Return to Clirehugh page

Winterbottom was a common surname in Lancashire and elsewhere. My interest in this particular family is William Dickson Winterbottom because he married Laura Constance Clirchugh, my second cousin twice removed. William was a successful businessman whose family fortunes were made in the Lancashire textile industry.

The surname Winterbottom is believed to mean "The valley with the wintry climate."

Credits: The primary sources for this document are public, including vital records indexes, census, newspaper articles, and books. My most recent source is Toby Winterbottom Horton.

Dates are mostly given in the American format of MM-DD-YYYY.

Contents:

| Introduction |
|---------------------------------------------|
| Family Summary4 |
| Family Descendancy Abbreviated4 |
| English Land Divisions7 |
| England8 |
| London |
| Divisions in the English Census |
| Manors 11 |
| Freehold11 |
| Early Locations |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire Church Records19 |
| Old Style Dates20 |
| Chapel of Ease |
| St Chad Church, Rochdale, Lancashire |
| St Chad Church, Uppermill, Saddleworth |
| Highfield Independent Chapel, Huddersfield, |
| Yorkshire24 |
| Oldham St Mary Church, Oldham, |
| Lancashire |
| Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, |
| Lancashire |
| Delph Independent Chapel, Delph, |
| Saddleworth |
| Cross Street Chapel (Unitarian), Manchester |
| Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, |
| Lancashire |
| Where They Lived Before 190030 |
| Lancashire Cloth Industry32 |
| Winterbottom Businesses |
| Archibald Winterbottom35 |
| Archibald Winterbottom and Sons |
| Winterbottom Book Cloth Company, Ltd37 |
| Manchester Book-Cloth Company38 |

| Victoria Mills, Weaste, Pendleton, Salford39 Spring Garden Mill, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire44 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Early Families |
| DICKSON Family in Roxburghshire, Scotland47 |
| The Early WINTERBOTTOMS in Saddleworth48 |
| Early Winterbottoms in Strinesdale |
| Parental Family |
| William Whitehead WINTERBOTTOM (1777–1842) |
| (1813–1886)64 Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM |
| Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM (1814–1884) |
| Archibald's Children |
| Isabella Hannah WINTERBOTTOM (1846–1848) |
| Helen Woolley WINTERBOTTOM (1856–1936)72 |

| William Dickson WINTERBOTTOM (1858–1924)73 | George Douglas WINTERBOTTOM (1912–1931)126 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Clara Craven FLETCHER (1862–1890) | Anne Dickson WINTERBOTTOM (1936–2015)126 |
| George Harold WINTERBOTTOM (1861–1934)82 | George Harold WINTERBOTTOM II (1890–1949)126 |
| Louisa Elizabeth BABB (1861–1901) | Oscar Dunstan WINTERBOTTOM (1891–1955)128 Noel Margaret WINTERBOTTOM (1918– |
| Alexander Grant FERGUSON (1885–1920) 90 Louise Elizabeth Helen WINTERBOTTOM (1901–1972)90 | 1972)131 Myra Elaine WINTERBOTTOM (1923– 1973)131 |
| | Ian WINTERBOTTOM (1913–1992)132 |
| Later Generations | Alistair WINTERBOTTOM (1916–1997)134 |
| Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM II (1885–1942) | Gavin Tobias Alexander WINTERBOTTOM (1947–)135 |
| Dorothy Gwendolyn (Petchell) COLEMAN (1897–1947)95 | Related Families |
| Guy WINTERBOTTOM (1890–1917)96 | Woolley, Dunstan, and Timmis137 |
| Reva Sarah Mary MORRISON (1890–1971) 99 | Woolley137 |
| Dudley Dickson WINTERBOTTOM | Dunstan 138 Timmis 138 |
| (1892–1915)101 | All Together Now138 |
| William Rodney WINTERBOTTOM | Winterbottoms and Dicksons and Parks139 |
| (1894–1937)101 | Roxburgh Dicksons139 |
| Mary Anne Reeve WARD (1902–1976) | Montrose Dicksons |
| (1921–1954)110 | Park Family143 |
| Marjorie May Pauline GILLEY (1904– | Lieut. John WINTERBOTTOM (1781– |
| 1986)112 | 1838)146 |
| Constance Daisy May HUDSON (1901– 1995)113 Russell Ian WINTERBOTTOM (1926– | George Ashton STRUTT (1878–1935)149 |
| 1963) 116 | Family Estates |
| Nancy Eva Aline WINTERBOTTOM (1900–1982)118 | Aston Hall, Aston-On-Trent, Derbyshire157 |
| Walton Victor D'Arcy RUTHERFORD | Horton House, Horton, Northamptonshire160 |
| (1893–1968) | Cuckfield Park, West Cuckfield, West Sussex167 |
| William Dickson WINTERBOTTOM II (1911–1947)123 | Brailsford Hall, Brailsford, Derbyshire170 |
| Denise Ann Marie José Lynch DALY (1900– 1970) 125 | |

Introduction

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 3 of 171

Family Summary

This Winterbottom family had its origins in Saddleworth, a township in West Riding of Yorkshire. In the fourth quarter of the 1700s and through the first quarter of the 1800s they lived on Green Lane in Strinesdale, a small hamlet on the Lancashire border near Oldham. They had their own mill which they built. William Whitehead Winterbottom moved to Huddersfield by 1811 where he founded a woollen manufactory and raised two sons; he had the help of his father-in-law (a woollen manufacturer in Roxburghshire, Scotland) in the founding of his business. His youngest son, Archibald Dickson Winterbottom, undoubtedly worked with his father until, at age 15 in 1829, he went to work for Henry Bannerman & Sons in Manchester. In 1844 Archibald was made partner. He resigned in 1852 to start his own business, Archibald Winterbottom and Sons, which employed 42 in 1871. His 1884 estate was valued at £129,909.

Archibald's sons William Dickson Winterbottom and George Harold Winterbottom took over their father's business, added to it, and, in 1891 in Manchester, incorporated the various operations into a limited liability company called the Winterbottom Book Cloth Company. WDW and GHD grew their business to the point that in 1892 the firm had control of the world's entire output of book cloth. The business was profitable and enriched its owners. In 1898 William bought a 1600-acre estate in Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire for £96,232. George bought Horton House in Northampton in 1899 for £90,000. William's estate was £1,063,851, George's was £1,012,972. The business continued until 1980 when it abandoned book cloth production in favor of reprographics.

The surname Winterbottom is believed to mean "The valley with the wintry climate."

Family Descendancy Abbreviated

William Whitehead Winterbottom, b. 1777 Strinesdale, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire; d. 2-13-1842 Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, Lancashire. Parents Robert Winterbottom and Sarah Whitehead.

m. 12-16-1811 Isabella Dickson at Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland; b. 9-10-1784 Hasendeanburn, Roxburghshire, Scotland; d. 5-10-1849 Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire. Parents Archibald Dickson and Marion Fisher.

Two children.

- Robert Dickson Winterbottom, b. 5-17-1813 Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire; d. 9-19-1886 Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire. did not marry
- ii. Archibald Dickson Winterbottom, b. 1814 Linthwaite, Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire; d. 1-18-1884 Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire.
 - m. 8-25-1845 Helen E. Woolley at Manchester, Lancashire; b. 2-19-1820 Manchester, Lancashire; d. 7-11-1896 Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire. Parents George Woolley and Hannah Scarfe.

Five children.

- i. Isabella Hannah Winterbottom, b. 5-27-1846 Radcliffe, Lancashire; d. 1Q 1848 Manchester.
- ii. Archibald Park Winterbottom, b. 1-21-1853 Broughton, Salford, Lancashire; d. 1Q 1871 Cheetham, Manchester, Lancashire.
- Helen Woolley Winterbottom, b. 5-8-1856 Broughton, Salford, Lancashire; d. 9-21-1936
 Manchester.
 did not marry

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 4 of 171

- iv. William Dickson Winterbottom, b. 4-22-1858 Broughton, Salford, Lancashire; d. 4-24-1924 Aston On Trent, Derbyshire.
 - m1. 6-26-1884 Clara Craven Fletcher at Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire; b. 2Q 1862 Salford, Lancashire; d. 2Q 1890 Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire. Parents Alfred Peter Fletcher and Harriet Anne Frost.
 - m2. 1-7-1892 Laura Constance Clirehugh at Lancaster Gate, London; b. 10-12-1861 Liverpool, Lancashire; d. 5-31-1936 West Cuckfield, West Sussex. Parents William Palin Clirehugh and Laura Ann Adams Farr.

Four children.

- Archibald Dickson Winterbottom II, b. 5-11-1885 Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire; d. 4-29-1942 Brighton, East Sussex.
 - m1. 5-21-1910 Gladys Hughes Appleton at Glasgow, Scotland; b. 11-22-1881 Paris, France; d. unknown. Remarried after divorce from Winterbottom. Parents William Sumner Appleton and Edith Stuart Appleton, cousins.
 - m2. 1929 Mrs. Dorothy Gwendolyn (Petchell) Coleman; b. unknown; d. 10-7-1947. Father Charles Wright Petchell of Durban, South Africa. Widow of Charles Edward Coleman.

Three children.

- William Dickson Winterbottom II, b. 5-7-1911 Dublin, Ireland; d. 10-7-1947
 St. Helier, Jersey. Son of Appleton.
 - m. 10-23-1933 Denise Ann Marie José (Daly) Cole at London; b. 3-1-1900 Dublin, Ireland; d. 2Q 1970 Wells, Somerset. Parents Lt. Denis Andrew Malachy Daly and Kathleen Mary Lynch. Winterbottom was her second husband. She married a third time after Winterbottom's death.

No children.

- George Douglas Winterbottom, b. 9-1-1912 Ireland; d. 12-16-1931 Aston On Trent, Derbyshire. Died in a motorcycle accident. Son of Appleton.
- Anne Dickson Winterbottom, b. 1-25-1936 Cannes, France. Daughter of Coleman.
 - m. 6-1957 Gary Redvers Bubear; b. 1-30-1936 Liverpool, Lancashire; d. 8-2001 East Surrey.

Two children.

- i. Serena Bubear.
- ii. Ann Bubear.
- Guy Winterbottom, b. 5-6-1890 Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire; d. 8-9-1917
 Salonika, Greece during WW I.
 - m. 3Q 1912 Reva Sarah Mary Morrison at Stokesley, Yorkshire; b. abt. 1890; d. 10-9-1971. Father Martin Morrison.

No children.

- iii. William Rodney Winterbottom, b. 9-18-1894 Bakewell, Derbyshire; d. 7-25-1937 Birchington-on-Sea, Kent.
 - m1. 2-8-1921 Mary Reeve Ward at Hamilton, Bermuda; b. 6-6-1902 Bermuda; d. 9-13-1976 England. Parents Frederick Gibson Ward and Amy Hicks Lawrence. Mary remarried three times after her divorce from Winterbottom.
 - m2. 7-1-1926 Marjorie May Pauline Gilley at St. Martin, London; b. 2-1-1904 St. Martin, London; d. August 1986 Worthing, West Sussex. Parents John Gilley and Marion Elizabeth Brady. Marjorie remarried two times after her divorce from Winterbottom.
 - m3. June 1931 Constance Daisy May Hudson at St. Martin, London; b. 5-17-1901 Studley, Warwickshire; d. 3Q 1995 Eastbourne, Sussex. Parents Edward

Charles Hudson and Rose Ann Simmons. Constance did not remarry after Winterbottom's death.

Two children.

- Jill Aline Constance Winterbottom, b. 11-12-1921 Aston On Trent, Derbyshire; d. 8-5-1954 Bermuda. Daughter of Mary Reeve Ward.
 - m. 8-5-1948 Kenneth Stanley Cockings at Bermuda; b. 4-1-1925 Leicester, Leicestershire; d. 11-10-1989 's-Hertogenbosch, Holland. Parents George Henry Cockings and Rhoda Stanley. Kenneth married three times after his first wife's death.

Two children.

- i. Jacqueline Anne Cockings, b. 8-26-1949 Bermuda.
- ii. David Kenneth Cockings, b. 10-24-1952; d. age 21.
- ii. Russell Ian (Hudson) Winterbottom, b. 11-22-1926 Bournemouth, Dorset, father undeclared; adopted by Roddy 7-8-1935; d. 1963 Henlow, Bedfordshire. Son of Constance Daisy May Hudson.
- iv. Nancy Eva Aline Winterbottom, b. 1-19-1900 Aston On Trent, Derbyshire; d. 8-24-1982 Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
 - m1. 10-21-1921 Walton Victor D'Arcy Rutherford at Aston On Trent, Derbyshire;
 b. 2Q 1893 Swansea, Glenmorgan, Wales; d. 1968 Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
 Parents George Walton Rutherford and Irene Elizabeth Griffiths. He married two times after his divorce from Winterbottom.
 - m2. 9-24-1928 Philip Magor at Paris, France; b. 12-2-1881 Calcutta, India; d. 1Q 1971 Lewes, East Sussex. Parents Richard Manuel Blamey Magor and Mary King.

No children.

- v. George Harold Winterbottom, b. 3Q 1861 Stand, Bury, Lancashire; d. 11-15-1934 Horton, Northamptonshire.
 - m1. 4Q 1891 Louisa Elizabeth (Babb) Ferguson at Kensington, London; b. abt. 2Q 1861 Greenwich, Kent; d. 3-28-1901 London. Parents Henry Babb and Louisa Frances Young. Had two children with her first husband (who died 1904 in Canada).
 - m2. 2Q 1913 Georgina MacLeod at Sevenoaks, Kent; b. abt. 1881 Skye, Scotland; d. 1-31-1973 London. Father Rev. Ian MacLeod.

Six children.

- George Harold Winterbottom II, b. 1890 Egerton Gardens, London; d. 7-31-1949 Windsor, Berkshire.
 - m1. 2Q 1926 Cecile Mary E. Eykyn at Towcester district, Northumberland; b. 4Q 1900 Kensington, London; d. unknown. Divorced. Parents Arthur Eykyn and Lillian Gertrude Pillar. Arthur died 5-18-1929 at Gayton House, Northampton.
 - m2. Penelope Evelyn Radcliffe, b. 3Q 1883 Hitchin, Hertfordshire; d. 2-27-1977 Berkshire.

One child, adopted.

- i. Robin Winterbottom.
- ii. Oscar Dunstan Winterbottom, b. 1Q 1891 Sumner Terrace, Kensington, London; d. 5-2-1955 Tarpoley, Cheshire.
 - m. 1Q 1918 Kathleen Margaret Louisa Heyes at St. George Hanover Square, London; b. abt. 1890 Gloucester, Gloucestershire; d. unknown. Father Francis Heyes.

Three children.

- Noel Margaret Winterbottom, b. 12-26-1918 George Hanover Square, London.
 - m. 1946 Major John Anthony Dewhurst. Father Major Cyril Dewhurst. Three children.
- ii. Sheila Elizabeth Winterbottom, b. 2Q 1920 Ormskirk, Lancashire.
- iii. Myra Elaine Winterbottom, b. 4-7-1923 Southport, Lancashire.
 m. 4-30-1947 Major Geoffrey Vardon Churton at Chester, Cheshire.
 Three children.
- Dudley Dickson Winterbottom, b. 2-10-1892 Sumner Terrace, Kensington, London; d. 8-7-1915 Achi Baba, Turkey during WW I.
- iv. Louisa Elizabeth Helen Winterbottom, b. 1Q 1901 St. George Hanover Square, London; d. 8-6-1972.
 - m. 10-8-1924 Farrars Patrick Loftus at Buckingham, Northamptonshire; b. 4Q 1892 St. George Hanover Square, London; d. 1-1-1961. Father Col. Dudley Loftus.

Two children.

- Geoffrey F. D. Loftus, b. 3Q 1926 Buckingham, Northamptonshire. [I imagine his full name was Geoffrey Farrars Dudley Loftus.]
- ii. Heather F. A. Loftus, b. 2Q 1929 Buckingham, Northamptonshire.
- v. Ian Winterbottom, b. 4-6-1913 Marylebone, London; d. 7-4-1992 London. In 1956 made a life peer: Baron Winterbottom of Clopton, Northamptonshire.
 - m1. 1939 Rosemary Mills. Father George Mills.
 - m2. 1944 Irene Eva Munk; d. 10-31-2002. Father Dr. John Munk. Five children.
 - i. John Winterbottom. Son of Rosemary.
 - ii. Dudley Winterbottom. Son of Irene.
 - iii. Graham Winterbottom. Son of Irene.
 - iv. Caroline Winterbottom. Daughter of Irene.
 - v. Ian Winterbottom, b. 6-23-1948. Son of Irene.
- vi. Alastair Winterbottom, b. 9-7-1916 Hampstead, London; d. 7-5-1997 London.
 - m. 7-1944 Maria Kersti Kowalski at Marylebone, London; b. unknown; d. 10-30-2004. Parents Alexander Kowalski of Zopot, Poland and Leontine "Lillian" Renata Schlesinger of Vienna, Austria.

Two children.

- i. Neil Alistair Winterbotttom, b. 6-30-1945.
- (Toby Horton) Gavin Tobias Alexander Winterbottom, b. 2-18-1947
 Hampstead, London.
 - m. Hon. Fiona Catherine Peake. Four children.

English Land Divisions

I include this information because, as an American, the English system is completely foreign.

The American system of land division is much simpler than the English system. Consequently, the latter system confused and eluded me for some time.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 7 of 171

In America, the western states are divided into counties which are in turn divided into cities and towns. Cities and towns differ primarily in size—acreage and population. Some of the original 13 states, especially those with strong ties to England, have additional divisions of townships and boroughs.

In contrast, England has two separate but equal systems of division: one civil, the other ecclesiastical. The Anglican church has exerted a strong influence over the organization and governance of the English people for centuries; its divisions often have as much significance as the civil divisions.

By civil division I mean a land administrative division.

England

The divisions of land have evolved from the earliest times to modern times. The authority on the land divisions in England is Frederic A. Youngs' *Guide to the Local Administrative Units of England*. Although even it is not particularly definitive, especially with regards to local units, administrative unit entities, and changes over time. The 2006 *Parish and Belonging: Community, Identity and Welfare in England and Wales, 1700–1950* by K. D. M. Snell declares "the regional patterns of civil and religious administrative units have been little analyzed" beginning with the nineteenth century.

My focus in this document is northern England where the Winterbottoms lived until about 1900.

The largest land division is a *county*. Many English counties are called a *shire*, e.g., Derbyshire. The word *shire* is the traditional one; the word *county* was introduced at the Norman Conquest of England. Not all English counties have names that end in "shire": Essex, Kent, and Sussex—each a former Anglo-Saxon kingdom—do not.

A *hundred* is an administrative division of a county. The term *hundred* is first recorded in the laws (called the Hundred Ordinance) of King Edmund I (939–946) as a measure of land and the area served by a hundred court. It provides that the court is to meet monthly, and thieves are to be pursued by all the leading men of the district. The name of the hundred was normally that of its meeting-place.

Hundreds were superseded by *districts* in the Local Government Act 1894.

A *municipal corporation* is the legal term for a local governing body, including (but not necessarily limited to) cities, counties, towns, townships, charter townships, villages, and boroughs. During the late Middle Ages these were created by royal charter.

Boroughs had existed in England and Wales since medieval times as a type of local government district. The Municipal Corporations Act 1835 provided for a reformed form of town government, designated a "municipal borough," which existed until 1974.

Township was, prior to 1100 AD, the term applied to the inhabitants of a particular manor, parish, hundred, small town, or village. After 1100 AD a township was a division of an original parish that had its own church and which usually had civil functions. The civil functions of the township enabled it to maintain the poor inhabitants of that community starting around 1540 and continuing until 1906, although most townships disappeared before 1866 either being included into adjacent civil parishes or

^{1.} The book was published in two volumes, one for the North of England and a second for the South of England. The first volume was most recently issued in 1991, the second in 1979.

gaining their own separate civil parish status. Townships in the North of England were regarded as divisions subordinate to parishes.

City status in the United Kingdom is granted by the monarch of the United Kingdom to a select group of communities: It was traditionally given to towns with diocesan cathedrals. This association between having a cathedral and being called a city was established in the early 1540s when King Henry VIII founded dioceses (each having a cathedral in the see city) in six English towns and also granted them city status by issuing letters patent.

Manchester got letters patent in 1854, allowing it to be called a city.

In England and Wales, a *town* traditionally was a settlement which had a charter to hold a market or fair and therefore became a "market town." Market towns were distinguished from villages in that they were the economic hub of a surrounding area, and were usually larger and had more facilities.

Prior to the establishment of districts in the 1890s, the basic unit of local government in England was the *parish*. There are civil parishes and ecclesiastical parishes. They exist at the lowest tier of government, below districts and counties. The division into "ancient parishes" was a part of the manorial system.

