers are off Boulogne now. How soon can you get cracking?" Pumphrey's own account of the action is as follows:

There was a mad rush down to the boats, and we got the M.T.B.s started like lightning . . . There wasn't a second to be wasted if we were to make an interception of 27-knot ships with 24-knot M.T.B.s.

Manning the boats was a terrific scene. Scharnhorst and Gneisenau had become almost a myth at Dover, and here we were in broad daylight setting off after them. It didn't seem possible. Even apart from Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, to do a M.T.B. operation at noon seemed almost indecent. I shall never forget the chaps grinning all over their faces as we formed up and screamed out at 24 knots. At 12:10pm we saw fighters, masses of them, all Messerschmitts. A squadron flew over us very close, and we all blazed away at them. Simultaneously we sighted smoke in two distinct patches to the south-east, and almost immediately we saw the E-boats who were laying it- ten of them in two divisions half a mile apart. Course was altered to converge on the E-boats. When the range was down to 1,000 yards both sides started shooting, but at that range in a moderate sea it was almost a waste of ammunition. Then the main enemy force came clear of the smoke- three great ships with destroyers stationed astern of them. They were on the same course as the E-boats, but 4,000 yards further away. I noticed that their guns were all trained fore and aft, their speed at 27 knots. The situation was an impossible one. The E-boats barred the path of an M.T.B. attack, and though I ordered emergency full speed ahead in an attempt to draw ahead of them, I felt pretty sure it would be useless. I was right. The E-boats merely put on another knot or two, maintaining their excellent defensive position.

There were two alternatives- either to try and battle through the E-boats, or to accept firing at long range. The M.T.B.s were on the ideal bearing, but the range was hopelessly long. I altered course to try to fight through the screen. It was a mad thing to do - the inevitable result would have been the loss of all E-boats before the range could have been reduced to a reasonable one. But chance took a hand, and, as I turned, my starboard engine conked and my speed fell back to 16 knots. In these circumstances there was only one thing to do - to hold on until the E-boat fire became a serious danger, and then to fire at a range of 4,000-odd yards. We steered in, in line abreast, until the E-boats' range was 200 yards. Even then they scarcely touched us - it was too rough for shooting. We fired our torpedoes carefully, but without much hope, and turned away. The whole operation had been most unsatisfactory. About three minutes after firing, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau turned 90 degrees away and our last hope of a lucky hit evaporated." (The Battle of the Narrow Seas, by Sir Peter Scott refers).

For his 'fine leadership, courage, and resolution', Pumphrey was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, as much for this action as for his sterling work in the many other battles he had fought. Captain Nigel Pumphrey retired from the Royal Navy, 01.07.1956, after more than 32 years' service, and moved to Greatham in Hampshire. Modest to the last, in a letter to his grandson shortly before his death he wrote: 'Many others did much more in the War than I did, for much less recognition. I was lucky to get all those gongs.' He died, 29.09.1994. Only 21 Naval Officers received a D.S.O. and Two Bars during the Second World War.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DSO Two Bars, DSC.

Descendants of John Priestman

Edward married **Frances Mary Salkeld**, daughter of **Carleton Salkeld** and **Octavia Johnston Douglas**. They had two children: **Michael Carleton Salkeld** and **Philipa Mary**.

12-**Michael Carleton Salkeld Pumphrey**

12-**Philipa Mary Pumphrey**

11-**Lilla Mary Alyson Pumphrey**^{117,230} was born on 8 Apr 1914 in Greenside, Ryton on Tyne, County Durham and died in 1979 at age 65.

Lilla married **Dr. Robert James Buxton**,²³⁰ son of **Capt. Henry Fowell Buxton**²³⁰ and **Katharine Tayspel Round**,²³⁰ on 12 Jun 1935 in Bywell, St Peters, Northumberland. Robert was born on 29 Apr 1908 and died on 5 Jun 1968 at age 60. They had six children: **Victoria Mary Rose, Lavinia Hermione, Lettice Katharine, James Anthony Fowell, Rosamond Mary Alyson**, and **Richard Moberly**.

General Notes: Major Robert James Buxton was educated at Harrow School, Harrow on the Hill, London, England. He graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1929 with a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.). He graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1934 with a Master of Arts (M.A.). He graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England, with a Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.). He graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1937 with a Bachelor of Surgery (B.Ch.). He graduated with a Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (D.O.M.S.). He gained the rank of Major in 1942 in the service of the Royal Army Medical Corps. He was registered as a Member, Royal College of Surgeons (M.R.C.S.). He was registered as a Licentiate, Royal College of Physicians, London (L.R.C.P.). He lived at Gallhampton Manor, North Cadbury, Yeovil, Somerset, England.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ophthalmic Surgeon.

12-**Victoria Mary Rose Buxton**

Victoria married **Maj. David James Faulkner**,²³⁰ son of **Lt. Col. Walter Douglas Faulkner** and **Patricia Katharine Montagu-Douglas-Scott**, on 26 Apr 1958 in Cadbury, Tiverton, Devon. David was born on 8 Nov 1932 and died in 1993 at age 61. They had five children: **John Douglas, Katharine Rose, Thomas Patrick, Matthew James**, and **Robert David**.

13-**John Douglas Faulkner**

13-**Katharine Rose Faulkner**

13-**Thomas Patrick Faulkner**

13-**Matthew James Faulkner**

13-**Robert David Faulkner**

Victoria next married **Maj. Gen. Reginald Henry Whitworth**, son of **Aylmer William Whitworth** and **Alice Lucy Patience Hervey**.

12-**Lavinia Hermione Buxton**

Lavinia married **Rt. Hon. (Mr Justice) Sir Mathew Alexander Thorpe**, son of **Michael Alexander Thorpe** and **Dorothea Margaret Lambert**. They had three children: **Gervase James Doncaster, Alexander Lambert**, and **Marcus Somerled**.

13-**Gervase James Doncaster Thorpe** was born on 12 Oct 1967 and died in Apr 2008 at age 40.

13-**Alexander Lambert Thorpe**

13-**Marcus Somerled Thorpe**

12-**Lettice Katharine Buxton**

12-**James Anthony Fowell Buxton**

Descendants of John Priestman

James married **Margaret Elizabeth Russell**, daughter of **Admiral Hon. Sir Guy Herbrand Edward Russell**²³⁰ and **Hon. Helen Elizabeth Blades**. They had four children: **Harriet Faith Alyson, Edward Guy Fowell, Meriel Lavinia Margaret, and Charles Robert James**.

