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**Descendants of  
William Tuke**

Charles E. G. Pease  
Pennyghael  
Isle of Mull

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## Descendants of William Tuke

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1-**William Tuke**<sup>1</sup> died in 1667 in York, Yorkshire and was buried in FBG Bishophill, York.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in St. Dennis', York.

William married **Margaret**.<sup>1</sup> Margaret was buried on 31 Jan 1647 in St. Dennis', York.

William next married **Ann**.<sup>1</sup> Ann died on 1 Apr 1684 and was buried on 2 Apr 1684 in FBG Bishophill, York. They had one son: **William**.

2-**William Tuke**<sup>1,2</sup> died on 15 Aug 1704 in York, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.

William married **Sarah Merry**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **Walter Merry**, on 8 Mar 1688 in York, Yorkshire. Sarah died on 12 Mar 1692. They had two children: **Samuel** and (**No Given Name**).

3-**Samuel Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 29 Sep 1690 in York, Yorkshire, died in York, Yorkshire, and was buried on 1 Oct 1690.

3-**Tuke** was born on 17 Feb 1692.<sup>1</sup>

William next married **Rebecca Smith**<sup>1</sup> in 1693 in Thirsk, Yorkshire. Rebecca was born in New Buildings, Thirsk, Yorkshire and died on 19 Sep 1723. They had seven children: **William, Mary, William, Sarah, John, Samuel**, and **Rebecca**.

3-**William Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 25 Oct 1694 and died on 5 Feb 1695.

3-**Mary Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 19 Mar 1696 and died on 30 Jun 1752 at age 56.

Mary married **Henry Frankland**.

3-**William Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 7 Feb 1698.

3-**Sarah Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 4 Oct 1699 and died on 22 Jun 1700.

3-**John Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born in 1702 and died on 7 Nov 1725 in London at age 23.

3-**Samuel Tuke**<sup>2,3</sup> was born on 2 Sep 1703, died 23 Ap1848, and was buried in FBG Bishophill, York.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.

Samuel married **Ann Ward**, daughter of **John Ward**, in 1731. Ann was born in 1701 in Dronfield, Derbyshire, died on 9 Aug 1755 at age 54, and was buried in FBG Bishophill, York. They had six children: **William, John, Mary, Samuel, Sarah**, and **Rebecca**.

4-**William Tuke**<sup>2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9</sup> was born on 24 Mar 1732 in York, Yorkshire, died on 6 Dec 1822 in York, Yorkshire at age 90, and was buried in FBG Bishophill, York.

General Notes: Tuke, William (1732– 1822), philanthropist and founder of the York Retreat, was born in York on 24 March 1732, the son of Samuel Tuke (1703– 1748), stuff weaver and hosier, and his wife, Ann (d. 1755), daughter of John Ward of Dronfield, Derbyshire. The Tukes were a long-standing York family, which had been among the earliest converts to the Society of Friends. Tuke was educated at day school and boarding-school, and received tuition from a clergyman. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to an aunt, Mary Frankland, in the wholesale tea and coffee trade, taking over the business the following year, and further developing it to include cocoa. He remained in the business until the age of eighty-six. Equivalent energy and application were displayed in his philanthropic activities. He was a patron of the Bible Society and thus supported the spread of the scriptures at home and abroad, and he was a campaigner for the abolition of the slave trade where, notably, he gave public support to the election of the abolitionist, William Wilberforce, in the Yorkshire parliamentary election of 1806. In 1754 Tuke married Elizabeth (b. 1729), daughter of John Hoyland of Woodhouse, Yorkshire; they had five children, their eldest son being Henry Tuke (1755– 1814) and the eldest daughter the religious writer Sarah Grubb (1756– 1790). Elizabeth died in 1760, and in 1765 he married Esther (1727– 1794), daughter of Timothy Maud of Bingley; they had three children.

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From the mid-1760s Tuke became a staunch activist in the Society of Friends. He attended regularly at York meeting and acted as its treasurer for twenty years. For half a century he was a habitual attender at the yearly meeting in London, and in 1783 he also acted as its clerk— an onerous duty. He was committed to the revival of stricter discipline in the Society of Friends, and reprimanded those who fell short of his own high standards of conduct. Tuke showed great energy in founding and developing institutions: he was a member of the country committee of Friends which helped establish Ackworth School in 1779; in 1818 he put forward the first proposal for the educational establishment which in 1829 became Bootham School; and he acted as helpmeet to his second wife Esther, when she founded the Trinity Lane Quaker Girls' School, a precursor of the Mount School.

It is in the field of mental asylums and reform in the treatment of lunatics, however, that Tuke's historical reputation is based. His interest in the subject was first aroused in 1790 when a fellow member of the Society of Friends, Hannah Mills, died in the York Asylum. Friends had been prevented from visiting to offer her religious consolation, and there were suspicions that she had not received good care and treatment. His conscience stirred, Tuke decided in 1792 to create a mental establishment run by Friends for Friends. He drove the project through against the cautious conservatism of fellow Quakers, taking key responsibilities in fund-raising, gaining useful information through corresponding with those working in the field of mental illness, and visiting existing asylums in order to see how to achieve a functional architectural design. At St Luke's Hospital his compassion was further fuelled when he saw a naked female patient in dirty surroundings and realized that older ideas on the insensibility of the mad to their surroundings were still prevalent. When it opened in 1796 The Retreat offered very different, humane conditions. This mild regime, with discriminating medical treatment and only a limited use of physical restraint, was termed moral treatment. At The Retreat this was a lay therapy which was distinctive not least because those administering treatment saw themselves as mere instruments of God's will in offering a divine art of healing.

Tuke's judgement and disciplined activity were particularly conspicuous during the first year of The Retreat's operation when, having to act as de facto superintendent he displayed a thoughtful thoroughness in making appropriate appointments, and an affectionate concern with individual patients' needs, despite carrying a great weight of administrative responsibilities. Although its treatment was largely determined pragmatically, The Retreat was part of a wider European reform movement. However, The Retreat's moral treatment was unique both in perceiving the desirability of patients participating in religious activity, and in emphasizing humanity to the weak alongside disciplined living to encourage the weak to become strong— so assuming responsibility for their lives. This reflected the beliefs of the founder, William Tuke, in his adherence to the tenets of the Society of Friends which linked humane sentiments to stern self-discipline.

The same vigilance and earnest sense of moral purpose was shown during 1813– 14 when neglect and ill treatment of patients behind the closed doors of the York Asylum recurred, and William Tuke wrote forcibly to the local press to remind the asylum's governors of their need to effect radical reform in order to safeguard the interests of patients. When this 'war of the asylums' was translated to the national stage with the select committee on madhouses of 1814– 15, Tuke gave evidence in May 1815. Here his unrivalled stature as the founder of The Retreat gave his evidence considerable weight, and thus contributed to the impact of the inquiry's report in discrediting older brutish methods of treating the insane, and thereby to the growing predominance of the new reforming ideology of moral treatment of which The Retreat had been a pioneer.

Tuke had a long, active, and useful career. What were the sources of this self-confident activism? It was aptly said of Tuke that he had 'an iron will as well as a kind heart' (Tuke, Chapters, 113– 14). His steadfast single-mindedness, his determined (some said obstinate) inner conviction gave great strength to his practical idealism. In a letter to his future second wife, Esther Maud, he remarked that 'I never could find that there's more required than there's ability given to perform' (Sessions and Sessions, 93). An important application of this philosophy was his lifetime's interest in The Retreat so that it was not until 1820, when he became blind at the age of eighty-eight that William Tuke gave up the treasurership of The Retreat— an office he had first taken up in 1792. His grandson Samuel Tuke (1784– 1857) succeeded to this position and he, together with his son, Daniel Hack Tuke (1827– 1895), did much to publicize William Tuke's achievements through their extensive writings.

In extreme old age William Tuke's view was that 'A man's life is his Testimony' (Hunt, 18). York monthly meeting took the same view in very unusually recording Friends' views on Tuke's life. They spoke of a 'great respect for his memory', recollected the 'strict integrity of his mind, joined to the soundness of his judgement', and remembered his 'uncommon firmness of mind ... sympathetic regard to others, joined to a tenderness of spirit' (A Memorial, 1823). Indeed, it was these qualities that had enabled Tuke to create an asylum which acted as a highly influential model in nineteenth-century psychiatric reform. John Conolly aptly referred to him as 'the great founder of the new asylum' (Daily News, 1 April 1852). And at the centenary meeting of the foundation of The Retreat in 1892 the Medico-Psychological Association acknowledged its debt to William Tuke and recorded 'its admiration of the spirit which animated William Tuke and his fellow workers' (Digby, Madness, 256). Tuke died on 6 December 1822 following a paralytic attack and was buried in the Friends' Bishophill burial-ground, York.

Anne Digby

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tea Merchant and Grocer in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Mental Health pioneer.

William married **Elizabeth Hoyland**,<sup>1,2</sup> daughter of **John Hoyland** and **Sarah Ranby**, on 26 Apr 1754 in FMH Sheffield. Elizabeth was born in 1729 in Woodhouse, Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 30 Aug 1760 in York, Yorkshire at age 31. They had five children: **Henry, Sarah, William, John**, and **Elizabeth**.

5-**Henry Tuke**<sup>1,2,8,10,11,12,13</sup> was born on 24 Jan 1755 in York, Yorkshire, died on 11 Aug 1814 in York, Yorkshire at age 59, and was buried on 16 Aug 1814 in FBG Bishophill, York.

General Notes: Tuke, Henry (1755– 1814), Quaker minister and writer, was born at York on 24 January 1755, the son of William Tuke (1732– 1822) and his first wife, Elizabeth (1729– 1760), daughter of John

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Hoyland of Woodhouse, Yorkshire. After his wife's death Tuke's father remarried. Esther Tuke (1727– 1794) was an affectionate stepmother who became a major influence on her stepson's subsequent career. Tuke was educated at a Quaker boarding-school at Sowerby, Yorkshire, and became interested in a medical career. However, he deferred to his father's wishes and in 1770 he entered the family grocery and tea business at York, of which he became a partner in 1785. He proved a shrewd and careful businessman; he added cocoa and chocolate making to the business and he enabled his parents to pursue their interests in the foundation of a Quaker school for girls (1784; later the Mount School, York) and in the establishment of the city's Retreat, in 1796, for the care of the mentally ill. On 20 September 1781 Tuke married Mary Maria Scott (1748– 1815), the daughter of a Norwich lawyer, who had become a Quaker in 1780 after two years' stay with Tuke's parents; they had six children, three of whom survived into adulthood. Their second child was the asylum reformer Samuel Tuke.

In 1780 Tuke became a Quaker minister and undertook some ministerial visits to all parts of the British Isles. With other members of the Tuke family he played a major role in moving York Quakers away from the deadening effects of quietism to a more active and informed faith. He held parochial appointments in the parish of St Mary's, Castlegate, as an overseer of the poor in 1782 and as auditor of the poor rate accounts between 1793 and 1795. Having secured his freedom of the city in 1782 he served as a chamberlain for York corporation in 1787, and kept and audited the corporation accounts. He supported, with other Quakers, evangelical Anglican and other philanthropic activity in York, including the York Dispensary, founded in 1788, the anti-slavery campaign, and the British School for the education of non-Quaker girls, founded in 1812. He was a founder member, in 1813, of the York Auxiliary Bible Society, which gave opportunity for interdenominational discussion as well as making scripture available to a wider audience. He disapproved of Quakers voting but recognized that decisive action was needed when, with other Quakers, he assisted William Wilberforce in his successful re-election for Yorkshire in 1807 on the grounds of his anti-slavery stand.

Since 1770 Tuke had continued his religious and classical studies. His thirty-year friendship with the American Quaker Lindley Murray, who settled in York in 1784, proved a great stimulus to him as a writer. From 1803 Tuke became a regular contributor to the *Monthly Review*, the *Eclectic Review*, and the *Christian Observer* with articles on Quakerism, theology, and biblical translation. Between 1801 and 1815 five works appeared under his name, of which the most important was *The Principles of Religion as Professed by the Society of Christians Usually called Quakers* (1805), which had run to twelve editions by 1852. Written for Quaker youth and widely read by British and American Quakers it was also intended for an interdenominational readership; translations had appeared in German, French, and Danish by 1855. Tuke's other works included selections from Quaker writings (1801) and the scriptures (1809), two volumes of *Biographical Notices of Quakers* (1813 and 1815), and *The Duties of Religion and Morality as Inculcated in the Holy Scriptures* (1807). From 1805 a growing evangelical emphasis had appeared in Tuke's writings—in his attitude to the primacy of scripture and in his discussion of Quaker doctrine. His writings proved a significant foundation in the movement of British Quakers towards evangelicalism, completed by Joseph John Gurney and others in the 1830s.

After a painful illness Tuke died at St Saviourgate, York, on 11 August 1814 and was buried five days later at the Quaker burial-ground, having been much respected in that city. Through his son Samuel, Tuke was the grandfather of Daniel Hack Tuke and of James Hack Tuke.

H. F. Gregg

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TUKE, HENRY (1755-1814), Quaker writer, son of William Tuke [q.v.], by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Hoyland of Woodhouse, Yorkshire, was born at York on 24 Jan. 1755. The loss of his mother in early childhood was supplied by an affectionate stepmother, Esther Tuke, original founder of the now extensive Friends' Girl School at York. He was educated at Sowerby, Yorkshire, and upon the death of the master, while only fifteen, superintended the school for a short time for the benefit of Mrs. Ellerby, the widow. Continuing his classical and other studies, Tuke then joined his father in business in York, where he spent the remainder of his life, becoming a minister of the Society of Friends in his twenty-fifth year, shortly before his marriage. He paid some ministerial visits to all parts of the British Isles, and was concerned in promoting the discipline of the society, the abolition of slavery, and the success of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He died on 11 Aug. 1814, and was buried on the 16th at the Friends' burial-ground at York. By his wife Mary Maria Scott, whom he married in 1781, he had, with others, a son Samuel Tuke [q. v.], father of Daniel Hack Tuke and James Hack Tuke, both separately noticed. A sketch-portrait of him hangs at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate Street. Tuke wrote largely for the young, and his books have gone through many editions and been translated into several languages. The chief are : 1. 'The Faith of the People called Quakers,' 1801, 8vo ; 3rd edit. 1812. 2. 'The Principles of Religion as professed by the Society of Christians usually called Quakers,' 1805, 12mo ; 12th edit. 1852 ; translated into German, 1818, and in 1847; into French, London, 1823, 1851 ; into Danish, Stavanger, 1854, 12mo; and also translated in an abridged form into Spanish. 3. 'The Duties of Religion and Morality as inculcated in the Holy Scriptures,' York, 1808, 12mo ; 4th edit. 1812. 4. 'Select Passages from the Holy Scriptures,' York, 1809, 16mo; 3rd edit. 1814, 12mo. 5. 'Biographical Notices of Members of the Society of Friends,' vol. i. containing 'Life of George Fox,' York, 1813, reprinted with a supplement, 1826, 12mo, translated into French, 'La Vie de George Fox, avec un Supplement,' Guernsey and London, 1824 ; vol. ii. York, 1815, 2nd edit. 1826. The 'Works,' to which is prefixed a biographical sketch of the author by Lindley Murray, 4 vols. York, 1815, 12mo, do not contain a complete collection. Numerous portions of the above were issued separately by the Friends' Tract Association. [Biogr. Sketch, by Lindley Murray ; Biogr. Cat. of Portraits at Devonshire House, p. 673 ; Smith's Cat. of Friends' Books; Registers at Devonshire House ; information from W. Murray Tuke, esq.]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Quaker Minister and Writer in York, Yorkshire.

Henry married **Mary Maria Scott**,<sup>1,2,11,12,14</sup> daughter of **Favill Scott** and **Barbara Rackham**, on 20 Sep 1781 in FMH York. Mary was born on 14 Nov 1748 in Norwich, Norfolk, died on 21 Sep 1815 in York, Yorkshire at age 66, and was buried on 24 Sep 1815 in FBG Bishophill, York. They had six children: **Esther**, **Samuel**, **William**, **Henry**, **Henry**, and **Maria**.

6-**Esther Tuke**<sup>1,13,14</sup> was born on 6 Oct 1782 in York, Yorkshire, died on 25 Jul 1857 in Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 74, and was buried on 29 Jul 1857 in FBG Heslington Road, York.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at York Quarterly Meeting, Girls School. (Later became The Mount School) in 1795 in York, Yorkshire.

Esther married **Thomas Priestman**,<sup>1,13,14,15,16</sup> son of **John Priestman**<sup>4,16,17</sup> and **Barbara Procter**,<sup>4,16</sup> on 14 Jul 1819. Thomas was born on 22 Nov 1769 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire, died on 19

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Dec 1844 in Maria Tuke's House, Marygate, York at age 75, and was buried in FBG Bishophill, York. They had no children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Eastmount, Hull, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Leather cutter and Currier on 24 Aug 1794 in Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.

6-**Samuel Tuke**<sup>1,2,3,4,12,13,14,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26</sup> was born on 31 Jul 1784 in York, Yorkshire, died on 14 Oct 1857 in Lawrence Street, York at age 73, and was buried on 21 Oct 1857 in FBG Heslington Road, York.

General Notes: Tuke, Samuel (1784– 1857), asylum reformer and philanthropist, was born on 31 July 1784 at York, the second of the six children of Henry Tuke (1755– 1814), tea dealer and Quaker writer, and Mary Maria Scott (1748– 1815). In 1810 he married Priscilla Hack (1784– 1827), daughter of James Hack of Chichester and Hannah Jeffreys of London, and they had thirteen children, including James Hack Tuke and Daniel Hack Tuke. Samuel had wished to become a doctor, but economic reasons dictated an entry to the family tea business in York at the age of thirteen, after education at Ackworth School, Yorkshire, and Blaxland's School, Hitchin.

Samuel Tuke's portrait shows a melancholic cast of feature which reflected humility in relation to the doctrine of perfection, and perhaps a pessimism about his own salvation. This was a driving motivation in his resolve 'to be never idle', and thus in his unceasing promotion of the public good. Much of his activity was associated with The Retreat, a Quaker asylum founded in 1796 by his grandfather, William Tuke, and where Tuke acted as treasurer from 1822 to 1853. This establishment rejected traditional methods of treating the insane as akin to animals in favour of a moral treatment that emphasized similarity, not difference, between the mentally ill and the sane. A request from his father to write about The Retreat's methods led in the following year to a short article in *The Philanthropist* (1811), which was extended and published as *Description of The Retreat* (1813). This was the first detailed account of reformed methods of treating the insane, and was significant in the wider diffusion of moral treatment, particularly in British and American asylums. Tuke thus exceeded his hope in writing the *Description* that 'by the weight and importance of ... facts' one can 'almost force the general introduction of a better system'.

The *Description* also provided the trigger for reform of the York Lunatic Asylum, which had betrayed the humane ideals of its foundation in 1777. Its physician took public exception to the *Description*, thus enabling Tuke (and others) to create publicity by writing pseudonymous letters to the press, recruiting new reforming governors, and providing evidence of abuse to the reforming magistrate, Godfrey Higgins, during local reform of the institution during 1813– 14 and later, when there was discussion over the need for a national reform of asylums, at hearings of the select committee on madhouses (1814– 16).

Higgins initiated a new pauper lunatic asylum at Wakefield and asked Tuke to advise the architects. Conscious that the central issue of the York scandal had been 'who keeps the keepers', Tuke emphasized that asylum architecture should provide 'the facility of inspection' for patients and attendants in his *Practical Hints on the Construction and Economy of Pauper Lunatic Asylums* (1815), as well as in his 'Instructions' to the architects Watson and Pritchett in *Plans, elevations, sections and descriptions of the pauper lunatic asylum lately erected at Wakefield* (1819). His later introductory observations to *M. Jacobi's Constitution and Management of Hospitals for the Insane* (1841) and his *Review of the Early History of The Retreat* (1846) indicated his continuing belief in the overriding importance of 'moral agency' in the treatment of insanity.

Tuke was recognized as a Quaker minister in 1825, and was a leader at both local and national levels in the Society of Friends. He was prominent in new initiatives, including the Friends Provident Institution in 1832, as well as many of an educational character, helping to found the Friends Educational Society in 1837, serving on the Ackworth management committee, acting as a York Adult School teacher, being a founder member of the Bootham School committee, and acting as treasurer to the Mount School. He held the office of treasurer to the York quarterly meeting, while national recognition of his ability came with service as clerk of the yearly meeting from 1832 to 1837. This was the period of the Beaconite controversy over the relative importance of inherited Quaker faith, the inner light, and the scriptures, which resulted in a schism of evangelical Friends and in 1836 to Tuke writing *A Letter to John Wilkinson*, one of the secessionists. In this he represented not only his own views but those of prominent members of the yearly meeting in arguing against what he perceived to be an evangelical narrowing of the basis of divine truth. His interest in notable early Quakers had resulted in his *Memoirs of the Life of Stephen Crisp* (1824), *Selections from the Epistles of George Fox* (1825), and *Introductory Observations to Memoirs of George Whitehead* (1830). Now the crisis in Quakerism, and his view that 'few are imbued with the spirit of the early Friends', led to the *Plea on Behalf of George Fox*, and the *Early Friends* (1837). He also acted as editor of the *Annual Monitor*.

Deep moral seriousness led Tuke to shoulder an extraordinary range of responsibilities, although refusing to stand in 1833 as a Liberal parliamentary candidate for York because of his position as clerk to the Society of Friends. He served as a very active member of the city council, the local board of health, the board of poor-law guardians, and the York Asylum committee of management, as well as doing good works within the prison and the penitentiary. In addition, his financial and business expertise benefited a number of organizations, including the York Savings Bank, the committee of management of the York Gas Light Company, and the board of the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Despite a slight stroke in 1848 Tuke continued to be actively engaged with philanthropic and public concerns until a more serious paralytic stroke forced him to retire in 1854. He died in York, aged seventy-three, on 14 October 1857 and was buried in the Quaker burial-ground, Heslington Road, York.

Anne Digby

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1792.
- He was educated at George Blaxland's School in 1797 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.
- He worked as a Tea Merchant of York & London.
- He worked as a Manager of the Retreat in York, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in St. Saviourgate, York.

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- He had a residence in Lawrence Street, York.
- He worked as a Co-founder of Lawrence Street School in 1829 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in York MM.

Samuel married **Priscilla Hack**,<sup>1,2,3,4,12,14,18,19,25</sup> daughter of **James Hack**<sup>1,2,4,14,25</sup> and **Hannah Jefferies**,<sup>1,2,4,25</sup> on 14 Jun 1810 in FMH Arundel. Priscilla was born on 28 Jun 1786 in Brighton, East Sussex, died on 16 Jul 1828 in Marske-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire at age 42, and was buried on 23 Jul 1828 in FBG Bishophill, York. They had 12 children: **Hannah, Henry, Maria, Sarah, Priscilla, Gulielma, James Hack, Elizabeth, William Murray, Esther, Samuel, and Daniel Hack.**

7-**Hannah Tuke**<sup>1,3,4,14,27</sup> was born on 26 Nov 1811 in York, Yorkshire, died on 19 Mar 1869 in York, Yorkshire at age 57, and was buried on 24 Mar 1869 in FBG York.

Hannah married **George Mennell**,<sup>1,4,11,14,27</sup> son of **Isaac Mennell**<sup>1,4,11,14,28,29,30</sup> and **Martha Dearman**,<sup>1,4,11,14,28,29,30</sup> on 27 Aug 1834 in FMH York. George was born on 15 Aug 1810 in Scarborough, Yorkshire, died on 4 Apr 1892 in Clevedon, Somerset at age 81, and was buried on 8 Apr 1892 in Clevedon, Somerset. They had eight children: **Henry Tuke, Priscilla Hannah, George, Samuel Tuke, Ellen Maria, Philip Dearman, Wilfrid Isaac, and Edith.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Woollen Draper in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in Picton House, Newcastle upon Tyne.
- He worked as a Coke Manufacturer in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.
- He worked as a Tea Merchant.
- He had a residence in Alverton Hill, Penzance, Cornwall.
- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) before 1829 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Henry Tuke Mennell**<sup>2,3,4,11,14,27,31,32,33,34,35</sup> was born on 19 Jun 1835 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 9 Dec 1923 at age 88.

General Notes: HENRY TUKE MENNELL, 1845-50, of Scarboro' and now living at Croydon. Tea Merchant . F.L.S. , Deputy Chairman of F.P.I .-----  
*The following extracts are from letters received by the President of the O.Y.S.A. in answer to his letters conveying greetings from the Whit Monday meeting.*

**From Henry Tuke Mennell:** " To be remembered thus kindly by my friends and members of the Old Scholars' Association was both a surprise and a pleasure. I feared I was quite out of their mind and memory, as it is so long since I have been able to attend the meetings or to take any practical interest in their work ; but I have never ceased to think of my past connection with them ; and I venture to think that there are few, if any, who have a better claim on their kind remembrance. There are now, I fear, but few old Lawrence Street boys left, and yet I remember most vividly my life there and all the details of the premises. Then my father always claimed to be an Old York Scholar, but I imagine this was before the Q.M. took over the Schools. Then uncles and aunts, brothers and sisters and children have all been Old Scholars. If you can in any way pass on my appreciation of the kind thought that prompted their message, please do so."

*Bootham. July 1920. Vol. 10 No. 1*

MENNELL.— On December 9th, Henry Tuke Mennell (1844-50), aged 88 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FLS.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1845-1850 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Member of Tuke & Co., Tea and Cocoa manufacturers in 1851-1853 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Member of Tuke & Co. In 1853 in London.
- He worked as a Coal Fitter and Coke Manufacturer, with his father. Before 1861 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.
- He worked as a Secretary of the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society.
- He worked as an Owner of Tuke & Co., Tea merchants, in London in 1861 in London.
- He worked as a Member of The Alpine Club after 1866.
- He worked as a Director and Deputy Chairman of the Friends Provident Institution in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He was a Quaker.

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- He worked as a Botanist.
- He worked as a Trustee and Treasurer of the Flounders Institute.

Henry married **Maria Bradley Newman**,<sup>2,4,11,27,31,34</sup> daughter of **Dr. Edward Newman**<sup>2,4,36,37</sup> and **Maria Preston Hale**, on 14 May 1868. Maria was born on 5 Sep 1842 in Hanover Street, Peckham, London and died on 25 Feb 1912 in Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 69. They had eight children: **Edward Newman, Christabel, George Henry, Brian Tuke, Marion Margaret, Roger Dearman, Robert Oscar, and Nora Beatrice.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.

9-**Edward Newman Mennell**<sup>11,27,38,39</sup> was born on 23 May 1871 in Croydon, Surrey and died on 16 Nov 1937 at age 66.

General Notes: Mennell.-On 16th November, Edward Newman Mennell (1885-8), aged 66 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1885-1888 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Tea Merchant.
- He worked as a member of Adult School after 1889.
- He worked as a Poor Law Guardian in 1914.
- He resided at The Hostel in 1935 in Shirley, Surrey.
- Miscellaneous: Traveller.

Edward married **Mabel Livingstone Ferris**,<sup>27,38</sup> daughter of **Robert Murray Ferris**<sup>38</sup> and **Mary Anna Taber**, on 12 Feb 1907 in New York, New York, USA. Mabel was born in 1868 in Poughkeepsie, New York, USA.

Marriage Notes: MENNELL-FERRIS.-On the 12th February, 1907, at New York, U.S.A. , Edward Newman Mennell (1885-88), of Croydon, to Mabel Livingston, daughter of the late Robert Murray Ferris, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

9-**Christabel Mennell**<sup>11,34</sup> was born on 15 Jul 1872 in Croydon, Surrey and died in 1958 at age 86.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1888-Dec 1889 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

9-**George Henry Mennell**<sup>4,11,32,40,41,42</sup> was born in Oct 1873 in Croydon, Surrey and died on 23 Mar 1944 in London at age 70.

General Notes: Mennell.-On 23rd March, 1944, at his home in London, George Henry Mennell (1887-91), aged 70 years.

G. H. Mennell was the son of Henry Tuke Mennell and Maria Bradley Mennell (Newman) ; he was at Bootham from 1887-91 and practised as a solicitor in Sunderland, York and London. In 1906 he married Leontine Gaguin; they had two sons, Henry Jean and William Tuke. He was a member of York City Council, Registering Officer of York Monthly Meeting for sixteen years, Transcribing Clerk of Yorkshire Quarterly Meeting and Secretary to Jordans Village Ltd. The death of his son, Will, an R.A.F. flying officer, in February, 1944, when it was thought he was pulling through after having been wounded on an operational over Cherbourg, was an irreparable blow to both his parents,— a shock from which G. H. never recovered. He died on March 23rd, 1944. He was true to a Tuke-Mennell tradition when he went to Paris in September, 1914, with his wife and Janet Procter, to investigate the possibilities of reconstruction work by Friends in the devastated area between the River? Marne and Aisne, on which the Germans had advanced and from which they had been driven back. Mennell had taken with him the " War Victims " star badge armband worn by his father, Henry Tuke Mennell, during Friends' relief work in the Franco-Prussian War. " This, together with a printed account of the work possessed by Justine Dalencourt, which bore the same badge on its title page, was instrumental in obtaining for Friends the various permits required from French Government departments. In view of its efficiency, Mennell suggested to Isaac Sharp that the badge be so adopted by the 1914 War Vies., and it was." (The Friend, April 7, 1944.) Old Bootham Boys remember Harry with gratitude— he was always Harry to them— as founder of the Bootham magazine, as editor of the School Register (published in 1914 and revised by E. B. Collinson in 1935), and as author of a fascinating chapter in the Centenary History of Bootham, " The Foundation of the School." Turning to this chapter, " Let us now praise famous men and our fathers that begat us." The chapter involved a study of Quarterly Meeting records and a knowledge of the Tuke family. William Tuke took part in the founding of Ackworth School in 1778. He and his wife, Esther, established a school for girls in York, forerunner of The Mount. About the year 1790 he was active in securing the establishment of The Retreat, York, the first in this country for the humane treatment of the mentally afflicted. Another was opened, independently, in

## Descendants of William Tuke

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France about the same time-In 1818 he wanted the York Quarterly Meeting to open a school for the sons of Friends. Caution prevailed; but in 1823 William Tuke's grandson, Samuel, was instrumental in getting William Simpson to open a school at a house in Lawrence Street, the property of The Retreat, just outside Walmgate Bar. So William Tuke saw the first step taken towards realising his proposal of 1818 for the establishment of a school for boys at York. The Quarterly Meeting acquired the premises and, hearing that William Simpson intended to retire, adopted William Tuke's scheme and established the school under its care with John Ford as headmaster (1829). Well might Harry feel pride in the families of Tuke and Mennell. Long before The Retreat and Bootham had adopted their mottoes Tukes and Mennells were practising the Apostle's recommendation, "with good will doing service," realising their responsibilities as members of a great body. We have seen above something of the work of William, Esther and Samuel Tuke. Samuel had married Priscilla Hack and their sons were famous in their day and generation. Daniel Hack Tuke (Lawrence St., 1834-40) was the noted alienist and father of Henry Scott Tuke, the artist, who painted the portrait of John Ford, that faces us in the John Bright Library. The other son, James Hack Tuke (Lawrence St., 1829-35), took active part in establishing the Women's College at Hitchin, which soon became Girton College, Cambridge. He was a member of the Friends' War Victims Fund, 1871, distributed relief in the days of the Irish Famine (1846-7) and revisited distressed districts in 1880, accompanied by Howard Hodgkin and Henry Tuke Mennell. J. H. Tuke was H.M. Commissioner on Congested Districts Board, Ireland. His daughter, Margaret Jauson Tuke, was Principal of Bedford College for many years The Bootham Register gives the names of seventeen Mennells, two of them spelt Meynell. George was at school "prior to 1829." No exact date appears, as the records from 1823-8 are infrequent. A Mennell left school in 1932, so the family spans more than a century, and for three-quarters of that period there was always at least one Mennell in the school. The Register records that this George who was at school prior to 1829 arranged with Henry Binns and John Bright to run away from school to America. Binns was caught on leaving the premises and Bright on Tadcaster Road; Mennell reached Leeds on foot and was found waiting for the others at the inn from which the coach to Liverpool would start. Evidently George possessed the spirit of adventure and independence that marked many of his descendants. He married Hannah Tuke, daughter of Samuel. Joseph Mennell was also "prior to 1829." He was known as the lieutenant of William Simpson, the headmaster; for he fetched and loaded Billy's gun when he shot rats across the moat ditch from the schoolroom window during lessons. Henry Tuke Mennell (L., 1844-5 and B., 1846-50), father of Harry, was the son of George and Hannah (Tuke), a keen botanist and member of the Alpine Club. In 1880 he accompanied his uncle, James Hack Tuke, on a visit to distressed areas in Ireland. After the Franco-German War, 1870-71, he and Robert Spence Walton, Mennell's schoolfellow and life-long friend, were at Metz and Paris distributing the Friends' War Victims' Fund. His son, Brian, after long service with the F.A.U. in France during the last War did excellent post-war relief work in Belgium and Poland for five years. H. T. M.'s brother, Wilfred Meynell (1867-8), along with his wife, Alice Meynell, the poetess, redeemed Francis Thompson and saved his poetry for posterity. Harry's solid monument, so far as Bootham is concerned, is our School Magazine, Circumspice, si Monumentum requiris, and you behold on your shelves volumes reaching out for forty years. Mennell was the founder and first editor. 'Bootham' is the official organ of the O.Y.S.A. and it is the School Magazine—a sound partnership. The foundations were well and truly laid, and succeeding editors have followed Mennell with vigour and enterprise. His aim was to "draw closest the bond between the past and the present, the old and the new." During these forty years the magazine has linked together Old Boys all over the world and has bound them firmly to the school. Volume I, Number 1, is dated May, 1902. At the annual meeting of the O.Y.S.A., Whit-Monday, 1908, Robert Spence Watson presided—it was his birthday. Henry Tuke Mennell, "the oldest Old Scholar present," offered the President "our warmest and most sincere congratulations and our best wishes for many happy returns." In his reply the President referred to G. H. Mennell's resignation as editor, giving him well-merited praise. "We have in 'Bootham,'" he said, "that which really is a very remarkable magazine. I do not know any school which has kept its magazine on such a high level as long as this has been so kept." In the first volume of Harry's 'Bootham' a school-friend of his wrote memorial verses to another school-friend. We think of Harry as we close with two verses.

*"We bow together with the pain which fills  
Our hearts, as well as those who loved him best,  
And do not question all is as He wills,  
Who takes not life by chance or at request.  
\* \* \**

*And now we comfort us in this belief—  
He lives in greater Love, has won his race,  
And will not wish to find the look of grief  
When we, old Bootham Scholars, miss his face."  
A. R.*

"I hope everyone has had a good supper." Thus a studious yet cheerful looking figure leaning over the balcony at York Assembly Rooms on Whit-Monday evening circa 1909. Below him a hilarious gathering of Old and Present Scholars of that day, who little realised the weeks of detail and patient organisation which had culminated in that splendid meal and subsequent entertainment. Harry Mennell was like that—always prepared to do the hard spade-work and leave the applause to somebody else. He was the first editor of 'Bootham,' and he often told me—who took on the job a generation later, how he was assured that a magazine run jointly for the school and O.Y.S.A. must inevitably fail. I can imagine how this verdict must have exhilarated him, for he was much happier battling for lone causes in the wilderness than swimming with the tide or shouting with the crowd. It was also characteristic of him that once 'Bootham' became a success, he quietly handed over to somebody else. Another unostentatious piece of work was his brilliantly-written second chapter of the Centenary History of the School. Since hearing of his death I have been reading it again and his description of his relative, William Tuke, as "a bonny fighter, though a good Quaker," is an excellent pen picture of Harry himself. During my schooldays I had a standing invitation to his home on Sunday afternoons and there learned much concerning the undercurrents at that time affecting York Friends' Meeting. Ten years later he moved to London and we happened to live in adjacent roads, so saw a good deal of each other. We had many political differences, but it was a pleasure to act as his chopping block, and Sunday evening suppers inevitably produced his most shattering repartee. Yet, when after our ways had parted again, I had the good fortune to unseat a Cabinet Minister, one of the first and warmest messages of congratulation came from Harry Mennell. And now, having reached the allotted span of three score years and ten, he has been taken from us after a life of steady unselfish work for the good of the school. His efforts were so unadvertised that it may be few will realise all that we have lost and it is probably true to say that his absence will be more real than apparent. I, at least, mourn the passing of a good companion.

*J. Gurney Braithwaite*



## Descendants of William Tuke

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1887-1891 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Solicitor in 1891-1901 in London.
- He worked as a Founding Editor of Bootham Magazine in 1902-1907.
- He worked as a Solicitor in 1902-1904 in Sunderland, County Durham.
- He worked as a Solicitor in 1904-1923 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Councillor with York City Council in 1912-1914 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Parks Committee in 1913-1914 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Editor of the Bootham School Register in 1914.
- He worked as a Registering Officer and Clerk to York MM.
- He worked as a Secretary to Jordans Village Ltd. In 1928-1934 in Jordans, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.
- He resided at 5 Blenheim Road in 1935 in London.

George married **Hélène Louise Léontine Gaguin**. They had two children: **Henry Jean "Jan"** and **William Tuke**.

10-**Henry Jean "Jan" Mennell**<sup>27,40,43</sup> was born on 19 Apr 1908 in Dilston House, Hull Road, York, Yorkshire and died on 29 Aug 1959 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada at age 51.

General Notes: MENNELL.-On the 19th April, 1908, at Bilston House, Hull Road, York, Leontine, wife of George Henry Mennell (1887-91), a son who was named Henry Jean.

H. JAN MENNELL has left Malaya and is settled in Kenya Colony where he began on a coffee plantation, but is now working on a sisal estate at Makuyu. He writes : " Sisal grows to about 5 feet and is composed of thick green leaves with sharp spikes on them, which sprout all round the base up to about 18 inches. This base is called the bole. When the plant is about 6 years old and about to finish its span of life, it throws up a stem some 20 to 30 feet high, called a sisal pole, which is very useful for building huts. When the bole is dead it is used for fuel in the furnace. The plant is very much like the yuccas. . . . " I have 70 cutters-boys who cut the leaves from the base of the plant upwards, and then tie the leaves in bundles and stack-and then come the rail boys, 15 of them, who lay railway lines to where the boys are cutting, so that oxen can pull trucks along and the 15 truck boys can load up and take the stuff down to the factory. Each truck is equipped with a brake so that going downhill they go on their own power. " At the factory the leaves are off-loaded on to a moving belt and are conveyed to a decorticator which splits up the leaf and throws out the pulp, leaving a white fibre which is wet, as water is used to wash and take off the pulp. It goes through rollers to squeeze out the superfluous moisture, and then into an artificial drier - a conveyor taking the fibre through a huge hot-air chamber-for 20 minutes. On coming out the fibre is over-dry and so is damped down with compressed air sprayers, like car paint-sprayers. It is then brushed and sorted in lengths and baled in boxes to a required weight. . . . ' ' Then there is development work-planting, hand-weeding, tractor- weeding and de-suckering, which means taking out self-sown plants which spring up in the rows and have to be hacked out. I have about 120 boys on development who are on task work and get a monthly wage. There are also sundries like carpenters, mechanics, herd boys (150 oxen), carters of fuel, boys building huts and repairing trucks and rails and making roads, store boys, clerks and headmen. Then I have about 40 or 50 boys in reserve besides dressers and teachers. . . . " This country grows on me, and I must say is fascinating. When I first came out I thought there could be no country like Malaya. . . . The country itself can't be beaten for its scenery, climate, etc. The natives on the whole are interesting from the tribal customs' point of view, but their intelligence is very low. I have some big grouses against the Europeans with regard to the natives, but I speak without any prejudice as far as I know. The first is that the native has been spoilt through being treated like a baby-spoon-fed from the moment he is born-and it is fundamentally demoralising. For example, a Mikikuyu and his family come out of a perfectly good reserve and ask for permission to " squat " on your land. He comes with his family and cattle and goats, and he gets pasture, wood, water, and a plot to cultivate his maize, etc., all free. In return he contracts to work for you for 180 days in the year, for which he receives the standard rate of pay. When working he gets maize, flour and meat every day, free, and if he wants his cattle branded or inoculated he gets it ; if he wants a coat or a thousand and one other things he gets them-all free. I'm not concerned with the benefit to one or other of the contracting parties or the rights in the land or anything of that sort, but only with the principle of getting everything you ask for FREE, for nothing. This results in lack of self-control, of ambition, and loss of interest in the value of things generally. The point is that the principle of getting something for nothing is entirely foreign to their ideas and ways of life. In the ordinary way they are very thrifty and fond of bargaining and haggling - and they have a high standard of ethics in both tribal and family life. This system is ruining them morally and physically, breaking down the tribe system and weakening the race, and we are entirely to blame for it. . . . "After seeing the effect on the natives and the lowering of the ideals of Christianity through missions I am definitely against the whole principle of missions, at any rate in Africa. ... " *Bootham magazine - July 1934*

**MENNELL**. On 29th August, 1959, in hospital at Toronto, Canada, Henry Jan Mennell (1923-25), aged 51 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1923-1925 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a member of Harrisons & Crosfield, Tea Merchants in 1923-1929 in London.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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- He worked as a member of Yale, Catto & Co. In 1929-1932 in Malaya.
- He worked as a Coffee then later, a Sisal grower after 1932 in Makuyu, Central Province, Kenya.

**10-Flying Officer William Tuke Mennell**<sup>27,41,44</sup> was born on 22 Nov 1910 in Dilston House, Hull Road, York, Yorkshire and died on 5 Feb 1944 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, from wounds received in action at age 33.

General Notes: MENNELL.-On the 22nd November, 1910, at Dilston House, Hull Road, York, Leontine, wife of George Henry Mennell (1887-1891), a son who was named William Tuke. Mennell.— On 5th February, 1944, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, as the result of wounds received in action, William Tuke Mennell (1923-24), Flying Officer, Royal Air Force, aged 33 years.

Mennell.— On 5th February, 1944, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, as the result of wounds received in action, William Tuke Mennell (1923-24), Flying Officer, Royal Air Force, aged 33 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1923-1924 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University College School in 1924-1927 in London.
- He worked as a Commercial Traveller for Tuke, Mennell & Co. Ltd., Tea Merchants from 1927 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an officer of the Royal Air Force.

**9-Brian Tuke Mennell**<sup>27,45</sup> was born in 1877 in Croydon, Surrey and died on 14 Jul 1961 in Northwood, Middlesex at age 84.

General Notes: MENNELL.-On 14th July, 1961, in hospital at Northwood, Middlesex, Brian Tuke Mennell (1892-93), aged 84 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1892-1893 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was awarded with Final Examination, Institute of Chartered Accountants in 1900.
- He worked as an Accountant with Price, Waterhouse & Co. In 1901-1903 in London.
- He was educated at various places, studying Agricultural methods in 1904 in Denmark.
- He had a residence in 1905 in Ireland.
- He worked as a member of staff of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland in 1907.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1919 in Dunkirk, France.
- He worked as a member of the FWVRC in 1920-1922 in Poland.
- He emigrated to South Africa in 1924.
- He worked as an Irrigation farmer after 1924 in Louisvale, Cape Province, South Africa.

**9-Marion Margaret Mennell**<sup>34</sup> was born on 1 Jun 1879 in Croydon, Surrey.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1895 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

**9-Roger Dearman Mennell**<sup>27,46,47,48,49,50,51</sup> was born in 1881 in Croydon, Surrey and died on 13 Jul 1943 in Oxford, Oxfordshire at age 62.

General Notes: ON the 15th of January last the barque Inverness sailed from Liverpool for Melbourne with a cargo of rails and a passenger list of two. On the following day she was forced to put into Holyhead for shelter from the south-westerly gale that entirely prevented her progress, but on the 17th she finally left the shores of England. On the 30th of April, after a voyage of 105 days, she

## Descendants of William Tuke

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arrived at her destination, and no mishap whatever to any of her passengers is reported. Among the latter were Roger D. (1894-7) and Robert O. Mennell (1897-1900), to whom we offer our congratulations on their escape from the "perils of the deep."

*Bootham School Magazine - May 1903*

Mennell On 13th July, Roger Dearman Mennell (1894-97), aged 62 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1894-1897 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a student of Architecture under Herbert Hutchinson in 1897 in Haslemere, Surrey.
- Miscellaneous: Travelled to Australia, 1903.
- He worked as a Fruit Farmer in 1904-1905 in Tasmania.
- He worked as a Fruit and Dairy Farmer in 1907-1924 in Ireland.
- He resided at 117 Fairacres Road in 1927 in Oxford, Oxfordshire.
- He worked as a Member of Oxford City Council from 1932.

Roger married **Mary Wells**. They had three children: **Elizabeth Lidbetter**, **Gerard Bevington**, and **Martin Lidbetter**.

10-**Elizabeth Lidbetter Mennell**<sup>52</sup> was born on 17 Nov 1909 in Mooncoin, Waterford, Ireland and died in 1923 at age 14.

