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**Descendants of  
Robert Simpson**

Charles E. G. Pease  
Pennyghael  
Isle of Mull

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# Descendants of Robert Simpson

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1-**Robert Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was buried on 5 May 1685.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Yeoman in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.
- He had a residence in Dubside, Docker, Cumbria.

Robert married **Isabel**.<sup>1</sup> Isabel was buried on 22 Aug 1684. They had two children: **Martin** and **Elizabeth**.

2-**Martin Simpson**<sup>1</sup> died in Jun 1709 and was buried on 9 Jun 1709 in Sunnybank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Yeoman in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.

Martin married **Anne Wilson**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **Wilson**, on 21 Oct 1669 in Sunnybank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria. Anne was born about 1630 in Greenhead, Mardale, Shap, Cumbria, died on 9 Jul 1718 about age 88, and was buried on 11 Jul 1718 in Sunnybank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria. They had two children: **Isaac** and **Robert**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They resided at Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker by Convincement in 1652.
- She worked as a Quaker Minister.

3-**Isaac Simpson**<sup>2</sup> was born on 16 Aug 1670 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died in Jan 1749 at age 78, and was buried on 13 Jan 1749 in Sunnybank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.

General Notes: Will proved 30 JI 1749, Richmond, Yorkshire

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Yeoman in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.
- He worked as a Yeoman in Sunnybank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.

Isaac married **Rebecca Moore**,<sup>1,2</sup> daughter of **John Moore** and **Mabel Dixon**, on 23 Jun 1699 in Lambrigge, Kendal, Cumbria. Rebecca was born in Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died in Jun 1737, and was buried on 2 Jul 1737 in Sunnybank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria. They had three children: **Anne**, **Martin**, and **John**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.

4-**Anne Simpson**<sup>1,2</sup> was born on 4 Jul 1700 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria and was christened on 4 Sep 1700 in Parish Church, Kendal, Cumbria.

Anne married **Oliver Leighton**,<sup>1</sup> son of **Joshua Leighton** and **Isabel**, on 14 Jun 1726 in Lambrigge, Kendal, Cumbria. Oliver was born in Kendal, Cumbria and died in 1729. They had two children: **Isabel** and **Ann**.

General Notes: WHEREAS Oliver Leighton, late of Kendal in the County of Westmorland, Joiner, who died in the Year 1729. by his last Will and Testament appointed Nathan Leighton, Jos. Leighton and others, Executors ; to whom he gave all his Effects- for the Satisfaction of his Creditors, so far as the same would extend ; and the said Executors did, pursuant to the Trust ripressed in them, make a Dividend or Dividends of the said Teestator's Effects amongst his Creditors, in Proportion to their respective Debts, except a Legacy bequeathed to the said Oliver, in and by his Father's Will, which was not due or payable till the Death of the said Oliver's Mother, who survived him several Years, and so this Legacy escaped the Notice of the said Executors, yet nevertheless it's judged to be the Right of the Creditors of the said Oliver : This is therefore to give Notice, that on the 24th of June next, Attendance will be given by the said Nathan and Jos. Leighton, surviving Executors of the said Oliver, at the dwelling House of John Tcdd, Innholder, in Kendal aforesaid, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon of the same Day, in order to make a Dividend of the said Legacy amongst the Creditors of the said Oliver Leighton, their legal Representatives, or such of them who shall then and there come prepared with Proof of their respective Claims; and those who neglect so to appear, will be excluded any Benefit thereby.

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<http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/9570/pages/3/page.pdf>

### 5-Isabel Leighton

Isabel married **John Todd**. They had one daughter: **Jennett**.

### 6-Jennett Todd

### 5-Ann Leighton

4-**Martin Simpson**<sup>1,2</sup> was born on 30 Mar 1703 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, was christened on 30 May 1703 in Parish Church, Kendal, Cumbria, died on 23 Sep 1780 in Beckhouses, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria at age 77, and was buried on 26 Sep 1780 in FBG Grayrigg, Kendal.

General Notes: Will dated 15 Jul 1769

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Yeoman in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.

Martin married **Rachel Morland**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **John Morland**, on 21 Jun 1726 in Lambrigg, Kendal, Cumbria. Rachel was born about 1705 in Kendal, Cumbria, died in Feb 1753 in Beckhouses, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria about age 48, and was buried on 7 Feb 1753 in FBG Grayrigg, Kendal. They had 14 children: **Isaac, Elizabeth, John, Rachel, Thomas, Martin, Robert, Ann, Rebecca, Mary, Sarah, Jacob, Agnes, and Sarah**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in The Ashes, Kendal, Cumbria.

5-**Isaac Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 30 Apr 1727 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died in Oct 1735 in Beckhouses, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria at age 8, and was buried on 27 Oct 1735 in FBG Grayrigg, Kendal.

5-**Elizabeth Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 1 Dec 1728 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died in Feb 1750 at age 21, and was buried on 12 Feb 1750.

5-**John Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 15 Feb 1731 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died in Jan 1751 at age 19, and was buried on 2 Feb 1751.

5-**Rachel Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 4 Feb 1733 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.

Rachel married **Richard Parrington**<sup>1</sup> on 9 Jun 1760 in Lambrigg, Kendal, Cumbria. Richard died about 1782.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Yeoman in Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.
- He had a residence in Patton Hall, Kendal, Cumbria.

5-**Thomas Simpson**<sup>1,3</sup> was born on 10 Jan 1735 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died on 23 Jan 1820 at age 85, and was buried on 27 Jan 1820 in FBG Stramongate, Kendal.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.
- Miscellaneous: He sold Castlebank, 1791.

Thomas married **Margaret Holme**<sup>1</sup> on 13 Dec 1766. Margaret died in 1767 and was buried on 17 Nov 1767. They had one daughter: **Margaret**.

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6-**Margaret Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 11 Nov 1767 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, was christened on 4 Dec 1785 in Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died in 1853 in Holme Park at age 86, and was buried in FBG Grayrigg, Kendal.

General Notes: Will proved 11 May 1853 Richmond, Yorkshire

Thomas next married **Elizabeth Atkinson**,<sup>1,3</sup> daughter of **Joseph Atkinson**<sup>3</sup> and **Hannah Haygarth**, on 9 May 1774 in FMH Grayrigg, Kendal. Elizabeth was born in 1745 in Sedbergh, Cumbria, died on 23 Jan 1817 at age 72, and was buried on 26 Jan 1817 in FBG Stramongate, Kendal. They had eight children: **Martin, Hannah, Rachel, Hannah, Joseph, Elizabeth, Agnes**, and **Ann**.

6-**Martin Simpson**<sup>1,3,4</sup> was born on 29 Jan 1775 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria and died on 14 Jul 1832 in Manchester (23 Jul also given) at age 57.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Fustian manufacturer in Manchester.

Martin married **Mary Neild**,<sup>1,3,4</sup> daughter of **Henry Neild**<sup>1,3</sup> and **Betty Hope**,<sup>3</sup> on 24 Feb 1803 in FMH Morley, Cheshire. Mary was born on 29 Apr 1783 in Millington, Altrincham, Cheshire. They had 12 children: **Eliza, John Atkinson, Martin, Henry Neild, Thomas, William, Joseph, Mary, Alice Atkinson, Lucy, Edwin**, and **Henry**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker until 1837.

7-**Eliza Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 25 Nov 1803 in Manchester and died on 22 Jan 1836 in Chorlton upon Medlock, Manchester at age 32. She had no known marriage and no known children.

7-**John Atkinson Simpson**<sup>1,4,5</sup> was born on 22 Jun 1805 in Manchester, died on 25 Apr 1864 in Preston, Lancashire at age 58, and was buried in Bowdon Church, Bowdon, Cheshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cotton spinner in Avenham Tower, Preston, Lancashire.

John married **Ann Ransome**,<sup>1,4,5</sup> daughter of **Dr. John Atkinson Ransome**<sup>4,5</sup> and **Mary Hunton**,<sup>3,4,5</sup> in Preston, Lancashire. Ann was born on 19 Oct 1808 in Manchester, died on 29 Sep 1857 in Preston, Lancashire at age 48, and was buried in Bowdon Church, Bowdon, Cheshire. They had six children: **Charles John, Arthur, Walter, Frederick, Eliza "Lily" Mary**, and **Francis Henry**.

8-**Charles John Simpson**<sup>1,5</sup> was born on 7 May 1839 in Didsbury, Manchester, was christened on 3 Dec 1856 in St. James, Didsbury, Manchester, died on 15 Jan 1872 in Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire at age 32, and was buried on 18 Jan 1872 in St. John's, Preston, Lancashire.

General Notes: Be CHARLES JOHN SIMPSON, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled " An Act to further amend the Law, of Property, and to relieve Trustees." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims or demands against or affecting the estate of Charles John Simpson, late of The Larches, Fulwood, and Park-lane Mills, Preston, Cotton Spinner, deceased who died, on the 15th day of January, 1872, and whose will and codicil were on the 19th day of April, 1872, duly proved in the District-Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate at Lancaster, by Charles Fryer of Preston aforesaid, Gentleman and Frederic Simpson, of Preston aforesaid, Cotton Spinner, are required to send in their claims or demands, in writing, to us, the undersigned, at our offices, on or before the 1st day of July next, at the expiration of which timethe said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which such executors then have notice; and they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim such executors shall not have notice at the time of the distribution of the said assets. And all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to us.— Dated this 23rd day of April, 1872. CATTLEY and FRYER, Solicitors, 40, Lune Street, Preston

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in The Larches, Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire.
- He worked as a Cotton Spinner, Park Lane Mills in Preston, Lancashire.

Charles married **M. C. Chapman**. They had no children.

8-**Arthur Simpson**<sup>1,5</sup> was born on 18 Aug 1840 in Didsbury, Manchester.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Preston, Lancashire.

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Arthur married **Mary Weight**, daughter of **Rev. Weight**. They had no children.

8-**Walter Simpson**<sup>1,5</sup> was born on 18 Aug 1840 in Didsbury, Manchester and died on 4 Feb 1904 at age 63.

General Notes: <http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/24092/pages/2437/page.pdf>

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Longhurst, Haigh, Wigan, Lancashire.

Walter married **Ann Woodman**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **William Woodman**, in Nov 1870. Ann was born in Morpeth, Northumberland and died on 7 May 1877. They had four children: **Alice Mary Woodman**, **Arthur William Woodman**, **Charles Christopher Woodman**, and **Lillie Frances Woodman**.

9-**Alice Mary Woodman Simpson**<sup>1,4,5</sup> was born on 3 Oct 1871.

Alice married **Thomas Ransome**,<sup>4,5</sup> son of **Thomas Ransome**<sup>4,5,6</sup> and **Ann Shepherd**,<sup>5,6</sup> in Portugal. Thomas was born on 11 Jul 1868 in Hest Bank, Lancaster, Lancashire, was christened on 15 Aug 1868 in Holy Trinity, Bolton le Sands, Carnforth, Lancashire, and died in Canada.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They emigrated to Canada.
- They had a residence in 1911 in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

9-**Lt. Col. Arthur William Woodman Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 4 Apr 1873.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Alderbrook, Parbold, Wigan, Lancashire.
- He was awarded with OBE TD.

Arthur married **Sydney Harriet Darlington**. They had no children.

9-**Charles Christopher Woodman Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 30 Jul 1874.

Charles married **Gladys Lord**. They had one son: **Charles Anthony**.

10-**Charles Anthony Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 5 Apr 1918.

9-**Lillie Frances Woodman Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 21 Dec 1876.

8-**Frederick Simpson**<sup>1,5</sup> was born on 29 Sep 1842 in Didsbury, Manchester and died on 24 Apr 1875 at age 32.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Preston, Lancashire.

Frederick married **Sarah Elizabeth Pearson**, daughter of **Henry Pearson**. They had two children: **Francis Henry** and **Gertrude May**.

9-**Francis Henry Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 7 Aug 1866.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford.

9-**Gertrude May Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 28 Jul 1868 and died on 22 May 1883 at age 14.

8-**Eliza "Lily" Mary Simpson**<sup>1,5</sup> was born on 21 Feb 1845.

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Eliza married **John Christopher Eccles**,<sup>1</sup> son of **Thomas Eccles** and **Margaret**, on 8 Aug 1866 in St. John's, Preston, Lancashire. John was born in 1838, was christened on 8 Apr 1838 in St Saviour, Bamber Bridge, Lancashire, and died on 13 Oct 1906 in Preston, Lancashire at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cotton spinner in Preston, Lancashire.
- He had a residence in Winckley Square, Preston, Lancashire.
- Miscellaneous: Elected to the Conchological Society, 1892.
- He had a residence in Isle of Wight.

8-**Francis Henry Simpson** was born on 21 Aug 1848 and died on 22 Apr 1853 at age 4.

7-**Martin Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 5 Mar 1807 in Manchester, died on 19 Feb 1829 in The Retreat, Heslington Road, York at age 21, and was buried in FBG Heslington Road, York.

7-**Henry Neild Simpson** was born on 5 Feb 1809 in Manchester, died on 14 Jan 1825 in Manchester at age 15, and was buried on 18 Jan 1825 in FBG Manchester.

7-**Thomas Simpson**<sup>1,3,7</sup> was born on 17 Sep 1812 in Manchester, died on 19 Jan 1885 at age 72, and was buried on 23 Jan 1885 in Nightingale Cemetery, Godalming, Surrey.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as a Fustian manufacturer in Manchester.
- He was a Quaker.

Thomas married **Maria Gillett**,<sup>1,3,7</sup> daughter of **John Gillett**<sup>1,3,8,9,10</sup> and **Martha Isaac**,<sup>3,8,9</sup> on 20 Sep 1837 in FMH Street, Somerset. Maria was born on 9 Oct 1816 in Overleigh House, Street, Somerset, died on 24 Jan 1909 at age 92, and was buried in Nightingale Cemetery, Godalming, Surrey. They had 11 children: **Albert, Emily, Maria Jane, John Edward, Oswald, Mary Ellen, Harold, Louis Herbert, Percy, Howard, and Gertrude**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Uplands, Surrey.
- They had a residence in The Arches, Clevedon, Somerset.

8-**Albert Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 20 Jul 1838 in Chorlton upon Medlock, Manchester, died on 20 Jan 1924 in (1922 Also Given) at age 85, and was buried in St. Thomas's, Garstang, Lancashire.

General Notes: **Albert Simpson and the Garstang Union Workhouse.**  
*by Julia M. Beeden.*

Few people, other than those familiar with Northward, have ever heard of Albert Simpson, who became a very respectable and successful cotton manufacturer and who achieved many improvements for the Anglican Churches and other institutions in and around Garstang in the latter half of the Nineteenth Century.

Albert Simpson was born in Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, on July 20th, 1838, the son of a Manchester cotton merchant. His family had until then been Members of the Society of Friends, in fact since the days of George Fox, and owned an estate at Grayrigg near Kendal. This family is not to be confused, however, with that of Colonel Stephen Simpson, of the Gold Thread Works in Preston, who for some time lived at Bowerswood, near Garstang. (As both families were originally Quakers in Cumbria, though, it is possible that they might have been of the same stock.)

Having become established as a millowner in Preston, Albert Simpson later moved to Garstang Parish, living firstly at Catterall House and then at Elmhurst, on Bowgreave in Bonds, which he had built in 1867. (1)

He married, in 1862, Sarah Ann the youngest daughter of John Jackson, Paper Manufacturer of Oakenclough in Bleasdale and a member of the Quaker family who founded Calder Vale. (2)

They had a family of three boys and three girls. In 1903 Albert Simpson retired to Burghill Grange near Hereford, with his second wife Lillian Emma (nee Dilworth - probably also of Quaker extraction), where he lived till his death on January 20th, 1924, at the age of 85 years. He, and most of his family, were buried at St. Thomas's C.E. Church in Garstang. Albert Simpson's autobiographical notebook contains accounts of the old and new Garstang Workhouses, strikingly similar to those found in Northward, which suggests that Hewitson relied heavily on material supplied by local antiquaries and worthies, even when he did not actually acknowledge them. Garstang's earlier Union Workhouse was situated in Claughton-on-Brock; the building in Stubbins Lane has for some time been converted into cottages, known as Brook Terrace. By the mid-Nineteenth Century, Garstang Union workhouse was described as a "very dilapidated building" and the Local Government Board repeatedly requested the Board of Guardians to build a new one. (3)

After resisting for some time, the Guardians bought a large field (about 6+ acres) on the North side of Bowgreave, in Bonds. They decided to build a house for under £3,000 and advertised for plans.

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Tenders were received from only two firms of architects, Myers and Veevers; and Longworth and Gardner; both of Preston. The Guardians opted for the elaborate design submitted by Myers and Veevers, against the advice of Albert Simpson, the only Magistrate and ex-officio Guardian, who foresaw that the cost would be far higher than anticipated. When the Guardians realised that the Myers' plan would cost £3,800 exclusive of bricks (the house was to be essentially brick-built) they were so upset that they decided not to build at all. The Local Government Board was annoyed to discover that the work was not progressing - possibly having been prompted by an interested party - though the design had been accepted in 1872.<sup>(4)</sup>

It threatened to dissolve the Garstang Union and divide its Townships amongst the surrounding Unions. When this order was received the Guardians panicked and humbly requested help from Albert Simpson. He went to London with the Chairman of the Board of Guardians Mr. Henry Garnett J.P. of Wyreside, and the Clerk, in order to have an interview with the Local Government Board, secured with an introduction from Lord Winmarleigh. After much debate, in which Albert Simpson took a prominent role, it was decided that, in view of the great expense involved, the plans of Longworth and Gardner could be substituted; an unprecedented action by the Local Government Board. Eventually in 1874 <sup>(5)</sup> the new Garstang Union workhouse was completed at a final cost of a few hundred pounds above £3,000, the extra being accounted for by a rise in the cost of labour and materials. Since its erection, Albert Simpson wrote, the Garstang Union Workhouse was never full of inmates and was fully adequate to all requirements.<sup>(6)</sup>

### References:

(1) Albert Simpson, Autobiographical Notebook (manuscript - unpublished).

(2) For further information, see the writer's articles in *Contrebis*, Volume B, 1980 (2); Volume 10, 1982; and *The Over-Wyre Historical Journal*, Volume II, 1982-83.

(3) A. Simpson op. cit.

(4) A. Hewitson, *Northward*, Preston, 1900: reprint. Wakefield, 1969, Page 52.

(5) *ibid.*

(6) A. Simpson, op. cit.

### Footnotes

It is intended to include further information above topics in later volumes of *Contrebis* and *Over-Wyre Historical Journal*. I should like to record my gratitude for information received, material loaned and encouragement to Miss A.V. Simpson, granddaughter of the above Albert Simpson; and also to Mrs. M. Jackson of Caton Green for initiating his particular field of research.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cotton manufacturer in Elmhurst, Garstang, Lancashire.
- He worked as a JP for Lancashire.
- He worked as a High Sheriff of Radnorshire.
- He had a residence in Caterall House, Garstang, Lancashire.

Albert married **Sarah Ann Jackson**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **John Jackson**<sup>1,3,11,12,13,14</sup> and **Margaret**,<sup>3,11</sup> on 27 Aug 1862. Sarah was born on 20 Mar 1839 and died on 5 Oct 1899 at age 60. They had six children: **Marion, Florence, Bernard, Martyn, Margaret, and Thomas Alan.**

9-**Marion Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1863 and died in 1946 at age 83.

9-**Florence Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 10 Jun 1864, died on 5 Mar 1886 at age 21, and was buried in St. Thomas's, Garstang, Lancashire.

9-**Bernard Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1867 in Caterall House, Garstang, Lancashire and died in 1944 at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Giggleswick school.

Bernard married **Louise B. Potter**. They had two children: **Geoffrey Bernard Albert** and **Denis Louis**.

10-**Geoffrey Bernard Albert Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1906.

Geoffrey married **Marjorie Palmer**. They had two children: **Janet Gillian** and **Peter Bernard**.

11-**Janet Gillian Simpson**

Janet married **William Bailey**.

11-**Peter Bernard Simpson**

10-**Denis Louis Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1912.

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Denis married **Joan Beattie**.<sup>1</sup> Joan died in 1948. They had three children: **Martin Bernard Carruthers**, **Elizabeth Ann**, and **David Michael**.

11-**Martin Bernard Carruthers Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 25 Oct 1936 in Cape Town, South Africa, died on 21 Dec 1988 in Lockerbie, Dumfries, Scotland. Pan-Am Flight 103 crash at age 52, and was buried in South Salem Cemetery, Westchester County, New York, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Financier.
- He had a residence in 249 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, New York.

Martin married **Patricia Hand**.

11-**Elizabeth Ann Simpson**

Elizabeth married **Steven Moore**.

11-**David Michael Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1945 and died in 1948 at age 3.

Denis next married **Maureen Margaret Patterson**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **Alexander John Patterson** and **Dorothy May Minter**, in 1951. Maureen was born about 1919. They had three children: **John Patterson**, **Margaret Georgina**, and **Bernard Hugh**.

11-**John Patterson Simpson**

11-**Margaret Georgina Simpson**

11-**Bernard Hugh Simpson**

9-**Martyn Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1870 in Caterall House, Garstang, Lancashire and died in 1924 at age 54.

General Notes: He was ceratinly an attendant at Stramongate school, Kendal and a pupil of the Eddington family who were running the school at that a time. The Eddington's daughter Winifred, was a contemporary of Martyn though I find no immediate record of her brother, later Sir Arthur Eddington, beingthere at that same time CEGP

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Windy Knowe, Ashton Bank, Preston, Lancashire.
- He worked as a Cotton spinner.

Martyn married **Helena Mary Tootell**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **Capt. George Hugh Leigh Tootell** and **Alice Wilkins**, on 2 Sep 1896 in Christ Church, Preston, Lancashire. Helena was born in 1876. They had three children: **Hugh Martyn**, **Guy**, and **Vera Alice**.

10-**Cmdr. Hugh Martyn Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 18 Nov 1897, was christened on 28 Jan 1898 in St Andrew's Church, Ashton on Ribble, Lancashire, and died on 21 May 1970 at age 72.

General Notes: Baptism: 28 Jan 1898 St Andrew, Ashton on Ribble, Lancashire, England

Hugh Martyn Simpson - [Child] of Martyn Simpson & Helena Mary

Born: 18 Nov 1897

Abode: Windy Knowe Ashton Bank

Occupation: Cotton Spinner & Manufacturer

Baptised by: A W Wiseman

Register: Baptisms 1896 - 1900, Page 23, Entry 184

Source: LDS Film 1471019

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Navy in 1918.