13-**Harriet Faith Alyson Buxton**

13-**Edward Guy Fowell Buxton**

13-**Meriel Lavinia Margaret Buxton**

13-**Charles Robert James Buxton**

12-**Rosamond Mary Alyson Buxton**

Rosamond married **Ven. Anthony C. Foottit**. They had three children: **James Hugh Percival, Caroline Mary Alyson, and Georgina Rose**.

13-**James Hugh Percival Foottit**

13-**Caroline Mary Alyson Foottit**

13-**Georgina Rose Foottit**

12-**Richard Moberly Buxton**

Richard married **Julia Grace Elcock**, daughter of **Commodore Frank Dudley Elcock** and **Mary Grace Pitfield**. They had three children: **David Mark Reford, Simon Cosmo Robert, and Elinor Grace Alyson**.

13-**David Mark Reford Buxton**

13-**Simon Cosmo Robert Buxton**

13-**Elinor Grace Alyson Buxton**

11-**Sir John Laurence Pumphrey** was born on 22 Jul 1916 in Kingraig, Inverness, Scotland and died on 23 Dec 2009 in Northumberland at age 93.

General Notes: Laurie Pumphrey, who died at his home in Northumberland on 23 December aged 93, was a star entrant into the diplomatic service in the first post-war reconstruction exam in 1945.

In one of those games played at the Foreign Office Selection Board (FOSB) at Stoke D'Abernon to seek the ministers of an imaginary island, Pumphrey was interviewed by a fellow competitor. Where had he been to school? "Winchester." Scholar? "Yes." Oxbridge? "Yes, New College." Scholar? "Yes." Reading? "Mods and Greats though I didn't finish Greats because of the War." First in Mods? "Yes." And what about your war? "I was commissioned into my county regiment – the Northumberland Hussars – but I was taken prisoner." What did you do in captivity? "I learnt Russian."

Clearly, this man was to be Prime Minister of the imaginary island.

However, Pumphrey had been economical with the truth. In fact, he had a heroic war. After fighting in the Western Desert, the Northumberland Hussars, as part of the 1st Armoured Brigade, were sent to Greece to try to help hold the German invasion. They were not successful, and after retreating through Athens they eventually landed in Crete. Pumphrey was awarded the Greek Military Cross for his bravery in battle. The Germans launched the biggest paratroop and glider offensive against Crete yet seen, and many of the Northumberland Hussars went "in the bag", including Pumphrey.

Eventually he found himself at Oflag VII-B, Eichstatt in Bavaria, and there he met Douglas Hamilton-Baillie, one of the greatest escapees of them all. With 62 others, Pumphrey escaped through a tunnel engineered by Hamilton-Baillie. But they did not manage a "home run"; on capture they were both sent to Colditz. There, although many escape plans were hatched, Pumphrey and Hamilton-Baillie saw out the rest of the war. Among other things they did to occupy the hours they played cards, using photographs of relatives to make up the pack. One of the "cards" used was a photo of Lettice, Laurie's sister. Following repatriation at the end of the war, Hamilton-Baillie attended Pumphrey's wedding to Jean, daughter of Sir Walter Riddell 12th Bt., at which he met the real Lettice. Two years later, Pumphrey attended the wedding of his fellow escapee and his sister.

Pumphrey's career in the Foreign Office began well and, as a high-flyer, he was seconded to No 10 when Clement Attlee was Prime Minister in 1948- 51.

But a cloud appeared in late 1957. Pumphrey, on his daily commute to Waterloo, overheard a girl and a man gossiping in a way that made him feel that there had been a leak of the news of the rise in the bank rate – to seven per cent – which had taken place two days before. He reported this. It became a major incident, resulting in a leak enquiry and considerable political debate.

The result was The Bank Rate Tribunal, set up under the chairmanship of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Manningham-Buller. The Tribunal came to the conclusion that no improprieties had taken

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place.

Pumphrey's career did not suffer from this event and he served with distinction in Singapore, Belgrade, Nairobi and Zambia before becoming high commissioner and then ambassador to Pakistan. He was awarded the CMG in 1963 and advanced to KCMG in 1973.

Pumphrey retired in 1976 at the mandatory age of 60 to his beloved Northumberland and there, for the next 33 years, did good work locally. He became chairman of the National Trust in Northumberland. He also bought and then donated a Colditz cap to the Imperial War Museum.

He kept up his intellectual interests to the end. On the night before he died he was found reading War and Peace in Russian, and on the morning of his death, reading the New Testament in the original Greek.

Patrick Shovelton

John Laurence Pumphrey, diplomat: born 22 July 1916; High Commissioner and then Ambassador to Pakistan, 1971-76; CMG 1963, KCMG 1973; married 1945 Jean Riddell (four sons, one daughter); died Northumberland 23 December 2009.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KCMG.
- He was educated at Winchester.
- He was educated at New College, Oxford.
- He worked as an Officer of the Northumberland Hussars in 1939-1945.
- He worked as a Member of H. M. Foreign Service in 1945.
- He worked as a Seconded to 10 Downing Street in 1948-1951.
- He worked as a Head of Establishment and Organisation Department at the Foreign Office in 1955-1960.
- He worked as a Counsellor, Staff of the British Commissioner-General for South-East Asia in 1960-1963 in Singapore.
- He worked as a Counsellor, H.M. British Embassy, Belgrade in 1963-1965 in Belgrade, Serbia.
- He worked as a Deputy High-Commissioner, Nairobi in 1965-1967 in Nairobi, Kenya.
- He worked as a Member of the British High Court, Zambia in 1967-1971 in Zambia.
- He worked as a High Commissioner, then H.M. Ambassador to Pakistan in 1971-1976 in Pakistan.

John married **Jean Buchanan-Riddell**, daughter of **Sir Walter Buchanan-Riddell 12th Bt.** and **Hon. Rachel Beatrice Lyttelton**, on 1 Jun 1945 in Hepple, Morpeth. Jean was born on 4 Jun 1920 in London and died in 2010 at age 90. They had five children: **Matthew James, Charles Walter Bartholomew, Laura Mary Beatrice, Jonathan Henry, and James Laurence.**

12-Matthew James Pumphrey

Matthew married **Pamela Mary Clare Irving**. They had three children: **John Wylie Francis, Maximilian Oscar Edward, and India Victoria.**

13-John Wylie Francis Pumphrey

13-Maximilian Oscar Edward Pumphrey

13-India Victoria Pumphrey

12-**Dr. Charles Walter Bartholomew Pumphrey** was born on 8 Jul 1948 in Rothbury, Northumberland and died on 7 Mar 2012 at age 63.