The ancient parishes diverged into two distinct units during the 19th century. The Poor Law Amendment Act 1866 declared all areas that levied a separate rate, including extra-parochial areas, townships, and chapelries as being "civil parishes." The Anglican parishes with blanket coverage of England became officially termed "ecclesiastical parishes" and, after 1921, each was the responsibility of a local parochial church council. Civil parishes in their modern sense were re-established in 1894, by the Local Government Act 1894.

Parish subdivision into townships and chapelries was recognized and legitimized by the 1662 Settlement Act.

A *chapelry* was a subdivision of an ecclesiastical parish in England and parts of Lowland Scotland up to the mid 19th century. They were common in Northern England where the parishes, established in medieval times when the area was sparsely populated, obliged parishioners to travel long distances to the parish church. Chapelries had a chapel which acted as a subsidiary place of worship to the main parish church.

The Church of England is the established church² in England. The church dates its establishment to the 6th-century Gregorian mission³ in Kent led by Augustine.

There are parish churches for both the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church. References to a "parish church", without mention of a denomination, will almost certainly be to those of the Church of England. The Church of England is made up of parishes, each one forming part of a diocese. Almost every part of England is within both a parish and a diocese (there are very few non-parochial areas and some parishes not in dioceses). These ecclesiastical parishes are often no longer the same as the civil parishes in local government. Larger towns and cities, even those with cathedrals, still have ecclesiastical parishes and parish churches.

^{2.} An established religion is a religious body or creed officially endorsed by the state.

^{3.} The Gregorian mission, or Augustinian mission, was sent by Pope Gregory the Great in 596 AD to convert Britain's Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, in particular to convert Æthelberht, King of Kent. The mission was headed by Augustine, Augustine became the first Archbishop of Canterbury in the year 597. He died about 604 and was declared a saint.

London

The city of London has been most affected by the historical changes in land divisions. London is more than 2000 years old. Since at least the 19th century, the term *London* has also referred to the metropolis developed around the ancient core (the City of London). The metropolis spans two counties: the City of London and the county of Greater London; historically it was split between the City, Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, Kent, and Hertfordshire.

Divisions in the English Census

In 1841 (the first English census) premises were recorded by city-or-borough, and parish-or-township.

In 1851 premises were recorded by parish-or-township, ecclesiastical district, city-or-borough, town, and village. Not all divisions were noted. For example, Archibald Winterbottom resided at a street address in Broughton township and Salford borough.

In 1861 premises were recorded by parish-or-township, city-or-municipal borough, municipal ward, parliamentary borough, town, hamlet, and ecclesiastical district. Not all divisions were noted.

In 1871 premises were recorded by civil parish-or-township, city-or-municipal borough, municipal ward, parliamentary (civil) borough, town, hamlet, local board or improvement commissionment district and ecclesiastical district. Not all divisions were noted.

In 1881 premises were recorded by civil parish-or-township, city-or-municipal borough, municipal ward, parliamentary (civil) borough, town-or-village-or-hamlet, urban sanitary district, rural sanitary district, and ecclesiastical-parish-or-district. Not all divisions were noted.

In 1891 premises were recorded by administrative county, civil parish, municipal borough, municipal ward, urban sanitary district, town-or-village-or-hamlet, rural sanitary district, parliamentary borough-or-division, and ecclesiastical-parish-or-district. Not all divisions were noted.

In 1901 premises were recorded by administrative county, civil parish, ecclesiastical-parish, county borough-or-municipal borough-or-urban district, ward of municipal borough-or-of-urban district, rural district, parliamentary borough-or-division, town-or-village-or-hamlet. Not all divisions were noted.

In 1911 premises were recorded by registration district, registration sub-district, enumeration district. And local subdivisions: civil parish, ecclesiastical parish, borough-or-urban district, ward of borough-or-urban district, rural district, parliamentary borough-or-division. Not all divisions were noted.

English Street Addresses

It was common in the 1800s, if not earlier, to name residences; those names were used in the census in lieu of actual street numbers.

Another difference with the American system is that in America odd-numbered buildings are on one side of the street while even-numbered buildings are on the other side of the street. This separation does not always exist in England, where you might find a #83 next door to #84.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 10 of 171

Manors

Manors were local jurisdictions, a specific area of land, subject to a lord (landlord) who held his position in return for undertakings offered to a higher lord. The people who swore homage to the lord were known as *vassals*. A manor consisted of farm land, a village, a park (acres of grassland and woodlands for the personal use of the lord of the manor), and a manor house where the lord and his family lived. Dotted all round were the enclosed homes and land occupied by the "tenants of the manor".

Manorialism included the *open field system*. In medieval times, farming was based on large fields, known as *open fields*, in which individual yeomen or tenant farmers cultivated scattered strips of land. This system predated feudalism. Its best-known medieval form consisted of three elements: individual peasant holdings in the form of strips scattered among the different fields, crop rotation, and common grazing. In the feudal manorial social system the lord's holdings were intermixed and cultivated with those of the peasants.

Manors were gradually replaced by enclosures from as early as the 12th century, but more formally from the 17th century. *Enclosure* enclosed open fields and common land in the country, creating legal property rights to land that was previously considered common.

Freehold

A freeholder is one who holds title to real property in fee simple.

In England and Wales a *freehold* is the ownership of real property, or land, and all immovable structures attached to such land, as opposed to a *leasehold* in which the property reverts to the owner of the land after the lease period has expired.

Before the Law of Property Act 1925, a freehold estate transferable to the owner's "heirs and assigns" (that is, successors by inheritance, or purchase [including gift], respectively), was a fee simple estate. When transfer, by inheritance or otherwise, was limited to lineal descendants ("heirs of the body" or "heirs of the blood") of the first person to whom the estate was given, it was a fee tail estate.

Strictly speaking, all land in England, Wales and Scotland belongs to the Crown. Freehold was ownership of an estate in land rather than the land itself; this is no longer the case.

Early Locations

I express all English locations in terms of the civil divisions at the time: town, city, township, county. All errors are mine.

The earliest known Winterbottoms lived in the Strinesdale area of Saddleworth; the nearest suburban area was Austerlands. By 1811 William Whitehead Winterbottom was living in Huddersfield where his two children were born. He was living in Manchester, Lancashire by 1841 where he died the following year. His son Archibald and his family lived in Lancashire through the end of that century.

Both the counties of Lancashire and West Riding of Yorkshire have changed names and boundaries since the early 1700s. In particular Manchester, once a town in Lancashire, was promoted to its own county, Greater Manchester Metropolitan County. Saddleworth, once a part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, is now a part of Greater Manchester. As much as possible, I have tried to use the county name that was in effect at the time of a described event.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 11 of 171

West Riding of Yorkshire was one of the three historic divisions of Yorkshire. It was located in the north central part of England. In the 1600s it included the Parish of Rochdale which in turn included the township of Saddleworth. It also included the borough of Huddersfield, where some Winterbottoms lived. Yorkshire still exists (of course!), but without the Ridings, as three counties: West, North, and South Yorkshire with slightly different boundaries than they had historically.

Lancashire is a county on the northwest coast of England. In the 19th century it included the city of Manchester, located inland of the River Mersey estuary; the river that runs through Manchester city is the River Irwell. In 1974 the region of Manchester was promoted to a county named Greater Manchester Metropolitan County which is bordered on the northwest by what remains of Lancashire. Greater Manchester (GM) contains two cities, Manchester and Salford, and eight boroughs. The original Lancashire towns where the Winterbottoms lived—Salford, Oldham, Broughton, Bury, Stand—are now boroughs of GM.

Rochdale is an ecclesiastical parish that dates from medieval times. It originally straddled the historic county boundary between Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. At its zenith, it occupied 58,620 acres. From a very early stage in its history, Rochdale consisted of five divisions or townships: Butterworth, Castleton, Hundersfield, Spotland, and Saddleworth.

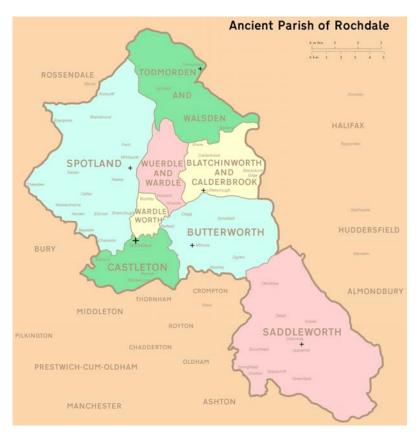


Fig. 1: Map of the eight Rochdale divisions or townships as they appeared in the Early Modern Period. This image file is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported; the source is Wikimedia Commons.

Saddleworth township seceded from Rochdale Parish in 1866 and became an independent parish.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 12 of 171

Rochdale is also a market town. The town is located in the original township of Castleton. Today the town is within the borders of Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale (formed in 1974), which is itself within Greater Manchester. The former township of Castleton is now chiefly within Rochdale borough. Rochdale rose to prominence during the 19th century as a major mill town and center for textile manufacture during the Industrial Revolution.

Saddleworth is currently a civil parish of the Metropolitan Borough of Oldham in Greater Manchester, England. It covers over 18,000 acres (nearly 30 square miles) much of which is open land of hills and valleys. Most of the population reside in villages, each with their own distinct character. These days it is broadly rural with a scattered population of about 25,000.

Saddleworth was originally a township and chapelry of Rochdale that lay entirely within the West Riding of Yorkshire. Rochdale was administered by the Church of St Chad, founded about 1215. ⁴ Saddleworth seceded from Rochdale in 1866 and became an independent parish. In 1889 Saddleworth became part of the administrative county of West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1972, when West Riding of Yorkshire was abolished, Saddleworth was incorporated into Oldham in the Greater Manchester Metropolitan County.

The medieval divisions of Saddleworth were called *meres*: Lordsmere, Friarmere, Shawmere, and Quickmere. The word *mere* meant a boundary and, by extension, it came to describe the adjacent district. Their origins may be as early as the origins of Saddleworth itself. Each has now been shown to be a separate medieval estate, in fact a separate manor, with its own lord, manorial court system, and tenants.

The economy of Saddleworth was historically dependent on sheep and wool production, as the soil was too poor for agriculture. Saddleworth was for centuries a center of woollen cloth production in the domestic system. Following the Industrial Revolution, Saddleworth became a center for cotton spinning and weaving during the 18th and 19th centuries; mechanized textile production became a significant part of the economy. There were also deposits of coal which were mined.

The Saddleworth Museum at Uppermill is home to the combined archives of the Museum itself and those of the Saddleworth Historical Society.

There is a book *Mapping Saddleworth* in two volumes published by the Saddleworth Historical Society that charts the development of the area over 200 years; the earliest map is from 1625.

The original township comprises several villages and hamlets along the west side of the Pennine hills, including Uppermill, Austerlands, Scouthead, and others and encompasses older settlements like Hawkyard and Fern Lee. **Uppermill** is Saddleworth's main village. It is home to the parish church (St Chad), Saddleworth Museum, craft shops, tea rooms, and several pubs. I can recommend the pub next door to St Chad.

At the time of the Norman conquest (1066), the district of Saddleworth was constituted a manor. An early Lord of the Manor was Roger de Stapleton (1145–1202). It then passed through several hands. William Farrer (Farrar) bought the manor from William Ramsden in 1654. Farrar was a descendant of the Norman knight Henry de Ferrers who had fought with William at the Battle of Hastings. For his service, he was rewarded with much land, including 210 manors. The last Lord of the Manor was William Farrar's great-grandson James Farrar (1721–1791). He did not "own" the whole of Saddleworth, as pieces had been sold off or given away by previous lords. Upon his death and according to his will, his Trustees

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^{4.} You may encounter references to St Chad like "St Chad, Saddleworth, Rochdale, West Riding of Yorkshire." In this case, Rochdale is the parish. This practice would have stopped after 1866.

auctioned the bulk of his Saddleworth estates in April 1791; the remainder of the estates and the manorial rights were sold in August 1792 to a consortium of 31 landholders and businessmen, who became the proprietors of the manor.

Strinesdale is a small occupied area on the far west side of Saddleworth, on its border with Lancashire (just east of Oldham and north of Greenacres); in this area the Saddleworth boundary follows the River Medlock. While Strines seems to be the name of a small community within the area of Strinesdale, I believe the name "Strines" was used in old records as an abbreviation of "Strinesdale."

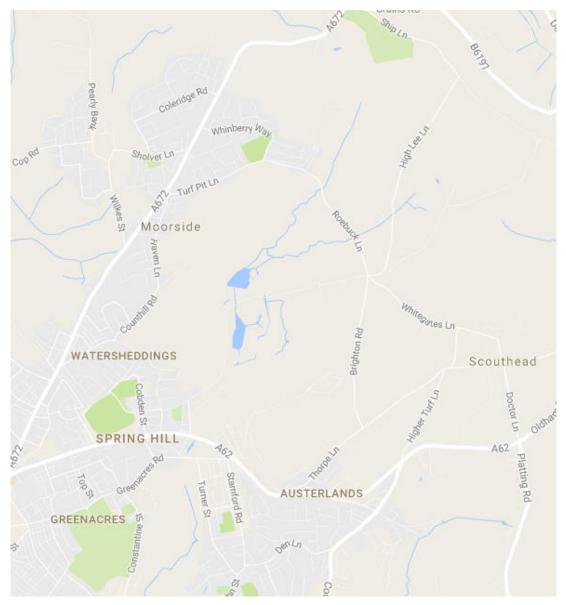


Fig. 2: Current map of the Strinesdale area in the neighborhood of east Oldham; from Google Maps. The unnamed street running mostly west-east at the southern end of Roebuck Lane is Green Lane. The two bodies of water at its western end are the lakes that replaced the Strinesdale Reservoirs in 1991. The original reservoirs were built in 1828.

Strinesdale is a district within the medieval Saddleworth division of Quick, or Quickmere. Quickmere itself was divided into three: the Upper Division, Middle Division, and Lower Division. Strinesdale is located in the Upper Division of Quickmere.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 14 of 171

Strinesdale is a hillside flanked on the west by the River Medlock, on its east by a ridge, at its south by Watersheddings and the Oldham-Huddersfield Road. The named area seems to stop a little short of the top of the hillside, certainly at the source of the River Medlock.

The origin of the name: "strines" has been historically applied to a border. The Oxford English Dictionary defines the word *strynds* or *strinds* as a rivulet or a stream. The name has been used in South Yorkshire from as early as the 13th century, when it was mentioned in the Sheffield Court records as the Water of the Strynd or Strynds, referring to the stream that rose on the moors at the top end of Bradfield Dale and flowed down the valley to join the River Loxley at Low Bradfield. [There is currently a reservoir there named Strines Reservoir.]

A 1625 map of the Strinesdale area has a "Strinds Brook" as the west-most boundary. This was undoubtedly the River Medlock.

There are presently two lakes at the west end of Green Lane. The first reservoir in that location was built around 1800 by John Winterbottom. His son Robert sold the land to the Oldham Gas Light and Water Company in 1827, who in 1828 built two reservoirs at a location just downhill from John's. In 1991 the two reservoirs were filled in and, in a slightly different but nearby location, two smaller lakes were made. These lakes remain.

The closest village to Strines is Scouthead, located about one mile southeast. Strinesdale Reservoirs, currently lakes, are sited at the west end of Green Lane; the eastern terminus of the lane is its intersection with Roebuck Lane, Two Acre Lane, Shiloh Lane, Whitegates Lane, and Brighton Road.

There is evidence of Winterbottoms living in Strinesdale from the earliest 1700s.

Roebucklow, where several Winterbottoms lived in the 1700s and 1800s, is located on the moor just north of Greenacres. It is on the north side of Strinesdale and a bit downstream from the source of the River Medlock; Roebuck Low Brook is a tributary of the River. It is also spelled as two words: Roebuck Low. In 1823 the area was characterized as a "small hamlet," a few homes remain. There was, and remains, a hill of the same name with an obelisk on top that dates from the early 20th century; the obelisk is called the Bishop's Park Monument, it marks the highest point in Oldham, and it was raised by Ellen Ludlam in memory of her parents about 1927 in order to fulfill a request in her mother's will. The views from the hill top encompass the high peaks of the Derbyshire Peak District (southeast), the plain of Cheshire and the Welsh mountains (southwest), Manchester (west), Pennines (north and northwest), and the Pennines of West Yorkshire (northeast).

The origin of the name: "roebuck" is a male roe deer, "low" is a more recent version of Old English *hloew* or *hlaw* meaning a rising ground. And so we get some modern irony, where low means high.

Huddersfield is a large market town located within the historic county boundaries of West Riding of Yorkshire. It is also a borough and an ancient parish. Since 1974 it has been the largest settlement in the metropolitan borough of Kirklees, West Yorkshire. Huddersfield is on the eastern side of the Pennines; it is about 14 miles northeast of Strinesdale (in Saddleworth). William Whitehead Winterbottom lived in Huddersfield at one time.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 15 of 171

Huddersfield and Saddleworth were connected by the Huddersfield Narrow Canal⁵ built between 1794 and 1811. They were also connected by a train line which followed the canal, originally the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway which began construction after 1845.⁶ Actually train lines were built throughout the area as a part of the industrialization. There is a nice collection of maps at www.lostrailwayswestyorkshire.co.uk/routes%20west%20yorkshire.htm.

The parish church of Huddersfield, St. Peter's, was built around 1090–1100. It was likely the only church for the Colne Valley communities until the 1800s. The current building dates from 1834–1836.

Linthwaite, where Archibald Dickson Winterbottom was baptized in 1814, is a village in the Colne Valley (the valley of the River Colne), in the historical West Riding of Yorkshire, about 4 miles southwest of the city of Huddersfield, and about eleven miles northeast of Strinesdale in Saddleworth; it is in the parish of Almondbury. Linthwaite is downstream of Milnsbridge. After the Huddersfield Narrow Canal and the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway were constructed in 1811 and 1849 respectively, textile mills were built along the River Colne. This led to the growth of the village. The parish church, Christ Church, was built in 1828.

Milnsbridge was likely the location of a mill run by William Winterbottom. Milnsbridge is a district and village in the Colne Valley about two miles southwest of Huddersfield. Woollen mills existed there since Tudor times. Mills were typically situated on the River Colne. I can find no record of a church in this location before the mid 1800s.

Longwood is a village of the town of Huddersfield, located about 2.5 miles west of the town center, and situated to the north of the River Colne. Longwood is less than a mile north of Milnsbridge. Longwood was built up around the woollen industry and its mills, most of which have now been demolished and replaced by housing (as is true throughout the area). In the 1800s it was a chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield, and comprised about 1000 acres. The Anglican chapel, St Mark's, was erected in 1749. In 1814 Archibald Dickson Winterbottom was baptized at St. Mark's.

Oldham is a town located northeast of Manchester and between it and Huddersfield, with Saddleworth on its eastern boundary, and about five miles west of Uppermill, occupying 4,665 acres. Historically it was a part of Lancashire; in 1849 it became a municipal borough; and since 1974 it has belonged to the Metropolitan County of Greater Manchester. Until the Industrial Revolution, Oldham was little more than a scattering of small, insignificant settlements. The emergence of the textile industry in Lancashire turned Oldham into a booming factory town seemingly overnight. By 1756 it emerged as the center of England's hatting industry, using felted wool from local sheep. Within 25 years it became a sprawling industrial metropolis of textile factories. By 1818 there were 19 cotton mills and in the second half of the 19th century Oldham became the world's manufacturing center for cotton spinning.

The following table shows the growth in population and cotton mills:

| Year | Population | Number of Mills |
|------|------------|-----------------|
| 1794 | 10,000 | 12 |

^{5.} This canal was officially closed in 1944 and abandoned. Restoration work began in the 1980s. It was officially reopened in 2001.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 16 of 171

^{6.} The Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal Act of 1845 vested the Huddersfield Canal Company, incorporated in 1794, in "Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal Company," thereby incorporated and authorized to construct a railway from Huddersfield to Manchester. Both Canal and Railway were amalgamated with the London and North Western Railway Company by Act in 1847.

| Year | Population | Number of Mills |
|------|------------|-----------------|
| 1821 | 21,662 | 40 |
| 1841 | 42,595 | 94 |
| 1871 | 82,619 | 216 |
| 1911 | 147,483 | 246 |

The Metropolitan Borough of Oldham is a civil construct, an administrative area, and is not the same as the town of Oldham.

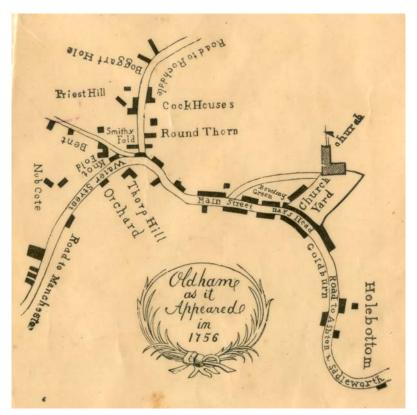


Fig. 3: 1756 map of Oldham, from Oldham Local Studies. The church is the parish church, St Mary. The road labeled "Road to Ashton & Saddleworth" is now known as the Oldham-Huddersfield Road (A62). The area was sparsely populated.