Hugh married **Sybil Frazer**<sup>1</sup> in 1928. Sybil was born on 14 Apr 1904 and died on 9 Apr 1991 at age 86. They had two children: **Mary** and **Elizabeth**.



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11-Mary Simpson died in 2008.

Mary married **Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Farquharson** in 1960. Donald was born on 26 Feb 1928 in Dumfries, Scotland and died on 21 Aug 2011 at age 83. They had four children: **Rupert J. A., James, Andrew, and (No Given Name)**.

General Notes: Sir Donald Farquharson, who died on August 21 aged 83, was one of the outstanding criminal barristers of his generation and a Lord Justice of Appeal from 1989 until 1995. As an advocate, Farquharson had no mannerisms. His style was matter-of-fact, yet at the same time crisp and highly persuasive. He acted mostly for the Crown, and among those he prosecuted was the celebrated "Streatham madam" Cynthia Payne, whose colourful life and "disorderly house" in suburban Streatham were later featured in her book *Entertaining at Home*, and in the films *Wish You Were Here* and *Personal Services*.

At Payne's sentencing in 1980, Farquharson told the judge how a succession of respectable men — including a peer, an Irish MP, barristers, solicitors and "several vicars" — had beaten a path to her door.

A scrupulously fair prosecutor, Farquharson conceded that her brothel was "well run", and that there was no question of coercion or corruption of young people. He then described how customers were treated to an all-in "luncheon voucher" scheme, which entitled them to eat and drink, watch a live sex show and films (*Horse-lover*, *Bizarre Taste*, *Black Power* and so forth) and have sex with one of the girls.

In mitigation, Payne's counsel pleaded that his client was "no grande madame" but had merely provided "a market place, a forum" where middle-aged and otherwise respectable men could go for sex. The judge sentenced her to 18 months' imprisonment, which was reduced to six months and a fine on appeal.

On the bench, Farquharson exhibited much the same demeanour as he had as counsel – no fuss, impressive, efficient and eminently even-handed. The esteem in which he was held led to his appointment to chair the committee that drew up, in 1986, the clearly articulated "Farquharson Guidelines" on the role and responsibilities of prosecution advocates, which were immediately incorporated into *Archbold*, the criminal law practitioner's bible.

After his elevation to the Court of Appeal in 1989, colleagues confidently predicted that he would eventually go on to become a Law Lord, and quite possibly Lord Chief Justice. However, after the onset of Parkinson's Disease in 1995 he was obliged to take early retirement.

Donald Henry Farquharson was born on February 26 1928 at Dumfries, the younger son of a civil engineer who died when Donald was 18 months old as a result of injuries he had sustained in the Great War. His mother then moved south with her two boys to be near her family at Wanstead, east London.

She sent Donald to the Royal Commercial Travellers School at Hatch End, where he boarded during the Second World War. He then went up to Keble College, Oxford, to read Law.

After being called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1952, he joined the set at 2 Harcourt Buildings headed by the future Lord Chancellor, Gerald Gardiner, QC, a shy and austere figure with a painful inability to engage in small talk.

Although Farquharson did some general common law, his practice was mainly crime, with a bias towards prosecution work, much of it for the Essex County Prosecutor. He also did a lot of work in the Divisional Court, arguing points of law on behalf of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner. He took Silk in 1972 and served as a Recorder of the Crown Court from 1972 until 1981, when he was appointed a High Court judge, Queen's Bench Division.

Among his more publicised cases on the bench was the trial at the Old Bailey of a transport worker who confessed to having killed his brother in a scuffle but denied murder. When Farquharson instructed the jury to find the man not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter, they repeatedly found the defendant not guilty on either charge – thought to have been the first time since 1670 that there had been such defiance of a judge's ruling.

On their third return from the jury room, Farquharson told them: "As a matter of law, there is no defence. I quite understand the strength of feeling you have, but I cannot accept your verdict of not guilty." He then discharged them from giving any verdict. The defendant's counsel subsequently reiterated the man's plea of guilty to manslaughter, saying that he did not wish to go through a retrial, whereupon Farquharson sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, all suspended.

In the same year, 1987, Farquharson again attracted controversy when he jailed the former champion jockey Lester Piggott after he had admitted a £3 million tax fraud. The severity of the sentence shocked many in the racing world, but Farquharson explained that he could not "pass over" the scale of Piggott's tax evasion without giving an invitation to others tempted to cheat.

During his time in the Court of Appeal, Farquharson sat on a number of other high-profile cases, including those that resulted in the Guildford Four and Birmingham Six having their convictions quashed. He also presided at the hearing that formally quashed the convictions of the three men jailed for life for the murder of PC Keith Blakelock during the Broadwater Farm riots in 1985 – after new evidence had come to light that the police had fabricated admissions in an interview with one of the accused, Winston Silcott.

In 1992 Farquharson was appointed to chair the new Criminal Justice Consultative Council, set up to foster improved understanding and closer co-operation between the different parts of the criminal justice system. The next year he joined Lord Woolf and other senior judges in criticising the Conservative government's intention to be tougher on crime. "The idea that we are building more and more prisons appals me," he said. "I have never believed that prison rehabilitates anyone."

Farquharson was a kind, distinctly modest man whose main recreations away from the Law were opera and walking.

He married, in 1960, Mary Simpson. She died in 2008 having devotedly nursed him during his long illness. They had a daughter, who died soon after birth, and three sons.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Barrister at Law, Inner Temple.
- He worked as a Lord Justice of Appeal.
- His obituary was published in *The Daily Telegraph* on 8 Sep 2011.

### 12-Rupert J. A. Farquharson

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Rupert married **Fiona Charlotte Benton-Jones**, daughter of **Sir Simon Warley Frederick Benton-Jones 4th Bt.** and **Margaret Fiona Dickson**.

12-**James Farquharson**

12-**Andrew Farquharson**

12-**Farquharson** died in Died shortly after birth.

11-**Elizabeth Simpson**

Elizabeth married **Stirling**.

10-**Guy Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 28 Nov 1900 and was christened on 1 Dec 1900 in St Andrew's Church, Ashton on Ribble, Lancashire.

General Notes: Baptism: 1 Dec 1900 St Andrew, Ashton on Ribble, Lancashire, England

Guy Simpson - [Child] of Martyn Simpson & Helena Mary

Born: 28 Nov 1900

Abode: Ashton Bank

Occupation: Merchant

Notes: Private Baptism Received 9 Jul 1908

Baptised by: A W Wiseman

Register: Baptisms 1896 - 1900, Page 55, Entry 439

Source: LDS Film 1471019

Guy married **Lorna Moon**.

Guy next married **Jessie Smith**. They had two children: **Judith** and **Jane**.

11-**Judith Simpson**

11-**Jane Simpson**

10-**Vera Alice Simpson**

9-**Margaret Simpson** was born in 1872 in Caterall House, Garstang, Lancashire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Arnside, Cumbria.

9-**Thomas Alan Simpson** was born in 1876 in Caterall House, Garstang, Lancashire and died on 15 Mar 1905 in Bombay, India at age 29.

Albert next married **Lillian Emma Dilworth**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **David Dilworth** and **Emma Goodall**, after 1872. Lillian was born on 15 Dec 1864 in Newcastle under Lyme, Staffordshire and died on 4 Jan 1946 at age 81.

8-**Emily Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 23 Aug 1840 in Manchester and died in 1923 at age 83.

General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

Emily married **Charles James Spencer**<sup>1</sup> in 1871. Charles was born in 1839 in Oakhill, Somerset. They had four children: **Henry Wilmot**, **Kathleen Elizabeth**, **Maurice Charles**, and **Emily Mary Theodora**.

General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

9-**Henry Wilmot Spencer** was born on 12 May 1872 in Preston, Lancashire and died on 16 Sep 1956 in Terminus Road., Bexhill on Sea, Sussex at age 84.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer.

Henry married **Agnes Graham** on 14 Jan 1904 in Hendon, Middlesex. Agnes was born on 4 Oct 1882 in Newbury, Berkshire and died in 1948 in Bexhill, East Sussex at age 66. They had three children: **Dorothy Enid**, **Basil Graham**, and **Mary Elizabeth**.

General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

10-**Dorothy Enid Spencer** was born on 21 Jun 1905 in Gravesend, Kent and died on 5 Mar 1983 in Sidney, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada at age 77.

General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

Dorothy married **John Drummond Pearson** on 31 Jan 1940 in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. John was born on 11 Jan 1890 in Kirkaldy, Scotland and died on 17 Nov 1982 in Sidney, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada at age 92. They had two children: **Gary Drummond** and **John Spencer**.

General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

### 11-Gary Drummond Pearson

Gary married **Marie Radu**. They had three children: **Gary John**, **Michael Timothy**, and **Anna Marie**.

#### 12-Gary John Pearson

12-**Michael Timothy Pearson** was born on 14 Oct 1865 in Sidney, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada.

General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

#### 12-Anna Marie Pearson

### 11-John Spencer Pearson

John married **Cheryl Elizabeth Turner**. They had two children: **Nathaniel Jay** and **Matthew Tyler**.

#### 12-Nathaniel Jay Pearson

12-**Matthew Tyler Pearson** was born on 10 May 1976 in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

10-**Basil Graham Spencer** was born on 10 Mar 1908 in London and died in 1961 at age 53.

General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

Basil married **Daphne Mary Vickers** in 1942 in London. Daphne was born on 13 Apr 1920. They had one son: **Robert Anthony Graham**.

General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

### 11-Robert Anthony Graham Rogers

Robert married **Jane Mary Shott**. They had three children: **Sarah Elizabeth**, **Simon Alexander Graham**, and **Andrew Michael**.

#### 12-Sarah Elizabeth Rogers

#### 12-Simon Alexander Graham Rogers

#### 12-Andrew Michael Rogers

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Basil next married **Irene Mary Ball**. They had one son: **Paul Graham Winston**.

11-**Paul Graham Winston Spencer** was born on 20 Dec 1954 and died on 20 May 1977 at age 22.

General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

10-**Mary Elizabeth Spencer** was born on 11 Apr 1911 in Sydenham, Kent and died on 15 Mar 1997 in St. Leonards on Sea, Sussex at age 85.

General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

Mary married **Paul Allan Hodgkinson** on 16 Jul 1947 in Bexhill, East Sussex. Paul was born on 28 Jun 1905 in Bexhill, East Sussex and died on 5 Feb 2001 in Ninfield, Sussex at age 95. They had two children: **Jeremy Spencer** and **Frances Mary**.

General Notes: <http://www.monchique.com/Ochanoff/ohanov/ochanoff/surnames.htm>

11-**Jeremy Spencer Hodgkinson**

Jeremy married **Susan Margaret Wright**. They had two children: **Thomas James Spencer** and **Richard John Spencer**.

12-**Thomas James Spencer Hodgkinson**

12-**Richard John Spencer Hodgkinson**

11-**Frances Mary Hodgkinson**

Frances married **Christopher Charles Weller**, son of **Charles Brion Weller** and **Doris Lydia Betts**. They had two children: **Jennifer Elizabeth** and **Matthew Paul**.

12-**Jennifer Elizabeth Weller**

Jennifer married **Russell Howard Davies**. They had two children: **Louis Francis** and **Oliver Paul**.

13-**Louis Francis Davies**

13-**Oliver Paul Davies**

12-**Matthew Paul Weller**

9-**Kathleen Elizabeth Spencer** was born on 18 Mar 1874 in Preston, Lancashire.

Kathleen married **John Robbins**. They had two children: **Richard** and **John Maurice**.

10-**Richard Robbins**

Richard married **Ricci**. They had one daughter: **Dawn**.

11-**Dawn Robbins**

10-**John Maurice Robbins**

John married **Christine**. They had two children: **Sharon** and **Susan**.

11-**Sharon Robbins**

Sharon married **Robert Pearce**. They had one daughter: **Charmaine Louise**.

12-**Charmaine Louise Pearce**

Charmaine married **Dennis Willson**.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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### 11-Susan Robbins

9-Maurice Charles Spencer was born in 1879 in Melksham, Wiltshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Accountant in 3, Fredericks Place, London.

Maurice married **Helen Beatrice Croal** on 7 Oct 1913 in Wem, Shropshire. Helen was born on 28 Jun 1888 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. They had three children: **Michael Desbois, Suzanne Helen,** and **Christopher.**

### 10-Michael Desbois Spencer

Michael married **Jean.**

### 10-Suzanne Helen Spencer

Suzanne married **Douglas White.**

### 10-Christopher Spencer

Christopher married **Gwen.**

9-Emily Mary Theodora Spencer was born in 1880 in Barton Regis, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Emily married **Robert John Taylor Walker**, son of **John Walker** and **Elizabeth Taylor**, on 1 Aug 1918 in Quaihiaski Cove, British Columbia, Canada. Robert was born in 1865 in Southampton, Ontario, Canada. They had three children: **Phyllis, Josephine,** and **Ursula.**

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Pentietou, British Columbia, Canada.
- They had a residence in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

### 10-Phyllis Walker

Phyllis married **William King.** They had three children: **John, David,** and **Raymond.**

### 11-John King

### 11-David King

### 11-Raymond King

### 10-Josephine Walker

Josephine married someone. She had four children: **Reenie, Ann, Guy,** and **Christine.**

### 11- Reenie

### 11- Ann

### 11- Guy

### 11- Christine

### 10-Ursula Walker

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Ursula married someone. She had two children: **Cathleen** and **Frederick**.

11- **Cathleen**

11- **Frederick**

8-**Maria Jane Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 1 May 1842 and died on 18 Oct 1879 in London at age 37.

Maria married **Robert Spicer**.<sup>1</sup> Robert was born on 15 Feb 1833 and died in 1903 at age 70. They had one daughter: **Jane Hilda**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tea Planter in Pathemara, Cachar, Assam, Bengal, India.
- He worked as a Plant collector.

9-**Jane Hilda Spicer** was born on 19 Aug 1878 in Cachar, Assam, Bengal, India and was christened on 12 Oct 1878 in Cachar, Assam, Bengal, India.

8-**John Edward Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 16 Feb 1844 in Manchester, died on 16 Feb 1918 in Prees, Shropshire at age 74, and was buried in Weston under Redcastle, Wem, Shropshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Paris, France.
- He worked as a Cotton broker.

John married **Ann Christian Bluett**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **John Courtney Bluett** and **Mary Wilson**, on 27 Sep 1866 in Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man. Ann was born on 25 Sep 1844 in Douglas, Isle of Man and died on 29 Jan 1892 in Twickenham, London at age 47. They had one daughter: **Eveline**.

General Notes: Ann was a step-daughter to Rev. Charles C. Bluett of Manchester

9-**Eveline Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 15 Sep 1867 in The Mount, Altricham, Cheshire, died on 30 Oct 1932 in Wem, Shropshire at age 65, and was buried in Weston under Redcastle, Wem, Shropshire.

Eveline married **William Ashton** on 14 Oct 1897 in Garstang, Lancashire. William was born on 3 Jun 1870 in Ashdale, Darwen, Lancashire, died on 30 Jul 1947 in Wem, Shropshire at age 77, and was buried in Weston under Redcastle, Wem, Shropshire. They had seven children: **Geoffrey, William, Cyril, Phyllis, Evelyn, Gerald, and Marjorie**.

General Notes: William Ashton of Blackburn, cotton manufacturer, eldest son of Richard, married, in May, 1823, Susannah, youngest daughter of Joseph Barker of Beardwood Fold, Blackburn (by his wife Catherine, daughter of Mr. John Hindle of Oswald-twistle), and had sons, Richard, died, aged 4, in April, 1821 ; Joseph ; and William Thomas, bom in 1832 ; and several daughters. Mr. William Ashton died in his 43rd year, September 9th, 1835. His widow, Mrs. Ashton, died in 1871.

Mr. William Thomas Ashton, of Ashdale, Over Darwen, son of Mr. William Ashton, married, in i860, Lydia Grace, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Deakin, of Soulton Hall, Wem,Shropshire, and has issue, sons, Henry Deakin, Sidney Antrobus, William ; and several daughters.

Mr. Thomas Ashton of Darwen Lodge, third son of Richard Ashton of Blackburn, married, first, Mary, daughter of Mr. Ralph Shorrocks, and sister of Eccles Shorrocks, Esq., of Over Darwen, and by her (who died in 1829, buried at Chapel-street Chapel, Blackburn, March 4th) had issue, sons, Eccles Shorrocks Ashton, and Ralph Shorrocks Ashton ; and a daughter Alice. Mr. Thomas Ashton married, secondly, Miss Hannah Shorrocks, and had issue, sons, William Shorrocks Ashton, James Christopher Ashton ; and several daughters. Thomas Ashton, Esq., died in 1864, aged 65.

Eccles Shorrocks, eldest son of Thomas, on the death of his uncle, dropped the paternal surname of Ashton, taking Shorrocks for surname. Eccles Shorrocks, Esq. , J.P., of Low Hill House, Over Darwen, married, in 1851, Sarah Anne, daughter of Timothy Dimmock, Esq., of Hanley, Staffordshire, and has issue, sons, Eccles,

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Lionel, and Howard ; and several daughters.

Ralph Shorrocks Ashton, Esq., J. P., of Woodlands, Over Darwen, second son of Thomas, married, Sept. 22nd, 1852, Betsy, eldest daughter of James Shorrocks, Esq., of Astley Bank, and has issue sons, Percy, Hubert, and other children.

William Shorrocks Ashton, Esq., of Ashleigh, Over Darwen, third son of Thomas, married, Aug. 10th, 1859, Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of John Whalley, Esq., of Old Trafford, and has, with other issue, sons, Frank, Thomas-Rudolph, and Gerald-Whalley.

The landed estates of Eccles Shorrocks, Esq., at present include, in Over Darwen, 400 statute acres ; in Lower Darwen, 290 acres ; and in Tockholes, the manorial estate of 890 acres. Ralph Shorrocks Ashton, Esq., has a landed estate of 80 statute acres in this township.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cotton spinner in Hope Mill, Darwen, Lancashire.

10-**Geoffrey Ashton** was born on 20 Mar 1899 in Soulton Hall, Wem, Shropshire.

10-**William Ashton** was born on 20 Mar 1899 in Soulton Hall, Wem, Shropshire.

10-**Cyril Ashton** was born in 1900 in Soulton Hall, Wem, Shropshire.

10-**Phyllis Ashton** was born in 1902 in Brook House, Prees Green Road, Wem, Shropshire.

10-**Evelyn Ashton** was born in 1903 in Brook House, Prees Green Road, Wem, Shropshire.

10-**Gerald Ashton** was born in 1905 in Brook House, Prees Green Road, Wem, Shropshire.

10-**Marjorie Ashton** was born in 1906 in Brook House, Prees Green Road, Wem, Shropshire.

8-**Oswald Simpson** was born on 27 Nov 1845 and died on 20 May 1919 at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Preston, Lancashire.

8-**Mary Ellen Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 28 Jun 1848 and died on 24 Dec 1855 at age 7.

8-**Harold Simpson**<sup>1,7</sup> was born on 8 Apr 1850, died on 11 Feb 1872 at age 21, and was buried in Nightingale Cemetery, Godalming, Surrey.

8-**Louis Herbert Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 15 Feb 1853 in Chorlton upon Medlock, Manchester and died on 31 Jan 1931 in Albert Mines, Albert, New Brunswick, Canada at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He emigrated to Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- He had a residence in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Louis married **Ellen Ashton**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **Thomas Ashton** and **Hannah Shorrocks**, before 1881. Ellen was born in 1851 in Darwen, Lancashire and died in 1917 at age 66. They had three children: **Elsie Ashton**, **Audrey**, and **Irene Ashton**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 1881 in Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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- They emigrated to Canada in 1886.

9-**Elsie Ashton Simpson** was born on 8 Apr 1884 in Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire and died on 9 Feb 1967 in Ottawa, Canada at age 82.

9-**Audrey Simpson** was born on 26 May 1881 in Rochdale, Lancashire and died on 27 Aug 1951 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada at age 70.

Audrey married **Charles A. Pope** on 21 Sep 1912 in Ottawa, Canada. Charles was born on 25 Mar 1858 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada and died on 14 Aug 1934 in Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada at age 76. They had two children: **Audrey Cecilia** and **Charles Anstruther**.

10-**Audrey Cecilia Pope** was born on 9 Aug 1913 in Ottawa, Canada and died on 7 Jun 2008 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada at age 94.

General Notes: Nom : POPE Prénom : Audrey Cecilia

Date de décès : 2008-06-07

Paru le : 2008-06-09

Père : POPE

Mère :

POPE, Audrey Cecilia Saturday, June 7, 2008, in Toronto. Born in Ottawa, August 9, 1913, Cecilia was a public health nurse and lobbyist for awareness and research concerning infectious diseases. She was predeceased by her brother, Charles Anstruther Pope, and is survived by her nephew, Charles Alexander Pope, her cousin, Isabel Ashton, and dear friends, Philip and Sue Stuart. No funeral at Cecilia's request. Interment private. Donations in support of medical research, or to Christie Gardens, Toronto, would be appreciated. Published in the Ottawa Citizen on 6/9/2008

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Public Health Nurse.

10-**Charles Anstruther Pope** was born on 16 Jan 1915 in Ottawa, Canada and died on 24 Nov 1998 in Ottawa, Canada at age 83.

General Notes: Nom : POPE Prénom : Charles Anstruther

Date de décès : 1998-11-24

Paru le : 1998-11-27

Père : POPE

Mère :

Conjoint(e)(s) : Ruth-Evelyn Mackenzie

POPE Charles-Anstruther In hospital at Ottawa on Tuesday, November 24, 1998, aged 83 years, after a lengthy illness. Beloved husband of the late Ruth Evelyn (nee Mackenzie), father of Charles Alexander (Sandy) of Ottawa and brother of Audrey Cecilia Pope of Toronto. Also survived by his nephew the Rev. Richard G. Mackenzie of Petawawa and family. Born in Ottawa, Mr. Pope grew up in Moncton N.B. and worked across Canada in the newspaper and public relations fields. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery overseas and retired from the Defence Research Board in 1975. Friends may visit at the West Chapel of Hulse, Playfair & McGarry, 150 Woodroffe Ave at Richmond Rd. on Thursday, November 26 from 7 to 9 p.m. Funeral service in the chapel on Friday, November 27 at 2 p.m. Cremation to follow. Memorial donations to the charity of choice would be appreciated.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an employee of the Canadian Defence Research Board.

Charles married **Ruth Evelyn Mackenzie** on 4 Apr 1942. Ruth was born on 16 Oct 1917 in India and died before 1998. They had one son: **Charles Alexander**.

### 11-Charles Alexander Pope

9-**Irene Ashton Simpson** was born on 16 Jul 1888 in Quebec, Canada and died on 16 Jan 1890 in Quebec, Canada at age 1.