Charles married **Cynthia Penelope Helen Bruce**, daughter of **Capt. David Bruce** and **Elizabeth Joan Gregson-Ellis**. They had three children: **Katherine Elizabeth, Oliver James, and David Laurence.**

13-Katherine Elizabeth Pumphrey

13-Dr. Oliver James Pumphrey

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13-David Laurence Pumphrey

12-Laura Mary Beatrice Pumphrey

Laura married **Robert James Longair**. They had three children: **Samuel Christopher**, **Alexander Hugh**, and **Helena Mary**.

13-Samuel Christopher Longair

13-Alexander Hugh Longair

13-Helena Mary Longair

12-Jonathan Henry Pumphrey

Jonathan married **Nicola White**. They had three children: **Jonathan Vivian**, **Rebecca Ann**, and **Olivia Rachel**.

13-Jonathan Vivian Pumphrey

13-Rebecca Ann Pumphrey

13-Olivia Rachel Pumphrey

12-James Laurence Pumphrey

James married **Katherine Lucy Sanders**. They had two children: **Camilla Louise** and **Oliver Thomas**.

13-Camilla Louise Pumphrey

13-Oliver Thomas Pumphrey

11-Lettice Mary Clifton Pumphrey was born on 8 Dec 1920 in Bolam, Northumberland and died on 20 Aug 2001 at age 80.

Lettice married **Brig. John Robert Edward Hamilton-Baillie**, son of **Richard George Hamilton-Baillie** and **Maud Gertrude Hadley**, on 27 Sep 1947 in Stamfordham, Northumberland. John was born on 1 Mar 1919 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died on 16 Apr 2003 at age 84. They had five children: **Thomas Richard**, **Griselda Mary**, **John Laurence**, **Benjamin Robert**, and **Katharine Maud**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Civil Engineer.

12-Lt. Col. Thomas Richard Hamilton-Baillie

Thomas married **Marina Josepha Anna Sidonie Von Senger Und Etterlin**, daughter of **Gen. Dr. Ferdinand Von Senger Und Etterlin**. They had three children: **Isobel Ebba**, **Daisy Ernestine Maria**, and **Cecily Marina**.

13-Isobel Ebba Hamilton-Baillie

13-Daisy Ernestine Maria Hamilton-Baillie

13-Cecily Marina Hamilton-Baillie

12-Griselda Mary Hamilton-Baillie

Griselda married **William Raleigh Kerr**.

12-John Laurence Hamilton-Baillie was born on 31 May 1954 and died on 28 Aug 1954.

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12-Benjamin Robert Hamilton-Baillie

Benjamin married **Jennifer A. Hill**, daughter of **Leslie Hill**. They had two children: **Laurence Benjamin** and **Agnes Laetitia**.

13-Laurence Benjamin Hamilton-Baillie

13-Agnes Laetitia Hamilton-Baillie

12-Katharine Maud Hamilton-Baillie

10-**Lettice Margaret Pumphrey**^{7,117} was born on 14 Nov 1884 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 3 Jun 1962 in Hindley House, Stocksfield on Tyne, Northumberland at age 77.

Lettice married **Maj. Basil Rice Nicholl**,¹¹⁷ son of **Maj. Gen. Sir Christopher Rice Harvard Nicholl** and **Florence Emma Knight**, on 15 Sep 1908 in Stocksfield, Northumberland. Basil was born on 10 Jan 1875 in Winchester, Hampshire, died on 8 Mar 1916 in Es Sinn, Mesopotamia. On Active Service. at age 41, and was buried in Named on the Basra Memorial. They had three children: **Henry Rice**, **Iltyd Haswell Rice**, and **Basil Christopher Rice**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Marlborough College.
- He was educated at Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.
- He worked as an officer of the Second King Edward's Own Gurkhas.

11-**Lt. Col. Henry Rice Nicholl**¹¹⁷ was born on 28 Apr 1909 in Mussoorie, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India, died on 13 May 1996 at age 87, and was buried in Old Haydon Churchyard.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Rifle Brigade.

Henry married **Marjorie Joicey Dickinson**, daughter of **Robert Dickinson** and **Lila Joicey**, on 3 Mar 1936 in Bywell, St Peters, Northumberland. Marjorie was born on 5 Oct 1911 in Riding Mill, Hexham, Northumberland, died on 3 Jun 2001 at age 89, and was buried in Old Haydon Churchyard. They had three children: **Elizabeth Frances**, **Charles John Rice**, and **Edward Rice**.

12-Elizabeth Frances Nicholl

Elizabeth married **Edmund Oliver St. John**, son of **Edmund Farquhar St. John** and **Henrietta Frances Dalmahoy**. They had three children: **Nicola Rosemary**, **Charles Henry Oliver**, and **Emma Harriet**.

13-Nicola Rosemary St. John

13-Charles Henry Oliver St. John

Charles married **Emma Catherine Sewell Moore**, daughter of **Henry Moore**. They had one daughter: **Poppy Rebecca Harriet**.

14-Poppy Rebecca Harriet St. John

13-Emma Harriet St. John

12-Charles John Rice Nicholl

12-Edward Rice Nicholl

11-**Iltyd Haswell Rice Nicholl** was born on 21 May 1913 in Dehra, Doon, India and died on 9 Mar 1935 in Andover, Hampshire at age 21.

11-Basil Christopher Rice Nicholl

Basil married **Susan Matilda Dora Borrer**, daughter of **Clifford Dalison Borrer** and **Claire Bonham-Carter**.

Descendants of John Priestman

10-**Dorothy Frances Pumphrey**^{7,117} was born on 21 Oct 1888 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham.

Dorothy married **Geoffrey Neville Henson**,¹¹⁷ son of **Gerald Henson** and **Rosalie Silzer**, on 31 Mar 1910 in Bywell, St Peters, Northumberland. Geoffrey was born on 28 May 1884 in London. They had five children: **Richard Laurence**, **John David**, **Margaret Frances**, **Anne Barbara**, and **Peter Hadwen**.