General Notes: MENNELL.-On the 17th November, 1909, at Mooncoin, near Waterford, Mary, wife of Roger D. Mennell (1894-7), a daughter, who was named Elizabeth Lidbetter.

10-**Gerard Bevington Mennell**<sup>27,49,53,54</sup> was born on 10 May 1912 in Honeybrook, Waterford, Ireland and died in Mar 2006 in Great Ayton, Yorkshire at age 93.

General Notes: MENNELL.-On the 10th May, 1912, at Honeybrook, near Waterford, Mary (nee Wells), the wife of Roger D. Mennell (1894-7), a son who was named Gerard Bevington.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at The Friends' School in Waterford, Ireland.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1926-1930 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at The Friends' School in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.
- He was educated at Oxford, studying Architecture in 1930-1935.
- He worked as an Assistant architect with Val-Meyer and Watson-Hart in 1935 in London.
- He resided at 22 Wainstones Drive before 2006 in Great Ayton, Yorkshire.

Gerard married **Muriel Alden**<sup>27,53,54,55</sup> on 18 Jul 1938 in FMH Jordans, Buckinghamshire. Muriel was born on 16 Oct 1912 and died in May 2004 in Great Ayton, Yorkshire at age 91. They had two children: **Janet** and **Roger**.

Marriage Notes: Mennell-Alden.-On 18th July, at the Friends' Meeting House, Jordans, Gerard Bevington Mennell (1926-30), to Muriel Alden.

### 11-Janet Mennell

### 11-Roger Mennell

10-**Martin Lidbetter Mennell**<sup>46,50</sup> was born on 1 Jul 1918 in Mooncoin, Waterford, Ireland and died on 25 Jul 1918 in Mooncoin, Waterford, Ireland.

General Notes: MENNELL.-On 10th July, 1918, at Mooncoin, near Waterford, Mary (Wells), wife of Roger Dearman Mennell (1894-7), a son, who was named Martin Lidbetter. (Died 25th July.)

9-**Robert Oscar Mennell**<sup>27,47,56,57,58,59,60,61</sup> was born in 1882 in Croydon, Surrey and died on 1 Jan 1960 in University College Hospital, London at age 78.

General Notes: ROBERT O. MENNELL, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the Old Scholars' Association, has gone to Canada on business, and is likely to remain there for some months. His address is c/o John T. McBride, Room 64, Canada Life Chambers, Montreal. It has not been found necessary, we believe, to appoint a substitute, and his work is being done by the Honorary

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Secretary, T. E. Harvey. *Bootham magazine February 1906*

MENNELL. On 1st January, 1960, in University College Hospital, London, Robert Oscar Mennell (1897-1900), aged 77 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRSA.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1897-1900 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Proprietor of R. O. Mennell & Co.. Tea Merchants.
- He worked as a Prospective Parliamentary Labour Candidate for East Surrey in 1924.
- He worked as a Hon. Treasurer National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty in 1929-1934.
- He resided at Woden Law in 1935 in Kenley, Surrey.
- He worked as a Chairman of Drytone Joinery Ltd., Architectural Woodworkers in London.
- He worked as a Founded of Vis Agricultural Implement Works in Stanislawow, Poland.
- He worked as a Governor of Ottershaw College in Chertsey, Surrey.
- He worked as a Member of the Royal Institute for International Affairs.
- He had a residence in Street, Somerset.

Robert married **Lilias Mary Clark**,<sup>27,56,57,58,59,60</sup> daughter of **Francis Joseph Clark**<sup>27,60,62</sup> and **Elizabeth Mary Smithson**,<sup>27,60,62</sup> on 11 Oct 1910 in FMH Street, Somerset. Lilias was born in 1883 in Street, Somerset and died on 26 Nov 1961 in Nuffield House, Guys Hospital, London at age 78. They had four children: **Agnes Smithson**, **Henry Tuke**, **Francis John Clark**, and **Roger Prichard Newman**.

Marriage Notes: MENNELL-CLARK.-On the 11th October, 1910, at Street , Robert Oscar Mennell (1897-1900), of Croydon, to Lilias Mary Clark, of Street .

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1899-Jul 1901 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Agnes Smithson Mennell**<sup>57</sup> was born on 10 Oct 1912 in Woden Law, Kenley, Surrey.

General Notes: MENNELL.-On the 10th October, 1912, at Woden Law, Kenley, Surrey, Lilias (Clark), wife of Robert Oscar Mennell (1897- 1900), a daughter , who was named Agnes Smithson.

10-**Henry Tuke Mennell**<sup>27,54,58,63,64,65,66</sup> was born on 11 Feb 1915 in Woden Law, Kenley, Surrey and died in 2005 at age 90.

General Notes: MENNELL.-On the 11th February, 1915, at Woden Law, Kenley, Surrey, Lilias Mary (Clark), wife of Robert Oscar Mennell (1897-1900), a son, who was named Henry Tuke.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1929-1932 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University of Lausanne after 1932 in Lausanne, Switzerland.
- He worked as a member of his father's business, R. O. Mennell & Co., Tea Merchants in 1935 in 2 Square de Vaocluse, Paris, France.

Henry married **Joan Margaret Stevens**. They had four children: **Wilfred John**, **Susanne Jane**, **Edwin Brian Tuke**, and **(No Given Name)**.

11-**Wilfred John Mennell**

11-**Susanne Jane Mennell**

11-**Edwin Brian Tuke Mennell**

11-**Mennell**

## Descendants of William Tuke

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10-**Francis John Clark Menzell**<sup>59</sup> was born on 20 May 1917 in Netherleigh, Street, Somerset and died in Jul 1995 at age 78.

General Notes: MENNELL.-On the 20th May, 1917, at Netherleigh, Street, Somerset, Liliass M. (Clark), wife of Robert O. Menzell (1897-1900), twin sons, who were named Francis John Clark and Roger Prichard Newman.

Francis married **Elizabeth Mary Joanna Guise**. They had two children: **Andrew Guise** and **Susan Liliass**.

11-**Andrew Guise Menzell**

11-**Susan Liliass Menzell**

10-**Roger Prichard Newman Menzell**<sup>59</sup> was born on 20 May 1917 in Netherleigh, Street, Somerset.

General Notes: MENNELL.-On the 20th May, 1917, at Netherleigh, Street, Somerset, Liliass M. (Clark), wife of Robert O. Menzell (1897-1900), twin sons, who were named Francis John Clark and Roger Prichard Newman.

9-**Nora Beatrice Menzell**<sup>27,49,56,67,68,69</sup> was born on 9 Mar 1884 in Croydon, Surrey and died on 17 Aug 1961 in Seaford, East Sussex at age 77.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1899-Dec 1901 in York, Yorkshire.

Nora married **Hugh Gibbins**,<sup>27,49,56,67,68,69,70,71,72</sup> son of **Richard Cadbury Gibbins**<sup>4,46,67</sup> and **Caroline Lloyd**,<sup>4,46,67</sup> on 9 Sep 1909 in FMH Croydon. Hugh was born on 17 Feb 1879 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 7 Feb 1942 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 62. They had three children: **Dearman Menzell**, **Margaret Caroline**, and **Peter Bevington**.

Marriage Notes: GIBBINS-MENNELL.-On the 9th September, 1909, at Croydon, Hugh Gibbins (1893-6), of Birmingham, to Nora Beatrice Menzell, of Croydon.

General Notes: HUGH GIBBINS (1893— 6) has obtained the M.Sc. degree of Victoria University, having gained Honours in Engineering. *Bootham magazine - September 1902*

HUGH GIBBINS (1893-96) is in Dorchester Prison. His present two-year sentence will be up in May. He is reported as very well, we are glad to say. *Bootham magazine - April 1919*  
Gibbins.— On 7th February, Hugh Gibbins (1893-96), aged 62 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1893-1896 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Dalton Hall, Manchester.
- He worked as a Manufacturer of Lifting equipment in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He had a residence in 4 Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- He was a Quaker.
- Miscellaneous: imprisoned for 2 years, as a Conscientious objector in WWI.

10-**Dearman Menzell Gibbins**<sup>56,67</sup> was born on 27 Jul 1910 in 4 Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died in 1963 in St. Neots, Cambridgeshire at age 53.

General Notes: GIBBINS.-On the 27th July, 1910, at Birmingham, Nora Beatrice (Menzell), wife of Hugh Gibbins (1893-6), a son, who was named Dearman Menzell.

Dearman married **Anne Margaret Aston**, daughter of **Hugh Cyrus Aston** and **Violet Maude Thomas**, on 14 May 1938 in Wylde Green. Anne was born on 14 Mar 1913 in Erdington, Warwickshire. They had three children: **Mary Patricia**, **Helen Margaret**, and **Catherine Anne**.

11-**Mary Patricia Gibbins**

11-**Helen Margaret Gibbins**

11-**Catherine Anne Gibbins**

10-**Margaret Caroline Gibbins**<sup>49</sup> was born on 1 May 1912 in 4 Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1981 in Richmond, Surrey at age 69.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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General Notes: IBBINS.-On the 1st May, 1912, at 4 Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Nora Beatrice (nee Mennell), the wife of Hugh Gibbins (1893-6), a daughter, who was named Margaret Caroline. Margaret married **Walter Leonard**, son of **Henry Lewey** and **Charlotte Levy**, on 25 Jul 1942 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Walter was born on 3 Dec 1912 in Dresden, Germany and died in Jun 1999 in Kingston upon Thames, Surrey at age 86. They had two children: **Roger Martin** and **Christina Ruth**.

11-**Roger Martin Leonard**

11-**Christina Ruth Leonard**

10-**Peter Bevington Gibbins**<sup>69</sup> was born on 30 Oct 1913 in 4 Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire. (13th given in Bootham) and died on 3 Sep 1930 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire. In an accident at age 16.

General Notes: GIBBINS.-On the 13th October, 1913, at 4 Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Nora Beatrice (Mennell), wife of Hugh Gibbins (1893-6), a son, who was named Peter Bevington.

8-**Priscilla Hannah Mennell**<sup>11,73</sup> was born in 1838 and died in Feb 1887 at age 49.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1848-Jun 1850 in York, Yorkshire.

Priscilla married **Robert Calvert Clapham**,<sup>11,73</sup> son of **Anthony Clapham**<sup>12,73</sup> and **Elizabeth Foster**,<sup>12,73</sup> on 5 Jun 1861 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland. Robert was born on 15 Sep 1823 in Benwell Grove, Newcastle upon Tyne<sup>74</sup> and died on 22 Dec 1881 in St. Leonards on Sea, Sussex at age 58.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Secretary of the Walker & Wallsend Glass Co.
- He had a residence in Earsdon House, Earsdon, Northumberland.

8-**George Mennell**<sup>11,27</sup> was born on 22 Feb 1839 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died in 1894 at age 55.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1849-1855 in York, Yorkshire.
- He emigrated to Australia.
- He worked as an Assayer.

George married **Louisa Jesse Browett**.<sup>11,75</sup> Louisa was born about 1846 in Liverpool. They had four children: **Louisa Hannah**, **Jessie**, **Lilian Mary**, and **Philip Henry**.

9-**Louisa Hannah Mennell**

9-**Jessie Mennell**

9-**Lilian Mary Mennell**

9-**Philip Henry Mennell**<sup>11</sup> was born on 4 Mar 1865 in Malvern Lodge, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

8-**Samuel Tuke Meynell**<sup>27</sup> was born on 20 Aug 1846 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 10 Oct 1919 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland at age 73. Another name for Samuel was Samuel Tuke Mennell.<sup>2,11,76</sup>

General Notes: MEYNELL.-On the 10th October, 1919, Samuel Tuke Meynell (1857-62), of Newcastle, aged 73 years. D

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1857-1862 in York, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Samuel married **Ellen Elizabeth Newman**<sup>2,11</sup> daughter of **Dr. Edward Newman**<sup>2,4,36,37</sup> and **Maria Preston Hale**, on 17 May 1873 in St. Mary Magdalen, Peckham, London. Ellen was born on 23 Apr 1844 in Hanover Street, Peckham, London<sup>27</sup> and died in 1923 at age 79. They had three children: **Piers Henry**, **Hilda Mary**, and **Gerard Tuke**.

**9-Capt. Piers Henry Meynell RN** was born on 17 Jul 1874 and died in 1962 in York, Yorkshire at age 88.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer Captain of the Royal Navy.

**9-Hilda Mary Meynell** was born in 1876 and died on 5 May 1933 at age 57.

**9-Gerard Tuke Meynell** was born in 1878 and died on 12 Sep 1943 at age 65.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Founder of the Westminster Press and Typographer.

Gerard married **Esther Hallam Moorhouse**, daughter of **Samuel Moorhouse** and **Lucy Sarah Daniel**. Esther was born in 1878 and died on 4 Feb 1955 at age 77.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Writer.

**8-Ellen Maria Mennell** was born in 1848 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died in 1937 at age 89.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1863-Dec 1864 in York, Yorkshire.

**8-Philip Dearman Mennell**<sup>11,27,77,78</sup> was born on 10 Mar 1851 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland, died on 19 Oct 1905 in Bayswater, London at age 54, and was buried in Kensall Green, London.

General Notes: Philip Dearman Mennell (1851-1905), journalist and biographer, was born on 10 March 1851 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, fourth son of George Mennell, cokemaker, and his wife Hannah, née Tuke. He was a grandson of the Yorkshire Quaker philanthropist Samuel Tuke. Educated privately, Philip showed early proficiency in writing when in 1872 he published Lord John Manners, a Political Biography. He studied for the law and was admitted as a solicitor in 1875. However, he soon abandoned his profession and migrated to Victoria. Mennell later wrote of the experiences of middle-class migrants who landed in Melbourne with meagre capital; the description by 'New Chum', published in A. Patchett Martin's Oak-Bough and Wattle-Blossom (London, 1888), may partly reflect Mennell's own experience.

From Melbourne he 'went bush' to Bairnsdale where he printed and published the Advertiser newspaper from May 1877 (and became part-owner in 1879) and where on 7 March 1879 with Anglican rites he married Ellen Elizabeth O'Meara; they had two sons and two daughters. He described Bairnsdale in general terms and with mixed feelings in 'Traits of the township', a sketch contributed to a book he edited in 1889, In Australian Wilds. Mennell ran the Bairnsdale Advertiser successfully until April 1882 when, apparently, the increased work-load of his job-printing business compelled him to admit J. W. Baker as his partner. Some doubt is cast on Mennell's success by the rival Bairnsdale and Bruthen News which implied that by April Mennell had already left for Melbourne to 'accept a subordinate billet on a paper of adverse politics'. Whatever reasons did prompt Mennell to leave Bairnsdale, he was for some months in 1882 acting sub-editor and leader-writer for the Melbourne Age. On 20 July he sold his share in the Advertiser to H. M. West and early next year returned to London to represent the cable syndicate controlled by the Age.

Mennell revisited Australia as special correspondent for the Daily Chronicle in 1891, penning enthusiastic articles (republished in 1892 as The Coming Colony) on the latent resources of Western Australia. In August 1892, after eighteen months assiduous work, he also published his Dictionary of Australasian Biography : with 542 pages containing nearly 2000 entries it was a substantial volume of collective biography relating to Australia as a whole, though it did not cover the pre-1855 period. Mennell had consulted journalists and publishers as well as government office-holders and historians and had achieved a fine balance between a particularity for local circulation and a condensed treatment for English readers.

From December 1892 until shortly before his death Mennell was editor-proprietor of the British Australasian and New Zealand Mail. He championed the cause of Federation and publicized Australian visitors to Britain. He returned to Australia briefly in 1895 for The Times, and again in 1900 for the Morning Post, each time visiting Western Australia where he appears to have had business interests; he was a member of the Coolgardie Club.

A Roman Catholic and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Mennell died of cancer on 19 October 1905 at Bayswater, London, and was buried at Kensal Green. Philip spelt his name Mennell, as did his brother Henry Tuke and sister Edith. Two brothers, including the author Wilfrid, used the name, Meynell.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Journalist and Biographer.

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- He worked as a trainee Solicitor in 1872.
- He worked as a Solicitor with T. Priestman in 1874 in Hull, Yorkshire.
- He emigrated to Gippsland, Victoria, Australia after 1875.
- He worked as a Journalist and author.
- He worked as an Editor of The British Australasian.

Philip married **Ellen Elizabeth O'meara**. They had four children: **Frederic Philip, Edward Darcy, Mary Sybil Dorothy, and Audrey Ellen Edith**.

9-**Frederic Philip Mennell**<sup>27</sup> was born on 18 Feb 1880 in Victoria, Australia and died on 17 Apr 1966 in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a British mineralogist.
- He worked as a Curator of Bulawayo Museum in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.

9-**Edward Darcy Mennell**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1882 in Victoria, Australia.

9-**Mary Sybil Dorothy Mennell**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1885 in Lambeth, London.

9-**Audrey Ellen Edith Mennell**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1888 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

8-**Wilfrid Isaac Meynell**<sup>11,27</sup> was born on 17 Nov 1852 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 20 Oct 1948 in Pulborough, Sussex at age 95.

General Notes: Mr. Everard Meynell is to write a biography of that strange and unfortunate genius Francis Thompson, whose poetry is gaining a steadily increasing public. There is a sort of poetic justice in the appointment of a member of the Meynell family as biographer of Francis Thompson, (says writer in "T. P.'s Weekly"), for this family, associated as it is by both precept and example, with so much of what is best in modern letters, befriended the poet in his hour of need, and since his death has watched with loving care over his work and fame. Francis Thompson wrote nearly all his poems and essays in penny exercise books; these manuscript books have been preserved, and they represent a very complete record of his methods and output. Almost coincidental with the publication of this official life of Francis Thompson, there will be published early next year the Complete poetical and prose works of the poet.

Writing of Mr Everard Meynell reminds me (says the same writer) of the remarkable literary strength of the family of which he is a member. I do not know another family in the history of English literature that has so many members actually associated with the art of writing. The heads of the family are, of course, Mr and Mrs Wilfred Meynell. The former is the eminent critic and biographer, author of studies of Cardinal Newman and Disraeli and the latter is, of course, Alice Meynell, perhaps our most distinguished living poetess, and certainly our only woman essayist worth talking about; her delicate and subtly-worded essays rank with the most excellent essays in the language. Most of the children of Wilfred and Alice Meynell are connected either directly or indirectly with literature. Of these, Everard Meynell is the best known, Viola Meynell, Olivia Meynell, Monica Meynell (now the wife of Dr. Saleeby), and Francis Meynell all write poetry and specimens of their work are to be found in that most delightful of recent anthologies "Eyes of Youth," Viola Meynell is also a novelist, having to her record two novels— "Martha. Vine" and "Crossinghan Ferry." And, finally, there is Mr Sebastian Meynell; another son of this gifted family, who is connected with journalism and responsible for the Catholic "Who's Who" under Sir Francis Burnand.

Quoted from "The Press" Canterbury, New Zealand. 30 Dec 1911

<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast?a=d&d=CHP19111230.2.25&e=-----10--1----0-->

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1867-1868 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was a Quaker before 1870.
- He worked as an Author, Journalist and Art Critic.
- He worked as an Editor of the Catholic Weekly Register in 1881-1899.

Wilfrid married **Alice Christiana Gertrude Thompson**,<sup>27</sup> daughter of **Thomas James Thompson** and **Christiana Weller**, on 16 Apr 1877. Alice was born on 22 Sep 1847 in Barnes, Surrey and died on 27 Nov 1922 at age 75. They had seven children: **Sebastian, Monica Mary, Everard Henry Manning, Madeleine Mary Eve, Viola Mary Gertrude, Olivia Mary, and Francis Meredith Wilfrid**.

General Notes: Meynell [née Thompson], Alice Christiana Gertrude (1847-1922), poet and journalist, was born at Barnes, Surrey, on 11 October 1847, the younger daughter of Thomas James Thompson



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(1809×11-1881) and his wife, Christiana Jane Weller (1825'961910), daughter of Thomas Edmund Weller (1799'961884) and his wife, Elizabeth Dixon Southerden.

Thomas James Thompson was born in Jamaica, the son of an Englishman, James Thompson, and his Creole mistress. His grandfather Dr Thomas Pepper Thompson had emigrated from Liverpool and had grown rich on the ownership of sugar plantations, and when his son James predeceased him Dr Thompson brought his grandson to England. At his death he left him a substantial legacy. After leaving Cambridge without taking a degree, Thomas James dabbled in politics and the arts. He was a widower in his mid-thirties when he married Christiana Weller at Barnes parish church on 21 October 1845. Their two daughters, Alice, and the elder Elizabeth (1846'961933) [see Butler, Elizabeth Southerden, Lady Butler], were educated entirely by himself; his teaching was to be a great influence on them.

Christiana Weller, to whom Thompson was introduced by his friend Charles Dickens, was a concert pianist and an amateur painter. It was perhaps from her that Elizabeth inherited a talent which was to make her famous as a painter of battle scenes under her married name, Lady Butler.

Thompson's prosperity did not last, and it was partly for reasons of economy that he and his family travelled constantly, living in rented houses which were sometimes in England but more often in Italy. From 1851, when Alice was four, they seldom stayed long in the same place, but it was the Ligurian coast of Italy that they chiefly frequented'97Albaro, Nervi, Sori, Portofino (then a fishing village)'97and the two young girls learned to speak Italian fluently, but with a Genoese accent. Alice's legacy from these years was a lifelong love of Italy.

In 1868 the Thompsons stayed for a time at Malvern, Worcestershire, and it was there that Alice took instruction and was received into the Roman Catholic church, on 20 July at St George's, Worcester. As an Anglican she had been religious from childhood. Her mother had joined the Catholic church some time before without telling her family. It seems that there was no later discussion on the matter between her and Alice, as the parents apparently were unaware of their daughter's intention. Thomas James was to convert to Catholicism shortly before his death in 1881. Alice's faith became the most important thing in her life. 'I saw when I was very young', she wrote many years later, 'that a guide in morals was even more necessary than a guide in faith. It was for this that I joined the Church. Other Christian societies may legislate, but the Church administers legislation' (A. Meynell to her daughter Olivia, n.d., Meynell MSS). And, again in later years, she said that the antithesis of slavery was not so much liberty as voluntary obedience which gives the truest freedom (Meynell MSS).

In the course of Alice's instruction at Worcester by Father Dignam, a young Jesuit priest, the two became friends, but this later developed into a hopeless love. Dignam asked to be sent abroad and communication between them ceased. Alice had been writing poetry for the two or three years prior to her conversion, and now her deep sorrow, though unnamed, was the subject of several fine poems which would later become well known, among them 'Renouncement', a piece often found in anthologies. Her first published poems appeared as Preludes in 1875 and met with praise from Tennyson, Coventry Patmore, Aubrey de Vere, and John Ruskin. Wilfrid John Meynell (1852'961948), a young Roman Catholic journalist in London, read a review of her work in the Pall Mall Gazette, and his admiration for the poems led to a meeting. The couple fell in love and, after overcoming parental opposition over Meynell's lack of money, they were married in London at the church of the Servite Fathers on 16 April 1877.

The Meynells settled in Kensington, at 47 Palace Court, and worked hard at journalism, which was their only income. Their first child'97a son'97was born in 1878, and thereafter they had seven more children, of whom one died in infancy, but Alice Meynell managed to be a very loving mother while continuing the essential journalistic work. Wilfrid Meynell, with Alice's help, edited the Weekly Register (known to the family as The Reggie) for seventeen years, and both made considerable contributions to it. During one of Wilfrid's rare absences, Alice edited it by herself and wrote to him: 'My own Love ... Never again shall I fear taking The Reggie for you; I am going in at a canter with both hands down' (A. Meynell to W. Meynell, 1893, Meynell MSS).

From 1883 to 1895 the Meynells also edited Merry England, a monthly. On a fairly regular basis Alice contributed articles, mainly of literary criticism, to The Spectator, The Tablet, the Saturday Review, The World, and the Scots Observer. Her first volume of essays, The Rhythm of Life, published in 1893, consisted mainly of work reprinted from periodicals. Of the essay that gave the book its title, W. E. Henley, editor of the Scots Observer, wrote that it was 'one of the best things it has so far been my privilege to print' (W. E. Henley to A. Meynell, 1889, Meynell MSS). In 1893 Alice Meynell began to write a weekly column in the Pall Mall Gazette which was widely read and much admired, and she became sought after by lionizing hostesses.

In this busy household the children, as they grew older, sat under the dining-room table editing their own 'magazine', while their parents used the table-top as their working area. Two of the children, Viola Mary Gertrude Meynell (1885'961956) and Francis Meredith Wilfrid Meynell (1891'961975), both became well-known writers, Viola publishing a memoir of her mother in 1929 and one of her father in 1952.

Alice Meynell became acquainted with Coventry Patmore through her review of his poems, and an increasingly close friendship developed between them. For her it was an amitié amoureuse but Patmore (widowed twice and married to his third wife) fell in love with her. She felt that their relationship was a threat to her happy marriage, and thus severed all communication with him.

Francis Thompson (not a relative) had become a part of the Meynells' lives through their editorship of Merry England, and from then until his death in 1907 they cared for this brilliant but most impractical poet as if he were one of their own children. He loved Alice Meynell with hopeless adoration, and George Meredith, too, had fallen in love with her. She had an intense admiration for the poetry of Patmore, Thompson, and Meredith and was very proud of their public acclaim of her own work, but their love for her was not always easy to deal with, and it created jealousy among them. Her capacity to inspire deep affection in people of all ages was intensely strong throughout her life.

Five more volumes of Alice Meynell's essays appeared, as well as a book on Ruskin, and an anthology of Patmore's poetry and one of English lyric poetry. During a period of almost twenty years, when motherhood and journalism claimed her time, she wrote no poetry, but after 1895 (the year in which she was mentioned as a possible Poet Laureate) she returned to poetry, and this second part of her literary life produced some of her finest work, including some poems on the First World War. She had always been a staunch supporter of women's suffrage and more general principles of women's rights'97at the age of eighteen she had written in her diary: 'Of all the crying evils in the depraved earth ... the greatest, judged by all the laws of God and humanity, is the miserable selfishness of men that keeps women from work' (Schlueter and Schlueter, 323). This questioning of women's social status is seen in her later work, especially in the meditative Mary, the Mother of Jesus (1912; new edn 1923).

In the year before she died Alice Meynell experienced a final creative period of productivity, her outburst of song, like the swan's, preceding her silence. In her poems written then, as in her prose, there is tightly packed thought, with every line and paragraph having been subjected to a stern discipline. The rules of her art echoed those of her life. She died at her London home, 2A Granville Place, on 27 November 1922 and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery. Her husband survived her.

June Badeni

Sources V. Meynell, Alice Meynell: a memoir (1929) · J. Badeni, The slender tree: a life of Alice Meynell (1981) · P. Schlueter and J. Schlueter, eds., An encyclopedia of British women writers (1988)

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· Meynell MSS, Greatham, near Pulborough, Sussex · private information (2004) · DNB · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1923) · m. cert. [Thomas James Thompson and Christiana Jane Weller] · d. cert. [Thomas James Thompson] · d. cert. [Christiana Jane Thompson]  
Archives Boston College, literary papers · CUL · Hunt. L., letters · L. Cong. · NRA, corresp. and literary papers · priv. coll. | Bodl. Oxf., letters to Elizabeth, Lady Lewis · Ransom HRC, corresp. with John Lane · Somerville College, Oxford, letters with poems to Percy Withers · U. Leeds, Brotherton L., letters to Edmund Gosse · U. Nott. L., letters to Fred Page · UCL, letters to Arnold Bennett  
Likenesses A. Stokes, watercolour sketch, 1877, priv. coll. · J. S. Sargent, pencil drawing, 1895, NPG · W. Rothenstein, lithograph, 1897, NPG · W. Rothenstein, two lithographs, 1897, BM, NPG · S. Schell, platinum print photograph, 1913, NPG [see illus.] · O. Sowerby, drawing, 1921, priv. coll. · J. Russell & Sons, photograph, NPG · photograph, NPG  
Wealth at death £538 17s. 10d.: administration, 18 Oct 1923, CGPLA Eng. & Wales  
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All rights reserved: see legal notice Oxford University Press  
June Badeni, 'Meynell', Alice Christiana Gertrude (1847'961922)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2010  
Alice Christiana Gertrude Meynell (1847'961922): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/35008

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Poet and Journalist.

**9-Sebastian Meynell** was born in 1878 and died on 14 Jun 1961 at age 83.

General Notes: MR. SEBASTIAN MEYNELL Mr. Sebastian Meynell, the eldest son of Wilfrid and Alice Meynell, died on June 14th in his eighty-third year. For a quarter of a century, from its first publication until the mid-1930s, he was associated with the Catholic Who's Who, for much of that time as its editor. He had an encyclopaedic knowledge of the English Catholics of that time, and of their antecedents. His great interest in the fortunes of Catholics in -the penal days is attested by two boxes of notes and cuttings which have been handed to the Catholic Record Society. He married, in 1931, Edith Audrey Sherard, who survives him. A correspondent writes: "I recall Sebastian Meynell at Greatham during his days, of bachelor-hood, which lasted well into his middle age, as a charming eccentric. The world of professions and 'success', as it is usually understood, had eluded him entirely, and his withdrawn life was lived in his fusty study where rows of pipes, walking-sticks, battered felt hats, and maps (he had a passion for topography) presented the only visible order. But among the jumble of papers and bookboxes lay the documentation of a devoted student and collector. His 'period' was all history, with a special emphasis on English Church history: yet he never wrote. His life was a life of hobby, the editorship of The Catholic Who's Who representing his only achievement outside the smoky confines of his small back room. His walks and nursing his bonfires were his outdoor occupations—the one very active, the other very still. He was extremely good looking, with a mass of curly hair and huge brown eyes—but it is doubtful if he ever looked in a mirror. His whole life was supremely unselfconscious and deeply humble; his marriage, in middle age, gave a focus to his lovingkindness."

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Poet and Writer.
- He worked as an Editor of the Catholic Who's Who,.
- His obituary was published in The Tablet on 24 Jun 1961.

Sebastian married **Edith Audrey Sherard**, daughter of **Rev. Clement Edward Sherard** and **Maria Holland Edith Crump**, on 9 Jul 1931. Edith was born in 1887 in Bagnères de Bigorre, Hautes Pyrénées, France.

**9-Monica Mary Meynell**<sup>2</sup> was born in 1880 and died in 1929 in Thakeham, Sussex at age 49.

Monica married **Dr. Caleb Williams Elijah Saleeby**,<sup>2</sup> son of **Elijah George Joseph Saleeby**<sup>31</sup> and **Frances Maria Williams**,<sup>31</sup> on 24 Jun 1903. Caleb was born on 3 May 1878 in 1 Bedford Row, Worthing, Sussex and died on 9 Dec 1940 in Aldbury, Tring, Hertfordshire at age 62. They had two children: **Monica Mary M.** and **Cordelia Mary Vashti**.

General Notes: Saleeby, Caleb Williams Elijah (1878-1940), writer and eugenist, was born on 3 May 1878 at 1 Bedford Row, Worthing, Sussex, the only son of Elijah George Saleeby, the founder of the Mount Lebanon schools, and his wife, Frances Maria, daughter of the pioneering alienist Dr Caleb Williams of York. He was educated by his mother and then studied at the Royal High School in Edinburgh, after which he read medicine at Edinburgh University, where he was first in first-class honours for his MB ChB (1901). Saleeby briefly practised in Edinburgh as resident physician in the maternity hospital and in the Royal Infirmary, and then as a resident officer at the York City Dispensary, before moving to London in 1901 to work under Sir Jonathan Hutchinson (who had once been apprenticed to his maternal grandfather) at the Polyclinic, a postgraduate medical college in Chenies Street. On 24 June 1903 Saleeby married Monica Mary (b. 1880), eldest daughter of Wilfrid John Meynell and Alice Christiana Meynell, the poet. Monica's father was related to Saleeby, being the nephew of Caleb Williams, while her brother was the poet and publisher Sir Francis Meynell. The couple had two daughters.

Saleeby soon abandoned clinical practice for the life of a freelance writer and journalist, applying his knowledge and experience to a wide range of social issues. A turning point in his career came in May 1904 when he attended the meeting of the Sociological Society at which Francis Galton delivered his famous lecture on eugenics. Saleeby set out to popularize this new creed, and played an influential role in the launching of the Eugenics Education Society, founded in 1907. However, Saleeby was soon at odds with the society's officers: in 1913 its council even declined his offer to lecture to the organization. The main quarrel centred around Saleeby's increasingly outspoken attacks on what he called the 'better dead' school of eugenists, whom he accused of discrediting the

## Descendants of William Tuke

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movement with their reactionary class prejudices. Saleeby also differed from most eugenicists in combining a concern for heredity with an interest in post-natal care (the result of his training as an obstetrician) and with a desire to combat what he dubbed the 'racial poisons': venereal disease, insanity, and, in particular, alcohol. From 1907 to 1923 Saleeby regularly lectured on eugenics at the Royal Institution. But, although still playing his self-appointed role as 'counsel for the unborn', he gradually moderated his earlier confident belief in eugenics as the 'religion' upon which depended the salvation of the world. Saleeby's interest in population questions never abated, but it is significant that when, during the First World War, he became chairman of the national birth-rate commission he seemed less concerned to emphasize the need for qualitative racial improvements, the main theme in his earlier writings, than to advocate policies designed to arrest population decline. The First World War provided other outlets for Saleeby's reforming energies. He acted as an unpaid adviser to Lord Rhondda, the minister of food, and vigorously argued the case for the establishment of a ministry of health as a national war priority. In addition, Saleeby developed an expertise in the design of protective body armour, and contributed to the invention of the steel helmet.

After the war Saleeby threw himself into the campaign for clean air and heliotherapy, or helio-hygiene, drawing his inspiration and many of his ideas from Dr A. Rollier's sanatorium at Leysin, Switzerland. In 1924 he founded the Sunlight League, of which he became chairman, and preached the gospel of sun worship in his regular column in the *New Statesman*, written under the nom de plume Lens. A keen temperance reformer, Saleeby continued his lifelong attacks on alcohol, which he dubbed the 'most mortal abomination of our time' (Saleeby, *Modern Surgery*, 275), and in a stream of articles and pamphlets he also argued the case for smoke abatement, rational clothing, improved diets, and healthy exercise.

Saleeby's marriage to Monica had broken down by 1911. On 30 July 1929 he married Muriel Gordon (b. 1879/80), elder daughter of the Revd Robert Burland Billinge; the couple shared many interests, especially a love of music-though, characteristically, he was keen to distinguish between 'healthy' and 'morbid' musical compositions (Saleeby, *Health*, 372-4). The couple were married by W. R. Inge, dean of St Paul's, who was himself a eugenicist. At the start of the Second World War Saleeby moved his home from St John's Wood, London, to Appletree, Aldbury, near Tring, Hertfordshire, where he did unpaid consulting work in the local ante-natal clinic. He died from heart failure at his home on 9 December 1940. He was survived by his wife.

Throughout his life Saleeby waged war tirelessly against what he called the diseases of darkness, true to his family name, which in Arabic means 'crusader'. He was a tireless committee man, serving, inter alia, as vice-president of the Divorce Law Reform Union, the National Temperance League, and the National Council of Public Morals. Saleeby's handsome appearance and commanding manner made him an effective lecturer, and he addressed audiences all round the world in support of his favourite causes. He was equally fluent with his pen, contributing articles to a wide variety of coterie journals and popular newspapers as well as to the medical press. All his writings bear the same hallmarks: clarity of expression, polemical vigour, and the happy knack of supporting an argument with homely but apt illustrations.

It was perhaps as a pioneering eugenicist that Saleeby exercised greatest influence, making that creed known to thousands who might otherwise never have heard of it. He boasted that he had invented the phrases 'positive' and 'negative eugenics' and 'racial poisons'. Yet even in this field he managed to fall out with many would-be collaborators. Karl Pearson was furious at Saleeby's habit of referring to Galton as 'My Master', and Galton himself came to feel that Saleeby's occasional outbursts of silliness made him more of a liability than an asset. Yet Saleeby was important, not just as a popularizer of science, but for his role in dissociating population questions from the prevalent conservative orthodoxy. Saleeby joined the Fabian Society in 1910, advocated the emancipation of women, and never tired of proclaiming his belief in the compatibility between eugenics and social and political progress. In so doing, he became a leading spokesman for what scholars later called 'reform eugenics'.

Although his name is not linked to any one outstanding work, Saleeby wrote over a dozen books and pamphlets, as well as innumerable articles. His earliest publications, *The Cycle of Life* (1904) and *Evolution: the Master-Key* (1905), are expositions of the cosmology of Herbert Spencer. His next book, *Health, Strength and Happiness* (1908), is very different in tone, demonstrating its author's skill at making scientific research relevant to the problems of everyday life. Saleeby then went on to write four of the most widely read popular expositions of eugenics, *Parenthood and Race-Culture* (1909), *The Methods of Race-Regeneration* (1911), *The Progress of Eugenics* (1914), and *The Eugenic Prospect* (1921). Among his other books are *Modern Surgery and its Making* (1912), *Woman and Womanhood* (1912), *The Whole Armour of Man* (1919), and *Sunlight and Health* (1923).

Particularly in the earlier stages of his career, Saleeby struck unsympathetic contemporaries as a crank, but many of the causes he espoused had become widely accepted by the time of his death: for example, his advocacy of clean air legislation, his warnings of the dangers of tobacco, his commitment to preventive medicine, and his calls for the training of parenthood. As his obituarist in *The Times* observed, if people had heard little of Saleeby in his latter years, that was because so many of his crusades had succeeded.

G. R. Searle

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Archives

Eugenics Society, London, records · Keele University Library, LePlay Collection, corresp. and minute book entries as member of Sociological Society committees

Likenesses

Lafayette, photograph, 1927, NPG [see illus.] · photograph, repro. in *The Lancet*

Wealth at death

£284 14s. 6d.: probate, 13 Dec 1941, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician, Author and advocate of Eugenics.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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10-**Monica Mary M. Saleeby** was born in 1905.

Monica married **Prof. Reginald Brettauer Fisher** in 1929 in Marylebone, London. Reginald was born on 13 Feb 1907 and died on 11 Nov 1986 at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE FRSE.
- He worked as a Biochemist, specialising in the study of proteins.
- He worked as a Professor of Biochemistry at Edinburgh University.

10-**Cordelia Mary Vashti Saleeby** was born on 13 Jun 1908 in Hampstead, London and died in Jun 1990 in Worthing, Sussex at age 82.

Cordelia married **Frank W. Benton**.

Cordelia next married **Hubert F. R. Sewell**.

Cordelia next married **Harry Locke**. They had one son: **Edgar H.**

### 11-**Edgar H. Locke**

9-**Everard Henry Manning Meynell** was born in 1882 and died in Dec 1925 at age 43.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Painter in 1900.
- He worked as a Poet and Writer.

9-**Madeleine Mary Eve Meynell** was born in 1884 and died in 1974 at age 90.

Madeleine married **2nd Lieut. Percival Drewett Lucas**, son of **Alfred Lucas**<sup>2,4,27</sup> and **Jane Drewett**,<sup>2,4,27</sup> in 1907. Percival was born on 20 Sep 1879 in Hove, Brighton, East Sussex, died on 6 Jul 1916 in 2nd Stationary Hospital, Abbeville, France at age 36, and was buried in Abbeville Communal Cemetery, France. Grave IV F 13. The cause of his death was of wounds received in action. They had two children: **Sylvia** and **Christian**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Boldrewood, Claygate, Surrey.
- He worked as an officer of the 2nd Battalion Border Regiment.

10-**Sylvia Lucas** was born in 1908.

Sylvia married **Charles Doherty Mulvey**, son of **Thomas Mulvey** and **Louise Bolster**, after 1946. Charles was born on 6 Jan 1901 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

General Notes: DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE REPORT. 1937

Re Charles Doherty Mulvey.

Mr. Carson presented the report of the Discipline Committee herein.

The Solicitor did not appear nor was he represented by counsel.

The report of the Discipline Committee in the matter of Charles Doherty Mulvey, Barrister, a member of this Society and a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Ontario was adopted, to the effect that upon the facts ascertained and appearing by the said Report and the evidence and other papers referred to and submitted to Convocation therewith, Convocation finds the said Charles Doherty Mulvey guilty of professional misconduct, and of conduct unbecoming a Barrister and Solicitor in respect of the charges dealt with by the said report.

That the said Charles Doherty Mulvey be disbarred.

That the said Charles Doherty Mulvey is unworthy to practise as a Solicitor.

DISBARMENT.

The Secretary placed before Convocation the following Order which in compliance with Rule 81 is entered on the Minutes of Convocation :

### 10-**Christian Lucas**

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Christian married **Colin Hardie**.

9-**Viola Mary Gertrude Meynell**<sup>2</sup> was born on 15 Oct 1885 in 21 Upper Phillimore Place, London and died on 27 Oct 1956 in Humphrey's Homestead, Greatham, Hampshire at age 71.

General Notes: Meynell [married name Dallyn], Viola Mary Gertrude (1885– 1956), novelist and short-story writer, was born on 15 October 1885 at 21 Upper Phillimore Place, London, the fifth of the seven children of Wilfrid Meynell (1852– 1948), journalist and author, and his wife, Alice Christiana Gertrude Meynell, née Thompson (1847– 1922), poet and essayist. Her parents built a house at 47 Palace Court in Kensington in 1889, and she attended the convent school of the Sisters of Sion as a day student from about 1893 until 1901. She grew up in a strongly Roman Catholic literary atmosphere, helping her parents with their many journalistic tasks from an early age; many of her later novels and short stories reflect her Catholic upbringing, exploring themes of moral transgression and the possibility of redemption and the interaction of divine providence in the individual's life. She was especially close to her mother, adopting a great deal of her philosophy and values. Her first novels, *Martha Vine* (1910) and *Cross-in-Hand Farm* (1911), are relatively simple tales of love and morality, although already marked by the acute psychological analyses that are her fiction's great strength; her mother was supportive of her early fiction, but was concerned that it was too self-revelatory. With *Lot Barrow* (1913), she turned to an ironic rural tragedy, in the manner of Thomas Hardy, and began to find a wider and respectful audience; her reputation was solidified with the much lighter comic romance, *Modern Lovers* (1914).

In 1911 Meynell's father bought property in Greatham, Sussex, and she and the family thereafter divided their time between the country home and London. An early engagement to the Irish-born painter Charles Stabb was broken off by 1912. Many literary friends from London came to stay with the Meynells at Greatham: D. H. Lawrence lived there for six months in 1915, and a story he wrote during that time, 'England, My England', was perceived by the Meynells as a cruel attack on their family. Among Meynell's good friends in this period were Maitland Radford (whose marriage proposal she turned down in 1915), the novelists Ivy Low and Gladys Huntington, and the poet and children's author Eleanor Farjeon.

Although her brother Francis was a vocal pacifist, Meynell produced two books supporting the war effort: *Julian Grenfell* (1917) a short, impassioned biography of the soldier hero; and a translation of Eugène Lemerrier's *Lettres d'un soldat* (1917). The novels she wrote during the war— *Columbine* (1915) and *Narcissus* (1916)— dealt directly with questions of sin and moral responsibility, and reflect the sombre mood of the times. She was engaged to her publisher, Martin Secker, but broke off with him just before their planned 1919 wedding. Her short volume of *Verses* (1919) was respectfully reviewed.

Meynell's next two novels, *Second Marriage* (1918) and *Antonia* (1921), were experiments in wedding psychological realism to mythic and allusive plot structures; *Antonia* was roundly damned by critics, who found it incoherent. Meynell surprised family and friends when she finally went through with a marriage proposal, marrying a local Sussex farmer and merchant who was neither literary nor Catholic, John William Dallyn (1879– 1947), on 28 February 1922; she gave birth to a son, Jacob, in January 1923. Her mother's death in November 1922 was a turning point in her life. On the one hand, it liberated her artistically, as she turned to the short story (with the 1924 collection, *Young Mrs Cruse* and four later collections) and used it as a vehicle to portray her personal experiences more directly than she had done with her novels; on the other hand, her mother's memory continued to haunt her, and she spent some years researching and writing *Alice Meynell: a Memoir* (1929) and rededicating her time and efforts to the Meynell family. She and her husband separated finally in 1929 (as a Catholic, she never considered divorce, and continued to use her married name everywhere but on her published work), and she moved back to London while her son attended the Froebel school there. She lived at 14 St Mary Abbot's Terrace until 1930, when she moved back into the family home at Palace Court. By 1935 she had returned to Greatham, and lived there with only brief exceptions until her death. Much of her time at Greatham was occupied with caring for her aged and increasingly infirm father.