8-**Percy Simpson**<sup>1,7</sup> was born on 10 May 1855 in Preston, Lancashire, died on 4 Feb 1914 at age 58, and was buried in Nightingale Cemetery, Godalming, Surrey.

General Notes: The artist was born in Preston, Lancashire, the fourth son of Thomas and Maria Simpson, cotton mill owners. Coming as he did from a wealthy family, his former homes include Hutton Hall, nr Preston (now a Police Training College) and Uplands, Farncombe, nr Godalming, Surrey (1871). In 1877 he returned to Lancashire to work in his father's mill, and married Edith Anne Burdett from Manchester. By 1888 his home was at Fearnholme, Eastbourne and St George's Club, Hanover Square, London.

He came to St Ives in 1900, living at Belmont Terrace, Ayr, until 1904 when he moved to Riverside, Lelant. In the Census of 1901 he describes himself as living on own means, and it is likely that he had come into his inheritance by this time. Recently discovered photographs to be found in the St Ives Archive, confirm his presence there, and reveal too that the artist William EADIE used him as a model for his painting of St Philip for the Apostle screen at St John in the Fields Church, Halsetown. He rented one of the Porthmeor Studios from the Cowley Estate, and began to show his work at the RCPS



## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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in Falmouth.

In 1904 the couple moved to Riverside, Lelant and Simpson exhibited an oil of Niagara Falls and other scenes from around the world, indicating extensive travels in between. In 1908 he exhibited a painting of Niagara Falls again, at the Rochdale Art Gallery and other north American scenes in local exhibitions.

Simpson and his wife left Lelant in 1910 and moved up county to St Cyres, Stratton, near Bude. In his 1911 census return he describes himself as an artist in oils, an ex-master cook, a cotton spinner and manufacturer of Hartford Mills, Preston. Simpson's wife Edith died (as reported in the 12 Sep 1913 issue of St Ives Times) from heart failure while on holiday in Switzerland.

<http://www.cornwallartists.org/cornwall-artists/percy-simpson>

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FGS FII RHistS FZS FSA.
- He had a residence in Uplands, Farncombe, Godalming, Surrey.
- He worked as a Cotton spinner in Hartford Mills, Preston, Lancashire.
- He had a residence in 1888 in Fearnholme, Eastbourne, East Sussex.
- He worked as a Painter.

Percy married **Edith Anne Burdett**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **William Burdett** and **Eleanor**, after 1877. Edith was born on 1 Jul 1854 in Lytham St Annes, Lancashire and died in 1913 in Switzerland at age 59.

8-**Howard Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 23 Oct 1857 and died on 17 Aug 1858.

8-**Gertrude Simpson**<sup>7</sup> was born in 1860 in Preston district, Lancashire, died on 25 Jun 1920 in Hill House, Esher, Surrey at age 60, and was buried in Nightingale Cemetery, Godalming, Surrey.

7-**William Simpson**<sup>1,3</sup> was born on 19 May 1814 in Manchester.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a JP for Manchester.
- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1823-1827.
- He worked as a Printer in Manchester.
- He was a Quaker but resigned membership on 14 Sep 1843 in Hardshaw East MM.

William married **Ellen Gillett**,<sup>1,3</sup> daughter of **John Gillett**<sup>1,3,8,9,10</sup> and **Martha Isaac**,<sup>3,8,9</sup> on 11 Sep 1839 in FMH Street, Somerset. Ellen was born on 3 Apr 1820 and died in 1841 at age 21. They had one son: **(No Given Name)**.

### 8-Simpson

William next married **Helen Howitt**.

William next married **Marie Fox**.

7-**Joseph Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 3 Aug 1815 in Manchester and died on 29 Jun 1883 at age 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a JP.

Joseph married **Mary Fowden**.

Joseph next married **Edith Coventry**.

7-**Mary Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 25 Jun 1817 in Manchester and died in 1859 in (1884 Also Given) at age 42.

Mary married **Rev. William Henry Self**.<sup>1</sup> William was born about 1815 and died on 16 Feb 1889 in Les Hirondelles, Torquay, Devon about age 74. They had one son: **Charles Henry**.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Vicar of St. John's in 1850-1870 in Lytham St Annes, Lancashire.

8-**Charles Henry Self** was born in 1854 in Lytham St Annes, Lancashire, was christened on 5 Jul 1854 in St. John's Church, Lytham St. Anne's, died on 5 Jul 1854 in Lytham St Annes, Lancashire, and was buried on 7 Jul 1854 in St. John's Church, Lytham St. Anne's.

7-**Alice Atkinson Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 18 Jul 1819 in Manchester, died on 7 Mar 1876 in Bowdon, Cheshire (1874 also given) at age 56, and was buried on 11 Mar 1876.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.

7-**Lucy Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 28 Jun 1821 in Manchester.

Lucy married **Rev. Charles Courtney Bluett**,<sup>1</sup> son of **John Courtney Bluett** and **Sophia White**. Charles was born in 1829 in Isle of Man and died in 1915 at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Rector of Barlow Moor in Barlow Moor, Manchester.

7-**Edwin Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 14 May 1824 in Manchester, died on 7 Jan 1889 at age 64, and was buried in Brooklands, Manchester.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1837-1839 in York, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in Brooklands, Manchester.
- He worked as a JP.

Edwin married **Eliza Dearman**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **Nathan Dearman** and **Ellen Macdonagh**. Eliza was born on 21 Jul 1830. They had one daughter: **Anne**.

8-**Anne Simpson**<sup>1</sup> died in 1909.

Anne married **Edward George Simpson**. They had one son: **George Harcourt**.

9-**George Harcourt Simpson**<sup>1</sup> died about 1919.

7-**Henry Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 22 Sep 1828 in Manchester and died on 25 Jul 1835 at age 6.

6-**Hannah Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 25 Feb 1777 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died on 10 Jul 1777 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, and was buried on 12 Jul 1777 in FBG Grayrigg, Kendal.

6-**Rachel Simpson**<sup>1,12,13</sup> was born on 12 Jun 1778 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died on 11 Sep 1843 in Kendal, Cumbria at age 65, and was buried on 14 Sep 1843 in FBG Stramongate, Kendal.

General Notes: Will proved 20 Jan 1844. Richmond, Yorkshire

6-**Hannah Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 12 Jun 1778 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.

Hannah married **John Beethom**.

6-**Joseph Simpson**<sup>1,3,15</sup> was born on 13 Jan 1781 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died on 9 May 1857 in Kendal, Cumbria at age 76, and was buried on 13 May 1857 in FBG Stramongate, Kendal.

General Notes: They were disowned because it became clear that their first-born child Thomas, was born two months after their marriage. Their son George (and presumably the others too), had no birthright membership but became Quakers just the same. Joseph and Hannah were re-admitted to membership 31 January 1851 and Joseph was buried at the Friends' Burial Ground, Stramongate, still in unity. His death was recorded in the 1857/1858 Annual Monitor.

Will proved 3 sep 1857

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Sue Smithson, writing in the March 2010 copy of *Quaker Connections* (ISSN 1353/4907), attributes the probable delay in Joseph and Hannah getting married, was on account of "...tardiness in obtaining "clearness" from the relevant business meeting/s..."

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker in 1809.
- He worked as a Farmer in Crosthwaite, Underbarrow, Kendal, Cumbria.
- He worked as a Farmer in Holm House, Whittington, Lancashire.

Joseph married **Hannah Robinson**,<sup>1,3</sup> daughter of **George Robinson** and **Elizabeth Fell**, on 10 Feb 1806 in FMH Crook, Kendal, Cumbria. Hannah was born on 18 Sep 1785 in Plumgarths, Kendal, Cumbria, died on 21 Dec 1872 in Harcross Bank, Scalthwaite, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria at age 87, and was buried on 26 Dec 1872 in Parklands, Kendal, Cumbria. They had 11 children: **Thomas, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Hannah, Agnes, Thomas, Joseph, John, William, and Benjamin.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Plumgarths, Kendal.

7-**Thomas Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 19 Apr 1806 in Plumgarths, Kendal, Cumbria, died on 18 Mar 1807 in Kendal, Cumbria, and was buried on 22 Mar 1807 in FBG Stramongate, Kendal.

7-**George Simpson**<sup>1,3,10,16,17,18,19</sup> was born on 1 Sep 1809 in Crosthwaite, Underbarrow, Kendal, Cumbria and died on 8 Feb 1862 in Monsall Lane, Newton Heath, Manchester at age 52.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Brewer in Manchester.
- He had a residence in Newton Heath, Manchester.

George married **Sarah Harrison**,<sup>1,3,16,17,18,19</sup> daughter of **Reuben Harrison**<sup>1,3,17</sup> and **Margaret Thompson**,<sup>3,17</sup> on 6 Nov 1834 in FMH Liverpool. Sarah was born on 7 Aug 1809 in Buersil, Bolton, Lancashire and died on 13 Mar 1892 in 18 Albert Road, Southport, Lancashire at age 82. They had nine children: **Joseph, George, Alfred, Margaret Harrison, William, Frederick, Hannah, Henry Charles, and Sarah Agnes.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.
- She had a residence in 1891 in Holme House, Southport, Lancashire.

8-**Joseph Simpson**<sup>1,3,17,19,20,21</sup> was born on 8 Sep 1835 in Newton Heath, Manchester, died on 2 Oct 1901 in Sunnyside, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire at age 66, and was buried in Parish Church, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

General Notes: [From the Annual Monitor of 1902](#)

<http://archive.org/stream/annualmonitororo1903alex#page/92/mode/2up>

Joseph Simpson, 66 2 10mo. 1901

Mayfield.

Joseph Simpson was the eldest son of George and Sarah Simpson, of Manchester, and was born there on the 8th of Ninth Month, 1835. From his earliest years he gave promise of sterling qualities of heart and mind. Whilst at school at Ackworth, and, later at Tulketh Hall, then conducted by Wm. Thistlethwaite and Dr. Satterthwaite, he was marked no less by the geniality and amiability of his temperament than by his early good sense, and by a fidelity to duty which only the more resolute are able to observe. There was, even then, the evidence of the combination of strength and gentleness which were afterwards so characteristic of him as a man.

Soon after leaving school, his well-developed sense of responsibility, working in a richly sympathetic nature, led him to enter into little services in the interests of others less favoured by circumstances than himself. Whilst thus working among the poor in London, when still a very young man, he attracted the notice of Miss Octavia Hill, who thus writes of him quite recently : " I have vivid recollections of his noble aspirations and sincere probity, of the ability and gentleness which characterised him from his youth."

On the death of his father in 1862, he and one of his brothers conducted the business for a while, but as it was a distasteful one to them, they relinquished it at some considerable sacrifice; and, during a period of freedom from business engagements thus created, Joseph Simpson, at the request of Friends in England, visited the United States of America about the close of the great war,

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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with the object of obtaining information on the state of the newly- freed slave population of the South, and, particularly, of ascertaining what measures could be judiciously taken in this country for assisting the education of the negro. The choice of Joseph Simpson for this very delicate mission was amply justified by success in the object immediately concerned. His urbanity and savoir-faire won him regard and friendship wherever he went, and every reasonable and practicable facility was afforded him for collecting the information he required. He was received with courtesy and favour by the military authorities, was permitted free access to negro regiments, and, on one occasion, was the personal companion of a general in command of a large concentration of troops. Many will still remember the lively interest created among Friends in this country by his public advocacy, on his return, of the cause of the negro population, and by his urgent appeals for the education of a race released from a bondage which had placed a premium upon ignorance. That some hopes founded upon his representations were doomed to comparative failure was due, not to any want of accuracy or completeness in the presentment of his case s but to the cruel disorganisation and angry passions which are the inevitable result of civil war. But as, in God's economy, no good seed is wholly lost, though it may be diverted from its designed purpose, **so when the fuller story of negro emancipation and development comes to be written, it will probably be found that Joseph Simpson's work was not an unimportant factor in the beneficent agencies which, in spite of hostile counsels and race-hate, have been working silently for the regeneration of a down-trodden people.**

Joseph Simpson's career was not always through paths of flowers. A severe attack of rheumatic fever in his nineteenth year had left a delicacy of the heart which throughout life laid a heavy tax upon his natural forces. Nor was he spared wear and worry in business life ; though possibly no one was more ready than he to recognise that through these things great character may be refined and invigorated.

When he and his brother George entered, in 1866, upon the business of cotton-spinning, for which they had had no practical training, they found the sturdy men of the Derbyshire hills but ill-disposed to fall in with the new ways of new masters ; and the effort of the latter to create a model community in Mayfield was for some time viewed with suspicion, if not with distrust. Improvement after improvement followed each other ; a reading room was provided, classes were established, comfortable new cottages were built. The confidence of the hill-men was hard to win, but no discouragement could slacken the efforts of the brothers. They knew that " Not failure, but low aim, is crime," and toiled on, in resolute belief in the coming of the better day. And so it came. But not yet in its fulness of sunshine such as they hoped for eventually.

Those who heard Joseph Simpson's address at the Manchester Conference in 1895, when some social questions were being discussed, will recollect the convincing pathos with which he gave the experience of his attempts to reach the confidence of the working man ; telling us how many failures he had made, how many disappointments his best, intentioned efforts, whilst based on theory, had brought him. He had tried skittles and bowls, cricket and football, and they did something to sweeten life, but they neither bridged nor filled up the gulf. The mass was pleased, the individual unsatisfied. Something more was yet wanted to establish that entente cordiale between man and master, without which anything like an ideal community can scarcely exist ; and Joseph Simpson eventually concluded that the recognition of a common Christian fellowship was probably the only key to the difficulty. Boldly brushing aside his natural reserve, placing himself in line with the individual man, acknowledging common weakness and common spiritual needs, he found that the man had discovered the bond of their common humanity,, that his heart was as frank as his own, and that a personal sympathy was thus begotten that left nothing to be desired. His aspirations were ever active for the amelioration of the hardships of the poor, for the elevation of the tone of village speech and thought, and for the development of self-reliance and worthy independence of opinion and bearing in the working classes. In this connection, he maintained that, if captains of labour will only " do their part with men, rather than to them," the life of both is uplifted and much distrust removed.

Four years after settling at Mayfield, his marriage with Agnes Alderson took place in the Friends' Meeting-house at Burlington, in New Jersey. Agnes Alderson was the daughter of Harrison and Emma Alderson, the latter of whom was a sister of Mary Howitt Henceforward Joseph Simpson's house was a centre of large-hearted influence, alike beneficent to his more immediate environment and to whatever more distant philanthropic object claimed his active sympathy. On the Bench, at the Board of Guardians, on Hospital Committees, or at the Parish Council, his high intelligence and sound judgment were much valued by his colleagues, one of whom, the Chairman of the Ashbourne Bench, said of him, that " he seemed to have no other motive than to do good to his fellow men." Throughout life he placed great value upon the Sunday School, in the work of which he had large experience. In Liverpool and Manchester successively he had been Superintendent in the Friends' Sunday School, in London he had had a large class, and, at home, he continued his Adult class until within a few months of his death. General education had a large place in his interest, and he took pleasure in watching and assisting in its development and prosperity at his old school at Ackworth, upon the Committee of which he sat for many years. How far his influence on this and kindred subjects might have extended had his health been stronger, must now be matter for speculation, but as he was on several occasions solicited to stand for a seat in Parliament, it is easy to surmise that his strong, sound judgment would have told powerfully in favour of wise progressive measures, had he felt able to accept the position. But in no sphere, perhaps, were the fine qualities of his warm heart and active, bright brain found more charmingly occupied than in his own home, among his brothers and sisters and their families, and in the circle of his personal friends. Nor was his relation to this inner circle a merely ornamental or social one. Here, as elsewhere, the soul of his friendship was helpfulness. The magnetic personality which won every heart gave to his words of advice or counsel or encouragement a force almost sacred. " My life has had some hard places in it since I have known you," writes a young friend to Agnes Simpson, " and I have felt that I had in all, the help of a strong man and a true friend to turn to, and I shall miss him terribly. But I feel that the memory of his brave true life will help me over hard places in time to come." A neighbouring clergyman writes : " I have lost a kind and sympathetic friend, to whom I could go at any time for counsel and advice. He was always so ready to promote every sort of good work, and anything tending to the intellectual good of the neighbour- hood." A friend who had known him from childhood, and seen much of him when both were young, speaks of him as " the best man she had ever known," and says that from his childhood he had embodied for her, " all that was sweet, generous and true." Nor was this characteristic of helpfulness alone due to natural parts of mind and heart. His great love of all things beautiful in art and literature, as well as in man and in Nature, had been fostered from boyhood by extensive thoughtful reading of the best books. His mind had thus become amply furnished with valuable and beautiful thoughts and illustrations, the ready use of which enriched his charming conversational powers, which were never unworthily used, but instinctively ran upon helpful lines. Nor '97 to complete her figure of a full humanity '97 had Nature neglected to provide him with a strong sense of humour and a love of fun, which brightened the spirits of young and old alike, and which, being accompanied by a great enjoyment of music, for which he had a sensitive and accurate ear, rendered his society especially attractive to young people, and paved his way to their ready sympathy when graver counsels were the order of the hour. How he championed unknown men who were- contending for the right in unpopular causes may be gathered from the following extract from a clergy- man who, when Joseph Simpson was one of the licensing justices for the county, strove to get closed an undesirable beer-house in his parish :. " I shall never forget his courage in backing me up when I was a complete stranger here in my attempt to fight the drink in this parish. He did it so loyally, so- kindly, with so much liberality of time and money,, with such patience when our local success was. turned into defeat on appeal, with such unshaken faith in the justice of our case, and with such kind sympathy with me personally, as if the disappoint- ment were mine only." The death, from sudden failure of the heart, of one so well known, naturally brought numerous estimates of his life and character

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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from the neighbouring press, all of which testify to the high esteem in which Joseph Simpson was held, but space will not admit quotation from them. Probably the light in which he was regarded by the people in the vicinity, and more especially by those of his own village, may be sufficiently well seen from a brief extract, with which this notice will close, from a sermon preached by the Vicar of Mayfield. " Our brother was an eminently righteous man, of strict and spotless integrity, ruling all his conduct by the fear of God ; of high Christian principle ; an upright, honourable man, who would never knowingly do a wrong or mean thing ; a lover of God and of his neighbour ; one in whom '97 as in Daniel '97 was an excellent spirit, and a rare nobility of character, such as won the esteem, the admiration, and the affection of all with whom he had to do. As we think of his pure and blameless life, his large-hearted benevolence, his unselfish care for others, his kindness toward all, his fruitfulness in every good work '97 as we think of all this, we are confident and rejoice that he has gone to be with the Lord whom he loved and served ; that he is now with the spirits of the just made perfect before the throne of God. He has left to us the precious heritage of a noble Christian example ; and we cannot honour his memory better than by endeavouring, like him, by the same grace, ' to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God.' "

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Tulketh Hall.
- He worked as a Brewer in 1862 in Newton Heath, Manchester.
- He worked as a Cotton Spinner in 1865 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.
- He worked as an Activist in helping the cause of freed slaves in America.
- He worked as a JP for Derbyshire and JP for Stafford.

Joseph married **Agnes Alderson**,<sup>1,3,19,21</sup> daughter of **Harrison Alderson**<sup>17,22,23,24</sup> and **Emma Botham**,<sup>22,23</sup> on 15 Sep 1870 in FMH Burlington, New Jersey. Agnes was born on 2 Nov 1839 in St. Alban's, Blackburn, Lancashire, died on 22 Oct 1925 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire at age 85, and was buried in Parish Church, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire. They had seven children: **Agnes Alderson, Harrison Alderson, Sarah Mildred, Joseph, Emma Beatrice, Arthur, and Anne Wilberforce.**

9-**Agnes Alderson Simpson**<sup>1,3</sup> was born on 18 Nov 1871 in The Cottage, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Derbyshire and died on 15 Sep 1950 in The Acre, Ellastone, Cheadle, Staffordshire at age 78.

9-**Harrison Alderson Simpson**<sup>1,3</sup> was born on 11 Apr 1873 in The Cottage, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Derbyshire and died on 9 Dec 1954 in Holme House, Whimple, Exeter, Devon at age 81. He had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Repton School in 1887-1890.
- He had a residence in Sunnyside, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

9-**Sarah Mildred Simpson**<sup>1,3</sup> was born on 25 May 1874 in Mayfield Cottage, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

Sarah married **Finney**.

9-**Joseph Simpson**<sup>1,3,25,26,27</sup> was born on 13 Sep 1875 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire and died on 14 Apr 1952 in John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Mechanical engineer.
- He worked as a Director and Chairman of the Horsehay Steel Works in Doseley, Dawley, Madeley, Shropshire.

Joseph married **Ann Mary Dorothea Maw**,<sup>1,25,26</sup> daughter of **Arthur Maw** and **Grace Meyer**, on 5 Aug 1903 in Holy Trinity Church, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. Ann was born on 1 Aug 1874 in Severn House, Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire and died on 18 Jun 1950 in Cove, Farnborough, Hampshire at age 75. They had four children: **Agnes Dorothea Grace, Josephine Mary, Joseph, and Richard Arthur.**

General Notes: Severn House is now called the Valley Hotel.

10-**Agnes Dorothea Grace Simpson**<sup>1,26</sup> was born on 31 Aug 1904 in Doseley, Dawley, Madeley, Shropshire and died on 7 Jan 1995 in Nuffield Home, Banbury Road, Summerstown, Oxford, Oxfordshire at age 90.

Agnes married **Prof. Claude Wingfield Hope Sutton**,<sup>1,26</sup> son of **Rev. Claude Hope Sutton** and **Ethel Kathleen Webb**, on 16 Mar 1934 in FMH Oxford. Claude was born on 16 Aug 1898 in

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Southwold, Suffolk, was christened on 2 Oct 1898 in Southwold, Suffolk, and died on 13 Jul 1972 at age 73. They had one son: **Richard Geoffrey Hereward**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 60 Hurst Rise Road, Botley, Oxford, Oxfordshire.
- He worked as a Member of the First Governing body of St Peter le Bailey College, University of Oxford.
- He worked as an Emeritus Professor, St. Peter's College, Oxford.

11-**Richard Geoffrey Hereward Sutton**<sup>1</sup> was born on 3 Mar 1936 in Radcliffe Maternity Home, Oxford and died on 20 Oct 1990 in John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford at age 54. The cause of his death was Possible Suicide.

10-**Josephine Mary Simpson**<sup>1,26</sup> was born on 24 Dec 1905 in Doseley, Dawley, Madeley, Shropshire and died on 22 Feb 1986 in The Laurels, Old London Road, Hastings, Sussex at age 80.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.