11-**Richard Laurence Henson** was born on 21 Feb 1911 in Stocksfield, Northumberland and was buried in Major. The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Richard married **Kathleen Maud Davey**, daughter of **Charles Henry Davey** and **Dorothy Cuyler**. They had three children: **David Charles**, **Simon Richard**, and **Bridget Ann Cuyler**.

12-**David Charles Henson**

12-**Simon Richard Henson**

12-**Bridget Ann Cuyler Henson**

11-**Maj. John David Henson**

John married **Joan Grace Mary Burton**, daughter of **Sir Geoffrey Pownall Burton** and **Doris Hargreaves Speight**. They had two children: **Anthony Edward** and **Jane Frances**.

12-**Anthony Edward Henson**

12-**Jane Frances Henson**

11-**Margaret Frances Henson**

Margaret married **Anthony Foster Collett**, son of **John Henry Collett** and **Dorothy Elizabeth Foster**.

Margaret next married **Demetrios Issaias**. They had three children: **Michael Demetrios**, **Barbara Helen Frances**, and **Timothy John**.

12-**Michael Demetrios Issaias**

12-**Barbara Helen Frances Issaias**

12-**Timothy John Issaias**

11-**Anne Barbara Henson**

11-**Peter Hadwen Henson**

10-**John Laurence Pumphrey**⁷ was born on 27 Apr 1891 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 25 Oct 1914 in Ypres, Belgium. Died from wounds received in action at age 23.

10-**Alice Mary Pumphrey** was born on 17 Oct 1894 in Ebchester, Tyne & Weir, died on 31 Jul 1927 in Pirbright, Hants at age 32, and was buried in Bywell, St Peters, Northumberland.

Alice married **Lieut. Col. Christopher Robson Dudgeon**, son of **William Dudgeon** and **Harriet Elizabeth Johnson**, on 23 Oct 1919 in Bywell, St Peters, Northumberland. Christopher was born on 6 Oct 1887, died on 18 Nov 1976 at age 89, and was buried in Bywell, St Peters, Northumberland. They had two children: **Patrick Laurence** and **Brian Christopher**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE MC.

11-**Capt. Patrick Laurence Dudgeon** was born on 10 Jul 1920 and died on 3 Oct 1943 in Passo Della Cisa. Shot After Capture. at age 23.

General Notes: MC & Posthumous Mention in Despatches

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC.

11-Brian Christopher Dudgeon

Brian married **Patricia Mary Biggart**, daughter of **Thomas Biggart** and **Mary Gladys**. They had two children: **Philippa Mary** and **Alice Catherine**.

12-Philippa Mary Dudgeon

12-Alice Catherine Dudgeon

9-**Francis Priestman**^{7,117} was born on 25 Aug 1855 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 27 Feb 1936 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham at age 80.

General Notes: Of Derwent Hill, Ebchester

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Rugby.
- He was awarded with DL.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Ashington Coal Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Chairman & Managing Director of Priestman Collieries Ltd.
- He worked as a JP for County Durham.
- He worked as a Chairman of Priestman Collieries Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Priestman Power Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Member of the River Tyne Commissioners.
- He had a residence in Shotley Park, Shotley Bridge, County Durham.
- He worked as a High Sheriff for Durham in 1914.

Francis married **Cecil Marguerite Shiell**,^{7,117} daughter of **William R. Shiell** and **Mary Amelia Lee**, on 29 Aug 1883 in Chester-le-Street, County Durham. Cecil was born on 18 Jul 1861 in Chester-le-Street, County Durham and died on 25 Dec 1939 in West Byfleet, Surrey at age 78. They had five children: **Faith Hadwyn**, **Francis Noel**, **Jonathan Lee**, **Zaida Nell**, and **Betty Mai Shiell**.

10-**Faith Hadwyn Priestman**^{7,117} was born on 8 Jul 1886 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 30 Mar 1959 in Whatley, Frome, Somerset at age 72.

Faith married **Lt. Col. Patrick Hogarth Wilson**,¹¹⁷ son of **John Wilson** and **Louisa Hilliard**, on 10 Aug 1911 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham. Patrick was born on 18 Aug 1874 in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland and died on 3 Oct 1939 in Lynwick, Rudgwick, N. Sussex at age 65. They had five children: **Patricia Marguerite**, **Prudence Lee**, **Garth Francis**, **Colin Hilliard Shiell**, and **Pauline Erica Faith**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1915 in Hyde House, Park Crescent, Sheffield, Yorkshire.

11-**Patricia Marguerite Wilson** was born on 7 Jun 1912 in Sheffield, Yorkshire.

Patricia married **John Stewart Eyre**, son of **William Henry Gregory Eyre** and **Louisa Butler Stewart**, on 8 Sep 1936 in Beverley, Yorkshire. John was born on 28 Dec 1909 in Ilfracombe, Devon and died in 1992 in Chippenham, Wiltshire at age 83. They had two children: **Penelope Jane** and **Alison Faith**.

12-Penelope Jane Eyre

12-Alison Faith Eyre

11-**Prudence Lee Wilson** was born on 27 Feb 1917 in London and died on 11 Jul 1928 in Rudgwick, West Sussex at age 11.

Descendants of John Priestman

11-Garth Francis Priestman

Garth married **Margaret Eileen Ann Cobb**, daughter of **Geoffrey Clemens Cobb** and **Eileen Maud Agnes Hinde**. They had four children: **Neville Christine**, **Diana Lee**, **Sarah Frances**, and **(No Given Name)**.

12-Neville Christine Priestman

12-Diana Lee Priestman

12-Sarah Frances Priestman

12-Priestman

11-**Colin Hilliard Shiell Wilson** was born on 7 May 1922 in Thames Ditton, Surrey and died on 24 Nov 1941 in Drowned In The "Dunedin" at age 19.

General Notes: Missing, presumed drowned in the "Dunedin"

11-Pauline Erica Faith Wilson

Pauline married **Willem Bernard Dresselhuys**, son of **Willem Bernard Dresselhuys** and **Leonarda Catharina Louisa de Meijere**, on 2 Jun 1948 in Cape Town, South Africa. Willem was born on 11 Feb 1894 in Culenborg, Netherlands.

10-**Francis Noel Priestman**⁷ was born on 9 Jan 1890 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 12 Jan 1890 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham.

10-**Maj. Jonathan Lee Priestman**⁷ was born on 30 Jan 1892 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died in 1966 in Northumberland at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC TD DL.
- He had a residence in Shotley Park, Shotley Bridge, County Durham.
- He worked as a Chairman & Managing Director of Priestman Collieries Ltd.
- He worked as a Director of the Ashington Coal Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a High Sheriff for Durham in 1936.