Meynell wrote fewer novels, producing instead reviews and articles for magazines and newspapers, and turning to editing projects such as an edition of the letters of J. M. Barrie (1942), which she took on at the request of her good friend Lady Cynthia Asquith, and two volumes of letters addressed to Sir Sydney Carlyle Cockerell (1940 and 1956), to whom she was very close in the last few decades of her life. But during this period she also produced what may be her masterpiece, the ambitious novel *Follow thy Fair Sun* (1935), the fullest development of her psychological insights and her Catholic themes. She radically revised it— shortening it and eliminating its allegorical elements— and republished it under the title *Lovers* in 1944. She also produced more short stories, many of which, set on farms or in small villages, give insight into her life and experiences; her later stories are increasingly dark in tone and outlook.

Meynell's health deteriorated in the late 1940s, and she was eventually diagnosed as having muscular dystrophy. Despite a growing weakness and paralysis, she wrote one more novel (*Ophelia*, 1951), a memoir of her father's friendship with the poet Francis Thompson (1952), and more short stories. Four of her stories appeared in the *New Yorker* in 1955– 6; one of these, 'The Veranda', is directly autobiographical in its depiction of her illness. She died at her home, Humphrey's Homestead, Greatham, on 27 October 1956, and was buried the same month in the Catholic cemetery in nearby Houghton. At her death, she was working on a volume of *Collected Stories*, published in 1957. Her body of work includes a dozen novels and some forty short stories in addition to her memoirs and miscellaneous poetry and prose. Her fame was at its height during the decade following the First World War, but her later work also found many readers and much critical acclaim for the beauty of its style and the depth of its probings into human motivation.

Raymond N. MacKenzie

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Wealth at death £1644 13s. 5d.: administration, 1 May 1957, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Raymond N. MacKenzie, 'Meynell, Viola Mary Gertrude (1885– 1956)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004

Viola Mary Gertrude Meynell (1885– 1956): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/53773

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Novelist and Poet.

Viola married **John William Dallyn**<sup>2</sup> on 28 Feb 1922. John was born in 1879 and died in 1947 at age 68. They had one son: **John Jacob**.

10-**John Jacob Dallyn**<sup>2</sup> was born in Jan 1922 and died in Jul 2001 in Sussex at age 79.

John married **Jill M. Cooper**. They had two children: **Clare R. M.** and **Paul**.

11-**Clare R. M. Dallyn**

11-**Paul Dallyn**

9-**Olivia Mary Meynell**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1890 and died in 1975 at age 85.

Olivia married **Thomas Murray Sowerby**,<sup>27</sup> son of **George Sowerby**<sup>27</sup> and **Kate Florence Angus**,<sup>27</sup> in 1913 in St. George's, Hanover Square, London. Thomas was born on 7 Feb 1883 in Low Fell, Gateshead, County Durham and died in 1971 in London at age 88. They had three children: **Hermia Magdalena**, **Elizabeth**, and **Catherine**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1896-1900 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Palyed Hockey for Northumberland in 1905-1908.
- He worked as an Admitted Solicitor in 1906.
- He was Received into the Catholic Church in 1913.
- He worked as a Member of the Tobacco Trade Board in 1917-1929.
- He worked as a Member of the Council, Bristol Incorporated Law Society in 1924-1934 in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as a Solicitor to the Imperial Tobacco Co. From 1927.
- He worked as a Director of Imperial Tobacco Co.
- He worked as a Director of the Tobacco Securities Trust Co. Ltd.

10-**Hermia Magdalena Sowerby**<sup>27</sup> was born on 13 Apr 1914 in Bristol, Gloucestershire and was christened on 16 Apr 1914.

Hermia married **Peter M. G. Eden**.

10-**Elizabeth Sowerby**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1916.

10-**Catherine Sowerby**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1920.

9-**Sir Francis Meredith Wilfrid Meynell**<sup>2</sup> was born on 12 May 1891 in 47 Palace Court, Bayswater, London and died on 10 Jul 1975 in Grey House, Barn Street, Lavenham, Suffolk at age 84.

General Notes: Meynell, Sir Francis Meredith Wilfrid (1891-1975), typographer and publisher, was born on 12 May 1891 at 47 Palace Court, Bayswater, London, the youngest of seven children (three sons and four daughters) of Wilfrid John Meynell (1852-1948), manager of the publishing firm Burns and Oates, and his wife, Alice Christiana Gertrude Meynell (1847-1922), poet and the daughter of Thomas James Thompson. His sister was the writer Viola Mary Meynell (1885-1956). Francis Meynell was educated at St Anthony's School, Eastbourne, and from fourteen at Downside School. In 1909 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, but he left early in his third year without taking a degree.

Meynell began work in his father's firm, and shortly afterwards took charge of design and production. Much of the firm's printing was then done by Bernard Newdigate of the Arden Press, Letchworth, but besides Newdigate Meynell also got to know Stanley Morison, who joined Burns and Oates in 1913 with no previous experience of book production. Meynell and Morison found that they shared a sympathy for left-wing politics and interests in the seventeenth-century Fell types at Oxford University Press, in arabesque ornament in typography, and in good book design generally. On 29 August 1914 Meynell married Hilda Peppercorn (1886-1962), better known as the concert pianist Hilda Saxe; they had a daughter, Cynthia, in 1915. In 1913 Meynell had also been appointed manager of The Herald. A socialist in politics, he supported the women's suffrage movement, while in the First World War he was a conscientious objector, helping in 1916 to found the Guild of the Pope's Peace with Morison. He also helped to found the Anglo-Russian Democratic Alliance in March 1917 (he openly admired the Russian Revolution). At The Herald (from 31 March 1919 the Daily Herald), where he became assistant editor to George Lansbury and the associate editor Gerald Gould, he waged a campaign of support for the communist cause. The Russian government

## Descendants of William Tuke

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offered to help subsidize the paper and Meynell even became involved in smuggling diamonds out of Russia. The full story of his early political career is recorded in his autobiography *My Lives* (1971). He resigned from the *Daily Herald* in September 1920, and from January to June 1921 was editor of *The Communist*.

In 1916 Meynell had founded the Pelican Press, which initially was closely connected with *The Herald*, and set himself 'to do good printing for the daily, not the exceptional, purpose', as he phrased it. Much of Meynell's design was influenced by the American typographer Bruce Rogers, but he also began to install some of the typefaces issued by the Lanston Monotype Corporation, sometimes adding modifications of his own. With the publication of *The Herald* as a daily paper in 1919, Meynell relinquished the management of the Pelican Press to Stanley Morison, but in 1921 he returned to it after the end of his association with *The Communist*. The press quickly gained a reputation not only for the quality of its book printing, but also for the imagination of its advertisement setting. Some of its most characteristic work is in the publicity book *Typography*, compiled by Meynell and first issued in 1923.

In 1923 Meynell founded the Nonesuch Press with the help of David Garnett and Vera Rosalind Wynn Gordon (née Mendel; 1895-1947), whom he married on 11 June 1925, after his divorce in 1923; they had a son, Benedict, in 1930. Stanley Morison was not part of the Nonesuch enterprise: Meynell's gradual disillusionment with the Roman Catholic faith in the early 1920s, and both men's different marital difficulties, helped to make the friendship less close in later years than it had been, although they remained friends until Morison's death in 1967. The Nonesuch Press began business in the cellar of the Birrell and Garnett bookshop in Gerrard Street, Soho, London. It was unlike the great private presses with which it has sometimes been confused. It possessed only a modicum of type, used chiefly for setting specimen pages. Instead it relied on the best modern types available commercially, chiefly from among the revivals of classic faces being issued under Morison's auspices by Monotype in the 1920s, and on the best of the new continental designs from Germany, the Netherlands, and France. The press issued both limited and unlimited editions. Its first production, John Donne's *Love Poems* (issued on 3 May 1923), appeared in an edition of 1250 copies; and although one of its earliest publications, *The Book of Ruth*, was published in an edition of only 250 copies, many of the volumes in the *Compendious Series*, beginning with Geoffrey Keynes's edition of William Blake's *Poetry and Prose* (1927), were reprinted many times over. *The Week-End Book*, an anthology edited by Meynell and his wife, Vera, and first published in 1924, caught the mood of the times; by December 1932 sales had reached over 120,000 copies according to the press's advertisements. In a different way, besides the *Compendious Edition of Blake*, the press also played a major part in the development of modern literary taste. Keynes had already edited Blake for the press in 1925, and among the more notable Nonesuch books were two selections of Blake's drawings (1927 and 1956) and the first facsimile of Blake's so-called Rossetti notebook (1935). Montague Summers's edition of William Congreve was published in 1923, followed by editions of Wycherley (1924), Rochester (1926), Otway (1927), Vanbrugh (1928), Farquhar (1930), and Dryden (1931). The press published two of John Evelyn's works for the first time, while the edition by John Hayward of John Donne's *Complete Poetry and Selected Prose* (1929) scored an immediate and lasting success. Nor did Meynell neglect illustrated books. Among those published by the press the *Anacreon* (1923) of Stephen Gooden, the *Genesis* (1924) of Paul Nash, and E. McKnight Kauffer's pictures for Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* (1925) may be accounted some of the best books of their kind in the period.

Meynell published a full account of the press to date in *The Nonesuch Century*, written with A. J. A. Symons and Desmond Flower, in 1936; but although the Nonesuch Press survived the depression it did so finally only with the help of George Macy, who had founded the Limited Editions Club in America in 1929. After lengthy negotiations Macy took over the press in 1936, with Meynell remaining as designer. Several of the books issued by Macy in the following years, however, bore little resemblance to the old Nonesuch style, although the great Nonesuch Dickens appeared during this period, designed largely by Harry Carter and supervised by Meynell.

Although the Nonesuch Press took up much of Meynell's time, the depression in the book trade in the 1930s forced him to turn also for a living elsewhere. In 1929 he had written *The Typography of Newspaper Advertisements*, which immediately became required reading in publicity circles, and in 1930 he joined Charles W. Hobson's advertising agency for four years. In 1935 Meynell returned briefly to journalism at the *News Chronicle*, before being employed successively by United Artists and the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation and the advertising agency Mather and Crowther. In 1940 he became an adviser on consumer needs to the Board of Trade, and in 1946 he was appointed to the Cement and Concrete Association, where he became director and remained until 1958. He was married for a third time, on 29 August 1946, to Alix Hester Marie Kilroy (1903-1999) [see Meynell, Dame Alix Hester Marie], under-secretary at the Board of Trade from 1946 to 1955, who was appointed DBE in 1949. Meynell was knighted in 1946, and appointed royal designer for industry in 1945.

Much to Meynell's pleasure George Macy returned the Nonesuch Press to him in 1951. Meynell thereupon resumed publication in association with Max Reinhardt and thus later with the Bodley Head. In 1953 he published a coronation Shakespeare, and he continued to wage his campaign for better book production by turning in 1963 to a new series of children's classics, the Nonesuch Cygnets. In 1961 he published his own *Poems & Pieces, 1911 to 1961*, where he brought together his poems in a more satisfactory format than he had been able to in the wartime *Fifteen Poems* (1944). The last book to be published by the press in Meynell's lifetime was a collection of poems by Tennyson, illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley, in 1968.

Meynell was a member of the Royal Mint advisory committee from 1954 to 1970, and as honorary typographic adviser to HM Stationery Office from 1945 to 1966 was responsible for much of the official printing for the Festival of Britain in 1951 and the coronation in 1953. He was vice-president of the Poetry Society from 1960 to 1965, and the University of Reading gave him the honorary degree of DLitt in 1964. He was known for his grace in his appearance and manners. Meynell died at his home, the Grey House, Barn Street, Lavenham, Suffolk, on 10 July 1975. He was cremated and his ashes were scattered in Sussex.

David McKitterick

Sources F. Meynell, *My lives* (1971) · J. Dreyfus, D. McKitterick, and S. Rendall, *The Nonesuch Press* (1981) · private information (2004) [family]

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Wealth at death £22,879: administration with will, 28 Oct 1975, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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David McKitterick, 'Meynell, Sir Francis Meredith Wilfrid (1891'961975)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Sir Francis Meredith Wilfrid Meynell (1891'961975): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/31442

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Poet and Printer. Nonesuch Press.
- He worked as a Typographic Adviser to the Stationery Office before 1966.

Francis married **Hilda Peppercorn**<sup>2</sup> on 29 Aug 1914. The marriage ended in divorce in 1923. Hilda was born in 1886 and died in 1962 at age 76. Another name for Hilda was Hilda Saxe. They had one daughter: **Cynthia**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Concert Pianist.

10-**Cynthia Meynell**<sup>2</sup> was born in 1915.

Francis next married **Vera Rosalind Wynn Mendel**<sup>2</sup> on 11 Jun 1925. Vera was born in 1895 and died in 1947 at age 52. They had one son: **Benedict William**.

10-**Benedict William Meynell**<sup>2</sup> was born on 17 Feb 1930 and died on 14 Nov 2009 at age 79.

Francis next married **Dame Alix Hester Marie Kilroy**<sup>2</sup> on 29 Aug 1946. Alix was born in 1903 and died on 31 Aug 1999 in Cundy's Lane, Brent Eleigh, Suffolk at age 96.

General Notes: Meynell [née Kilroy], Dame Alix Hester Marie, Lady Meynell (1903-1999), civil servant, was born at Felixstowe, The Park, Nottingham, on 2 February 1903, the second daughter and second child in the family of four daughters and one son of Lancelot Kilroy (d. 1941), surgeon in the Royal Navy, and his wife, Hester Mary Agnes, née Dowson (1867-1941). Her parents were not very compatible. Lancelot Kilroy, of Irish protestant origins, had strong opinions and limited means, but was devoted to his wife. Hester Kilroy, child of prosperous midlands Unitarians, active in progressive causes, was not so devoted to her husband. Another complication was that she had become a Roman Catholic, which the Dowson family characteristically tolerated, but which caused Lancelot Kilroy's father, also a doctor in the armed services, to disown his son before the marriage.

Alix Kilroy grew up as part of the extended Dowson family, and financially supported by it. Her father was mostly away at sea, and her parents rarely lived long together. After early private education (at home, at Miss Churley's Academy for Young Ladies, Nottingham, and at St Michael's, Tavistock) she went to Malvern Girls' College (1916-1920), which she remembered without affection. In the end, after her mother took her away to Switzerland mid-term, she'97or perhaps her mother'97was, in effect, expelled. Absorbed back into the Dowson family at Nottingham, she now worked for entrance to Oxford and went on energetic Swiss walking tours with her uncles. She was awarded a minor scholarship to Somerville College, and after a winter of naval socializing in Malta, went up to Oxford in 1922.

At Oxford Kilroy read philosophy, politics, and economics ('modern Greats'), had John Macmurray as her philosophy tutor, and always remembered how after she had written a balanced academic essay on Descartes he simply said 'Yes, but what do you think?' (Meynell, Public Servant, Private Woman, 67). This was the Oxford tutorial system working as it should, but Mrs Macmurray once set an alarm clock to go off during their lengthy discussions: very naturally perhaps, for Kilroy and her friend Jane Martin were already university stars, and Kenneth Clark, who later married Jane Martin, claimed that he hardly ever attended a lecture except in the hope of sitting next to a pretty undergraduate named Alix Kilroy. But although Kilroy had had enough of wholly female society at Malvern, and spent as little leisure time in Somerville as she could, it was there that she met her close lifelong friend Evelyn Sharp. In 1925 she took a second-class degree.

It had been intended that Kilroy would join the family law firm in Nottingham, but she was now attracted to practising at the bar in London. However, the examination for the administrative grade of the civil service was for the first time opened to women in 1925. She entered, came twelfth out of the 200 candidates, and with two other women (Enid Russell Smith and Mary Smeiton) obtained an appointment. Her grandmother Alice Maud Dowson found the announcement in The Times and said 'None of my children has set the Thames on fire, but now one of my granddaughters has' (Meynell, Public Servant, Private Woman, 79). Appointed to the Board of Trade, and treated objectively from the start, she was soon secretary to inquiries that were vetting claims by two minor industries for tariff protection, and later investigated the problems caused to the Lancashire cotton industry by the emerging cotton industries of the East. After 1929 she served as a private secretary, the usual stepping-stone to promotion, and then in 1932, after only the slightest official hesitation, became the first of the woman examination entrants to become a principal. Import tariffs had been introduced in November 1931 on goods from foreign countries. This led to much negotiation about reciprocal reductions. As a principal Kilroy had responsibility for negotiations with Sweden, and she typically made a lifelong friend (on her side wholly platonic) of Björn Prytz, head of the Swedish delegation and of SKF, the largest ball-bearing manufacturer. There followed a series of other trade assignments, including the negotiation of import quotas for agricultural products, and then the vetting of applications by German refugees to settle in Britain.

Throughout this period Kilroy was involved with the Council of Women Civil Servants, and particularly in arguing for open access for women to the diplomatic service. It helped the argument that the trade negotiations she had conducted might have been conducted elsewhere by male diplomatic staff. The chairman of the committee charged with investigating the admission of women, Sir Claud Schuster, was swayed, but the ban on women was not lifted completely until 1946. Kilroy never argued in favour of positive discrimination for women, which she viewed as dangerously close to denigration. The principle she supported was that success should be by merit in equal competition between colleagues, male and female. Her own progress showed what became possible for women on this basis.

The Second World War gave maximum scope for creative civil servants and introduced a civilian nation to total war. Kilroy, working under Laurence Watkinson, and very soon an assistant secretary, was successively concerned with food-import control, limiting the production of inessential goods, and identifying, indeed inventing, storage and factory space for war purposes. In 1941, by which time she was a principal assistant secretary, her department had responsibility for introducing Hugh Dalton's policy for furniture rationing and 'utility' furniture. From 1943 to 1945 she served, again with Watkinson, in a new reconstruction department. This prepared for the dismantling of wartime controls. She also had considerable responsibility for the creation of the Institute of



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Management and the Council of Industrial Design; and she made a large contribution to the combination of industrial development certificates and building licences, by which post-war government was expected to help old and declining industrial areas. During the war she was also privately involved with several groups aiming to influence future public policy. Long afterwards she considered that the Second World War really was the nation's 'finest hour', and that for a few years London had been the true capital of Europe. In her official career it was certainly her finest hour also. Kilroy became an under-secretary in 1946 (shortly before her marriage to Sir Francis Meredith Wilfrid Meynell (1891-1975), poet, publisher, and typographer) and had official responsibility for price control and food rationing. There was outcry from the press and the fashion industry when she publicly resisted the introduction from Paris of the 'new look' longer skirt. There were good economic arguments for her opposition, but she recognized later than she had been slow to realize that civil servants in peacetime could not be as prominent as was acceptable in war. In 1949 she was made a DBE, the conventional award of the lower CB not yet being open to women. Shortly afterwards she was seconded to be the first secretary of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, which took her away from the centre of affairs. She developed a system for identifying and carrying out inquiries and by 1952 three substantial reports had been completed. By then she had been an under-secretary for six years. She returned to the Board of Trade's headquarters in 1952, but it became clear to her that personalities had changed and that promotion would not happen. She retired in 1955, eight years before reaching pensionable age.

### 'Private woman'

Alix Meynell's autobiography later gave a vivid account of the private life which accompanied her official successes, very much unobserved by her colleagues at the Board of Trade. She was a good skier and ballroom dancer, and came gradually to adapt to Bloomsbury sexual values. Between 1924 and December 1931 she had a complicated relationship with (George) Garrow Tomlin (1898-1931), barrister, and second son of Thomas James Chesshyre Tomlin, Baron Tomlin. Garrow Tomlin - described as 'sophisticated [but] hopelessly unstable' (MacCarthy) insisted that love and sex were quite separate, and that he could never commit himself to love or marriage. Kilroy resisted this point of view, but she suffered the deepest grief when Tomlin died as a result of a flying accident. In a Bloomsburian (even Murdochian) conclusion she went to the funeral with Francis Meynell, together with Vera Meynell (his wife), and another woman friend. Her diary reported: Thought how futile popular morals are, according to which G behaved abominably. There were us three, Vera, Barbara and me, with all of whom G had slept and all felt we had lost perhaps the most worthwhile person we'd known. (Meynell, *Public Servant, Private Woman*, 125)

From 1933 Kilroy and Francis Meynell were 'one another's best' (MacCarthy). This did not exclude other relationships, and they could not marry, because Vera Meynell did not want a divorce, and she and Francis had a young son. The Meynell code allowed Francis and Alix many weekends and holidays together, but Alix could not have the children she wished for. During the war they started to live together permanently, and after Francis and Vera were finally divorced, they married on 29 August 1946. By then she felt she had stepped unknowingly from youth to middle age. She and Francis Meynell bought Cobbold's Mill in Suffolk, between Monks Eleigh and Chelworth. Here they gardened, kept ducks, hens, and swans, and later some cows and 100 pigs, all treated with particular consideration. There was also a river bathing pool, and in the years after the war there was rarely a weekend when they went there alone. The guests were often from their various families but were wonderfully varied. One was Stephen Potter, a friend from before the war, who asked Francis Meynell one weekend to read over the first draft of what became *Gamesmanship*, which was later dedicated to him.

### Retirement

Retirement released Alix Meynell to independent public life. She campaigned against British involvement in Suez and in favour of British nuclear disarmament. She was called to the bar in 1956, simply to fulfil an old ambition. She was a member of the South Eastern Gas Board (1956-69) and chair for seven years of its consumer council, a member of Harlow New Town corporation (1956-65) and of the Monopolies Commission (1965-968). She was on Cosford rural district council from 1970 to 1974. Later still - in 1986 - she stood unsuccessfully as a candidate for the Social Democratic Party in the Suffolk county council elections.

Throughout the 1950s, and until 1967, the Meynells farmed and entertained at Cobbold's Mill, and holidayed many times at Gordon Waterfield's converted castle in Italy. In 1967 they moved to Lavenham, where Francis Meynell died in 1975. This loss, Alix Meynell wrote, permanently deprived her of joy. She continued, however, to be constructive and lively into extreme old age. In 1988, when she was eighty-five, Gollancz published her autobiography, *Public Servant, Private Woman*. This was lively, funny, and exact, and a very candid self-portrait. The Virago Press was said to have rejected it because 'You make it all too easy' and they wanted 'Blood on the floor' (Somerville College Report), but it was true to Meynell's own experience. It was even more remarkable that she published, on her ninety-fifth birthday, *What Grandmother Said*, a serious biographical study of her Dowson grandmother which stylishly recreated affluent, late Victorian life in the midlands and north-west, and the adult characters of her own childhood. Her grandmother (who had had ten children) was active in the movement for women's suffrage. Alix Meynell herself retained the Dowson family temperament, though in a Bloomsbury mutation. Her autobiography quoted a definition of unitarianism 'Protestantism without its black insistence on guilt ... breathing the spirit of prudent optimism in which [Unitarians] were inclined to view this world and the next'. She commented that this accorded well with the Dowson ethos and that 'I find it attractive myself' (Meynell, *Public Servant, Private Woman*, 36).

*What Grandmother Said* was Meynell's last published work, though she planned another, to be called 'Before the package tour', about holidays in France and Italy. Until the very end of her life she was still active, this time pressing the Labour government of 1997 to restore railway porters for the benefit of elderly travellers. She died at Laxfield House, Cundy's Lane, Brent Eleigh, Suffolk, on 31 August 1999, of heart failure and mitral valve disease. She was survived by numerous nephews and nieces.

### Arthur Green

Sources A. Meynell, *Public servant, private woman: an autobiography* (1988) · A. Meynell, *What grandmother said* (1998) · F. MacCarthy, *The Guardian* (2 Sept 1999) · *The Times* (3 Sept 1999) · *Daily Telegraph* (3 Sept 1999) · J. Commander, *The Independent* (2 Sept 1999) · S. Hicklin, *Somerville College Report* (1999) · WWW · private information (2004) [Benedict Meynell; Hilary Law; Fiona MacCarthy; John Commander] · b. cert. · m. cert. · d. cert.

Likenesses attrib. M. Potter, portrait, c.1940, priv. coll. · W. Bird, photograph, 1958, NPG [see illus.] · R. Kilroy, double portrait, c.1960 (with Sir Francis Meynell), repro. in Meynell, *Public servant* · double portrait, photograph (with Sir Francis Meynell), repro. in *The Guardian* · photograph, repro. in *Commander, The Independent*

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Arthur Green, 'Meynell, Dame Alix Hester Marie, Lady Meynell (1903'961999)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004

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Dame Alix Hester Marie Meynell (1903'961999): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/65869

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Under-secretary at The Board of Trade.
- She worked as a Founder member of the Social Democratic Party.

8-**Edith Mennell** was born in 1855 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 4 Jun 1931 at age 76.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1866-Dec 1867 in York, Yorkshire.

7-**Henry Tuke**<sup>1,3,14,21</sup> was born on 2 Apr 1813 in York, Yorkshire, died on 4 Mar 1855 in York. (Tuberculosis) at age 41, and was buried on 11 Mar 1855 in FBG Bishophill, York. He had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Friend's School, Boley Hill before 1828 in Rochester, Kent.
- He was educated at Grove House School in 1828 in Tottenham, London.

7-**Maria Tuke**<sup>1,3,14,79</sup> was born on 3 Jul 1814 in York, Yorkshire, died on 13 Nov 1883 in Weston-super-Mare, Somerset at age 69, and was buried on 19 Nov 1883 in FBG Widcombe Hill, Bath.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Hannah Corder's School in Stoke Newington, London.

Maria married **Dr. Joseph Savory Tylor**,<sup>1,14,79,80,81</sup> son of **Henry Tylor**<sup>1,4,14,80</sup> and **Mary Savory**,<sup>1,4,14,80</sup> on 17 Apr 1850 in FMH York. Joseph was born on 21 Mar 1813 in 4 Cripplegate Buildings, London, died on 20 Feb 1877 in Bath, Somerset at age 63, and was buried on 24 Feb 1877 in FBG Widcombe Hill, Bath. They had three children: **Josephine**, **Sarah Maria**, and **Margaret**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Priscilla and Fanny Coar's School in Tottenham, London.
- He was educated at Friend's School, Boley Hill in Rochester, Kent.
- He worked as a Physician in Penzance, Cornwall.
- He worked as a Physician in 24 Queen's Square, Bath, Somerset.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

8-**Josephine Tylor**<sup>11</sup> was born on 29 Jun 1851 in London.

8-**Sarah Maria Tylor** was born on 4 Mar 1854 in London.<sup>11</sup>

Sarah married **George Edwin Cruikshank** on 29 Sep 1880. George was born on 22 Feb 1848. They had one son: **Andrew John Tuke**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Barrister at Law. Equity draftsman and conveyancer.
- He had a residence in 6 Blakesley Avenue, Ealing, London.

9-**Andrew John Tuke Cruikshank** was born in 1898 in Kensington, London, died on 7 Jul 1916 in Killed In Action at age 18, and was buried in Longuenesse, St. Omer, Pas de Calais, France. Grave II C 32.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Seabrook Lodge in Hythe, Kent.
- He was educated at Malborough College.
- He was educated at Woolwich Academy.
- He worked as an Officer of the 70th Sqdn. Royal Flying Corps.

8-**Margaret Tylor**<sup>11</sup> was born on 25 Nov 1856 in Bristol, Gloucestershire.

7-**Sarah Tuke**<sup>1,3,14</sup> was born on 19 Sep 1815 in York, Yorkshire, died on 2 Jan 1832 in Hastings, Sussex. Died whilst on family holiday with her father at age 16, and was buried on 10 Jan 1832 in FBG Chichester (Near her grandfather James Hack).

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Hannah Corder's School in Stoke Newington, London.

7-**Priscilla Tuke**<sup>1,3,4,14,24</sup> was born on 31 Jan 1817 in York, Yorkshire, died on 23 Oct 1879 in Sunderland, County Durham at age 62, and was buried on 27 Oct 1879 in Sunderland, County Durham.

Noted events in her life were:

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

Priscilla married **Edward Capper Robson**,<sup>1,4,14,24,82</sup> son of **Thomas Robson**<sup>1,4,14,19,24,83</sup> and **Anne Capper**,<sup>1,4,14,19,24,83,84</sup> on 15 Apr 1852 in FMH York. Edward was born on 12 Sep 1812 in Sunderland, County Durham, died on 10 May 1893 in 2 The Esplanade, Bishopwearmouth, County Durham at age 80, and was buried on 13 May 1893 in FBG Sunderland. They had five children: **Stephen Edward**, **Priscilla Maria**, **Florence**, **Frank**, and **Arnold Henry**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Draper in Sunderland, County Durham.
- He worked as a Founder of E. C. Robson, Millers in 1844 in Sunderland, County Durham.

8-**Stephen Edward Robson** was born on 11 May 1853 in 14 John Street, Sunderland, County Durham.

Stephen married **Mary Louisa Trehwitt**, daughter of **John Trehwitt**. They had one daughter: **Mabel Awmack**.

9-**Mabel Awmack Robson** was born on 16 Apr 1884.

8-**Priscilla Maria Robson** was born on 29 Jul 1854 in 14 John Street, Sunderland, County Durham and died after 1911 in Tormoham, Torquay, Devon.

8-**Florence Robson** was born on 15 Apr 1856 in 2 The Esplanade, Bishopwearmouth, County Durham and died on 14 Jan 1863 at age 6.

8-**Frank Robson** was born on 30 May 1857 in 2 The Esplanade, Bishopwearmouth, County Durham, died on 30 Mar 1908 in Faverdale Hall, Darlington, County Durham at age 50, and was buried in Darlington West Cemetery, Darlington, County Durham.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Flour Miller and Manager of E. C. Robson in Darlington, County Durham.

Frank married **Hannah Isabella Watson**. Hannah was born in 1864, died on 26 May 1936 at age 72, and was buried in Darlington West Cemetery, Darlington, County Durham. They had five children: **William**, **Dulcibel**, **Edward Capper**, **Francis Favell**, and **Roland Reginald**.

9-**William Robson** was born in 1885.

9-**Dulcibel Robson** was born in 1886.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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9-**Edward Capper Robson** was born in 1887.

9-**Francis Favell Robson** was born in 1889.

9-**Roland Reginald Robson** was born in 1890 and died after 1952.

General Notes: In the Sunderland County Court.No. 1 of 1952.In the Matter of BANQUET CATERING COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the County Court of Sunderland was, on the 17th day of January, 1952, presented to the said Court by E. C. Robson & Sons Limited whose registered office is situated at 40, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.2, by Roland Reginald Robson of 19, Thornhill Park Sunderland in the County of Durham a Director in the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Court House, John Street, Sunderland on the Sixth day of February, 1952, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Solicitor or Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.— Dated this 18th day of January, 1952. McKENZIE BELL & SONS, 66, John Street, Sunderland, Solicitors. NOTE.— Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than six o'clock in the afternoon of the Fifth day of February, 1952.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1952 in 19, Thornhill Park, Sunderland.

8-**Arnold Henry Robson** was born on 31 Mar 1859 in 2 The Esplanade, Bishopwearmouth, County Durham and died in 1892 in Newton Abbot, Devon at age 33.

General Notes: Was visiting George Stacye Gibson & his wife Elizabeth in Saffron Walden at the time of the 1881 Census RG11/1818

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Law student in 1881.

7-**Gulielma Tuke**<sup>1,3,14,18,85</sup> was born on 15 Jul 1818 in York, Yorkshire, died on 1 Feb 1888 in Plymouth, Devon at age 69, and was buried on 3 Feb 1888 in Torquay, Devon.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Mar 1831-Jun 1835 in York, Yorkshire.

Gulielma married **Edward Richardson**,<sup>1,14,18,85,86</sup> son of **Thomas Richardson**<sup>1,2,14,18,86,87,88</sup> and **Elizabeth Backhouse**,<sup>1,14,18,86,87,88</sup> on 12 Dec 1843 in FMH York. Edward was born on 28 Feb 1810 in Sunderland, County Durham, died on 7 Jun 1886 in "Hendon", Torquay, Devon at age 76, and was buried on 11 Jun 1886 in Torquay, Devon. They had seven children: **Thomas Edward, Samuel Tuke, Gulielma Maria, Priscilla Hack, Elizabeth, Henry James, and Arthur.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Coal Owner in County Durham.

8-**Thomas Edward Richardson**<sup>18</sup> was born on 6 Oct 1844 in Sunderland, County Durham.

General Notes: Secretary H.M. Prisons Department, New Zealand

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Secretary H.M. Prisons Department, N.Z.

8-**Samuel Tuke Richardson**<sup>18</sup> was born on 10 Jul 1846 in Sunderland, County Durham and died on 8 Apr 1904 in Darlington, County Durham at age 57.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Bank clerk, Backhouse's Bank in Darlington, County Durham.

Samuel married **Eleanor Wilson Ponsonby**, daughter of **Henry Ponsonby**.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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8-**Gulielma Maria Richardson**<sup>18</sup> was born on 28 Feb 1848 in Sunderland, County Durham, died in 1931 at age 83, and was buried in FBG Plymouth.

Gulielma married **Charles Alfred Fox**, son of **George Fox**<sup>4,74,89,90</sup> and **Rachel Collier Hingston**,<sup>4,89,90</sup> on 3 Sep 1874 in FMH Torquay. Charles was born on 15 May 1848 in Kingsbridge, Devon, died on 18 May 1929 in Holbeaton, Plymouth at age 81, and was buried in FBG Plymouth. They had eight children: **Alice Gulielma, Charles Reginald, Gerald Edward, Violet Marion, Maude Geraldine, Harold Richardson, Edward Bonville**, and **Ethel Gladys**.

General Notes: The Plymouth business house of Messrs Fox, Roy and Company Ltd, general merchants, were located at Prudential Buildings, Bedford Street, Plymouth, before the Second World War and at "Hillside", Courtfield Road, Mannamead, Plymouth, thereafter. Mr Charles Alfred Fox was born at Kingsbridge, Devon, in 1848. He was the youngest of the thirteen children born to Mr George Fox and his wife Rachael. His father was a banker in Kingsbridge and his uncles ran banks in Plymouth and Devonport. These amalgamated to form the Devon and Cornwall Banking Company. Young Charles commenced his working life with Messrs J H Fox and Company, in London, who were underwriters at Lloyd's. In 1870 he moved to Plymouth and the following year started out as a merchant. In April 1873 he entered into partnership with Mr David Roy and formed Messrs Fox, Roy and Company. Their office was in the Western Morning News Chambers in George Street, Plymouth. Mr David Roy was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1843 and had been educated at Madras College, St Andrew, Fifeshire. In 1874 Mr Charles Alfred Fox married Miss Gulielma Maria Richardson, the daughter of Mr Edward Richardson, of Sunderland and Torquay and later that same year Mr David Roy married Miss Ann Osborn in Camberwell, London. At the time of the census in 1891 the Fox family were living at Widey Court, in the parish of Egguckland, and the Roy family were living at number 6 Holyrood Place, The Hoe, Plymouth. Both had the usual complement of household servants. By this time branches of the business had been established in London, Liverpool and Bristol. Mr David Roy died at around 6am on Wednesday April 22nd 1903. He was living at number 5 Windsor Villas, Lockyer Street, Plymouth, at that time and had been ill since Christmas 1902. He was survived by his widow, three sons (David Osborn Roy, Francis Lister Roy and James Stanley Roy, all of whom were known by their second names) and one daughter, Miss Annie Osborn Roy. The business continued and in 1913 was turned into a limited liability company, with Mr Charles Alfred Fox as chairman.

Mr Charles Alfred Fox, of Battisborough House, Membland, near Plymouth, died at a Plymouth nursing home (probably Crownhill Convalescent Home, which he helped to found in 1884) on Saturday May 18th 1929, following an operation for appendicitis. He was survived by his widow and six children (N C Fox\*, Harold Richardson Fox, Edward Bonville Fox, Miss Violet Marion Fox, Mrs Maude Grace Richardson, and Mrs Ethel Gladys Bruce Fox). He never took part in the public life of the Town and was described as having 'a reserved disposition and rather austere in manner' but he always kind and considerate to his staff, especially in times of sickness and trouble. The business continued after the Second World War, when its main office was at Courtfield Road, Mannamead, and the insurance office was at 24 Lockyer Street. They were listed as general merchants, exporters and importers of fertilizers, feeding stuffs, raw materials, chemicals, etc, and insurance brokers. It is not known when it ceased to trade.

\* This Mr N C Fox is quoted in the source article but has not been traced. The eldest son was Mr Charles Reginald Fox, born in 1877, and it is assumed this is who the article is referring to. He was assisting his father in 1901 and was running the business at Mannamead in 1955. [6]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Agricultural Merchant & Chemical Fertiliser Manufacturer.

9-**Alice Gulielma Fox**<sup>18</sup> was born on 9 Oct 1875 and died on 20 Aug 1876.

9-**Charles Reginald Fox**<sup>18</sup> was born on 16 Aug 1877.

9-**Gerald Edward Fox**<sup>18</sup> was born on 4 Nov 1878 and died on 30 Mar 1879.

9-**Violet Marion Fox**<sup>18</sup> was born on 19 Mar 1880.

9-**Maude Geraldine Fox** was born on 9 Mar 1882 and died in 1976 in Tavistock, Devon at age 94.

Maude married **Edward Hamilton Bruce Fox**, son of **Francis Edward Fox**<sup>46,91,92</sup> and **Maria Crewdson**,<sup>46,91,93</sup> Edward was born on 2 Jul 1872 in Boslowick, Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1952 at age 80. They had six children: **Barbara, Betty, Violet Geraldine, Frances Priscilla, Gulielma**, and **Peter Bruce**.

10-**Barbara Fox**

10-**Betty Fox** was born in 1905 and died in 1960 at age 55.

Betty married **John Lucas**. John died in 1967.

10-**Violet Geraldine Fox** was born in 1911 and died in 1988 at age 77.

Violet married **Donald Lindsey**.

10-**Frances Priscilla Fox** was born on 29 Jan 1913 and died on 27 Jul 1979 at age 66.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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General Notes: They bought Pinchinthorpe House from Sir Alfred E. Pease. When Priscilla Debenham died in 1979, the house was sold. In about 1978, my father, Sir Joseph Gurney Pease Bt. and myself, travelled over to Pinchinthorpe at the families invitation, to collect various hunting trophies and things, that had remained at Pinchinthorpe and which had belonged to my grandfather, Sir Alfred E. Pease. We were also able to make arrangements for the removal of the large stained glass window, that at one time had been situated in Gt grandfather's London home at 24 Kensington Palace Gardens. This was later sold.

Noted events in her life were:

- She resided at Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough.

Frances married **Capt. Horace Gilbert Wanklyn Debenham**, son of **Horace Bentley Debenham**<sup>94</sup> and **Rosa Evelyn Wanklyn**, in 1933 in Plympton, Devon. Horace was born on 9 Sep 1897 in Thrifts Hall, Theydon Bois, Essex and died on 1 Nov 1977 at age 80. They had three children: **Frank**, **Daphne**, and **Peter**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Winchester.
- He worked as an officer of the Royal Flying Corps.
- He resided at Pinchinthorpe House, Guisborough.

### 11-Frank Debenham

Frank married **Jane**.

### 11-Daphne Debenham

### 11-Peter Debenham

10-Gulielma Fox was born in 1914.

Gulielma married **Col. Ronald Fox**, son of **Walter Richardson Fox** and **Elizabeth Caroline Hunt**. They had one son: **Geoffrey**.

### 11-Geoffrey Fox

10-Peter Bruce Fox was born in 1918 and died in 1978 at age 60.

9-Harold Richardson Fox<sup>18</sup> was born on 27 May 1884.

9-Edward Bonville Fox<sup>18</sup> was born on 16 Jan 1886 in Compton Gifford, Plymouth and died on 9 Dec 1944 at age 58.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park School.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1915-1918.
- He worked as a Chemical Fertiliser Manufacturer.

Edward married **Doris Eileen Goodbody**,<sup>4</sup> daughter of **Charles Arthur Goodbody**<sup>4,27,60</sup> and **Ruth Charlotte Crowley**,<sup>4,27</sup> on 6 Apr 1927 in Plymouth, Devon. Doris was born on 26 May 1894 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 11 Sep 1950 at age 56. They had one daughter: **Joan Barbara**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1910-Aug 1912 in York, Yorkshire.

### 10-Joan Barbara Fox

9-Ethel Gladys Fox<sup>18</sup> was born on 26 Sep 1888.

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8-**Priscilla Hack Richardson**<sup>18</sup> was born in Aug 1850 in Whickham, County Durham.

8-**Elizabeth Richardson**<sup>18</sup> was born in Apr 1852 in Priestfield, Shotley Bridge, County Durham and died on 21 Nov 1858 in Torquay, Devon at age 6.

8-**Henry James Richardson**<sup>18</sup> was born on 17 Dec 1855 in Torquay, Devon.

Henry married **Marianne Ramsay Ewart**,<sup>18</sup> daughter of **Joseph Ewart** and **Cordelia Molineaux**, on 6 Dec 1888 in Exmouth, Devon. Marianne was born on 20 Dec 1856 and died on 5 Apr 1901 at age 44. They had one daughter: **Gulielma Ewart**.

9-**Gulielma Ewart Richardson**<sup>18</sup> was born on 30 Nov 1890 in Taunton, Somerset.

8-**Dr. Arthur Richardson**<sup>18</sup> was born in Sep 1857 in Torquay, Devon.