Josephine married **Sir John Valentine Wistar Shaw**,<sup>1,22,26,28</sup> son of **John Shaw**<sup>22</sup> and **Emma Alderson Wistar**,<sup>22</sup> John was born on 14 Feb 1894 in 45 Stafford Street, Derby, Derbyshire and died on 24 Dec 1982 in The Laurels, Old London Road, Hastings, Sussex at age 88. They had two children: **John Jeremy** and **Michael Frederick**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KCMG.
- He was educated at Repton.
- He worked as a Colonial Administrator.

### 11-**John Jeremy Shaw**

John married **Janet Muriel Young**<sup>1</sup> on 4 May 1957 in Winchelsea Church and Parish Hall. Janet was born on 17 Apr 1931 and died on 7 Jan 1993 at age 61. They had three children: **John Wistar**, **Stephen Tolhurst**, and **Michael Alister**.

### 12-**John Wistar Shaw**

John married **Kathleen Isabelle Thomas Rea**. They had two children: **Thomas Jeremy** and **Alexander James**.

### 13-**Thomas Jeremy Shaw**

### 13-**Alexander James Shaw**

12-**Stephen Tolhurst Shaw**<sup>1</sup> was born on 3 Oct 1961 and died on 5 May 1982 at age 20. The cause of his death was Muscular Dystrophy.

### 12-**Michael Alister Shaw**

John next married **Noeleen Joy Martin-MacLeod**. They had no children.

11-**Michael Frederick Shaw**<sup>1</sup> was born on 14 Jul 1933 in Shifnal Cottage Hospital, Shifnal, Shropshire, died on 22 Dec 2013 in The Laurels, Old London Road, Hastings, Sussex at age 80, and was buried on 21 Jan 2014 in Cremation at Hastings, Sussex.

10-**Sir Joseph Simpson**<sup>1,25,26,27,29</sup> was born on 26 Jun 1909 in Doseley, Dawley, Madeley, Shropshire and died on 29 Mar 1968 in 7 Roedean Crescent, Roehampton, Surrey at age 58.

General Notes: Simpson, Sir Joseph (1909– 1968), police officer, was born at Doseley, Dawley, Shropshire, on 26 June 1909, the second of four children and the elder of two sons of Joseph Simpson (1875– 1952), mechanical engineer, and his wife, (Ann Mary) Dorothea (Dora), née Maw (1874– 1950). He was educated at Oundle School and at Manchester College of Technology, where he studied textile engineering with the intention of entering the cotton industry. He excelled at athletics, specializing in the long jump and hurdling, and just missed selection for the British team at the 1928 Olympic games in Amsterdam. At the world university games in Darmstadt in 1930 he won the 400 metres hurdles, setting a new German record.

### **Hendon high-flyer**

In 1930 Simpson joined the Metropolitan Police, entering the training establishment at Peel House in November 1930, and starting as a constable in Wembley in February 1931 before moving to E division (Bow Street). His choice of career may have been influenced by the opportunity to continue his sport, while the economic crash of 1929 accelerated the shrinking of the textile industry for which his degree qualified him. The Metropolitan Police was seeking to take advantage of the difficult job market by appealing to public-school men and university graduates in the hope of raising the educational calibre of the force, and Simpson's appointment was cited in the press as an example of this new type of recruit. He was additionally notable on account of his athleticism: 'If you see Constable Simpson in the street near Bow Street, and you feel like running, it would be just as well to think twice' (Evening Standard, 4 Aug 1931). The Met offered such 'gentstables' job security and excellent promotion prospects at a difficult time; what social status it conferred was less clear. As one wrote to a newspaper, 'The young man often finds himself shunned and despised by his former friends and demoralised by the crudeness of section house life, where privacy does not exist and manners are unappreciated and unknown' (Daily Express, 7 Oct 1933). Simpson may have written the letter; he certainly thought enough of the article to paste it into a personal scrapbook.

Such grievances were partially assuaged when, in 1934, the Metropolitan Police commissioner Hugh Trenchard established Hendon College, where promising members of the Met and highly qualified new recruits enjoyed levels of comfort unusual in a training college. Simpson was one of the first Hendon intake, passing out second in the year in July 1935 after gaining second prize in the king's police (British empire) gold medal essay competition. Hendon graduates were promoted to the rank of junior station inspector, which Simpson assumed on returning to the Met in A division (Westminster) in 1935. While still a constable he had begun to study law, was admitted to Gray's Inn, and returned to Hendon in May 1936 as an assistant law instructor. He was called to the bar in January 1937. On 20 December 1936 he married Elizabeth May Bowler (1910– 1970), daughter of Percy Bowler of Chorlton upon Medlock. The couple had two sons, Joseph Mark (b. 1939) and Benjamin David (b. 1942); a daughter died at birth in 1946.

Clearly marked as a high flyer, Simpson was supported by G. H. R. Halland, commandant at Hendon, in his successful application in 1937 for the post of assistant chief constable of Lincolnshire, the force that Halland had left to come to Hendon. He was twenty-seven years old. Some criticized Trenchard's Hendon experiment as an attempt to create an officer class in the police service, and Simpson, who considered the college 'a very brave experiment that was not unsuccessful' (The Times, 7 May 1959), rose as quickly as any Hendon alumnus. On the outbreak of war he was seconded to the office of the regional commissioner appointed under the ad hoc wartime system of local administration, another institution that enabled rapid promotion. He served first as regional police staff officer, then as acting inspector of constabulary, in the Nottinghamshire and the Cambridgeshire civil defence regions. In March 1943, aged thirty-three, he became the youngest chief constable in the country when he was appointed to head the Northumberland force. In December 1946 he took up the position of chief constable of Surrey, serving for almost ten years before returning to the Met as assistant commissioner in February 1956.

### **Metropolitan Police commissioner**

Simpson succeeded Sir John Nott-Bower as commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in September 1958, and received a knighthood in 1959. During his ten years in command of the Met Simpson had to address the problem of policing an affluent society. He had cut his teeth in the police service during the depression years, and in a contemplative introduction to his first annual report as commissioner regretted that 'neither the absence of real poverty nor the more progressive methods employed in dealing with delinquents appear to have done anything to reduce the volume of crime'; in fact indictable crime had risen by nearly 60 per cent since 1937 (Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the Year 1958, 7). Traffic crime and crimes involving cars increased with the spread of car ownership: Simpson reported a massive 34 per cent increase in thefts from unattended vehicles in his annual report for 1961. Prosperity also encouraged burglary: Simpson noted a 14 per cent rise in housebreaking and burglary in 1964, 'the worst year of the century for crime' (Report, 1964, 7).

Despite rising crime the Met's authorized establishment had not been increased since the war. A less obvious effect of affluence was to make it impossible to recruit and retain enough men even to meet the existing figure. Full employment eroded the advantage of job security and police pay was inadequate to offset London's high cost of living: 'they are not very impressed, I think, by what are known as invisible emoluments', Simpson told the select committee on estimates shortly after his return to the Met, 'it's what they get in their pay packets that counts' ('Select committee on estimates', Parl. Papers, 1957, question 341, 21 Feb 1957). He was unusually forthright about policemen's pay, gaining an eye-catching headline with his evidence to the royal commission on the police in 1960 that 'They are humiliated by the fact that their wives earn as much as they do, under much more agreeable conditions' (The Times, 13 May 1960). The wastage rate among young recruits was compounded by the belated discovery of the drawbacks inherent in a policeman's lot: the discipline, long hours, and often poor conditions of work and accommodation.

Many of the initiatives associated with Simpson's time as commissioner were driven in part by the need to make manpower go further: the expansion of the use of motorcycle patrols, particularly in suburban areas, to replace beat constables; the introduction of traffic wardens in 1960; and the plan, implemented after Simpson's death, to train civilian scene-of-crime officers to relieve CID men of the burden of evidence-gathering, for petty crimes. These measures helped secure Simpson's reputation as a modernizing commissioner, but he continued to worry about the distancing of police from public, particularly as a result of expanding motorized patrols.

At heart Simpson remained an advocate of the beat policeman. He accepted that it was impossible in London to expect the degree of co-operation between police and public that he had experienced in shire forces— unlike in rural areas, 'nobody will tell a constable who has pinched a transistor radio from Savoy Street' ('Select committee on estimates', Parl. papers, 1966, question 383, 14 Feb 1966)— but he never strayed from the belief that 'The policeman who counts from a public standpoint is the policeman who stands on his feet and who can talk to the public' ('Royal commission on the police', Parl. papers, 1962, para 38, p. 1158, memorandum of evidence by the commissioner of police of the metropolis). The result was that, by the mid-1960s, every policeman in the Met was working twelve hours per fortnight longer than the maximum time prescribed in the force's regulations, which Simpson believed overstretched the force and lowered morale within it.

### **Policing in the 1960s**

For much of Simpson's term as commissioner the public image of the Met was problematic. Car ownership brought much of the 'respectable' public into unfamiliar and unanticipated conflict with the police. The royal commission on the police found that car, bus, and taxi-drivers (who fought a particularly bitter guerrilla war with the Met after the introduction of minicabs to London's streets in 1961) formed the largest group of complainers. The National Council for Civil Liberties and other liberal pressure groups were also prominent among the critics. Simpson's commissionership was marked by a wave of political demonstrations unprecedented since the 1930s, from the anti-nuclear rallies of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and the more radical Committee of 100 in the early 1960s, through the protests against apartheid in South Africa and UDI (unilateral declaration of independence) in Rhodesia, to the demonstrations against

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the war in Vietnam from the middle of the decade: the first and more violent of the demonstrations outside the American embassy in Grosvenor Square, in March 1968, occurred days before Simpson's death. When protest turned to violence, as at Grosvenor Square, it was possible to treat the episode primarily as a public order question, but in the case of the largely peaceful anti-nuclear protests delicate issues of civil liberty arose, which the officers on duty—generally unsympathetic to the protesters—did not always handle well.

Civil disobedience was one area in which the business of policing took on a political aspect in the 1960s. Another was race relations. Simpson's last annual report, for 1967, contained an outspoken defence of police relations with ethnic minorities: 'never had the immigrant groups less cause for complaint than now' (Report, 1967, 16). It is unlikely that Simpson really believed this contentious issue to have been settled by that point. Simpson's term as commissioner had begun only days after the eruption of racial unrest in Notting Hill in 1958. The threat of heightened racial tension in London after the murder of the Antiguan Kelso Cochrane in Notting Hill in May 1959 led Simpson to confer with the commissioner of the West Indies Federation, Garnett Gordon, in July, in order to 'establish a channel of liaison' between the Met and the Federation (Whitfield, 65–6). Simpson's candid account of the meeting, referring at one point to the 'sort of weaknesses and defects which we experience in coloured people', indicates inadvertently the ground still to be covered by the Met in its approach to race relations. Although the Met was hardly alone among British police forces in its failure to attract black recruits, the poor progress made in this direction was arguably more damaging in London than elsewhere. At the same time Simpson did become increasingly anxious to impress upon white officers their duty to show tact towards London's blacks, accepting in 1963 the desirability of stressing 'the need for greater care in dealing with coloured people' in probationers' courses (ibid., 128). Riots in the USA in the mid-1960s showed the potential of racial hatred to generate serious public disorder; Simpson's understanding of this risk was evident in one of his last published pieces, warning the rank-and-file readership of *The Job*, the Met's new in-house newspaper, of the danger of a 'disastrous' breakdown of communications with black people, and stressing the responsibility of every policeman 'to avoid having a situation develop which resembles that already existing in large American cities' (*The Job*, 8 Dec 1967).

In different ways the issues of civil rights and race relations underlined the need for more sensitive and intelligent policing in London. Simpson understood that an educated and enlightened public, conscious of its civil rights and politically aware, would no longer accept the direction of a policeman without question, and that this new public was dealing with sometimes unenlightened and under-educated police officers. The memory of his own early career shaped his views, and he expressed concern that the police service was losing out in the competition for 'the man who has a high intelligence quotient and a potentially good chance of succeeding academically' ('Select committee on estimates', Parl. papers, 1966, questions 355, 383, 14 Feb 1966). Since the war only twenty-five graduates had joined the police forces of England, Wales, and Scotland. Simpson expanded and promoted the police cadet scheme introduced by his predecessor, and the cadet ranks were said to include a high percentage of grammar school boys, but this was an uphill struggle. The creation of specialist squads within the force—most notably the obscene publications squad and the drugs squad in 1963—though meeting an obvious operational need, was partly designed to provide some officers with a focus and an opportunity to specialize lacking in the often mechanical police routine. He was concerned that the remarkable generation of Hendon men were reaching the end of their careers, and that there should be men competent to take their places, but he expected a showdown with the Police Federation over any proposals that favoured graduate recruits (evidence to royal commission on the police, 22 March 1961, TNA: PRO, MEPO 2/10114, p. 36). In a plaintive article in *The Job* he asked 'why should university be any more of a dirty word than secondary modern?', suggesting that many hearts and minds in the ranks remained to be captured (*The Job*, 24 Nov 1967).

### **The Met under scrutiny**

Public criticism of the Met's accountability, transparency, and even probity was meanwhile deeply irksome to rank-and-file policemen who were already overworked, exacerbating problems of morale. In November 1963 Simpson convened a meeting of representatives—an inspector, a sergeant, and a constable—from each of the Met's twenty-three divisions, at which the top brass was told that 'if the [public] habit of complaining about the way they do their duties is growing, they want to be sure that their superiors are backing them up' (*The Guardian*, 30 Nov 1963). He reacted with appropriate vigour to criticism of the force that he considered unjust, following the miscarriages of justice brought about by Sergeant Harold Challenor in Soho in 1964, and to an ATV *Law in Action* investigation into the Met's treatment of suspects in 1966.

Simpson found the disciplining of corrupt policemen the most unpleasant part of his job, but, mindful of the force's fragile morale, he was a determined opponent of any external complaints tribunal. In his private testimony to the royal commission on the police he argued that chief constables should be trusted to deal with their own men. His view that the Met's complaints procedure was 'essentially a domestic matter' (evidence to royal commission on the police, 22 March 1961, TNA: PRO, MEPO 2/10114, 23) was consistent with this, but the rejection of external scrutiny was proving increasingly unacceptable to the Home Office. The liberal-minded Roy Jenkins, who became home secretary in December 1965, attributed the Met's institutional failings to its introversion, and especially its unwillingness to employ police from other forces. Jenkins used his power as home secretary to secure the appointment of Robert Mark, former chief constable of Leicester, as assistant commissioner at Scotland Yard in 1966. The appointment was intended to make waves and did so: if Simpson did not ostracize Mark in the manner of the established assistant commissioners, he apparently saw him as something of a Trojan horse, and although he eventually reconciled himself to Mark's appointment, 'he could not bring himself to say so' (Mark, 92). Mark's appointment was interpreted as a move to bring the Met under closer Home Office control, as was Jenkins's initiative early in 1967 to appoint a team of management consultants to overhaul the force's organization.

Simpson had already presided over reorganizations during his early years at Surrey and when London government was restructured in 1963–5. A fresh bout of reconstruction was unwelcome, and it was generally felt that it contributed to the stress that killed him. He had spent a month as an in-patient at St Thomas's Hospital in May–June 1965 after a myocardial infarction, after which he had apparently been warned to curb a working day that routinely lasted fifteen hours (*Evening Standard*, 20 March 1968). However responsive or otherwise he was to that advice, it is unlikely that the demands of the job at that point could have allowed much respite. A further heart attack on 20 March 1968 led to his death, at his home, 7 Roedean Crescent, Roehampton, London. He received something close to a state funeral at Westminster Abbey on 29 March, reflecting the acknowledgement that he had been the greatest Metropolitan Police commissioner since Trenchard.

Simpson's work was, of course, unfinished, and we cannot know how he would have handled the major scandals that afflicted the Met in the 1970s. It is clear, though, that some of the reflexes developed in response to relatively limited criticism in the 1960s—the assumption that public and media attacks were ill informed or even malicious and that wrong-doing could be handled internally—damaged the Met severely when far more substantial charges were laid against the drug squad and the obscene publications squad in the 1970s. As commissioner, Simpson had undertaken a very difficult balancing act, as he sought to raise the calibre of the Met without in the process damaging further the bruised morale of the force he had inherited. He had achieved considerable success in this operation by listening to the views and the grievances of his men and by coming almost instinctively to the force's defence at a time when it was believed throughout



## Descendants of Robert Simpson

the Met that 'the Police Council, Home Office, MPs, church magazines, courts of criminal appeal, magistrates and the press all appeared to be against the police' (Whitfield, 57, account of meeting with chief superintendents in January 1966). The vice squad superintendent and future assistant commissioner Gilbert Kelland noted that where the retirement of Simpson's predecessor, Sir John Nott-Bower, 'had hardly been noticed by the force' (Kelland, 99), Simpson's death in office evinced deep and genuine sadness from men of all ranks who saw him— the first commissioner to rise from the Met's own ranks— as 'one of us'. The Met's renewed self-esteem reflected a necessary recovery of morale from the low point of the late 1950s, but a more bullish resistance to outside criticism threatened to become a liability when the force faced a reforming Home Office and a crusading press, pursuing genuinely damaging allegations. Had Simpson lived to retiring age it is likely that he would not have enjoyed his last few years in post, as the case for greater accountability and for external scrutiny became ever harder to resist, and his own reputation might well have suffered in the process. At the time of his death, though, what Kelland called Simpson's 'moderately iconoclastic' approach to the reform of a notoriously intractable organization (ibid., 133) had achieved tangible results, during what his erstwhile Hendon colleague Ranulph Bacon described as 'ten of the most progressive years our Service has ever known'

(*Police Review*, 29 March 1968).

### JOHN DAVIS

Sources The Times (21 March 1968) · M. Fido and K. Skinner, The official encyclopedia of Scotland Yard (1999) · TNA: PRO, MEPO 2/11273 · R. Mark, In the office of constable (1978) · J. Whitfield, Unhappy dialogue: the Metropolitan Police and black Londoners in post-war Britain (2004) · G. Kelland, Crime in London (1986) · private information (2010) [B. Simpson] · b. cert. · m. cert. · d. cert.

Likenesses photograph, 1959, Metropolitan Police, London [see illus.] · photograph, repro. in Fido and Skinner, Scotland Yard, 244 · photographs, Metropolitan Police, London

Wealth at death £8206: probate, 6 Aug 1968, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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John Davis, 'Simpson, Sir Joseph (1909– 1968)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, Sept 2010 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/94278, accessed 12 Aug 2013]

Sir Joseph Simpson (1909– 1968): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/94278

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SIMPSON, Sir Joseph KBE 1959 (OBE 1946)

Born 1909; s of late Joseph Simpson, Horsehay and Lawley, Salop; m 1936, Elizabeth May, d of late Percy Bowler; two s ; died 20 March 1968

**Commissioner, Metropolitan Police, since 1958**

EDUCATION Ashdown House; Oundle; Manchester Univ. Technical Coll

CAREER Member Metropolitan Police, 1931– 37; Asst Chief Constable of Lincolnshire, 1937– 43 (seconded to Regional Commissioners Offices, 1939– 43); Chief Constable, Northumberland, 1943– 46; Chief Constable, Surrey, 1946– 56, Asst Comr Metropolitan Police, 1956; Deputy Comr, 1957. Barrister, Gray's Inn, 1937

RECREATIONS Formerly: athletics, Rugby football, cricket, game and rifle shooting, working dogs; now: supporting games and sports which formerly provided so much pleasure, exercise and comradeship

CLUBS Reform, Kennel

ADDRESS New Scotland Yard, SW1

'SIMPSON, Sir Joseph', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920– 2007; online edn, Oxford University Press, Dec 2007  
[http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U47732]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KBE KPM.
- He was educated at Oundle School.
- He was educated at Manchester College of Technology.
- He was educated at Hendon Police College.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law in 1937.
- He worked as a Chief Constable of Northumberland in 1943.
- He worked as a Chief Constable of Surrey in 1946.
- He worked as an Assistant Commissioner, Metropolitan Police in 1956.
- He worked as a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1958-1968.

Joseph married **Elizabeth May Bowler**,<sup>1,25,26,27,29</sup> daughter of **Percy Bowler**<sup>25,26,27,30</sup> and **Edith May Vollmer**,<sup>30</sup> on 20 Dec 1936. Elizabeth was born on 27 May 1910 in Fairfield, Buxton,

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Derbyshire and died on 20 Oct 1970 in Knockin Heath, Oswestry, Shropshire at age 60. They had three children: **Joseph Mark**, **Benjamin David**, and **Mary**.

11-**Joseph Mark Simpson**<sup>25,26,29,30</sup> was born on 6 Dec 1939 in Berghersh Chantry House, 17 James Street, Lincoln, Lincolnshire and died on 23 Dec 2012 in Maidstone Hospital, Kent at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Oundle.
- He was educated at Cranwell.
- He worked as a Police Officer, British South Africa Police in Zimbabwe.
- He worked as a Police Officer - Royal Hong Kong Police in Hong Kong, China.

Joseph married **Martine Jeanne Balanche**. They had three children: **Nicholas Anthony Joseph**, **Oliver Mark**, and **Solange**.

### 12-Nicholas Anthony Joseph Simpson

Nicholas married **Antonia Cunningham**. They had one son: **Ben**.

#### 13-Ben Simpson

### 12-Oliver Mark Simpson

Oliver married **Eleanor Smyly**. They had one son: **Oscar**.

#### 13-Oscar Simpson

### 12-Solange Simpson

Joseph next married **Claire Mills**.

### 11-Benjamin David Simpson

Benjamin married **Rev. Georgina Burns**<sup>1,29</sup> in Trinity Methodist Church, Penarth, South Glamorgan. Georgina was born on 25 May 1946 and died on 30 Oct 2020 in John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford at age 74. They had one daughter: **Helen Elizabeth Joy**.

### 12-Helen Elizabeth Joy Simpson

Helen married **Garth Peter Wilkinson**. They had one daughter: **Mariella Grace**.

#### 13-Mariella Grace Wilkinson

11-**Mary Simpson**<sup>1,25,26</sup> was born on 3 Dec 1946 in Mount Alvernia, Guildford, Surrey and died on 3 Dec 1946 in Mount Alvernia, Guildford, Surrey.

10-**Richard Arthur Simpson**<sup>1,26,29</sup> was born on 8 Jun 1912 in Doseley, Dawley, Madeley, Shropshire and died on 26 Jan 1984 in West Wales General Hospital, Carmarthen, Wales at age 71.