Jonathan married **Christine Helen Long**, daughter of **Francis Maddison Long** and **Helen Margaret Cumming**.

10-**Zaida Nell Priestman** was born on 28 Jun 1899 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died in Aug 1985 in Colchester, Essex at age 86.

Zaida married **Robert Francis Thornhagh Foljambe**, son of **George Savile Foljambe** and **Dora Margaret Warre**, on 14 Jan 1920 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham. Robert was born on 15 Nov 1892 in Brackenhurst, Southwell, Nottinghamshire and died in Nov 1987 in Colchester, Essex at age 95. They had three children: **Diana Cecil**, **Christopher Francis Savile**, and **George Michael**.

11-Diana Cecil Foljambe

Diana married **Martin D. C. Watson**.

11-**Christopher Francis Savile Foljambe** was born on 14 Aug 1931 in Wormingford, Essex and died on 19 Jan 1958 in Walton on the Naze, Essex at age 26.

11-George Michael Foljambe

10-Betty Mai Shiell Priestman

Betty married **Brig. Robert Bramston Thesiger Daniell**, son of **Henry Whiteman Thesiger Daniell** and **Maud Edith Phibbs**, on 11 Apr 1929 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham. Robert was born on 15 Oct 1901 in London and died in 1996 in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk at age 95.

Descendants of John Priestman

9-**Rachel Elizabeth Priestman**^{7,11} was born on 25 Jan 1857 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 19 Jul 1881 in Sidcot, Winscombe, Somerset at age 24.

9-**Lucy Priestman**⁷ was born on 6 Mar 1859 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 28 Dec 1931 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham at age 72.

9-**Lewis Priestman**⁷ was born on 22 Dec 1863 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 6 Aug 1945 in Derwent Lodge, Shotley Bridge, County Durham at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Priestman Collieries Ltd.
- He worked as a Director of the Ashington Coal Co. Ltd.
- He had a residence in Derwent Lodge, Shotley Bridge, County Durham.
- He was educated at Rugby.

Lewis married **Frances Willis**,^{7,117} daughter of **Rev. Robert George Willis**⁷ and **Amelia Richardson**,⁷ on 28 Nov 1907 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham. Frances was born on 30 Sep 1865 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 3 Sep 1945 in Derwent Lodge, Shotley Bridge, County Durham at age 79.

9-**Katharine Priestman**^{7,117} was born on 4 Jul 1872 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 28 Apr 1939 in Burnby Hall, Pocklington, Humberside at age 66.

Katharine married **Rev. James Albert Bridges**.

Katharine next married **Percy Marlborough Stewart**,¹¹⁷ son of **Rev. James Stewart** and **Lucy Parker**, on 29 Apr 1901 in Shotley Bridge, County Durham. Percy was born on 28 Aug 1871 in Little Stukeley, Huntingdonshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Ivy Hall, Pocklington, Yorkshire.

8-**Anna Maria Priestman**^{10,62} was born on 23 Mar 1828 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland, died on 10 Oct 1914 in 37 Durdham Park, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 86, and was buried in FBG Newcastle.

General Notes: Anna Maria Priestman .86 10 10 1914 Bristol. Interment at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mary Priestman . . . 84 15 10 1914 Bristol. Interment at Newcastle-on-Tyne. There is a special pathos in the death of these two sisters, at the ages of 86 and 84, the one outliving the other by only a few days, after spending their long lives together in such close union that it seemed impossible for either to live alone. " Lovely and pleasant in their lives and in their death they were not divided." They were the youngest surviving daughters of Jonathan Priestman, who was born in 1786, and afterwards lived at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of his wife Rachel Bragg, who was a grand-daughter of Isaac and Rachel Wilson, of Kendal. The lifetime of the parents and daughters thus extended well into three centuries. After their father's death in 1863, the sisters moved to Clifton, Bristol, where the remainder of their lives was spent, and where the many who knew and loved them and worked with them regarded them as fellow citizens. But they brought with them from the North of England the energy and enthusiasm and driving power, which are so often a strength and an inspiration to southerners. In their early days their family and friends were interested in the Anti-Corn-Law struggle, especially through their connection with John Bright, whose marriage to their eldest sister Elizabeth took place in 1839. The Reform Bill agitation also was one of their early political interests, and it was partly the lessons learned through that time, and partly their inheritance and acceptance by conviction of the Quaker doctrine of the spiritual equality of the sexes, that bore fruit in their life-long and ardent advocacy of the principle that women are needed in national life equipped with the power derived from political equality - a principle which was indeed the key-note of their lives. Anna Maria Priestman was a member of the first Women's Suffrage Society in England, and in all her political work she upheld the principle that women's place in politics should not be merely auxiliary, but that the demand for direct representation should be the foundation of their political work. Mary Priestman, together with her sister, the late Margaret Tanner, was closely associated with Josephine Butler in her work for the repeal of State regulation of vice, and during the seventeen years' struggle gave herself untiringly to that "great crusade." She was active in the work of the Ladies' National Association, attending the Bristol Committees up to her last illness. Readers of Josephine Butler's book will remember passages relating to her visits to the sisters which reveal in a tender and intimate way the singular charm of their home at Durdham Park. All through those years of storm and stress Mary Priestman faithfully and lovingly met the private claims of her own family, and attended regularly an evening class for women and girls started in the early seventies at the Friars, a forerunner of modern club work and organisation. A branch of the B.W.T.A. was also formed here, with Mary Priestman as its President. Peace was a cause that received the life-long support and deep interest of both sisters ; so much so that their grief at the South African war was like the most acute personal sorrow, and it left them with permanently lessened physical strength. The outbreak of the present war was more than they were able to bear, and it seemed as though it directly brought on the attack of illness from which there was no recovery. It may truly be said of them that they never grew old ; their sympathies, their interests, their affections remained always young and fresh and intense. Their never-failing welcome to workers in all great causes made their house a centre of social activity. The sisters were all through their lives attached members of the Society of Friends, and while strength permitted were regular attenders at meetings for worship. While not taking any prominent part in meetings for discipline, they were at the same time active in encouraging Friends to take in public a forward position as to Peace, Temperance, and care for the dumb, creation, whose needs and claims had always a tenderly cherished place with them both. By those who had the privilege of more intimate friendship or family ties they will always be remembered as the most sympathetic of friends and the most perfect hostesses. Brilliant talk, keen intuition, swift insight, quick wit, literary interests, ever-welcoming affection, devoted unselfishness and generosity, all these come to the mind in trying to estimate and analyse the charm of the home that is now closed. In more ways than one they were the last survivors of their generation, and much of vivid interest in the past, of which they alone could

Descendants of John Priestman

tell, is lost with them. It is however, no mere truism to say that the influence of such lives as theirs upon the many who have loved them and been attracted by them to nobler thoughts and loftier endeavour can never be fully estimated. -

From The Friend.