7-**James Hack Tuke**<sup>1,2,3,4,14,23,26,27,95,96</sup> was born on 13 Sep 1819 in York, Yorkshire, died on 13 Jan 1896 in Bancroft, Hitchin, Hertfordshire at age 76, and was buried on 17 Jan 1896 in FBG Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

General Notes: TUKE, JAMES HACK (1819-1896), Philanthropist, was born at York on 13 Sept. 1819. He was a son of Samuel Tuke [q.v.], grandson of Henry Tuke [q.v.], and great-grandson of William Tuke [q.v.], men who took an active part in public life and in the affairs of the Society of Friends. Daniel Hack Tuke [q.v.], mental specialist, was his younger brother. James was educated at the Friends' school in York, and in 1835 entered his father's wholesale tea and coffee business in that city. There he remained until 1852, when, on becoming a partner in the banking firm of Sharples & Co., he removed to Hitchin, Hertfordshire, which from that time became his home. During his early life at York he devoted constant thought to educational and kindred subjects, as well as to the management of the Friends' asylum known as 'The Retreat,' which his great-grandfather had been largely instrumental in establishing. He read much. Natural history interested him specially; and, in conjunction with his brother William, he devoted considerable attention to the study of ornithology. Many interesting observations made by the brothers are recorded in Hewitson's 'Eggs of British Birds.' In 1842 Tuke purchased for 5/- an egg of the great auk, which sold in 1896 for 60/. In the autumn of 1845 he accompanied William Forster (1784-1854) [q.v.] and Joseph Crosfield on a tour in the United States, undertaken for rest and change. During this journey he visited all the asylums for the insane that came within his reach, and noted his observations on them for the benefit of his father and others interested in 'The Retreat.' He also, in 1846 and 1853, read before the Friends' Educational Society papers (afterwards published) on the 'Free Schools' and 'Educational Institutions' of the United States. Throughout his life he devoted whatever leisure he had from business to public objects. He worked on nearly all the important committees of Friends' associations, schools, &c., assisted in founding others, was treasurer for eighteen years of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, and chairman for eight years of the Friends' Central Education Board. His sympathies were wide, and he supported all kinds of charitable institutions. Tuke was one of the first to enter Paris after its evacuation by the Germans in 1871. He, with other Friends, had undertaken to distribute 20,000/., subscribed by English Quakers for the relief of those whose property around the city had been destroyed during the siege. Their work was nearly completed when the revolution of the \* Commune ' broke out. The ' permit,' issued a few days before, signed 'Jules Ferry, Maire de Paris,' was no longer of use. Application was therefore made to the 'Comite Centrale,' and a free pass, signed by 'Fortune Henry/ was issued to 'Citoyen James Hack Tuke.' They then finished their work and left Paris, after braving the dangers of the revolution for five days. Of this experience Tuke published a brief account (London and Hitchin, demy 8vo, 1871). In 1879 he published 'A Sketch of the Life of John Fothergill, M.D., F.R.S.,' the founder of Ackworth school (London, cr. 8vo, n.d.) It is by his philanthropic work in Ireland that Tuke will be best remembered. His interest in Ireland was first aroused during the terrible famine years of 1846-7, when, in company with William Edward Forster [q. v.] and others, he actively assisted Forster in the distribution of the relief fund subscribed by English Friends. Reports of this distribution, by Tuke and others, were printed by the society. Tuke published his own observations on the condition of the country in a pamphlet of sixty pages, entitled 'A Visit to Connaught in 1847' (London, demy 8vo, 1847), which attracted much notice at the time and was largely quoted in the House of Commons by Sir George Grey and others. In 1848 Tuke suffered from a dangerous attack of fever, contracted when visiting the sheds provided by his father for some starving Irish who had sought refuge in York. The impression produced upon his mind by the scenes he had witnessed in Ireland in 1847 was never effaced; and early in 1880, when the threatened acute distress in the west of Ireland was absorbing public attention, Tuke, urged by his old friend W. E. Forster (afterwards chief secretary), spent two months in the distressed or 'congested' districts, distributing in relief 1,200/. privately subscribed by Friends. His observations were recorded in letters printed for circulation among his friends, in letters to the 'Times,' in an article in the 'Nineteenth Century' (August 1880), and more fully in his pamphlet 'Irish Distress and its Remedies' (London, demy 8vo, 1880). The pamphlet was instantly recognised by the members of all political parties as an authoritative statement of the economic position, and ran rapidly through six editions. Holding that Irish distress was due to economic and not to political causes, he advocated the 'three f's,' state-aided land purchase, the gradual establishment of peasant proprietorship, the construction of light railways in remote districts, and the fostering by government of fishing and other local industries suggestions all of which he lived to see adopted. For the smallest and poorest tenants, whom no legislation could immediately benefit, he urged 'family emigration.' He next spent some time in Canada and the States, afterwards publishing his observations (Nineteenth Century, February 1881). As a result, Forster inserted a clause in the Irish Land Act, 1881, to facilitate state-aided family emigration by means of loans, but this proved unworkable. Twice during 1881, and in February 1882, Tuke visited Ireland, again publishing his views (Contemporary Review, April 1882), with the result that at a meeting held at the house of the Duke of Bedford on 31 March, an influential committee was formed to administer 'Mr. Tuke's Fund,' and 9,000/. was subscribed to carry out a comprehensive scheme of 'family emigration.' By 4 April 1882 Tuke was again in Ireland, and within a few weeks twelve hundred emigrants had been sent to America at a cost of nearly 9,000/. On his return to England he demonstrated the vehement desire on the part of the people for further assistance (Nineteenth Century, July 1882). His committee then prevailed on the government to insert a clause in the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act granting 100,000/. to further assist family emigration from Ireland. Part of this sum was expended by government, and the rest was entrusted to Tuke's committee for expenditure in Mayo and Galway. In 1883 the number of emigrants was 5,380. Owing to the continued demand for emigration, the 'Tuke Committee' next obtained from government under the Tramways (Ireland) Act of 1883 a further grant, by means of which, during 1884, 2,800 persons emigrated, making about 9,500 in all. The labour involved in this work was enormous, and it was largely carried out during severe winter weather, in districts which lacked railway communication. Tuke personally superintended most of the work, which included the selection of suitable families, arrangements for their necessary clothing, their conveyance to the port of embarkation (often a distance of fifty miles by road or boat), as well as their reception on landing in the United States or colonies, and their conveyance to their destinations. The total expenditure of the 'Tuke Fund' amounted to 70,000/., nearly one-

## Descendants of William Tuke

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third of which was raised by private subscription. Of the beneficent results of this work Tuke subsequently published conclusive evidence (Nineteenth Century, February 1885 and March 1889). In the winter of 1885-6 distress again became acute in some of the western districts, owing to failure of the potato crop. The conservative government made a relief grant, but appealed to Tuke to avert famine by supplying seed potatoes, a request which was repeated by the succeeding liberal government. Tuke raised by private subscription a sum of 5,000/., with which seed potatoes were purchased and distributed under his personal supervision. His \* Report of the Distribution ' of this fund contained some ' Suggestions for the Relief of the Districts ' (London, 8vo, 1886). These and his letters to the ' Times ' (reprinted in the form of a pamphlet, entitled ' The Condition of Donegal,' London, royal 8vo, 1889) again pointed out the measures he deemed necessary for the permanent improvement of the 'congested districts.' His recommendations bore fruit in 1889, when the government passed a bill for promoting the construction of light railways, and again when the Irish Land Act, 1891, established the 'Congested Districts Board,' with an income of 40,000/ a year, having for its object the continuous development of these districts. Tuke was closely associated with the planning of both these measures, which realised nearly all that he had advocated, and the results have proved most satisfactory. Until 1894, when his health failed, he was an active member of the board (which is composed of unpaid commissioners, presided over by the chief secretary), and he visited Ireland every month to attend its meetings. In 1884 the committees of both the Athenaeum and Reform clubs elected Tuke a member honoris causa. It was largely through his efforts that the ' Emigrants' Information Office,' a department of the colonial office, was established in 1886. He was more than once invited to stand for the parliamentary representation of York, an honour which he declined, as his father also had done, for personal reasons. He died on 13 Jan. 1896, and was buried at Hitchin. Of slight erect figure, and of medium height, Tuke possessed an unusual grace and courtesy of manner and an almost magnetic influence over others. The unique position which he held may be inferred from the fact that, for the last sixteen years of his life, his advice on nearly all Irish questions was sought by the chief secretaries of both political parties. If it is too much to say that, in economic matters, their policy was his, it is at least true that almost all he advocated was in the end carried out. Still more striking is the fact that, although an Englishman and a valued adviser of the English government in Irish matters in the most stormy times, his personal integrity was never, and the wisdom of his projects was seldom, called in question by Irishmen of any political party. Tuke was twice married : first, in 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Janson of Tottenham, who died in 1869 ; and secondly, in 1882, to Mary Georgina, daughter of Evory Kennedy, D.L., of Belgard, who proved an able helper in his work.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later became Bootham School) in 1829-1839 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Tea & Coffee Merchant in 1835-1852 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Banker, Partner in Sharples & Co. On 1 Jul 1852 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.
- He had a residence in "Bancroft", Hitchin, Hertfordshire.
- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Trustee, The Flounders Institute.

James married **Elizabeth Janson**,<sup>3,14,26</sup> daughter of **Edmund Janson**<sup>1,3,14,19</sup> and **Elizabeth Lowe**,<sup>1,3,14,19</sup> on 3 Aug 1848 in FMH Bardfield, Essex. Elizabeth was born on 9 Sep 1826 in London, died on 22 Jan 1869 in Bournemouth, Dorset at age 42, and was buried on 28 Jan 1869 in FBG Hitchin, Hertfordshire. They had five children: **Alice Mary, Samuel, Maria Elizabeth, Frances Priscilla, and Margaret Janson.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Sep 1837-Jun 1843 in York, Yorkshire.
- Miscellaneous:

8-**Alice Mary Tuke**<sup>1,3,95</sup> was born on 13 Feb 1850 in York, Yorkshire, died on 19 Sep 1875 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire at age 25, and was buried on 23 Sep 1875 in FBG Hitchin, Hertfordshire. She had no known marriage and no known children.

8-**Samuel Tuke**<sup>1,3,96</sup> was born on 6 Aug 1854 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died on 24 Nov 1937 in Colwell, Honiton, Devon at age 83.

General Notes: **5 Aug 1874, Wed** : To Darlington with the boys, looked at the Friends Sunday School Conference – a large gathering – then on to the Crook Agricultural Show – took the chair at the dinner on the ground; James Tuke's son, Sam with us & a Pim boy. *The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He had a residence in Netherton Hall, Honiton, Devon.
- He had a residence in 1911 in Colwell, Honiton, Devon.

Samuel married **Violet Emily Kate Georgina Croker**, daughter of **Capt. Edward William Dunlo Croker** and **Florence Elizabeth Gore**, in 1897. Violet was born in 1877 in Ballynagard, Co Limerick



## Descendants of William Tuke

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and died in 1925 at age 48. They had three children: **Bryan Edward James Denzil, Francis,** and **Edward Christopher William.**

9-**Bryan Edward James Denzil Tuke** was born in 1900 and died in 1946 at age 46.

9-**Francis Tuke**

9-**Edward Christopher William Tuke** was born on 7 Apr 1903 in Netherton Hall, Honiton, Devon and died on 1 Oct 1979 in Colwell, Honiton, Devon at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Timber Broker.

Edward married **Beryl Susan Comayne Harrison.** They had two children: **Christopher Barry** and **James.**

10-**Lt. Cmdr. Christopher Barry Tuke**

Christopher married **Joan Patricia.**

10-**James Tuke**

8-**Maria Elizabeth Tuke**<sup>1,3</sup> was born on 15 May 1857 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Maria married **Edward Barber Lindsell**<sup>1</sup> on 11 Oct 1877 in St. James', Picadilly, London. Edward was born on 11 Jun 1849 in London. They had six children: **Alice Elizabeth, Arthur James Gurney, Philip Janson, Roger Edward, Esther Frances,** and **John.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Solicitor in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

9-**Alice Elizabeth Lindsell** was born on 13 Sep 1878 in Bearton, Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

9-**Arthur James Gurney Lindsell** was born on 9 Aug 1880 in Bearton, Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died on 24 Dec 1960 in Letchworth, Hertfordshire at age 80.

Arthur married **Frances Mary Knott**,<sup>18</sup> daughter of **Stratton Collings Knott**<sup>18</sup> and **Mary Willis**,<sup>18</sup> on 10 Aug 1908 in Bridport, Dorset. Frances was born on 17 Mar 1884 and died on 8 Dec 1946 in Purton, Wiltshire at age 62.

9-**Philip Janson Lindsell** was born in May 1882 in Bearton, Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

9-**Roger Edward Lindsell** was born on 12 Dec 1885 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, died on 18 Nov 1940 in Durban, Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa at age 54, and was buried in Stellawood Cemetery, Durban, South Africa.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Judge of Supreme Court of Hong Kong.

Roger married **Elsa Brynhild Mayhew Mollison.** They had four children: **Ronald Francis Janson, Kenneth Roger, Peter Loudon,** and **Helen Mary.**

10-**Ronald Francis Janson Lindsell** was born in 1912 and died on 1 Jan 1975 at age 63.

10-**Kenneth Roger Lindsell** was born on 12 Aug 1914 and died on 18 May 1976 at age 61.

10-**Peter Loudon Lindsell** was born on 27 Aug 1916 and died in 1999 at age 83.

Peter married someone. He had two children: **David Roger MacKinnon** and **Jean Mollison.**

11-**Dr. David Roger MacKinnon Lindsell**

## Descendants of William Tuke

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### 11-Jean Mollison Lindsell

### 10-Helen Mary Lindsell

9-Esther Frances Lindsell was born in 1887.

9-John Lindsell was born in 1892.

8-Frances Priscilla Tuke<sup>1,3</sup> was born on 19 Sep 1859 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died in 1895 at age 36.

8-Dame Margaret Janson Tuke<sup>1,2</sup> was born on 13 Mar 1862 in Torquay, Devon (Hitchin, Hertfordshire is also given) and died on 21 Feb 1947 in Rectory Manor, Pirton, Hitchin, Hertfordshire at age 84.

General Notes: Tuke, Dame Margaret Janson (1862– 1947), educationist and college head, was born in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, on 13 March 1862, the youngest of five children of James Hack Tuke (1819– 1896), banker and philanthropist, and his first wife, Elizabeth Janson (d. 1869). In unpublished autobiographical notes written in 1942, she recorded that her Quaker upbringing gave her a lifelong dislike of 'any ill feeling, clique or schism', but while she dutifully attended Bible meetings 'it was in a cold, unreceptive spirit', and she joined the Church of England in 1946. Her childhood was marred by the death of her mother and two of her sisters.

Margaret was educated at home until the age of fifteen mainly by a succession of, she believed, woefully inadequate governesses. She spent the next two years at St John's School in Withdean, Brighton, where she was similarly unimpressed by the standard of teaching. At seventeen she returned to Hitchin from where she travelled to Bedford College, London, one day a week during the Michaelmas term of 1879. She explained in her autobiographical notes that she entered Newnham College, Cambridge, in 1885 not as 'an enthusiast or firm believer in the new Women's Movement, but as an enquirer'; none the less she quickly became 'a devotee of the Higher Education of Women'. In 1888 she gained a first in the medieval and modern languages tripos. Her BA and MA were conferred upon her by Trinity College, Dublin, in 1905.

Margaret Tuke went on to hold a number of positions at Newnham including secretary to Helen Gladstone, the vice-principal, and staff lecturer in modern languages. Her association with Newnham continued long after she had left the college: she served on the governing body, on the college council, and she was an associate fellow. It was her love of change, but also her commitment to spreading the Newnham ethos, which led her to accept the post of tutor to women students at Bristol University College in 1905. She enjoyed this short period in her life, and viewed it as an oasis between the more demanding times at Newnham and Bedford. She took up her appointment as principal of Bedford College, London, in 1907, and in the next twenty-two years the college was so completely transformed that she came to be regarded as its second founder. The college moved to purpose-built premises in Regent's Park, student numbers nearly doubled, and academic standards were raised. She served on the senate of London University from 1911 to 1929. As principal of Bedford College, she aimed to attract staff who were highly regarded in their field, regarding it as particularly important for a women's college to develop a high academic reputation. She promoted the move to establish London University professorships and readerships at the college, and was also keen that there should be a balance in the numbers of women and men holding these titles.

Margaret Tuke retired in 1929 and subsequently received a number of honours in recognition of her work in education. She became fellow of Bedford College in 1930; the following year the college paid tribute to her when the Tuke Building was opened in Regent's Park, and the college commissioned Francis Dodd to paint her portrait. She was appointed DBE in 1932, and was awarded an honorary doctorate by Reading University in 1937. During her retirement, as well as indulging her love of travel she served on the governing body of Hitchin Girls' Grammar School; she was a member of the international fellowship committee of the British Federation of University Women (she had previously been vice-president and president of the federation, and was also involved in the International Federation of University Women). She was asked to write a history of Bedford College, and her *History of Bedford College for Women, 1849– 1937* is characteristically modest in that it makes scant reference to her role in shaping developments in the college.

Politics interested Margaret Tuke throughout her life. She was the leader of the Conservatives in the Political Society at Newnham. She belonged to the Women's Local Government Society and later became an active member of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. She was one of the original members of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. Her most passionate concern was, however, for women's education. She was a member of the Association of University Women Teachers and was, for a time, its president. She regretted the fact that few women seemed to see a university education as an end in itself, and wanted more women of the leisured classes to study for degrees (see her article 'Women students in the universities', *Contemporary Review*, 1928, 71– 7). She also wanted women to be able to enter a greater variety of professions. She showed great concern for women who needed to earn their living, and for women who, like herself, never married. In 1928 she was appointed by the senate of London University to join the committee investigating the ban on women medical students at various London teaching hospitals. Nora Cooke-Hurle described in the *Newnham College Roll* how Margaret Tuke's 'small and slight body and wonderful eyes ... struck one at first sight' (Cooke-Hurle, 1948). She impressed colleagues, friends, and family with her impartiality, her quiet determination to achieve her goals, and her deep humanity. Margaret Tuke died at her home, Rectory Manor, Pirton, near Hitchin, Hertfordshire, on 21 February 1947.

Sophie Badham

Sources M. Tuke, 'Autobiographical notes', 1942, Newnham College Library, Cambridge [second copy in Royal Holloway College Library] · G. Jebb, The Fawcett lecture, 1952– 1953, on the life of Dame Margaret Tuke (1952) · N. Cooke-Hurle, 'Dame Margaret Janson Tuke', *Newnham College Roll Letter* (1948) · G. Jebb, 'Margaret Tuke as principal of Bedford College, 1907– 1929', *Newnham College Roll Letter* (1948) · M. J. Tuke, *A history of Bedford College for Women, 1849– 1937* (1939) · C. Dyhouse, *No distinction of sex? women in British universities, 1870– 1939* (1995) · [A. B. White and others], eds., *Newnham College register, 1871– 1971*, 2nd edn, 1 (1979)

Archives Newnham College, Cambridge, Newnham College papers · Royal Holloway College, London, Bedford College papers, personal file; autobiographical notes, corresp., and papers for her history of Bedford College, AR 150/D 203; RF 130

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Likenesses F. Dodd, oils, 1934, Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey, Founder's Building · eleven photographs, U. Lond., Royal Holloway archives · photograph, repro. in Tuke, A history of Bedford College [see illus.] · two portraits, Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey, Founder's Building  
Wealth at death £24,861 5s. 7d.: probate, 16 June 1947, CGPLA Eng. & Wales  
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Sophie Badham, 'Tuke, Dame Margaret Janson (1862– 1947)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/48469>]

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Principal of Bedford College. Academic & Educator.

James married **Georgina Mary Kennedy**,<sup>1,2,3,14,26,27</sup> daughter of **Dr. Evory Kennedy**, on 9 Nov 1882 in Kensington, London. Georgina was born on 25 Dec 1836 in Belgard Castle, Clondalkin, Dublin.

7-**Elizabeth Tuke**<sup>1,2,3,6,14,19,22,25,67</sup> was born on 8 Apr 1821 in York, Yorkshire, died on 6 Mar 1890 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent at age 68, and was buried on 12 Mar 1890 in FBG Saffron Walden.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1831-Jun 1836 in York, Yorkshire.

Elizabeth married **George Stacey Gibson**,<sup>1,2,3,6,14,19,22,67</sup> son of **Wyatt George Gibson**<sup>1,2,14,19,22,25,67,81,96,97</sup> and **Deborah Stacey**,<sup>1,2,14,19,22,25,67,81</sup> on 16 Jul 1845 in FMH York. George was born on 20 Jul 1818 in Saffron Walden, Essex, died on 5 Apr 1883 in Devonshire House Temperance Hotel, 12 Bishopsgate Street at age 64, and was buried on 11 Apr 1883 in FBG Saffron Walden. The cause of his death was Inflammation of the kidneys. They had one daughter: **Mary Wyatt**.

General Notes: Gibson, George Stacey (1818– 1883), botanist and philanthropist, was born on 20 July 1818 at Saffron Walden, Essex, the only child of Wyatt George Gibson (1790– 1862) and Deborah, daughter of George Stacey of Alton, Hampshire. At the age of nine he was sent to Grove House School, Tottenham, Middlesex, where his mother's relatives lived. About 1836 he joined his father and uncles in the family firm, the Essex and Saffron Walden Bank, becoming a partner in 1840. In 1845 he married Elizabeth (1821– 1890), daughter of Samuel Tuke of York; they had a daughter. Gibson's family were members of the Society of Friends and, like so many in that sect, he was early encouraged in a taste for natural history and, through the influence of a much-loved aunt, developed a keenness for field botany in particular. In this he quickly won national prominence by finding five flowering plant species new to Britain in 1842– 4, during which period he joined both national botanical societies, generously contributed specimens of newly discovered rarities to their annual exchanges, and began publishing notes and papers in the leading field botany periodical, The Phytologist. Blessed with ample means, he was able to travel widely and provided records from various counties for H. C. Watson's series of works on British plant distribution. About 1843 Gibson conceived the idea of compiling a full-scale flora of Essex, but on hearing that the veteran Edward Forster already had one in hand felt obliged to desist. On the latter's death in 1849, however, no manuscript was found and Gibson accordingly revived his plan. The resulting book appeared in 1862 and in several respects was a notable advance on previous publications of its type, particularly in its impressively wide coverage of a large county with some areas of considerable remoteness and in its combing of the literature for earlier records stretching back three centuries. At that point, however, the death of Gibson's father compelled much fuller attention to business and the assumption of a range of civic duties, including serving on the Saffron Walden council (he twice became mayor). He was left the bank's sole partner and brought in his brother-in-law and a cousin; the name thereupon changed to Gibson, Tuke, and Gibson, and the firm was ultimately one of the twenty which combined in 1896 to form Barclays Bank. Though he was still able to indulge his lifelong passion for book collecting and also continued to read extensively, Gibson's activities as a botanist were over, replaced by the time he gave unstintingly to numerous charitable commitments, especially those connected with the Society of Friends. To these he not only contributed munificently but brought to their affairs extreme conscientiousness and a scientist's (and banker's) stickling for precision: 'he grudged no amount of costly or toilsome research to verify a fact', his obituary in the Journal of Botany reported. Quiet and unobtrusive, ever considerate and ready to listen, he was predictably in very wide demand. Gibson died at the Devonshire House Temperance Hotel, 12 Bishopsgate Street, City of London, from inflammation of the kidneys, on 5 April 1883. At the funeral in Saffron Walden 5000 people followed the coffin, testifying to the great respect in which he had been held. His herbarium passed to the Natural History Museum in London except for a small portion donated to the Essex Field Club. His wife survived him.

D. E. Allen

Sources G. S. Boulger, Journal of Botany, British and Foreign, 21 (1883), 161– 5 · G. S. Boulger, Transactions of the Essex Field Club, 4 (1885), 1– 8 · Annual Monitor (1884), 34– 43 · P. W. Matthews, History of Barclays Bank Limited, ed. A. W. Tuke (1926), 174ff. · S. T. Jermyn and J. K. Adams, Flora of Essex (1974), 17 · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1883)

Archives Essex RO, Chelmsford, corresp. and MSS · NHM, herbarium · Passmore Edwards Museum, Newham, London, herbarium · RS Friends, Lond., corresp. · Saffron Walden Museum, corresp. and MSS

Likenesses photograph, repro. in Journal of Botany, British and Foreign, 21 (1883) · photograph, repro. in Transactions of the Essex Field Club

Wealth at death £342,456 18s. 0d.: probate, 5 Sept 1883, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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D. E. Allen, 'Gibson, George Stacey (1818– 1883)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/10618>]

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George Stacey Gibson b. 20.7.1818 'at Saffron Walden; only son; d. 5.4.1883, aged 64,' in London; of Saffron Walden; banker; F.L.S., J.P. ; and Clerk of the Yearly Meeting. He bequeathed £10,000 to

## Descendants of William Tuke

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the Society of Friends.(B.424) Will dated 28 Oct. 1879, pr. 5 Sept. 1883 in Prin.

GEORGE STACEY GIBSON (133) bequeathed to the Society of Friends the Gibson MSS (B.437) consisting of 10 portfolios and volumes of original letters, drawings, pictures, newscuttings, collections of signatures, etc. These were presented to the Society in 1903. (B.439, xvii, 79.) By his Will, dated 1879, he left a legacy to the Society of £10,000 under Trustees, for the assistance of members in limited circumstances, for educational purposes, and towards the formation or assistance of any object in connection with the Society to which the Y.M.Fund is not considered applicable.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FLS JP.
- He was educated at Grove House School 1827 To 1836 in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as a Banker in Saffron Walden, Essex.
- He worked as a Partner in the Essex and Saffron Walden Bank in 1840.
- Miscellaneous: Presented ground with his mother, for the new Friends' School Saffron Walden.
- He worked as a Mayor of Saffron Walden.
- He worked as a JP for Essex.
- He worked as a Botanist in Saffron Walden, Essex.

8-**Mary Wyatt Gibson**<sup>19,25,67</sup> was born on 19 Apr 1855 in Saffron Walden, Essex, died on 18 Mar 1934 in Hill House, Saffron Walden, Essex at age 78, and was buried in FBG Saffron Walden. She had no known marriage and no known children.

7-**William Murray Tuke**<sup>1,3,27,36,47,70</sup> was born on 18 May 1822 in York, Yorkshire, died on 11 May 1903 in Saffron Walden, Essex at age 80, and was buried on 14 May 1903 in FBG Saffron Walden.

General Notes: WILLIAM MURRAY TUKE, the subject of another of our portraits, is the second oldest living Old Scholar. He was born at York on the 18th of May, 1822, and in November 1830 he went to Lawrence Street, where he remained until March, 1838. He comes of a family for many generations resident in York, and is the grandson of William Tuke, who, in 1792, founded the Retreat, where sympathy and kindness, instead of coercion, were first tried in England, in the management of the insane.

*Bootham School Magazine - September 1902*

TUKE.-On the 11th May, 1903, at Saffron Walden, William Murray Tuke (1830-8), aged 80 years. His portrait appeared in the second number of BOOTHAM as that of the second oldest living old scholar.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1830-1938 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Assistant Chemist, with C. Alsop in Chelsea, London.
- He worked as a Tea Merchant.
- He worked as a Solicitor and Partner in Gibson, Tuke & Gibson, Bankers in Saffron Walden, Essex.

William married **Emma Williams**,<sup>1,27,36</sup> daughter of **Dr. Caleb Williams**<sup>1,29,85,96,98</sup> and **Mary Mennell**,<sup>1,29,85</sup> on 14 May 1846 in FMH York. Emma was born on 13 Oct 1822 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 5 Jan 1908 in Saffron Walden, Essex at age 85. They had six children: **Mary Maria**, **Emma Priscilla**, **Edith Wilhelmina**, **Beatrice Williams**, **William Favill**, and **Henry Samuel**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1833-Jun 1839 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Mary Maria Tuke**<sup>1,27</sup> was born on 19 Mar 1847 in York, Yorkshire and died in 1911 at age 64.

8-**Emma Priscilla Tuke**<sup>1,27</sup> was born on 4 Jan 1856 in Stamford Hill, London.

Emma married **Douglas Day Taylor**<sup>1,27</sup> on 24 Sep 1879 in St. James', Picadilly, London. Douglas was born on 14 Jul 1856. They had one son: **Cuthbert Tuke**.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1879 in Saffron Walden, Essex.
- He resided at Knowle in Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire.

9-**Cuthbert Tuke Taylor** was born in 1886 in Ware, Hertfordshire and died in 1854 in Hove, Brighton, East Sussex at age -32.

Cuthbert married **Jones**. They had one son: **V. T.**

### 10-V. T. Taylor

8-**Edith Wilhelmina Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 19 Nov 1858 in Reigate, Surrey, died in Jan 1954 in Saffron Walden, Essex at age 95, and was buried in Saffron Walden, Essex.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in May 1873-Dec 1876 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Beatrice Williams Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 25 Aug 1861 in Reigate, Surrey and died on 14 Apr 1914 in Darlington, County Durham at age 52.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1875-Dec 1878 in York, Yorkshire.

Beatrice married **Edmund Wyatt Gibson**,<sup>1</sup> son of **Edmund Birch Gibson**<sup>1,46,99</sup> and **Mary Marriage**,<sup>46</sup> on 13 Aug 1885 in FMH Saffron Walden. Edmund was born on 30 Jan 1861 in Woodham Walter, Maldon, Essex and died on 4 Apr 1917 in London at age 56. They had three children: **Barbara Wyatt**, **Hilda Beatrice**, and **Francis Edmund**.

9-**Barbara Wyatt Gibson** was born on 28 Apr 1887 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire.

9-**Hilda Beatrice Gibson** was born on 28 Aug 1889 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire.

9-**Francis Edmund Gibson** was born on 8 Feb 1896 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire.

8-**William Favill Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 5 Aug 1863 in Saffron Walden, Essex and died on 18 Apr 1940 in York, Yorkshire at age 76.

General Notes: Re WILLIAM FAVILL TUKE, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925 (as amended).

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of William Favill Tuke late of Norcott Court, Berkhamsted, Herts, late Chairman of Barclays Bank Limited deceased (who died on the 18th day of April 1940), and who by his Will appointed Anthony William Tuke, Henry Samuel Tuke and Cuthbert Tuke Taylor to be the executors thereof, are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 4th day of July next, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.— Dated this 30th day of April 1940.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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ADAMS and LAND, Saffron Walden, Solicitors  
(208) for the Executors.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chairman of Barclays Bank.
- He had a residence in Norcott Court, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

William married **Eva Marian Nockolds** in 1895 in York, Yorkshire. Eva was born in 1870 in Saffron Walden, Essex. They had one son: **Anthony William**.

9-**Anthony William Tuke**<sup>2</sup> was born on 24 Feb 1897 in Saffron Walden, Essex and died on 12 Jun 1975 in Freelands, Wherwell, Andover, Hampshire at age 78.

General Notes: Tuke, Anthony William (1897-1975), banker, was born on 24 February 1897 at Saffron Walden, Essex, the son of William Favill Tuke, a banker, and his wife, Eva Marian, *née* Nockolds. The Tukes were a Quaker family, originally from York, where they were prominent tea and cocoa merchants. Anthony's grandfather William Murray Tuke left this family business and joined his brother-in-law as a partner in the Saffron Walden and North Essex Bank, one of the banks that in 1896 formed Barclay & Co. Ltd, for which William Murray Tuke served as a local director.

Tuke attended Winchester College, and throughout his life always valued the classical education he received there. During the First World War he served with the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). In 1919 he married (Agnes) Edna Gannaway (*d.* 1966), with whom he shared a love of gardening and the arts, especially the theatre; they had three sons, two of whom predeceased him. He joined Barclays in the same year and rose rapidly through the senior positions, being appointed a local director at Luton in 1923, and a London-based general manager in 1931, working with successive chairmen, including his own father. In 1946 he was elected a vice-chairman, and in 1947 he was deputy chairman. In that capacity he worked with the chairman, Sir William Goodenough, whose manifold activities led to his death in 1951. Tuke succeeded him as chairman, a position he held until 1962.

Although shy and somewhat reserved, Tuke was dubbed the Iron Tuke by a financial journalist and the nickname stuck, reflecting both his reserved manner (which sprang from shyness) and his high standards. 'His directives were unambiguous and urgent, his memory infallible, and woe betide the careless or the dilatory in executing his instructions' (Lambert). He was the product of Barclays' decentralized structure, with the principal office-holders appointed largely from family members. He saw nothing wrong in this, provided that family entrants who did not prove satisfactory were quietly eased out of the bank, and that talented outsiders were not barred from promotion.

During Tuke's ten years as chairman bank lending was restricted by government and Bank of England pressures. Nevertheless by the time he retired Barclays had become the largest of the clearing banks. He presided over the beginnings of computerization, and in spite of restrictions the bank's deposits increased from just over £300 million to £3000 million. However, as he grew older he became more wary of innovation, being careful, for instance, to distance Barclays from the moral hazards of hire purchase, even while acquiring a quarter of United Dominions Trust, a major hire-purchase company. He saw Barclays as trustees of the national good and was ready to conform with Bank of England restrictions on lending, though very willing also to forge ahead with export guarantee loans when the signal was given.

In Tuke's view, as custodians of other people's money and providers of credit, and a formative influence in the economy, bankers had wide obligations, not only to their shareholders but also to society. Thus, in addition to committee membership and office-holding for the British Bankers' Association and the Bank Clerks Orphans fund, he served on the committee of the Historic Churches Preservation Trust. He was also a director of Yorkshire Insurance and of the Reinsurance Corporation, and was twice a fellow of Winchester College and in 1962 its warden.

Within Barclays, Tuke resigned his directorships of subsidiaries on becoming chairman, being advised by the board of Barclays not to take on as much as his predecessor had done. He wanted to see Barclays advance overseas, particularly in the Commonwealth, and as its chairman was rather surprised when his strategy of buying into Commonwealth banks was viewed with some suspicion, even hostility, by those increasingly nationalistic bodies. He had naïvely thought that he was doing them a favour: putting Barclays' name behind them. His pride in Barclays was also shown in his joint authorship of two histories of the bank: the History of Barclays Bank Limited (1926) and Barclays Bank Limited, 1926-1969 (1972), written after his retirement as chairman. The first is an invaluable (though not entirely accurate) record of the constituent partnerships from which Barclays was formed, and of its early years; the second, a briefer but more analytical account. After retirement as chairman, Tuke became a local director (in Southampton) again, for ten years. He also remained a main board director, his presence accepted with equanimity by John Thomson, his successor. Tuke died peacefully at his home, Freelands, Wherwell, near Andover, Hampshire, on 12 June 1975. His son, Sir Anthony Favill Tuke (1920-2001), also made a career with Barclays, serving as chairman from 1973 to 1981.

Margaret Ackrill

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### Likenesses

O. Edis, photograph, 1931, NPG [*see illus.*] · photographs, Barclays Group, London archives, vol. 37, March 1962

### Wealth at death

£167,369: probate, 8 July 1975, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

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## Descendants of William Tuke

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Press, 2004; online edn, May 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/47864>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chairman of Barclays Bank in 1951-1962.

Anthony married **Agnes Edna Gannaway**<sup>2</sup> in 1919. Agnes was born in 1894 in York, Yorkshire and died in 1966 at age 72. They had three children: **Anthony Favill**, **Christopher Henry**, and **Francis William Gannaway**.

**10-Maj. Sir Anthony Favill Tuke** was born on 22 Aug 1920 in Norcott Court, Northchurch, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire and died on 6 Mar 2001 in Frelands, Wherwell, Andover, Hampshire at age 80.

General Notes: Tuke, Sir Anthony Favill (1920– 2001), banker and businessman, was born on 22 August 1920 at Norcott Court, Northchurch, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, the eldest of the three sons of Anthony William Tuke (1897– 1975), banker, and his wife, (Agnes) Edna, née Gannaway (d. 1966). Tuke's father and grandfather were both chairmen of Barclays Bank. On the bank's local and main boards, descendants of Quaker partnership banks predominated. These banks, already linked by marriage, had in 1896 amalgamated to form Barclays Bank Limited. Tuke, educated at Winchester College, had one year at Magdalene College, Cambridge, when the Second World War intervened. He joined the Scots Guards in 1940, rising to major. During a 1946 posting to Trieste he met his future wife, Emilia (Mila) Antic, a refugee from strife-torn Yugoslavia. They were married in April of that year in Venice. On demobilization Tuke joined Barclays Bank—a move that was not predetermined. It had been expected of his younger brother, Christopher, killed in the war. (The youngest of the brothers, Francis, had died of peritonitis at the age of six.) With other returning servicemen, Tuke underwent a Barclays' and banking novelty: a fortnight's residential training for potential local directors, most no longer Quakers. Practical experience followed, first in Barclays' Hampstead High Street branch, then through six-month postings to other London branches to learn all types of branch work. In 1948 he was sent to Barclays Bank of South Africa, part of Barclays' Dominion, Colonial and Overseas Bank (DCO). Apartheid was not yet law. Nevertheless Tuke considered the blacks disadvantaged. Equality was absent in South Africa, as it was also absent, in his view, in Britain.

Back in England as local director's assistant, then local director on a variety of local boards, and now with a son and daughter, Tuke became chairman of the busy, methodical Birmingham board in 1965. In 1966 he was appointed to the board of DCO, and was elected its chairman in 1968, somewhat reluctantly relinquishing his absorbing Birmingham post in 1969. However, he threw himself into his new role. When DCO was reconstituted as Barclays Bank International (BBI) in 1972, Tuke became its first chairman, and also a vice-chairman of Barclays' main board. The vast majority of his time was spent with BBI and its overseas subsidiaries.

His father, retiring as Barclays' chairman in 1962, but still a local and main board director, retreated in some embarrassment from the board meeting at which Tuke's election as Barclays chairman was confirmed in 1973. Tuke was immediately confronted with the secondary banking crisis of 1973– 4, which threatened the viability of several smaller banks; able men within Barclays helped to resolve it. Tuke remained optimistically expansionist, successfully offering banking services and Barclaycards to a significant proportion of the population without bank accounts, though he was reluctant to disturb the 'family' ambience of Barclays' local boards. He also promoted Barclays' expansion abroad. In 1977 he was elected first British president of the International Monetary Conference in recognition, he felt, of Barclays' presence in eighty countries rather than of his own merit. In 1979 he was knighted, in the same year retiring from BBI. Controversy over Barclays' South African subsidiary, its largest, began to dominate Barclays' annual general meetings. Tuke and Barclays, as clamour for commercial sanctions against apartheid mounted, refused to dispose of Barclays' South African bank. They deplored apartheid, but like Janet Suzman held that sanctions would not end it. Far better that Barclays maintain sound banking in South Africa, pressing on its subsidiary improved social and employment opportunities for non-whites. Some of this improvement surprised some of the subsidiary's management, and because it was illegal under South African law it could not be publicly mentioned in Barclays' defence.

Retiring as chairman of Barclays Bank in 1981 at the prescribed age of sixty (though a director until 1990), Tuke, a director of Rio Tinto Zinc since 1980, became its chairman in 1981. Rio Tinto Zinc mined in Namibia, widely regarded as illegally controlled by South Africa. Again he defended his South Africa stance. He cut short a Rio Tinto Zinc annual general meeting at which protesters rushed the stage and tried to seize microphones, and was called 'undemocratic'.

Tuke's (largely spectator) interest in sport led to his formation and chairmanship of the 1980 British Olympic Appeal Council, funding British participation in the Moscow games but supporting Margaret Thatcher's call for a games boycott when Afghanistan was invaded by the Soviet Union. His main enthusiasms were football (supporting Arsenal) and cricket (supporting Hampshire). President of the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) in 1982, and for some years board member advising on finances, he was once more embroiled in controversy because of his (fruitless) attempts to organize South African fixtures in spite of that country's internationally agreed exclusion from international sport, and the MCC's own vulnerability to disorder. Tuke's varied associations with South Africa in banking, business, and sport occurred at a time when commercial and cultural links with the apartheid regime in that country were highly controversial in Britain and other western countries. However, as events unfolded, his gradualist policy of 'constructive engagement' with South Africa, though entirely honourable, contributed less to the ending of apartheid than other factors. These included United States-led sanctions and boycotts on South African trade and finance, and mould-breaking changes in attitudes within the country itself, as sporadic violence threatened to become uncontrollable revolution.

Restlessly busy, affable in manner, persistent but quick to grasp a point, Tuke was on many other boards and committees, including Royal Insurance (1985– 92), and was chairman of the Savoy Hotels Group (1984– 94), reaching a compromise with Sir Charles Forte. He secured Barclays' financial support for what he considered landmark British institutions and causes, including the D'Oyly Carte Opera Trust (of which he became vice-chairman), the 1975 Everest expedition, and the English-Speaking Union. These, he believed, raised British prestige and Barclays' profile. He was also a trustee of Westminster Abbey and the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust. Tuke was impatient of delay, preferring to drive hundreds of miles rather than wait for airport fog to clear. From high jinks in his early days in Barclays' Camden Town branch where 'we had the accounts of 60 public houses and the drill was to visit one of them every time a ledger came right' (Spread Eagle, 548) to gardening in his retirement, he was no man for half measures. He died, as his father had, at Frelands, Wherwell, near Andover, Hampshire, on 6 March 2001, following a heart attack. He was survived by his wife and their two children.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Margaret Ackrill

Sources P. W. Matthews, History of Barclays Bank Limited, ed. A. W. Tuke (1926) · M. Ackrill and L. Hannah, Barclays: the business of banking, 1690– 1996 (2001) · Barclay News (April 1981) · Spread Eagle, 48 (1973) · Barclays records services, Barclays Group Archives, Manchester · interview, 3 June 1990, Barclays Group Archives, Manchester · The Times (8 March 2001) · Daily Telegraph (8 March 2001) · The Guardian (12 March 2001) · WW (2001) · private information (2005) · b. cert. · d. cert.

Archives Barclays Group Archives, Manchester

Likenesses R. Coleman for Baron Studios, photograph, 1972?, Barclays Group Archives, Manchester [see illus.] · photograph, 1972, repro. in The Times · L. Boden, oils, exh. Royal Society of Portrait Painters 1980, priv. coll. · photograph, 1988, repro. in Daily Telegraph · F. H. Dick, three photographs, Barclays Group Archives, Manchester · photograph, repro. in The Guardian · photograph, Barclays Group Archives, Manchester; repro. in Ackrill and Hannah, Barclays, 221 · photographs, Barclays Group Archives, Manchester

Wealth at death £2,587,222: probate, 1 Nov 2001, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Margaret Ackrill, 'Tuke, Sir Anthony Favill (1920– 2001)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, Jan 2005 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/75819>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chairman of Barclays Bank in 1973-1981.

Anthony married **Emilia Antic**. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **(No Given Name)**.

**11-Tuke**

**11-Tuke**

**10-Christopher Henry Tuke**

**10-Francis William Gannaway Tuke**

**8-Henry Samuel Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 13 Jul 1865 in Saffron Walden, Essex and died in 1958 in Chelmsford, Essex at age 93.

**7-Esther Tuke**<sup>1,3,14</sup> was born on 24 Sep 1823 in York, Yorkshire and died after 1896.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1833-Jun 1840 in York, Yorkshire.
- She had a residence in Saffron Walden, Essex.

**7-Samuel Tuke**<sup>1,14</sup> was born on 5 Dec 1824 in York, Yorkshire, died on 5 Oct 1829 in York, Yorkshire at age 4, and was buried on 9 Oct 1829 in FBG Bishophill, York.

**7-Dr. Daniel Hack Tuke**<sup>1,2,3,14,23,27,28,98</sup> was born on 19 Apr 1827 in York, Yorkshire, died on 5 Mar 1895 in 63 Welbeck Street, London at age 67, and was buried in FBG Saffron Walden.

General Notes: Tuke, Daniel Hack (1827-1895), physician and writer on psychological medicine, was born on 19 April 1827 at St Lawrence Street, York, the youngest of the thirteen children of Samuel Tuke (1784-1857), asylum reformer and Quaker philanthropist, and his wife, Priscilla (1784-1827), daughter of James Hack, banker, of Chichester and Hannah Jeffreys, of London. James Hack Tuke (1819-1896) was his elder brother. Daniel Hack Tuke was a delicate child (whose twin brother died at birth, and his mother during his infancy), and this physique limited his education. Ill health also influenced his career, putting a premature end to an uncongenial period spent in legal articles to a Bradford solicitor in 1845, while less strenuous forms of activity in his preferred choice of a medical vocation were dictated by a diagnosis of tuberculosis in 1853. Also in 1853 came marriage to Esther Maria Stickney (1826-1917), of Holderness, Yorkshire. They had three children, the second son being Henry Scott Tuke RA (1858-1929).

Daniel Hack Tuke was profoundly influenced by being brought up in close proximity to the private asylum of the Society of Friends, the York Retreat, which had been founded by his great-grandfather William Tuke. In 1847 Daniel was appointed Retreat secretary and house steward, and was thereby enabled to study patients and their illnesses, and read widely about insanity. After three years he began medical studies at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, qualifying MRCS in 1852, followed in 1853 by the degree of MD (Heidelberg). In later life he became LRCP then FRCP (1875) as well as an honorary LLD (Glasgow). In 1853 he returned to The Retreat as assistant medical officer, making a distinctive contribution through constructing detailed patient histories and case notes. He also devised a new course on psychological medicine at York medical school, bringing his students to the retreat to observe patients.

In 1854 Tuke began a distinguished career as author and medical publicist. His study of the moral management of the insane gained the award of prize essay from the Society for Improving the Condition of the Insane. Here he sought to write dispassionately but showed a progressive trend in which The Retreat's 'great experiment' in championing humane methods had culminated in a campaign to end mechanical restraint. It was mainly at The Retreat that Tuke, together with J. C. Bucknill, wrote A Manual of Psychological Medicine (1858). Tuke wrote on history, nosology, and statistics leaving the



## Descendants of William Tuke

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sections on diagnosis, pathology, and treatment to Bucknill. In becoming the standard text on insanity (going through four editions by 1879), the volume created a national reputation for Tuke. Before its publication Tuke's illness forced him to move to the milder climate of Falmouth, where he remained for fifteen years. His precarious health only permitted consultancy and he became visiting physician to the retreat. He became a general consultant in lunacy during the mid-1870s when better health made it feasible to move to London. In the capital he became a lecturer at Charing Cross Hospital medical school, an examiner in mental physiology in the University of London, a governor of Bethlem Hospital, and a founder of the After-Care Association. In 1880 he was made joint editor of the *Journal of Mental Science* and in the following year was elected president of the Medico-Psychological Association. The professional pinnacle of a commissionership in lunacy eluded him, probably because he never held a leading asylum post. Indeed, Tuke's contribution to the developing field of mental science lay less in the practical world of asylums than in his influential studies of the comparative, historical, and medical aspects of psychological medicine.

A central theme in Tuke's medical writing was the complex interaction of the mental and the physical: his studies of psycho-physical phenomena included hallucination, somnambulism, and hypnosis. Like his father, Samuel Tuke, Daniel showed a pronounced interest in the comparative treatment of insanity and with a similar reforming purpose. He visited, and published critical observations on, asylums in the Netherlands, France, and North America. Tuke also found it useful to set insanity in its historical and geographical contexts, notably in *Chapters in the History of the Insane in the British Isles* (1882) a historical work (based on careful research that included the study of archival material) which ranged from classical to modern times. Here an almost filial piety to The Retreat led him to highlight its significance as the cradle of reform for the humane treatment of the insane. It was significant that Tuke presented the first copy of his most substantial academic work to the superintendent of The Retreat on the occasion of its centenary in 1892. This was the notable two-volume *Dictionary of Psychological Medicine* (1892), in which he contributed sixty-eight original entries and edited the remainder. Like the earlier *Manual of Psychological Medicine* (1858) this was directed solely at practitioners of mental medicine, whereas elsewhere his breadth of vision enabled him also to popularize psychological medicine to a lay readership.

A gentle and sociable man, Daniel Hack Tuke enjoyed the company of his family and friends. In his *Illustrations of the Influence of the Mind upon the Body* (1872) he had noted that the power of the will in resisting disease was unquestionable. His wide-ranging activities suggest that this was a personal belief since it was the pattern, rather than the power, of his professional dedication that was influenced by persistent ill health. Tuke died on 5 March 1895 at his address at 63 Welbeck Street, London, three days after an attack of apoplexy. Although he had departed from formal adherence to its religious tenets, he was interred in the burial-ground of the Society of Friends, Saffron Walden, Essex.