Richard married **Myrtle Jane Humphries**<sup>1</sup> on 18 Jun 1946 in Parish Church, Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire. Myrtle was born on 30 Nov 1921 and died on 3 Jun 2014 at age 92. They had two children: **Jane Myfanwy** and **Jill**.

### 11-Jane Myfanwy Simpson

Jane married **David John Winters**. They had three children: **Daniel**, **Lucia**, and **Madeline**.

#### 12-Daniel Winters

Daniel married **Valeria Meloni**. They had two children: **Dylan** and **Max**.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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### 13-Dylan Winters

### 13-Max Winters

### 12-Lucia Winters

Lucia married **Giles**. They had one son: **Luke**.

### 13- Luke

### 12-Madeline Winters

### 11-Jill Simpson

Jill married **Nicholas Jenner Anning**.<sup>1</sup> Nicholas was born on 9 Apr 1942 in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland and died on 7 May 2003 at age 61. They had one daughter: **Louise**.

General Notes: The journalist Nick Anning, who has died aged 61 after a short illness, saw investigative journalism, both in Britain and in the former Soviet Union, as a way of exposing official malpractice and injustice.

In the 1980s and 1990s, he worked as a producer and researcher on programmes for Panorama, Channel 4's Dispatches, Horizon and the Discovery Channel. His knowledge of Russian and the Soviet Union led him into work on the Russian mafia, and he was one of the first to chart Chechen organised crime, in the 1989 documentary, Moscow's Mafia Millions.

One of his most extensive investigations through the 1990s concerned the fatal sinking of the Hull trawler, Gaul, in 1974. He was part of the team that won a Royal Television Society award for The Secrets Of The Gaul.

He was also involved in a precedent-setting case in 1998, when he and colleagues published on the internet the internal findings of Nottingham city council's investigation into allegations of satanic abuse. When the council failed to force the deletion of the report from websites around the world it conceded defeat; the incident sparked a debate on cyber-law which continues today.

Techno-Bandits, How The Soviets Are Stealing America's High-Tech Future (1984), which he co-wrote with Linda Melvern and David Hebditch, became a standard in its field. With Hebditch he also wrote Porn Gold (1988), an examination of pornography's business side.

Born in Glasgow, he grew up, postwar, in the Hampshire village of Bursledon, where he acquired a lifelong fascination for the countryside. Moving with his family to Manchester aged 11, after Burnage grammar school he read German and Russian at Leeds University.

As a schoolboy, he taught himself the guitar by listening to records by Elvis Presley and the Everly Brothers, and as a student played lead guitar with the Other Four. He was an outstanding self-taught guitarist. Barry Jones, a fellow band member, said Nick could listen to a Chet Atkins track just twice and then reproduce it note-perfect.

After graduating, and while working on his PhD thesis on Boris Pasternak, he was appointed to a lectureship at Nottingham University. He then moved south to become a lecturer in Soviet literature at London University's School of Slavonic and Eastern European studies.

It was in London that he shifted from academia to journalism, motivated in part by the radical politics of the 1970s, in which he was personally involved through the Brixton squatters' movement. He contributed, with others, like Heathcote Williams and Piers Corbyn, to Squatting: The Real Story (1980).

His journalistic range was broad, from reviewing Russian literature for the Times Literary Supplement to dogged investigations on intelligence-gathering and Northern Ireland for publications such as the New Statesman, Time Out, the New Scientist and the Sunday Times, where he worked with the Insight team. He was one of the founders of the Leveller, the radical magazine launched in that period which specialised in exposés of official secrets.

Outside his working life, cricket - he was a club-standard player - and the guitar were passions. For almost 20 years he was a regular in the New Statesman cricket team, turning out every weekend and touring with it in Somerset every July. The sight of Nick taking off his sweater to open the bowling was one that opposition teams rightly dreaded.

Although he lived most of his life in London, he never lost his dry, somewhat enigmatic, northern sense of humour. But he could be equally lyrical whether talking about Somerset bird life, the guitar work of Cliff Gallup and Albert Lee, Manchester United's midfield, or a trip down the Volga.

His personal life, as he would have been the first to admit, was never exactly simple. There were many relationships over the years but he was always immensely proud of his children: Vicky and Simon, by his first wife, Angela; and Louise, his daughter by his former long-term partner, Jill. All survive him. He had composed music for Vicky's wedding this summer.

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He is also survived by his parents, Frank and May, by his younger sister, Lindsey, as well as by his ex-wife, Natasha, and his girlfriend, Jackie Krendel.

· Nicholas Jenner Anning, journalist, born April 9 1942; died May 7 2003

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Investigative Journalist.
- His obituary was published in The Guardian on 12 May 2003.

### 12-Dr. Louise Anning

9-**Emma Beatrice Simpson**<sup>1,3,21</sup> was born on 8 Aug 1876 in Sunnyside, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire and died on 22 Feb 1977 in Clyde House, Sedlescombe Road North, St. Leonard's on Sea, Sussex at age 100.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: She was due to start at The Mount School, York in August 1891.
- She was a Quaker.

9-**Arthur Simpson**<sup>1,3</sup> was born on 27 Dec 1877 in Sunnyside, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire, died on 28 Apr 1899 at age 21, and was buried in Parish Church, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

9-**Anne Wilberforce Simpson**<sup>1,3,20,21</sup> was born on 20 Sep 1881 in Sunnyside, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire and died on 9 Dec 1967 in Holme House, Whimble, Devon at age 86.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at She was intended to attend The Mount School, but did not take up her place.

Anne married **Capt. Houghton Ealdred Okeover**,<sup>1,20</sup> son of **Houghton Charles Okeover**<sup>27</sup> and **Hon. Eliza Anne Cavendish**, on 2 Mar 1922 in Parish Church, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire. Houghton was born on 10 May 1875 and died on 22 Jan 1955 in Holme House, Whimble, Devon at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MVO JP.
- He worked as a High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1928.

8-**George Simpson**<sup>1,3,21</sup> was born on 4 Nov 1837 in Newton Heath, Manchester and died on 9 Jan 1926 in Hazelbrow, Duffield, Derby, Derbyshire at age 88.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as an apprentice to Amos Cruickshank in Sittington, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- He worked as a Brewer in 1862 in Newton Heath, Manchester.
- He worked as a Special Constable in 1863 in Manchester.
- He worked as a Cotton Spinner in 1865 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.
- He worked as a JP for Derbyshire.
- He worked as a President of the Ashbourne Shire Horse Society.
- He was a Quaker.

George married **Sophia Burtt**,<sup>1,3,21</sup> daughter of **Charles Burtt**<sup>3,31</sup> and **Mary Anne Howitt**,<sup>32</sup> in 1866 in FMH Heanor, Derbyshire. Sophia was born on 15 Feb 1843 in Leadenham, Lincolnshire and died on 19 Dec 1912 at age 69. They had seven children: **Charles Burtt, Edith, Marian, George, Florence Sophie, Herbert, and Chrystabel.**

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.

9-**Charles Burt Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 26 Jul 1867 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

Charles married someone on 1 Oct 1903.

9-**Edith Simpson**<sup>1,33</sup> was born on 6 Dec 1868 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1885-Jun 1886 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a JP.

Edith married **Dr. Charles John Bond**,<sup>1,27,33</sup> son of **George Bond** and **Elizabeth Higginson**, on 7 Aug 1890. Charles was born on 27 Oct 1856 in Bittesby House, Leicestershire and died on 23 Nov 1939 in Fernshaw, 10 Springfield Road, Leicester, Leicestershire at age 83. They had two children: **Margaret Sophie** and **Charles Eric**.

General Notes: Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine Volume 77 April 1984

**Charles John Bond of Leicester (1856-1939)'**

Joan B Walker MD

Emeritus Physician, Leicester Royal Infirmary

Charles Bond's life spanned an era of remarkable scientific advancement, from the time of Lister's work until World War II when sulphonamides had just become available. He remembered the operating theatre at Leicester Royal Infirmary before the use of antiseptics, when it had been one small room with an open fireplace, candles or gas for light, some wash-hand basins with a cupboard containing instruments and a row of blood-stained overcoats (Ellis 1935).

However, he not only used the greatest technical skill in his surgery but held the most advanced humanitarian views about the individual and the community. His desire to know more of the pathological and physiological processes in the cases under his care led to an unusual amount of scientific research and experimentation.

After his death Mrs Bond offered copies and reprints of her husband's work to be placed in the new pathological museum at Leicester Royal Infirmary, which contained certain specimens originally preserved by him. These were one or two hydatid cysts, teratomata and some fetal abnormalities. Later it was possible to relate them to the appropriate papers amongst a massive collection written on the widest variety of scientific, medical and sociological subjects covering the years 1878 to 1939.

The original museum designed by Tom Haird, the architect of the Leicester Royal Infirmary, had pleased Bond greatly. He had watched its building and development with interest. It was demolished with the old pathological laboratory for the sake of the phase II building at Leicester Royal Infirmary for the new Medical School. The museum contents were transferred to the Postgraduate Medical Centre under the care of Dr Barbara Lawson and are now in a room designated 'The Bond Room'.

After World War II, with its many preoccupations, it was decided to raise a fund for a memorial. It was essential to preserve Bond's work, so a complete set of his publications was deposited with W R Le Fanu, the Librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons. Other sets were sent to University College Hospital Medical School and bound books to Repton School Library, in addition to those at Leicester Royal Infirmary. Albert Pountney of Leicester College of Art was commissioned to carve a relief head of Bond in stone and the plaque, set in the wall of the entrance hall of the Infirmary, was unveiled in 1949 by Professor Grey-Turner, a friend of Bond who had recently retired from the Hammersmith Hospital. He also wrote a short history of Bond for the record of Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons (Grey-Turner 1953) and delivered the first memorial lecture. Sir Lionel Whitby was to have given the second as a tribute to Bond's pioneer work in haematology, but sadly he died too soon.

Thereafter another alternative for the trust fund was used to award grants to students of Leicester University to enable them to carry out some project in medical or biological science which would be approved by the University Council. Some dozen students have thus benefited. Bond's book 'Recollections of Student Life and Later Days' was written at the end of his life as a tribute to his fellow student and friend, Sir Victor Horsley (Bond 1939). There is much autobiographical information to be found there, and the following account draws freely on it. There are very few left who even met Bond, and many of the present generation of Leicester doctors must have asked 'Who is Bond?' It is hoped that these notes will supply an answer.

Early history Charles John Bond was born at Bittesby House, Leicestershire on 27 October 1856. His father, George, was a farmer and his son was brought up on the farm so he received a natural foundation of biological knowledge acquired in the country and cultivated at Repton School in the nearby village. He thus enjoyed a serene childhood by which he set great store. There was an interesting letter, subsequently unfortunately destroyed, from his house master at Repton discussing the choice of a career: whether it should be in farming or in medicine. His master favoured the latter for him. He already had experience in farming and enjoyed it, but medicine would be a new challenge. It may have been that his father and house master had met to talk things over, for after working on the farm for a time, Charles was apprenticed to Dr C M Sidley of Welford Road in February 1875 and was entered as an outdoor pupil at the neighbouring Leicester Royal Infirmary until he could be admitted as a student of medicine at University College, London, in the following October. Bond did well.

He gained gold medals in the classes for physiology and anatomy and silver medals in surgery, midwifery and medical jurisprudence, and he was chosen to be an anatomy demonstrator. Bond's interest in philosophy showed itself early. When still a student he wrote a poem entitled 'Partiality in Unity', which ended a little tritely:

'May we be honest in our search for Truth

For this alone can bring us lasting Peace.'

He published the poem anonymously for private circulation in London in 1886, but must have continued to think well of it at the end of his life for he had it reprinted, with some emendations, in

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1938 and published it in Leicester (Bond 1938). As a student Bond started 'The Philomathic Society' which included Victor Horsley and four or five others. It was a discussion group at which such a subject as 'Can there be an absolute right and wrong independently of a Theistic Existence?' was presented. On another occasion Horsley asked Bond to write his personal views on 'The Nature of the Soul'. On a scrap of paper I found, Bond had written in pencil: 'The salt of the Earth is composed of men who think, and men who translate thought into action. The rarest class is that of men who think new thoughts'. He remained gentle and diffident but he worked himself, and those working with him, very hard.

### **Bond's contemporaries**

Bond was born in an age of giants and grew to their stature; by them he became greatly esteemed and not least by Victor Horsley who remained his close friend to the end of his life. Rickman Godlee was Joseph Lister's nephew and already a senior student when Bond went to University College. These young men entered medicine on the crest of the wave of Victorian intellectualism and scientific discovery. Darwin had published his 'Origin of Species' in 1859. Lister announced his antiseptic technique in 1867 and, after establishing his principle of antiseptic surgery in Edinburgh, he returned to London in 1877 to take the chair of surgery at Kings College Hospital. Hughlings Jackson, Thomas Huxley, Ehrlich, Sharpey-Schafer, Florence Nightingale and the Galtons had all recently presented unique and great contributions to medical science which were fully appreciated by Bond and Horsley. From their earliest student days they formed the habit of immediately writing up their observations and discussions - a self-discipline they never lost.

### **Medical practice**

After qualifying in 1879 Bond was appointed house surgeon to Bedford General Infirmary where Horsley would go for weekends. He shared Bond's interests in general biological observations, such as the investigation he was making on -the salivary glands of the woodpecker. One cannot help wondering how the time was found, since it was not only the surgical admissions that the house surgeon was responsible for but also the cases of infectious fevers such as smallpox, typhoid, typhus and others. In 1882 Bond returned to London to read for the FRCS and he shared Horsley's rooms at 101 Charlotte Street. Horsley was then surgical registrar at University College Hospital. One night at least, Bond says, they spent without sleep, operating in the post-mortem room to aid his forthcoming examination. On another weekend, when Bond was staying with an old Reptonian friend F G Penrose at Wimbledon, he found a sick mouse on a railway bank and, having recently read Lewis's observations on trypanosomiasis in rats in India, he microscoped the mouse's blood and found it crowded with trypanosomes, to the interest of Penrose, Horsley and Professor Ray Lankester to whom they showed the slides. Bond thought this was the first record of trypanosomiasis in a wild rodent in England (Bond 1887). In the summer of 1882 the British Medical Association held its Annual Meeting in Cambridge, where Bond heard the attack made on Lister by Sir William Savory of St Bartholomew's Hospital, and some of the older surgeons who continued to oppose the new methods necessary for the antiseptic technique which they refused to accept as better than their own. They had not the knowledge of pathology nor of the newly emerging science of bacteriology to understand the reason for this method of practice. It was left to the younger surgeons, often working in the provincial centres - of whom many were drawn from the Edinburgh School and had been taught by Lister - to make the introduction (Godlee 1917). Bond noted Lister's dignified reply to the attack. The following year Bond took the opportunity to write to Lister about one of his cases. Lister replied on 21 November 1883:... *Our common experience is that after any operation of considerable magnitude, there is in the evening of the operation day a certain fall of temperature due apparently to shock and loss of blood, and next morning a rise about equal in degree to the previous depression. A sort of reaction after which there is nothing abnormal noticed. Sometimes this fall and rise, which vary according to the patient's temperament are altogether absent. So that your case, while highly satisfactory, cannot be said to be very unusual.* . . ' (Lister 1883)

That Bond had a very great admiration for Lister, whose methods he had so painstakingly introduced to Leicester Royal Infirmary when house surgeon to Sir Charles Marriott, was shown in 1912 at the time of Lister's death. There is an entry in the minutes of the 139th Annual Meeting of the Leicester Royal Infirmary that Bond moved a lengthy resolution in which he referred to the importance of Lister's work and his own hope that *'When works come to be written about Lister and statues are erected in his honour, and when later generations ask what they, the Governors, thought about him, he was anxious that they should find some statement in the hospital records that they indeed, did recognise the greatness of his genius'* (E R Frizelle 1982, personal communication). We take Lister's work for granted, but Bond's -appreciation of the man and his work stemmed from his recent memory of the days before antiseptics and asepsis. His own scientific studies made him conscious of the need for any surgeon to know about the process of wound healing, infection and the spread of malignant growths, etc; in fact, a wide knowledge of 'surgical pathology' was essential. Unwittingly he became involved in controversy when presiding at a dinner of the old medical students of University College, when he mentioned the need for a surgeon to be a pathologist. The subsequent speaker criticized the necessity: it appeared that he was of the old school who thought a surgeon was a craftsman. However, Bond said he felt supported by Sir Rickman Godlee and Sir Victor Horsley who were sitting either side of him, and both were eminent surgeons and distinguished pathologists.

So in 1921, when invited to give the Mitchell Banks Memorial Lecture in Liverpool, he firmly gave the title 'The Surgeon as Pathologist' (Bond 1921). On this occasion he had the support of Sir Robert Jones and Professor Thelwell Thomas, both of whom, with Bond, became inaugural members of the Moynihan (Surgical) Club, Bond being one of only three elected from non-teaching hospitals.

### **The two great friends**

In October 1882 Bond and Horsley visited Italy. It was a strenuous enterprise but fully enjoyed by them both. One of the great pleasures was in meeting Sir Frederick, later Lord Leighton - a friend of Horsley's father who was himself an artist. They could not have had a better guide to take them round the galleries of Florence, and Sir Frederick could not have had more intelligent visitors to conduct. It was not all beauty, however: on going to the Policlinico Umberto Hospital in Rome, they saw maggots dropping from the exposed and suppurating wounds of the surgical patients. Antiseptic methods, already in established practice in University College Hospital, London, had not penetrated to Rome. In this same year of 1882 Horsley was appointed Assistant Professor of Pathology at University College, London, and Bond took up the appointment of House Surgeon to the Leicester Royal Infirmary. In 1885 Horsley became Assistant Surgeon at University College Hospital, and within a few months was appointed full surgeon. Bond was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Leicester Royal Infirmary in 1886, becoming full surgeon a few months later. Both men kept in close touch. Horsley's work developed along neurosurgical lines now made possible through the work of Pasteur and Lister. Bond became a distinguished general surgeon whose interests knew few limits.

In 1893 an opportunity occurred for Bond's possible return to the staff of University College Hospital as Assistant Surgeon, but after much thought he decided to remain in Leicester. Horsley's letter to Bond sheds light on the conditions of consulting surgical practice at that time.

*25, Cavendish Square*

*28 June 1893*

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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*My dear Viking,*

*There can be no doubt, I fear that your philosophic reasoning is more than correct..I did not propound any observation on your chances if you moved because I thought other considerations more pressing, but it is worthwhile to look for a moment at the present status of consulting surgery in London. Formerly i.e., up to 20 years ago there were large numbers of consultants living, not by the merits of their opinion in difficult cases so much as by their skill in operating. In fact men of the class of Heath and Tom Smith were very numerous. Now undoubtedly they are nearly extinct and what remains? Why simply the fact that operations are in many cases done by the general practitioner, or certainly in the provinces, and the consulting surgeon in London is specialising fast and devoting himself to training his opinion in very obscure cases. Now for both the latter points he must be known in the profession to have directed his attention in these ways for years. If you came to London on your general reputation I am sure you would not be appreciated for the reason that the demand seems to me no longer to exist. If you began to work at a special branch you would be five years before the profession recognised your work at its proper value. As regards pure consulting opinion that would, of course, be easier to obtain, but that again requires a considerable degree of waiting, hardly less, even for you, than five years. All your labour in Leicester in this manner would be nearly lost by reason of their not being able to take a man at his proper position when he starts in another place.*

Later in the year Horsley wrote again about Bond's difficulties on account of the lack of laboratory facilities in Leicester.

*' . . . For several years I have concluded that the only way to reach this is as follows: Never to give up working at original research for more than six months in order not to lose touch, and not to trust to be able to withdraw later from practice for this end. In actual method, and in order to carry this out it is clearly necessary to devote a day a week to pathology. I choose Saturday. On Saturdays I see no one whatsoever, save of course urgent cases and country visits which I cannot afford to refuse. As regards laboratory accommodation, there you are hardly placed in Leicester, and I cannot tell what to advise. One remedy would be your taking a week occasionally, and come and stay here, and work out the beginning of some research in my laboratory and organise the method.'*

Bond seems to have taken advantage of Horsley's offer, and at least spent some weekends in London because he describes being present at a visit by Professor Ehrlich to the Brown Institute when Horsley was experimenting. He met Ehrlich later when they were both original members of the Medical Research Committee, later to be renamed the Council. As early as 1894 Horsley had been experimenting and investigating the effect of projectiles on the body tissues and the related problems of intracranial pressure and compression. Bond took part in some of these investigations, antedating by many years those of a similar nature carried out in World War II.

The friendship of Bond and Horsley was not one-sided but complementary. Bond could give to the dynamic, sometimes explosive, Horsley that stability which one might have expected. Bond's physique was perfectly described by Horsley in his nickname of 'Viking': he was tall and finely built, fair with a broad high brow and penetrating brown eyes. Horsley was hot-tempered and battled fiercely for what he thought right. Bond gave him the advice of a mountaineer - to conserve his energy by climbing more slowly and taking a less direct approach. This friendship was maintained until Victor Horsley's untimely death during war service in 1916.

### **Marriage and family**

In 1890 Charles John Bond had married Edith, daughter of George Simpson JP, of Hazelbrow, Derbyshire. They had one son, Eric, who became a doctor and whose second son also practises medicine. Their daughter Margaret became her father's secretary, and has told me that she often was called upon at short notice to take notes and type late into the night for some special project. She married her cousin Henry (Hal) Simpson of the Shropshire branch of this Quaker family. Their son carried on the other Bond tradition and became a farmer. Margaret Simpson, like her mother, became a magistrate and was much involved in local social problems. At first the Bond family home and consulting room was at No. 5 Welford Road and then at No. 63 King Street. From 1910, when Bond was about to give up consulting practice, their home became Fernshaw, 10 Springfield Road. This was a large Victorian house with an ample garden where birds and animals were kept for breeding experiments. It was knowledge of this garden and the animals that prompted a little boy, Richard Ellis, later to become Professor of Child Health in Edinburgh, to put his sick spaniel in his wheel barrow and wheel him round to Mr Bond to make him better. This pleasant Victorian residential neighbourhood, fifteen minutes walk from the Infirmary and fifteen minutes in the other direction to Leicestershire countryside, was unchanged until ten years after the end of World War II, when the old gas street-lamps were replaced by tall concrete standard electric lights and the family homes were taken into multiple occupation with neglect of the gardens. Edith Bond was a remarkably fine woman whom people felt they could approach when in need of advice. She had a keen intellect and was capable of appreciating her husband's interests.