Priestman, Anna Maria (1828– 1914), social reformer and campaigner for women's rights, was born on 23 March 1828, the seventh of the nine children of Jonathan Priestman (d. 1863), a prosperous Quaker tanner of Newcastle, and Rachel Bragg (1791– 1854), a travelling minister in the Society of Friends, the daughter of Margaret Wilson Bragg, another noted Quaker minister. Her family home was Summerhill, in Newcastle.

During Anna Maria Priestman's childhood her family took an active part in the temperance movement, the campaign to abolish slavery, the Reform Bill agitation, and the Anti-Corn Law League. Her eldest sister, Elizabeth, became the first wife of the radical statesman John Bright, and lifetime friendships were formed between the Priestman and Bright sisters that survived Elizabeth Bright's early death and were further strengthened in the shared care of the infant child of this marriage, Helen Priestman Bright. This circle was to prove of considerable importance in the formation of an ongoing national women's rights movement from the 1860s.

As a young woman Anna Maria Priestman lived largely the life of a daughter at home, caring for her father in his widowhood. After his death she and her younger sister, Mary, eventually moved to Clifton, Bristol, in 1869. Here they settled for the remainder of their lives— near to both their eldest surviving sister, Margaret Tanner, and their niece Helen, who had married the shoe manufacturer William Stephens Clark— moving in circles of like-minded radicals that included their close friend the abolitionist Mary Estlin.

The mid-1860s saw the beginnings of an organized demand for women's suffrage, and Anna Maria Priestman, together with other members of the Bright kinship circle, helped form some of the first women's suffrage societies, in London, Bristol, and Bath. She also supported the Ladies' National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, formed by Josephine Butler in 1870 to protest legislation that undermined the civil rights of those designated prostitutes by the authorities in specified naval and military towns. Mary Priestman acted as the secretary of this organization and Margaret Tanner as its treasurer. All three sisters also supported the international campaigns against state regulation of prostitution, and maintained their family's close association with the cause of temperance.

In the early 1870s Anna Maria Priestman helped form the National Union of Women Workers in Bristol, a trade union and benefit society for women workers that became part of the Women's Protective and Provident League. She was especially concerned with the effect of protective labour legislation on limiting economic opportunities for women, and gave evidence as to these concerns to the royal commission on the Factory and Workshop Acts (1876). In 1881 she helped establish the Bristol Women's Liberal Association, which was then emulated in other towns and cities, resulting in 1887 in the establishment of a national organization, the Women's Liberal Federation (WLF). One of her motives appears to have been a certain frustration with the central leadership of the suffrage movement, and a wish more effectively to mobilize Liberal rank-and-file support for the demand for the vote. She also advocated a closer alliance between women's suffragists and working-class radicals like Joseph Arch. Renewing her friendship with the Priestman sisters after forty years, the visiting United States suffragist Elizabeth Cady Stanton commented on her pleasure at finding 'three women on the shady side of sixty, so bright, so liberal, so ready for new thought on all subjects' (Stanton to Priestman sisters, 13 Oct [1890], Priestman MSS).

In the 1890s Anna Maria Priestman became increasingly dissatisfied by the refusal of the Liberal Party to make women's suffrage part of its programme, and of the WLF to make it a test question for Liberal candidates seeking support in elections. She established the Union of Practical Suffragists (UPS) with the support of other disaffected women Liberals to act as a ginger group within the WLF. Her strategy appeared to have met with success in 1903, when the WLF at last made votes for women a test question, and the UPS was, in consequence, wound up. Her opponents regained the upper hand, however, and the WLF policy was subsequently reversed. Perhaps not surprisingly, then, in their last active years Anna Maria and Mary Priestman became vocal supporters of the militant Women's Social and Political Union. This suffrage body, under the leadership of Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst, sought to pressure the Liberal government into adopting women's suffrage by campaigning against its candidates in parliamentary elections.

Anna Maria Priestman upheld the peace testimony of her religious society throughout her life. The outbreak of the First World War was said to have been too much for either herself or Mary Priestman to bear; she died at their Bristol home, 37 Durdham Park, on 9 October 1914 within five days of her sister.

Sandra Stanley Holton

Sources S. J. Tanner, *How the women's suffrage movement began in Bristol 50 years ago* (1918) · K. Robbins, *John Bright* (1979) · S. S. Holton, *Suffrage days: stories from the women's suffrage movement* (1996) · J. T. Mills, *John Bright and the Quakers*, 2 vols. (1935) · H. Blackburn, *Women's suffrage: a record of the women's suffrage movement in the British Isles* (1902) · G. M. Trevelyan, *The life of John Bright* (1913) · R. S. Benson, *Photographic pedigree of the descendants of Isaac and Rachel Wilson* (1912) · J. Somervell, *Isaac and Rachel Wilson, Quakers, of Kendal, 1714– 1785* [1924] · 'Dictionary of Quaker biography', RS Friends, Lond. [card index] · d. cert. · Priestman MSS, C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset, Clark family archive

Archives C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset, Clark family archive | Women's Library, London, Butler MSS · Women's Library, London, McIlquham MSS

Likenesses group portrait, photograph (with her sisters), repro. in P. Lovell, *Quaker inheritance: a portrait of Roger Clark of Street...* (1970), facing p. 32 · photograph, repro. in Tanner, *How the women's suffrage movement began*, facing p. 10

Wealth at death £10,675 19s. 5d.: probate, 5 May 1915, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Sandra Stanley Holton, 'Priestman, Anna Maria (1828– 1914)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2007

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/57830>]

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1863 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Descendants of John Priestman

- She worked as a Social reformer and Campaigner for women's rights,.