*Anne Digby*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MRCS MD FRCP LLd.
- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later became Bootham School) in 1834-1840 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Article to a Solicitor in 1841 in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a member of The Retreat in 1847-1850 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1850 in London.
- He was educated at University of Heidelberg in 1853 in Heidelberg, Germany.
- He worked as a Visiting Physician & Expert on Mental Illness to The Retreat & York Dispensary before 1859 in York, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 1859 in Wood Lane, Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a Consulting Physician on Mental illness in 1875 in London.
- He worked as a President of the Medico-Psychological Association.
- He resided at Lyndon Lodge in Hanwell, Brentford, Middlesex.

Daniel married **Esther Maria Stickney**,<sup>1,14,27,28,98</sup> daughter of **Joseph Stickney**<sup>1,13,14,15,28,100,101</sup> and **Elizabeth Mennell**,<sup>1,13,14,15,28,100,101</sup> on 10 Aug 1853 in FMH Pickering. Esther was born on 12 Aug 1826 in Burton St. Peter, Yorkshire and died on 26 Jan 1917 in Hanwell, Brentford, Middlesex at age 90. They had three children: **William Samuel**, **Henry Scott**, and **Maria**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1839-Dec 1841 in York, Yorkshire.

**8-Dr. William Samuel Tuke**<sup>1,28</sup> was born on 2 Oct 1856 in York, Yorkshire, died on 20 Apr 1883 in Bournemouth, Dorset at age 26, and was buried on 25 Apr 1883 in FBG Saffron Walden.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MD MRCS in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He worked as a Physician.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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**8-Henry Scott Tuke**<sup>1,2,28</sup> was born on 12 Jun 1858 in Lawrence Street, York and died on 13 Mar 1929 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 70.

General Notes: Tuke, Henry Scott [Harry] (1858-1929), landscape and figure painter, was born at Lawrence House, St Lawrence, York, on 12 June 1858, the second son of Daniel Hack Tuke (1827-1895), a physician, and his wife, Esther Maria Stickney (1826-1917), of Ridgmont, Holderness. His great-grandfather William Tuke (1732-1822) had founded the Friends' Retreat in York in 1792 for the care of the mentally ill. Daniel Tuke continued in the profession of caring for psychiatric patients and wrote about insanity. Owing to his father's ill health the family moved to Falmouth, Cornwall, and at the age of six Tuke was sent to a Quaker school at Weston-super-Mare. Unlike his brother William, who went into the medical profession, Harry Tuke had shown artistic promise from an early age. His sister Maria was also artistically gifted. In 1875 Tuke entered the Slade School of Fine Art, London, where he studied under Alphonse Legros. While at the Slade he made friends with Thomas Cooper Gotch. Tuke produced some fine etchings as a student, including one of his brother William. He had his first oil painting, *The Good Samaritan*, accepted for exhibition at the Royal Academy in 1879. A group portrait of his Slade friends, the Stantlet sisters and Caroline Yates (the future Mrs Gotch) (York City Art Gallery), was exhibited at the academy in 1880. For the rest of his professional career, from 1879 onwards, Tuke kept a register of paintings listing most of his major works as well as studies.

From November 1880 to July 1881 Tuke studied art in Florence, Italy. There he met the artist Arthur Lemon, who took him to stay with Charles Heath Wilson at Forte dei Marmi, where they spent a month painting the male nude outdoors. This was the style of painting and a way of life that suited Tuke, and it became his *métier*. In October 1881 Tuke travelled to Paris to study at the atelier of Jean Paul Laurens. He was in the company of many of his Slade friends, including (Albert) Chevallier Tayler, Fred Millard, and William Strang. They all went to admire the French painter Jules Bastien Lepage, but it was the American artist Alexander Harrison who had the biggest influence on Tuke, as he too painted the nude outdoors. While studying in Paris, Tuke made regular trips home to Bournemouth, where his parents and brother William were living. Towards the end of his studies in Paris, William died of tuberculosis, and his family decided to move to Hanwell in Middlesex. It was a watershed in Tuke's life. He decided to return to Cornwall and went first, in 1883, to Newlyn, where many of his friends from the Slade were based. Here in 1884 he painted *Summertime*, the subject of which was boys in boats, a theme that was to prove enduring in Tuke's work. On 5 June 1885 Tuke moved back to Falmouth, renting rooms in a cottage at Pennance Point outside the town where he could paint male nudes on the local beaches in privacy. He also painted several pictures featuring his housekeeper, Mrs Fouracre, such as *The Message* (1890; Falmouth Art Gallery). Later he built a studio at Pennance which was his base for the next forty years, and he purchased an old French brigantine, the *Julie of Nantes*, which became his floating studio. Tuke used local lads and fishermen in his paintings executed on board the *Julie*, including *All Hands to the Pump* (Tate collection), shown at the Royal Academy in 1889 and bought for the nation by the Chantrey Bequest. Tuke's earlier nudes are somewhat over-worked; it is in his studies that his fresh, unique ability to paint skin tones reflected in water is visible. The evident homoerotic element in his paintings has given rise to speculation that Tuke was homosexual. The male nude was certainly his muse, but it was not an unusual subject and showed in his plein air painting 'alertness to tensions and movements in the human body and his ability to combine classical compositional principles with naturalistic detail, while giving coherence by sensitive rendering of atmosphere' (Hopkins, 418). Apart from his works, there is little evidence to support this view of Tuke's sexuality, although it is possible that evidence was destroyed by his sister after his death. *August Blue* (1893-4; Tate collection) was his turning point. It freed him from the Newlyn group association, as the picture had no narrative. The title was made up from the principal colours in the painting rather than the subject, an idea initiated by Whistler. The title was taken from Swinburne's poem 'Sundew': 'Thou wast not worth green midsummer, Nor fit to live to August Blue, My Sundew, not remembering her. It reflected the growing influence of the aesthetic movement and impressionism on his work. The turn of the century saw a broadening of Tuke's style: he became freer in his handling of the paint in works such as *To the Morning Sun* (1904; Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery of Modern Art, Dublin). In 1886 Tuke was a founder member of the New English Art Club; he was elected to the Royal Academy firstly as an associate member in 1900 and then as a Royal Academician in 1914. His diploma work, *A Bathing Group*, was of male nudes on the rocks in Falmouth.

By 1914 Tuke was also a highly-sought after portrait painter. Among others, he depicted Sir George Armytage and Mrs Stanley Boyd MD, as well as local people and sporting heroes such as the cricketers Ranjitsinjhi and W. G. Grace (Middlesex County Cricket Club, London). Alfred De Pass, a South African, became a great friend and benefactor to Tuke and was an important art collector who donated several works by the artist to Falmouth Art Gallery as well as the National Gallery of South Africa.

Tuke's involvement with ships and boats was a lifelong passion. He painted every kind of sailing ship, but his greatest love was the square-rigger. He painted the *Cutty Sark*, which was moored in Falmouth from 1923 to 1938, several times. Tuke went on occasional trips on square-riggers, including in 1908 the *Grace Har'var*, from Falmouth to Bremerhaven. He also visited St Tropez and Genoa and painted boats there. He used mainly watercolours on his travels and developed great skill in this medium, which was recognized in 1911 by his full membership of the Royal Watercolour Society. He had numerous racing yachts and helped found the Falmouth Sailing Club in 1894, becoming its commodore in 1898. It was his love of sailing which was to take him on his final ill-fated trip to the West Indies in November 1923 with the explorer F. A. Mitchell Hedges. Tuke contracted malaria and was seriously ill. The disease seriously weakened his heart and eventually led to his death, at Pennance Budock, Cornwall, four years later, on 13 March 1929. He was buried in Falmouth cemetery. He did not marry. Tuke was a handsome man with classically proportioned features, 'Well built, about medium height with black hair and a strong, manly face absolutely bronzed with the sun, he looked every inch an athlete-certainly anything but a typical artist' (Kickmann, 606).

*Catherine S. Wallace*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with RA FWS.
- He worked as a Painter.

**8-Maria Tuke**<sup>1,28</sup> was born on 24 Feb 1861 in Wood Lane, Falmouth, Cornwall and died in 1947 at age 86.

Maria married **Dr. Harrington Sainsbury**<sup>1</sup> on 26 Mar 1889 in Marylebone Parish Church, London. Harrington was born on 22 May 1853 and died in 1936 at age 83. They had four children: **Hester Margaret, William Tuke, Geoffrey, and Philip**.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MD FRCP.
- He worked as a Physician in Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, London.

9-**Hester Margaret Sainsbury** was born in 1890 in Marylebone, London and died in 1967 at age 77.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Illustrator and Painter.

Hester had a relationship with **Torahiko Kori**. This couple did not marry. Torahiko was born on 28 Jun 1890 in Tokyo, Japan and died on 6 Oct 1924 in Switzerland at age 34. The cause of his death was Tuberculosis.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Playwright.

Hester married **Frederick Etchells** about 1930. Frederick was born on 14 Sep 1886 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died in 1973 at age 87. They had one daughter: **Susan**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Artist and Architect.

10-**Susan Etchells**

Susan married **Robert Wyatt**. They had one son: **Patrick**.

11-**Patrick Wyatt**

9-**William Tuke Sainsbury** was born in 1891 and died in 1960 at age 69.

9-**Geoffrey Sainsbury** was born in 1893.

Geoffrey married **Eveline Thompson**. Eveline was born in 1891 and died in 1927 at age 36. They had one daughter: **Anne**.

10-**Anne Sainsbury**

Anne married **John Willett**.

9-**Philip Sainsbury** was born in 1899 and died in 1936 at age 37.

6-**William Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 6 Apr 1786 in York, Yorkshire, died on 12 Aug 1799 at age 13, and was buried on 15 Aug 1799 in FBG Brighthouse.

6-**Henry Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 18 Dec 1787 in York, Yorkshire, died on 20 Jun 1788 in York, Yorkshire, and was buried on 22 Jun 1788 in FBG Bishophill, York.

6-**Henry Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 19 May 1789 in York, Yorkshire, died on 3 Jan 1799 in York, Yorkshire at age 9, and was buried on 6 Jan 1799 in FBG Bishophill, York.

6-**Maria Tuke**<sup>1,3,8,14</sup> was born on 17 Sep 1790 in York, Yorkshire, died on 3 Nov 1848 in Marygate, York at age 58, and was buried on 8 Nov 1848 in FBG Bishophill, York. She had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Elder.

5-**Sarah Tuke**<sup>1,2,5,8,11,102,103</sup> was born on 20 Jun 1756 in York, Yorkshire and died on 8 Dec 1790 in Samuel Neale's house, Cork, Ireland at age 34.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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General Notes: She helped nurse John Woolman, when he died in Marygate, York.

Grubb [née Tuke], Sarah (1756– 1790), Quaker minister and author, was born on 20 June 1756 in York, the second of the five children of William Tuke (1732– 1822), philanthropist and founder of the York Retreat, and his first wife, Elizabeth (1729– 1760), daughter of John Hoyland of Woodhouse, Yorkshire. One of her brothers, Henry Tuke (1755– 1814), also became a prominent Quaker minister. Following her mother's death, her father married Esther Maud (1727– 1794). Sarah and her siblings were grateful to Esther for her tenderness and care for them and for the fact that they were treated no differently from their stepmother's own children. Aged sixteen, Sarah helped Esther care for the American Quaker John Woolman during his last illness. His example of resignation and faith made a great impression on her mind and she long remembered his words to her: 'My child, thou seems very kind to me, a poor creature. The Lord will reward you for it' (Some Account, 3). Sarah first appeared in the ministry, after much hesitation and agonizing, in 1779 at the age of twenty-three. As she describes it, 'I ventured on my knees, and in a manner I believe scarcely intelligible, poured out a few petitions' (ibid., 13). Sarah at once embarked on local journeys in the ministry with her stepmother and other relations. In time these travels became extensive and a dominant part of her religious life.

In 1782 Sarah married Robert Grubb (1743– 1797) of Clonmel, co. Tipperary, who had lived for some time in York, and they settled at the village of Foston, 10 miles away. However, almost at once Sarah left on a visit to Scotland with Mary Proud, which she found 'a painful exercising time'. On her return she settled into a domestic life which involved frequent travel, sometimes with her husband, but also with female companions. In 1786 Sarah accompanied Rebecca Jones of Philadelphia on a visit to Wales, and in the following year went to Ireland, again with Rebecca Jones.

Grubb also found time to act as clerk of the women's yearly meeting in London in both 1786 and 1787. During this period Sarah felt called to leave the security of York and her family, and in 1787 she and Robert moved to Ireland and settled near Clonmel. A year later they went with other Friends, including George and Sarah Dillwyn of America, to the Netherlands, Germany, and France. Although she had no children of her own, Sarah had decided views on education. She believed that children needed both discipline and respect and should be taught useful skills. In York in 1784 she had helped her stepmother to establish a school for girls, and when they moved to Ireland she and Robert founded Suir Island Girls' School at their home on the same principles.

In 1790 Grubb, together with her husband and the Dillwyns, again travelled in the ministry on the continent. When Sarah returned she was physically exhausted and ill but, pausing only to visit her family in York for a few days, she went straight to Dublin for the Ireland half-yearly meeting to report on her travels to Friends. On returning home still weak and unwell she stayed only two weeks before travelling to Cork to attend the quarterly meeting. Here she collapsed and, after ten days' illness, died on 8 December 1790 at the age of thirty-four. She was buried four days later. Her journal, *Some Account of the Life and Religious Labours of Sarah Grubb*, was published in 1792 along with writings on religion and education, including *Some Remarks on Christian Discipline* (1795) and *A Serious Meditation* (n.d.). A collection of her correspondence appeared in 1848. Although she experienced spiritual struggles in her youth, once she had dedicated her life to the service of God, Sarah Grubb never spared herself, while remaining modest about her efforts. 'We have done little,' she told Irish friends at the end of her life, 'but the Lord is doing much' (Bevan, 58).

Gil Skidmore

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister in 1779.
- She worked as a Writer in York, Yorkshire.

Sarah married **Robert Grubb**,<sup>1,5,8,11,103</sup> son of **Joseph Grubb** and **Sarah Greer**, on 5 Apr 1782 in FMH York. Robert was born on 22 Mar 1743 in Clonmel, Tipperary, Ireland and died on 3 Jan 1797 at age 53.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence before 1782 in York, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence after 1782 in Foston, York.
- He had a residence in 1787 in Clonmel, Tipperary, Ireland.
- He worked as a Schoolmaster at Suir Island.

5-**William Tuke**<sup>1,11,104</sup> was born on 11 Mar 1758 in York, Yorkshire and died on 21 Jan 1835 at age 76.

William married **Rachel Priestman**,<sup>1,11,104</sup> daughter of **Thomas Priestman**<sup>4,17,105</sup> and **Sarah Procter**,<sup>4</sup> on 8 May 1789 in FMH York. Rachel was born in 1765 in York, Yorkshire and died on 17 Mar 1848 in York, Yorkshire at age 83. They had two children: **Thomas** and **Esther**.

6-**Thomas Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 4 Sep 1791 and died on 9 Mar 1794 at age 2.

6-**Esther Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 4 Jul 1793 and died on 24 Mar 1868 in Marygate, York at age 74.

Esther married **Thomas Smith**<sup>11</sup> on 28 Apr 1831. Thomas died before 1868. They had no children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Thirsk, Yorkshire.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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5-**John Tuke**<sup>1,11,106,107</sup> was born on 30 Jun 1759 in Lincroft, Bishophill, York and died on 19 Jan 1841 in Bishophill, York at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Author.

John married **Sarah Mildred**<sup>1,11</sup> daughter of **Daniel Mildred**<sup>1,108,109</sup> and **Lydia Daniel**<sup>108</sup> on 16 Apr 1783. Sarah was born in 1762 in London and died on 17 Jan 1829 at age 67. They had eight children: **Daniel, Lydia, Rebecca, Robert, Mary, Elizabeth, Ann, and Esther**.

6-**Daniel Tuke**<sup>11,106</sup> was born on 14 Feb 1784 in Lincroft, Bishophill, York and died on 9 Dec 1832 in Bishophill, York at age 48.

6-**Lydia Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 30 Jun 1785 in Bishophill, York and died on 3 Oct 1790 at age 5.

6-**Rebecca Tuke**<sup>11,107</sup> was born on 26 Nov 1786 in Bishophill, York and died on 10 Jan 1834 in Bishophill, York at age 47. She had no known marriage and no known children.

6-**Robert Tuke**<sup>11,110</sup> was born on 3 Mar 1789 in Bishophill, York and died on 30 Mar 1846 in Salford, Manchester at age 57.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1810 in Knapton Grange, Knapton, Yorkshire.

Robert married **Mabel Applegarth**<sup>11</sup> daughter of **John Applegarth**<sup>11</sup> and **Sarah Baker**<sup>11</sup> on 4 Jan 1810 in FMH Staindrop, County Durham. Mabel was born on 15 Mar 1786 in Staindrop, County Durham and died on 8 Feb 1864 in Frizinghall, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 77. They had 13 children: **John, William, Daniel, Sarah, Henry, Lydia, Charlotte, Charlotte Mabel, Lydia, Robert, Edward, Elizabeth, and Edward**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at York Quarterly Meeting, Girls School. (Later became The Mount School) in 1800 in York, Yorkshire.

7-**John Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 22 Oct 1810 in Foston, York and died about 1840 in India about age 30.

7-**William Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 13 Dec 1811 in Lincroft, Bishophill, York and died on 26 Feb 1874 in Railway Accident at age 62.

William married **Emma Lawton**<sup>11</sup> daughter of **John Lawton**, in York, Yorkshire. Emma died on 15 Oct 1866. They had nine children: **Henry, Frederic, Margaret, John, William Charles, Emma, Edwin, Robert Mildred, and Daniel Applegarth**.

8-**Henry Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 21 Sep 1836 in Huntingdon, York, Yorkshire and died on 24 Jun 1857 at age 20.

8-**Frederic Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 1 Jun 1838 in Huntingdon, York, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Jamaica, West Indies.

Frederic married **Hannah Bradford**.

8-**Margaret Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 26 Oct 1840 in Huntingdon, York, Yorkshire.

8-**John Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 23 Jan 1842 in Huntingdon, York, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in India.

8-**William Charles Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 12 Jan 1843 in Undercliffe, Bradford, Yorkshire.

8-**Emma Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 8 Aug 1845 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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8-**Edwin Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 8 Jan 1848 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

8-**Robert Mildred Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 23 May 1850 in Carlton, Yorkshire.

8-**Daniel Applegarth Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 11 Aug 1852 in Carlton, Yorkshire.

7-**Daniel Tuke**<sup>4,11,27,81,97</sup> was born on 7 Feb 1813 in Knapton Grange, Knapton, Yorkshire and died on 11 Nov 1879 in Harrogate, Yorkshire at age 66.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Hosier in Wakefield, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Grocer in Bradford, Yorkshire.

Daniel married **Mary Ann Smith**,<sup>4,11,27,81,97</sup> daughter of **John Smith**<sup>4,79,111</sup> and **Elizabeth Harris**,<sup>4,79,111</sup> in 1837. Mary was born in 1806 and died on 13 Dec 1876 in Ilkley, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 70. They had 11 children: **Elizabeth Harris, Mabel, John Smith, Mary Ann, Robert, Esther, Daniel, William Henry, Sarah, Charles Edward, and Herbert.**

8-**Elizabeth Harris Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 12 Jan 1838.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1852-Dec 1853 in York, Yorkshire.

Elizabeth married **Thomas Richardson Taylor** on 12 May 1858.

8-**Mabel Tuke**<sup>4,11,27,112</sup> was born on 29 Jun 1839 and died in 1925 at age 86.

Noted events in her life were:

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

Mabel married **Frederick Priestman**,<sup>2,4,11,27,112</sup> son of **John Priestman**<sup>2,7,8,18,113</sup> and **Sarah Burgess**,<sup>2,4,8</sup> on 13 Sep 1865. Frederick was born on 27 Jan 1836 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 7 Sep 1934 in "Pierremont", Toller Lane, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 98.

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

## Descendants of William Tuke

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faith were his ; he dwelt among his own people, giving service of the best, showing himself a workman approved unto God. ARTHUR ROWNTREE. *Bootham magazine - December 1934*

Noted events in his life were:

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

8-**John Smith Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 28 Apr 1841 and died on 17 Oct 1853 at age 12.

8-**Mary Ann Tuke**<sup>4,11,27,114,115</sup> was born on 6 Aug 1842 and died on 29 Jan 1879 in Bradford, Yorkshire at age 36.

Noted events in her life were:

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

Mary married **Alfred Priestman**,<sup>4,27,32,52,114,115</sup> son of **Joshua Priestman**<sup>4,85,116</sup> and **Jane Evans**,<sup>4,85</sup> on 22 Mar 1865. Alfred was born on 24 Apr 1831 in Malton, Yorkshire and died on 28 Jan 1910 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire at age 78. They had two children: **Alfred Tuke** and **Ethel Mary**.

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

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Sleep to wake." -----

ALFRED PRIESTMAN, 1841-45, of Thornton, and now living there. Formerly a Manufacturer. Town Councillor and Member of School Board.  
PRIESTMAN.'97On the 28th January, 1910, at Thornton-le-Dale, Alfred Priestman (1841-5), in his 79th year.

Noted events in his life were:

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

9-**Alfred Tuke Priestman**<sup>4</sup> was born on 26 Jan 1868 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 21 Feb 1921 in 5 Ashburnham Grove, Heaton, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 53.

Noted events in his life were:

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

9-**Ethel Mary Priestman**<sup>4</sup> was born in 1872 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire.

8-**Robert Tuke**<sup>11,27</sup> was born on 9 Dec 1844 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died in 1888 in Bradford, Yorkshire at age 44. The cause of his death was Died from injuries sustained when struck by a horse drawn bus.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1857-1860 in York.
- He worked as a Partner in D. E. & R. Tuke, (Grocers) in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- Miscellaneous: Interested in Church Bell Ringing.
- He resided at Alexander Place in Ilkley, Bradford, Yorkshire.

8-**Esther Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 27 Feb 1846.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1860-Dec 1862 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Daniel Tuke**<sup>11,97</sup> was born on 27 Apr 1847 and died on 19 Aug 1862 in Bradford, Yorkshire at age 15.

8-**William Henry Tuke**<sup>11,27</sup> was born on 21 Oct 1848 in Bradford, Yorkshire and died about 1880 about age 32.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1863-1864 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a member of the Textile Trade in Bradford, Yorkshire.

8-**Sarah Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 20 May 1850.

8-**Charles Edward Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 12 Mar 1854 and died on 17 Jun 1854.

8-**Herbert Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 20 Mar 1858.

7-**Sarah Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 26 Feb 1814 in Knapton Grange, Knapton, Yorkshire.

Sarah married **Anthony Harris Smith**,<sup>11</sup> son of **Bartholomew Smith** and **Mary Harris**, on 20 Oct 1834. Anthony was born on 29 Dec 1804 in Penrith, Cumbria.



## Descendants of William Tuke

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Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Manchester.

7-**Henry Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 14 Feb 1815 in Knapton Grange, Knapton, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Bishop Auckland, County Durham.

Henry married **Mary Anne Whitworth**, daughter of **Robert Whitworth** and **Alice**. They had 13 children: **Henry Whitworth, Mary Alice, Robert Applegarth, Maria, William, Edward, Daniel, John, Harriet Sophia, Alfred, Lucy Mabel, Charles, and Thomas Frank**.

8-**Henry Whitworth Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 26 Aug 1838 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham.

8-**Mary Alice Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 23 Feb 1840 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham.

Mary married **Rev. Christopher Gibson Davis**.

8-**Robert Applegarth Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 3 Jun 1842 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham.

8-**Maria Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 11 Dec 1843 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham.

8-**William Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 3 Jul 1845 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham and died on 9 Jun 1855 at age 9.

8-**Edward Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 3 Jul 1845 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham.

8-**Daniel Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 14 Mar 1847 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham.

8-**John Tuke**<sup>11,28</sup> was born on 22 Nov 1848 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham.

John married **Elizabeth Martin**,<sup>11,28</sup> daughter of **Isaac Raisbeck Martin**<sup>28</sup> and **Jane Anderson**, on 1 Dec 1808 in Salford, Manchester. Elizabeth was born in 1844 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland. They had two children: **Ethel Mary** and **Henry Martin**.

9-**Ethel Mary Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 15 Oct 1869 in Salford, Manchester.

General Notes: Ethel Martin Tuke also given

9-**Henry Martin Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 6 May 1871 in Sheffield, Yorkshire.

8-**Harriet Sophia Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 15 Aug 1850 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham.

8-**Alfred Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 26 May 1852 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham.

8-**Lucy Mabel Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 28 May 1854 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham.

8-**Charles Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 13 Apr 1856 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham and died on 19 Jan 1861 at age 4.

8-**Thomas Frank Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 15 Oct 1858 in Bishop Auckland, County Durham.

7-**Lydia Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 8 Sep 1816 in Knapton Grange, Knapton, Yorkshire and died on 16 Jan 1817.

7-**Charlotte Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 10 Nov 1817 in Knapton Grange, Knapton, Yorkshire and died on 30 Apr 1818.

7-**Charlotte Mabel Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 26 Nov 1818 in Knapton Grange, Knapton, Yorkshire, died in 1882 in Middlesbrough, Yorkshire at age 64, and was buried in FBG Linthorpe.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School in 1830-1831.

Charlotte married **William Taylor**,<sup>11,12,27,73,82,87,105,116</sup> son of **Joseph Taylor**<sup>4,116</sup> and **Elizabeth Harris**,<sup>4,116</sup> on 22 Aug 1860 in Bradford, Yorkshire. William was born on 29 May 1818 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland, died in 1897 in Middlesbrough, Yorkshire at age 79, and was buried in FBG Linthorpe.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Coal and Coke Exporter in Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Shipbroker in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.

7-**Lydia Tuke**<sup>11,117,118</sup> was born on 28 Mar 1820 in Knapton, Yorkshire and died on 7 May 1895 in Croydon, Surrey at age 75.

Lydia married **William Manley**. They had no children.

Lydia next married **Charles Clayton**,<sup>117,118</sup> son of **Hollis Clayton**<sup>1,4,117,119</sup> and **Mary Impey**,<sup>1,4,117,119</sup> on 22 Jan 1857 in FMH Woburn Sands. Charles was born on 23 Jan 1809, died on 8 Jul 1878 in London at age 69, and was buried in FBG Stoke Newington. They had four children: **Mary Mabel**, **Francis Charles**, **Edward Allen**, and **Sarah Mildred**.

General Notes: Lived with his wife Lydia for five years, in Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire. Then moved to London.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at William Impey's school in Earls Colne, Essex.
- He was educated at Isaac Payne's school in Epping, Essex.
- He worked as a Shopkeeper in Apsley Guise, Bedfordshire.

8-**Mary Mabel Clayton**<sup>117,120</sup> was born in 1858 in Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire and died on 26 Dec 1919 at age 61.

General Notes: MARY MABEL (MAY), born 1858, at Aspley Guise. Educated at home. For some years her principal work was private teaching, and she was then trained by Madame Michaelis, and in 1888 opened a preparatory morning school in Croydon for little girls and boys, and has now about 30 in the school. She received a certificate of the Teachers' Registration Council in 1914.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Teacher in Croydon, Surrey.

8-**Francis Charles Clayton**<sup>117,120</sup> was born on 15 Feb 1859 in Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire.

General Notes: CHARLES, born 1859, at Aspley Guise. Educated at Epping and Lindow Grove School, Alderley Edge. Articled - to R. Eaton James and Co., afterwards Tribe Clarke and Eaton James. Passed final examination of Chartered Accountants, and admitted 1884. Was for a year at the Coalbrookdale Ironworks. Commenced practice in London in 1885, and is still in practice and on register for Croydon. Married in 1888 Katharine L. Black at Brighton Parish Church (afternoon wedding), and they have resided at Croydon since 1891. Hobbies: As a young man, photography.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chartered Accountant of London & Croydon.

Francis married **Katherine Lucy Black**<sup>117</sup> in 1888 in Brighton, East Sussex. Katherine was born on 18 Feb 1866 and died on 20 Nov 1938 at age 72. They had two children: **Douglas Impey** and **Patrick Andrew**.

9-**Douglas Impey Clayton**<sup>117,120</sup> was born in 1889 in London and died in 1960 at age 71.

General Notes: DOUGLAS IMPEY, born 1889, in London. Educated at M. M. C.'s School, and afterwards at boarding schools at Sandgate and Heacham. A severe accident at boarding school without medical treatment at the time seriously affected his subsequent health. This, with defective eyesight, has limited his choice of work. He has been trained as a typist; started for himself in 1907, and principally engaged in typing literary work.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Typist.

**9-Maj. Patrick Andrew Clayton**<sup>117,120</sup> was born on 16 Apr 1896 in Croydon, Surrey and died on 17 Mar 1962 at age 65.

General Notes: PATRICK ANDREW, born 1896, at Croydon. Educated at M. M. C. 's School, and then at University College Preparatory School, and at U.C. School, where he gained a Scholarship and matriculated in 1912. In 1913-14 worked at G. Scammell and Nephew on steam motor wagons and military lorries; gained an Open Scholarship for City and Guilds College, London University. In latter year took on work of instructor at O.T.C. In 1915 received a commission and left England for Egypt, -and is now at Salonika; gazetted full Lieutenant 1916 (121st Co. A.S.C., 28th Divisional Train). -----

He was the basis for the character of "Peter Madox" in "The English Patient". Clayton spent nearly 20 years with the Egyptian Survey department during the 1920s and 1930s extensively mapping large areas of previously unmapped desert. In 1931, Clayton was running triangulation from Wadi Halfa to Uweinat when he came across refugees fleeing from the Italian occupation of Kufra, via Uweinat and helped save many from death in the arid desert. Clayton had collaborated extensively with Ralph Bagnold in the preparation and mapping associated with Bagnold's pre-war exploration trips. He served in the British Army's Long Range Desert Group (LRDG) during World War II. At the Clayton spent nearly 20 years with the Egyptian Survey department during the 1920s and 1930s extensively mapping large areas of previously unmapped desert. In 1931, Clayton was running triangulation start of the war Clayton was a government surveyor in Tanganyika. Bagnold had him returned to Egypt because of his detailed knowledge of the Western Desert. He was commissioned into the Intelligence Corps. Clayton was leading "T" Patrol in a planned attack on Kufra when the patrol was engaged by the Italian Auto-Saharan Company on 31 January 1941, near Gebel Sherif. During the action Captain Clayton was wounded and his car damaged. He along with his colleagues was taken prisoner. He was moved to the Abruzzo region in Italy where he was visited by Laszlo Almasy after Almasy's spy mission, Operation Salaam, to transport two German spies across the Libyan desert to Cairo.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Surveyor & Soldier.
- He was awarded with DSO MBE.

Patrick married **Ethel Wyatt** in 1927. Ethel was born on 29 Aug 1893 and died in Dec 1965 at age 72. They had one son: **Peter Hollis**.

**10-Maj. Peter Hollis Clayton** was born on 14 Jun 1928 in Croydon, Surrey and died on 19 Jul 2011 at age 83.

General Notes: Peter Hollis Clayton was born in Croydon on 14 June 1928 to Patrick Andrew and Ethel (Ellie) Clayton, née Wyatt. Peter's father worked in Cairo for the Egyptian Desert Surveys Department and Ellie and Peter joined him there in August 1928. Patrick worked with Count Lászlo Almásy, and some believe he was the model for the character of Peter Madox in The English Patient. In 1938, with war threatening, Peter returned to England with his mother to continue his education, first at St Michael's, and then at Sevenoaks School, where he was a member of School House, played rugby and was a house captain and prefect. Conscripted into the Army in 1946, Peter was commissioned in 1948 into the Queen's Royal Regiment, stationed in Germany. He took on the role of Motor Transport Officer, experience that would be invaluable later in the desert. Keen to return to Arabia, he attended a three-month Arabic Language Course in late 1952 and a one-year course at the Middle East Centre for Arabic Studies in Lebanon in 1953. The Centre was widely believed to be a school for Western spies. Having qualified, Peter joined the Trucial Oman Levies in January 1954 as a squadron commander, where his adventurous spirit, fluent Arabic, army training and deep understanding of Arab culture made him an ideal recruit. Peter played a key role in evicting the Saudi insurgents and then commanded a joint Saudi/ Trucial Oman Levies police force patrolling the disputed oasis area. He was invested with the MBE in 1956 for his services. He was admired and respected by many local people and their leaders, and the ruler of Dubai asked him personally to establish the first Dubai police force. This Peter did, and the new service mustered at Naif on 1 June 1956, with 29 members. Today it is 15,000 strong. He also became a close, lifelong friend of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan, who later founded the United Arab Emirates. From 1971 to 1994 Peter was very active in the Middle East, using his contacts, knowledge of the area, and military experience in a number of business ventures. He worked to develop the UAE, promoting schemes for water distillation and desert agriculture. In 1994 he retired to Cornwall, but his love of travel and expeditions remained. He made long overland trips to Morocco and Tunisia, and also retraced his father's tracks across the deserts of Egypt and Libya, acting as guide and tour leader. Peter's wife, Dr Pamela Passmore, whom he met at St Michael's School and married in 1958, predeceased him in 2005. He is survived by his two children and nine grandchildren. Richard Atkinson OS

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sevenoaks School.
- He was awarded with MBE.
- He worked as a Founder of the Dubai Police service.

Peter married **Dr. Pamela Blanche Passmore** in 1958. Pamela was born on 20 Dec 1926 and died in Feb 2005 in St. Germans, Cornwall at age 78. They had two children: **Patrick** and **Gillian B.**

### 11-Patrick Clayton

## Descendants of William Tuke

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### 11-Gillian B. Clayton

8-**Edward Allen Clayton**<sup>117,119,120</sup> was born in 1860 in Woburn, Bedfordshire, died in 1864 at age 4, and was buried in FBG Stoke Newington.

8-**Sarah Mildred Clayton**<sup>117</sup> was born in 1862 in Stoke Newington, London, died in 1902 at age 40, and was buried in Rosslyn Chapel.

General Notes: SARAH MILDRED, born 1862, at Stoke Newington. Educated at home. She was an invalid a great part of her life, but did excellent work in connection with Marlborough School Mission at Tottenham. She died in 1902 and was buried in the grounds of Rosslyn Chapel.

7-**Robert Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 17 Feb 1822 and died in Nov 1869 in Australia at age 47.

Robert married **Jemima Susannah Ball**. They had seven children: **Susannah Jemima, Robert, Henry, Frederick, Emily, Mabel, and Catherine**.

8-**Susannah Jemima Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born in 1850 and died on 8 Aug 1925 at age 75.

Susannah married **Barclay Hanbury**, son of **Daniel Bell Hanbury**<sup>2,4,74,81,121,122</sup> and **Rachel Christy**,<sup>2,4,122,123,124</sup> on 14 Nov 1877 in FMH Croydon. Barclay was born in 1841, died in 1891 at age 50, and was buried in Saffron Walden, Essex. They had three children: **Robert Tuke, Rachel Irene, and Oliver Tuke**.

9-**Robert Tuke Hanbury** was born in 1878 and died on 16 Dec 1906 at age 28.

9-**Rachel Irene Hanbury** was born in 1881 and died in 1901 at age 20.

9-**Oliver Tuke Hanbury** was born in 1883 and died on 4 Apr 1961 at age 78.

8-**Robert Tuke**

8-**Henry Tuke**

8-**Frederick Tuke**

8-**Emily Tuke**

8-**Mabel Tuke**

8-**Catherine Tuke**

7-**Edward Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 11 Oct 1823 and died on 17 Feb 1824.

7-**Elizabeth Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 30 Dec 1824. She had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1874 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

7-**Edward Tuke**<sup>11,13</sup> was born on 7 Dec 1826 in Thornton le Clay, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Bradford, Yorkshire.

Edward married **Jane Agnes Thistlethwaite**,<sup>11,13</sup> daughter of **John Thistlethwaite**<sup>4,27</sup> and **Esther Eliza Dickinson**,<sup>27</sup> on 15 Oct 1856 in FMH Bradford. Jane was born on 4 Jan 1832 in Darlington, County Durham and died on 9 Apr 1858 in Bradford, Yorkshire at age 26. They had one son: **Herbert Thistlethwaite**.

8-**Herbert Thistlethwaite Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 1 Apr 1858 and died on 17 Mar 1859.

Edward next married **Rebecca Turner**,<sup>11</sup> daughter of **Edwin Turner**<sup>11,27,74</sup> and **Lydia Hotham**,<sup>27,74</sup> on 20 Sep 1865 in FMH Bradford. Rebecca was born on 8 Apr 1837 in Leeds, Yorkshire. They had one

## Descendants of William Tuke

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son: **James Edward**.

Noted events in her life were:

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

8-**James Edward Tuke**<sup>11,27</sup> was born on 30 Jun 1866 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

James married **Sarah Elizabeth Butterfield**. They had four children: **Christina, Jeston, Margaret, and Paul**.

9-**Christina Tuke** was born in 1893 in Bradford, Yorkshire.

9-**Jeston Tuke** was born in 1896 in Harrogate, Yorkshire.

9-**Margaret Tuke** was born in 1901 in Harrogate, Yorkshire.

9-**Paul Tuke**<sup>27,61</sup> was born in 1904 in Croydon, Surrey and died on 23 Jan 1960 in Lichfield, Staffordshire at age 56.

General Notes: TUKE.-On 23rd January, 1960, at his home at Lichfield, Paul Tuke (1916-20), aged 56 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot School in 1915-1916 in Sidcot, Somerset.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1916-1920 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a helper with Boys' Club work in 1921-1922 in Street, Somerset.
- He worked as a Sanitary Engineer, Tuke & Bell Ltd. (Lichfield and London) in Lichfield, Staffordshire.
- He resided at 280 Stafford Road in 1935 in Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Paul married **Kate Bartholomew**.

6-**Mary Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 17 Jun 1791 in Bishophill, York and died on 14 Mar 1799 at age 7.

6-**Elizabeth Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 15 Oct 1793 in Bishophill, York and died after 1874. She had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Bishophill, York.

6-**Ann Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 31 Dec 1795 in Bishophill, York and died after 1874.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Bishophill, York.

6-**Esther Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 9 May 1798 in Bishophill, York and died on 7 Jan 1799.

5-**Elizabeth Tuke**<sup>1,4,11,89,102,125,126</sup> was born in 1761 in Lincroft, Bishophill, York and died on 17 Feb 1826 at age 65.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister in 1783.

Elizabeth married **Joshua Wheeler**<sup>1,4,11,89,102,125</sup> son of **Rudd Wheeler**<sup>4,5,127</sup> and **Fidelity Pinnell**<sup>4,5</sup> on 10 Jan 1795. Joshua was born on 5 Oct 1755 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire,<sup>5</sup> died on 21 Jan 1803 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire at age 47, and was buried on 27 Jan 1803 in FBG Hitchin, Hertfordshire. They had three children: **Esther, Sarah, and Mary**.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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6-**Esther Wheeler**<sup>4,14,89,102</sup> was born on 25 Mar 1798, died on 28 Oct 1864 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire at age 66, and was buried in FBG Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

General Notes: Supervised the Quaker School York, (Mount) at Castlegate.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister.
- She worked as a Teacher.

Esther married **Benjamin Seebohm**,<sup>2,4,14,89,102,108,128</sup> son of **Ludwig Seebohm**<sup>102</sup> and **Juliane Von Borries**,<sup>102</sup> on 1 Sep 1831. Benjamin was born on 20 Feb 1798 in Friedensthal, Principality Of Waldeck, died on 2 Jun 1871 in Luton, Bedfordshire at age 73, and was buried on 7 Jun 1871 in FBG Hitchin, Hertfordshire. They had six children: **Henry, Frederic, Benjamin, Julia Elizabeth, Joshua Wheeler**, and **John Hustler**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 1836 in Horton Grange, Bradford, Yorkshire.

General Notes: **7 June 1871, Wed:** Down to the House and then up to the Great Northern Hotel & so to Hitchin to Benjamin Seebohm's funeral; travelled with Smithies - a beautiful little burial ground, not a large company, walked there through Frederic Seebohm's & J. H. Tuke's nice grounds. J. Hodgkin and one or two local friends, & a few words from Martha Braithwaite at the graveside. In meeting an American friend; J. Bevan Braithwaite's short & good; left meeting almost before it broke up - and back to Town; dined with the Backhouses; Minnie did not like to go owing to Uncle Howard's funeral being tomorrow. *The Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.* (unpublished)

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an A founding Director of The Friends Provident Institution. Quaker Minister.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1823.

7-**Henry Seebohm**<sup>2,102</sup> was born on 12 Jul 1832 in Hillside House, Bradford, Yorkshire, died on 26 Nov 1895 in 22 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, London at age 63, and was buried in FBG Hitchin. Non-Member.

General Notes: Head of Seerbohm & Diechstuhl. Dannemora works. FRZS Past Master Royal Brunswick Lodge

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Seebohm, Henry (1832– 1895), ornithologist, was born on 12 July 1832 at Horton Grange, Bradford, the eldest of four children of Benjamin Seebohm (1798– 1871), a wool merchant from near Bad Pyrmont in Germany, and his wife, Esther Wheeler (1798– 1864), of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, a granddaughter of William Tuke and a niece of Sarah Hustler. On marrying, his parents settled on a small farm, Horton Grange, near Bradford, where they remained for several years before moving to Bradford. Seebohm's siblings included Frederic Seebohm (1833– 1912), the historian, and Julia Eliza Seebohm (d. 1863), who married the cocoa manufacturer, Joseph Rowntree (1836– 1925).

Both Seebohm's parents were active in the Society of Friends, and he was educated at the Friends' school, in York, where he developed a taste for natural history. His father started him early in life as a grocer's shop boy, but ultimately Seebohm settled at Sheffield where he became a manufacturer of steel. On 19 January 1859 he married Maria (b. 1839/40), daughter of George John Healey, merchant, of Moss Side, Manchester.

Seebohm's spare time was devoted to natural history, especially ornithology, and he made a number of journeys to the Netherlands, Greece, Asia Minor, Scandinavia, Germany, and Siberia to collect and study birds in their native haunts. One of his most successful expeditions was in 1875 to the lower Pechora River valley in Russia, with the zoologist John Alexander Harvie-Brown, when the eggs of the grey plover and of many rare species of birds were obtained. The account of this voyage, as well as that to Heligoland, where he went to study bird migration at the house of the ornithologist Heinrich Gätke, was given in his *Siberia in Europe* (1880). In 1877 Seebohm accompanied the Arctic explorer and merchant navy officer Joseph Wiggins (1832– 1905) on a journey to Siberia. They travelled along the Yenisey River, where they made further important ornithological discoveries, recorded in *Seebohm's Siberia in Asia* (1882). On that voyage, Wiggins's ship was wrecked shortly after reaching the Kureyka, a tributary of the Yenisey. Later Seebohm visited southern Europe and South Africa to study European birds in their winter quarters, and to collect materials for *The Geographical Distribution of the Family Charadriidæ* (1887).

Seebohm was also author of several other works, including *Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum*, vol. 5, *Turdidæ* (1881), *A History of British Birds with Coloured Illustrations of their Eggs* (1882– 5), *Classification of Birds* (1890), to which a supplement was issued in 1895, *The Birds of the Japanese Empire* (1890), *Geographical Distribution of British Birds* (1893), and *Address to the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union* (1893). He also contributed upwards of eighty papers, chiefly on ornithological subjects, between 1877 and 1895, to the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society*, *Ibis*, and other scientific publications. He left unfinished *The Eggs of British Birds and Thrushes*. His two Siberian expedition narratives were published together as *The Birds of Siberia* in 1901.

Seebohm joined the *British Ornithologists' Union* and the *Zoological Society* in 1873; he was elected a fellow of the *Royal Geographical Society* in 1878, and was one of the secretaries from June 1890 until his death. He was elected a fellow of the *Linnean Society* in December 1879. He was also a liberal contributor of ornithological specimens to the *British Museum*. He gave the museum his impressive collection of eggs, and compiled the fifth volume of the bird catalogue, published by the trustees in 1881.

In later years Seebohm resided at South Kensington, London, and Maidenhead, Berkshire. He died on 26 November 1895, following an attack of influenza, at his home, 22 Courtfield Gardens, South

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Kensington. He was survived by his wife but predeceased by his only son, Ted, who died in New York in unexplained circumstances in 1888. Seebohm's extensive ornithological collections of more than 16,000 bird skins and 235 skeletons were presented to the British Museum (Natural History).

B. B. Woodward, rev. Yolanda Foote

Sources The Times (28 Nov 1895) · Nature, 53 (1895–6), 105 · The Athenaeum (7 Dec 1895), 794 · The Ibis, 7th ser., 2 (1896), 159–62 · private information (1897) [F. Seebohm] · B. B. Woodward and others, eds., Catalogue of the books, manuscripts, maps, and drawings in the British Museum (Natural History), 8 vols. (1903–40) · Catalogue of scientific papers, Royal Society · Zoological Record · Biographical catalogue: being an account of the lives of Friends and others whose portraits are in the London Friends' Institute, Society of Friends (1888) · The Ornithologist, 1/1 (March 1896), 16–17 · V. Glendinning, A suppressed cry: life and death of a Quaker daughter (1969)

Archives CUL, diaries, journals, notebook · Herts. ALS, family corresp., schoolbooks · NHM, travel diaries | NHM, bird skins, skeletons

Likenesses portrait, repro. in The Ornithologist, 16

Wealth at death £102,479 11s. 3d.: probate, 11 Jan 1896, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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B. B. Woodward, 'Seebohm, Henry (1832–1895)', rev. Yolanda Foote, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRGS FZS FLS.
- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Apprentice grocer with the Robson family in Saffron Walden, Essex.
- He worked as a Steel Manufacturer.