While centred on her family she was able to encourage and enhance his activities and entertain his distinguished visitors, as the following letter shows:

*at Kitelands*

*Micheldever Station*

*Hants.*

*Sept 17 1933*

*Dear Mrs Bond,*

*I must write and thank you for your hospitality at Leicester and it was the real hospitality that looks after the guest in every possible way, and yet manages to leave him feeling free. It was a grand week and I enjoyed it thoroughly. Will you please tell your husband that I have been to S. Kensington re-examined pheasants which confirm my previous ideas, and that I have written out a screed which I am getting typed and will send him in a few days. I had a busy mid-week in London, and then came down here on Friday night ... Thanking you again, so much, and with best regards to my Leicester friends*

*Yours sincerely,*

*Julian Huxley*

Victorian families set great store by their annual summer holidays together, and the Bonds and Horsleys often joined up. In 1911 they all went to the Orkneys, and at Holme of Scotness the two surgeons seized the opportunity to investigate the hereditary aspect of the odd eye colour they observed in the native rabbit population of the island. Bond published an article 'On Heterochromia of the Iris in Man and Animals from the Genetic Point of View' (Bond 1912b), and it was possibly in relation to the work for this paper that he was enabled, through an introduction from Horsley, to study the eyes and optic discs of some birds and animals at the Zoological Gardens in London.

### **Some of the published work**

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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It is impossible to give a resume of Bond's work in a paper of this kind, but reference to his complete list of some 160 publications' gives an indication of his breadth of interests and his diligence. *The complete bibliography and reprints of the papers by C J Bond may be seen on application to the Librarian, Leicester University Library, Clinical Sciences Section.*

His early papers were primarily on surgical subjects; then came specializing, where a number of gynaecological cases which had interested him led him to appropriate research. Papers on bone grafting, haematology, wound healing and others showed his concern about public health matters and the community. He had definite views on a comprehensive health service far ahead of his time. There is an outstanding paper on the position of the body as it influenced the position of the heart and intracardiac pressure. It was written as early as 1885 following experiments and investigations done in collaboration with Horsley at the Brown Institute where Horsley was then Professor Superintendent. Cardiac catheterization was used in their animal experiments, but Bond swallowed collapsible air tampons to record on smoked drums the changes in the left auricle (Bond & Horsley 1885). This piece of work was followed up by Bond thirty-two years later when he had under his care a soldier who had been shot while lying on his back. With the help of X-ray screening, the movements of the bullet in the wall of the left ventricle were measured and were also observed by Sir James Mackenzie who took electrocardiograms (Bond et al. 1918). The bullet was not removed and the man remained well enough to do light work, at least up to the time of Bond's death - in 1939. These investigations had been made too early for human cardiac catheterization and cardiac surgery. Bond was an early haematologist and his original work and observations on the leucocyte and its movements developed naturally from his experience of wound infection and wound healing. It was not only his recent work with war casualties but his interest in surgical pathology from his earliest days of practice which led to the writing of 'The Leucocyte in Health and Disease' (Bond 1924).

Osteomyelitis had been probably the most serious complicating factor in orthopaedic surgery before antibiotics were available. However, in 1904 Bond performed two of the first successful transplantations of the fibula, and refrained from reporting until he had a ten-year follow up and could refer especially to the manner of growth and physiological development of transplanted bone (Bond 1914). The little girl of four years old was watched until she had grown up, married and produced a family. The case was shown by Bond at clinical meetings of Leicester Medical Society in 1908 and again in 1931. Bond's work on genetics and eugenics was concurrent with all his other interests. Hughlings Jackson and Bond had corresponded in 1903 about the inheritance of acquired characters, and Jackson had asked Bond to conduct some experiments on rats; this was not possible because of the lack of laboratory facilities so the project had to be dropped, but at about this time Bond and Horsley were collaborating on investigations on the uterus and ovaries in rabbits (Bond 1906a). The necessary surgery had to be undertaken in the laboratory at University College, London, but before and after operation the animals were bred and kept in Leicester. In 1905 the British Medical Association met in Leicester, and Bond's address as President of the Section of Surgery was entitled 'On Ascending Currents in Mucous Canals and Gland Ducts, a Study in Surgical Pathology' (Bond. 1905). The following year he and his wife travelled together with Sir Victor and Lady Horsley to the British Medical Association Meeting in Toronto, where his address was on 'Septic Peritonitis' (Bond 1906b) and Horsley reviewed the whole subject of neurosurgery of which he was a pioneer. In 1907 The British Association for the Advancement of Science met in Leicester and Bond was President of the Physiology Section. Since Leicester had no University and the Royal Infirmary was not a teaching hospital, there is no doubt that it was Bond himself who drew such august bodies to the city.

### **Retirement from private consulting practice**

In 1910 Bond took the most exceptional step for any surgeon to relinquish the remunerative part of his work; but no doubt he considered the decision carefully, for by giving up a very demanding private practice he was able to devote more time to scientific study and his increasing committee work which he took most seriously. Very early on he had been found to be a valuable asset to any committee, because of his interest, courtesy and patience. He retained his surgical appointment to the Infirmary for another three years but was elected Honorary Consultant Surgeon and Vice-chairman of the Board of Governors at his retirement, so that he remained an integral part of the institution for the rest of his life.

Lloyd George's National Health Insurance Bill of 1911 was surrounded by controversy between the medical profession and the Ministry of Health. Bond had been appointed to the Central Advisory Council of the National Health Insurance Committee, set up by the Ministry, with Sir Robert Morant as chairman. Between 1911 and 1912 Bond and Lord Addison tried very hard to find common ground between the two groups. Victor Horsley and Bond both thought the Act would benefit doctors and form a basis for a comprehensive health service in the future, but the idea was not well received by the profession. At a mass meeting in the Queen's Hall, Horsley was howled down by the doctors for his advanced socialist views. However, Bond did better as he had been invited by H G Wells to contribute to his book, by several authors, entitled 'Health and Healing in the Great State'. In this Bond contributed the longest chapter and outlined his views on a national health service (Bond 1912a). It would be surprising if Sir William Beveridge had not read this book when he was planning the 'Welfare State'. How pleased Bond would have been by the actual inauguration of the National Health Service, but how sad he would undoubtedly have become by the industrial troubles that have beset it.

### **First World War, 1914-1918**

The Bonds were in Australia for the meeting of the British Association at the outbreak of war. They were none the less able to visit hospitals in Melbourne, Sydney, Port Said and the Medical Research Institute in Bombay on their way home, and report to the Medical Research Council on the conditions they had found. On his return Bond was plunged into an enormous amount of work. He was 58 and enjoyed splendid health. Already he had been appointed one of the first members of the Medical Research Council, a committee of the Privy Council, and he remained a most valued member for eight years. The late Sir Henry Dale once told me how greatly Bond had been appreciated and how he would travel to London from Leicester throughout the war, never missing a meeting though members living nearby might do so. He represented the Council on the 'Inter-Allied Commission on the Treatment of War Wounds' which met in Paris between 1916 and 1918. He became Honorary Consulting Surgeon with Sir Berkeley Moynihan to the Northern Command in 1916 and was gazetted Colonel AMS. The Military Hospital in Leicester, known as the North Evington Hospital, was the evacuated mental hospital on the hill which later became Leicester University College and ultimately the oldest building of the University itself. Bond was twice 'mentioned in despatches' and was created CMG in 1917. War surgery stimulated his original work on antiseptics, which were as important in World War I as were antibiotics in World War II. With his colleagues he published many papers on these subjects (Bond 1916a,b, 1917, Bond et al. 1918).

### **The later years**

After the end of World War I there were doubts in Bond's mind about the British race. He wrote: *'If our British race is to maintain its proud position at the head of the nations we must see to it that we do not, among other good qualities, lose our capacity for citizenship'* (Bond 1930). It would seem that thereafter he concentrated his efforts in applying his previous studies in genetics to eugenics and the need for disseminating knowledge of these subjects which were still neglected in the medical schools. He became a founder member of both the Sociological and the Eugenics Societies. He was elected a Fellow of University College London in 1924. In 1928 he gave the Francis Galton Memorial Lecture, taking the opportunity to present his views under the title 'Some Causes in Racial Decay': it was published with other related work of his in 'Essays and Addresses by a Surgeon' (Bond 1930). His work was concerned not with population control of the world, but with the means of improving the health and psyche of the middle classes and preventing the breeding from defectives with inheritable disability. Between the wars Leicester had a progressive



## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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medical officer of health in Charles Killick Millard; under his guidance the city developed an advanced social service, some of which was due to the friendship he developed with Charles Bond. Together they could discuss many of the urgent problems that were still prevalent. Infectious fevers, tuberculosis, venereal disease all needed elaborate measures for their treatment and control before the advent of antibiotics. Mental health, alcoholism and senility were all matters to be tackled. Birth control, sterilization of the unfit and euthanasia were discussed. What Millard was able to do in Leicester had been aided by Bond's membership of many national and related committees. He became a member of the Departmental Commission on the Cause and Prevention of Blindness; also on the Cause and Prevention of Cancer. He was deputy chairman of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board and Lord Trevethin's Committee on the Prevention of Venereal Disease. Bond and Horsley were both abstainers from alcohol and strongly supported the Temperance Movement, Bond being at one time president of the Society of Inebriety and vice-president of several other temperance societies. Killick Millard founded the original Voluntary Euthanasia Legalisation Society which began in Leicester with Bond as first chairman. Although his commitments took him away so frequently, local demands in Leicester were met. He served for two years, from 1922 to 1924, representing Knighton Ward on Leicester Corporation and frequently took the chair at local meetings. Besides the Infirmary Board of Governors, he was a member of the Leicester Health Insurance Committee and Vice-President of Leicester University College. In 1925 Bond was made an Honorary Freeman of the City of Leicester and in 1935, for the second time, he was President of the Literary and Philosophical Society. His contributions to the Medical Society were always outstanding. The minutes contain a photograph of the X-ray of the fibula implant in his case of osteomyelitis [already mentioned], but what impressed me most of all was a long report of his lecture on "Cancer" in 1892 in which he propounded his theory of phagocytosis in relation to its dissemination and biological control and the first line of defence against its spread - the fibroblast reaction which he noted at the spreading edge of the deposits in the lymph nodes. After 90 years there is little that can be added to his observations' (E R Frizelle 1982, personal communication). These comments confirm those made in the following letter from the Mayo Clinic: *July 22 1930... I had occasion recently to go back over some of your work of years ago, articles on reverse peristalsis, cellular pathology and many other subjects, and I found that they are just as good to-day as when they were written. Too often we leave important subjects for others less important and when we return to our original work forget the evidence of previous investigation. With kindest regards, in which my brother joins me Will Mayo* Of his generation, Charles Bond was probably the most distinguished scientific surgeon and certainly so from the provinces; a man who cared greatly for the individual and the race. It is fair to consider him the progenitor of the Leicester University Medical School, and to have seen it based on the enlarged Leicester Royal Infirmary with all its new departments, and not least the great pathological department, would have fulfilled one of his dearest ambitions. How intensely interested he would have been in the developments in genetics, microbiology, immunology, etc., and all the subjects he had worked on with so few facilities. That a National Health Service had rebuilt and re-equipped our hospitals which had become sorely in need, would have filled him with admiration. He had tried to work out schemes for the financial support of a voluntary hospital, but on a far simpler scale. The last years were spent at Fernshaw in and out of his study and garden, with visits to the Infirmary and visits from his young grandchildren and other friends. It would seem that this peaceful period enabled him to take the opportunity for even more reading and writing. In 1936 and 1937 respectively, he published his two most advanced philosophical contributions: 'Biology and the New Physics. A Plea for a consistent Philosophy of Life', and 'The Nature and Meaning of Evil and Suffering as seen from the Evolutionary Standpoint'. The atomic bomb would have been no surprise to him, nor the exploration of space with man's visit to the moon, but he argued for a consistent scientific and commonsense view and that such philosophy of life must serve as a guide to conduct. 'Being founded on the assumption that the Universe is controlled and governed on experimental lines ... progress can only be achieved by the "Trial and Error" method, that is by testing all things and holding fast to that which is good' (Bond 1936). **Acknowledgments:** I must thank members of the Bond family; Jean Shaw and Mary Bettles from Leicester University Library; and W R Le Fanu and E H Cornelius of the Royal College of Surgeons' Library for their kind help and encouragement. **References** Bond C J (1887) *Lancet* ii, 509 & 557 Bond C J (1905) *British Medical Journal* ii, 232-238 Bond C J (1906a) *British Medical Journal* ii, 121-127 Bond C J (1906b) *British Medical Journal* ii, 168-192 Bond C J (1912a) In: *Health and Healing in the Great State. Essays in construction* by H G Wells et al. 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Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CMG FRCS LRCP.
- He was educated at Repton.
- He had a residence in 5 Welford Road, Leicester, Leicestershire.
- He had a residence in 63 King Street, Leicester, Leicestershire.
- He had a residence after 1910 in Fernshaw, 10 Springfield Road, Leicester, Leicestershire.
- He worked as a Physician and Surgeon, Leicester Royal Infirmary in Leicester, Leicestershire.
- He worked as a Honorary Consultant Surgeon in Leicester Royal Infirmary.
- He worked as a Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors in Leicester Royal Infirmary.
- He worked as a gazetted the rank of Colonel in the AMS.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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10-**Margaret Sophie Bond**<sup>1,33</sup> was born on 9 Jul 1891, died on 23 Jan 1982 at age 90, and was buried in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Secretary to her father.
- She worked as a JP.

Margaret married **Alfred Henry Simpson**,<sup>1,33</sup> son of **Henry Charles Simpson**<sup>1,3,34</sup> and **Edith Mary Thompson**,<sup>1,3</sup> on 2 Jun 1920 in Leicester, Leicestershire. Alfred was born on 14 Jun 1890 in Horsehay, Telford, Shropshire, died on 12 Mar 1978 at age 87, and was buried in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. They had four children: **Margaret Elizabeth, Edith Mary, Anna Lucy, and John Hal Bond.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with GIMechE.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1919.
- He worked as an Engineer.

11-**Margaret Elizabeth Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 27 May 1921 and died in 1983 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire at age 62.

Margaret married **John Black Cowan**. They had two children: **Helen Margaret** and **Michael Reilly**.

12-**Helen Margaret Cowan**

12-**Michael Reilly Cowan**

11-**Edith Mary Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 24 Apr 1924.

Edith married **John Lorraine Afford**, son of **Howard Tebbutt Afford** and **Ellen May Cox**. They had three children: **Susan Jill, Charles John, and David Howard**.

12-**Susan Jill Afford**

12-**Charles John Afford**

12-**David Howard Afford**

11-**Anna Lucy Simpson**

Anna married **Reginald Guy Whittles**<sup>1</sup> in Apr 1950 in High Ercall, Shropshire. Reginald was born in 1921 in Newport, Shropshire and died on 4 Mar 2009 in Mollymook, New South Wales, Australia at age 88. They had four children: **Mary Elizabeth, Gillian Dorothy, Rachel Margaret, and Joanna Lucy**.

General Notes: R. G. Whittles (DB 1934 - 39) Guy Whittles' family were farmers at Longdon-on-Tern in Shropshire. After school, he managed the family farm, called 'Tern', for over 20 years. His particular love was breeding pedigree livestock. His expertise in breeding Hereford cattle led him to become President of the Hereford Herd Book Society, during which time he was asked to lead the British Livestock Exhibition to Moscow. He became a J P in 1966. In 1969 he and his family emigrated to Australia, where they lived happily for the next 40 years. Early in his time in Australia, he managed a large pig production operation and then fulfilled his dream by purchasing a 500-acre property on the banks of the Lachlan River at Gooloogong in the Central West of New South Wales. He called the farm 'Salopia'. He took up golf later in life and when he retired to the beautiful south coast of New South Wales in 1981 it became a passion. He became President of Mollymook Golf Club and an active member for many years, finally becoming Patron in 2002. He played golf right up to the time of his death from cancer on March 4th 2009. He is survived by his wife Anna and four daughters, eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with JP for Shropshire.
- He was educated at Shrewsbury in 1934-1939.
- He worked as a Farmer in Tern Farm, Longdon on Tern, Shropshire.

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- He worked as a President of the Hereford Herd Book Society.
- He worked as a Pig Farmer in New South Wales, Australia.
- He worked as a Farmer in Salopia Homestead, Gooloogong, New South Wales, Australia.
- He had a residence in 1981 in 33 Garside Road, Mollymook Beach, New South Wales, Australia.
- He worked as a President of Mollymook Golf Club in Mollymook, New South Wales, Australia.

12-Mary Elizabeth Whittles

12-Gillian Dorothy Whittles

12-Rachel Margaret Whittles<sup>1</sup> was born on 21 Jul 1955.

12-Joanna Lucy Whittles

11-John Hal Bond Simpson

John married **Margaret Hazel Read**<sup>1</sup> in May 1856 in Abbots Morton, Worcestershire. Margaret was born on 9 Nov 1921. They had two children: **Janet Clare** and **Wendy Margaret**.

12-Janet Clare Simpson

12-Wendy Margaret Simpson

10-Charles Eric Bond<sup>1,33</sup> was born on 17 Jul 1893 in Leicester, Leicestershire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Charterhouse.

Charles married someone. He had one son: **J. Alan**.

11-J. Alan Bond

9-Marian Simpson<sup>1</sup> was born on 22 Mar 1870 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire and was christened on 27 Mar 1907 in Duffield, Derbyshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1885-Dec 1887 in York, Yorkshire.

9-George Simpson<sup>1</sup> was born on 22 Aug 1871 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire, died on 30 May 1949 at age 77, and was buried in Parish Church, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Field Head, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

9-Florence Sophie Simpson<sup>1,21</sup> was born on 4 May 1876 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire, was christened on 27 Mar 1907 in Duffield, Derbyshire, died on 22 Jul 1947 at age 71, and was buried in Parish Church, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

Noted events in her life were:

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

9-Herbert Simpson was born in 1877 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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9-**Chrystabel Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 8 Feb 1885 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire, died on 15 Feb 1885 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire, and was buried in Parish Church, Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

8-**Alfred Simpson**<sup>1,3,35</sup> was born on 7 Dec 1839 in Newton Heath, Manchester and died on 16 Jan 1919 in Dunham Woodhouses, Altrincham, Cheshire (26th in Annual Monitor) at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as a Tea dealer. Harrisons & Crosfield in Liverpool.
- He worked as a Tea company manager 1860 To 1865 in Toochow, China.
- He worked as an Iron merchant in 1865 in Manchester.
- He worked as a Partner in the Horsehay Company in 1866.
- He worked as a member of the Ackworth School Committee.
- He worked as a Director of the Friends' Provident Institution.

Alfred married **Jane Rigby**<sup>1,3</sup> on 22 Jul 1880 in Congregational Church, Bowden, Cheshire. Jane was born on 28 Jun 1852 in Longsight, Manchester.

8-**Margaret Harrison Simpson**<sup>1,3,6,16,36,37,38</sup> was born on 7 Nov 1841 in Monsall Lane, Newton Heath, Manchester and died on 6 Jun 1920 in 31 Cavendish Road, Southport, Lancashire at age 78.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1855-Dec 1858 in York, Yorkshire.

Margaret married **James King**,<sup>1,3,6,16,36,37,38,39</sup> son of **John King**<sup>3,16,36,39,40,41</sup> and **Eleanor Wadkin**,<sup>3,16,36,39,41</sup> on 25 Feb 1864 in FMH Manchester. James was born on 31 Jan 1835 in Manchester and died on 2 Jun 1924 in 31 Cavendish Road, Southport, Lancashire at age 89. They had four children: **George Simpson, John, Sarah Harrison, and James Edward.**

Marriage Notes: KING-SIMPSON.-On the 25th February, 1864, at Manchester, James King (1848-50), of Littleborough, to Margaret Harrison Simpson, of Newton Heath, Manchester

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1848-1850 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Cotton manufacturer.
- He had a residence in 1864 in Summit, Littleborough, Lancashire.
- He had a residence in 1881 in Ashton upon Mersey, Manchester.
- He worked as an Insurance agent in Leicester, Leicestershire.

9-**George Simpson King**<sup>1,6,16</sup> was born on 3 May 1865 in Swinton, Lancashire, died on 17 Oct 1899 in Cherrelyn, Littleton, Denver, Colorado, USA at age 34, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs, El Paso, Colorado, USA.

General Notes: With the stars and stripes and the English flag flying aide by side at the gate, Leura, the home of Mrs. Jane Pennycuick, the widow of the late General Pennycuick of the British army, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday. The contracting parties were George Simpson King, formerly of the Valley, and Miss Maude Pennycuick. Rev. J. O. Miller performed the ceremony and the bride wis given away by her brother, Elliott Pennycuick. J. C. Melville was best man and Miss Alice Nathan of Denver, maid of honor. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. King left for a short bridal tour and will then go to their future home at Cherrylyn. near Denver, The beautiful mountain home was decorated throughout in flowers and the guests enjoyed an elaborate wedding breakfast and returned for a dance in the evening. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cusaack, Mr. and Mrs. M, O'Leary, Mrs. Cecil Beddoes. Mrs. Kennicott, Mrs. Nathan of Denver, Mrs. Kelley Misses Hester, Holdsworth, Beddoes, Jeanie Nathan, Alice Nathan, Hollowquist of Montgomery, Alabama, Miss Hunt of Colorado Springs, Messrs.- J. Cardwell Lees, Hubert Stockdale, J. C. D. Melville, Cbaries Pennycuick, Everad S. Ward, Edgeworth Beddoes. Michael Harris, Samuel Coburn, Richard and George Nathan of Denver, Charles A. Galloway and Rev. E- P. Newton\* or Pueblo and Rev. J. O. Miller oi Silver Cliff.

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## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1880-1881 in York, Yorkshire.
- He emigrated to America in 1895.
- He had a residence in Cherrelyn, Littleton, Denver, Colorado, USA.

George married **Maude Pennycuick**,<sup>1,6</sup> daughter of **Maj. Gen. James Farrell Pennycuick** and **Jane Martha Rutledge**, on 24 Aug 1898 in Silver Cliff, Custer County, Colorado, USA. Maude was born in 1868 in East Indies. They had one daughter: **Ruth**.

10-**Ruth King**<sup>1</sup> was born on 3 Jun 1899 in Cherrelyn, Littleton, Denver, Colorado, USA, died on 15 Sep 1899 in Cherrelyn, Littleton, Denver, Colorado, USA, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs, El Paso, Colorado, USA.

9-**John King**<sup>1,16,36</sup> was born on 20 May 1867 and died on 9 Apr 1875 in Rusholme, Manchester at age 7.