8-**Mary Priestman**^{10,62} was born on 9 Sep 1830 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland, died on 15 Oct 1914 in 37 Durdham Park, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 84, and was buried in FBG Newcastle.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1863 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

8-**Emily Esther Priestman** was born on 11 Feb 1834 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 19 Dec 1834 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.

7-**Mary Priestman** was born on 31 Jul 1777 in Malton, Yorkshire.

7-**David Priestman**

7-**Anne Priestman**

7-**Isaac Priestman**

7-**Joseph Priestman**

7-**Elizabeth Priestman** was born on 7 Oct 1783 in Malton, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at York Quarterly Meeting, Girls School. (Later became The Mount School) in 1798 in York, Yorkshire.

7-**Esther Priestman**¹⁸ was born on 28 Jul 1790 in Malton, Yorkshire and died on 18 Nov 1866 in Malton, Yorkshire at age 76.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at York Quarterly Meeting, Girls School. (Later became The Mount School) in 1804 in York, Yorkshire.

David next married **Elizabeth Rowntree**,⁵ daughter of **William Rowntree**⁵ and **Hannah Hebron**,⁵ in 1800. Elizabeth was born on 28 Oct 1763 and died on 7 Mar 1836 at age 72.

6-**Henry Priestman**² was born in Jul 1753 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died about 1797 about age 44.

Henry married **Anne Dale**. They had one son: **John**.

7-**John Priestman**² was born about 1785.

John married someone. He had one son: **Henry**.

8-**Henry Priestman**² was born about 1810 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died on 6 Nov 1866 in Convalescent Hospital, Southport about age 56.

Henry married **Elizabeth Whittingham**. They had one son: **Frederick**.

9-**Frederick Priestman**² was born on 26 Jan 1859 in Tan Yard, Gorton and died in Mar 1925 in Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire at age 66.

Frederick married **Mary Ann Gorman**.² Mary was born about 1855 in Chatham, Kent and died about 1889 about age 34. They had seven children: **John A., Frederick W., Alfred, Ernest, Florence, Leonard,** and **Reginald**.

10-**John A. Priestman**² was born about 1878 in Old Rode, Cheshire.

10-**Frederick W. Priestman**² was born about 1880 in Old Rode, Cheshire.

Descendants of John Priestman

10-**Alfred Priestman**² was born on 26 Feb 1881 in Old Rode, Cheshire and died on 1 Apr 1953 in Leek, Staffordshire at age 72.

Alfred married **Edith Louisa Berrisford**.² Edith was born on 3 Dec 1880 in Endon, Staffordshire and died on 21 Jan 1938 in Leebrook, Staffordshire at age 57. They had ten children: **Harry, Reginald, George William, Nellie, Alfred Thomas, John Charles, Sidney, Arthur, Edith Mary, and Ethel.**

11-**Harry Priestman**² was born on 25 Mar 1900 in Endon, Staffordshire and died on 5 Jan 1959 in Leebrook, Staffordshire at age 58.

Harry married **Sarah Lizzie Jones**.² Sarah was born on 17 Mar 1900 in Etruria, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire and died about 23 Jun 1977 in Leek, Staffordshire about age 77.

11-**Reginald Priestman**² was born on 4 May 1902 in Endon, Staffordshire and died on 1 Jul 1968 in Cheddleton, Staffordshire at age 66.

Reginald married **Vera Staton**.² Vera was born on 30 Dec 1906 in Ripley, Derbyshire and died on 9 Feb 1981 in Leek, Staffordshire at age 74. They had two children: **Timothy John** and **Christopher Charles.**

12-Timothy John Priestman

Timothy married **Florence Higgins**.² Florence was born on 29 Mar 1933 in Stafford, Staffordshire and died on 30 Mar 1986 in Hartshill, Warwickshire at age 53.

Timothy next married **Meryl Cope.**

12-Christopher Charles Priestman

Christopher married **Hazel Ann Mills.** They had two children: **Cheryl Ann** and **Emma Catherine.**

13-Cheryl Ann Priestman

Cheryl married **Jonathan Mark Henderson-Wood.** They had one son: **Daniel James.**

14-Daniel James Wood

13-Emma Catherine Priestman

Emma married **Christopher Rhead.** They had one son: **Joshua William.**

14-Joshua William Rhead

11-**George William Priestman**² was born on 22 Mar 1904 in Endon, Staffordshire and died in Mar 1954 in Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire at age 50.

George married **Lily Goldstraw**.² Lily was born in Mar 1910 in Leek, Staffordshire and died in 1960 at age 50.

11-**Nellie Priestman**² was born on 20 Apr 1906 in Endon, Staffordshire and died on 21 Jan 1991 in Leekbrook, Staffordshire at age 84.

Nellie married **John Gordon Poyser Twigg**.² John was born on 23 Mar 1904 in Onecote, Staffordshire and died on 2 Apr 1983 in Leekbrook, Staffordshire at age 79. They had one son: **Peter.**

12-Peter Twigg

11-**Alfred Thomas Priestman**² was born on 1 Mar 1908 in Endon, Staffordshire and died on 18 Jul 1965 in Wetley Rocks, Staffordshire at age 57.

Alfred married **Evelyn Eccleston**.² Evelyn was born on 2 Dec 1908 in Whiston, Staffordshire and died on 5 Feb 1995 in Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire at age 86. They had three children: **Dorothy, Eric, and Richard.**

12-Dorothy Priestman

12-**Eric Priestman**² was born on 1 Oct 1932 in Cheddleton, Staffordshire and died on 15 Feb 1978 in Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire at age 45.

Eric married **Dorothy Bailey.** They had two children: **Karen Mary** and **Lorraine.**

13-Karen Mary Priestman

Descendants of John Priestman

Karen married **David Birks**. They had one son: **Stephen Eric**.

14-**Stephen Eric Birks**

13-**Lorraine Priestman**

Lorraine married **Geoffrey Haycock**. They had one daughter: **Leanne**.

14-**Leanne Haycock**

12-**Richard Priestman**

11-**John Charles Priestman**² was born on 16 Sep 1910 in Endon, Staffordshire and died on 24 Jan 1970 in Leek, Staffordshire at age 59.

John married **Florence Mary Handley**.² Florence was born on 8 Dec 1909 in Wall Grange, Staffordshire and died on 10 Nov 1993 in Cheddleton, Staffordshire at age 83. They had four children: **June Isobel**, **Janet Allison**, **John Malcolm**, and **Geoffrey Albert**.

12-**June Isobel Priestman**

June married **Arnold James Flavell**. They had two children: **Mark** and **Neil**.