Henry married **Maria Healey**,<sup>2,102</sup> daughter of **George John Healey**, on 19 Jan 1859 in Manchester. Maria was born about 1840 in Moss Side, Manchester. They had three children: **George Healey**, **Louis Henry**, and **Edwin Victor**.

8-**George Healey Seebohm**<sup>102</sup> was born in 1860 and died in 1860 in Died Young.

8-**Louis Henry Seebohm**<sup>102</sup> was born in 1861 and died in 1862 in Died in Infancy at age 1.

8-**Edwin Victor Seebohm**<sup>2,102</sup> was born on 10 Sep 1865 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 10 Sep 1888 in the Hoffman House, New York, NY, USA at age 23. The cause of his death was Shot himself dead.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: Theatrical disturbances, 1888.

7-**Frederic Seebohm**<sup>2,32,86,102,129,130,131</sup> was born on 23 Nov 1833 in Hillside House, Bradford, Yorkshire, died on 6 Feb 1912 in The Hermitage, Hitchin, Hertfordshire at age 78, and was buried in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

General Notes: Frederic Seebohm 78 6 2mo. 1912 Hitchin. The death of Frederic Seebohm has removed from among us one of the most distinguished Quakers of our time. Great in heart and great in mind, he was greatest of all in that combination of the two which makes the true historian, the real lover of the truth and the practical mystic and seeker. He was at once a model citizen and a historian with a world-wide reputation. And although, particularly in his later years, he took relatively little part in the actual work of the Society of Friends beyond the confines of his own Meeting, he showed himself in many ways an almost ideal Quaker, being himself a remarkable embodiment of all that is best and highest in Quaker character and tradition. In an age of self-advertisement and notoriety, he remained a steadfast and immovable witness to true modesty, gentleness and dignity. Though possessing immense stores of power and latent faculty, he possessed still more and in still higher degree the spiritual sense, reverence and the desire to seek after truth. By his life he was a great exponent of the doctrine of the Inward Light, and all those who knew him will place him without hesitation among those choice Quaker spirits who, although humble and unassuming, have been true national possessions. Born at Bradford in 1833, he came of a stock which was Swedish in origin but had settled in Germany. His immediate ancestors, on both sides, were Friends. His grandfather, Ludwig Seebohm, was manager of the springs at Pymont for the Prince of Waldeck. It was from there that his father, Benjamin Seebohm, - who was born in 1798, at Friedenthal, at the foot of the Konigsberg - came to England as a boy in 1814, entered the wool trade in Yorkshire, and afterwards married Esther Wheeler of Hitchin, in 1831. His grandfather, Ludwig Seebohm, was one of a little company of Christians in Pymont who, owing largely to the ministry of Stephen Grellet, became connected with the Society in England. His mother was a descendant of the Joshua Wheeler who was imprisoned for conscience sake in Bedford Jail with John Bunyan, and her mother was a daughter of William Tuke, founder of the Retreat and of the Friends' schools at York. When he was two years old, his parents removed to Horton Grange, a little farm a mile and a half out of Bradford. Here his childhood was spent, and this house and garden contributed to the healthy enjoyment of a most happy boyhood, rich in helpful and gracious influences. His father initiated him and his brothers into the mysteries of natural history, mechanics and carpentry. There were also long drives to Monthly and Quarterly Meetings at York, Leeds and Huddersfield, or up the Dales to Skipton, Bentham and Settle. There were the long

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winter evenings occupied with reading aloud or working at little models or netting. There were also the father's frequent travels in the ministry, some of them prolonged - one to America lasting nearly five years. There was the living and continued interest in the welfare of neighbouring Friends and of the beloved Society, and, above all, there was the wonderful Quaker atmosphere of a home of simplicity, of integrity, of intellectual stimulus and of deep spirituality. These things all left their mark on the boy who was to become a historian. No less was the impression made upon him by the goodness and courage of his mother and by the strong, reverent character of his father, whose charitable and broad-minded view of religion and whose love of truth and love of books descended direct to his son. As a boy, Frederic Seebohm was sent to the Friends' School at York, and he subsequently studied law at the Middle Temple, under Joseph Bevan Braithwaite. He was called to the Bar in 1856, and practiced for a short time. In 1857, however, he relinquished the profession of law and entered the bank of Sharpies and Exton, marrying Mary Ann, the daughter of William Exton. After his marriage, he took up his abode in the house of his wife's family in Bancroft, Hitchin, a house which became his delightful home for more than half a century. Sound in business and wise in counsel, he was eminently successful as a financier ; and when Sharpies and Company was amalgamated with other banks as Barclay and Company, he became a valued director of the Company. He served as President of the Institute of Bankers, and was widely consulted as an expert on financial affairs. But Frederic Seebohm was something much more than a banker. He became, as the Times says : "a brilliant representative of a type of savant which seems almost peculiar to England - namely, the business man who takes up problems of investigation, not as a hobby, but as a labour of love. It is sufficient to mention Grote, Lord Avebury and Sir John Evans, besides Seebohm, in order to give an idea of the value of this class of scholar. They certainly make up by freshness and originality for whatever they may have lacked in the way of educational opportunities." And again : "It can scarcely be doubted that in the person of Frederic Seebohm, England has lost one of her most original and attractive writers in the field of social science." Whilst, therefore, it is as a historian that his name will be remembered in the world, he will be thought of in his own town and among his own people as a just man, an educationalist and a wise counsellor. He endeared himself to the people of Hitchin and to those whom he welcomed to his home, not alone by the particular and invaluable services which he rendered to each and all who sought his help, but by his gentleness and geniality and by the inspiration of his spirit of reverence. It was characteristic of his work and influence, that, while spreading themselves into so many universal fields of thought, they ever radiated from the particular plot of earth where life had stationed him. The pulse of History was, for him, still beating in the life and problems of his own town and country. He discovered the remote and even prehistoric past still recorded in the fields and boundaries of his own neighbourhood. Chance geological discoveries of well-sinkers within a mile of his house spoke to him of the story of the planet. The unearthing of the remains of palaeolithic man in or near his own grounds opened for him a chapter in the story of the ascent of man, which was still for him the supreme object of endeavour. To spend a few days in his home or even to call for an hour's talk, was to be at once brought nearer to the facts of life and to be lifted out of the common-place and trivial. His tall and slender figure, the strong yet tender lines of his features, his rich but sensitive voice, and the singularly graceful action which often accompanied his speech, made one feel in the presence of something finer than earth's common clay. But his natural atmosphere of distinction both of mind and manner were never such as to silence or over-awe, for he had those quick responsive sympathies which draw the best out of us all, and he did not seem so much to rise above as to lift his listener with him into heights where life is purer, greater and more real. Up to middle age he took a prominent part in politics on the Liberal side, and, before the Redistribution Act of 1884, was prospective candidate for Hertfordshire in association with the Hon. Henry Cowper. Dissenting, like John Bright, from Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill, he left the Liberal Party in 1886, and as a Liberal Unionist, he thereafter used his influence on the Conservative side, though remaining a staunch Free Trader. He was a good and valued speaker, with an incisive delivery, but it was his sincerity, and the fairness no less than the clearness of his arguments, which chiefly impressed his hearers. His interest in social affairs was shown in many directions. He was a Justice of the Peace, a Member of the Board of Guardians from 1877 to 1894, when he succeeded James Hack Tuke as Treasurer, and a Member, since 1903, of the County Education Committee. He was the first Chairman of the local Education Sub-Committee from 1903 to 1908, when he resigned on account of ill-health, being succeeded by his son. His greatest work for local education, however, was done as Governor of the Hitchin Grammar Schools, the rapid progress of which, from the date of the new foundation in 1889, has been largely due to his generous financial aid and to his invaluable advice and encouragement. He gave the site for the new Girls' School on Windmill Hill, and even during his last days he was considering plans for a new Technical School for the town. Other interests were the new schools at Letchworth, of which he was manager, and the Hitchin Adult School, of which he was president for some years. He was closely associated with the Savings Bank and the Penny Savings Bank, and he was one of the townsmen to whom Hitchin owes the site on which the Town Hall is built. It is, however, as a historian that Frederic Seebohm will be remembered. His first great book, *The Oxford Reformers*, was an appreciation of the history, character, spirit and scope of labour of Colet, Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, a scholarly and finished piece of work, all the more remarkable as coming from a man not yet five and thirty years old, and whose educational advantages had, on account of his Quakerism, been comparatively limited and circumscribed. Some seven years later, and pursuing the same subject, he issued his well-known little handbook on the Era of the Protestant Revolution. This was a general review in small compass of the whole theme, and has been widely used as a text-book. It dealt first with the state of Christendom, and then with the Protestant Revolution, which was but one wave of the advancing tide of modern civilisation, which, as the author showed, broke in the French Revolution nearly three hundred years later. As time went on, Frederic Seebohm's attention was drawn away from the history of religions reform towards the scientific study of economic history. He saw how vague was the knowledge of the conditions of English rural life, and how even leading politicians and constitutional historians were satisfied with more or less unreliable generalities. His work on the English Village Community was the ripe product of some fifteen years of study. According to a recent critic, " Seebohm succeeded in putting before the public in a perfectly concrete form, the conditions under which England had lived for a thousand years - the open field system, with its intermixture of strips, compulsory rotation of crops, common pasture, etc." These practices were traced from the known to the unknown, from their survivals at the present day to the time of the Saxons, the Romans and the Britons. The book created a great sensation, chiefly through the vivid way in which it illustrated the actual working of communal husbandry. This work was followed by others on *The Tribal System of Wales* and on *Tribal Custom in Anglo-Saxon Law*. In the former, chiefly by the help of fourteenth-century evidence, drawn mainly from Anglesea and Denbigh, he propounded a clue to the understanding of Welsh laws, which had seemed an almost hopeless puzzle to previous investigators. Recognition of his scholarly work came to him in the shape of the honorary degrees of LL.D. of Edinburgh, the D.Litt. of Oxford and the Litt.D. of Cambridge. What has been called " modern thought " claimed at one time much attention from him. So far back as 1876, he published for private circulation a small volume entitled *The Christian Hypothesis*, in which he stated the problems raised by the difficulties which have arisen in recent times with regard to faith in Christianity. That it was printed for private circulation was eminently characteristic. The demand of the scholar and scientist to construct upon nothingless secure than first-hand observation was a deep-seated instinct in him. And his theories, however interesting, were not publicly advanced until they had been scrupulously and scientifically tested. But his love of verification was as the love not of a journeyman but of an artist. He saw each fragment of fact or possible feature of a whole ; and one of the charms of intimacy with him was the almost boyish zest with which he would describe some new line of investigation, and the great possible field of truth which it promised to lay bare. From the beginning to the end, from earliest youth, he was a reverent, fearless seeker after and lover of the truth, and this was his chief characteristic. He found unities where others only saw diversities, and mighty tendencies where others saw apparent drift. Building patiently and soberly, there was always before him the great vision. Down through the long years, even to the dark portal, he lived the brave life of the hungry discoverer, a splendid worker, a gentle lover - alert, keen, seeking, chivalrous, modest, courageous ; still hopeful ; still with his face to the light ; and always with his feet on the rock and a bright flame of faith in his heart. His interest in the vital things of life and his concern for all that affected the welfare of his fellow men never left him. William Blake



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died singing of the things he saw in heaven. But Frederic Seebohm died speaking his own pure thoughts and memories and purposes of earth, which was still for him the gate of all that is true and beautiful. The burial of such a man is not a day for wailing, and those who gathered in the quiet graveyard at Hitchin realised that it could be an occasion of thanksgiving and even of contentment, a day of resignation to the will of the Most High. The keen sense of grief which so many felt was uplifted if not lost in the sense of gratitude for such a man and such a life. And there were some there who saw not a vision of death, but a vision of the life of man, what it had been, what it might be ; and they saw, too, a vision of man's work. The last farewell and the last great offices were said by his son, Hugh Seebohm, who, standing at the head of the grave, read the opening verses of the In Memoriam, and Carlyle's translation of Goethe's lines : - The Mason's ways are A type of existence, And his persistence Is as the days are Of men in this world. The future hides in it Gladness and sorrow ; We press still thorow, Nought that abides in it Daunting us, - onward. And solemn before us, Veiled, the dark Portal, Goal of all mortal : - Stars silent rest o'er us, Graves under us silent ! While earnest thou gazest Comes boding of terror, Comes phantom and error, Perplexes the bravest With doubt and misgiving. But heard are the voices - Heard are the Sages, The Worlds and the Ages : " Choose well : your choice is Brief and yet endless : " Here eyes do regard you, In Eternity 's stillness ; Here is all fulness, Ye brave, to reward you ; Work and despair not."

Seebohm, Frederic (1833– 1912), historian and banker, was born at Hillside House, Bradford, on 23 November 1833. His father was Benjamin Seebohm (1798– 1871), a wool merchant and a prominent and active minister of the Society of Friends, who had come to Bradford from Friedensthal, in the principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont, as a boy of sixteen; his mother, Esther Wheeler, of Hitchin (1798– 1864), was also a minister of the society. Both parents belonged to the society's evangelical wing. His elder brother was Henry Seebohm, the ornithologist, and Frederic too took a keen interest in natural history as a boy. In his youth he also witnessed the destitution and unrest of the handloom weavers of the West Riding consequent upon the introduction of machinery. After attending Bootham School, York, from 1845 to 1849— a remarkable series of letters to his father gives a clear account of his life there— he tried out several possible careers, by working first in his uncle's grocery business at Huddersfield, then as an actuary for the Friends' Provident Institute at Bradford. While there he began to read for the bar at the Middle Temple, before moving to Hitchin in 1855; the lectures given by the jurist Henry J. S. Maine, which he now attended, had a lasting influence. He was called to the bar in 1856. On 29 July 1857 he married Mary Ann Exton (1833– 1904), whose father, William Exton (d. 1851), had been a founding partner of a bank, Sharples & Co., at Hitchin; Seebohm himself became a partner in 1859 and when, in 1896, the bank became part of Barclay & Co. Ltd he was made a member of their board. The Seebohms lived in Hitchin, from their marriage to their deaths, in a house, The Hermitage, which had belonged to the Extons and which stood on a large central site. They had five daughters and one son. Seebohm was an efficient and successful banker and became president of the Institute of Bankers, but his energy and range of interests enabled him to pursue spare-time activities with vigour and originality. His interests— Christian, political and civic, and historical— informed one another, and achieved together a natural coherence. His publications, besides books, included articles and letters in all three spheres, especially in the *Fortnightly Review*, *Nineteenth Century*, and *The Spectator*.

Seebohm and his wife were fully committed members of the Society of Friends; his pamphlet on *The Crisis of Emancipation in America* (1865) was written in support of Quaker aid to freedmen. His personal beliefs appear in two books, *The Facts of the Four Gospels* (1861) and *The Christian Hypothesis* (privately printed 1876; published posthumously, 1916, as *The Spirit of Christianity*). No theology was needed, in his view— only 'simple knowledge of an actual Deliverer' (F. Seebohm, *The Facts of the Four Gospels*, 8); faith and prayer would bring deliverance. He held that Christianity had 'nothing to lose from free inquiry' (*ibid.*, v), and, indeed, scientific knowledge would save it from superstition; the Bible is evidence of God's work but was not divinely written. Christianity, he believed, should be seen as a progressive religion, a moral force moving society ever nearer the Christian ideal.

A Liberal in politics, Seebohm took particular interest in popular education— he was a friend of William Edward Forster, the MP for Bradford and later architect of the 1870 Education Act— and in the land question in England and Ireland. In 1877 he declined an invitation to succeed Walter Bagehot as editor of *The Economist*. He wished to stand for parliament in 1884, but his partners at the bank considered he could not be spared; his daughter wrote of this as 'a dreadful disappointment to him and to all of us' (Glendinning, 41). From 1886, following the Liberal Party's split over Irish home rule, he became a free-trade supporter of the Liberal Unionists. He was a member of the Welsh land commission of 1893– 6, and wrote the historical introduction to its report. In Hertfordshire he was a justice of the peace and a member of the county council's education committee (1892– 1912), and at Hitchin he was a member of the local board of guardians (1877– 94) but was particularly concerned with education, as a governor of the grammar schools and president of the adult school. He was a considerable local benefactor, and gave land for a road which cut across the grounds of the family home (1878) and for the site of the high school for girls (1889).

Seebohm's first historical work originated with a long-standing interest in Thomas More; he contracted for his first article on the subject while on honeymoon in Edinburgh. He was also a collector of Erasmus's works. He looked more broadly, however, at the transition in thought and in society from the western Christendom of the Middle Ages to the post-Reformation period. In *The Oxford Reformers* (1867; 3rd edn, 1887) he examined the work of Colet, Erasmus, and More, and argued that if the reforms they advocated had been carried out the revolutionary crisis of the Reformation might have been avoided. *The Era of the Protestant Revolution* (1874) sketched the main lines of the conflict in the sixteenth century. In both works he is little concerned with theology, as narrowly understood, but rather with the intellectual and social implications of change.

If Seebohm's early historical work can be associated with his Christianity, his later work— which constitutes his principal contribution to historical studies— reflects his interest in land questions and in Maine's enquiries into early law and custom. His best-known and most innovative book is *The English Village Community* (1883; 4th edn, 1890). Taking as his starting point the open fields of early nineteenth-century Hitchin, he examined agrarian organization as underlying the social structure of the English medieval manor, and traced this structure— and thus the origin of the manor— back to the villas of the Roman period and beyond. In Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, however, the contrasting 'tribal system' continued into the middle ages. He then compared what he found in the British Isles with analogous development on the continent, both in areas of Roman rule and in Germany. The book includes maps of local field systems. *The Tribal System in Wales* (1895; 2nd edn, 1904) is a detailed investigation of what was covered in a single chapter of the earlier work, an extensive study of the Welsh kindred, its ramifications, its pastoral and agricultural peculiarities. It includes a substantial series of texts of the thirteenth- and fourteenth-century estate surveys in which he found evidence of ancient tribal structure. *Tribal Custom in Anglo-Saxon Law* (1902) is specifically 'supplemental' to the two earlier books; it examines traces of tribal organization not only in Anglo-Saxon, Welsh, and Irish laws, but also among early medieval Germanic peoples on the continent. Implicit in much of the work for these books were questions of measuring land, and Seebohm's last book was *Customary Acres and their Historical Importance*, published posthumously in 1914. Unfinished, but substantially complete, it presents a mass of evidence on the measures used for land throughout Europe, though most fully for the British Isles and north-west France.

Seebohm's analysis of medieval rural society had an immediate impact. It challenged comprehensively the accepted view that the English medieval manor, with its unfree tenants rendering labour services to their lord, had developed only in the late Anglo-Saxon period from scarcely structured communities of free Germanic settlers. In looking to continuity with the Roman villa, and to great estates as the

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key to medieval rural society, Seebohm paralleled the work of N. D. Fustel de Coulanges in France and of A. Dopsch in Germany. By the time of his death, however, the orthodox view had reasserted itself among English historians; in 1912 F. M. Stenton, while stressing Seebohm's importance in the development of current ideas, was able to write that 'very much of The English Village Community is now obsolete' (Stenton, 18). It was not until the 1950s that the work of, in particular, T. H. Aston and H. P. R. Finberg led to general recognition that Seebohm's model is the more correct. However, two aspects of Seebohm's work suffered no eclipse. He introduced to British historians what had been already recognized in Germany, the importance of field systems, of the way land was held and cultivated, as evidence of early social structure and historical origins— although the exact significance of this evidence is still debated. Secondly, he demonstrated that the Celtic areas of the British Isles had a distinctive pattern of landholding and a distinctive social structure in the middle ages. Both these aspects of Seebohm's work were the starting points for continuing research.

Surviving papers throw some light on Seebohm's working methods. Certainly in youth, probably throughout life, he read regularly and systematically on the subjects that interested him. He could not read Greek, but his knowledge of German began at an early age within the family. His wife wrote in 1868 of 'his pleasant visit to Cambridge looking over MSS in the University Library— so to his task hunting up any mention of Sir Thos More; Colet or Erasmus— dining in the evening with Maurice, Lightfoot &c' (journal, 30 July 1868, Herts. ALS, D/ESe/F11/14), and his son, Hugh Exton Seebohm, wrote after his death that for his earlier books 'the actual writing was done after the main work of the day was over, often in the midst of his family, sometimes with a child on his knee' (H. E. Seebohm, vii). For much of his work on medieval economic history he had transcripts made from documents at the British Museum, Public Record Office, and elsewhere. When on holiday in Britain or abroad he lost no opportunity of enquiring about local landholding and customs and of inspecting relevant records, and he had many and varied correspondents from whom he sought detailed information. He seems to have written his later books in discrete sections, brought together at a late stage of composition. As one might expect of the banker, he was fully at home with figures, and his surviving notes include many calculations.

The style of Seebohm's published writings, precise and lucid, reveals little of his personality. However, his personal letters show that he was earnest, immensely self-disciplined and hard-working, self-assured but of a sincerely modest and calm temperament; they suggest strongly that the picture, given in an obituary, of a man who was 'cheerful and equable in the home which he ruled by love' was not a merely conventional one (Hertfordshire Express, 10 Feb 1912). He was described as 'a powerful speaker, with a most incisive style of delivery' (ibid.) and one listener wrote that 'I have never seen a hostile audience handled so beautifully ...; he ended his speech amid general cheering, for his fairness and manliness took them by storm' (Robert Marsh to Lady Godlee, 15 Dec 1912: papers in family possession). He read aloud, in literary evenings of the Young Men's Christian Association at Hitchin, and also within his family; his son records 'the peculiarly reverent and gentle tone' in which he read a passage from James Nayler on the spirit of Christianity, and 'the eager look with which he sought the sympathetic response of his listener at the close' (H. E. Seebohm, ix). Some pieces of his own verse survive, and he also drew— at least one picture in *The English Village Community*, of the Severn near Tidenham, is from his own sketch. When aged twelve, he wrote a charming and interesting account of a four-week visit to Germany; in later life his holiday travels included Scotland and Ireland, Brittany, Switzerland, Italy, Scandinavia, and Egypt. He had a wide circle of acquaintance, and Thomas Hodgkin (1831– 1913) and Paul Vinogradoff were among his closest friends; other friends included C. M. Andrews, W. J. Corbett, Thomas Hughes (1822– 1896), and Edward Burnett Tylor.

Seebohm received honorary degrees from the universities of Edinburgh (LLD, 1890), Cambridge (LittD, 1902), and Oxford (DLitt, 1908). He died at his home, The Hermitage, Hitchin, on 6 February 1912 after three years' illness and was buried at Hitchin. His daughter Esther Margaret Seebohm subsequently sorted his papers, selecting what was to be preserved and destroying the rest; she also painstakingly assembled many of his letters, written throughout his life to members of the family and to friends, and made careful copies, which survive. His son edited *Customary Acres* for publication, as well as the posthumous editions of *The Oxford Reformers* (1914) and *The Spirit of Christianity*, and gave his working papers to the Institute of Historical Research at London University; his books on economic history were given to the Maitland Library, Oxford, and some other books to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the British Museum. Other family papers were deposited in the Hertfordshire Record Office (Herts. ALS) in 1954 and 1983.

P. D. A. Harvey

SEEBOHM.— On the 6th February, 1912, at the Hermitage, Hitchin, Frederic Seebohm, LL.D. , Litt.D. , D.Litt . (1845-49), aged 78 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1845-1849 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Apprentice Grocer with the Robson family in 1849 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Banker, Barrister & Economic Historian.

Frederic married **Mary Ann Exton**,<sup>86,130</sup> daughter of **William Exton**<sup>4,30,130,132</sup> and **Mary Ransom**,<sup>4,30,130</sup> in 1857. Mary was born on 19 Sep 1833 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died about 1904 about age 71. They had six children: **Juliet Mary**, **Esther Margaret**, **Wilhelmina**, **Winifred Alice**, **Hugh Exton**, and **Hilda Marian**.

8-**Juliet Mary Seebohm**<sup>2,102</sup> was born in 1859 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died on 18 Jan 1950 in Whitchurch on Thames, Berkshire at age 91.

Juliet married **Prof. Sir Rickman John Godlee 1st Bt.**,<sup>2,133</sup> son of **Rickman Godlee**<sup>2,4,29,133,134</sup> and **Mary Susannah Lister**,<sup>2,4,133,134</sup> in 1891 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire. Rickman was born on 15 Feb 1849 in 5 Queen Square, London, died on 18 Apr 1925 in Coombe End Farm, Whitchurch on Thames, Berkshire at age 76, and was buried in Whitchurch on Thames, Berkshire. They had no children.

General Notes: Godlee, Sir Rickman John, baronet (1849– 1925), surgeon, was born on 15 April 1849 at 5 Queen Square, London, the second son of Rickman Godlee, barrister, and his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Jackson Lister, FRS, wine merchant and microscopist, and sister of Joseph, Lord Lister. The Godlees and the Listers belonged to the Society of Friends, and this exerted a powerful influence on Rickman John Godlee. After education at Grove House School, Tottenham, where he took up field botany and ornithology, Godlee entered University College, London, in 1866, and in the next year graduated BA. He entered the faculty of medical sciences and soon attracted attention as a skilled dissector; and, like his uncle, Lord Lister, and his cousin and future colleague, Marcus Beck, he was house surgeon to John Eric Erichsen at University College Hospital.

Godlee took the degrees of MB (1872) and MS (1873), receiving a gold medal in surgery at each examination, and spent part of a year from the autumn of 1872 in Edinburgh, living with his uncle, who was then professor of clinical surgery at the university. He published his impressions of the antiseptic method in *The Lancet* in 1873, and returned to University College Hospital as surgical registrar in

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the same year. Marcus Beck at University College Hospital and H. G. Howse of Guy's Hospital were in the 1870s the first London surgeons to follow Lister's technique closely, and Godlee was a keen student of their methods, often in the face of the opposition of the senior surgeons. In 1876 he was appointed assistant surgeon to Charing Cross Hospital and, at the medical school there, lecturer on anatomy—a post at that time almost always held by a surgeon. A year later, however, Godlee was elected assistant surgeon at his old hospital; this was a new post which carried with it a demonstratorship in the anatomical department of University College.

After having been elected FRCS in 1876 Godlee began working on his *Atlas of Human Anatomy* with an explanatory text. For this he made drawings, with distinctive colours for vessels and nerves, from more than a hundred dissections, mainly made by his own hand. The title-page states that the book illustrates 'most of the ordinary dissections and many not usually practised by the student'. It was published in 1880, but was not widely noticed. Godlee's drawings were presented to the Royal College of Surgeons. He was much in demand as an illustrator; some of his work adorned Quain's *Anatomy* (10th edn, 1896) and two editions of Erichsen's *Surgery*.

Although a general surgeon, Godlee performed certain operations which later became the province of specialists. On 25 November 1884 he performed the first operation for the removal of a tumour from the brain, the accurate 'localization' of which had been rendered possible by recent physiological experiments and clinical research including that of two spectators, David Ferrier and John Hughlings Jackson. The patient's death from a surgical complication provoked controversy with antivivisectionists in *The Times*. Also in 1884 Godlee was appointed surgeon to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. He went on to publish lectures on the surgical treatment of a number of chest diseases, and was joint author, with James Kingston Fowler, of the surgical portion of *Diseases of the Lungs* (1898), a work containing some of his own illustrations. This book is said to have stimulated the development of thoracic surgery. In 1876 Godlee had also joined the staff of the North-eastern (later the Queen's) Hospital for Children, in Hackney Road. He was appointed full surgeon at University College Hospital in 1885, professor of clinical surgery in 1892, and Holme professor of clinical surgery in 1900. In April 1914 he resigned his appointments, to become emeritus professor of clinical surgery. Godlee was regarded as an extremely clear and successful teacher.

Earlier in his career Godlee had been secretary of three leading medical societies—the Pathological, the Clinical, and the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, being also honorary librarian of the last (1895–1907). After the amalgamation of these and other societies into the Royal Society of Medicine, he became the society's librarian (1907–1916) and president (1916–1918). At the Royal College of Surgeons he held many offices, including those of president (1911–1913), and Hunterian orator (on the subject 'Hunter and Lister', in 1913). In November 1913 he was made an honorary fellow of the American College of Surgeons at Chicago. During and after the First World War Godlee was extremely active on the central medical war committee and was chairman of the Belgian doctors' and pharmacists' relief fund.

Godlee married in 1891 Juliet Mary, eldest daughter of Frederic Seebohm, banker and historian, of The Hermitage, Hitchin; they had no children. In London he lived first in Henrietta Street, then at 81 Wimpole Street, and finally at 19 Wimpole Street. A man of wide interests, Godlee was a collector of etchings, a good linguist, and a book lover, and he had an extensive knowledge of old London and of biography. He wrote, though he never published, verse. With Sir Watson Cheyne he had assisted Lord Lister throughout his active practice in London, and scientific problems were constantly discussed between them. Probably no colleague had so intimate a personal knowledge of Lister; moreover, Godlee regarded Lister's antiseptic system as having revolutionized surgery, and he took an essential part in bringing out *The Collected Papers of Joseph, Baron Lister* in two volumes (1909). Acting as Lister's executor he presented to the Royal College of Surgeons all his uncle's scientific and surgical possessions. In 1917, five years after Lister's death, Godlee brought out the eminently readable biography, *Lord Lister*, which reached a third and revised edition in 1924. It paints a vivid picture of the deplorable state of surgical wards of hospitals in the second half of the nineteenth century in Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, and abroad; and it represents Lister's antiseptic system as the key instrument in transforming this situation.

Godlee was a reserved man, regarded as downright, honest, approachable, and somewhat sarcastic. For many years he had owned Coombe End Farm, Whitchurch, near Reading; here he settled after his retirement from London in 1920, and enjoyed farming, carpentering, and writing essays about the village, which appeared posthumously as *A Village on the Thames: Whitchurch Yesterday and Today* (1926). He died at Whitchurch after a few hours' illness on 20 April 1925 and was buried there. He was survived by his wife, and left more than £96,000.

Godlee received many honours. He was surgeon to the household of Queen Victoria, and honorary surgeon to King Edward VII and King George V. He was created a baronet in 1912 and KCVO in 1914, and he received the Belgian medal of King Albert in 1919. He was a fellow of University College, London, and received honorary degrees from the universities of Toronto and Dublin. The baronetcy became extinct on his death.

H. D. Rolleston, rev. Christopher Lawrence

Sources V. G. Plarr, *Plarr's Lives of the fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England*, rev. D'A. Power, 1 (1930) · *BMJ* (3 May 1930), 809–10 · b. cert. · m. cert. · d. cert. · *CGPLA Eng. & Wales* (1925)

Archives Suffolk RO, Ipswich, corresp., diaries, and papers · Wellcome L., lecture notes and papers

Likenesses W. Stoneman, photograph, 1919, NPG · Swaine, photograph, 1922, Wellcome L. · A. Bacon, portrait, 1923, RCS Eng. [see illus.] · Elliott & Fry, photogravure, Wellcome L. · photograph, Wellcome L.

Wealth at death £96,880 5s. 10d.: resworn probate, 1925, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

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H. D. Rolleston, 'Godlee, Sir Rickman John, baronet (1849–1925)', rev. Christopher Lawrence, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/33433>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Honorary surgeon to King Edward VII and King George V.
- He was awarded with BT. KCVO MB MS PRCSS PRSM ACS(Hon.) etc.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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- He was educated at Grove House School, Tottenham.
- He was educated at University College, London.
- He worked as a Surgeon. The first to accomplish removal of a brain tumour.
- He worked as a surgeon to the household of Queen Victoria.
- He worked as an Emeritus Professor of clinical surgery, University College Hospital.
- He worked as a Served on the committee of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1919.

8-**Esther Margaret Seebohm**<sup>102</sup> was born in 1861 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died in 1951 at age 90.

8-**Wilhelmina Seebohm**<sup>102</sup> was born in 1863 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died on 18 Dec 1885 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire at age 22. The cause of her death was Asthma.

8-**Winifred Alice Seebohm**<sup>102</sup> was born in 1865 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died in 1936 at age 71. She had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: She suffered from schizophrenia as was cared for in The Retreat hospital, The Retreat, Heslington Road, York.

8-**Hugh Exton Seebohm** was born in 1867 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died in 1946 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.
- He worked as a Chairman, Barclays Bank (France).
- He worked as a Deputy Chairman, Barclays Bank.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Friends Provident Institution.
- He worked as a Director of the Yorkshire Penny Bank.
- He had a residence in Poynders End, Preston, Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Hugh married **Leslie Grace Gribble**, daughter of **George James Gribble** and **Norah Royds**, on 28 Jan 1904. Leslie was born in 1883 in Chelsea, London, died on 20 Sep 1913 in Poynders End, Preston, Hitchin, Hertfordshire at age 30, and was buried on 24 Sep 1913 in Preston, Hitchin, Hertfordshire. They had four children: **Derrick, Frederic, George, and Fidelity**.

9-**Derrick Seebohm** was born on 14 Jan 1907 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died in 1981 in Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Barclays Bank in Luton, Bedfordshire.

Derrick married **Patricia Mary Peel**. Patricia was born on 27 Feb 1912 and died in 2001 at age 89. They had three children: **(No Given Name), (No Given Name), and (No Given Name)**.

10-**Seebohm**

10-**Seebohm**

10-**Seebohm**

9-**Lt. Col. Frederic Seebohm Baron Seebohm**<sup>102</sup> was born on 18 Jan 1909 in Poynder's End, Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died on 15 Dec 1990 in Sutton Scotney, Hampshire. In a car accident at age 81.

General Notes: Seebohm, Frederic, Baron Seebohm (1909– 1990), banker and philanthropist, was born on 18 January 1909 at Poynder's End, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, the second in the family of three sons and one daughter of Hugh Exton Seebohm, banker, of Poynder's End, and his wife, Leslie, daughter of George James Gribble. He was the grandson of the historian Frederic Seebohm. The

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Seebohm family had emigrated from Germany to Yorkshire in the mid-nineteenth century, and subsequently had been for three generations Quakers and bankers at Hitchin; their bank had been one of the constituents of Barclays Bank on its formation in 1896. Seebohm was educated at the Dragon School, Oxford, at Leighton Park School in Reading, and then at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he read economics but left after two years (having achieved a third class in part one in 1929) to enter Barclays Bank, Cambridge, in 1929. He spent most of the next twenty-five years first in Sheffield, where he was posted in 1932, and after the war in York and Birmingham, as a local director. During this time he developed his interest in social services as treasurer of the Sheffield Council of Social Service, chairman of the community council in York, and a member of the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust. The Seebohms were related to the Rowntree family.

In 1938 Seebohm joined the Territorial Army and in 1939 was commissioned in the Royal Artillery. After attending the Staff College in 1944, he was posted to Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, as a lieutenant-colonel (GSO1). In 1945 he was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the bronze star of America.

Seebohm was appointed a director of Barclays Bank Ltd in 1947 and in 1951 of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas— DCO). In 1957 he moved to London in a full-time executive position in Barclays Bank DCO, becoming a deputy chairman in 1959 and chairman in 1965. Seebohm developed DCO from a federation of retail banks in the former colonies and South Africa into an international bank operating on a worldwide basis.

In spite of constant travelling overseas Seebohm continued to extend his interests in the City as chairman of Friends' Provident Life Office (1962– 8), the Export Guarantees Advisory Council (1967– 72), and Barclays Bank Ltd, where he became deputy chairman in 1968. In 1966– 8 he was president of the Institute of Bankers. He was knighted in 1970. In 1972 he retired as chairman of DCO, which, as part of his international strategy, had been taken over by Barclays Bank Ltd in 1971 and renamed Barclays Bank International. He remained deputy chairman of Barclays until 1974 but, although he remained on the board until 1979, his interests were increasingly elsewhere. From 1974 to 1979 he was chairman of Finance for Industry, which had been set up by the banks in the aftermath of the Second World War to assist in the development of industry, a subject close to his heart.

Seebohm's wider reputation came from his other great interest, social service. His earlier experience made him a natural choice to head the government's inquiry (1965– 8) into local authority and allied personal social services, which led to the Seebohm report (1968). The far-reaching conclusions, most of which were embodied in the Local Authority (Social Services) Act of 1970, owed much to his strong personal convictions, skilled chairmanship, and vigorous advocacy. He was made a life peer in 1972. From the House of Lords, where he sat as an independent, he maintained a close interest in subsequent developments in the social services, as well as in financial matters, and served as chairman of the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust, and president of Age Concern, the National Institute of Social Work, the Royal Africa Society, and the Overseas Development Institute. He was asked by the government to report on naval welfare (1974) and the British Council (1980). He was high sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1970– 71. He received honorary degrees of LLD from Nottingham in 1970 and DSc from Aston in 1976.

Seebohm's rather military bearing, conciseness of speech, and formidable powers of chairmanship, combined with a very direct approach and strong, sometimes unconventional, views, won him respect and affection in the many fields to which he contributed. In later years he became a member of the Society of Friends, which his father had left on 'marrying out'. He was a keen shot, played real tennis, and was later a skilled gardener and competent watercolour painter. He became an honorary member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

In 1932 he married Evangeline, daughter of Sir Gerald Hurst QC; they had two daughters (one of them the writer Victoria Glendinning) and one son. Lady Seebohm died thirteen days after her husband as a result of a motor accident near Sutton Scotney in Hampshire. Seebohm died in the accident, on 15 December 1990. A memorial service was held in St Margaret's, Westminster, London, on 13 March 1991.

Peter Leslie, rev.

Sources Barclays Bank · The Times (17 Dec 1990) · The Times (14 March 1991) · private information (1996) · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1991)

Likenesses J. Gunn?, portrait, Barclays Bank, Lombard Street, London

Wealth at death £407,812: probate, 18 April 1991, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Peter Leslie, 'Seebohm, Frederic, Baron Seebohm (1909– 1990)', rev. Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at the Dragon School, Oxford.
- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Chairman of Barclay's Bank International. 1965-72.

Frederic married **Evangeline Hurst**, daughter of **Sir Gerald Berkeley Hurst** and **Margaret Hopkinson**, in 1932. Evangeline was born on 19 Sep 1909 and died on 28 Dec 1990 in As a result of a car accident at age 81. They had four children: **Richard**, **George**, **(No Given Name)**, and **Victoria**.

**10-Hon. Richard Seebohm**

**10-Hon. George Seebohm** died in Sep 1993.

**10-Hon. Seebohm**

### 10-Hon. Victoria Seebohm

Victoria married **Prof. Nigel Glendinning**. They had four children: **Matthew, Paul, Simon, and Hugo**.

#### 11-Matthew Glendinning

#### 11-Prof. Paul Glendinning

#### 11-Dr. Simon Glendinning

Simon married **Jennie Walmsley**. They had three children: **Martha, Stanley, and Albert**.

#### 12-Martha Glendinning

#### 12-Stanley Glendinning

#### 12-Albert Glendinning

#### 11-Hugo Glendinning

Victoria next married **Terence De Vere White**. Terence was born on 29 Apr 1912 in Dublin, Ireland and died on 17 Jun 1994 at age 82.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Irish writer, lawyer and editor.

Victoria next married **Kevin O'sullivan**.

9-**George Seebohm** was born on 18 Jan 1909 in Poynder's End, Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died in 1993 at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.

George married **Jane Strickland**.

9-**Fidelity Seebohm** was born on 5 Jul 1912 in Poynder's End, Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died on 25 Mar 2009 at age 96.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Quaker.

Fidelity married **John David Gathorne-Hardy 4th Earl Of Cranbrook**, son of **Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy 3rd Earl Of Cranbrook** and **Lady Dorothy Montagu Boyle**, on 26 Jul 1932. John was born on 15 Apr 1900 and died on 22 Nov 1978 at age 78. They had five children: **Gathorne, Juliet, Catherine Sophia, Christina, and Hugh**.

#### 10-Dr. Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy 5th Earl Of Cranbrook

Gathorne married **Caroline Jarvis**, daughter of **Col. Ralph George Edward Jarvis** and **Antonia Mary Hilda Meade**. They had three children: **John Jason, Flora, and Angus Edward**.

#### 11-John Jason Gathorne-Hardy Lord Medway

#### 11-Lady Flora Gathorne-Hardy

#### 11-Hon. Angus Edward Gathorne-Hardy

#### 10-Lady Juliet Gathorne-Hardy

Juliet married **Charles Colin Simpson**, son of **Charles Walter Simpson**. They had four children: **Fidelity Anne, Charles Duncan, Amanda Juliet, and Edward Colin**.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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11-Fidelity Anne Simpson

11-Charles Duncan Simpson

11-Amanda Juliet Simpson

11-Edward Colin Simpson

10-Lady Catherine Sophia Gathorne-Hardy

Catherine married **Simon Robert Jasper Meade**, son of **Charles Francis Meade** and **Lady Aileen Hilda Brodrick**. They had four children: **Camilla, Jasper Gathorne, Benjamin, and Rachel**.

11-Camilla Meade

11-Jasper Gathorne Meade

11-Benjamin Meade

11-Rachel Meade

10-Lady Christina Gathorne-Hardy

Christina married **Stanley Edward Letanka**, son of **Simon John Letanka**. They had three children: **Stella Dorothy, Florence Ruth, and Peter Edward**.

11-Stella Dorothy Letanka

11-Florence Ruth Letanka

11-Peter Edward Letanka

10-Hon. Hugh Gathorne-Hardy

Hugh married **Caroline Elizabeth Ritchie**, daughter of **William Nigel Ritchie**. They had four children: **Frederick Jasper, Alice, Daisy, and Alfred**.

11-Frederick Jasper Gathorne-Hardy

11-Alice Gathorne-Hardy

11-Daisy Gathorne-Hardy

11-Alfred Gathorne-Hardy

Hugh next married **Marjorie Lyall**.

8-**Hilda Marian Seebohm** was born in 1870 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died in 1931 at age 61.

7-**Benjamin Seebohm**<sup>4,29,34,102</sup> was born in 1839 in Horton Grange, Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 17 Feb 1907 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire at age 68.

General Notes: SEEBOHM.-On the 17th February, 1907, at St . Albans, Benjamin Seebohm (1849-54), aged 67 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1849-1854 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Banker in Luton, Bedfordshire.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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- He was Quaker then C of E.

Benjamin married **Mary Emma Brown**,<sup>4,29,102</sup> daughter of **Frederick Brown**<sup>4,135,136</sup> and **Mary Wible**,<sup>135</sup> in 1864. Mary was born in 1842 in Luton, Bedfordshire and died on 29 Nov 1871 in Luton, Bedfordshire at age 29. They had one daughter: **Esther Mary**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.
- She was Quaker.

8-**Esther Mary Seebohm**<sup>102</sup> died in 1954 in Torquay, Devon.

Benjamin next married **Lucretia Anson Crouch**,<sup>34,102</sup> daughter of **William Crouch**<sup>13</sup> and **Lucretia Anson**,<sup>13</sup> in 1874. Lucretia was born on 23 Apr 1804 in Falmouth, Cornwall. They had three children: **Gertrud Lucretia Anson**, **Rudolf Benjamin**, and **Mabel Elizabeth**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Quaker then Church of England.
- She had a residence in Bristol, Gloucestershire.

8-**Gertrud Lucretia Anson Seebohm**<sup>34,102</sup> was born on 8 Mar 1877 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: She was due to attend The Mount School in January 1892.
- She was a Quaker.
- She had a residence in St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

8-**Rudolf Benjamin Seebohm**<sup>102</sup> was born in 1879 and died in 1926 at age 47.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Uppingham.
- He worked as an Accountant and Banker in Luton, Bedfordshire.
- He was Quaker.

Rudolf married **Sarah Georgina Waterfall**,<sup>102</sup> daughter of **William Booth Waterfall**<sup>4,27,37</sup> and **Georgiana Robinson**,<sup>4,27,37</sup> Sarah was born in 1883. They had one son: **Peter Frederic**.

9-**Peter Frederic Seebohm**<sup>102</sup> was born on 1 Jan 1913 and died in 1994 in Dorset at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Clifton College.
- He worked as a Teacher at Wycliffe School, Stonehouse in Gloucestershire.
- He worked as an employee of Glaxo Laboratories in Ulverston, Cumbria.

Peter married **Eileen Brown**. They had two children: **Richard Anson** and **Robin**.

### 10-Richard Anson Seebohm

Richard married **Annette Jane Voyce**, daughter of **Air Cmdre. John Voyce**. They had one son: **Rupert Edward**.

### 11-Rupert Edward Seebohm



## Descendants of William Tuke

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### 10-Robin Seebohm

8-Mabel Elizabeth Seebohm<sup>102</sup> was born in 1884.