9-**Sarah Harrison King**<sup>1,16</sup> was born on 21 Mar 1869 and died on 21 Mar 1895 at age 26.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1885-Jun 1886 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**James Edward King**<sup>1,16,37</sup> was born on 11 Oct 1872 and died on 18 Oct 1897 in Southport, Lancashire at age 25.

8-**William Simpson**<sup>1,3,38,42</sup> was born on 12 Mar 1845 in Monsall Lane, Newton Heath, Manchester, died on 25 Jan 1914 in Whaley Bridge, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire at age 68, and was buried in FBG Ashton-on-Mersey, Manchester.

General Notes: SIMPSON.-On the 25th January, 1914, at Manchester, William Simpson (1859-60), aged 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1859-1860 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Cotton manufacturer and Calico printer in Manchester.
- He worked as a Councillor for Manchester in 1893.
- He worked as a JP for Manchester.
- He was a Quaker until 14 Apr 1871.

William married **Rachel Maria Corbett**,<sup>1,3</sup> daughter of **Edward Corbett** and **Margaret Bentham**,<sup>4</sup> on 30 Sep 1870 in FMH Morley, Wilmslow, Cheshire. Rachel was born on 8 Mar 1845 in Salford, Manchester. They had five children: **Daniel Harrison**, **Mary**, **Reuben Edward**, **Caroline Dorothea**, and **(No Given Name)**.

9-**Lieut. Daniel Harrison Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 9 Jul 1874 in Swinton, Lancashire, died on 21 Dec 1916 in Bath, Somerset at age 42, and was buried in Cremated, Manchester Crematorium. The cause of his death was Injuries sustained in a motorcycle accident.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Manchester Regiment.
- He worked as an attached to the War Office Experimental Station, (later Porton Down) in 1916 in Salisbury, Wiltshire.
- He resided at Ivy Bank in Woolfold, Bury, Lancashire.

Daniel married **Alice Ann**.

9-**Mary Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 4 Sep 1877.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Mary married **Archibald Stanley Fuller**. They had one son: **William Archibald**.

10-**William Archibald Fuller**<sup>1</sup> was born on 14 Jun 1906.

9-**Reuben Edward Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 23 Feb 1884.

Reuben married someone on 8 Jun 1914.

9-**Caroline Dorothea Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 19 Mar 1886.

### 9-Simpson

William married **Mary Agnes**. They had one son: **(No Given Name)**.

9-**Simpson**<sup>42</sup> was born on 30 Dec 1903 in Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

General Notes: SIMPSON.— On the 30th December, 1903, at Summer Hill , Sydney, N.S.W. , Mary Agnes, the wife of William Simpson, (1859-60), a son.

8-**Frederick Simpson**<sup>1,3,18,21,43</sup> was born on 11 Apr 1847 in Monsall Lane, Newton Heath, Manchester and died on 13 Jan 1931 in 34 Lulworth Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancashire at age 83.

General Notes: SIMPSON.-On 13th January, 1931, Frederick Simpson (1862-63), aged 83 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1862-1863 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Cotton Spinner in 1875 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.
- He worked as a Cotton spinner in partnership with Francis Godlee in 1892 in Manchester.
- He had a residence in 1901 in Southport, Lancashire.
- He was a Quaker.

Frederick married **Emma Alderson Taylor**,<sup>1,3,18,21</sup> daughter of **James Taylor**<sup>18</sup> and **Elizabeth Comstock Shipley**,<sup>18</sup> on 17 Jun 1875 in FMH Burlington, New Jersey. Emma was born on 17 Jul 1853 in Cincinnati, Ohio, USA and died on 17 Sep 1924 at age 71. They had six children: **Caroline Shipley**, **Harold Frederick**, **Ruth**, **Elizabeth Taylor**, **Freda Margaret**, and **(No Given Name)**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.

9-**Caroline Shipley Simpson**<sup>1,18,21</sup> was born on 15 May 1876 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1891-Jun 1893 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

Caroline married **Charles Burney Shepherd**<sup>1</sup> on 28 Dec 1911. Charles was born on 24 May 1877. They had one son: **Charles Frederick Hubert**.

10-**Charles Frederick Hubert Shepherd**<sup>1</sup> was born on 31 Oct 1912.

Charles married **Angela Mary Crespin Scarfe** on 27 Apr 1937. Angela was born on 5 Sep 1913. They had one son: **Charles Anthony Crespin**.

### 11-Charles Anthony Crespin Shepherd

9-**Harold Frederick Simpson**<sup>1,3</sup> was born on 21 May 1879 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Harold married **Nesta Evans** on 29 Apr 1909. Nesta was born on 1 Sep 1888. They had four children: **James Frederick, Eleanor Nesta, John Harold,** and **William Richard.**

10-**Dr. James Frederick Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 30 May 1912.

James married **Susan Kidston** on 4 Jun 1938. Susan was born on 9 Jan 1916. They had two children: **Hugh Adrian John** and **Amanda Claire.**

11-**Hugh Adrian John Simpson**

11-**Amanda Claire Simpson**

10-**Eleanor Nesta Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 10 Jul 1915.

Eleanor married **Ian Arnott Mariott.** They had three children: **Anne Helen, John Robert,** and **Charles Ian.**

11-**Anne Helen Mariott**

11-**John Robert Mariott**

11-**Charles Ian Mariott**

10-**John Harold Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 4 Feb 1918.

10-**William Richard Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 18 Apr 1921 and died on 12 Aug 1942 at age 21.

9-**Ruth Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 18 Nov 1882 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

Ruth married **Harold C. Palmer**<sup>1</sup> on 11 Feb 1937. Harold was born on 10 Jun 1895.

9-**Elizabeth Taylor Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 24 Feb 1886 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

Elizabeth married **Hubert Morton**<sup>1</sup> on 3 Jul 1916. Hubert was born on 12 Dec 1880. They had one son: **Hugh Simpson.**

10-**Hugh Simpson Morton**<sup>1</sup> was born on 14 Jul 1917.

Hugh married **Adelaide C. Brown** on 13 Dec 1947. Adelaide was born in Feb 1918. They had two children: **Anna Jane** and **Carol Lettice.**

11-**Anna Jane Morton**

11-**Carol Lettice Morton**

9-**Freda Margaret Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 18 Apr 1888 in Mayfield, Ashbourne, Staffordshire.

Freda married **Harold Curwen**<sup>1</sup> on 11 Apr 1923. Harold was born on 16 Nov 1885. They had two children: **Carol** and **Diane Bridget.**

10-**Carol Curwen**

Carol married **R. Unwin.**

10-**Diane Bridget Curwen**

9-**Simpson**

8-**Hannah Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 9 Apr 1849 in Monsall Lane, Newton Heath, Manchester, died on 18 Jan 1937 at age 87, and was buried in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1861-Jun 1864 in York, Yorkshire.
- Miscellaneous: Ben Simpson states that the year of her birth is given as 1850, FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

8-**Henry Charles Simpson**<sup>1,3,34</sup> was born on 27 Nov 1851 in Monsall Lane, Newton Heath, Manchester, died on 21 Dec 1934 in The Cottage, Horsehay, Telford, Shropshire at age 83, and was buried in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

General Notes: SIMPSON.-On December 21st, 1934, Henry Charles Simpson (1867-8) aged 83 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1867-1868 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an apprentice engineer.
- He worked as a Secretary of the Rotherwood Iron & Steel Co.
- He worked as a Manager of the Horsehay works of the Coalbrookdale Co. Before 1884 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.
- He worked as a Partner with his brother Alfred in the Horsehay Co., Iron Works in 1884 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.
- He worked as a Chairman of Dawley Urban District Council for 40 years.
- He worked as an Alderman for Shropshire.

Henry married **Edith Mary Thompson**,<sup>1,3</sup> daughter of **Josiah Thompson**<sup>3,6</sup> and **Margaret Wilson**,<sup>3,6</sup> on 5 Jul 1888 in FMH Stockport, Cheshire. Edith was born on 23 Sep 1854 in Claughton, Birkenhead, Cheshire. (7 Oct 1854 also given), died on 12 Oct 1934 in The Cottage, Horsehay, Telford, Shropshire at age 80, and was buried in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. They had two children: **Alfred Henry** and **Margaret Muriel**.

9-**Alfred Henry Simpson**<sup>1,33</sup> was born on 14 Jun 1890 in Horsehay, Telford, Shropshire, died on 12 Mar 1978 at age 87, and was buried in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with GIMechE.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1919.
- He worked as an Engineer.

10-**Margaret Elizabeth Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 27 May 1921 and died in 1983 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire at age 62.

11-**Helen Margaret Cowan**

11-**Michael Reilly Cowan**

10-**Edith Mary Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 24 Apr 1924.

11-**Susan Jill Afford**

11-**Charles John Afford**

11-**David Howard Afford**

10-**Anna Lucy Simpson**

11-**Mary Elizabeth Whittles**



## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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### 11-Gillian Dorothy Whittles

11-Rachel Margaret Whittles<sup>1</sup> was born on 21 Jul 1955.

### 11-Joanna Lucy Whittles

### 10-John Hal Bond Simpson

### 11-Janet Clare Simpson

### 11-Wendy Margaret Simpson

9-Margaret Muriel Simpson<sup>1</sup> was born on 14 Oct 1891 in Horsehay, Telford, Shropshire, died on 15 Jun 1971 in Yockleton Grange, Yockleton, Shrewsbury, Shropshire at age 79, and was buried in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. She had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Cruckfield House, Ford, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

8-Sarah Agnes Simpson<sup>1,3</sup> was born on 28 Jul 1853 in Newton Heath, Manchester.

Sarah married **Edward Lovell Squire**,<sup>1,3,37</sup> son of **Lovell Squire**<sup>44,45,46</sup> and **Henrietta Crouch**,<sup>45</sup> on 9 Sep 1891 in FMH Southport. Edward was born on 21 Sep 1847 in Kimberley Place, Falmouth, Cornwall (22 nov 1847 also given) and died on 11 Mar 1898 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 50.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Struthill, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

7-Elizabeth Simpson<sup>1</sup> was born on 15 Jan 1813 in Crosthwaite, Underbarrow, Kendal, Cumbria.

7-Mary Simpson<sup>1,3,14,47,48</sup> was born on 9 Mar 1815 in Crosthwaite, Underbarrow, Kendal, Cumbria and died on 21 Apr 1879 in Halifax, Yorkshire at age 64.

Mary married **Thomas Collinson**,<sup>1,3,14,47,48,49</sup> son of **James Collinson**<sup>3,12</sup> and **Mary Alderson**,<sup>12</sup> on 7 Sep 1836 in FMH Preston Patrick, Cumbria. Thomas was born on 3 Dec 1811 in Yealand Conyers, Carnforth, Lancashire, died on 17 Feb 1887 in Halifax, Yorkshire at age 75, and was buried in FBG Halifax. They had 11 children: **Mary Hannah, Agnes, Eliza, Thomas, Joseph, James Alfred, Edward, John William, Annie, Ellen, and George**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as an apprentice Tea dealer, Satterthwaite family in Lancaster, Lancashire.
- He had a residence in 1835-1876 in 4 Cornmarket, Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Tea Dealer, T. Collinson & Sons Limited in May 1835 in 4 Cornmarket, Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1875 in Brighouse MM.

8-Mary Hannah Collinson was born in 1837 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School.

Mary married **Milner Leicester**. Milner was born in 1838 in Liverpool.

8-Agnes Collinson<sup>48</sup> was born in 1839 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire, died on 13 Apr 1860 in Halifax, Yorkshire at age 21, and was buried in FBG Halifax.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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8-**Eliza Collinson**<sup>14</sup> was born in 1842 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire and died on 3 Sep 1846 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire at age 4.

8-**Thomas Collinson**<sup>3</sup> was born on 22 Aug 1843 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire, died on 31 Jul 1927 in 17 Heath Mount, Halifax, Yorkshire at age 83, and was buried in FBG Stramongate, Kendal.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with JP.
- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as a Tea and Coffee Merchant in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Coal agent after 1864 in Halifax, Yorkshire.
- Miscellaneous: Principal mover to appoint an RSPCA representative to Halifax.

Thomas married **Emily Worsdell**,<sup>3</sup> daughter of **Nathaniel Worsdell**<sup>3,25,50</sup> and **Mary Wilson**,<sup>3,25,50</sup> on 8 Jun 1870 in FMH Yealand. Emily was born in 1843, died on 29 Jan 1937 in 17 Heath Mount, Halifax, Yorkshire at age 94, and was buried in FBG Stramongate, Kendal. They had four children: **Arthur, James Alfred, Wilfred Worsdell, and Eric**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School.

9-**Arthur Collinson**<sup>3,6,51,52</sup> was born in 1871 in Halifax, Yorkshire and died on 9 Jan 1947 in York, Yorkshire at age 76.

General Notes: Collinson.-On 9th January, at his home at York, Arthur Collinson (1887-89), aged 75 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE.
- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1883-1886 in Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1887-1889 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an apprentice railway engineer in 1889-1893 in Gateshead, County Durham.
- He worked as an Assistant Superintendent of the London North Eastern Railway in York, Yorkshire.

Arthur married **Ellen Doran**.

9-**James Alfred Collinson**<sup>3,6</sup> was born in 1873 and died in 1890 at age 17.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth school.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1889-1890 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Wilfred Worsdell Collinson**<sup>3</sup> was born in 1880.

9-**Eric Collinson**<sup>3,6</sup> was born on 16 Jul 1883 in Halifax, Yorkshire, died on 13 Oct 1963 in Burnaby General Hospital, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada at age 80, and was buried on 18 Oct 1963 in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, British Columbia. The cause of his death was Myocardial Infarction.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1895-1898 in Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1899-1900 in York, Yorkshire.
- He emigrated to Vancouver, Canada.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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- He worked as a Freight handler for the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1922.
- He worked as a Longshoreman for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Eric married **Minnie Ethel Turner**,<sup>6</sup> daughter of **Charles Alfred Turner** and **Alice Shaw**, on 26 Apr 1922 in Capitol Hill, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Minnie was born on 20 Feb 1885 in London, died on 12 Sep 1969 in Fellburn Private Hospital, Burnaby, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada at age 84, and was buried on 15 Sep 1969 in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, British Columbia.

8-**Joseph Collinson**<sup>3,49</sup> was born on 25 Nov 1845 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire, died on 16 Sep 1911 in Savile Field, Halifax, Yorkshire at age 65, and was buried in All Saints' Churchyard, Dudwell, Halifax, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Accountant's clerk, Halifax Corporation.
- He worked as a clerk to the Coalbrookdale Company before 1868 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.
- He worked as a Tea and Coffee Merchant after 1868 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire.

Joseph married **Emma Jane Whiteley**,<sup>3,49</sup> daughter of **Robert Whiteley** and **Elizabeth**, in 1871 in North Bierley, Yorkshire. Emma was born in 1847 in Halifax, Yorkshire, was christened on 15 Feb 1847 in Halifax, Yorkshire, died on 23 Jan 1916 in Savile Field, Halifax, Yorkshire at age 69, and was buried in All Saints' Churchyard, Dudwell, Halifax, Yorkshire. They had three children: **Ethel Mary**, **Robert Whiteley**, and **Edward Whiteley**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Elder.

9-**Ethel Mary Collinson** was born in Feb 1873.

Ethel married **Frederick Leonard Sessions**, son of **Frederick Sessions**<sup>3,4,21</sup> and **Mary Elizabeth Jeffrey**,<sup>3,4,21</sup> on 6 Jun 1900. Frederick was born on 22 Apr 1873 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire.

9-**Robert Whiteley Collinson**<sup>3,6,53,54</sup> was born on 6 Nov 1875 in Halifax, Yorkshire and died on 26 Dec 1963 in Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich, Norfolk at age 88.

General Notes: COLLINSON.-On 26th December, 1963, Robert Whiteley Collinson (1891-93), aged 88 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1891-1893 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Analytical Chemist in Norwich, Norfolk.
- He worked as a Manager of the Starch Dept., J. & J. Colman Ltd. In The Carrow Works, Norwich, Norfolk.
- Miscellaneous: Cricketer.
- He resided at The Laurels in Mount Pleasant, Norwich, Norfolk.

Robert married **Blanche Hoover**<sup>6,53</sup> on 7 May 1904 in Wyncote, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, USA. Blanche was born in 1878 in Pennsylvania, USA. They had two children: **Harold Maurice** and **Helen Beatrice**.

10-**Harold Maurice Collinson**<sup>6,53</sup> was born on 11 May 1905 in Norwich, Norfolk and died in Nov 1995 in Kingston upon Thames, Surrey at age 90.

General Notes: COLLINSON.-On the 11th May, 1905, at Norwich, Blanche, wife of R. W. Collinson (1891-3), a son, who was named Harold Maurice.

10-**Helen Beatrice Collinson**<sup>6</sup> was born in 1910 in Norwich, Norfolk.

9-**Edward Whiteley Collinson**<sup>3,6,55,56</sup> was born in 1879 in Halifax, Yorkshire and died on 28 Aug 1949 in Hayburn Wyke, Cloughton, Scarborough, Yorkshire. He fell from the cliffs. at age 70.

General Notes: Collinson.-On 29th August, 1949, as a result of a fall from the cliffs at Hayburn Wyke, near Cloughton, Edward Whiteley Collinson (1893-95), aged 70 years.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1893-1895 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Coffee and Tea Merchant. T. Collinson & Sons Limited in Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Caterers' Association of Great Britain.
- He had a residence in Savile Field, Halifax, Yorkshire.

Edward married **Bessie Mabel Taylor**<sup>6,55</sup> in 1917. Bessie was born in 1880 and died in 1947 at age 67. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **Elizabeth**.

10-**Collinson**<sup>55</sup> was born on 21 Mar 1919 in Savile Field, Halifax, Yorkshire.

General Notes: COLLINSON.-On the 21st March, 1919, at Savile Field, Halifax, the wife of Edward W. Collinson (1893-95), a daughter.

10-**Elizabeth Collinson** was born in 1923 and died in 2010 at age 87.

8-**James Alfred Collinson** was born in 1847 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.

8-**Edward Collinson**<sup>3</sup> was born on 30 Oct 1849 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire and died on 4 Sep 1926 in Ynysfechan, Arthog, Barmouth, Wales at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as an apprentice Grocer and Tea dealer to John Stephenson Rowntree in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Tea and Coffee merchant in Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 1901 in Arthog, Barmouth, Wales.

Edward married **Helen Louisa Leah**,<sup>3</sup> daughter of **John Leah** and **Sarah Anne**, on 20 Oct 1880 in Holy Trinity Church, Oswestry, Shropshire. Helen was born on 16 Jul 1858 in Oswestry, Shropshire and died on 27 Mar 1929 in Ynysfechan, Arthog, Barmouth, Wales at age 70. They had three children: **Edith Mary**, **Francis Edward**, and **Thomas Seymour**.

9-**Edith Mary Collinson** was born in 1881 in 24 Clare Road, Halifax, Yorkshire and died in 1967 at age 86.

9-**Francis Edward Collinson** was born in 1884 in 24 Clare Road, Halifax, Yorkshire, died in 1950 at age 66, and was buried in St John's Cathedral Anglican Cemetery, Winnipeg, Canada.

Francis married **Emily Kendal** in 1907 in Darlington, County Durham. Emily was born on 29 Sep 1884 in Darlington, County Durham, died on 6 Feb 1949 at age 64, and was buried in St John's Cathedral Anglican Cemetery, Winnipeg, Canada.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They emigrated to Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada in 1912.

9-**Thomas Seymour Collinson** was born in 1884 in 24 Clare Road, Halifax, Yorkshire and died in 1913 at age 29.

8-**John William Collinson**<sup>3,49</sup> was born on 8 Oct 1851 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire and died on 15 Jun 1916 in Halifax, Yorkshire at age 64.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as an apprentice Wool-merchant, Stansfield & Co. In Halifax, Yorkshire.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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- He worked as a Wool-merchant about 1895 in Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a President of the British Wool Buyers Association.
- He worked as a Member and Chairman of the Hipperholme District Council in Calderdale, Yorkshire.
- He was a Quaker that drifted to the Wesleyan Methodists.

John married **Frances Whiteley**, daughter of **Robert Whiteley** and **Elizabeth**, on 20 Oct 1875 in Wesleyan Chapel, Halifax, Yorkshire. Frances was born in 1852 and died in 1902 at age 50. They had three children: **Harold**, **Thomas Whiteley**, and **Clifford Whiteley**.

9-**Prof. Harold Collinson**<sup>3,6</sup> was born on 19 Aug 1876 in Halifax, Yorkshire and died on 25 Jan 1945 in Orchard House, Linton, Wetherby, Yorkshire at age 68.

General Notes: Collinson.-On 25th January, 1945, at Linton, Wetherby, Harold Collinson (1891-93), aged 68 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CB CMG DSO TD MB BS FRCS MS Chevalier Legion d'Honneur.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1891-1893 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Consulting Surgeon.
- He worked as a Professor of Surgery, University of Leeds in Leeds, Yorkshire.

Harold married **Alice Maud Berry Pickford**. They had three children: **John**, **Frances Mary**, and **Kathleen**.

10-**Dr. John Collinson**<sup>6</sup> was born on 9 Mar 1909 in Holbeck, Leeds, Yorkshire and died in 1982 in Leeds, Yorkshire at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with BA MA MRCS LRCP MB ChB.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1921-1926 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Physician.
- He worked as an Aural & Ophthalmic House Surgeon in Leeds, Yorkshire.

10-**Frances Mary Collinson**<sup>6</sup> was born in 1910.

10-**Kathleen Collinson**<sup>6</sup> was born in 1912.

9-**Thomas Whiteley Collinson**<sup>3</sup> was born in 1880 and died on 10 May 1881 at age 1.

9-**Clifford Whiteley Collinson**<sup>3,6</sup> was born on 29 Nov 1881 in Halifax, Yorkshire and died in 1963 in London at age 82.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRGS.
- He worked as an Author and Inventor.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1893-1898 in York, Yorkshire.

Clifford married **Mary Grace Robertshaw**,<sup>6</sup> daughter of **Thomas Robertshaw** and **Mary**, in 1905 in Lancaster, Lancashire. Mary was born on 5 Dec 1892 in Heptonstall, Yorkshire and was christened on 5 Feb 1893 in Heptonstall, Yorkshire. They had one daughter: **Margaret Anne**.

10-**Margaret Anne Collinson**<sup>6</sup> was born in 1916.

Clifford next married **Euphemia MacBride**.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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8-**Annie Collinson** was born in 1854 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire.

8-**Ellen Collinson** was born in 1856 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire.

8-**George Collinson**<sup>3</sup> was born on 24 Jan 1859 in 4 Corn Market, Halifax, Yorkshire and died on 28 Jul 1898 at age 39.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as an apprentice to John Rowntree in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Tea and Coffee Merchant in Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 17 Heath Mount, Halifax, Yorkshire.