Oldham is of interest for two reasons: (1) the Greenacres Congregational Church, where Winterbottoms were baptized and buried, is located there and (2) the records of the church are located in the Oldham Local Studies & Archives. Greenacres was open moorland until 1807 when cotton mills drew workers who lived in red brick terraced houses.

"Oldham is not a town noted for its architectural grandeur. However, the town centre embraces a delightful dissonance of architectural styles; from late Georgian, to High Victorian Gothick, to both restrained and playful Classical, Brutalist Modern and a charming hidden gem of Edwardian Art Nouveau whimsy."

^{7.} www.pixnet.co.uk/Oldham-hrg/members/alex-balmforth/architecture/pages/architecture-oldham.html



Fig. 4: 1876 photograph of Oldham taken by Squire Knott

Greenacres is an area now within the city of Oldham. *Greenakers moor* was named in a 1466 deed. Its population undoubtedly grew slowly. The families of Lees and Taylor were seated there by 1633. It became a group of rather extensive farms, evolving into a village of moderate sized tenements and numerous cottages. It is the location of the Greenacres Congregational Church, begun in 1672, which counted several Winterbottom families in its congregation. Winterbottoms lived on Strinesdale to the north of the church location.

Manchester, where Archibald Dickson Winterbottom walked to begin his career, is about 10 miles southwest of Oldham, about 25 miles southwest of Linthwaite, and about 8 miles southwest of Strinesdale. It is both a city and a modern county. It is described in some detail in the previous entry for Lancashire (page 12).

Bury is a town in Greater Manchester and a parish of the Anglican church. It was occupied from at least the 1100s. In the 1600s it was a center of Puritan dissent. Later other non-Anglican chapels were allowed. By 1800 Bury was a parish containing six townships including Bury (with an area of nearly 25,000 acres). Today Bury is a Metropolitan Borough. There were seven cotton mills in Bury by 1818 and the population grew from 9,152 in 1801 to 58,029 in 1901.

Stand is an ecclesiastical district and township in the parish of Prestwich, Lancashire and is located six miles NNW of Manchester. It was constituted in 1829. It is also called Whitefield. Several Winterbottoms were buried at the Stand Unitarian Chapel.

Radcliffe was a parish and township in the Hundred of Salford, and county of Lancashire following the 11th century Norman conquest of England. In 1876 Radcliffe became a part of the Municipal Borough of Bury, but following the Local Government Act 1894 it left the district (by then the County Borough of Bury), becoming an urban district within the administrative county of Lancashire. Since 1974 Radcliffe has been a town within the Metropolitan Borough of Bury, in Greater Manchester. Radcliffe lies on undulating ground in the Irwell Valley, along the course of the River Irwell, 2.5 miles southwest of Bury and 6.5 miles north-northwest of Manchester. Radcliffe is contiguous with the town of Whitefield to the south. In 1846 Isabella Hannah Winterbottom was born in Radcliffe.

Pendleton was a township and chapelry in the ecclesiastical parish of Eccles in the Hundred of Salford, Lancashire; this spelling dates from about 1600. Pendleton was part of the County Borough of Salford

(which existed from 1844 to 1974), and in 1974 became part of the metropolitan borough of the City of Salford, and metropolitan county of Greater Manchester. It bordered the River Irwell (on the south); the Manchester, Bolton & Bury Canal, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway and Manchester and Bolton Railway pass through the area.

The township is now divided into six wards—St. Thomas's, St. Paul's, Charlestown, Hope, Seedley, and Weaste.

The township of Pendleton is situated at the junction of the Liverpool and Bolton Roads to Manchester. In 1780 it was little more than a fold of cottages, with its maypole and its green, but was later to become an opulent and extensive suburb of Salford, abounding in mansions, and containing large calico-printing, dyeing, cotton-spinning, and coal works (per the Lancashire Online Parish Clerks). There is an 1847 Ordnance Survey Map at www.lan-opc.org.uk/Salford/Pendleton/ . A nice physical description of Pendleton and history is found at www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol4/pp392-396 .

The Eccles Old Road, on which a number of Winterbottoms lived, is now the A576. It appears to be the road named "Sandy Lane" on the 1847 Ordnance Map.

The Church of St. James, built in 1861, is located near Eccles Old Road and is currently the parish church of Hope, a ward of Pendleton. Archibald Dickson Winterbottom's two oldest sons were baptized there.

Victoria Mills, Archibald Dickson Winterbottom's first mill, was located in Weaste, Pendleton.

Chorlton-Upon-Medlock, aka Chorlton-on-Medlock, was from medieval times a township of the ancient parish of Manchester. Towards the end of the 18th century it developed as a residential suburb of Manchester and in the extreme north of the township a number of cotton mills were established. It is now an inner city area of Manchester, bordered on the north by the River Medlock. In 1841 William Whitehead Winterbottom's family lived in Chorlton-Upon-Medlock; he died there in 1842.

Chorlton-upon-Medlock is one of 12 townships in the district of Chorlton. Other townships include Hulme, where the Woolley family lived in 1841.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Church Records

The Church of England has been the dominant religion in England since its inception. The Act of Uniformity 1662 prescribed public rites of the Established Church of England, and compliance was required for government or church office. One statute of the Act required the use of the Book of Common Prayer in religious service. Clergymen were required to take an oath in support of the various elements of the Act. Over 2,000 clergymen refused to take the oath and were immediately expelled from the Church of England in what became known as the Great Ejection of 1662. These clergymen and their followers were branded Nonconformist. Nonconformists were restricted from many spheres of public life and were ineligible for many forms of public educational and social benefits. Nonconformist congregations were also called Independent.

The Uniformity Act of 1662 was the culmination of dissent within English religion that began with the emergence of Protestantism in 1517, continued with the Protestant Reformation, Henry VIII's separation of the church from Rome, and a civil war in the 17th century. The early dissenters were called Puritans, they were Reformed or Calvinists intent on removing the artifacts that seemed Roman Catholic (like

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 19 of 171

ornaments and ritual). The later Puritan movement eventually led to the formation of several different reformed denominations.

Presbyterianism derives its name from the presbyterian form of church government, which is governed by representative assemblies of elders. In contrast, Congregational or Congregationalist churches are Protestant churches practicing congregationalist church governance, in which each congregation independently and autonomously runs its own affairs. The early Congregationalists were called Independents.

Prior to 1662 many clergy were Presbyterian. The Uniformity Act forced many of them, as well as the Congregationalists and other independents, to refuse to take the oath supporting the new Book of Common Prayer. And hence they were ejected.

The 1662 Act of Uniformity is now seen as a great tragedy, it allowed Protestants to persecute Protestants, a persecution without parallel in seventeenth-century Europe.

In the recent transcription of vital records for publication on the internet, most work has focused on civil records and on the Church of England records. Several Winterbottoms were members of Nonconformist churches, whose records appeared online in late 2013 (to my great relief); Archibald Dickson Winterbottom was prominent in the Unitarian Church.

Ministers were first ordered to keep registers of baptisms, burials, and marriages in 1583. There are, however, many gaps in many of the registers from the 16th and 17th centuries. Separate printed volumes were introduced in 1813.

The Oldham Archives advised me that Hardwick's Marriage Act of 1763 mandated that all marriages take place in the Parish Church of the Church of England of one of the participants (with the exception of the Quakers and Jews); it also required banns or a license and improved recordkeeping. This was modified by the Marriage Act of 1836 to allow marriages in a Register Office, Catholic Church, or nonconformist chapel that had been licensed. The 1763 law also raised the minimum age of marriage without parental consent from 14 for boys and 12 for girls to 21. Under certain circumstances, proof of an Anglican marriage was necessary to recognize legitimate children (for the purposes of a will) and to collect pensions.

Old Style Dates

The Old Style was in effect before A. D. 1752. The year in Old Style begins on March 25. Thus, if December was in the year 1690, then the following January was also in 1690 as was March 24, it was on March 25 that the year incremented to 1691.

The Old Style was abandoned by the Calendar (New Style) Act 1750, also known as Chesterfield's Act. The Act reformed the calendar of England and British Dominions so that the new legal year began on January 1 rather than March 25, and it adopted the Gregorian calendar, as already used in most of western Europe.

As much as possible I have striven to render dates in the new style. Thus, in years before 1752, a date between January 1 and March 25 would have its year incremented by one; for example, if the reported date was Jan. 5, 1750, I would render it as Jan. 5, 1751. Where this might lead to confusion, I have left the date in Old Style and added "(OS)" after it.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 20 of 171

Now for the difficult stuff. Some church registers of burials gave the person's age at death as "in his 70th year." If the year was after 1752, I could assume that the person was age 69. But what to do while the Old Style dates were in effect? How does the age at death number reflect the Old Style dates?

Today the practice is to declare our age as it was on our last birthday, and we become age 1 on our first birthday. By this practice our age remains the same until our next birthday, when it increments by one. In actuality our first year extends from the day of our birth until the day before its first anniversary. Thus a person is always one year younger in age than their year of life.

An example may clarify the situation:

A person born 2-1-1700 died in his 70th year on April 1. In what year did he die and at what age? On 4-1-1770 he was in his 70th year of age, and 69 years old.

| Birth Date | From Date | To Date | Age | Year of Life |
|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| 2-1-1700 (OS) | 2-1-1700 (OS) | 1-31-1701 (OS) | 0 | 1 |
| | 2-1-1701 (OS) | 1-31-1702 (OS) | 1 | 2 |
| | 2-1-1751 (OS) 2-1-1752 (NS) | 1-31-1752 (OS) 1-31-1753 (NS) | 51 | 52 |
| | 2-1-1769 (NS) | 1-31-1770 (NS) | 68 | 69 |
| | 2-1-1770 (NS) | 1-31-1771 (NS) | 69 | 70 |

Let me rearrange the question: If the person died on 2-1-1770 in his 70th year of life, in which year was he born? Start with the year at death (1770), subtract year of life (70) = 1700. If the person died before 1752, add one year.

How would this differ if the person was born after March 25? The following example is set to ignore the Old Style challenge, by choosing a month for which there is no difference in the year. A person born 4-1-1700 died in his 70th year on May 1. In what year did he die and at what age?

| Birth Date | From Date | To Date | Age | Year of Life |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----|--------------|
| 4-1-1700 | 4-1-1700 | 3-31-1701 | 0 | 1 |
| | 4-1-1701 | 3-31-1702 | 1 | 2 |
| | 4-1-1768 | 3-31-1769 | 68 | 69 |
| | 4-1-1769 | 3-31-1770 | 69 | 70 |

On 5-1-1769 he was in his 70th year of life, and 69 years old.

This last calculation applies to a person born on any date after December 31, 1751; all their dates would be expressed in New Style. Their 70th year would begin on their 69th birthday, and the date of that birthday could be calculated by adding their age to their birth date.

A person is always one year younger in age than their year of life. Thus if they die in their 70th year of life, they were age 69. And we can calculate their birth year as their death year less their age, or their death year less their year of life at death plus one.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 21 of 171

What I do not and cannot know is if the author of the church register who stated the year of life for a deceased person adjusted that number to reflect Old Style dates. I can only assume they did.

Calculating a year (of a birth date) based on a complete date inevitably involves a loss of precision, thus the result should only be regarded as accurate within a range of one year on either side; in mathematics, this imprecision is represented by the "±" symbol (this stands for "plus or minus"). Thus, calculated dates could be considered, if not actually written, as "±1".

Chapel of Ease

A chapel of ease is a church building other than the parish church, built within the bounds of a parish for the attendance of those who cannot reach the parish church conveniently. Usually such a chapel was deliberately built as such.

St Mary Church, Oldham was originally built as a chapel of ease for St Mary, Prestwich. St Chad Saddleworth was a chapel of ease for the Rochdale Parish.

St Chad Church, Rochdale, Lancashire

St Chad has always been the Rochdale Parish Church, and the mother church of the parish. The church itself is located in the town of Rochdale. The oldest part of the Rochdale St Chad church was built in the year 1100. It has since undergone various changes, alterations, and renovations. It remains a gothic building.

The parish was dedicated to Chad of Mercia, a prominent 7th century Anglo-Saxon churchman who was later canonised as a saint. The parish originally belonged to the Diocese of Chester; since 1847 it has belonged to the Diocese of Manchester, which was split from Chester in that year.

Since the church was first built, the parish territory was divided into 20 chapelries, each with its own chapel of ease (church), including:

- Saddleworth St Chad, 1612
- Dobcross Holy Trinity, 1737 (now located within Saddleworth parish)
- Friarmere St. Thomas, 1767 (now located within Saddleworth parish)
- Lydgate St Mary, 1788 (now located within Saddleworth parish)

St Chad Church, Uppermill, Saddleworth

Saddleworth St Chad was originally a chapelry standing within the large parish boundary of Rochdale. St Chad was just across the Yorkshire/Lancashire border (in Lancashire). St Chad Church itself is located in the village of Uppermill (saddleworthteam-cofe.org.uk/st-chads-uppermill). The church was first built in 1215 AD; it was designated as a chapel of ease for Rochdale Parish in 1612. The church and its parish became the independent Saddleworth St Chad when the township seceded from Rochdale Parish in 1866. The church building has been substantially modified several times since 1612. The current building is Late Georgian. FamilySearch lists the groups of records for various locations of the parish at familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Saddleworth,_Yorkshire

The church is located on Church Lane, near the end of Church Road, some distance from the center of Uppermill. Situated on a hillside, it overlooks rolling green hills and farms. The church building is surrounded on three sides by its cemetery and on the fourth side by a parking lot. During 2003–05 a

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 22 of 171

major investigation and renovation of the Old Churchyard at St Chad's Church took place. Ancient gravestones were unearthed for the first time in nearly a century. There were 537 gravestones which were photographed and their inscriptions recorded. Those inscriptions were published by the Saddleworth Historical Society and are available for purchase.

As for Rochdale St Chad, Saddleworth St Chad originally was associated with the Diocese of Chester; since 1847 is has been associated with the Diocese of Manchester.

Toby Horton and I visited St Chad in September 2014. At that time we learned the registers are available for viewing during the Heritage Weekend. In 2014 this was held on the weekend of September 12–14.

The church has a Facebook page at www.facebook.com/pages/Saddleworth-St-Chad-Parish/490839110944339

The Saddleworth Historical Society details the daughter churches and independent chapels (of interest for their parish registers).

The Parish Registers of St. Chad, Saddleworth were edited in 1887–91 by John Radcliffe, and published in two volumes: 1613–1751 and 1751–1800. Mr. Radcliffe began his Preface by stating the condition of the Registers are "very defective to the year 1720, many of the entries being illegible, and whole pages discoloured by damp, the parchment varying from dark brown to yellow, it being evident that in the past they had been carelessly kept." He then went on to explain his editing and reliance on other sources.

In Radcliffe's books, the earliest marriage is dated 1613. The first marriage of a Winterbottom was 11-13-1632: George Leeze and Alice Winterbottom. The first baptism of a Winterbottom was 3-19-1615: George, son of Robert Winterbottom. The first burial was an unnamed daughter of Robert Winterbotham on ?-27-1642.

St Chad is of interest to the Winterbottom family because (1) Sarah Whitehead married Robert Winterbottom there on 6-29-1769 and (2) there is a memorial plaque to Lieutenant John Winterbottom (1781–1838) on the inside north wall of the church. The plaque was carved by Richard Westmacott (1755–1856), a highly regarded sculptor of his time.

Many Whiteheads and Winterbottoms were members of the parish and were cited in the parish registers.

Saddleworth has three daughter chapels: St Anne's at Lydgate; Holy Trinity at Dobcross; and St Thomas's at Friar Mere (Friarmere). Lydgate is about two miles southwest of Uppermill. Dobcross is about a mile north of Uppermill. Friarmere is the northern part of Saddleworth, the area to the north of Delph, encompassing Denshaw and the Castleshaw valley. Friarmere St Thomas was built as a chapel of ease for Rochdale St Chad in 1795. Lydgate St Anne was built as a chapel of ease for Rochdale St Chad in 1787.

Winterbottoms are cited in the parish registers beginning in 1615. The spelling of the surname changed over time from Winterbothom and Winterbotham to Winterbottom. This paralleled the change in other surnames and likely reflected the evolution of the language and spelling. My examination of the remaining parish registers led me to conclude there were increasingly many Winterbottom families, living in a number of locations; I was unable to work out family relationships.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 23 of 171



Fig. 5: Saddleworth St Chad, photo taken by author 2014

Highfield Independent Chapel, Huddersfield, Yorkshire

Highfield Chapel was built by a congregation disaffected by the local Anglican church, the chapel was the first Nonconformist church in Huddersfield. It was built on the northern edge of the town among the fields. In front of the chapel was a small graveyard with a number of plain table and chest tombs where the congregation paused to chat or to comment on the sermon they had just heard. It opened 1-1-1772 as a plain, rectangular two-storey building, was rebuilt 1843—4 as an impressive late-classical style building, and continued in use until 1979 when its congregation dwindled. At that time the chapel closed and the building was later converted into apartments. A Sunday School was built next to the Chapel and opened December 1814, it was rebuilt in 1844 as an Italianate style building which was described as "a building unsurpassed by any in the Kingdom for Sunday School purposes."

A library was formed for the congregation of Highfield Congregational Chapel, Huddersfield in 1806. A library was also instituted at the Sunday School in 1811 [yes, I know there is a discrepancy with the 1814 date, but I cannot resolve it]. During the ministry of Rev. Robert Bruce (1854–1904), a book society was established "to afford its members an opportunity of seeing *First Class* works, as they issue from the press." The chapel library was re-established in 1838 and a catalog published in 1850 with over 220 titles.

Found on an Ancestry board for West Riding of Yorkshire: "The graves were removed when the conversion was done. Not all bad news though because Huddersfield local history library has the list of graves which was made when they were removed and also has the Highfield registers on film which include the burials."

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 24 of 171

Highfield Chapel can be found today off New North Road (now the A629) near the intersection with Mountjoy Road; this is just northwest of the ring road A62. Based on matching images of an early 20th century drawing and Google Maps Street View, this is now an apartment building named Highfields Court, located on Highfields Road; a rental site describes this as "the fabulous Highfields Court Grade II listed building." ⁸

The Highfield Sunday School is now the Highfields Theatre and Offices on Highfields Road. It comprises a four-storey attractive Yorkshire stone building.

The early church appears to have exercised Puritanical extremes in its principles. Members were excommunicated for Fornication, Intemperance, and Disorderly Walking. Members were also excommunicated for allowing their children to dance and for keeping a dancing school. The first minister, Rev. William Moorhouse (1742–1823), embraced Methodism and later tinged his views with the sterner Calvinism.

The West Yorkshire Archive Service claims to have the records of the Highfield Independent Chapel on microfilm.

Robert Dickson Winterbottom was baptized in 1813 at the Highfield Independent Chapel in Huddersfield.

Oldham St Mary Church, Oldham, Lancashire

St Mary is the parish church of Oldham; it is sometimes called the Oldham Parish Church. The church was originally called All Saints. A church building has existed on the site since 1280. It was rebuilt and enlarged to accommodate a growing congregation. The church in its present form dates from 1830 and was designed in the Gothic Revival Style by Richard Lane, a Manchester-based architect.

There are no records that survive from the first church. Transcribed marriages and baptisms date from 1588. Parish registers for Prestwich St Mary's Church, 1450-1950: microfilm copy of originals formerly held at the Manchester Central Library, Manchester. Many records were microfilmed and are kept at the Family History Library of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon).

Some Winterbottoms were married and baptized at this church, including Robert Winterbottom who was baptized there in 1741. It is entirely likely that the Winterbottoms of Strines attended the Oldham St Mary church, instead of Saddleworth St Chad, because of its proximity to Strinesdale. (The Oldham church is 2 miles southwest of Strinesdale, while the Uppermill Saddleworth church is 3 miles east in a straight line.)

Note there is a parish church named Prestwich St Mary, located in Prestwich, Lancashire. This is a completely different church. Prestwich is located on the Bury New Road, four miles south of Bury, and north of downtown Manchester. Oldham St Mary was first built as a chapel of ease for Prestwich St Mary.

Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire

Robert Constantine was a minister at Oldham St Mary beginning in 1640. A staunch Presbyterian and nonconformist, he refused to sign the Act of Uniformity in 1662, was ejected from the living, and

^{8.} A listed building, in the United Kingdom, is a building that has been placed on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. A listed building may not be demolished, extended, or altered without special permission from the local planning authority.

resumed preaching in a barn at the corner of Greenacres Road and what is now named Constantine Road. This ministry was the beginning of the Greenacres Congregational Church.