Mabel married **Laurence Henry Christie**.

7-Julia Elizabeth Seebohm<sup>4</sup> was born on 6 Mar 1841 in Horton Grange, Bradford, Yorkshire and died on 19 Sep 1863 at age 22.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Jan 1854-Dec 1856 in York, Yorkshire.

Julia married **Joseph Rowntree**,<sup>2,4,34,38,102,130,137,138,139,140</sup> son of **Joseph Rowntree**,<sup>2,4,14,23,28,30,85,100,104,137</sup> and **Sarah Stephenson**,<sup>2,4,23,28,85,104,137</sup> on 15 Aug 1862 in FMH Luton. Joseph was born on 24 May 1836 in York, Yorkshire and died on 24 Feb 1925 in Clifton Lodge, York, Yorkshire at age 88. They had one daughter: **Julia Seebohm**.

General Notes: Rowntree, Joseph (1836– 1925), cocoa and chocolate manufacturer, was born at Pavement, York, on 24 May 1836, the son of Joseph Rowntree (1801– 1859) and his wife, Sarah, née Stephenson (1807– 1888). In 1822 his father had travelled from Scarborough to establish his grocery business, and he became prominent in civic and Quaker affairs in York, where he collaborated with Samuel Tuke to establish the Quaker Bootham and Mount schools. He led reform of the Society of Friends, and was elected an alderman of York in 1853, and lord mayor in 1858, an honour which he refused as incompatible with his Quaker principles. Initially educated at home, his son Joseph began attending Bootham School at the age of eleven, and was apprenticed to his father, aged sixteen, in 1852. In 1856 he married Julia Eliza, daughter of Benjamin Seebohm, wool merchant and prominent within the Society of Friends; they had one daughter who did not survive infancy. After Julia's death in 1863 Rowntree married her cousin, (Emma) Antoinette Seebohm (1846– 1924), on 14 November 1867; they had four sons, including John Wilhelm Rowntree, and two daughters. On his father's death in 1859 Rowntree managed the family business with his elder brother, John Stephenson, who was to accept the mayoralty of York in 1881.

In 1862 Joseph's younger brother, Henry Isaac, acquired the cocoa, chocolate, and chicory firm of his former employers and fellow Quakers, the Tukes, which he moved to Tanner's Moat, York, two years later. He proved an inept businessman, however, and, motivated by family duty, Joseph left his successful grocery shop to become his partner in 1869. In later life, Joseph described his brother as financially 'hopelessly embarrassed' and ignorant of the essential details of the cocoa trade, despite or because of his sterling temperance work. They divided responsibilities between them: Henry Isaac oversaw manufacturing, while Joseph supervised sales and bookkeeping. Joseph was serious minded and attentive, carefully costing each line and restoring the soundness of their business, but he had joined a precarious enterprise. His new firm remained small, making losses in 1873 and 1876, and not until 1875 is Joseph Rowntree known to have described himself as a 'cocoa manufacturer'.

In 1881 the firm achieved what was to be its first breakthrough, when, with the help of a French confectioner, Claude Gaget, it began the manufacture of pastilles, previously imported from France. Adjoining premises in North Street were acquired one year later. Both Joseph and Henry Isaac were committed to the highest product quality, motivated by a Quaker duty to ethical trading and the making of socially beneficial goods. They were also suspicious of advertising and its association with deceit and quack medicines. But they were not unlike a wide variety of manufacturers, master shopkeepers, and other contemporaries, who, for business as well as ethical reasons, held that product quality would determine long-term success. Henry Isaac died in 1883 of peritonitis, leaving no inheritance and his brother as sole partner. With sales of £51,118 and profits of £2196, Joseph Rowntree did not believe his business to be secure, and he still owed to relatives or banks £21,000 of his firm's £29,000 capital. Seven years after the first attempt, and more than twenty years after the rival Quaker firm of Cadbury, Rowntree introduced a pure cocoa essence, Elect, in 1887.

As his business continued to expand, Rowntree purchased 33 acres of land on Haxby Road, outside York, on which to build a new factory, the Cocoa Works, and he followed his success in pastilles with the manufacture of gums in 1893. The business benefited from the general expansion of demand for cocoa and confectionery products during the 1890s, and, as a result, Haxby Road was a site of continuous construction throughout the decade. Cocoa essence emerged, furthermore, as the industry's premier product, and competition persuaded a reluctant Joseph Rowntree to agree to the advertising and promotion of Elect. The firm was incorporated as Rowntree & Co. Ltd in 1897 with an issued capital of £226,200, almost wholly controlled by Joseph, his sons, and nephews. In appointing directors, therefore, he fulfilled his obligation to his own children and to those of his elder brother, John, who had financially supported his business during its early years, and to his younger brother, Henry Isaac, whose widow and successors were reliant upon him. Sales grew from £114,429 in 1890 to £463,199 by 1900 and £1,219,352 by 1910; the workforce, which numbered 200 in 1883, expanded to 894 by 1894 and 4000 by 1906, when Rowntree was Britain's eightieth largest manufacturing employer.

By 1900 Joseph Rowntree had founded a business that, in making highly prominent consumer goods, had become one of Britain's most famous companies. Like Cadbury, the firm of Rowntree also became associated in the public mind with industrial welfare and philanthropy, and it was Joseph, with his deeply held Quaker beliefs, who fostered this tradition and reputation. He was both an influential social reformer and a manufacturer. He viewed his business as a God-given trust, responsible to its employees and community as well as to its owners and shareholders. He recognized that paternalism was inappropriate to the large factory which he had established over the previous decade, as he himself was unable to maintain personal contact with so many employees, and that he would need assistance and formal schemes. A female welfare worker was appointed in 1891, and a women's employment department followed in 1896. In 1900 a welfare officer was appointed for boys, and a men's employment department was founded. Good employment conditions were deemed both good business and sound ethics: Rowntree benefited from contented, healthy workers, and charitable assistance was balanced by the maintenance of factory discipline and supervision of issues such as gambling and sexual morality. Sick and provident funds were created in 1902; a doctor's surgery was established in 1904; a savings scheme in 1905; a girls' school in 1905; a pension scheme in 1906; a boys' school in 1907; and a sick benefit scheme in 1910.

Rowntree's best-known philanthropic act occurred in 1904, when he used half of his wealth to create three trusts. He argued that he had never sought a fortune and that he did not want his children, as recipients of a large inheritance, to lead worthless lives. The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust was charged with supporting social research, adult education, and the Society of Friends. The Joseph Rowntree Social Trust concentrated on social and political activities that were outside the strict definition of charitable work, and the Joseph Rowntree Village Trust was given responsibility for building respectable but affordable working-class housing. By the time Rowntree died, the model village of New Earswick contained some 400 homes and was served by a range of community and educational facilities. On their founding, the Rowntree trusts held over 52 per cent of the company's shares, although the Rowntree family themselves acted as the trustees and controlled all appointments until 1941. Rowntree believed that his business was responsible to its community, and throughout his life he fulfilled his God-given duty to society through his interest in social and political reform. In 1857 he

## Descendants of William Tuke

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founded the York Adult School, and followed his father on to the management committee of the Bootham and Mount schools; he also gave lifelong service to The Retreat, a mental hospital; he helped to found York's city library; he was an alderman of York from 1868 to 1874; and he held the chairmanship of the York Liberal Association. Rowntree had an abiding interest in education, and was himself well read in history, biography, travel, and natural history. In 1911, despite his reluctance to accept civic honours, he became a freeman of the city. Rowntree was an active campaigner for a number of issues. In 1899 with Arthur Sherwell he co-authored *The Temperance Problem and Social Reform*, which, with five other books in the next twenty years, argued the case for public control of the liquor trade. Rowntree believed in House of Lords reform, and, true to his pacifist Quaker values, he supported the League of Nations after the First World War. In 1903 Rowntree began purchasing a number of provincial Liberal newspapers to prevent their falling into Conservative hands, and in 1910 his Social Service Trust joined forces with George Cadbury to buy *The Star and Morning Chronicle*, although he soon conceded control of these titles to his fellow Quaker. Through his newspapers Rowntree indirectly sustained campaigns close to the Liberal and nonconformist conscience, over issues such as free trade, Chinese indentured labour, and licensing reform, but he was publicly embarrassed by the betting tips carried in these papers.

Rowntree was a man of mild temperament, courteous, retiring, cautious, and hardworking, with the capacity to inspire loyalty and a unity of purpose within his company. His management style was consultative, and he was willing to delegate, but his presence was always authoritative. His legacy included his philanthropy and labour policy, the model village of New Earswick, and one of Britain's great companies. His achievements were imitative rather than innovative: the welfare work, housing schemes, and the trusts were similar to those of several employers of the time, especially the Cadburys, who had begun Bournville on the outskirts of Birmingham over ten years before the Cocoa Works was conceived. His most successful products copied those of competitors, and he had been late in making a high-quality, branded cocoa essence. He was, by instinct, opposed to the advertising of this key line, cutting back the company's promotional budget between 1900 and 1905, but by necessity restoring and expanding it in 1906. Unlike Cadbury, he failed during these years to launch an alkalized, or more soluble, more 'chocolate-y', cocoa and a brand of milk chocolate bar, the demand for which he mistakenly regarded as a 'passing phase'. Rowntree closely associated the ideals of his family directors with that of his business, and, unattracted by the prospect of a soulless combine, decided against a merger with Cadbury and Fry in 1918, even though his two competitors were formally linked in 1919. But management and organization did require strengthening, and some changes were implemented in 1917, with more far-reaching reforms taking place in 1921 when his son, Benjamin Seebom Rowntree, much influenced by American practices, was acting company chairman. In response to the growth of trade unionism at the Cocoa Works during the First World War works councils were introduced in 1919.

When Joseph Rowntree retired as chairman in 1923 at the age of eighty-seven, his business had a turnover of over £3m and a workforce of over 7000. As the dominant personality in his company since its inception, Rowntree was one of the Victorian and Edwardian period's most successful businessmen. None the less, although the firm of Rowntree was dealing with the impact of the post-war depression, its difficulties were accentuated by an out-of-date product range that competed poorly against Cadbury lines. It was another generation, led by George Harris in the 1930s, which introduced the marketing principles and product range of the modern-day Rowntree. Joseph Rowntree had the deserved reputation of a gentle, fair-minded man, but he was also a person of deep conviction, in his private religious beliefs and in moments of public controversy. In dealing with matters of family, inheritance, and business, he revealed an unwavering, forthright but measured determination. His wife, Antoinette, died in 1924, and he died at his home, Clifton Lodge, York, on 24 February 1925. Four of his children survived him. Over two thousand people, ineligible to attend a private memorial at the Friends' meeting-house in York, gathered to remember him at the Cocoa Works, and he was buried on 28 February at the Quaker burial-ground, Heslington Road, York.

Robert Fitzgerald

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**Tues 17 Nov 1908** - Nellie & I went to York to the opening of an Art Exhibition - reminded us of old times - a few of our old friends there - Joseph Rowntree & his nice daughter Mrs Macdonald (I think) - I enjoyed meeting them especially, also J. W. Procter & his wife & 2 daughters & a son - we had tea at their home after the ceremony - Got home the same night. *The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1847-1852 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Grocer, Cocoa & Chocolate manufacturer in York, Yorkshire.
- He was a Quaker.

8-**Julia Seebom Rowntree**<sup>102</sup> was born on 30 May 1863 in York, Yorkshire and died on 16 May 1869 in York, Yorkshire at age 5. The cause of her death was Scarlet fever.

7-**Joshua Wheeler Seebom** was born in Horton Grange, Bradford, Yorkshire and died in Died in Infancy.

7-**John Hustler Seebom** was born in Horton Grange, Bradford, Yorkshire and died in Died in Infancy.

6-**Sarah Wheeler**<sup>4,6,89,98,141,142</sup> was born on 28 Dec 1799 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died on 29 May 1885 in Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire at age 85.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Elder.
- She worked as an originator of the First-day school in Huddersfield.

Sarah married **Isaac Robson**,<sup>4,6,18,89,98,137,141,142</sup> son of **Thomas Robson**<sup>2,4,83,85,97,137,143,144</sup> and **Elizabeth Stephenson**,<sup>2,4,85,91,97,137,143,144</sup> on 8 Oct 1830 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Isaac was born on 20 Aug 1800 in Sunderland or Darlington, County Durham. (1 Aug 1800 also given) and died on 25 May 1885 in Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire at age 84. They had three children: **Joshua**

## Descendants of William Tuke

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### **Wheeler, Mary, and Thomas.**

General Notes: Isaac Robson was born on 2 October 1800 in Darlington, the son of Thomas Robson (1768-1852), grocer, and Elizabeth Stephenson (1771- 1843). He was apprenticed to Richard Day of Saffron Walden to learn the grocery business. He moved to Liverpool around 1820 and entered business as a tea dealer. He married Sarah Wheeler (1799-1885), daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Wheeler of Hitchin, in 1830. They had three children, Joshua Wheeler (1831-1917); Mary (b.1834); and Thomas (b.1836). In 1838, the family settled in Huddersfield and Isaac set up a bleaching and dyeing factory, later known as Isaac Robson & Sons, in Dalton. He was an advocate of temperance, and involved in the local Bible and peace societies, in tract distribution and in the management of the British and Infant Schools in Huddersfield. He also helped to promote Protestant education in Italy. He was a member of the town council in Huddersfield and also of the Board of Guardians. Isaac was recorded as a minister in the Society of Friends in 1844 and his overseas travels began with a visit to Ireland in 1847 with John Hodgkin (1800-1875). In 1864 he and Charles Fox (1797-1878) visited the Protestant communities of Italy, and in 1867 he travelled with Thomas Harvey (1812-1884) to Bavaria and southern Russia to meet members of the Mennonite communities. In the early 1870s, he helped to raise funds for Mennonite emigration to America. Isaac visited several Yearly Meetings in America around the same period, in the last of his major overseas journeys. For many years he regularly attended London Yearly Meeting and served as Yorkshire representative to Meeting for Sufferings. He died on 25 May 1885 in Dalton.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Thomas Taylor's School in Darlington, County Durham.
- He was educated at Joseph Sams School in Darlington, County Durham.
- He worked as an Apprentice Grocer to his father in Sunderland, County Durham.
- He worked as an Apprentice to Richard Day, Grocer 1818 To 1820 in Saffron Walden, Essex.
- He worked as a Tea Dealer 1820 To 1838 in Liverpool.
- He worked as a Grocer, Bleacher & Dyer. Isaac Robson & Sons. In 1838 in Dalton, Huddersfield.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1844.
- Miscellaneous: Went to Ireland with John Hodgkin, 1847.
- Miscellaneous: Travelled in Italy with Charles Fox, 1864.
- Miscellaneous: Travelled to South Russia with Thomas Harvey, 1867.
- Miscellaneous: Travelled in the Ministry in America, 1870 To 1871.
- He worked as a Town Councillor in 1880 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

**7-Joshua Wheeler Robson**<sup>4,27,32,91,98,145,146,147</sup> was born on 1 Nov 1831 in Liverpool and died on 26 Jan 1917 in Carr End, Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire at age 85.

General Notes: Joshua Wheeler Robson 85 26 1 1917 Huddersfield. Joshua Wheeler Robson was the eldest of the three children of Isaac and Sarah (Wheeler) Robson, and the descendant of many generations of Friends. His father was a recorded minister, who visited America and other countries, including Russia, where he had a special concern to the Mennonites, whom he helped to remove to America in their search for religious freedom. His grandmother, Elizabeth (Stephenson) Robson also travelled extensively in religious service in the early years of the 19th century, when foreign journeys were adventurous, at times even to the point of danger. On his mother's side, his great-grandfather was William Tuke, the founder of York Retreat, and his uncle by marriage, Benjamin Seebohm, was one of the strongest influences of his early manhood. It was natural therefore that Joshua Robson should be a devoted member of the Society of Friends. Tradition, early training, home influence and a Friends' School education, all acted upon a disposition naturally quiet and reserved, to produce a Friend of the faithful and reliable type, who though he may have little gift of speech, fills a very valuable place in a Meeting. Nothing but illness or absence from home was allowed to prevent his attendance at Meeting, and in later years the right holding of the Evening Reading Meeting grew to be his especial care. He filled the position of Elder for nearly forty years. As he looked back over his long life he often rejoiced in the change that he had seen in the Society of Friends. Yearly Meeting in his young manhood was largely concerned with what would term the "mint, anise and cumin," and hours were spent in discussing the exact meaning of the words used in answering the queries. The broadening outlook and freshening atmosphere brought about by the Adult School and kindred missionary undertakings were thankfully welcomed by him. When, in 1856, Joseph Sturge, Joseph Storrs Fry and other leaders of the F.F. D.S.A. visited Huddersfield, Joshua Robson was one of those who met them, and, as a result of their visit, helped to begin a School in which he taught for more than sixty years, and which was always very dear to him. It was a matter of regret to him in after life that his own school days ended early, when he was barely seventeen, just, he would say, as he was beginning to learn with understanding. He was at York when the School moved from Laurence Street to Bootham, and he has been described by his close rival, Fielden Thorp, as " the best speller the School has ever known." The love of Natural History, encouraged by John Ford, remained with him as one of the pleasures of his life, and gardening and meteorology were his favourite hobbies. He was a wide reader, with an enthusiasm for dictionaries and theological works, and especially in later life, a keen love of fiction. It is possible that this was a natural reaction from his early training, when " Sandford and Merton " and "Harry and Lucy" were the only light literature known. The little books of soul-searching theology and Biblical teaching showered upon him in his nursery by loving relatives were replaced in his own children's nursery by literature of a happier kind, and in winter evenings he read Scott's novels^and other standard works aloud to them. Their first friendships with George Fox's Journal and " The Pilgrim's Progress " were also made in this way. Although Isaac Robson had felt it right to publish a little tract against Music, his son was not able to starve the artistic side of his nature, and he became one of the keenest supporters of the Subscription Concerts which provided his town with good music for very many years. In this, as in attendance at lectures and political meetings, he and his wife believed in

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sharing with their children as far as was possible, and their home life in consequence held a community of interest which grew with advancing years. He married, in 1868, Elizabeth Rowntree of Scarborough, and they had seven children, of whom six are living. She passed on before him in September, 1914. It has been truly said that it is impossible to think of one without the other. Of the beauty and hospitality of their home life, the Testimony issued by Yorkshire Quarterly Meeting has spoken so fully that there is no need to reiterate it here. In his business, that of a cotton yarn dyer, the relationship between Joshua Robson and his employees was a very friendly one. Many of them had grown grey in his service, and the warmly expressed resolution of sympathy sent to his family by their Trade Union was only one of many signs of the affection felt for him. When in a time of difficulty he was obliged to call his creditors together, he worked as hard as it was possible for man to work, until, in two years' time, everyone was paid in full. One of these has written : - " It was my privilege to know him very intimately under trying circumstances, and then I learnt what a really good and true man could and should be. It was a lesson to me which I have treasured in many difficulties." Although he was hampered by a naturally shy and retiring disposition, with little power of expression in words, his strong belief in the duty of citizens to take their right share in the government of their towns led him to work on many public bodies. He was for a time a member of the Town Council and a Magistrate, but his principal interest was in education. He served upon the School Board for seventeen years, for eleven of them as Chairman, helping to make his town, as it was then, a pioneer in educational work, and filling the position with a fairness and unlimited patience which are still remembered by those who were members of the Board at the time. He was a co-opted member of the Education Committee at the time of his death. In politics he was a staunch Liberal, and he keenly felt the severance, when, in 1916, he resigned his membership of the local Association, as a protest against the introduction of Conscription. " With long life will I satisfy him, and show him my salvation." The words of one of his beloved Psalms, the literature of all others which he preferred to read aloud, were associated by Joshua Robson with his father's death at the age of 84. By many they were felt to be equally appropriate to himself, when he too reached the age which both his parents and his grandfather had lived to see. He was privileged to retain the faculties of sight, hearing and memory in large measure. The most responsible book-keeping for his business was done by him until within a few weeks of his death ; and, by his own wish, he undertook the close and intricate work of indexing a book for his daughter in the last year of his life, copying it with such exquisite clearness that it did not need to be typed for the publisher. A friendship and sympathy with many young lives, and a love of little children always strong in him mellowed in his old age, when the mere fact of his presence in Huddersfield was said to " make all the difference " to a girl, only slightly known to him, whose lot was cast in uncongenial work there for a time. As he neared his 85th birthday, his desire became very strong to gather all his children and grandchildren round him for Christmas, and in spite of railway difficulties, this was accomplished. The youngest, a six-months-old grandson, seen then for the first time, was a great delight to his grandfather. Those who watched their happiness together could not help wondering whether the extremes of youth and age were not very close to one another, when perhaps our " clay-shuttered doors " are not quite sealed. After the attainment of his heart's desire, it seemed as if the hold on life gradually relaxed ; a brief illness, and he "fell on sleep" on January 26th, 1917. To those who loved him the words of Tagore came with peculiar meaning : " Let it not be a death, but completeness."

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

#### **The Liberal crisis**

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

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

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

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

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

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beginning to think of feminism and pacifism as being 'hand-in-hand'.

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

Sherwell was unrepentant. The party's local Executive invited him to re-consider his position but, while accusing the Examiner of failing to give his campaign in Parliament adequate coverage, he protested: "Nothing is further from my wish than to embarrass the Executive, or to show any lack of consideration to the views of those who may differ from me. At the same time I can't go back on my convictions (upon which, by the way, I was elected), nor can I consent to be a 'machine' politician. I can do no good to Liberalism or to the country in that character. Liberalism is heading rapidly for the rocks, and there will be a rude awakening presently."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Away from the drama of the Tribunals the NCC managed a range of propaganda activities. Its members and affiliated groups were regularly involved in distributing leaflets door-to-door or in the streets, on major issues or at telling moments. On Christmas Eve 1916, for example, they distributed between ten and twelve thousand peace leaflets on the steps of 47 local churches and chapels.

In all of this work the NCC was able to achieve a striking measure of support from within the local radical community. Public meetings were regularly the products of close collaboration with the NCF and, more particularly, during late 1916 and 1917, with the ILP, BSP and Trades Council. In the summer of 1917 the NCC was represented at the Leeds Convention and agreed to work with the Trades Council and the Labour and Socialist Election Committee to set up a branch of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council. By October 1917, the ad hoc propaganda links with the left were replaced by a more formal Joint Propaganda Committee in which the NCC joined with the ILP and BSP's Socialist Propaganda Committee.

This ultimate organisational fusion with the left might be considered the logical outcome of the labour and socialist movement's domination of the local NCC (see Table 17). But, that would be to belittle the

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contribution of its non-socialist members and to argue against its broader appeal. Nevertheless, the breadth of its appeal was to be questioned in some ways because of the evidence of its rejection by potentially sympathetic groups. During the first months invitations to affiliate addressed to Adult Schools, church groups, the Labour and Socialist Election Committee and the Huddersfield Esperanto Society were all declined.

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

However, where local churches and chapels were concerned there were basic divisions within them regarding the war. It was too divisive an issue to risk alienating sections of the congregation. The matter tended to be left, as the Free Church Council suggested, to the individual's conscience. For committed anti-war Christians this was unsatisfactory. Florence Lockwood's Diaries recorded her dismay at 'the failure of the Churches to speak any effective word on behalf of international peace'. Some of Huddersfield's churchmen made their own public commitment to the peace movement. Mention has already been made of Rev E. E. Lark of Paddock United Methodist Church, the NCC's first President. He was joined in NCC work by Rev R. A. Dickson of the Fitzwilliam Street Congregational Church and by Rev H. Lee and Rev T. B. Black. Occasionally, groups of churchmen broke their silence. As has been seen, the preachers of the Lindley United Methodist Circuit condemned the workings of the Military Service Tribunals. Much later, in the war-weariness of February 1918, the Huddersfield Evangelical Ministers' Union appealed to the government 'to consider whether an opportunity has not now arisen to seek an early and honourable peace.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many clubs suffered a decline in their male membership. Volunteers, conscripts and COs all left them, but only Cliffe End Socialist Club at Longwood had to close. In contrast, other clubs survived and made new contributions. Paddock Socialist Club emerged as something of a centre for radical resistance to the Military Service Acts. Huddersfield Central ILP Club extended its premises and increased its range of services to members and non-members alike. Early in March 1916 it announced a 'Cafe open for light refreshments ... rooms open every evening ... Billiards and other games. Reading and Smoking rooms'. A week later it was advertising its light refreshments as 'Special today: Sausage and Mash, ready 8.45 p.m. Record crowds from all over the Borough congregate every Saturday

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evening'. The billiards and mash strategy seems to have been successful. By September 1916 the Central ILP was claiming a big increase in membership. At its Annual General Meeting in January 1918 membership was still growing while, at the National ILP conference that year Ramsay MacDonald claimed a 90% increase in membership since the outbreak of war. Conscription and the COs had a particular effect on the programme of talks and public meetings offered by the clubs and societies. A number of the left's local leaders remained, but, with the exception of Fred Shaw and Jess Townend, they tended to be older and more representative of the ILP and Trades Council old guard. The energetic and controversial young men of the ILP and the BSP were elsewhere. This meant that bazaars, whist drives and socials became more frequent to raise money to help support the COs and their families. Those left behind had to work harder. Filling local speaking engagements became more problematic and more speakers had to be brought in from outside the town. The members and activists left behind rose to the challenge with style and some flair. The Huddersfield ILP and Socialist Choir and the Milnsbridge Socialist Brass Band survived well enough to guarantee music at socials and a band for every procession. On the fringes of the labour and socialist movement, the war dealt less kindly with the Huddersfield and County Forum. Apparently weakened by the debate on the war and unable to retain its neutrality in the face of the ascendancy of the anti-war left, it closed its doors as an independent members club. In April 1917 it reappeared as the 'Propaganda Group', some of its members now joined to the ILP, meeting at the Central Club and advising former associates to 'come and join'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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in this country on account of their being a menace and a danger whilst at liberty'.

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

Leeds City Council, for example, refused to employ known COs as teachers and, by December 1916, had dismissed three of them and a school caretaker for good measure. Liverpool, at the same time, decided in future only to employ male teachers who had served their country. For Huddersfield the matter came to a head in October 1916 when two CO teachers - Harold Armitage and Albert Sutcliffe - directed to work of national importance away from the town by the Military Service Tribunal, asked the Education Committee whether they would be able to return to their Huddersfield jobs after the war. The debate in the Education Committee proved to be a set-piece confrontation between pro-war patriotism and the liberal radical consensus. It also re-opened the debate on the education of children in which pre-war conflicts over patriotism and militarism in the younger generation had focused on the Boy Scouts and Boys' Brigades, Empire Day and school drill. Schoolteachers were seen to have a crucial role in transmitting the national culture. Inevitably, therefore, differences of view on what that ought to be were expressed in attitudes to CO teachers.

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

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

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

Noted events in his life were:

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

Joshua married **Elizabeth Rowntree**,<sup>4,27,91,98,146</sup> daughter of **John Rowntree**<sup>2,4,12,15,90,148</sup> and **Jane Priestman**,<sup>2,4,12,90,148</sup> on 22 Apr 1868 in FMH Scarborough. Elizabeth was born on 1 Jul 1839 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died on 21 Sep 1914 in Carr End, Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire at age 75. They had seven children: **Jane, Julia, Constance Mary, John Herbert, Sarah Elizabeth, William Tuke, and Alice**.

General Notes: Elizabeth Robson . . 75 21 9 1914 Dalton, Huddersfield. Wife of Joshua Wheeler Robson. A Minister. " How could we mourn like those who are bereft. When every pang of grief Found balm for its relief In counting up the treasuries she had left ? " These words were read at the funeral of Elizabeth Robson, and in looking back over the years of her earthly life, the thought of the " treasures left " does indeed rise uppermost. The many lives helped and encouraged ; the lasting impression made on one small Meeting by the loving spirit of its one recorded Minister of recent years, and her constant thought for its welfare ; the faith and courage handed on to a group of Adult School women, so that even in their first sorrow they thought chiefly of how to carry on the work she loved so well ; above all, the firmer hold on God which she helped some, perhaps many, souls to attain - all these are among the treasures which remain to be counted and prized. Yet her life was not an easy one, and she knew many sorrows and much pain. Her childhood was shadowed by the very sudden death of her father, John Rowntree, of Scarborough, when she was only five years old, and as she grew up she



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became not only the responsible elder sister of the family of five children, but more and more the confidante and companion of her widowed and often invalid mother. Her school days at Ackworth did not leave a happy memory. She was sent very young, and her health was not strong enough to allow her to enjoy the life of the School under the rather rough conditions of that day, while her ultra-sensitive conscience found the atmosphere of morbid self-examination then prevalent very hard to bear. Nearly fifty years later, when she became a member of the Committee, she rejoiced in the better physical conditions and the healthier moral tone of the girls of the present day. At the School at Castlegate, York, then under the headship of Rachel Tregelles, three happy years were spent, and the foundations of lifelong friendships were laid. After leaving School she led a quiet, much-occupied life at home, broken occasionally by visits to the homes of her uncles, Joseph Rown-tree, of York, Joshua Priestman, of Thornton, and Samuel Priestman, of Hull, visits of which she spoke with much pleasure in her later years. Journeys to the Exhibitions of London and Paris also stood out as landmarks during this period of her life. At Scarborough she came to take an active part in the Mothers' Meeting, the Band of Hope, and other work. When comparing her youth with that of the present generation she would tell how the two great events of the year were the Annual Meetings of the Lancasterian Schools and the British and Foreign Bible Society. This very quiet life gave opportunity not only for the long walks which fostered her deep love of sea and country, but also for much quiet sewing and reading aloud. Books were few and much prized; "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Hugh Miller's "Testimony of the Rocks" provided a welcome change from the biography and poetry of which the reading so largely consisted. In 1868 she married Joshua Wheeler Robson, of Huddersfield, and for many years her life was filled with home duties and the care of her seven children. The loss of her first baby at 15 months old was a terrible sorrow, but possibly may have helped in much later years to give her the intense love for, and joy in, little children, which was so striking when she became a grandmother. Other children were delicate, and needed much care. The nurse who was with her for twelve years speaks of never having heard one cross word from her; she was grieved when her children were naughty - a far worse thing to them than loss of temper would have been. In all her dealings with them her own mother's motto, "Have few rules, but insist on their being kept," was an immense help to her. A time of financial difficulty brought especial pain (until all was once more happily adjusted) to one who would never knowingly wear or use anything which had not been paid for, but it also left an enlarged sympathy, shown in her relations with others in after years. She became, as her children grew to need her less at home, increasingly occupied with outside work. The care of friendless girls in the town, and as a Guardian, of the children under the Poor Law, was of especial interest to her. The last work undertaken for the town of her adoption was that of a Lady Superintendent under the Public Health Union, formed for the care of newborn babies and their mothers. The visitors in her district could always come to her for advice or for gifts from the store of little warm garments, made by her own hands, for specially needy cases. Twice the mothers and babies of the immediate neighbourhood - about one hundred each time - were entertained to tea in her garden. As time passed, work in and for the Society of Friends claimed more of her thought and care. She served on the Ackworth and York School Committees, and was for several years Clerk to the Women's Quarterly Meeting, in her own Meeting, her ministry, begun in the greatest diffidence and self-distrust, and always governed by a deep sense of the responsibility of breaking the silence, constantly helped others to feel the strength that is made perfect in weakness. Her beautiful voice and gift of appropriate quotation have been often commented upon, but of more significance than the words uttered was "the spirit that helped us to feel so like one family," as a Friend has since said. Just a week before her passing, she was able, after missing three Sundays, to be at Meeting, and those who were there remember the earnestness of her prayer for this suffering world and for the guidance of those in authority. The war, which had then been in progress for six weeks, was an unspeakable grief to her, and her last message to the Meeting was a warning against the spirit of fear, quoting Psalm 37, which had been read earlier, and ending, as was generally the case in her ministry, on the note of courage and of hope. In 1888 she took up the leadership of the Women's "A" Class in the Paddock Adult School, a post which she never relinquished, even when failing health made attendance at School a matter of great pain and difficulty. "Her class taught her far more than she taught them," she often said. She could not know what a privilege they felt it to be to know her and to be allowed to work with her. One of the members has written expressing the feeling of many: - "I feel that I have added to my own wealth, in the Spirit of our Lord, by having come in touch with her." For the last few years of her life she was President of the Women's School, and in that office the truly progressive spirit, that grew rather than declined with years, was of great service, not only at Paddock but to the other new Schools which have sprung up of late. A Preparation Class for the Bible lessons, held at her own house, was of great help to the women leaders of the Schools, and seemed for her the opening of a new path of usefulness when so many of the former ones were closed by the arthritis, which for the last twelve years more and more crippled her power of movement. The growing burden of pain and of dependence upon others was borne with an indomitable courage which scorned indulgence and self-pity, and would never willingly accept it as an excuse for the laying down of work. In facing the prospect of the operation (for the removal of gall-stone) from which she never recovered, she leaned entirely, as she had done for her whole life, on the promise "As thy day, so shall thy strength be." Those who had known her longest were increasingly conscious of the growth of her character in beauty and in power, reflected in the peace and "radiance" of her face; and many others who have known her friendship and hospitality have spoken of the fragrant atmosphere of courage and confidence which enveloped her, the abiding memory of which is one of the greatest of "the treasures she has left."

Noted events in her life were:

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

8-**Jane Robson**<sup>146</sup> was born on 16 Jun 1869 and died on 4 Sep 1870 in Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire at age 1.

8-**Julia Robson**<sup>92</sup> was born on 5 Nov 1870 and died in 1951 at age 81.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1884-Jun 1887 in York, Yorkshire.

Julia married **Henry Glaisyer**,<sup>92,130</sup> son of **Joseph Glaisyer**<sup>4,89,100,130</sup> and **Ellen Wright**,<sup>4,100</sup> in 1898. Henry was born in 1850 in Dublin, Ireland and died on 19 Dec 1904 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 54. They had two children: **Roger Kendrick** and **Juliet Elizabeth**.

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Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

General Notes: Henry Glaisyer, 54 19 12mo. 1904 Edghaston. Henry Glaisyer, the youngest son of Joseph and Ellen Glaisyer, was born in Dublin in 1850, his parents removing to Leighton Buzzard when he was five years old. He was educated at Bayley Hall, Hertford, and afterwards at Lindow Grove, under Charles Willmore ; going later to University College School, London. In 1867, he was articled to a solicitor in Birmingham, which thenceforward became his home ; a few years later he took the degree of LL.B. (Lond.). Starting in practice on his own account, he made his way rapidly, and soon won an honourable place as a solicitor. In 1894, he was appointed one of the registrars of the Birmingham County Court. To the value of his work there his colleagues have borne abundant testimony. His co-registrar said in speaking of the loss caused by his death : - " To every litigant there it meant the loss of a pains-taking and impartial judge ; to the legal practitioners the loss of a friend, who, after many years of official life, had never lost touch or sympathy with the aspirations of the youngest solicitor amongst them ; and to those inside the office the loss of an able administrator whom they all respected, and who, by his combination of tact and firmness, had made himself a chief of whom they might well be proud." The judge also paid a warm tribute to his memory. " If I were asked," he said, 'to say in one word what was the ruling quality in his character, I should say loyalty, a loyalty not confined within limits, but generous, overflowing. . . . And he had one other noble quality - he never bore a grudge ; and beyond and above all his energy and industry he had the kindest heart. I suppose no one but myself and his colleague have any idea of the anxious care and thought he bestowed on the sad cases that are only too common in this Court, or of his numberless kind and generous acts." Henry Glaisyer took an active part in the public life of Birmingham. He was for some time on the Board of Guardians, took much interest in the Law Society, and had been for many years an active administrator of the Queen's Hospital, of which he was at one time Chairman. His gift of kindly humour, his wide reading, his love of the country and of beautiful scenery, often gratified by travel, all combined to form a character of depth and richness ; but owing to his naturally retiring disposition, it was only those who came into frequent contact with him who were thoroughly alive to his large-heartedness and ready sympathy. The many who came to seek his counsel and help always found his wise judgment and disinterested advice most freely given. His sincere attachment to, and deep interest in the Society of Friends, were touchingly manifested by a paper written for the meeting to which he belonged, and read to it after his death, in which he pleaded for the wide fellowship which should be the basis of the ideal Church. To him the call came suddenly : he was struck down by sudden illness, without warning, while apparently in full health and vigour. He met it with the courage which was characteristic of him, and the faith and trust in Ms Creator which, while they were not often outwardly expressed, had guided his whole life.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Solicitor in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

9-**Roger Kendrick Glaisyer** was born in 1899 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1906 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire at age 7.

9-**Juliet Elizabeth Glaisyer**<sup>92</sup> was born on 3 Oct 1902 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in May 1991 in Winscombe, Somerset at age 88.

Juliet married **Prof. Wilson Baker**,<sup>92</sup> son of **Harry Baker**<sup>92</sup> and **Mary Eccles**, in 1927 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire. Wilson was born on 24 Jan 1900 in Runcorn, Cheshire and died on 3 Jun 2002 in Somerset at age 102. They had three children: **Rosalind M.**, **Roger Henry**, and **Katharine J.**

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

General Notes: BAKER, Wilson

PhD, DSc; FRS 1946; FRSC

Born 24 Jan. 1900; yrs of Harry and Mary Baker, Runcorn, Cheshire; m 1927, Juliet Elizabeth (d 1991), d of Henry and Julia R. Glaisyer, Birmingham; one s two d ; died 3 June 2002

retired; Alfred Capper Pass Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Bristol, 1945-65 (Dean of the Faculty of Science, 1948-51; Emeritus Professor, University of Bristol, 1965)

**Education** Liverpool Coll. Upper Sch.; Victoria Univ. of Manchester (Mercer Schol., Baeyer Fellow and Dalton Scholar; BSc, MSc, PhD, DSc); MA Oxon

**Career** Asst Lecturer in Chemistry, Univ. of Manchester, 1924-27; Tutor in Chemistry, Dalton Hall, Manchester, 1926-27; Univ. Lecturer and Demonstrator in Chemistry, Univ. of Oxford, 1927-44; Fellow and Praelector in Chemistry, The Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1937-44. Vice-Pres. of the Chemical Society, 1957-60

**Publications** (with T. W. J. Taylor) Prof. N. V. Sidgwick's The Organic Chemistry of Nitrogen, 2nd edn, 1937; numerous original papers on organic chemistry, dealing chiefly with the synthesis of natural products, the development of synthetical processes, compounds of abnormal aromatic type, organic inclusion compounds, and the preparation of large-ring compounds, and the chemistry of penicillin, published mainly in JI of Chem. Soc

**Recreation** Music

**Address** Lane's End, 54 Church Road, Winscombe, North Somerset, BS25 1BJ

(01934) 843112

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with PhD DSc FRS FRSC.
- He was educated at Victoria University of Manchester.

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- He worked as a Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Bristol.

10-**Rosalind M. Baker** was born on 29 Nov 1929 in Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 24 Nov 2012 in Winscombe, Somerset at age 82.

General Notes: Rosalind Mary Baker

29 ix 1929 - 24 xi 2012

Rosalind lived adventurously and fully throughout her days. Born in Oxford, she was the first of three children of Quaker parents. After primary education in Oxford she went as a boarder to the Mount School in York. In 1945 the family moved to Bristol when her father was appointed to the Chair of Organic Chemistry at the University. It was at Bristol that Rosalind obtained her degree in General Arts. She also took a year's course at the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography in London which led to a time as assistant curator at the Verulamium Museum in St Albans. Her love of poetry started at Te Mount, where staff required each girl to learn lines of poetry each day. Rosalind went on to write her own poems - some of which have been published in three booklets. Her poetry includes astute observations of the mundane things of life - the noises made by her elderly father as he moved around the house are, for example, described on a par with his beautiful piano playing. The weeds in the garden are as important as the cultivated flowers. She had the ability to bring ordinary, seemingly dull things, to life. She enjoyed reading poetry and prose aloud for others, and took an active part in the local poetry-reading group and in poetry writing courses all over the country. Similarly, she enjoyed drawing and painting, sharing her insights into everyday scenes, and she frequently illustrated her letters to friends and family with amusing sketches and cartoons. Singing was also an activity she much enjoyed, always eager to be part of a choir and to give pleasure to others through music. She was very much a 'doer' rather than a spectator. Her willingness to serve, her enjoyment in sharing her interests with others, and her enthusiasm to explore, travel, observe and work at new things were amply demonstrated throughout her life. She spent three years in the Quaker Rural Centre in Rasulia (India) where an English family remembers her as being a "very warm and fun teacher - tutoring the children of her fellow workers combined with caring for visitors - and chickens!" She was a very unassuming person and was surprised to be asked to return to India to be Acting Director at Quaker House in New Delhi during an inter-regnum. Afterwards she travelled widely in India and Nepal. Further service included six years as housekeeper at Woodbrooke, and two years as Assistant Warden at Friends' International Centre, and both allowed Rosalind to use her knowledge and interests, and to participate fully in community life, in spite of bouts of anxiety and depression. She continued to live at the International Centre when she started work at the Mary Ward Centre. Throughout her time in London she welcomed friends and strangers to the International Centre and maintained Quaker values there, for instance upholding the Centre's "9pm one minute's silence for the Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa." On retiring she moved to Winscombe to look after her parents. She took a full part in Sidcot Meeting, where she was greatly appreciated as an elder. She rarely ministered in meeting for worship, but when she did, her ministry was helpful, as were her contributions to elders' meetings, where she was always aware of their nurturing role. She was an active supporter of Churches Together in Winscombe. Vulnerable herself at times, Rosalind could show compassion and empathy with the vulnerability of others. Friends have written of her kindness, her sense of humour, joyousness and positive attitude to life. They have described her as "an encourager who eased the lives of others" and as someone who "made us feel quite special". When hospitalised, she took a great interest in the lives and wellbeing of those caring for her, and continued to write. She was a non-complainer. Rosalind's courage in dealing with her increasing health problems over the years was quite remarkable.

From Sounds of Morning

I'm awake, and listening

To sounds within the house,

The fridge's erratic humming

Clicks from the central heating

My clock ticking

I'm awake, and hearing

Sounds of my father stirring.

The cistern gurgling, fridge door shutting,

Crockery clinking.

When the sounds turn to smells

- Bacon frying, toast burning -

I get up and begin making

## Descendants of William Tuke

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My own morning sounds.

Signed in and on behalf of North Somerset Area Meeting, held at Weston-super-Mare on 9 February 2014 Tom Leimdorfer, Clerk

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in York, Yorkshire.
- She was educated at University of Bristol in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- She was educated at Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography in London.
- She worked as an assistant curator at the Verulamium Museum in St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
- She worked as a Teacher, Quaker Rural Centre in Rasulia, Hoshangabad, India.
- She worked as an Acting Director at Quaker House in New Delhi, India.
- She worked as a Housekeeper in Woodbrooke College, Selly Oak, Birmingham.
- She worked as an Assistant Warden at Friends' International Centre.
- She had a residence in Winscombe, Somerset.

### 10-Roger Henry Baker

Roger married **Ruth Veronica Sewell**. They had three children: **William Glaisyer**, **Judith Erica**, and **Richard Wilson**.

#### 11-William Glaisyer Baker

#### 11-Judith Erica Baker

#### 11-Richard Wilson Baker

### 10-Katharine J. Baker

8-**Constance Mary Robson**<sup>4,149,150</sup> was born on 4 Apr 1873 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire and died in 1963 in Perth, Western Australia at age 90.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1887-Jun 1891 in York, Yorkshire.

Constance married **James Herbert Crosland**,<sup>4,27,64,149,150</sup> son of **Robert Firth Crosland**<sup>4,27,34,151</sup> and **Lucy Maria Doncaster**,<sup>4,27,34</sup> on 7 Jul 1903 in FMH Huddersfield. James was born on 17 Feb 1874 in Oldfieldnook, Scholes, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire and died on 28 Feb 1949 in Perth, Western Australia at age 75. They had one daughter: **Jean Elizabeth**.

Marriage Notes: CROSLAND-ROBSON.-On the 7th July, 1903, at Huddersfield, James Herbert Crosland (1886-91) of Sheffield, to Constance Mary Robson of Huddersfield

General Notes: Crosland.-On 28th February, 1949, at Perth, Western Australia, James Herbert Crosland (1886-91), aged 75 years.

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James Herbert Crosland was born in Cleckheaton, United Kingdom, on 18 February 1874. His father was Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Educated at Boothby, he joined the family business of card clothing manufacturers. He was involved from an early age in Quaker activities for youth. In 1898 he moved to Sheffield to join the steel trade and in 1903 married Constance Mary Robson of Huddersfield. During the First World War, Crosland was active in the Quaker movement to resist conscription, and was Quaker chaplain to conscientious objectors in Liverpool prison. He left the steel business to work with the Society of Friends. In 1932-1933, Crosland was asked to visit Australia to assist with problems in the Hobart meeting. On the way, he visited Perth, Adelaide, Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne and kept a detailed diary. In 1935, the Croslands migrated to Australia to live at Gosnells, near Perth, serving in Perth as Clerk of General Meeting, 1936-1944. In 1944, Crosland was appointed to the Board of Governors of The Friends' School, Hobart. Crosland died in Australia on 28 February 1949, from complications following typhus.