13-**Mark Flavell**

Mark married **Katherine Joy Brown**. They had four children: **Jennifer Victoria**, **Christopher Mark**, **Rebecca Lily**, and **Lauren Rose**.

14-**Jennifer Victoria Flavell**

14-**Christopher Mark Flavell**

14-**Rebecca Lily Flavell**

14-**Lauren Rose Flavell**

13-**Neil Flavell**

12-**Janet Allison Priestman**

Janet married **John Thomas Bradbury**. They had four children: **Martyn John**, **David Malcolm**, **Janet Lynne**, and **Carol Louise**.

13-**Martyn John Bradbury**

Martyn married **Diane Birks**. They had one daughter: **Claire Emma**.

14-**Claire Emma Bradbury**

Claire married **Smith**. They had one son: **Ryan Andrew**.

15-**Ryan Andrew Smith**

13-**David Malcolm Bradbury**

David married **Louise Mary Fern**. They had two children: **Adam David** and **Molly Fern**.

14-**Adam David Bradbury**

14-**Molly Fern Bradbury**

Descendants of John Priestman

13-Janet Lynne Bradbury

Janet married **Anthony Knight**. They had two children: **Stephanie Lynne** and **Matthew Anthony**.

14-Stephanie Lynne Knight

14-Matthew Anthony Knight

13-Carol Louise Bradbury

Carol married someone. She had one daughter: **Sophie Allison**.

14-Sophie Allison Bradbury

12-**John Malcolm Priestman**² was born on 13 Jan 1938 in Cheddleton, Staffordshire and died on 1 Feb 2001 in Leek, Staffordshire at age 63.

John married **Norma Ellen Billings**.² Norma was born on 8 Jul 1934 and died on 20 May 1983 in Leek, Staffordshire at age 48.

John next married **Peggy Hodgkinson**.

12-Geoffrey Albert Priestman

Geoffrey married **Vivienne Julia Garner**. They had two children: **Sarah Jane** and **Nicholas Paul**.

13-Sarah Jane Priestman

13-Nicholas Paul Priestman

11-**Sidney Priestman**² was born on 14 Sep 1912 in Endon, Staffordshire and died on 19 Jul 1980 in Cheddleton, Staffordshire at age 67.

Sidney married **Christine Frances Stevenson**.² Christine was born on 25 Apr 1917 in Kingsley, Staffordshire and died on 11 Dec 1987 in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire at age 70. They had two children: **David Anthony** and **Frances Beatrice**.

12-David Anthony Priestman

David married **Cynthia Malbon**. They had two children: **Amanda Jane** and **Adam David**.

13-Amanda Jane Priestman

Amanda married **Martin Hine**.

Amanda next married **Paul Jonathon Roberts**. They had one son: **Joshua**.

14-Joshua Roberts

13-Adam David Priestman

Adam married **Emma Elizabeth Brookes**. They had two children: **Joseph David** and **Jakob Adam**.

14-Joseph David Priestman

14-Jakob Adam Priestman

David next married **Joan Margaret Crust**.

12-Frances Beatrice Priestman

Frances married **Peter Frederick Walwyn**. They had two children: **Matthew Franklin** and **Justin David**.

Descendants of John Priestman

13-Matthew Franklin Walwyn

Matthew married **Pamela Marie Sharples**. They had one son: **Thomas Matthew**.

14-Thomas Matthew Walwyn

13-Justin David Walwyn

11-**Arthur Priestman**² was born on 22 Oct 1914 in Endon, Staffordshire and died on 1 Jul 1986 in Leek, Staffordshire at age 71.

Arthur married **Freda Mosley**.² Freda was born on 19 May 1914 in Oakamoor, Staffordshire and died on 17 Dec 1999 in Cheddleton, Staffordshire at age 85. They had two children: **Maurice Vincent** and **Fay Marie**.

12-Maurice Vincent Priestman

Maurice married **Yvonne Patricia Carney**. They had two children: **Jacqueline Heather** and **Colette Louise**.

13-Jacqueline Heather Priestman

Jacqueline married **Marc Robert Pascoe**. They had one daughter: **Hannah Louise**.

14-Hannah Louise Pascoe

13-Colette Louise Priestman

12-Fay Marie Priestman

Fay married **Howard John Stevenson**. They had two children: **Claire Marie** and **Katie Helen**.

13-Claire Marie Stevenson

13-Katie Helen Stevenson

11-**Edith Mary Priestman**² was born on 27 Sep 1916 in Leekbrook, Staffordshire.

Edith married **Colin Rider**.² Colin was born on 15 May 1918 in Leek, Staffordshire and died on 31 Mar 1998 in Paignton, Devon at age 79. They had three children: **Pamela**, **Paul**, and **Neil**.

12-Pamela Rider

Pamela married **Richard Robin Hudson**. They had two children: **Richard Benjamin** and **Rachel Anna**.

13-Richard Benjamin Hudson

Richard married **Catherine Kirsty Douglas**.

13-Rachel Anna Hudson

12-Paul Rider

12-Neil Rider

11-**Ethel Priestman**² was born on 20 Sep 1918 in Leekbrook, Staffordshire and died on 20 Sep 1918 in Leekbrook, Staffordshire.

10-**Ernest Priestman**² was born about 1883 in Rode, Cheshire.

10-**Florence Priestman**² was born about 1885 in Rode, Cheshire.

Descendants of John Priestman

10-**Leonard Priestman**² was born about 1887 in Rode, Cheshire.

10-**Reginald Priestman**² was born about 1889 in Rode, Cheshire.

Frederick next married **Emma Elizabeth Flanagan**.² Emma was born about 1860 and died in 1938 about age 78. They had one daughter: **May**.

10-**May Priestman**² was born about 1896 in Kidsgrove, Staffordshire.

6-**Jonathan Priestman**² was born on 10 Jul 1759 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire and died about 1798 in Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, USA about age 39.

4-**Richard Priestman**² was born before 1653 and died before 1685.

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4. Benjamin Beck, Foster, Watson and Associated families, <http://benbeck.co.uk/fh>, 2013.
5. "Edward H. Milligan, British Quakers in Commerce & Industry 1775-1920, 2007 (Sessions of York)."
6. Marie Marchese, "Bristol records with relevance to Bowen, Musgrave and other Allied Quaker families," supplied 2012-16 by Marie Marchese; Original document supported evidence.
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