Some of the Robert Winterbottom (1741–1815) family baptisms and burials are in the records of the Greenacres Congregational Church (www.greenacres-church.org) in Oldham. This was a Nonconformist church, the ministry began in 1672 by Reverend Robert Constantine, previously the Minister of Oldham Parish Church; the current chapel building was opened in 1854. Greenacres is located on the main road between Oldham and Huddersfield. The church is located on Galland Street (named after the minister in 1837), a few blocks south of the Huddersfield Road. The church faces east towards its cemetery whose opposite boundary is Constantine Street (named after the first minister). To its west is the civic Greenacres Cemetery which opened in 1857. Green Lane, where the Winterbottoms lived, is about two miles northeast of the church.

I found the Greenacres records in Ancestry.com: England & Wales, Non-Conformist and Non-Parochial Registers, 1567–1970. The 1837 Statement of the Registry states they began in 1667, were kept by James Winterbottom, clerk, since 1807; Joseph Galland was the minister—however the only records I found online date from 1763. See the discussion of the two Marriage Acts on page 20. In 1837 there were two books of baptisms, marriages, and burials. The book was apparently microfilmed in 1989. The entries in the first book (1763–1817) are not in chronological order, some are grouped by parent, suggesting they were copied at one time; the first page contains the baptisms of children of John and Sarah Winterbottom of Roebucklow. The actual records are in the keeping of the Oldham Local Interest Library (its name in 2010). As they are not considered archives, visitors are not required to produce any form of identification. The library's reference for these records is RR:FT:GO Oversize Reserve.

Oldham Local Studies & Archives archives@oldham.gov.uk 84 Union Street Oldham, OL1 1DN Tel 0161 770 4654

The earliest baptism in the Oldham Archives is from 1763, burials from 1784, and marriages from 1851.

In 1982/3 the Oldham & District Historical Society undertook a Memorial Inscription Project of the burial ground of the Greenacres Congregational Church on Galland Street, Oldham. They prepared a map with numbered memorials. There are Winterbottoms buried in graves 95, 261, 262, 264, 287, 289 and 291.

I have not found the marriage records online. The marriages from 1851–1890 have been microfilmed, these are held in the Oldham library (above), as are the memorial inscriptions. Note that the church was only allowed to perform marriages after 1836.

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^{9.} Ancestry's collection has Class Title = "RG4...", Location = Lancashire, Denomination = Independent, Piece "Title = 0978: Oldham, Greenacres's Chapel (Independent), 1763–1817" and "0979: Oldham, Greenacres's Chapel (Independent), 1816–1836." Each "collection" is a handwritten book. The earliest document seems to contain only baptisms. The second document begins with baptisms; the burials begin on "page" 138.

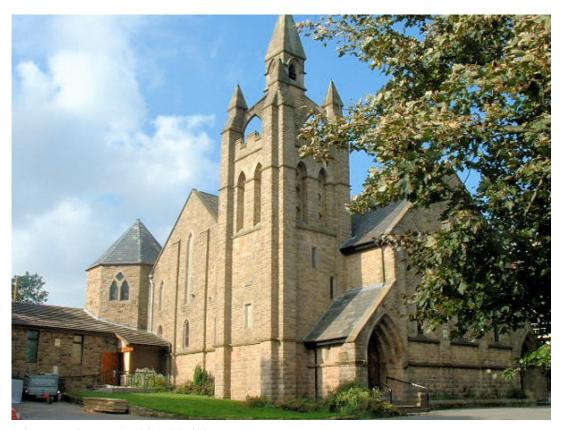


Fig. 6: Greenacres Congregational Church in Oldham

Delph Independent Chapel, Delph, Saddleworth

Delph is a Saddleworth village one mile northwest of Dobcross, less than two miles northeast from Strinesdale. The land was indentured in June 1747 by John Whitehead, the younger, to John Whitehead, the elder, and eight others for the purposes of building a chapel for the Divine Worship by Protestants dissenting from the Church of England. The Independent Chapel, with a Sunday school, was subsequently built. The chapel is located at the corner of Delph Lane and Hill End Road. It was formed as an offshoot of the Greenacres Independent Church. A new chapel was erected in 1866 on the site of the original one; a new Sunday school was erected in 1884. The chapel was still in operation in the 1960s. It became private property in the 1990s. In 2010 it was considered derelict. I have not been able to discover when it ceased operations.

The chapel has a graveyard. The records of the burials with baptisms are held on microfilm at Manchester Archive/Library for Delph Independent chapel. In 2011 the community was considering restoring the graveyard.

The former chapel became private property in the 1990s and was in 2014 for sale with planning for its redevelopment as 8 apartments. The Chapel itself is still in some service: In October 2014 services of remembrance of those who died serving their country were held at the Chapel and other locations in Saddleworth.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 27 of 171

Manchester Cathedral, Manchester

Manchester Cathedral is the mother church of the Anglican Diocese of Manchester. Evidence of an early Saxon church on the site has been dated to around 700. An Anglican parish church existed by 1086. The current church was built in a different location, within the precincts of the Baron's Court, in 1215. The Quire was built by 1458. As is true for many, if not all, old churches, it was modified and expanded over time. The church became a cathedral in 1847. A German bomb caused extensive damage in 1940 as did an IRA bomb in 1996. The church is located on Victoria Street, Manchester.

Archibald Dickson Winterbottom married Helen Woolley in the cathedral in 1845.

Cross Street Chapel (Unitarian), Manchester

The Cross Street Chapel, Manchester is a Unitarian church on Cross Street. The chapel has been in this location for over 300 years. It became a Unitarian meeting house in 1761. The original building was wrecked by a Jacobite mob in 1715, rebuilt, and destroyed during a World War II air raid in December 1940. A new building was constructed in 1959, and the present structure dates from 1997.

William Dickson Winterbottom was baptized in the church in 1858. His father Archibald Dickson Winterbottom was a trustee of the chapel. Helen Woolley, wife of Archibald, and her father were baptized in the chapel.

Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire

The church was built in 1693 as Anglican, and was converted to Unitarian by 1789. The church was rebuilt in 1819. It was destroyed in 1940 during WW II and rebuilt in 1952. It is located on Ringley Road (now A667) in Whitefield. It has a cemetery: there is a small graveyard with a few gravestones between the church building and the street in front.

Some church records are kept at the Lancashire register offices. The church has a website: www.ukunitarians.org.uk/stand/index.htm

There is a photo of the Unitarian Church on Ringley Road in Stand, Lancashire on a GEN UKI web page

Archibald Dickson Winterbottom was a leading member of the church. He was buried here in 1884. There is a tall tombstone in the graveyard at the front of the chapel engraved with the names of six Winterbottoms.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 28 of 171

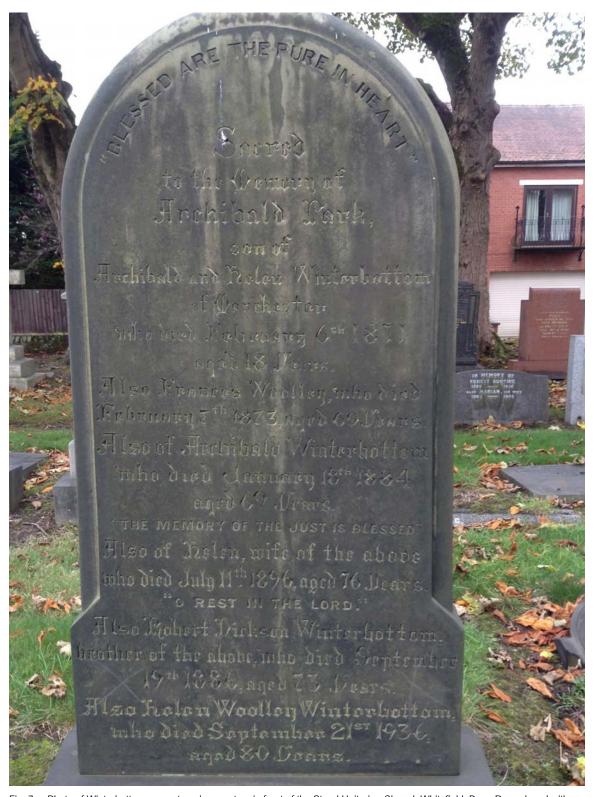


Fig. 7: Photo of Winterbottom gravestone in cemetery in front of the Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury. Reproduced with kind permission of Stand Unitarian Chapel.

Where They Lived Before 1900

The following table lists the recorded events for the earliest families. This is an effort to imagine where they lived at different times. Caution: baptism etc. in a particular church is no guarantee that the person lived in that town; e.g., St Chad was the parish church for the entire area of Saddleworth.

| John Winterbottom and Ann Harrison | 1740 | marriage | St Chad, Uppermill, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| John Winterbottom and family | 1741 | residence | Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| Robert Winterbottom | 1742 | baptism | St Chad, Uppermill, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| Sarah Whitehead | 1747 | baptism | St Chad, Uppermill, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| John Winterbottom | 1766 | lease | Green Lane Farm, Strines, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| Robert Winterbottom and Sarah Whitehead | 1769 | marriage | St Chad, Uppermill, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| John Winterbottom | 1770 | baptism | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| James Winterbottom | 1771 | baptism | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| Ann, daughter of Robert Winterbottom and Sarah Whitehead | 1773 | baptism | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| Ann (Harrison) Winterbottom | 1773 | burial | Delph Independent Chapel, Delph, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| James Winterbottom | 1775 | baptism | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| William Whitehead Winterbottom | 1777 | birth | Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| William Whitehead Winterbottom | 1778 | baptism | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| John Winterbottom and Ann Winterbottom | 1778 | burial | Delph Independent Chapel, Delph, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| Robert Winterbottom | 1781 | baptism | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| Robert Winterbottom, age 3, son of Robert and Sarah | 1784 | burial | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| Sarah (Whitehead) Winterbottom | 1784 | burial | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |

| Kitty Winterbottom | 1792 | burial | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| William Whitehead Winterbottom and Isabella Dickson | 1811 | marriage | Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland |
| William Whitehead Winterbottom | 1811 | residence | Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| Robert Dickson Winterbottom | 1813 | birth | Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| Robert Dickson Winterbottom | 1813 | baptism | Highfield Independent Chapel, Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| James Winterbottom | 1814 | death | Green Lane, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| Archibald Dickson Winterbottom | 1814 | birth | Linthwaite, Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| Archibald Dickson Winterbottom | 1814 | baptism | St. Mark, Longwood, Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| James Winterbottom | 1814 | burial | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| Robert Winterbottom, father of William Whitehead Winterbottom | 1815 | residence | Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| Robert Winterbottom, father of William Whitehead Winterbottom | 1815 | burial | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| Jane (Earnshaw) Winterbottom | 1824 | burial | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| Sarah Winterbottom, daughter-in-law of Robert and Sarah | 1825 | burial | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| Isabella (Dickson) Winterbottom, Robert Dickson Winterbottom, Archibald Dickson Winterbottom | 1841 | residence | Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, Lancashire |
| William Whitehead Winterbottom | 1842 | death | Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, Lancashire |
| William Whitehead Winterbottom | 1842 | burial | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| Archibald Dickson Winterbottom and Helen E. Woolley | 1845 | marriage | Manchester Cathedral, Manchester, Lancashire |
| Isabella Hannah Winterbottom | 1846 | birth | Radcliffe, Lancashire |
| Isabella (Dickson) Winterbottom | 1849 | death | Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire |
| Isabella (Dickson) Winterbottom | 1849 | burial | Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire |
| Archibald Dickson Winterbottom | 1851 | residence | Broughton, Salford, Lancashire |
| Robert Dickson Winterbottom | 1851 | residence | Broughton, Salford, Lancashire |
| Archibald Park Winterbottom | 1853 | birth | Salford, Lancashire |

| Helen Woolley Winterbottom | 1856 | birth | Salford, Lancashire |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| William Dickson Winterbottom | 1858 | birth | Broughton, Salford, Lancashire |
| William Dickson Winterbottom | 1858 | baptism | Unitarian Church, Manchester, Lancashire (likely Cross Street Chapel) |
| Archibald Dickson Winterbottom | 1861 | residence | Lymm, Cheshire, Lancashire |
| George Harold Winterbottom | 1861 | birth | Stand, Lancashire |
| Archibald Dickson Winterbottom | 1871 | residence | Chetham, Manchester, Lancashire |
| Archibald Park Winterbottom | 1871 | burial | Stand Unitarian Church, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire |
| Archibald Dickson Winterbottom | 1881 | residence | The Lymes, Eccles Old Road, Salford, Lancashire |
| Robert Dickson Winterbottom | 1881 | residence | 183 Great Cheetham Street, Broughton, Salford, Lancashire |
| Archibald Dickson Winterbottom | 1884 | death | The Lymes, Eccles Old Road, Salford, Lancashire |
| Archibald Dickson Winterbottom | 1884 | burial | Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire |
| William Dickson Winterbottom and Clara Craven Fletcher | 1884 | marriage | Salford, Lancashire |
| Robert Dickson Winterbottom | 1886 | death | The Lymes, Eccles Old Road, Salford, Lancashire |
| Robert Dickson Winterbottom | 1886 | burial | Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire |
| George Harold Winterbottom and Louisa Elizabeth (Babb) Ferguson | 1891 | marriage | Kensington, London |
| William Dickson Winterbottom and Laura Constance Clirehugh | 1892 | marriage | (Christ Church?), Lancaster Gate, London |
| William Dickson Winterbottom | 1892 | residence | Beech House, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire |
| Helen (Woolley) Winterbottom | 1896 | death | Beech House, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire |
| Helen (Woolley) Winterbottom | 1896 | burial | Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire |
| Helen Woolley Winterbottom | 1936 | burial | Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire |

Lancashire Cloth Industry

By Tudor times Manchester had become a textile trading center for the northwest, one of the main commodities was wool. Wool was eventually supplanted by cotton: Raw cotton was imported and cotton goods were exported from 1701 onwards. In 1784 cotton goods accounted for just 6% of national exports

but twenty years later in 1804 it was 42%; this was the result of full mechanization of the cotton manufacturing processes. By 1836 this figure had risen to 48%. There were nearly 1600 warehouse units in Manchester in 1815 according to the rate books.

Textile manufacture led the Industrial Revolution in Britain, where it was centered in south Lancashire. The cotton mills of Lancashire played a significant role in the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Early mills were water-driven, later they used steam energy.

Lancashire had a number of natural advantages that helped to establish the cotton mills: (1) a skilled workforce was available (having been previously occupied in the wool business), (2) the damp weather kept the thread from breaking, (3) the port of Liverpool, (4) the extensive water-based transportation methods, (5) fast-flowing streams that could be harnessed to water mills, (6) the ready availability of coal used to produce steam, and lastly (7) inventors and entrepreneurs like Richard Arkwright arrived with new ideas that stimulated the business.

The importing and exporting of cotton goods was enabled by Manchester's connection to the port of Liverpool (on the Irish Sea) via the River Irwell and the River Mersey (made navigable by boats in 1734), by the Manchester Ship Canal (built between 1887 and 1894 to give the city of Manchester direct access to the sea and allowing ocean-going vessels to reach docks close to the center of the city), and in having a railway and canal network. Canals were at the heart of the development of industrial Manchester. They enabled coal and raw materials to be carried right to the heart of the city and finished goods to be transported away easily.

Initially, cotton was imported mainly from North America, India, and Egypt. Later some alternative supplies of cotton were found in South America, Africa, and the Philippines. By the latter half of the 19th century English-manufactured cotton clothing and products were being exported all over the world. Manchester and Liverpool both had large cotton exchanges where local, national, and international trading was carried out.

In the 1800s the Lancashire cotton mills relied on cotton from the American south, cotton that was not available during the American Civil War. The crisis reached its peak in 1862/3. However, industrial depression would have resulted despite the Civil War due to excessive production and speculation in the late 1850s. Stocks of raw cotton remained in Lancashire throughout the period but were held in warehouses by merchants gambling on a further rise in prices.

The first book bound in cloth is believed to have been published in 1822–1823. The center of bookcloth production moved from London to Manchester. In the 1850s there were three companies producing bookcloth in Manchester. One was a company started by Archibald Winterbottom in 1853.

The British cotton industry peaked in 1912. It was over by 1958.

The cotton industry began to fail as demand fell. This started at the outbreak of World War One when cotton could no longer be exported to foreign markets; in response, some nations, like Japan, began their own cotton manufacturing. In 1921 Ghandi began exhorting his fellow Indians to spin and weave their own cotton fabric as a way to establish independence from Britain, consequently Indian demand for Lancashire cotton fabric plummeted. By 1958, Britain had become a net importer of cotton cloth.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 33 of 171

Winterbottom Businesses

John Winterbottom (1704–1778) built a steam mill (Toulon Mill) on his Green Lane property in Strinesdale, Saddleworth about 1800, which he used to make cloth from wool. After his death, that mill was operated by his son Robert (1741–1815). His grandson William Whitehead Winterbottom (1777–1842) was a woollen manufacturer who operated Spring Garden Mill in Milnsbridge, Huddersfield. In 1853 William's son Archibald (1814–1884), after learning the cotton trade as an employee and later as a partner at Henry Bannerman and Sons ¹⁰ in Manchester, opened a cloth warehouse ¹¹ in that same city and embarked on his own business under his own name.

By 1853 Archibald held a patent for printing "Dacians," certain silvery-looking patterns printed on book linings. Bannerman and Sons had exhibited them at the 1851 Great Exhibition, while Archibald was still a partner.



Fig. 8: An announcement for the Patent Dacian Company in the 4-26-1854 The London Morning Post

The Patent Dacian Company was owned by the Bannermans. When Archibald left the Bannerman partnership, he also left the partnership that owned The Patent Dacian Company; there were two separate partnerships with the same members. From the announcement we see that Archibald was at that time an agent of Bannerman.

```
Winterbottom Archibald, Manufacturer, Bleacher, Dyer and
Finisher, 43 Fountain St, Manchester, and 2 Blue Boar
Court, Friday St, London: Works, Victoria Mills, Weaste,
Manchester.

Bookbinders' Cloth, Tracing and Label Cloth, Patent Dacians, and
Dress and Dyed Cotton Goods.

MARKETS—Home Track and all Foreign Markets.
```

Fig. 9: Advertisement in Hoskings Guide to the Manchester Trade, Albert W. Hosking, July 1877

Note the address at 43 Fountain Street in the 1877 advertisement. This was adjacent to the warehouse occupied by Bannerman and Sons.

^{10.} Henry Bannerman & Sons, Limited: The Bannermans were farmers from Perthshire. Henry Bannerman, born 1753, was the only child of William Bannerman and his first wife; in 1777, Henry married Janet Motherwell, daughter of David Motherwell, Laird of Muirmill. Henry, prosperous in Scotland, got an itch, perhaps he imagined the possibilities of the dawning Industrial Revolution in Lancashire, and wanted in. He sent his eldest son David to Manchester to test the waters. David liked what he saw, took a partner (Peter MacLaren, a relative and entrepreneur), and opened a cotton warehouse in Marsden Square. Two years later Henry quit his farm and brought his whole family south. There he founded a partnership with four sons—David, Alexander, John, and Henry—named Bannerman and Sons. The fifth son, Andrew, went into partnership with Mr. J. S. Grafton in the calico-printing business as Bannerman and Grafton. Peter MacLaren then partnered with his brother, Alexander, as Peter and Alexander McLaren.

^{11.} Archibald's cotton warehouse contained (as did all cotton warehouses in Manchester) offices, sales rooms, and storage of finished goods for the inspection of customers. Purchased goods were shipped directly from the warehouse. He likely had contracts with the producers, contracts that prescribed the quality of the finished goods.

Archibald Winterbottom

By 1880 Archibald had offices in Manchester at 12 Newton Street ¹² as a manufacturer of morocco or leather cloth and as bleacher, dyer, printer, finisher, and manufacturer of bookbinding cloth, tracing cloth, label cloth, patent alacians, ¹³ patent dacians, and dress and dyed cotton goods; that location may have been a cotton warehouse, certainly it looks as if it could have been. He also had offices in London at 1 Paternoster Buildings, Paternoster Row.



Fig. 10: Advertisement in the 1880 Kelly's Directory of the Leather Trades

"It is probable that Winterbottom saw possibilities in bookcloth manufacture that Bannerman did not want to pursue and that this was his reason for leaving. As an astute businessman he would have been impatient to be independent. Within a few years of leaving Bannerman's, Archibald Winterbottom had a small factory containing two calendering 14 machines in Lime Street in the Ancoats area of Manchester and an office in Mosley Street in the city centre."