George married **Ada Mary Bean**<sup>3</sup> in 1890. Ada was born in 1863. They had one daughter: **Mabel Mary**.

9-**Mabel Mary Collinson** was born in 1896 in 17 Heath Mount, Halifax, Yorkshire.

7-**Hannah Simpson**<sup>12</sup> was born on 1 May 1817 in Crosthwaite, Underbarrow, Kendal, Cumbria.

Hannah married **John Stevens**<sup>1,12</sup> in 1838. John was born in 1815. They had one daughter: **Hary Hannah**.

8-**Hary Hannah Stevens**<sup>12</sup> was born in 1842 and died on 2 Jun 1843 in Liverpool at age 1.

7-**Agnes Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 16 Jun 1819 in Moss Side, Kendal, Cumbria.

7-**Thomas Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 6 Aug 1821 in Moss Side, Kendal, Cumbria.

7-**Joseph Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 3 Jul 1823 in Kendal, Cumbria.

General Notes: It looks as though Joseph gave up the family farm, which he presumably inherited. Excepting for the record of the last 2 christenings of his children, he is listed as a farmer. In 1864, he is listed at George's christening, as a coal merchant of Halifax.... so presumably had an offer from Thomas Collinson his cousin, who was trying to resurrect the bankrupt coal business that it seems belonged to his brother John. But Joseph moved into the central Lake District too and moved to Holmes Head Farm, Brathay and only a short distance from Ambleside, where his brother John was buried in 1896.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Whittington, Lancashire.
- He worked as a Farmer in Whittington, Lancashire.
- He worked as a Coal Agent in 1864 in Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Farmer in 1871 in Holmes Head Farm, Brathay, Ambleside, Cumbria.

Joseph married **Agnes Armistead Askew**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **Richard Askew** and **Elizabeth Armistead**, on 20 May 1853 in Coniston, Cumbria. Agnes was born on 1 Jul 1829 in Kirkby Lonsdale, Cumbria and died on 23 May 1906 at age 76. They had six children: **Elizabeth, Richard Askew, Joseph, Benjamin, George, and Thomas Edward**.

8-**Elizabeth Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1854 in Whittington, Lancashire and was christened on 19 Feb 1854 in St Michael the Archangel, Whittington, Lancashire.

8-**Richard Askew Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 25 Dec 1855 in Whittington, Lancashire and was christened on 3 Feb 1856 in St Michael the Archangel, Whittington, Lancashire.

8-**Joseph Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 23 Sep 1860 in Whittington, Lancashire and was christened on 4 Nov 1860 in St Michael the Archangel, Whittington, Lancashire.

8-**Benjamin Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 18 May 1862 in Whittington, Lancashire and was christened on 8 Jun 1862 in St Michael the Archangel, Whittington, Lancashire.

8-**George Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 2 Aug 1864 in Whittington, Lancashire and was christened on 4 Sep 1864 in St Michael the Archangel, Whittington, Lancashire.

## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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8-**Thomas Edward Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 19 Jul 1871 in Holmes Head Farm, Brathay, Ambleside, Cumbria, was christened on 5 Aug 1871 in Holy Trinity Church, Brathay, Ambleside, Cumbria, and died on 10 Oct 1934 in Windermere, Cumbria at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He resided at Silverthwaite cottage in Loughrigg, Ambleside, Cumbria.

Thomas married **Alice Pearce**. They had one son: **Edward Pearce**.

9-**Edward Pearce Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 10 Dec 1901 in Coniston, Cumbria.

7-**John Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 13 Jan 1826 in Moss Side, Kendal, Cumbria and died on 23 Jul 1896 in Ambleside, Cumbria at age 70.

General Notes: On the 7th April 1865, he was declared bankrupt, though his nephew, Thomas Collinson, took over the coal business in Halifax, whilst John and his family moved back to Kendal and the security of home ground. He was probably involved in the enterprise with his brother Joseph

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Corn & Flour dealer in Bowness on Windermere, Cumbria.
- He worked as a Labourer in Crossley Terrace, Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Coal Agent before 1865 in Foster Court, Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence before 1871 in Kendal, Cumbria.

John married **Mary Bownass**. They had seven children: **Thomas, Joseph John, Mary Hannah, William Henry, Edward, Sarah Agnes, and Alice**.

8-**Thomas Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 25 May 1852 in Manchester and died on 31 Dec 1916 in Ambleside, Cumbria at age 64.

Thomas married **Emma Fell** on 17 Nov 1875 in St. George's, Kendal, Cumbria. Emma died on 8 Nov 1927 in Ambleside, Cumbria. They had six children: **(No Given Name), Mary, Charles, Theodore, (No Given Name), and John William**.

9-**Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1876.

9-**Mary Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 21 Dec 1877.

9-**Charles Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 18 May 1879.

Charles married **Rebecca High**<sup>1</sup> on 1 Jan 1908 in Christ Church, Carnforth, Lancashire. Rebecca died on 29 May 1959. They had four children: **Leslie, Gertrude, Elizabeth, and Doris**.

10-**Leslie Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 27 May 1909.

10-**Gertrude Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 6 Aug 1910.

Gertrude married **McGill**. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **Michael**.

11-**McGill**

11-**Michael McGill**

10-**Elizabeth Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 16 Jul 1912 in Southport, Lancashire.

Elizabeth married **Braithwaite**.

10-**Doris Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 7 Sep 1921 in Ambleside, Cumbria.

Doris married **Turner**.

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9-**Theodore Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 24 Nov 1881.

Theodore married **Annie Elizabeth Lancaster**. They had one daughter: **Winifred**.

10-**Winifred Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 6 Dec 1910.

9-**Simpson** was born on 24 Nov 1881.<sup>1</sup>

9-**John William Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 12 Jan 1885 and died about 1929 about age 44.

John married **Jane Webster**. They had four children: **Gladys, Hazel, Thomas Henry**, and **Serafina**.

10-**Gladys Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in Aug 1909.

10-**Hazel Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born about 1910.

10-**Thomas Henry Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 15 Nov 1911.

10-**Serafina Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 1 Jan 1914.

8-**Joseph John Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1856.

8-**Mary Hannah Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1860.

8-**William Henry Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1862.

8-**Edward Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born about 1863.

8-**Sarah Agnes Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1864 in Halifax, Yorkshire.

8-**Alice Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 23 Oct 1871.

Alice married **Robert Clark**.<sup>1</sup> Robert died on 21 Oct 1939. They had one daughter: **Mary Simpson (Queenie)**.

9-**Mary Simpson (Queenie) Clark**

7-**William Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 28 Jul 1828 in Moss Side, Kendal, Cumbria and died on 24 Dec 1892 at age 64.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ayton School in 1841 in Great Ayton, Yorkshire.

William married **Eleanor Holme**<sup>1</sup> on 2 Mar 1857 in Registry Office, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire. Eleanor died in Aug 1901. They had four children: **Arthur William, Lilian, Edith Margaret**, and **Albert Henry**.

8-**Arthur William Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 5 Dec 1857 and died in 1922 at age 65.

General Notes: Arthur Simpson of Kendal (1857-1922) is one of the neglected figures of the English Arts and Crafts movement. This is in part due to his natural reticence (he was a birthright Quaker) and in part due to the majority of his life being spent far from London, on the edge of the English Lake District. His 'Handicrafts' workshops supplied craftsman made furniture for over fifty years. Much of his work still survives in the area of its production. This is in marked contrast to that other (later) great Lakeland craftsman, Stanley Davies, whose work was deliberately marketed to be sold countrywide.

Simpson served his apprenticeship at Gillow's in Lancaster where he would have developed his remarkable skill as a wood carver and would have been aware of the Gothic Reform influences prevalent in that firm at the time (1875-1879). After a period travelling the country he set up his first workshop in his native Kendal where he advertised himself as an 'Architectural and General Wood Carver' with an eye to the ecclesiastical market. His work from this period, while of high quality, is similar to much other carving of the time, consisting of neo-Gothic or Renaissance forms. This period (1881-1882) was not a great success and Simpson again travelled the country looking for work and inspiration. Returning to Kendal, in 1885 he once more set up a small workshop which was so successful that



## Descendants of Robert Simpson

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by 1887 he had moved to larger premises. Although concentrating on ecclesiastical commissions, he was making furniture for domestic use by 1887. By 1888 he was employing several men and thus 'The Handicrafts' was born.

Simpson's firm, under his direction until his death in 1922, and then under his son Hubert's, was in more or less constant production for nearly sixty years. It even managed to keep going during the Great War and the economic slump of the 1930s, only finally succumbing to the lack of timber and staff occasioned by the onset of the Second World War. The workshops formally closed in 1950 and sadly for future historians, much of the Simpson archive was pulped or burned. The domestic work of the Handicrafts can be divided into four broad stylistic areas. They show that despite Simpson's geographical isolation, he was aware of the latest developments in design. He would then use these influences in his work, producing furniture that is inimitably his own.

The first period lasting into the 1890s is influenced by his church carving. Early pieces of furniture and smaller domestic objects from this period are usually of traditional form albeit constructed of the finest quality timber. They tend to display a profusion of elaborate floral carving. His early work is either carved with his initials (AWS) or not marked at all.

Simpson had a piece accepted at the prestigious London Arts and Crafts Society Exhibition in 1889 and it was perhaps this breakthrough that led him into a more obvious Arts & Crafts idiom. His pieces from the 1890s up until 1914, the most interesting period of his work, are typified by a reduction in the use of carving, restricting it to a more formalised decoration. He allowed the work to speak for itself, the carving becoming a restrained addition to a plain design. Most of the pieces in this exhibition will date from this period. The sideboard and the corner cupboard are good examples of this more minimal approach. The English oak he used at this time is lighter in tone with exposed tenons, the pieces being beautifully crafted. There is much truth in the remark that Simpson's furniture can be identified by the colour and quality of the wood alone. The fine hanging coat rack is a good example of the quality of the wood (as well as the carving) that Simpson used.

It was probably at one of these exhibitions that Simpson met C. F. A. Voysey and it was the meeting of the foremost Arts and Crafts architect and designer of the day with the provincial craftsman and carver that was to prove a turning point in Simpson's career and later reputation. They were unlikely friends, the one urban and sophisticated, the other rural and practical (Simpson would think nothing of walking ten or twelve miles to teach at one of the outlying villages). Such was their friendship that by 1908 Voysey was designing Simpson's house, Littleholme in Kendal, a modest commission, so one which spoke much of the relationship between them. Simpson also executed several of Voysey's furniture designs, which were shown at the Arts and Crafts Society Exhibition.

Voysey's influence on Simpson's own designs was considerable at this time. The furniture became more architectural, purer in concept. The modest two fold screen displayed here is a good example of this. The open bookshelves too, show Voysey's influence; no extraneous decoration disturbing their line, more emphasis on light and space. Chairs from this period (1900-1910) often have cut outs to the back splat which lighten the feel of the oak and (usually) leather seats. These pieces and many others were made at the same time as his more typical furniture. The Voysey inspired pieces do not appear to have been produced after about 1910.

Simpson was certainly aware of other influences in the Arts and Crafts movement. The bench shown here, from about 1908 with its fine intricate carving shows that he was very much aware of the Celtic Revival movement in Scotland.

In the 1920s there was a demand for more 'modern' pieces. Hubert tended to reinvent traditional designs, for example introducing sledge type handles instead of the Rathbone metal ones previously used. Their furniture was exhibited at the Red Rose Guild in Manchester throughout this period. In order to see out the depression the Handicrafts began to sell work by other craftsmen, many of them local.

Simpson's reputation has always been high in his native Kendal

(a plaque marks the location of his first workshops). It is hoped that this exhibition will introduce his fine, unpretentious work to a larger audience.

Michael J S Vicary as cited from [http://www.millineryworks.co.uk/pages/Furnitureexhibitions\\_Simpson.htm](http://www.millineryworks.co.uk/pages/Furnitureexhibitions_Simpson.htm)

also see

[http://aytonoldscholars.org/magazines/magazine\\_99/mag\\_1999\\_news\\_views\\_reviews\\_p2.htm](http://aytonoldscholars.org/magazines/magazine_99/mag_1999_news_views_reviews_p2.htm)

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a President of the Rawdon Old Scholars' Association in 1912 in Rawdon, Guisley, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Rawdon School in Rawdon, Guisley, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Carver and Designer of Ecclesiastical and Domestic furnishing in Kendal, Cumbria.

Arthur married **Jane Davidson**<sup>1</sup> in Mar 1888. Jane died in 1950. They had three children: **Hubert, Ronald Davidson, and Hilda.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Embroidress and leather worker.

**9-Hubert Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 2 Jan 1889 and died on 7 May 1975 at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as a Carver and Designer of Ecclesiastical and Domestic furnishing in Kendal, Cumbria.

Hubert married **Edith Mary Vaulkhard**<sup>1</sup> on 22 Jul 1918 in FMH Stramongate, Kendal. Edith was born on 21 Jan 1890 and died on 5 Aug 1970 at age 80. They had two children: **Jean Davidson** and

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### **Oliver Holme.**

10-**Jean Davidson Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1921.

#### 10-**Oliver Holme Simpson**

Oliver married **Pamela Mary Wilcox**. They had two children: **Oliver Nick** and **Ann**.

#### 11-**Oliver Nick Simpson**

#### 11-**Ann Simpson**

9-**Ronald Davidson Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1890 and died about 1966 about age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Designer for Alexander Morton.

Ronald married **Mary Petrozyka**. They had three children: **Monica, Adam Ronald**, and **Helen**.

10-**Monica Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1921.

Monica married **Charles Kennedy**. They had one daughter: **Anne**.

#### 11-**Anne Kennedy**

10-**Adam Ronald Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1923 and died in 1942 in with the Royal Air Force at age 19.

10-**Helen Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1920.

9-**Hilda Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 17 Nov 1892 and died in 1984 at age 92.

8-**Lilian Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1859 and died on 20 Jun 1859.

8-**Edith Margaret Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 6 Sep 1860 and died in 1947 at age 87.

8-**Albert Henry Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1864 and died about 1928 about age 64.

Albert married **Gertrude Sisson**. They had one son: **Keith**.

9-**Keith Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1907.

7-**Benjamin Simpson** was born on 3 Mar 1831 in Holme Park, Kendal, Cumbria, died on 1 Jul 1831, and was buried on 3 Jul 1831 in FBG Park End, Preston Patrick, Cumbria.

6-**Elizabeth Simpson**<sup>1,3</sup> was born on 19 Jul 1783 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria and died in 1845 at age 62.

Elizabeth married **Ishmael Nash**,<sup>1,3,57</sup> son of **George Nash**<sup>3,58</sup> and **Mary Bennett**, on 10 Aug 1813 in FMH Kendal. Ishmael was born on 10 Dec 1785 in Tockington, Thornbury, Gloucestershire and died on 17 May 1861 in Gorton, Manchester at age 75. They had five children: **Thomas, Agnes, Elizabeth, Mary Agnes**, and **Rachel**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence about 1807 in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland.
- He worked as a Saleman in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland.
- He had a residence before 1818 in Preston, Lancashire.

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- He worked as a Tea Dealer in Deansgate, Manchester.

7-**Thomas Nash**<sup>3,36,59</sup> was born on 12 Oct 1815 in Preston, Lancashire and died on 19 Jul 1869 in Cornbrook Abbey, Stretford, Manchester at age 53.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as a Tea Dealer in Deansgate, Manchester.
- He worked as a Banker.

Thomas married **Margaret Ransome**,<sup>3,5,36,59</sup> daughter of **Henry Ransome**<sup>3,5,57</sup> and **Deborah Mason**,<sup>3,5</sup> in 1847. Margaret was born on 28 Nov 1821 in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk and died on 21 Dec 1874 in Manchester at age 53. They had nine children: **Henry Ransome, Edith Elizabeth, Thomas Bennett, William Henry, Margaret Ransome, John, George Edward, Frances Simpson, and Theodore.**

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence after 1849 in Cheetham, Manchester.
- They had a residence before 1850 in Chester Road, Stretford, Lancashire.
- They had a residence in Cornbrook Abbey, Stretford, Manchester.

8-**Henry Ransome Nash** was born in 1847.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker and Money changer in 64 Cross Street, Manchester.
- He had a residence in Park Road, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.

Henry married **Elizabeth Morris**, daughter of **Charles Morris**.

8-**Edith Elizabeth Nash**<sup>49</sup> was born in 1849 and died on 2 Jan 1916 in Halifax, Yorkshire at age 67.

8-**Thomas Bennett Nash** was born in 1851.

General Notes: NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Henry Ransome Nash and Thomas Bennett Nash, trading in partnership together at 64, Cross-street, Manchester, as Bankers and Money Changers, under the style or firm of Thomas Nash and Sons, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The said Henry Ransome Nash retires from the firm.-Dated this 11th day of April, 1894. HENRY RANSOME NASH. THOS. B. NASH

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker and Money Changer in 64 Cross Street, Manchester.

Thomas married **Ethel Margaret Adams**, daughter of **Ernest Adams** and **Margaret**, on 9 Jun 1880 in St Chrysostom, Rusholme, Manchester. Ethel was born on 4 Jul 1858 and was christened on 23 Sep 1858 in Old Church, St. Pancras, London.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence before 1880 in Anson Road, Victoria Park, Rushholme, Manchester.

8-**William Henry Nash** was born in 1852.

8-**Margaret Ransome Nash**<sup>21</sup> was born in 1853.

Margaret married **Theodore Gregory**, son of **Frederic Gregory**. They had one daughter: **Dora Margaret**.

9-**Dora Margaret Gregory**<sup>21</sup> was born on 28 Jan 1884.

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1900 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**John Nash** was born in 1855.

8-**George Edward Nash** was born in 1856.

8-**Frances Simpson Nash** was born in 1857.

8-**Theodore Nash**<sup>6</sup> was born in 1860 in Manchester.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1869-1870 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1870-1875 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Commission Agent in Lymm, Cheshire.

7-**Agnes Nash** was born on 5 Nov 1817 in Preston, Lancashire.

7-**Elizabeth Nash**<sup>3,60</sup> was born on 5 May 1820 in Manchester and died on 10 Dec 1888 in Halifax, Yorkshire at age 68.

Elizabeth married **Joshua Smithson**,<sup>3,60</sup> son of **James Smithson**<sup>3,45,60,61</sup> and **Agnes Robinson**,<sup>3,60,61</sup> on 16 Aug 1855. Joshua was born on 9 Feb 1818 in Warth Sudden, Preston Patrick, Milnthorpe, Cumbria and died on 14 Dec 1906 in Lightcliffe, Halifax, Yorkshire at age 88. They had no children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as an apprentice Tea dealer with Thomas Collinson before 1846 in Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Tea Dealer in 1846-1860 in Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Cotton Spinner, Smithson Brothers in Facit, Rochdale, Lancashire.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Hipperholme Local Board in Halifax, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Director of the Friends Provident Assurance Company in 1876.
- He worked as a member of the Rawdon School committee.

7-**Mary Agnes Nash** was born in Manchester, died on 2 Jan 1820 in Manchester, and was buried on 6 Jan 1820 in FBG Manchester.

7-**Rachel Nash**<sup>32,62</sup> was born on 29 May 1823 in Manchester.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Superintendent of Ackworth School 1862 To 1873.

Rachel married **George Satterthwaite**,<sup>32,62</sup> son of **Samuel Satterthwaite**<sup>32,63</sup> and **Mary Ann Crosfield**,<sup>32,63,64</sup> in 1853. George was born on 30 Apr 1822 in Manchester and died on 10 Apr 1891 at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as a Superintendent of Ackworth School 1862 To 1873.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1861 in Hardshaw East MM.

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6-**Agnes Simpson**<sup>1,13</sup> was born on 6 Apr 1786 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria and died on 14 Apr 1844 in Mount Street, Manchester at age 58.

6-**Ann Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born about 1788 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died on 15 May 1853 in Kendal, Cumbria about age 65, and was buried in 1853 in FBG Grayrigg, Kendal.

5-**Martin Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1736 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria and died in 1766 at age 30.

5-**Robert Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1738 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria and died in 1752 at age 14.

5-**Ann Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1739 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria and died in 1794 at age 55.

5-**Rebecca Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1742 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria and died in 1769 at age 27.

5-**Mary Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1743 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria and died in 1822 at age 79.

5-**Sarah Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1745 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria and died in 1750 at age 5.

5-**Jacob Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1747 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.

5-**Agnes Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1752 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria and died in 1828 at age 76.

5-**Sarah Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1754 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria and died before 1769.

4-**John Simpson**<sup>1,2</sup> was born on 1 Oct 1705 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died on 21 Sep 1792 at age 86, and was buried on 23 Sep 1792 in Sunnybank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria.

3-**Robert Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 24 Dec 1671 in Castlebank, Grayrigg, Kendal, Cumbria, died in Oct 1689 at age 17, and was buried on 11 Oct 1689.

2-**Elizabeth Simpson**<sup>1</sup> died in Hallbank and was buried on 2 Oct 1718 in FBG Brigflatts, Sedbergh.

Elizabeth married **William Simpson**. They had eight children: **Jacob, Agnes, Sarah, Isabell, Robert, Liddia, Thomas, and Sarah**.

3-**Jacob Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 15 Oct 1659 in Witfell/Whitwell/Whitfield, Kendal, Cumbria.

3-**Agnes Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 15 Feb 1660 in Witfell/Whitwell/Whitfield, Kendal, Cumbria.

Agnes married **James Thompson**.

3-**Sarah Simpson** was born on 26 Jan 1662 in Witfell/Whitwell/Whitfield, Kendal, Cumbria, died in Jun 1663 at age 1, and was buried on 9 Jun 1663 in Kendal, Cumbria.

3-**Isabell Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 2 Sep 1666 in Witfell/Whitwell/Whitfield, Kendal, Cumbria.

Isabell married **John Townson**.

3-**Robert Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 20 Nov 1669 in Witfell/Whitwell/Whitfield, Kendal, Cumbria, died in May 1695 at age 25, and was buried on 15 May 1695.

3-**Liddia Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 19 Sep 1673 in Witfell/Whitwell/Whitfield, Kendal, Cumbria.

3-**Thomas Simpson**<sup>1</sup> was born on 18 Jan 1678, died in Sep 1695 at age 17, and was buried on 13 Sep 1695.

3-**Sarah Simpson**<sup>1</sup> died in Dec 1691 and was buried on 13 Dec 1691.

# Source Citations

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1. Joseph Mark Simpson & Benjamin David Simpson MBE JP, "Simpson of Grayrigg, Kendal," supplied 2012-2013 by Joseph Mark Simpson.
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