<https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/5178872>

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1886-1891 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Card manufacturer in Scholes, Holmfirth, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Steel trader in 1898 in Sheffield, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 1913 in Manchester.
- He emigrated Perth, Western Australia in 1935.

9-**Jean Elizabeth Crosland**<sup>4</sup> was born on 17 Aug 1907 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 13 May 1981 at age 73.

General Notes: CROSLAND.- On the 17th August , 1907, at Sheffield, Con-stance M. R., wife of Herbert Crosland (1886-91), a daughter, who was named Jean Elizabeth.

Jean married **John Robinson**. John was born on 10 Feb 1907 and died on 10 Nov 1977 at age 70. They had one son: **John Anthony**.

10-**John Anthony Robinson** was born on 1 Feb 1945 and died on 7 Feb 1947 at age 2.

8-**John Herbert Robson** was born on 21 Nov 1875.

8-**Sarah Elizabeth Robson** was born on 14 Jul 1877.

8-**William Tuke Robson**<sup>27,66,68,152,153,154,155,156</sup> was born on 1 Feb 1879 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire and died on 16 Feb 1954 at age 75.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On 16th February, 1954, William Tuke Robson (1894-1895), aged 78 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MBE AMIEE.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1894-1895 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Engineering apprentice in Huddersfield.
- He worked as a Director of Equipment and Engineering, for a firm of Transport Engineers before 1935 in London.
- He had a residence in 1935 in High Flatts, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

William married **Beatrice Grace Brittain**,<sup>27,68,152,153,154,155,156</sup> daughter of **John Robinson Brittain** and **Kate**, on 9 Sep 1908 in Hull, Yorkshire. Beatrice was born in 1878 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 18 Jan 1937 at age 59. They had five children: **Tuke Brittain**, **Kate**, **Margaret**, **Paul Wheeler**, and **Christabel**.

Marriage Notes: ROBSON-BRITTAIN.-On the 9th September, 1908, at Hull, William Tuke Robson (1894-5), of Huddersfield, to Beatrice Grace Brittain, of Hull.

9-**Tuke Brittain Robson**<sup>27,68</sup> was born on 27 Jun 1909 in Hull, Yorkshire.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On the 27th June, 1909, at Hull , Beatrice Grace, wife of William Tuke Robson (1894-5), a son.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1924-1926 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Apprenticed to Karrier Motors in 1926-1931 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
- Miscellaneous: Graduate Institute of Automobile Engineers.
- He worked as a Salesman with Commer Sales Ltd. In 1935 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He resided at 124 Grasmere Road in 1935 in Handsworth, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Tuke married **Dean**.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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9-**Kate Robson**<sup>153</sup> was born on 27 Jul 1911 in Hull, Yorkshire.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On the 27th July, 1911, at Hull, Beatrice Grace, wife of William Tuke Robson (1894-5), a daughter .

9-**Margaret Robson**<sup>154</sup> was born on 22 Mar 1915 in 62 Julian Avenue, South Shields, County Durham.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On the 22nd March, 1915, at 62, Julian Avenue, South Shields, Beatrice G. (Brittain), wife of William Tuke Robson (1894-5), a daughter , who was named Margaret .

9-**Paul Wheeler Robson**<sup>27,155</sup> was born on 13 Jun 1916 in 4, St. Denys Road, Southampton, Hampshire and died in Aug 1986 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire at age 70.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On the 13th June, 1916, at 4, St. Denys Road, Southampton, Beatrice Grace (Brittain), wife of William Tuke Robson (1894-5), a son > who was named Paul Wheeler .

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1931-1932 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Usk Agricultural and Horticultural College in 1933-1934 in Usk, Wales.
- He worked as an Improver on a Bulb Farm in 1935 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.
- He worked as an Officer in the RASC in 1941.

9-**Christabel Robson**<sup>156</sup> was born on 3 Mar 1921 in Manchester.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On March 3rd, at Manchester, Beatrice, wife of William Tuke Robson (1894-5), a daughter, who was named Christabel.

8-**Alice Robson** was born on 27 May 1881 and died in 1975 at age 94.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1896-Jul 1898 in York, Yorkshire.

7-**Mary Robson**<sup>6,22,142</sup> was born on 6 Jul 1834 in Liverpool, died on 21 Oct 1897 in York, Yorkshire at age 63, and was buried in FBG York.

General Notes: Mary Backhouse, 63 21 IOmo. 1897

York. An Elder. Widow of James Back- house.

Mary Backhouse was the daughter of Isaac and Sarah Robson, and was born in Liverpool in the summer of 1834. In 1838 the family removed to Huddersfield, and a bright happy girlhood was spent in that West Riding town, frequent intercourse with her Bradford cousins, the children of Benjamin and Esther Seebohm, being one of the pleasant memories of her early days. These were followed by several years at the Quarterly Meeting's School, in Castlegate, York, then under the care of Eliza and Catherine Stringer, and friendships were formed there which lasted for the rest of life.

In 1855, Mary Robson was married to James Backhouse of York, of whom a memorial notice appeared in the " Annual Monitor " for 1891. This union introduced her to many and varied interests, scientific and intellectual. Many learned men found their way to the beautiful home at West Bank, where the cultivated conversation from the well-stored mind of the host, and the bright warm welcome and the genial kindness of the hostess, made the lines seem specially appropriate : -

Their hearthstone was a broad and pleasant space,

*Where many mingled ; Where none for honour or the highest place, Apart were singled. This their example has bequeathed to others, The children of one Father all are brothers.*

Sorrow came to James and Mary Backhouse in the loss of children : an infant daughter in 1870 ; and a son of much promise just entering manhood, who was taken from them in 1883 after a long illness, during which two winters had been spent on the Continent in search of health.

Keenly as these sorrows touched a most affectionate mother, they were not allowed to prevent her from entering into the joys and sorrows of others ; and her loving sympathy was often shown in quiet visits to the homes of invalids or lonely friends, where her presence was warmly welcomed . Her husband's and son's illnesses absorbed her time and energies for several years, and her health suffered from the strain, so that she was never again able to take up some of the active duties she would gladly have continued to perform. At one time, at the advice of her doctor, she regretfully declined a request to serve on the Board of Guardians. Her friends, however, still met the sunny welcome, and enjoyed talking with her of the books she had been reading, or walks with her in the grounds where every turn was connected with the happy memories of her early married life, and of the hand which had done so much to make Art conceal Art.

In the early spring of 1897, a severe seizure of paralysis confined Mary Backhouse for some time to one room ; but she recovered sufficiently to be wheeled into her garden and to take long drives, to her great enjoyment. Her sunny temperament made the sick-room a pleasant place for those who waited on her. She would often speak thankfully of her many mercies ; and though at times when feeling better, she would look to and speak of recovery, we believe the end which came so gently on the 21st of Tenth Month, 1897, was no surprise to her. She knew in whom she had believed. Life had meant to her a " going to the Father " ; and those who mourn the blank left, and the great loss sustained, can give thanks for the reverent confidence that for her death meant, to be " for ever with the Lord."

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Jan 1846-Dec 1849 in York, Yorkshire.

Mary married **James Backhouse**,<sup>6,18,22,27,76,142,157</sup> son of **James Backhouse**<sup>4,6,18,157,158,159,160,161,162</sup> and **Deborah Lowe**,<sup>4,6,18,126,157,158</sup> on 7 Jun 1855 in FMH Huddersfield. James was born on 22 Oct 1825 in York, Yorkshire, died on 31 Aug 1890 in York, Yorkshire at age 64, and was buried in FBG York. They had four children: **Mary Louisa**, **James**, **William Edward**, and **Helen Robson**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in West Bank, Holgate, York, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FGS FLS.
- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1834-1841 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.
- He had a residence in West Bank, York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Botanist and Horticulturalist in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Mary Louisa Backhouse**<sup>18</sup> was born on 2 Sep 1857 in West Bank, Holgate, York, Yorkshire, died on 13 Feb 1907 in York at age 49, and was buried in FBG York.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1873-Jun 1875 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**James Backhouse**<sup>18,27,76,163,164,165</sup> was born on 14 Apr 1861 in West Bank, Holgate, York, Yorkshire and died on 1 Jan 1945 in Dolgellau, Merionethshire at age 83.

General Notes: Backhouse.-On 1st January, 1945, at Dolgellau, James Backhouse (1874-78), age 83 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FLS FZS FRHS.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1874-1878 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Botanist.

James married **Mabel Grace Robson**,<sup>18,163,164</sup> daughter of **Walter Robson**<sup>4,166,167,168</sup> and **Christina Cox**,<sup>4,166,168</sup> on 15 May 1890 in FMH Saffron Walden. Mabel was born on 13 Jun 1871 in Saffron Walden, Essex. They had four children: **James**, **Kathleen Robson**, **George Dearman**, and **Oscar**.

Marriage Notes: BACKHOUSE-ROBSON.-On the 15th May, 1890, at Saffron Walden, James Backhouse (1874-8), of York, to Mabel Grace Robson, of Saffron Walden.

### **GOLDEN WEDDING**

Backhouse-Robson.— On ijth May, 1890, at the Friends' Meeting House, Saffron Walden, James Backhouse (1874-8), to Mabel Grace Robson.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1886-Dec 1888 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**James Backhouse**<sup>18</sup> was born on 15 Aug 1892 in Harrogate, Yorkshire.

General Notes: Also given as Joseph

9-**Kathleen Robson Backhouse**

9-**George Dearman Backhouse**

9-**Oscar Backhouse**

## Descendants of William Tuke

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8-**William Edward Backhouse**<sup>18,22,27,76</sup> was born on 5 Feb 1865 in West Bank, Holgate, York, Yorkshire, died on 18 Sep 1883 in West Bank, Holgate, York, Yorkshire at age 18, and was buried in FBG York.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1876-1880 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Helen Robson Backhouse**<sup>18</sup> was born on 25 Mar 1870 in West Bank, Holgate, York, Yorkshire, died on 22 Aug 1870 in West Bank, Holgate, York, Yorkshire, and was buried in FBG York.

7-**Thomas Robson** was born on 6 Jan 1836 in Liverpool<sup>4,27,156</sup> and died on 27 Dec 1921 in Sidcot Lodge, Winscombe, Somerset at age 85.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On the 27th December, at Sidcot Lodge, Winscombe, Thomas Robson (1847-1852), in his 85th year.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1847-1852 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Dyer in Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 1920 in Winscombe, Somerset.

Thomas married **Ellen Mann**,<sup>4,27</sup> daughter of **Thomas Mann**<sup>4</sup> and **Elizabeth Cock**,<sup>4</sup> on 3 Oct 1866. Ellen was born in 1838 and died on 28 Dec 1885 at age 47. They had seven children: **Esther Wheeler**, **Mabel**, **Gertrude Mary**, **Ernest**, **Henry Isaac**, **Wilfrid**, and **Edgar Mann**.

8-**Esther Wheeler Robson**<sup>18</sup> was born on 1 Dec 1867 in Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

8-**Mabel Robson** was born on 10 Feb 1869 in Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

8-**Gertrude Mary Robson** was born on 23 Oct 1870 in Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire and died on 13 Nov 1870.

8-**Ernest Robson**<sup>169</sup> was born on 24 Nov 1871 in Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Quaker missionary in 1894 in Madagascar.

8-**Henry Isaac Robson**<sup>27,40,131,170,171,172,173,174</sup> was born on 19 Jul 1873 in Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire and died on 29 Sep 1964 in Winscombe, Somerset at age 91.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On 29th September, 1964, at his home at Winscombe, Somerset, Henry Isaac Robson (1888-89), aged 91 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1884-1888 in Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1888-1889 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Chester House in 1894-1895.
- Miscellaneous: Accepted as a Candidate by the FFMA, for Missionary Training, 1894.
- He worked as a Quaker Missionary at Friends' Mission in 1895-1926 in India.
- He worked as a Manager of Boys Orphanage in 1897-1901 in India.
- He worked as a Superintendent of Training School for Evangelists in 1905-1910 in India.
- He worked as a Clerk Leeds MM in 1929-1933.

Henry married **Hilda Mallinson Rowntree**,<sup>23,27,34,40,131,137,170,171,172,173</sup> daughter of **John Stephenson Rowntree**<sup>2,4,23,34,38,95,137,167,175</sup> and **Elizabeth Hotham**,<sup>2,4,34,95,137</sup> on 18 Jan 1905 in FMH Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh, India. Hilda was born on 6 Oct 1874. They had four children: **John Stephenson**, **Donald Hotham**, **David Wheeler**, and **Cedric Rowntree**.



## Descendants of William Tuke

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Marriage Notes: ROBSON-ROWNTREE.-On the 18th January, 1905, at Hoshangabad, India, Henry Isaac Robson (1888), to Hilda Mallinson Rowntree, of York

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1888-Jun 1891 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Medical missionary in India.
- She was a Quaker.

9-**John Stephenson Robson**<sup>27,55,137,176,177</sup> was born on 18 Aug 1906 in Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh, India and died on 1 Oct 1990 at age 84.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On the 18th August, 1906, at Hoshangabad, India, Hilda M. , wife of Henry J. Robson (1888-9), a son, who was named John Stephenson.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with BSc AMICE.
- He was educated at Stramongate School in 1917-1919 in Kendal, Cumbria.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1919-1924 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Victoria University Manchester, College of Technology in 1924-1927.
- He worked as a Civil Engineerinhg company employee in 1928-1930 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- Miscellaneous: Took singing lessons from Dale Smith.

John married **Edith Stewart Davidson**<sup>27,55,137,176,177</sup> on 30 Mar 1933. Edith was born on 31 Jan 1906. They had two children: **David More** and **Janet Muriel**.

Marriage Notes: ROBSON-DAVIDSON.-On March 30th, John Stephenson Robson (1919-24) to Edith Stewart Davidson.

### 10-**David More Robson**

David married **Susan Margaret Crockett**. They had two children: **Kaye Matthew** and **Frances Meredith**.

### 11-**Kaye Matthew Robson**

### 11-**Frances Meredith Robson**

### 10-**Janet Muriel Robson**

Janet married **Christopher William Ridley**. They had three children: **John William Kübler**, **Jeremy Cox Taylor**, and **Jeffrey Morris Rowntree**.

### 11-**John William Kübler Ridley**

### 11-**Jeremy Cox Taylor Ridley**

### 11-**Jeffrey Morris Rowntree Ridley**

9-**Donald Hotham Robson**<sup>27,40,137,178</sup> was born on 18 Apr 1908 in Pachmarhi, Madhya Pradesh, India and died in 1990 at age 82.

General Notes: ROBSON. -On the 18th of April, 1908, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, India, Hilda M., wife of Henry I. Robson (1888-9), a son who was named Donald Hotham.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1919-1926 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Salesman in 1935.

Donald married **Diana Margaret Nordberg**<sup>137</sup> on 30 May 1936 in St. Margaret's Church, Putney, London. The marriage ended in divorce in 1945. Diana was born on 1 Jan 1915. They had one son:

## Descendants of William Tuke

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### **Knut.**

Marriage Notes: ROBSON-NORDBERG.— On May 30th, at St. Margaret's Church, Putney, Donald H. Robson (1919-26), to Diana Margaret Nordberg.

#### **10-Knut Robson**

Donald next married **Inger Ferner**<sup>137</sup> in Feb 1946. Inger was born on 11 May 1913 and died on 19 May 1972 at age 59.

Donald next married **Francoise Garate-Zubizarreta**.

**9-David Wheeler Robson**<sup>27,66,131,137,179,180</sup> was born on 24 Feb 1912 in Selly Oak, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 5 Jun 2007 at age 95.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On the 24th February, 1912, at Selly Oak, Hilda M. , wife of Henry Isaac Robson (1888-9), a son, who was named David Wheeler .

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1923-1926 in Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1926-1929 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Université de Besançon in 1929-1930 in Besançon, France.
- He worked as a Student Teacher at the Friends' School in 1930-1931 in Saffron Walden, Essex.
- He was educated at University of Manchester in 1931-1934.
- He was educated at Woodbrooke College in 1934-1935 in Manchester.
- He worked as a Director of Crafts, the Quaker Settlement in Maes yr Haf, Wwmbran, Wales.
- He worked as a Resident Staff, Quaker International Centre in Paris, France.

David married **Gwen Dorothy Davies**<sup>66,137,179,180</sup> on 7 Oct 1942 in FMH Colwyn Bay. Gwen was born on 23 Feb 1919. They had two children: **John Daniel** and **Elin Mari**.

Marriage Notes: Robson-Davies.-On 7th October, at the Friends' Meeting House, Colwyn Bay, David Wheeler Robson (1926-29), to Gwen Dorothy Davies.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Resident Staff, Quaker International Centre in Paris, France.

#### **10-John Daniel Robson**

#### **10-Elin Mari Robson**

Elin married **John Metcalfe**. They had one son: **Justin John**.

#### **11-Justin John Metcalfe**

**9-Dr. Cedric Rowntree Robson**<sup>27,137,172</sup> was born on 10 Nov 1914 in Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh, India, died on 21 Sep 1944 at age 29, and was buried in Listed on the Singapore Memorial.

General Notes: ROBSON.-On the 10th November, 1914, at Friends ' Mission, Itarsi , Central Provinces, India, Hilda Mallinson (Rowntree), wife of Henry Isaac Robson (1888-9), a son who was named Cedric Rowntree.-----

#### **MISSING**

Robson.— Missing from a Japanese transport ship, sunk between Thai and Japan, probably in September, 1944, Cedric Rowntree Robson (1929-32), Captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, Prisoner of War. *Bootham magazine - January 1946*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB.
- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1925-1929 in Pontefract, Yorkshire.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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- He was educated at Bootham School in 1929-1932 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University of Leeds in Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Captain Physician of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

8-**Wilfrid Robson** was born on 23 May 1875 in Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

8-**Edgar Mann Robson**<sup>4</sup> was born on 5 Nov 1879 in Dalton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire and died on 19 Dec 1960 in The Orchard, Winscombe, Somerset at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as an apprentice Sanitary engineer to Samuel Henry Adams in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Director and Company Secretary to Bell & Tuke, Sanitary engineers in London.

Edgar married **Maria Broadhead**,<sup>4</sup> daughter of **Joseph Broadhead**<sup>148</sup> and **Sarah Jane Mason**,<sup>148</sup> on 12 Apr 1906 in FMH Leeds. Maria was born in 1880 and died on 20 Nov 1963 in York, Yorkshire at age 83. They had two children: **Thomas Raymond** and **Sarah Barbara**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School 1892 To 1894.

9-**Thomas Raymond Robson** was born in 1908.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1919-1925.

Thomas married **Barbara Mildred Burrell**. They had three children: **Elizabeth Anne**, **Richard Edgar Nicholas**, and **Rosemary Sarah**.

10-**Elizabeth Anne Robson**

Elizabeth married **Dennis R. Jones**.

10-**Richard Edgar Nicholas Robson**

10-**Rosemary Sarah Robson**

Rosemary married **Martin Paul Armitage**, son of **Francis William Armitage**<sup>181,182,183,184,185</sup> and **Irene Letitia Wallis**,<sup>181,182,183,184,185</sup> They had two children: **James Leigh** and **Andrew**.

11-**James Leigh Armitage**

11-**Andrew Armitage**

9-**Sarah Barbara Robson** was born in 1911.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School in 1921-1927.

6-**Mary Wheeler**<sup>4,13,30,89,102,186</sup> was born in 1801 and died on 1 Aug 1857 in Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire at age 56.

Mary married **James Ellis**,<sup>4,13,30,89,186,187</sup> son of **Joseph Ellis**<sup>4</sup> and **Rebecca Burgess**,<sup>4</sup> in 1837. James was born on 19 Jan 1793 in Sharman's Lodge, Leicester, Leicestershire and died on 13 Aug 1869 in High Hall, Thornton le Dale, Pickering, Yorkshire at age 76.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Noted events in his life were:

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

William next married **Esther Maud**,<sup>1,2,4,5,7,8,9</sup> daughter of **Timothy Maud**<sup>2,5</sup> and **Ann Walker**, on 3 Jun 1765. Esther was born in 1727 in Westcoals, Halifax, died on 13 Feb 1794 in York, Yorkshire at age 67, and was buried in FBG Bishophill, York. They had three children: **Samuel**, **Ann**, and **Mabel**.

General Notes: "Queen" Esther, who at the York Yearly Metting in 1784, expressed the desire for a women's yearly meeting.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Joint founder and Superintendent of the Quaker, York school for Girls in York, Yorkshire.

5-**Samuel Tuke**<sup>11</sup> was born on 16 Jul 1766 in York, Yorkshire and died on 7 Mar 1767.

5-**Ann Tuke**<sup>4,8,125</sup> was born on 16 May 1767 in York, Yorkshire and died on 19 Sep 1849 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 82.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School.
- She worked as a Quaker Minister.
- She worked as a Published The Annual Monitor in 1813.

Ann married **William Alexander**,<sup>4,8,125</sup> son of **Dykes Alexander**<sup>4,125</sup> and **Martha Biddle**,<sup>4,125</sup> in Sep 1796. William was born on 3 Jan 1768 in Needham Market, Suffolk and died on 2 Apr 1841 in Castlegate, York at age 73. They had two children: **William Henry** and **Joseph**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Wandsworth.
- He worked as an Apprenticed to Joseph Brown (1746-1808) Miller of Luton in 1782.
- He worked as a Mealman of Needham Market in 1786.
- He resided at York in 1808.
- He worked as an In charge of the girls school, Castlegate, York 1808 To 1810.
- He worked as a Printer, Stationer & Bookseller of York. Instituted The Annual Monitor in 1811.
- He worked as a Director of The Friends Provident Institution.
- He worked as a Freeman of the City of York in 1813.
- He worked as a Chamberlain of York in 1818.

6-**William Henry Alexander**<sup>4,9,188</sup> was born on 4 May 1799 in Needham Market, Suffolk, died on 14 Jan 1864 in Bank House, Ipswich, Suffolk at age 64, and was buried in FBG Ipswich, Suffolk.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Printer, Stationer, Bookseller & Banker in Ipswich, Suffolk.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

William married **Sophia Alexander**,<sup>4,188</sup> daughter of **Samuel Alexander**<sup>1,4,83,110,189</sup> and **Rebecca Biddle**,<sup>1,4,83,189,190</sup> in 1830. Sophia was born in 1806, died on 25 Nov 1865 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 59, and was buried in FBG Ipswich, Suffolk. They had seven children: **Joseph, Mary, Anne Sophia, William, (No Given Name), Alfred Tuke, and Henrietta**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister.

7-**Joseph Alexander**<sup>4,27,32,131,134</sup> was born on 19 Dec 1831 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died on 28 Jan 1912 in 58 Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk at age 80.

General Notes: ALEXANDER.-On the 28th January, 1912, at Sudbury, Joseph Alexander (1844-48), aged 80 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1844-1848 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Partner in Alexander's Bank at Hadleigh & later, Sudbury.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

Joseph married **Mercy Elizabeth Robson**,<sup>4,134</sup> daughter of **John Stephenson Robson**<sup>4,6,19,85,137,143</sup> and **Rachel Green**,<sup>4,6,19,85,143</sup> on 8 Aug 1860. Mercy was born on 3 Apr 1830 and died on 12 Oct 1893 in Sudbury, Suffolk at age 63.

7-**Mary Alexander**<sup>4,104</sup> was born on 5 Apr 1833 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died on 22 Apr 1848 in York, Yorkshire at age 15.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1846-Apr 1848 in York, Yorkshire.

7-**Anne Sophia Alexander**<sup>4</sup> was born on 4 Nov 1834 in Ipswich, Suffolk.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Jan 1849-Jun 1852 in York, Yorkshire.

7-**William Alexander**<sup>4,91,191</sup> was born on 24 Jan 1836 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died on 28 Oct 1913 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 77.

General Notes: ALEXANDER.-On the 28th October, 1913, at Ipswich, William Alexander (1848-52), aged 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1848-1852 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Banker of Ipswich.
- He worked as a Director of the Ipswich Gas Company.
- He worked as a JP and Poor Law Guardian.
- He worked as an Ipswich Borough Treasurer.
- He worked as a Felixstowe District Council Treasurer.

William married **Henrietta Maria Venn**,<sup>4</sup> daughter of **William Webb Venn** and **Jane Wilson**, in 1870. Henrietta was born in 1843 in Canonbury and died in 1903 at age 60. They had six children: **William Henry, Lewin Venn, Charles Leslie, Frederick Hugh, Cyril Wilson, and Edith Adela**.

8-**William Henry Alexander**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1871.

8-**Lewin Venn Alexander**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1873 and died in 1952 at age 79.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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Lewin married **Miriam Devereux**. They had two children: **Gladys Miriam** and **Arthur Lewin**.

### 9-Gladys Miriam Alexander

9-**Arthur Lewin Alexander** was born on 6 Mar 1907 and died on 17 Apr 1971 in Reading, Berkshire at age 64.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE KPM.
- He worked as an Inspector General of Police in 1958-1959 in Ghana.

8-**Charles Leslie Alexander**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1874.

8-**Frederick Hugh Alexander**<sup>27</sup> was born on 17 Apr 1876 and died on 29 Oct 1953 at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician.

8-**Cyril Wilson Alexander**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1879 and died in 1947 at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a The Governor of Northern Nigeria in 1930-1932 in Nigeria.

8-**Edith Adela Alexander**<sup>4,27</sup> was born in 1885 and died in 1979 at age 94.

### 7-Alexander

7-**Alfred Tuke Alexander**<sup>4,35</sup> was born in 1843 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died on 28 Feb 1920 in Walthamstow, London at age 77.

General Notes: ALEXANDER.-On the 28th February, 1920, at Walthamstow, Alfred Tuke Alexander, of London (1854-9), aged 77 years.

ALEXANDER.— On the 28th February, 1920, at Walthamstow, Alfred Tuke Alexander (1854-59), of 70, Gracechurch Street, London, aged 77 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1854-1859 in York, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 70 Gracechurch Street, London.
- He worked as an Insurance Broker and Shipping Agent in Gracechurch Street, London.

7-**Henrietta Alexander**<sup>4,27,34</sup> was born in 1844 and died in 1923 at age 79.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1854-Mar 1858 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

Henrietta married **John Fyfe Stewart**,<sup>4,27,87,113</sup> son of **John Stewart**, on 8 Apr 1874 in FMH Ipswich. John was born in 1845 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland and died on 15 Nov 1908 in 26 Pembury Road, Clapton, London at age 63. They had six children: **William Cormack**, **Alfred Alexander**, **Margaret Sophia**, **Ronald**, **Mabel**, and **(No Given Name)**.

General Notes: John Fyfe Stewart, 63 15 Ilmo. 1908 Clapton, N.E. A Minister. Except during the last year or two, regular attenders of London Yearly Meeting could hardly fail to have been well acquainted with the features and voice of John Fyfe Stewart. When he rose to speak, his hearers knew that they would listen to sentences expressed clearly, incisively, and with every mark of strong conviction. The sentiments might not always accord with the hearer's point of view ; but Friends could not help recognising the spirit of sincerity, earnestness and high purpose for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. The announcement of our friend's decease must have come as a shock to many. But for some eighteen months J. Fyfe Stewart had been out of health, although the exact cause had

## Descendants of William Tuke

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not been ascertained. Suddenly, however, there came an acute development, necessitating an immediate operation, and from the effects of this he never rallied. John Fyfe Stewart, born in Edinburgh in 1845, was the son of John Stewart, proprietor of the Edinburgh News. His first schooling was in his native city ; and after later school days at Stamford Hill, London, he was trained as an engineer. His training over, he spent eight years as inspector of engineering works, in all parts of the world, for the firm of Charles May, C.E., of Westminster. On the retirement of W. R. Dell, of W. R. Dell & Son, in 1871, he joined that firm, and at the time of his death was sole proprietor of the business. The works were at Croydon, and the office in Mark Lane ; and our late friend was long a prominent figure on the Corn Exchange in that quarter of the city. His marked influence on the Society of Friends was, however, due to quite other than commercial causes, although he always brought a business-like aptitude to the consideration of church organisation and service. His work for our Society was specially felt in three directions : - In the initiation and continuance of the Friends' Home Mission Committee ; In connection with the Bedford Institute Association ; and as a member of the Board of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association. In the autumn of 1881, a Conference on Home Mission work was convened by the Friends' First-day School Association and the Bedford Institute. This conference, of which J. Fyfe Stewart was one of the organisers, decided, after five full sessions, to appoint a Provisional Committee on Home Mission work, and to appeal to the Yearly Meeting of 1882 to itself appoint such a Committee. In the preparation of that appeal our friend gave valuable advice, and the Yearly Meeting adopted the proposal. The subject was, in fact, the great question of the year. In almost every sitting it cropped up in some form or other. His own preference had been for an independent committee, with its greater freedom. But when the Yearly Meeting had appointed the body of forty-four Friends with Jonathan B. Hodgkin as the Clerk, John Fyfe Stewart was chosen as Assistant Clerk ; and as he resided in London, much of the practical work devolved upon him. As the work of the new organisation developed, it became necessary to appoint a standing committee, of which J. Fyfe Stewart became the Clerk, or as he was called at a later period, the Secretary ; and he held this post until 1894. One who was intimately associated with him in these days writes : "I can hardly speak too strongly of J. Fyfe Stewart's work for the Society during the early years of the Home Mission Committee. Few people knew the amount of time and thought which he gave up to it, even at periods when his own business demanded close and unremitting attention. More than once, so great was the strain which his numerous activities involved, he was on the point of a complete breakdown ; but his devotion to the Master whom he loved carried him through every difficulty. Wherever help was wanted, he seemed to know the wisest and the best way to give it, and when opposition had to be faced, he was quick to discern the points on which attention should be focussed. In short, his statesmanship combined with his earnestness and perseverance to make the work of the Committee successful, in spite of many difficulties." His loyalty to the workers was a strong characteristic, and elicited a corresponding loyalty on their part. If ever aspersions were cast upon them by those who dissented from the policy of the Committee, Fyfe Stewart was ever ready to defend those whom he regarded as unjustly blamed ; although, at the same time, faithful in dealing privately with the faults or mistakes of workers whom he had defended. " He was a born fighter. He well knew ' - the stern joy which warriors feel, In foemen worthy of their steel.' " But his battles were for what he deemed the cause of truth, and there was no rancour even in his sternest speeches. Shortly after J. Fyfe Stewart's death, one who had known him particularly well, thus wrote to the son of his late friend : " The quick transition from labour to rest seems to come as a gift and a boon to all labourers to whom the highest meed of the poet applied : ' He worked ere he went his way.' Of few men could this be said so emphatically as of your father. I have often thought that he not only worked, but worked at difficulties. He had a statesman's instinct for the weak places, whether in our national life or in the life of our Society ; and he courageously threw himself into the task of mending them with little care as to the cost to himself in doing so. " There are few probably who realise what a debt we owe him. He bore much of the weight of the Home Mission Association for many years after its start, and on its behalf endured much criticism. We have reached no finality yet ; but I always feel that his efforts, and the efforts of those who acted with him brought us out of a dangerous impasse, and have made possible a closer and a better union of fellowship in the Society of Friends. This was especially evident at the Manchester Conference. He was the first to propose the Conference, and no one devoted himself more earnestly and unselfishly to the task of carrying it through. It was a task which called for large-heartedness, sound counsel, and strong faith ; and these your father unsparingly contributed. Again, at the first Summer School at Scarborough, no one from a distance did more to encourage and hearten those upon the spot. It was his notable gift to blend a zealous personal loyalty to his Lord with far-seeing and wisely extended efforts for the advancement of the kingdom." The ideal of the Quaker Church, which J. Fyfe Stewart ever kept before him, was that of " a Church at work, every member finding that there was something that he could do." He believed in the positive programme of Quakerism, rather than emphasis on negatives. He was fond, too, of emphasising that our meeting-houses should be " spiritual homes." " It is life that attracts people," he said ; " it is not calmness of exterior and decorum of demeanour ; it is life and activity which proceeds from the real life of God in the human soul." J. Fyfe Stewart became associated with the Bedford Institute over forty years ago, at the time when the late Annie McPherson was holding evening meetings there, for men, before establishing the " Home of Industry." He was a leading promoter of the " Friends' Mission Church " formed in 1872, and he was closely associated with it until the time of his death. For a few years he gave similar help at the Friends' Hall, Bethnal Green. To the congregation at the Bedford Institute he became, especially in later years, a true pastor ; not only administering the Word of Life, but entering into the joys and sorrows of its members, seeking to develop their gifts for service, and giving counsel and help to the workers. With his wide reading and clearness of thought, he excelled in the gift of teaching ; and many are the men who owe much to membership in the Bible class which he conducted as long as health allowed him. His last address at the Sunday evening meeting at the Institute was on the occasion of the Roman Catholic procession at Westminster, when he spoke on the subject of the Communion. When, after hopes had been entertained that rest might restore him to health and service, the news of his sudden decease was announced, the feeling of the congregation found true expression in the words " We are like sheep who have lost their shepherd." Our late friend was a member of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association Board from 1879 until his decease. For two years he served on the Madagascar Committee, for twenty-four on the China Committee, and for six years on the Committee on Candidates. In connection with the latter, his personal interest in the workers who offered themselves, and his care for them after they had been accepted and had gone out, was a side of his service which showed how warmly he entered into the work. His speech at the Annual Meeting in 1882 was a particularly striking one, and was regarded as perhaps the main reason why the collection on that occasion realised the altogether unusual sum of £700. A few extracts from letters will show how J. F. Stewart was regarded by the workers in our Mission Fields by many of whom his death was felt to be a deep personal loss. One of them writes : - " In various parts of the world there are men and women who owe more than they can tell to the blessing that has attended your husband's teaching ministry. Those of us who are foreign missionaries have every reason to be thankful for his powerful advocacy of Missions, and for his wise direction of the various Missionary Committees on which he served. And many who, like myself, view with deep satisfaction the labours of the Summer School Continuation Committee, and who rejoice in the opportunities now afforded, at Woodbrooke and elsewhere, by which Friends may prepare themselves for effective service for the church, can never forget that your husband, with almost prophetic insight, was one of the first to see how great a blessing would result to the Society of Friends from the attempt to state our faith in the terms of modern life." Another letter says : - " To those of our family who knew him the name of Fyfe Stewart has been to us as that of father, and while we live his name will be honoured and revered by us. From the time we first knew him until the end he was ever ready to help and counsel us - ever ready to give out of that great, deep, sympathetic and loving nature." Another writes : - " He was ever an inspiration to me. I could always go to him with my joys and sorrows. He led me to see God as I had never seen Him before, and also to see man as I had never seen him before. There must be many like myself who will never cease to thank God for him." John Fyfe Stewart's ministry was especially valued in his own meeting of Stoke Newington. He took an active part in the service of his Monthly Meeting, as well as in the deliberations of Quarterly and Yearly Meetings. He was one of the Commission sent out by Friends to aid the distressed peasantry in the district devastated by the Franco-German War. He was an active politician ; and his oratorical powers

## Descendants of William Tuke

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and his convincing, well-reasoned speech often swayed and won an audience. The familiar words, quoted by one of the speakers in the great concourse that gathered at our friend's funeral, were felt by those present fitly to express the feeling of the meeting, both in testimony to Divine grace in a strenuous life devoted to the service of God and man, and in sounding the fresh call to service that was needed after the departure of so brave-hearted a soldier of the Lord'. • - "One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward, Never doubted clouds would break, Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph, Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, Sleep, to wake."

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Edinburgh & Stamford Hill.
- He worked as a Civil Engineer, Millwright & Mill Furnisher of London.
- He worked as a Quaker minister.

**8-William Cormack Stewart**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1875 in Clapton, Hackney, London.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1889-1891 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Finsbury Technical College in 1891-1893 in Finsbury, London.
- He worked as a Junior Teacher, Bootham School in 1893-1895 in York, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 1896-1897 in Hamburg, Germany.
- He worked as a member of May, Roberts & Co. Ltd, Druggists Sundriesmen in 1897 in London.
- He worked as a Director of May, Roberts & Co. Ltd., Druggists Sundriesmen in 47 Stamford Hill, London.

William married **Grace Yewdall**.

**8-Alfred Alexander Stewart**<sup>87</sup> was born in 1876 and died on 10 Oct 1877 in Clapton, London at age 1.

**8-Margaret Sophia Stewart**<sup>34</sup> was born on 4 Nov 1879 in Clapton, Hackney, London.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1895 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

**8-Ronald Stewart**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1881 in Croydon, Surrey and died in 1969 in Cuckfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex at age 88.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1897-1898 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Engineer in Cuckfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex.
- He resided at Littlecroft, Copyhold Lane in 1935 in Cuckfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex.

Ronald married **Constance Lydia Duffell** in 1915 in Croydon, Surrey. Constance was born in 1880 in Hackney, Dalston, London and died in 1963 in Cuckfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex at age 83. They had two children: **Alwynne Fyfe** and **Ian Duffell**.

**9-Alwynne Fyfe Stewart**<sup>27</sup> was born in 1916 in Cuckfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex and died in 1951 in Cuckfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex at age 35.

Alwynne married **William N. Keeley**. They had one son: **William J.**

**10-William J. Keeley**

**9-Ian Duffell Stewart** was born on 25 May 1918 in Cuckfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex and died in May 1998 in Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 80.



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8-**Mabel Stewart** was born in 1883 in Clapton, Hackney, London.

### 8-Stewart

6-**Joseph Alexander**<sup>4,8</sup> died in 1810 at school in Lincolnshire. Typhus.

5-**Mabel Tuke**<sup>4,6,7,9</sup> was born on 10 Mar 1770 in York, Yorkshire and died on 21 Apr 1864 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 94.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister.

Mabel married **John Hipsley**<sup>4,6,7,9</sup> son of **John Hipsley**<sup>4,7</sup> and **Elizabeth Selfe**<sup>7</sup> on 13 Sep 1804 in FMH York. John was born on 4 Jun 1775 in Congresbury, Somerset and died on 15 Dec 1866 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 91. They had four children: **Elizabeth, William, Henry**, and **(No Given Name)**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an employee of Thomas Fox 1795 To 1799 in Wellington, Somerset.
- He worked as a Woollen draper in 1799 in Hull, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Founder director of The Friends Provident Institution.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder in 1812.

6-**Elizabeth Hipsley**<sup>4,134</sup> was born in 1805 in York, Yorkshire and died on 10 Sep 1894 in York, Yorkshire at age 89.

6-**William Hipsley**<sup>4</sup> was born in 1807 and died in 1891 at age 84.

6-**Henry Hipsley**<sup>4,6,21,113,144</sup> was born on 27 Aug 1810 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 20 Oct 1889 in Finsbury Park, London at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Friends' School Stramongate in Kendal, Cumbria.
- He worked as a member of Tuke & Co. Tea dealers in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Woollen draper and Tea merchant in 1837 in Hull, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Representative of Tuke & Co. 1850 To 1852 in London.
- He worked as a Manager of Tuke & Co. 1852 To 1862 in Castlegate, York.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1858 in York MM.
- He had a residence in 1871 in London.

Henry married **Mary Ann Sanderson**<sup>4,6,144</sup> daughter of **John Sanderson**, in 1839. Mary was born in 1814 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 12 Feb 1844 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 30. They had three children: **(No Given Name), Richard**, and **John Henry**.

7-**Hipsley**<sup>4</sup> died in Died in Infancy.

7-**Richard Hipsley**<sup>4,21,27</sup> was born in 1842 and died on 25 Nov 1854 in York, Yorkshire at age 12.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1853-1854 in York, Yorkshire.

7-**John Henry Hipsley**<sup>4,27</sup> was born in 1843 in Hull, Yorkshire, died on 19 Mar 1911 in Northfield, Birmingham, Worcestershire at age 68, and was buried in Lodge Hill Cemetery, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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General Notes: HIPSLEY.-On the 19th March, 1911, at Northfield, near Birmingham, John Henry Hipsley (1853-8), aged 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1853-1858 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Designer and Artist.
- He worked as a Textile and Fabric designer in 1865-1869.
- He worked as a Designer for colour printers, publishers and wood engravers in 1869-1897 in London.

John married **Elizabeth Ann Dell**,<sup>27</sup> daughter of **William Rawbonn Dell**<sup>4,96,114,116,121,124,136</sup> and **Elizabeth Bleckly**,<sup>4,114,116,121,124,136</sup> in 1869 in Croydon, Surrey. Elizabeth was born on 14 Dec 1836 in Colchester, Essex, died on 21 Oct 1926 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 89, and was buried in Lodge Hill Cemetery, Selly Oak, Birmingham. They had three children: **Mabel Elizabeth, Edward Sanderson, and Frederick William**.

**8-Mabel Elizabeth Hipsley**<sup>27</sup> was born on 5 Jan 1872 in Hornsey, Tottenham, London, died on 12 May 1954 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 82, and was buried in Lodge Hill Cemetery, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

**8-Edward Sanderson Hipsley** was born in 1873 in Hornsey, Tottenham, London and died in 1957 in Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 84.

Edward married **Deborah Ellen Lidbetter**,<sup>4</sup> daughter of **Capt. Thomas Lidbetter**<sup>4,21,167</sup> and **Ellen Louise Staples**,<sup>4</sup> in Mar 1918 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Deborah was born on 25 Oct 1883 in Bombay, India and died in 1966 at age 83.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1899-Jul 1902 in York, Yorkshire.

**8-Frederick William Hipsley**<sup>27</sup> was born on 19 Oct 1876 in Hornsey, Tottenham, London, died on 14 May 1959 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 82, and was buried in Lodge Hill Cemetery, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

Henry next married **Caroline Dent**,<sup>4,6,113,192</sup> daughter of **William Dent**<sup>2,4,6,27,29,101,113,192</sup> and **Sarah Wilkins Yerbury**,<sup>4,27,101,113,192</sup> in 1849. Caroline was born on 14 Mar 1819 in Melksham, Wiltshire, died on 20 Mar 1909 in Northfield, Birmingham, Worcestershire at age 90, and was buried in Lodge Hill Cemetery, Selly Oak, Birmingham. They had no children.

General Notes: Caroline Hipsley, 90 20 3mo. 1909 Northfield. Widow of Henry Hipsley. Caroline Hipsley, who died at the age of ninety, on the 20th of March, 1909, was the last surviving child of William and Sarah W. Dent, of Marr, near Doncaster. Born at Melksham in 1819, she went with parents, while still very young, to Marr ; and with her sister Mary Ann, afterwards M. A. Priestman, became one of the first scholars at the York Quarterly Meeting Girls' School, then situated in Castlegate. Soon after leaving York she began to take an active part in local affairs, helping in the village school, and canvassing the district on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in which she was deeply interested to the end of her life. In 1849, she married Henry Hipsley, of Hull, who had been a widower for five years ; and she became a most devoted mother to his two little boys. After a brief residence in London in 1850 and 1851, the family settled in York ; and many nephews and nieces still remember with pleasure the half-holidays, which, as scholars at Bootham or the Mount, they spent in the happy household of their uncle and aunt. From 1862 to 1864 Henry Hipsley accompanied Russell Jeffrey in a visit to India. This long period of loneliness was deeply felt by his wife ; but she was always one of those who " appear not unto men to fast," and she occupied the time of solitude, after her manner, in active usefulness. On removing to London with her husband in 1871, she took a warm interest in Holloway Meeting, cheerfully undertaking, to the help of many Friends, the duties of an Overseer. After the death of Henry Hipsley in 1889, there was, as has been said by one who knew her well, no selfishness in her grief ; and as far as health permitted, work for the good of others was still her chief motive in life. In 1897, she removed to Northfield, near Birmingham, to be near her children and grandchildren, and her remaining years were largely spent in retirement, although, readily adapting herself to her new surroundings, she continued to take what share she could in philanthropic work. Gradual loss of power, with some failure of memory, led up to the peaceful close of her long and useful life. " Reunion with the departed was to her mind a problem, but union with Christ was a living reality, both for this world and for the world to come."

Noted events in her life were:

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

### 6-Hipsley

**4-John Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 3 Nov 1734 in York, Yorkshire and died on 17 May 1736 in York, Yorkshire at age 1.

**4-Mary Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 24 Feb 1735 in York, Yorkshire and died in Mar 1816 in Darlington, County Durham at age 81.

Mary married **Joseph Hedley**.

## Descendants of William Tuke

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4-**Samuel Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 10 Aug 1736 and died in Jan 1815 at age 78.

4-**Sarah Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 21 Aug 1742 in York, Yorkshire and died on 15 May 1743.

4-**Rebecca Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was born on 26 Sep 1744 and died on 17 Dec 1770 in Darlington, County Durham at age 26.

3-**Rebecca Tuke**<sup>1</sup> was christened on 12 Dec 1704 and died on 5 Dec 1706 at age 1.

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