In 1869 he filed bankruptcy; he repaid the debt in its entirety in 1882. He continued his cotton business. In 1872, in an effort to increase production and market share, and perhaps to increase quality, Archibald began negotiations to purchase a cotton mill, Victoria Mill, in Weaste, Pendleton from its owners Ermen & Engels. Archibald was finally established "in this famous mill complex" in 1874. "Over the next few years, new buildings and one of the tallest chimneys in Lancashire were added to Victoria Mills, and improved boilers and machinery were installed. Victoria Mills was to become the largest producer of bookcloths and tracing cloths in the world." Victoria Mills was Archibald's flagship.

"Archibald Winterbottom brought to the manufacture of bookcloth a deep understanding of the cotton industry, managerial skills and inventive capacity. He was a man of high moral principles, who had a deep

^{12.} Today 12 Newton Street, Manchester is a Grade II Listed building, listed in 1994. It is a five storey building, faced with red brick, occupied in its lower levels (perhaps a basement) with small businesses.

^{13.} An alacian, in British usage, is a plain weave, French cotton fabric made with medium counts of yarn.

^{14.} Calendering is a finishing process used on cloth, and other materials, usually to smooth, coat, or thin a material. With textiles, fabric is passed under rollers at high temperatures and pressures. Calendering is used on fabrics such as moire to produce its watered effect and also on cambric and some types of sateens.

^{15.} Tomlinson, William and Richard Masters. Bookcloth, 1823-1980. Mellor, U.K.: Tomlinson, 1996.

^{16.} Ibid. Page 19.

concern for the welfare of his workers and for others less well off than himself. He was also a perfectionist who was determined that in bookcloth the name Winterbottom would be synonymous with quality. Although he died before his company attained its greatest success, some of the technical processes and business methods he introduced remained in use until the company went out of business in 1980." ¹⁷

Victoria Mills produced, in the early days at least, cotton material for binding books and a peculiar starched fabric used for tracing technical drawings, known as tracing cloth. ¹⁸ Book binding cloths were produced in a variety of qualities, textures, shades (colors), and effects.

About 1879, when Archibald was 65, he introduced his two sons, William Dickson and George Harold, into the business; they were ages 21 and 18 respectively. ¹⁹ George Harold began work at Victoria Mills on 4-18-1879.

The 1881 census cites Archibald and his sons William and George with occupations: Archibald as merchant, master employing 12 men 3 boys; William and George as Bleach Dye Printer & Finisher Of Cotton Cloth employing 137 men 10 women 36 boys. Perhaps this reflects his sons' roles as manufacturers and Archibald's role as merchant-salesman.

Archibald Winterbottom and Sons

At some point the business name became Archibald Winterbottom and Sons, this name persisted past Archibald's death in 1884. This name was cited in:

- an 1888 Canadian patent registration for Archibald Winterbottom & Sons of Manchester;
- an 1890 patent application, as Archibald Winterbottom and Sons of Manchester;
- 1891 Directory Worrall's Cotton Spinners, as Archibald Winterbottom and Sons; and
- the 1892 British & Foreign Trade Directory under the category of Bookbinder's Cloth, as Archibald Winterbottom & Son, Newton St., Manchester.

In 1888 four trade marks were registered in Canada for Archibald Winterbottom & Sons of Manchester:

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#3078 Tracing Cloth, 1-26-1888.
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#3080 Tracing Cloth, 1-26-1888.

#3081 Tracing Cloth, 1-26-1888.

Frank Lloyd Wright, among others, favored Imperial tracing cloth for his working drawings.

19. Tomlinson, page 20.

^{#3082} Tracing Cloth, 1-26-1888.

^{17 .} Ibid.

^{18 .} Lois Olcott Price, "In the Black: Ink-Like Photo-reproductions on Tracing Cloth," *The Book and Paper Group Annual 21* (2002). In the 1880s the blueprint was introduced as a photo-reproductive process for copying architectural and engineering drawings. Before inexpensive paper-based copies became common, tracing cloth was used. Tracing cloth is a plain woven, translucent, heavily sized fabric that was used to hold black-ink drawings. It was so durable, that often it was retained as a permanent and durable facsimile of original drawings on paper while the original drawings were discarded. Most cloth-based copies were created by laying the translucent cloth over an original drawing and then tracing the image directly onto the cloth with a ruling pen and India ink.

The first patent for a tracing cloth was filed in Prussia in 1824. In 1846 Charles Dowse got British patent No. 11,329 for tracing cloth; his cloth was exhibited in 1851 at London's Great Exhibition. Tracing cloth became commercially available in the 1850s. Most brands of tracing cloth were manufactured in Britain, primarily in Lancashire, and they continued to dominate the market throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The largest manufacturer was the firm of Archibald Winterbottom of Manchester, which began production after 1853 and was best known for its Imperial cloth. While American firms did produce tracing cloths by 1860, the British cloths, particularly Imperial, remained the standard of excellence by which tracing cloths were judged.

Other businesses were established, acquired through negotiated mergers, or bought. In 1891, seven years after Archibald's death, eight other firms were incorporated into a limited liability company, the Winterbottom Book Cloth Company Ltd. (1891–1980) which dominated the trade in Britain and America for almost a century. It was the largest British producer of textiles for use in the book trade, it allowed Winterbottom to control prices and competition and stabilize the industry. The company was founded by George Harold Winterbottom, who became its chairman, and William Dickson Winterbottom, who was managing director for the north of England. Harold focused on the business while William concentrated on the control of production at Victoria Mills.

Winterbottom Book Cloth Company, Ltd.

Toby Horton believes it was Archibald Dickson Winterbottom who built the great business; certainly it was Archibald who saw the opportunities and mastered the production and sale of book cloth and tracing cloth. His two youngest sons, William Dickson Winterbottom and George Harold Winterbottom, continued and expanded the business. It was George Harold's genius to see the opportunities of mergers among the book cloth producers, and then to negotiate with each mill to get their concurrence. When William's interests veered away from the business, George Harold took over. Their success employed a lot of people and produced a lot of wealth.

The WBCC registered office was at 12 Newton Street, Manchester. Its London Office: 60 Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C.2.

In 1892 Winterbottom bought the Interlaken Mills in Arkwright, a village in the northeastern corner of Coventry, near Providence, Rhode Island. In a New York Times article about the sale, Winterbottom was referred to as "the big English syndicate" which had ten factories in England, Germany, France, and America. With the purchase of Interlaken, Winterbottom acquired control of the entire output of book cloth in the world. The mills in the syndicate were:

Victoria Mills, Weaste, Salford, Lancashire;
Broughton Dye Works, Salford, Lancashire;
Hoxton Dyeing and Finishing Works, Hackney, London;
Hackney Wick Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Works, East London;
Foots Cray Mills, Kent;
Chapel Hill Cotton Mill, Dukinfield, Manchester;
John Henry Gartside and Co.'s plant at Buckton Vale, Stalybridge, Derbyshire;
Stake Hill Dyeing and Bleaching Works, Stake Hill, Rochdale, Lancashire;
Bamberg Works, Bamberg, Bavaria, Germany; and
Interlaken Mills, Coventry, Rhode Island.

The Interlaken Mills were so named about 1883 with the construction of a new, second mill building, perhaps to replace the one that had burned down in 1851. At the time they were engaged primarily in the manufacture of cloth for book binding. The mill had begun in 1810 as the Arkwright Company of Coventry, Rhode Island, a textile mill owned by James DeWolf; the mill was located on the Pawtuxet River. In 1892 it was bought by Winterbottom Book Cloth Company. A new plant was built in 1922 to manufacture tracing cloth; it was called Arkwright Finishing Company, and was nominally a separate business until a formal merger in 1959 as Arkwright-Interlaken, Inc. The name was changed to Arkwright Inc. in 1973. It gradually phased out its textile operations and moved to the coating of film. The last cloth was produced in 1983.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 37 of 171

Around 1900 the Brickhill family, principally Mark Brickhill, had been recruited to manage the day-to-day running of the Victoria Mills. This freed up William Dickson Winterbottom to pursue his passions in Derbyshire. George Harold Winterbottom remained Chairman until his death.

The Winterbottom company held a number of patents, including Canadian patent CA 383309 issued 8-8-1939 for transparent fabric. They held Great Britain Patent 806912 published 1-7-1959 (?) for tracing and reproduction cloths, inventors Charles Dunbar and John Lunt. They held US patents registered in 1915 and 1952, and likely other years.

In 1996 a book titled Bookcloth 1823–1980: A Study of Early Use and the Rise of Manufacture, Winterbottom's Dominance of the Trade in Britain and America, Production Methods and Costs and the Identification of Qualities and Designs was published by William Tomlinson and Richard Masters. This book is available for sale on the internet, including Amazon. Tomlinson worked for Winterbottom. The book is a history of book cloth, but not necessarily the Winterbottom firm.

Book cloth came into use in England about 1823. The Winterbottom Book Cloth Company acquired a number of subsidiaries, some with no connection to book cloth. In 1959 the parent company changed its name to Winterbottom Industries Ltd. and became an investment and industrial management company, the Book Cloth Co. Ltd. remained a subsidiary.

In 1960 Winterbottom Industries Ltd., became a subsidiary of Venesta Ltd. Venesta was bought out by Ozalid Group Holdings in 1972, who were in turn bought out by Oce Van Der Grinten (a Dutch firm) in 1977.

On 8-22-1972 at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Company, Limited a Special Resolution was passed "That the Company be wound up voluntarily, that Alan Welch, of 56 Oxford Street, Manchester 1 be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up, and that the Liquidator may divide among the Members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company." Signed A. Tyldesley, Chairman.

On August 15, 1980, Winterbottom Products Ltd. ceased production of bookbinding materials entirely and specialized in the production of reprographic materials which it had begun earlier and on November 2, 1981, its name was changed to Imperial Graphic Products Ltd. A business of this name, with offices in Weaste, Salford on St Lukes Road (where Victoria Mills was located), is apparently now closed.

Manchester Book-Cloth Company

In 1908 the Winterbottom Book Cloth Company, Ltd. and the Bradford Dyers Association, Ltd. ²⁰ amalgamated into a new company with a capital of £200,000, under the name Manchester Book-Cloth Company. Their office was located at Bridge Street Mills, Ardwick, Manchester. The directors were George Harold Winterbottom, W. H. Akroyd, R.C. Thyne, M. Brickhill, and C. Dodd. The firm was still owned by George Harold Winterbottom at his death. Mr. Thyne was also the Secretary of the Bradford Dyers Association, Ltd.; W. H. Akroyd was a Managing Director of the Bradford Dyers Association, Ltd. M. Brickhill was Mark Brickhill, who by 1922 was a Director and Secretary of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Company. C. Dodd was Cyril Dodd, attorney to the Winterbottoms.

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^{20.} The Bradford Dyers' Association Ltd was a combination of Bradford commission dyeing firms. It was founded in 1898 for the purposes of acquiring about 20 companies engaged in the Bradford Piece Dyeing Trade, accounting for about 90 percent of the trade; it grew large and successful, dominating the industry in the area. In 1964 the Association was taken over by the Viyella Group.

The Bridge Street Mills, a cotton dying and finishing mill, had previously been operated by Melland and Coward, Limited.

A business of this name existed in 1901. There was a joint stock company of this name that registered in 1903. A business of this name was "wound up" voluntarily in December 1907, in order to sell the business to Winterbottom; the chairman was George Douglas. The Liquidator was Richard Cobden Thyne.

Victoria Mills, Weaste, Pendleton, Salford

The mill, originally named Victoria Mill, was built for cotton spinning in 1837 by Ermen & Engels. Brothers Godfrey, Peter, and Anthony Ermen operated the Salford mill in partnership with the elder Friedrich Engels, father of Friedrich Engels Jr. (friend of Karl Marx). It was named after Queen Victoria in honor of her 1837 ascendancy to the throne.

The mill was located in Weaste, Pendleton on a large lot at St. Lukes Road between Weaste Lane and Buckingham Avenue; the southern boundary of the mill property was the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Weaste Lane is now the B5228; it runs south from the Eccles Old Road to just north of the River Irwell. Weaste Lane no longer intersects St. Lukes Road, likely an artifact of the construction of the M602 highway.

The mill was ideally situated near the Weaste Station of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (the mill property lay directly to the north of the train tracks). The location facilitated bringing raw cotton from the Mersey docks and from the railway, for drawing water from the nearby River Irwell for bleaching and dyeing, and for shipping finished goods.

Winterbottom was using the mill in 1962, production of bookcloth there ceased in 1980.

The mill was dismantled in 1971–82 when the M602 motorway was built, replacing the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. About 1981–2 the mill property was sold to a private London property developer, Weaste Trading Company Limited. That firm converted the property to a light industrial "park." It may be that some of the existing buildings are the remains of the actual mill.

Old maps show the location of Victoria Mills:

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 39 of 171



Fig. 11: Undated map of location of Victoria Mills in Weaste. The location of the chimney is indicated as "Chy."

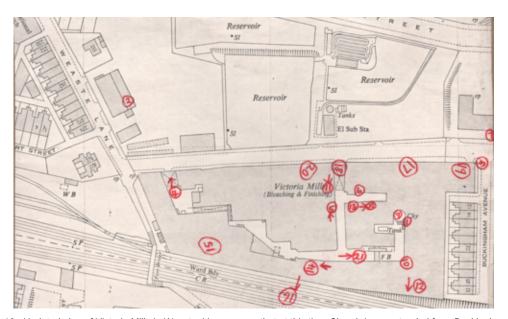


Fig. 12: Undated plan of Victoria Mills in Weaste. You can see that at this time Church Lane extended from Buckingham Street to Weaste Lane (it does not today), and so did the mills.

Page 40 of 171

Revision: 3/31/2017

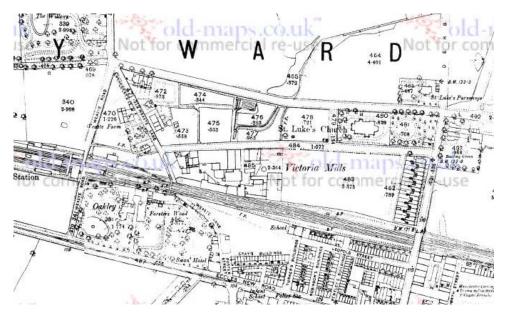


Fig. 13: 1892 map of the area of Victoria Mills by St. Luke's Church and Weaste Lane. This map suggests that the area between Weaste Lane and Church Road was all Victoria Mills. Notice the southern edge of the property is the train tracks. The area south of St. Luke's Church is now residential. The north-south street on the right side of the diagram that extends past St. Lukes Church is now Derby Road..



Fig. 14: Victoria Mills at Weaste before the chimney was built. The right side of the building can be seen in a 1972 photograph from the west (below). This photograph was taken before the tall chimney was erected by Archibald Dickson Winterbottom.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 41 of 171



Fig. 15: 1972 photo of the railway with the Victoria Mills chimney in the background



Fig. 16: 1972 photograph of Victoria Mills; this is the western side.



Fig. 17: Undated photograph of Victoria Mills, described as "alterations at Winterbottoms factory from footbridge, Weaste." From Salford Archives. May have been taken August 1973.



Fig. 18: Photograph of Victoria Mills, re-construction in progress. From Salford Archives. May have been taken August 1973. The construction may have been preparation for the removal of the railway. Some of the piles of loose material may have been coal slacks.

Page 43 of 171

Revision: 3/31/2017



Fig. 19: 1972 photo of Victoria Mills in Weaste, belonging to Winterbottom Book Cloth Company. This photo was captioned "Remains of Winterbottom Bookcloth Company. This was the original Ermen and Engels mill in Weaste." The photo was taken from the pedestrian bridge over the now demolished railway line showing the base of the giant chimney and, in the background, the spire of St. Luke's Anglican Church (opened 1865) at the corner of Church Avenue and Liverpool Street.

Spring Garden Mill, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire

This mill was operated by William Whitehead Winrerbottom and his son Robert Dickson Winterbottom in the 1830s and 1850s. It was likely built by John Shaw of Linthwaite. The mill was at one time owned by William Winterbottom & Co., a partnership of William Winterbottom, Joseph Armitage, ²¹ Francis Wood, George Dawson, and John Shaw.

The mill was offered for sale in 1853: "three stories and attic, engine and boiler house, cottages, two reservoirs . . . etc. . . Now occupied by Robert Dickinson [sic] Winterbottom and his tenants." In 1871 John Shaw submitted plans to Linthwaite LB regarding the erection of a cotton mill named Spring Garden Mill; I do not know the planned location or if it was built. (Spring Gardens was a popular name, applied to mills and streets alike.)

An 1834 national inquiry into the employment of children in factories addressed the textile mills. William Winterbottom and Co. of Milnsbridge answered:

- 1) The mill was used to produce woollen.
- 2) It was built in 1825.

21. Joseph Armitage had built his own mill in Milnsbridge in 1824.

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- 3) It was steam operated.
- 4) It had 12 horsepower.
- 5) 52 persons were employed, with a breakdown by sex and age.

On 6-21-1838 William Winterbottom and Company, a copartnership of William Winterbottom, John Saville, and the Reverend John Hextell filed bankruptcy at the Yorkshire County Courthouse at Wakefield. John Saville was "formerly of Spring Garden Mill in Milnesbridge." John Saville had a separate partnership, John Saville and Company, with the Reverend John Hextell.

Spring Garden Mill, now demolished, was built on the south side of the Huddersfield Narrow Canal in Milnsbridge; the canal is south of the River Colne at this point. The canal was begun in 1794 (and completed 17 years later), it extended 20 miles from the Huddersfield Broad Canal to the Ashton Canal near Ashton-under-Lyne; it had 74 locks. The mill had a wharf next to Lock 10E (the tenth lock from Huddersfield on the east side of the Standedge Tunnel at the summit). The Lock is visible with Google Maps, it is located in Milnsbridge near the east end of Shaw Lane where it meets Market Street (B6111); the lock is just west of the Market Street Bridge.

I have no information on when the mill was constructed (other than the 1834 report) or by whom, nor do I know if "demolished" applies to the equipment, the building, or both. It may be that the building itself remains.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 45 of 171

Early Families

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 46 of 171

DICKSON Family in Roxburghshire, Scotland

The Dickson and Winterbottom families were friends, relatives, and business partners for several generations.

Roxburghshire is in the south of Scotland, in the Border district.

The Dickson clan was descended from one Richard Keith, of the Keith clan, in the 1200s. The first Dickson, Thomas, was granted the barony of Symundstun, now Symington, in the county of Lanark by King Robert Bruce about 1306. From the Lanark the family soon moved to Peebles and Berwick; Berwick is a county in the southeast corner of Scotland bordered on the east by the North Sea, on the south by Northumberland (England), on the west by Roxburghshire, and on the north by Lothian (Edinburgh). Buhtrig, Belchester, Leitholm, and the Peel were Dickson baronies. Dickson of Buhtrig became extinct by 1722.

One or more Dickson men were members of the Jedforest Club formed in 1810 and associated with the town of Jedburgh. It is from the club's annals that many of these details were obtained.

Throughout Scotland, the name of Dickson was long associated with forestry and horticulture. Robert Dickson, the founder of the family, was one of the pioneers of forestry, introducing the cultivation of forest trees, and supplying plants not only for local use, but for foreign export; and to him and his descendants Roxburghshire, in particular, is much indebted for the fine timbered estates still represented in the county. Robert Dickson began his career at Hassendeanburn, near Hawick when he was only a tenant there; he owned, however, a portion of Weensland, and some other property near Hawick. He founded a commercial nursery in 1729—the first in Scotland—and which continued through five generations. He died 2-20-1744, and was survived by his wife who died 2-17-1758 age 78. Robert was succeeded by his son Archibald Dickson.

Archibald Dickson was born in 1718. He married Christian, daughter of James Thomson, Midshiels, Roxburghshire. He carried on his father's business with energy, and was instrumental in extending it to other parts of Scotland. Archibald purchased the farm of Huntlaw, and, afterwards, Hassendeanburn. He died in 1791, his wife died at Hassendeanburn on 11-28-1799. This couple had ten children including Archibald Dickson Jr.

Archibald Dickson Jr. of Housebyres was born 8-18-1755 at Hawick. On 11-13-1783 he married Marion Fisher, daughter of Andrew Fisher of Housebyres, to which property he succeeded. He died at Hassendeanburn on 1-16-1834. ²² He had ten children, including Isabella. Daughter Marion M. Dickson married Thomas Grieve, Esq. of Skelfhill on 11-4-1822. (A Grieve appeared with the Winterbottom family as a cousin in the 1851 census.) Daughter Isabella Dickson (born 9-10-1784 in Hasendeanburn) married William Whitehead Winterbottom on 12-16-1811 in Hawick, Roxburghshire.

Wilton Mill, a woollen yarn and hosiery mill near Hawick, was built in 1810 and began operation in 1811. The original firm was Dicksons, Beattie, & Laings; the partners were Archibald Dickson Sr, Archibald Dickson Jr, George Beattie, David Laing, and Alexander Laing. That partnership was dissolved 8-5-1822 and replaced by a firm named Dicksons & Laings without George Beattie. The mill was located in Hawick at 31 and 32 Commercial Road on the River Teviot.

^{22.} The *Annals of the Jedforest Club* reported his death as being on 2-23-1841. The 1834 death is from his will filed with the Roxburgh Sheriff.

The first part of Wilton Mills was built in 1809–10. The factory was enlarged on two separate occasions. In 1867 the main building, which was the center of an extensive range of buildings, was destroyed by fire. On the site of the old building, new structures were erected. The first water-powered spinning jennies in Hawick were employed at Wilton Mill, as were, in 1830, the first power looms.



Fig. 20: 1999 photo of Wilton Mill in Hawick. This photo is used by permission of ScotlandsPlaces (www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk). Notice the firm name "Dicksons & Laings" near the top of the building on the right.

The Early WINTERBOTTOMS in Saddleworth

By the 1600s Winterbottoms had settled at Saddleworth, then in West Riding of Yorkshire. There were a great many people with this surname in that area. Some vital records are found in the Anglican parish records, some in the Nonconformist church records.

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Robert Winterbottom (1610– )
Robert Winterbottom (1636– )
James Winterbottom (1665– ) <sup>23</sup>
John Winterbottom (1704–1770) and Ann Harrison
Robert Winterbottom (1741–1815) and Sarah Whitehead (1742–1784)
John Winterbottom (1770– ) and Alice Taylor (1773–1835)
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^{23.} There may be a generation missing here: 39 years between James and John seems unusual and unlikely.

William Whitehead Winterbottom (1777–1842) and Isabella Dickson (1784–1849)

The first Robert Winterbottom is alleged to have saved the life of King Charles I (1600–1649) with a battle axe in the Civil War (1642–1646).

Early Winterbottoms in Strinesdale

The Strinesdale area includes Strines, Roebucklow, Cabbin/Cabin, Green Lane, Two Acre Lane. There is evidence for Winterbottoms living in Strinesdale from the early 1700s:

- 1) 12-31-1700 marriage of James Winterbottom of Strines and Ann Broadbent of Popgreen at Saddleworth St Chad, by banns.
- 2) 6-18-1714 will of Robert Winterbottom of Strines. Inventory dated 8-4-1715. The will mentions his wife Sarah. His heir is his "yonger Sonn Henry Winterbothom." His property is "the afforesaid Messuage and Tenement with all and every th'appurtenances to enter upon and Enjoy the same from and after the Second day of February next after my Decease for and during all the Terme and time Granted to me in One Indenture of Lease of James Farrer Esq...." The will was proved on 1-28-1716 by daughter Alice. Robert could not write his name. Robert died in July 1715 and was buried at Saddleworth St Chad on the 30th July. He may have married in 1674. His wife is believed to have been Sarah Taylor.
- 3) Undated list of lots on Green Lane occupied by William Winterbottom.
- 4) 3-3-1721 (OS) burial of Ann Winterbottom, daughter of Henry and Ann Winterbottom of Strines, at St Chad Saddleworth.
- 5) 10-21-1722 baptism of James Winterbottom, son of Henry and Ann Winterbottom of Strines.
- 6) 10-11-1723 burial of Ann Winterbottom, wife of John Winterbottom, shoemaker at Cabin.
- 7) 4-30-1724 marriage of John Winterbottom, shoemaker of Cabin, and Ann Buckley, spinster of Stone Breaks (Springhead) at St Chad Saddleworth.
- 8) 2-14-1724 (OS) baptism of Robert Winterbottom, son of Henry and Ann Winterbottom of Strines at St Chad Saddleworth.
- 9) 10-11-1725 burial of Ann Winterbottom, wife of John Winterbottom, shoemaker of Cabin, at St Chad Saddleworth.
- 10) 2-19-1726 (OS) baptized Jane Winterbottom, daughter of Henry and Ann Winterbottom of Strines at St Chad Saddleworth.
- 11) 7-5-1730 baptism of Anna Winterbottom, daughter of Henry and Ann Winterbottom of Strines.
- 12) 10-21-1736 marriage of Sarah Winterbottom of Strines and Edmund Buckley of Thurstonclough. Marriage at St Chad Saddleworth.
- 13) 4-24-1739 marriage of Ann Winterbottom of Strines and Ralph Kershaw of Fullwood, weaver, at St Mary, Oldham Parish Church, Lancashire.
- 14) 1-4-1741 (OS) baptism of Robert Winterbottom at Saddleworth St Chad, son of John and Ann Winterbottom of Strines.
- 15) 3-27-1741 (OS) burial of Henry Winterbottom of Strines²⁴ at St Chad Saddleworth. Henry died intestate.²⁵

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^{24.} Henry is believed to have married Anne Broadbent at Saddleworth St Chad on 2-17-1712 and had six children baptized at Saddleworth parish church between 1720 and 1730 (including twins).

^{25.} Dying "intestate" means the person did not leave a will. In this case the State holds the property until someone can prove that they are the legal heir.

- 16) 5-14-1741 obligation to Bishop of Chester by John Winterbottom of Strines, natural and legal son and heir of deceased Henry Winterbottom, late of Strines, and his widow Ann Winterbottom [Henry's widow]. The inventory included clothes, hay, cattle, and goods in the house which were inherited by John Winterbottom.
- 17) 6-21-1744 marriage of Mary Winterbottom of Strines and James Carter, sojourner; marriage at St Chad Saddleworth.
- 18) 3-6-1747 marriage of Thomas Winterbottom of Strines and Betty Cheetham of Heyside. Marriage at as Oldham St Mary.
- 19) 11-27-1763 baptism of James Winterbottom, son of John and Sarah Winterbottom of Roebucklow. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church. Subsequent children: Ann (2-26-1766), Sarah (6-6-1768), Sarah (10-31-1770).
- 20) 12-5-1766 lease by James Farrar, Lord of the Saddleworth Manor, to John Winterbottom of land on Green Lane. Term of lease was 150 years, giving it an expiration date of 1916. John already occupied the land. The lease applied to John and his executors, administrators, and assigns. The annual rent of £9.9s was payable in two installments to James Farrar and his heirs and assigns.
- 21) 1770 map of James Farrar's Saddleworth holdings was prepared. The map shows lots in Strines controlled by John Winterbottom.
- 22) 12-25-1770 deed between Ahm Lees of Roebucklow and John Winterbottom of Strines regarding water: springs, brook, and diversion to Winterbottom's dye house.
- 23) 1-24-1770 birth of John Winterbottom, son of Robert and Sarah Winterbottom of Green Lane, Saddleworth. Subsequent five children were also born there.
- 24) 12-25-1772 marriage of Betty Radcliffe and John Winterbottom at Oldham Parish Church.
- 25) 7-5-1773 death of Ann Winterbottom, wife of John Winterbottom, of Strines; she was in her 58th year; buried at the independent chapel, Delph. (I believe Ann's maiden name was Harrison.)
- 26) 6-5-1774 baptism of Betty Winterbottom, daughter of John and Betty Winterbottom of Roebucklow. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church. Other children: Sarah (10-19-1775), John (5-3-1778), Mary (7-13-1779), Thomas (2-1-1781).
- 27) 8-17-1775 marriage of William Wrigley, clothier at Linfit Mill, and Mary Winterbottom, spinster of Greenlane; marriage at St Chad Saddleworth.
- 28) 5-24-1776 marriage of Robert Winterbottom, clothier of Roebucklow, and Betty Fielding, spinster sojourner at Brimycroft; marriage at St Chad Saddleworth.
- 29) 7-27-1778 death of John Winterbottom of Strines (husband of Ann Harrison).
- 30) 8-1-1779 marriage of John Winterbottom, clothier of Roebucklow, and Betty Buckley, widow of Delph. John died 1-28-1830 at Strines.
- 31) 1-2-1781 marriage of James Winterbottom, clothier of Strines, and Ann Broadbent, spinster of Popgreen; marriage at St Chad Saddleworth.
- 32) 8-25-1783 marriage of Robert Winterbottom, of Strines, and Mary Bottomley, of Nook.
- 33) 5-4-1784 death of Sarah Winterbottom, wife of Robert Winterbottom of Strines (who died 10-10-1815), age 41. Buried at Independent Chapel, Greenacres.
- 34) 5-22-1785 baptism of Mary Winterbottom, daughter of James and Ann Winterbottom of Strines
- 35) 6-19-1785 baptism of John Winterbottom, son of Robert and Mary Winterbottom Jr. of Strines. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 50 of 171

- 36) 2-22-1786 baptism of Mally Winterbottom, daughter of John and Betty Winterbottom of Roebucklow. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church. ²⁶ Betty died 6-7-1791, John died 1-28-1830, both buried at Delph Independent.
- 37) 1-31-1789 (OS) baptism of Hannah Winterbottom, daughter of John and Hannah Winterbottom of Strines; born 12-25-1789. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 38) 6-19-1785 baptism of John Winterbottom, son of Robert and Mary Winterbottom of Strines.
- 39) 1789 death of John Winterbottom, son of John and Hannah Winterbottom of Strines, age 1. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 40) 6-7-1791 death of Betty Winterbottom, wife of John Winterbottom of Strines, age 38; buried at Independent Chapel, Delph. Her maiden name was Radcliffe. John and Betty married 12-25-1772 in Oldham Parish Church.
- 41) 8-4-1791 (?) baptism of Mary Winterbottom, daughter of Robert and Mary (Bottomley) Winterbottom of Roebucklow; born 7-20-1791. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 42) 2-19-1792 (OS) baptism of John Winterbottom, son of James and Anne (Broadbent) Winterbottom of Strines; born 11-15-1792. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 43) 3-1-1792 death of Thomas Winterbottom, son of John and Betty Winterbottom Sr. of Strines, age 11. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 44) 4-9-1792 baptism of John Winterbottom, son of Thomas and Mary (Wilde) Winterbottom of Roebucklow; born 3-7-1792. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 45) 4-9-1792 baptism of Joseph Winterbottom, son of Robert and Betty (Winterbottom) Winterbottom of Roebucklow; born 3-23-1792. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 7-5-1792 death of Kitty Winterbottom, daughter of Robert and Jane Winterbottom of Strines, age5.
- 47) 2-1-1793 lease/release by James Winterbottom of Strines, Saddleworth.
- 48) 5-12-1793 death of Mary Winterbottom, daughter of John and Betty Winterbottom of Strines, age 3. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 49) 3-3-1794 (OS) baptism Henry Winterbottom, son of Robert and Mary (Bottomley) Winterbottom of Roebucklow; born 1-16-1794. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 50) 8-3-1794 baptism of James Winterbottom, son of James and Anne Winterbottom of Strines; born 3-18-1794. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 51) 12-16-1795 baptism of James Winterbottom, son of Sarah Henshaw of Strines; born 11-28-1795. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 52) 11-18-1796 baptism of Joseph Winterbottom, son of John and Hannah Winterbottom of Strines; born 10-11-1796. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 53) 11-18-1796 baptism of Ann Winterbottom, daughter of James and Ann Winterbottom of Strines; born 7-13-1796. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 54) 5-6-1796 partnership of Robert Winterbottom and Son dissolved. The notice appeared in The Gazette: "Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership lately carried on by Robert Winterbottom and John Winterbottom, of Strines, in Saddleworth, in the County of York, Clothier, under the Firm of Robert Winterbottom and Son, was dissolved on the 6th day of May 1796, by mutual consent. Witness our hands this 13th of September 1799. Robert Winterbottom, John Winterbottom."
- 55) 11-18-1796 baptism of Ann Winterbottom, daughter of James and Ann Winterbottom of Strines, born 7-13-1796.

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^{26.} Mally Winterbottom, daughter of John and Betty, married Ralph Whitehead. She died a widow 1-9-1831 in the 46th year of her age and was buried at Delph Independent Church. William Whitehead, son of Ralph and Mally Whitehead, died 1-22-1850 in the 43rd year of his age and was buried at Delph Independent Chapel.

- 56) 11-18-1796 baptism of Joseph Winterbottom, son of John and Hannah Winterbottom of Strines, born 10-11-1796. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 57) 11-8-1797 baptism of Ashton Winterbottom, son of James and Sarah Winterbottom of Green Lane, Strines; born 11-4-1797. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 58) 11-28-1799 baptism of Shakespear Winterbottom, son of James and Sarah Winterbottom of Strines; born 10-21-1799. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 59) 1800 Toulon Mill, a steam mill, built by Robert Winterbottom at western end of Green Lane.
- 60) 12-1-1801 deed of 1/3 part of lot on Green Lane called Doles and 1/3 part of Toulon Mill from Robert Winterbottom to John Winterbottom, son and heir.
- 61) 8-9-1802 baptism of Winter Winterbottom, son of James and Sarah Winterbottom of Green Lane, Strines. Born 6-28-1802. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 62) 8-19-1802 baptism of Esquire Winterbottom, son of James and Ann Winterbottom of Strines; born 8-12-1801. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 63) 11-17-1803 baptism of Mary Ann Winterbottom, daughter of Hannah Winterbottom of Two Acre Lane, Strines. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 64) 12-30-1803 death of unnamed daughter of Robert and Mary Winterbottom of Two Acre Lane, Strines; the child was one day old. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 65) 4-24-1804 to let: 2 rooms of water mill called Toulon Mill, Strines, 20 yards x 10 yards, and nearly new machinery. [I found a 1-24-1804 death record of an unnamed child living at Toulon Mill, parents John and Esther Lockwood.]
- 66) 2-17-1805 baptism of Kitty Winterbottom, daughter of John and Hannah Winterbottom of Strines; born 11-5-1804. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 67) 4-14-1805 baptism of John Winterbottom, son of James and Sarah Winterbottom of Green Lane, Strines; born March 1805.
- 68) 12-8-1805 baptism of Lucy Winterbottom, daughter of Robert and Mary Winterbottom of Two Acre Lane, Strines. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church. Born 10-2-1805. This was the first baptism by W. Galland.
- 69) 4-12-1807 death Robert Winterbottom, son of James and Ann Winterbottom, of Strines, age 24. Record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 70) 7-1-1809 death Robert Winterbottom of Strines, age 85; record at Greenacres Congregational Church.
- 71) 10-17-1814 death James Winterbottom of Greenlane, age 39 years.
- 72) 11-14-1815 death of Robert Winterbottom of Greenlane, age 74.
- 73) 1815 burial of Robert Winterbottom (1741–1815) whose family lived on Green Lane in Strines. Buried at Independent Chapel, Greenacres.
- 74) 1822 tithe map showed land on Green Lane owned and occupied by John Winterbottom.
- 75) 8-15-1827 deed between William Whitehead Winterbottom, John Winterbottom, James Winterbottom, and 3 others concerning land near Green Lane in Strines, formerly in the occupation of Ashton Winterbottom, and the ruins of Toulon Mill, built by Robert Winterbottom, deceased. [Ashton died in 1828.]
- 76) 1-28-1830 death of John Winterbottom, Strines in 82 year; his wife Betty died 6-7-1791 in 38 year. Buried Independent Church, Delph.
- 77) 2-13-1842 death of William Whitehead Winterbottom of Green Lane, Saddleworth.
- 78) 7-27-1845 sale by auction of property at Green Lane previously owned by William Whitehead Winterbottom, deceased, and Collinge and James Meadowcroft.
- 79) 6-29-1870 sale by auction of other lots on Green Lane owned by Winterbottom.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 52 of 171

Most of these events resist my attempts to discover family relationships! Extant records are few.

It is possible that this family lived at Strinesdale for its proximity to the Greenacres Congregational Church, of which they were members.

Robert WINTERBOTTOM (1741-1815)

b. 1741 Strines, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire
bap. 1-4-1742 St Chad, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire
m1. 6-29-1769 Sarah WHITEHEAD at St Chad, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire
m2. 1-5-1786 Jane EARNSHAW at St Chad, Uppermill, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire
d. 11-10-1815 age 74, lived on Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire
bur. 11-16-1815 Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire

Parents: John WINTERBOTTOM and Ann.

This is the earliest family and generation for which details are known. Robert was born and raised in the Strinesdale area of Saddleworth where he raised his own children and where all but two died. They lived on Green Lane very near to the boundary with Lancashire. This area, which in Robert's time was home to at least 20 families (surnames), is now little occupied and its name has fallen from use. The Winterbottoms worked in the textile industry and were known as *clothiers*.

Robert's first wife Sarah Whitehead was baptized 9-27-1747 at St Chad, Saddleworth, the daughter of John and Anne Whitehead; admittedly I have no proof that this woman was the one who married Robert. Sarah (Whitehead) Winterbottom died 5-4-1784 age 41 and was buried 5-7-1784 at Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire; hers is the first burial record extant at the church. Note that her age at death suggests a birth year of 1743. A more likely datewise bride is the one who was baptized 12-31-1742 at Saddleworth St Chad with parents James and Mary Whitehead of Gatehead; Mary is believed to have been Mary Lawton of Gatehead while James lived at Delph at the time of their marriage on 3-2-1741.

Robert's second wife Jane Earnshaw was born about 1746, she died 4-10-1824 age 78, and was buried at Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire. The marriage record states Robert was a merchant and Jane a widow, "Parish of Ashton underline"; they were married by Edward Taylor, Curate. [The Parish of Ashton-Under-Lyne was in the Hundred of Salford, Southern Division of the county of Lancashire, located considerably south of Oldham. The chapelry of Lees is located in the village of the same name located on the turnpike from Oldham to Huddersfield.]

<u>Seven children</u>. Their baptisms are from the records of Greenacres Congregational Church (Independent) in Oldham, Lancashire. At the time, the parents lived on Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth; Robert was a clothier. All burials (except those of the first son and his family) are at Greenacres Congregational Church in grave 261 and the people are named on the gravestone.

- i. John Winterbottom, b. 1-24-1770 Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth; bap. Greenacres. This man was his father's heir. [He was undoubtedly named after his paternal grandfather.]
- ii. James Winterbottom, b. 9-25-1771 Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth; bap. Greenacres; d. by 1775 (when second James was born).
- iii. Ann Winterbottom, b. 12-18-1773 Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth; bap. Greenacres.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 53 of 171

- iv. James Winterbottom, b. 10-1-1775 Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth; bap. Greenacres; d. 10-12-1814 Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth age 40; bur. 10-17-1814 Greenacres.
 - m. Sarah. Born abt. 1776; d. 5-14-1825 age 49; bur. Greenacres. [This woman might have been Sarah Earnshaw of the Parish of Saddleworth who married a James Winterbottom of the Parish of Prestwich on 8-7-1796 in St Chad, Saddleworth—except that a witness was William Winterbottom of Denshaw. But that might have been James' brother or . . .] [Alternatively, this woman may have been Sarah Taylor, married 6-9-1794 St Mary the Virgin, Prestwich.] Five children.
 - i. Ashton Winterbottom, b. 11-4-1797; bap. 11-8-1797 Greenacres; d. 4-29-1828 age 31; bur. 5-3-1828 Greenacres. [He may have been named after Robert Ashton, a business partner of John Winterbottom in 1793.]
 - m. 12-14-1825 Sarah Murray at Almondbury, Holme Bridge, Yorkshire.
 - i. Sarah Winterbottom, b. 9-19-1826; bap. 10-4-1826 Greenacres.
 - ii. Shakespeare Winterbottom, b. 10-21-1799; bap. 12-28-1799 Greenacres; d. 10-21-1818 Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth age 19; bur. 10-25-1818 Greenacres.
 - iii. Winter Winterbottom, b. 6-28-1802 Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth; bap. 8-9-1802 Greenacres.
 - iv. John Winterbottom, b. 3-11-1805; bap. 4-14-1805 Greenacres; d. 11-18-1830 at Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth age 26; bur. 11-24-1830 Greenacres.
 - v. James Winterbottom.
 - m. 11-21-1820 Rebecca Whitehead at St. Michael, Ashton Under Lyne, Lancashire. [the marriage date and bride's surname are an educated guess based on the available records] Three children.
 - i. James Winterbottom, b. 1822; d. 9-5-1822 age 7 months; bur. 9-15-1822 Greenacres.
 - ii. Ashton Winterbottom, b. 11-8-1823 at Treacle Street, Oldham; bap. 12-22-1823 Greenacres; d. 6-1843 Oldham age 19; bur. 6-30-1843 St John the Baptist, Hey, Lees.
 - iii. Shakespear Winterbottom, b. 3-3-1828 at Treacle Street; bap. 7-27-1828 Greenacres; d. 1-1-1833 at Treacle Street age 4 years 10 months; bur. 1-7-1833 Greenacres.
- William Whitehead Winterbottom, b. 12-26-1778 Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth; bap. Greenacres; d. 2-13-1842 Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester; bur. 2-18-1842 Greenacres.
 m. 12-16-1811 Isabella Dickson at Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland.
 Two children (see page 60).
- vi. Robert Winterbottom, b. 12-28-1781 Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth; bap. Greenacres; d. 5-26-1784 age 3; bur. 5-29-1784 (22 days after his mother's burial) Greenacres.
- vii. Kitty Winterbottom, b. abt. 1786 Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth; d. 7-2-1792 age 6; bur. Greenacres. Daughter of Jane.

Robert was a clothier residing in Saddleworth. (Saddleworth occupations were and continue to be overwhelmingly dominated by the woollen industry. In most records "clothier" is the almost universally recorded occupation.) The family baptism and burial records indicate he lived on Green Lane in the Strines hamlet northeast of Oldham. During the 1700s about 20 families lived in Strines. (Strines is discussed on page 14.)

An Index to the Wills and Administrations now preserved in The Probate Registry at Chester for the years 1811–1820 includes the will of Robert Winterbottom of Strines in Saddleworth, gentleman dated 4 May, 1816.

The people in this family died close in time to each other and most died young. Wife Sarah died 1784 age 42; husband Robert in 1815 age 74; his first son James by 1774, no older than 3; his second son James in 1814 age 40; James's three sons in 1818 (age 19), 1828 (age 31), and 1830 (age 26); grandson James'

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 54 of 171

three children in 1822, 1823, and 1833; son Robert in 1784 age 3; and daughter Kitty in 1792 age 6. William Whitehead Winterbottom outlived them all.

The inscription on the family memorial in grave 261:

Here was interred SARAH wife of ROBERT WINTERBOTTOM of Strines, who died May 4, 1784, in the 42 Year of her Age. She was a loving wife, and tender Mother. Also ROBERT their son May 26, 1784, in the 3 Year of his Age. Also KITTY his daughter, July 2, 1792, in the 6 year of her Age. Also JAMES, their son, who died October 12th 1814, in the 40th. Year of his Age. Also the said ROBERT WINTERBOTTOM who died November 10th. 1815 in the 74th. Year of his Age. Also Jane his wife, who died April 10th. 1824 in the 78th. Year of her Age. Also SHAKSPEAR, Son of the above, said JAMES WINTERBOTTOM who died October 21st 1818, aged 19 years. Also SARAH wife of the aforesaid JAMES WINTERBOTTOM who died May 14th 1825, in the 49th year of her age. Also ASHTON WINTERBOTTOM, Son of the aforesaid JAMES and SARAH WINTERBOTTOM who died April 29th. 1828, in the 31st year of his age. Also JOHN WINTERBOTTOM their Son who died Novr. 18th. 1830 in the 26th year of his Age. Also JAMES, Son of JAMES and REBEKAH WINTER-BOTTOM. (and Grand-Son of the aforesaid JAMES WINTERBOTTOM) who died Septr. 5th 1822, aged 7 months. Also SHAKSPEAR their Son, who died Jany. 1st. 1833 aged 4 years and 10 months. Also a Son of theirs who died in infancy.

This is a large stone. It must have been erected after the last death (1833). Or possibly after the 1825 death, as the dates are all chronological after that. The stone at this point appears full. William Whitehead Winterbottom is my best candidate for paying for the stone, or possibly his son Archibald Dickson Winterbottom (after he became a partner at Bannerman).

Parental Family

For the researcher, discovering the parental family involves looking for siblings in the baptism records (as children baptized near in time to the primary person and having parents of the same name living in the same place), then looking for parents in the matriage records (as adults married about a year before the first child, with the same names as the child's parents). It is always a thrill to find such records. But to assume they constitute the actual parental family is a MISTAKE.

Relying on transcribed, digitized, and electronically accessible records (as I do) is risky for several reasons:

- (1) Many records have been lost or damaged. This is especially true for the time period of this family—the early 1700s and late 1600s.
- (2) Not all surviving records have been transcribed and/or digitized, and made electronically accessible.
- (3) There may have been more than one person with a particular name living in a particular place at a particular time. For example, there were perhaps three John Winterbottoms living in Strines in the mid 1700s.
- (4) Transcriptions may omit some information in the original record. In particular, the maiden surname of the bride/mother may be on the original record, but not transcribed. The names of witnesses or godparents may not be transcribed. Footnotes, especially those that state a related burial, may be omitted.

These problems can be overcome by studying the original record, but in many cases the original record has not been microfilmed, digitized, cataloged, and made electronically accessible.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 55 of 171

Given these caveats, my best guess at the parental family of Robert Winterbottom is:

John Winterbottom, bap. 10-23-1704 at Saddleworth St Chad. Father James Winterbottom. Lived at Osterlands (now spelled Austerlands) at time of marriage. Died 7-27-1778 age 63 of a palsy (which yields a calculated birth year of 1715); bur. Delph Independent Chapel.

m. 1-17-1740 (1-17-1739 OS) Ann Harrison at St Chad, Saddleworth, she lived at Lane; ²⁷ bap. 1-14-1710 at St Mary, Oldham; died 7-5-1773 age 57 (which yields a calculated birth year of 1716); bur. Delph Independent Chapel. Father William Harrison.

Children:

- Robert Winterbottom, b. 1741; bap. 1-4-1742 Saddleworth St Chad; d. 11-10-1815 age 74 (which yields a calculated birth year of 1741), lived on Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth; bur. 11-16-1815 Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham. Parents John Winterbottom and Ann.
- ii. John Winterbottom, bap. 7-1-1744 Oldham Parish Church (St Mary), son of John Winterbottom, clothier, & Anne, his wife, of Oster Lands in Saddleworth; d. 2-1832 at Greenacres Fold, age 88 (which yields a calculated birth year of 1744); bur. 2-11-1832 Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham.
- iii. Ann Winterbottom, b. abt. 1751; d. 5-23-1773 age 21 unmarried; bur. Delph Independent Church.

Robert's baptism record names his parents as "John Winterbottom, Clothier, and Ann his wife of Strines." A footnote provides the death and burial of Robert and his wife Sarah; they were buried at the Greenacres Congregational Church (where I found the baptisms of their children). John Winterbottom's 1740 marriage record has a footnote that provides his and his wife's death and burial.

I calculated the birth year based on the age at death to look for agreement with the baptism record I had found. In both cases, the baptisms I found for John and Ann are much earlier than their calculated birth year, which makes them suspect. However, the documented age at death was provided by the surviving family members, who may not have had accurate knowledge—thus I am not much concerned about discrepancies.

Certainly, John's father given as James fits the family bible, always reassuring.

I have no further information on the son John born 1744.

In 1766 James Farrer of "Bambrough²⁸ Grange in Yorkshire, Esquire"—the Lord of Saddleworth Manor—leased lots containing the Green Lane Farm at Strines to John Winterbottom of "Strinds, Sadleworth." Based on the dates, I believe the lessor John Winterbottom was the man baptized in 1704.

There was a deed dated 12-25-1770 between Ahm Lees of Roebucklow and John Winterbottom of Strines regarding water: springs, brook, and diversion to Winterbottom's dye house. The "springs of water" arose "in Little Intake and Towstone Pit Field at Roebucklow and brook at Roebucklow with liberty to divert same from weir at Rovingshead in a drain of 1 yd in depth . . . and down Green Lane to sd Jn

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^{27.} Where is "Lane"? The Lawton family publish a list of Saddleworth place names and locations. They claim that "Lane" was Thornley Lane in Grotton, a community about a mile southeast of Greenacres. The 1848 map at the National Library of Scotland shows Lane to be a small group of buildings near Thornley in the Lower Division of Quick, east of Lydgate.

^{28.} There are alternate spellings: Bamborough, Barnburgh, Barnbrough.

Winterbottom's dyehouse + liberty to make a pond & erect a turfcoat, dyehouse, wash houses etc on parcel on N side of Green Lane below the Muse or Rough Hole not exceeding 4 yds & 60 yds."

I believe the John Winterbottom here is the man born 1704 (and died 1778), husband of Ann Harrison, father of Robert Winterbottom, and grandfather of John (co-owner in 1801, born 1770) and William Whitehead Winterbottom (1788–1842).

An 1801 deed made it clear that Robert Winterbottom of Green Lane and his son John owned a water mill with a reservoir. This was undoubtedly Toulon Mill, erected by his father.

John WINTERBOTTOM (1770-)

b. 1-24-1770 Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth
 bap. 1-24-1770 Greenacres Congregational Church ²⁹
 m. 11-26-1794 Alice Taylor at St Chad, Rochdale, Lancashire ³⁰
 d. unknown

Parents: Robert WINTERBOTTOM (1741-1815) and Sarah WHITEHEAD (1742-1784).

John was the first child of his parents. He and his brother William Whitehead Winterbottom seem to have outlived their siblings and their descendants.

John's wife Alice Taylor (1773–1833) was born in Hey. Her parents were Joseph Taylor (1732–1804) and Alice; Joseph was a clothier. Alice was baptized 10-31-1773 at St John the Baptist, Hey, Lancashire. Alice's death was reported as happening in 1833, but the only burial record I could find was for 5-5-1835 at Highfield Independent Church, Huddersfield; she was age 61.

[Note: John's wife and children are as of 10-2016 unconfirmed—the evidence for their relationship with a brother of William Whitehead Winterbottom is largely circumstantial. That Alice Taylor married a John Winterbottom is not in question, what is in question is the parentage of her husband John. I am assuming that he was a brother of William Whitehead Winterbottom.]

John and Alice had seven children:

- i. Sarah Anne Winterbottom, b. 8-29-1796 Count Hill, Oldham; bap. 8-29-1796 Greenacres Congregational, Oldham; d. 10-24-1813 age 17, at workhouse; bur. 10-25-1813 Greenacres. [Note that Count Hill was an area just west of Green Lane in Strines, less than a mile away.]
- ii. Joseph Winterbottom, b. 4-8-1799; bap. 4-15-1799 Greenacres; d. 4-3-1800 Greenacres age 11 months 26 days; bur. 4-6-1800 Greenacres Congregational. [This child may not belong to this family.]
- iii. Louisa Winterbottom, b. 1801 Lees (or Hey), Ashton Under Lyne; bap. 7-6-1801 Greenacres Congregational, Oldham.
- iv. Joseph Taylor Winterbottom, b. 1802 Oldham; bap. 6-2-1803 Greenacres Congregational, Oldham;
 d. 1840 lived at 10 Leigh Street, Holborn, London; bur. 8-26-1840 Saint George the Martyr,
 Holborn (Camden), Middlesex (London).

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^{29.} The church record gives one date, which I take to be the birth date; it is often also used as the baptism date. But one wonders at the effort to take a newborn infant a distance of 2 miles to a church to be baptized.

^{30.} The city and parish of Rochdale also has a Church of St Chad, called Rochdale St Chad. It should not be confused with Saddleworth St Chad. The parish spans Lancashire and Yorkshire.

- v. Alice Winterbottom, b. 3-31-1805; bap. 4-18-1805 Highfield Independent, Huddersfield; d. 1825 age 20; bur. 8-22-1825 Highfield Independent, Huddersfield.
- vi. Eliza Mary Winterbottom, b. 10-13-1807; bap. 2-12-1808 Highfield Independent, Huddersfield.
- vii. William Charles Winterbottom, b. 3-6-1810; bap. 5-9-1810 Highfield Independent, Huddersfield; d. 4-1870 St. George Hanover Square, London. Lived on Great Queen Street in 1860 when children were baptized.
 - m. 4-12-1845 Elizabeth Wenham Fairbairn at Holy Trinity, Clapham, Surrey; born abt. 1823 Clapham, Surrey; d. after 1891 (when she was cited in the census). Parents James Fairbairn and Mary Wenham, married 2-26-1817 Sompting, Sussex. Father born 1783, died 1Q 1867 St George Hanover Square, London. Father's parents James Fairbairn and Elizabeth Ashenden. Five children.
 - i. Charles John Winterbottom, b. 3Q 1847 Lambeth, London; d. 2-18-1890 Semaphore, South Australia; bur. Cheltenham Cemetery, Cheltenham, Charles Sturt City, South Australia. Accountant.
 - m. 12-18-1877 Jane Firkins at Parish Church at Hackney, London, Midddlesex. Born abt. 1853 Paddington, Middlesex; d. 2-19-1890; bur. Cheltenham Cemetery, Cheltenham, Charles Sturt City, South Australia. Father Edmund Firkins.

Three children.

- Douglas Charles Winterbottom, b. 10-4-1878 St. George Hanover Square, London; bap. 12-10-1879 at St. Peter Vauxhall Church, Surrey (parents lived 87 Upper Kennington Lane); d. 1964 Warrnambool, Victoria, Australia. Studied mining and metallurgy, involved with copper mine in New South Wales. He became an entomologist.
 m. 7-30-1903 Ethel Frances in Australia. Father W. J. Frances.
 Two children.
- ii. Harold Edward Winterbottom, b. abt. 1879 Lambeth, Surrey; bap. 12-10-1879 at St. Peter Vauxhall Church, Surrey; d. 10-16-1953 South Australia, Australia, age 74; bur. Centennial Park Cemetery, Pasadena, Mitcham City, South Australia.
 m. 12-2-1898 Alice Frances in Australia. Father W. J. Frances. Four children.
- iii. Arthur Wellesley Hill Winterbottom, bap. 9-24-1887 at St John the Evangelist, East Dulwich, Southwark, Surrey; d. Australia age 67; bur. Centennial Park Cemetery, Pasadena, Mitcham City, South Australia. In 1899 he was attending the South Australian School of Mines and Industries.
- ii. Archibald James Winterbottom, b. 7-3-1849; bap. 11-18-1860 St. George, Bloomsbury, Camden, London.
- iii. Edith Maude Georgia Winterbottom, b. 11-20-1850; bap. 11-18-1860 St. George, Bloomsbury, Camden, London; d. 12-15-1942 Hove, Sussex, age 92.
 - m. 5-15-1875 Augustus Goodday at Church of St Saviour, Highbury, Islington. Augustus was the second son of Horatio Goodday, M.D. of Bayswater and Charlotte Augusta Field. Augustus was baptized 11-12-1845 Bryanston Square, St Mary, London; died 3-21-1909 at Edmonton, Middlesex age 63.

Six children.

- iv. Horace Hamilton Winterbottom, b. 7-18-1860 Lyons Inn, St. Clement Danes, Middlesex; bap. 11-18-1860 Bloomsbury St. George, Camden, London; d. 4Q 1926 Wandsworth, London. Horace was a dentist at the time of his marriage (age 23).
 - m. 12-23-1833 Mary Williamson at St. Giles, Camberwell, Surrey; the couple lived at Lyndhurst Grove, Camberwell.
- v. Constance Gwendolyn Winterbottom, b. abt. 1864 Islington; bap. 7-15-1866 Saint Mary, Reading, Berkshire; d. 12-12-1943 Exmoor, Somerset.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 58 of 171

m. 10-31-1900 William Ayre at Somerton, Somerset. William was a widower and a farmer at his marriage. Father George Ayre.

There were children.

John Winterbottom was his father's heir. In 1827 he lived in Yorkshire, previously had lived in Lees. [He was undoubtedly named after his paternal grandfather.] In 1801 his father deeded him his land and part of the water mill on Green Lane.

Residences:

- In 1827 he lived in Yorkshire, previously had lived in Lees. This information is from his father's will.
- 1841 Census St George The Martyr, Holborn, Middlesex at 10 Leigh Street. John Winterbottom (70), Charles Winterbottom (30). Neither born in that county. Joseph Taylor Winterbottom had died at that address in 1840.
- 1851 census Clapham, Surrey at 65 High Street. Mr. James Fairbairn (68, born Clapham, nurseryman?), Mary Fairbairn (wife, 58), Frances (daughter, 26), Harriet (daughter, 28), William Chas Winterbottom (visitor, 41, born Huddersfield, Cornish mine holder), 2 servants.
- In 1860 William Charles Winterbottom and his family lived in London on Great Queen Street; this location was in the Holborn district of Camden.
- In 1871 Elizabeth (Fairbairn) Winterbottom (48, no occupation) was living in St. Martin in the Field, London at 8 Adelphi Terrace with her son Charles John Winterbottom (23, accountant clerk, born Lambeth), Horace Hamilton Winterbottom (son 10, scholar, born St. Clement Danes, Middlesex), Constance Gwendoline Winterbottom (daughter, 7, born Islington), and Thomas Bendyshe (unmarried, 43, barrister at law practicing).
- In 1881 Elizabeth (Fairbairn) Winterbottom (58, widow, annuitant) was living in Camberwell, London at 7 Grosvenor Villa on Barry Road with Charles John Winterbottom (33, head, accountant, born South Lambert, Surrey), Jane Winterbottom (28, wife, born Paddington, Middlesex), Douglas Charles Winterbottom (2, son, born St. George Hanover?), Harold Edward Winterbottom (1, son, born Lambeth, Surrey), Constance Gwendoline Winterbottom (17, sister, student, born Islington, Middlesex), Arthur William Firkins (39, brother-in-law, warehouseman clerk, born Paddington, Middlesex), and 2 servants.
- In 1881 Horace Hamilton Winterbottom lived at St George Hanover Square, London with Frances Fairbairn and Henry F. L. Cove (a registered dental surgeon), a student of the latter.
- In 1891 Elizabeth (Fairbairn) Winterbottom (68, widow, annuitant, born Clapham) was living in Hornsey, Middlesex at 170 Park Road, apparently by herself.

Businesses:

- On 5-6-1796 the partnership of Robert Winterbottom and John Winterbottom, of Strines, in Saddleworth, in the County of York, Clothier, under the Firm of Robert Winterbottom and Son, was dissolved.
- In 1822 and 1829 there was a partnership John Winterbottom and Son, woollen manufacturers, in Huddersfield.
- In 1822 John paid tithes on the family fields on Green Lane and nearby. The book *Mapping Saddleworth Volume II* presents an 1822 map. This map shows 10 lots owned by John Winterbottom in the Strinesdale area on the north side of Green Lane. It also shows the Toulon Mill on the far west side. The mill is immediately south of a lake, which in its location is north of the current northern Strinesdale Lake-Reservoir.
- John Winterbottom and Son of Huddersfield dissolved their partnership on 3-17-1830. The son was Joseph Taylor Winterbottom.
- Joseph Taylor Winterbottom and Edward Burton, wine and spirit merchants, of Manchester declared bankruptcy on 4-23-1830 and 4-20-1833.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 59 of 171

- 12-24-1830 Assignment from Joseph Jackson of Manchester, carver and gilder, to Joseph Taylor Winterbottom of Manchester, woollen cloth manufacturer, of his share, right and interest under the late Daniel Jackson's Will, in consideration of a debt.
- 12-31-1832 partnership dissolved as cotton manufacturers at Oldham by W. C. Winterbottom and Jas. Cheetham.
- William Charles Winterbottom and Walter Dickson of Oldham, partners—fustian manufacturers, dealers, and chapman—declared bankruptcy on 12-18-1834.
- In 1836 "John Winterbottom, formerly of Huddersfield, in the County of York, carrying on business then as Woollen-Cloth. Manufacturer and Merchant, in Copartnership with Joseph Taylor Winterbottom, under the firm of John Winterbottom and Son, then of Grosvenor-Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, near Manchester, Lancashire, in no business, then of Hollinwood, near Oldham, in the last-mentioned County, Assistant to a Spirit-Merchant, and late of Queen Street, Oldham aforesaid, in no business."
- In 1865 W. C. Winterbottom was secretary of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Organization headquartered at 27 Lombard Street, London.
- Charles John Winterbottom, accountant, declared bankruptcy in London in 1879.

For me, what connects this family to that of William Whitehead Winterbottom is (1) the early children were baptized at Greenacres Congregational Church, (2) Robert Dickson Winterbottom was also baptized at Highfield Independent Church (3 years after William Charles); and (3) that William Charles Winterbottom had partnered with William Dickson. William Dickson was the brother of Isabella Dickson, wife of William Whitehead Winterbottom. The fact that John Winterbottom and Son included Joseph Taylor Winterbottom is not conclusive for me, even though they were woollen manufacturers in Huddersfield, which matches what I would expect of John Winterbottom, brother of William Whitehead Winterbottom.

The last record I can find of this man is from 1841, when he was in Holborn, Middlesex where his son Joseph Taylor Winterbottom had died the previous year. He was a widower, his wife having died in 1833/5, and all of his children dead or moved away (with two exceptions: Louisa and Eliza May).

William Whitehead WINTERBOTTOM (1777–1842)

b. 12-26-1778 Green Lane, Strines, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire
bap. Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham, Lancashire
m. 12-16-1811 Isabella DICKSON at Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland
d. 2-13-1842 Park Terraces, Park Street, Chorlton-Upon-Medlock, Manchester, Lancashire age 63
bur. 2-18-1842 Greenacres Congregational Church, Oldham

Parents: Robert WINTERBOTTOM (1741-1815) and Sarah WHITEHEAD (1742-1784) .

William and Isabella had two children:

- Robert Dickson Winterbottom, b. 5-17-1813 Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
- Archibald Dickson Winterbottom, b. 1814 Linthwaite, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Residences:

- In 1811 he lived in Huddersfield. His children were baptized nearby and he had a woollen business.
- About 1829 he moved back to Saddleworth. I believe he moved to Strinesdale.
- In 1832 William was cited in the Poll Book and Electoral Register as having freehold house and land on Green Lane.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 60 of 171

- William was cited as a registered voter in Linthwaite, Huddersfield for a July 1841 election in West Riding of Yorkshire for "two knights of the realm."
- In 1841, a 65-year-old William Winterbottom was cited as a lodger at an inn, Harren House, in Almondbury, Huddersfield, Yorkshire. If this was William Whitehead Winterbottom, he may have been traveling on business. (Almondbury was a parish that contained Linthwaite, it was also a village 2 miles southeast of Huddersfield.)
- In 1842, the year of his death, his burial record gave several addresses: Park Terrace, Park Street, Burlington Street, and Oxford Street—all within Chorlton-Upon-Medlock, Manchester.

How did WWW meet his wife? Is it likely that William Whitehead Winterbottom went to Scotland to learn Archibald Dickson's methods and business practices and, while there, decided to marry Dickson's eldest daughter Isabella?

William was a farmer and woollen manufacturer. He was a woolen manufacturer in Linthwaite by 1822. The 1822 *Baine's Directory* for Linthwaite cited William Winterbottom as a woollen manufacturer. The 12-27-1826 London *Morning Chronicle* contained an article that cited William Whitehead Winterbottom of Huddersfield as a merchant and woollen cloth manufacturer.

There was a William Winterbottom and Co. in Milnsbridge, Linthwaite. ³¹ The mill was erected in 1825, steam operated, it made woollen goods, and employed 52 persons (per a report of the Factory Commission of 1834). This mill, the Spring Garden Mill, was owned by William Winterbottom, Joseph Armitage, Francis Wood, George Dawson, and John Shaw. "William" may very well have been William Whitehead Winterbottom, certainly his son Robert lived in Milnsbridge, Linthwaite in 1850.

There was an 8-15-1827 deed between (1) William Whitehead Winterbottom late of Delph now of Huddersfield merchant and (2) Jn Winterbottom late of Lees now of ____ on Co York clothier (3) Jn Bowker formerly of Bowker Bank nr M/c now of Dolefield in Prestwich Esq. (4) --- Milne of Rochdale widow (5) Oldham Gas Lighting & Waterworks Co (6) Jas Whitehead of Oldham gent concerning land near Green Lane in Strines formerly in the occupation of Ashton Winterbottom and buildings in ruins called Toulon Mill plus goits, dam, etc. built by Robert Winterbottom deceased. [Ashton died in 1828.]

The Oldham Gas Light and Waterworks Company was founded in 1825 to manufacture gas for public lighting. It constructed reservoirs. In 1827 it acquired some ownership of the Winterbottom reservoir on Green Lane. In 1828 it built the two Strinesdale Reservoirs. The town of Oldham took over the two Strinesdale Reservoirs from the Oldham Gas Light & Waterworks Company in 1853 and constructed further ones of 700 million gallon capacity — with the aim of public water supplies, these are now in the control of United Utilities. The Strinesdale Reservoirs were located at the west end of Green Lane. In 1991, the reservoirs were drained and replaced by two smaller lakes with the old reservoirs being planted with trees and grassland. Google Maps labels these lakes "Strinesdale Reservoir."

Pigot's Directory of 1834 for Huddersfield cites Winterbottom, Savill and Co. as fulling millers, scribblers, and slubbers at Milnsbridge. This Winterbottom may have been William.

William Winterbottom and Company, a cloth manufacturing co-partnership of William Winterbottom, John Saville, and the Reverend John Hextell filed bankruptcy on 6-21-1838 at the Yorkshire County Courthouse at Wakefield. John Saville was formerly of Spring Garden Mill in Milnesbridge.

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^{31.} Linthwaite is a village located 3 miles southwest of downtown Huddersfield. Milnsbridge is currently a district of Huddersfield, and is located about midway between Linthwaite and downtown Huddersfield.

A few years after son Archibald's birth, the family moved from Linthwaite near Huddersfield to Saddleworth close to the boundary with Lancashire [might this have been Strines?], possibly to be near William's paternal family (his father died in 1815).

Certainly a William Winterbottom had freehold house and land on Green Lane in 1832. He may have inherited it.

Son Archibald worked in Manchester. He was so successful that in 1844 he was made partner. It seems likely that his parental family would live with him there.

His burial record gives several addresses: Park Terrace, Park Street, 32 Burlington Street, and Oxford Street.

At his death William owned property:

- 11 acres on Green Lane, Saddleworth with buildings and yard;
- 12 acres on High Moor;
- fencing at Cabin; and
- two cottages at Austerlands.

Some of this was sold at auction in July 1845, some in June 1870.

The inscription on the family memorial in grave 95:

Sacred to the Memory of / WILIAM WHITEHEAD WINTERBOTTOM / of Greenlane Saddleworth / who departed this life on the / 13th Day of February 1842 / Aged 63 years. Also WALTER DICKSON of Hawick / in Roxburghshire Scotland, / who died July 9th, 1843 / Aged 47 years. Also ISABELLA WINTERBOTTOM / Wife of the above named / WILLIAM WHITEHEAD WINTERBOTTOM / who died May 10th 1849 / Aged 64 years.

^{32.} There is a Park Street in Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester.



Fig. 21: Painting of William Whitehead Winterbottom. Reproduced with kind permission of Gavin Tobias Winterbottom Horton.

Isabella DICKSON (1784–1849)

b. 9-10-1784 at Hasendeanburn, Roxburghshire, Scotland bap. 9-20-1784 Minto, Roxburgh.

m. 12-16-1811 William Whitehead WINTERBOTTOM at Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland d. 5-10-1849 at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, age 64

bur. 5-14-1849 at Greenacres Congregational Church in grave 95 with her husband and Walter Dickson who died 7-9-1843, age 47, born Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland (Isabella's brother)

Parents: Archibald DICKSON and Marion FISHER of Housebyres, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

Isabella was the eldest daughter of her parents. Her father was a successful woollen manufacturer, he helped to get her husband William Winterbottom started in business.

A man named Walter Dickson declared bankruptcy 12-30-1834, a fustian manufacturer in Oldham; he was partners with William Charles Winterbottom (who also declared bankruptcy). Walter Dickson was Isabella's brother.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 63 of 171



Fig. 22: Painting of Isabella (Dickson) Winterbottom. Reproduced with kind permission of Gavin Tobias Winterbottom Horton.

Robert Dickson WINTERBOTTOM (1813–1886)

b. 5-17-1813 Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire bap. 9-17-1813 Highfield Independent Chapel, Huddersfield, Yorkshire m. unmarried d. 9-19-1886 in Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire age 73 bur. 9-23-1886 Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire

Parents: William Whitehead WINTERBOTTOM and Isabella DICKSON.

Residences:

- In 1841 he likely lived with his mother and brother in Chorlton-Upon-Medlock, Manchester, Lancashire on Park St.; he was 25 and employed as a clerk. See the section for his father.
- In 1851 Robert D. Winterbottom (37, unmarried, born Huddersfield, Yorkshire) lived in Broughton, Salford, Lancashire at 2 Kersal Terrace with his brother Archibald Winterbottom, Archibald's wife Helen E., sister-in-law Frances Woolley (47), niece Julia Woolley (6), cousin Walter Grieve (15), and 3 servants. Robert was worsted manufacturer, Archibald was general merchant.
- In 1861 R. D. Winterbottom (47, commercial clerk, born Yorkshire) was a lodger in Cheetham, Manchester, Lancashire at 34 Waterloo Road with James Drew, James' mother, and one servant.
- In 1871 R. D. Winterbottom (57, commercial clerk, born Yorkshire) was a lodger in Cheetham, Manchester, Lancashire at 34 Waterloo Road with James Drew and James' mother.
- In 1881 Robert D. Winterbottom, 67, lived in Broughton, Salford at 183 Great Cheetham Street as a lodger. He was unmarried, a retired merchant, born Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
- In 1886 he lived at 191 Great Cheetham Street, Higher Broughton, near Manchestter.
- In 1886 he died at The Lymes, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford.

On 12-1-1841 he joined the Huddersfield Lodge of Freemasons, he was a manufacturer.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 64 of 171

Cited in an 1850 directory as a worsted manufacturer at Spring Garden Mill, ³³ Marsh (one mile west of Huddersfield); that mill has also been said to be located at Milnsbridge. The mill is discussed on page 44.

Cited in April 7, 1850 issue of the *Huddersfield Chronicle*: "the property of Mr. Robert Dixon Winterbottom, of Milnes Bridge, Linthwaite."

In 1853 he operated the Spring Garden Mill in Milnsbridge. He offered his equipment for sale, citing declining business.

Cited in an 1853 directory for Huddersfield as being a worsted manufacturer and scribbler³⁴ in Linthwaite, Almondbury Parish and residing in Milnsbridge. Milnsbridge is about two miles west of Huddersfield town center, in the Colne Valley.

At the time of his death Robert lived at Limes [The Lymes] Eccles Old Road, Eccles, previously at 191 Great Cheetham Street, Higher Broughton (near Manchester). The executors of his estate were William Dickson Winterbottom of Hope Field, Fairhope Avenue, Eccles Old Road, manager of print works, and George Harold Winterbottom of the Limes, manager of a warehouse, both nephews of the deceased. The estate was valued at £728.

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^{33.} This mill should not be confused with the Spring Gardens Mill in Colne, on the Colne Water in Lancashire. The Colne mill was built in 1847 by Nicholas England Senior. It was demolished in 2013 for lack of a tenant. Colne is 20 miles northwest of Milnsbridge.

^{34.} A woolen scribbler is a machine for combing or preparing wool in thin, downy, translucent layers.

Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 66 of 171

Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM (1814–1884)

b. 1814 Linthwaite, Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire bap. 9-5-1814 St. Mark Chapel (Anglican), Longwood, Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire m. 8-25-1845 Helen E. WOOLLEY in Manchester, Lancashire at the Cathedral, by license d. 1-18-1884 at The Lymes, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire, age 69 bur. 1-23-1884 Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire

Parents: William Whitehead WINTERBOTTOM and Isabella DICKSON.

It should be noted that Archibald did not marry until after he became a partner of Bannerman and Sons.

It may be that Archibald met Helen Woolley through her father, who was the owner of at least one cotton business and a member of the Unitarian church. George Woolley would not have encouraged his daughter to marry an impecunious youth with no prospects. Helen was 25 when she married Archibald in 1845; Archibald was 34, a businessman, and a partner in a successful textile business. Helen was the youngest child and third daughter in her family. Of her older sisters, only the second one married, and she did in 1835 at the age of 30. Helen was apparently in no rush to marry.

Archibald and Helen had five children:

- Isabella Hannah Winterbottom, b. 5-27-1846 Radcliffe, Lancashire; bap. 8-25-1846 Stand Lane Church (Independent), Radcliffe, Lancashire d. 1Q 1848 Manchester. [The baptism appears on FUL microfilm 1,751,644. It identifies the location as "Stand Lane Chapel, Radcliffe, Lancashire." There was no one church of this name in Radcliffe, there were several churches on Stand Lane. The identity of the church as the independent Stand Lane Church is my judgment.]
- Archibald Park Winterbottom, b. 1-21-1853 Salford, Lancashire; bap. 1-21-1854 Unitarian Church, Manchester, Lancashire; d. 1Q 1871 Manchester; bur. 2-11-1871 Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire.
- Helen Woolley Winterbottom, b. 5-8-1856 Salford, Lancashire; bap. 6-11-1856 Unitarian Church, Manchester, Lancashire; d. 9-21-1936 Manchester; bur. 9-22-1936 Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire.
- William Dickson Winterbottom, b. 4-22-1858 Broughton, Salford, Lancashire.
- George Harold Winterbottom, b. 3Q 1861 Bury, Lancashire.

Residences:

- In 1841 Archibald lived with his mother, brother, and two servants in Chorlton-upon-Medlock on Park Street.
- In 1845 at the time of his marriage, Archibald lived at Myrtle Bank on Kersal Moor, Broughton, Salford.
- In 1851 Archibald (36, b. Linthwaite, Yorkshire) lived in Broughton, Salford, Lancashire at 2 Kersal Terrace with his wife Helen E. (31, b. Salford), brother Robert D. (37, b. Huddersfield), sister-in-law Frances Woolley (47, b. Salford), niece Julia Woolley (6, b. Broughton), cousin Walter Grieve (15, b. Skelfhill, Roxburghshire), and 3 servants; Archibald was general merchant, Robert was worsted manufacturer.
- In 1861 he lived in Lymm, Cheshire³⁵ on Reddish Lane with wife Helen (41), sister-in-law Frances Woolley (56, b. Salford, unmarried), niece Caroline A. Dunstan (23, b. Salford, unmarried), son

^{35.} Lymm is a village on the Bridgewater Canal (built 1761) and is about 10 miles southwest of Manchester. So Archibald was not far from his business.

- Archibald P. (8, b. Broughton), daughter Helen W. (4, b. Broughton), son William D. (2, b. Broughton), and three servants; he was 46, born Linthwaite, Yorkshire and a merchant.
- In 1871 he lived in Cheetham, Manchester, Lancashire on Cheetham Hill Road with wife Ellen (51, b. Salford), daughter H. W. (14, b. Manchester), son W. D. (12, b. Manchester), son G. H. (9, b. Manchester), sister-in-law G. D. Dunstan (66, widow, b. Salford) [must be Sophia Dunstan], niece H. I. Holden (32, married) [Hannah Sophia (Dunstan) Holden, daughter of Sophia], niece E. L. Holden (1, b. Beverley, Yorkshire) [Eva C. Holden, daughter of Hannah], nephew A. T. Woolley (20), and 4 servants. Archibald was a merchant employing 42 men, he was age 56 born Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
- In 1881 he lived in Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire at The Lymes with wife Helen E. (61, b. Manchester), children Helen W. (24, b. Manchester), William (22, b. Manchester), and George H. (19, b. Stand), and four servants. Archibald was 66, born Huddersfield, and a merchant master employing 12 men 3 boys. William was Bleach Dye Printer & Finisher Of Cotton Cloth Dyer employing 137 men 10 women 36 boys. Archibald's birth location was recorded as Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

He died at his residence: The Lymes, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford. This address was given differently as 58 Eccles Old Road.

He became friends and business associates with William Alexander Park, whose family lived in Kincardine, Scotland and London. On page 39 of the *Fairley* ³⁶ book, it says "A letter to William Alexander Park from brother Robert Dickson Park in China in 1855 records an anticipated visit between the two families 'I heard last mail from Christina that you were again quite well, and expected along with the Winterbottoms at Dee Cottage. Pray remember me very kindly to them.' Robert wrote with regards to a visit to his sister at Dee Cottage, a Galloway stone house on the banks of the River Dee north of Kirkcudbright, Scotland." Christina Park was the eldest sister of the Park brothers; she had married in 1853 Gregory Burnett in Kincardine; they lived at Dee Cottage on the west coast of Scotland by the Irish Sea.

He was a member of the Unitarian society in Stand. In 1883 he was the President of the Unitarian College in Manchester. On January 15, 1884, a week before his death, he chaired the annual meeting of the Subscribers, of which he was President. At the same time he was also President of the Unitarian Home Missionary Board. The family worshipped in the Stand Unitarian Chapel. After Archibald's death his daughter Helen left to the church a large benefaction and erected windows in her parents' honor (sadly the windows were destroyed in the German air raids of the 1940s).

About 1829 Archibald went to work for Henry Bannerman & Sons in Manchester, a growing cotton textile firm. Four years later he became a department manager. In 1844 three partners were added to the firm: two family members and Archibald, who had for some time managed the Bradford and Silesia departments. (Note that Archibald married the next year.) Archibald resigned the partnership in December 1852 to start his own business on Mosley Street which he maintained through 1869.

It was said of him that he carried the bookbinding cloth manufacture "to a degree of perfection never before reached, periodically producing fresh varieties of grain and colour."

Archibald had learned bookcloth at Bannerman and Sons. He left Bannerman to pursue his own interests in bookcloth, and eventually succeeded. He started with a cotton warehouse. Within a few years of leaving

^{36.} Harold Peacock, Mr. Fairley, The Oldest Banker in Scotland . Pullenvale, Queensland, Australia: Harold Peacock, 2014.

Bannerman, Archibald Winterbottom had a small factory containing two calendering machines in Lime Street in the Ancoats area of Manchester and an office in Mosley Street in the city center. In 1855 Archibald registered a design for an embossed cloth and in 1862 he won a Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London. Eventually the Ancoats facility was not enough to permit him to increase output and his share of the bookcloth market. So he bought Victoria Mill in 1874, and began the last phase of his business success.

When he was 65, he introduced his two youngest (and surviving) sons to the business; they were ages 21 and 18. Four years later, in 1884, he died suddenly at age 69, leaving his sons to continue.

The Annals of Manchester by William Edward Armytage Axon:

At age 15 Archibald walked from the village of Saddleworth ³⁷ to Manchester (about 10 miles) to begin his commercial life in the house of Messrs. Henry Bannerman and Sons. At nineteen years of age he was made manager of a department, and at age thirty taken into the partnership of the firm. In 1853 he opened a warehouse on his own account, but in 1869 was compelled by commercial reverses to arrange with his creditors [they agreed to accept 50% payment of each individual debt]. He next purchased a mill at Weaste [Victoria Mill], and thenceforth his success was great. In 1882 he realized his hope of discharging in full all the liabilities in his name which amounted to about £20,000. As a token of the regard in which they held this action, his creditors presented him with an illuminated address and a service of plate, at Bradford, Yorkshire, on February 8, 1883. He was one of the earliest promoters of the National Public School Association, and of the Model Secular School, and took much interest in educational and social movements. He was interred in the family vault at the Unitarian Chapel, Stand, January 23.

On 3-12-1869 Archibald filed a list of his debts and liabilities and a statement of his property and credits with the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London as required by the Bankruptcy Amendment Act of 1868. The notice in *The Gazette* of 3-12-1869 described Archibald as Merchant and Finisher, carrying on business at Manchester and at Bradford, Yorkshire and at No. 2 Blue Bear Court, Friday Street, London.

The 1-26-1881 issue of *The Christian Life, A Unitarian Journal* published an obituary of Archibald. This is available on Google Books. In addition to more details than included in *The Annals of Manchester*, it added that he was a philanthropist, "an earnest member of the Mouton (Unitarian) Church" and a trustee of the Cross Street Chapel in Manchester.

His estate was probated 3-20-1884. His will was "proved by Helen Winterbottom of the Limes Widow . . Thomas Sutton Timmis of Widnes in the said county Soap Manufacturer the surviving Executors." His personal estate was £129,409. Resworn December 1884 £129,909.

The Lymes, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford

Archibald Dickson Winterbottom and others of his family lived at this address over several years.

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^{37.} As we know, Saddleworth was a township, not a village, and covered 18,000 acres. Archibald was born at Linthwaite, Huddersfield. By the time he left for Manchester, his family had moved to Saddleworth close to the boundary with Lancashire (likely Strinesdale). It certainly would have been a shorter walk had he lived in Strinesdale.

One obituaty stated he died at the Lymes, 58 Eccles Old Road. Google Maps shows this as a different address than my earlier guess (below). That building is currently under reconstruction and seems to bear no resemblance to the home of a 19th century magnate.

I recently worked out the street address for this residence: 208 Eccles Old Road. The house is still there, a 3-storey red brick building.

www.google.com/maps/place/208+Eccles+Old+Rd,+Salford+M6+8AL,+UK/@53.4894658,-2.3184978,245m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m2!3m1!1s0x487baef88765fc59:0x9ac633bb59fd469a!6m1!1e1

Google Street View has a shot of it through the vegetation. You can see it better from the perspective of the Holyrood Day Nursery School next door (to the left):

www.google.com/maps/@53.4892891, -2.3177753, 3a, 75y, 348.93h, 75.13t/data = !3m6!1e1!3m4!1slF-9Bk3h3nG4hQvFFQkLkQ!2e0!7i13312!8i6656!6m1!1e1

The primary view here is of the day school. The red brick building to the right is 208 Eccles Old Road.

Helen E. WOOLLEY (1820-1896)

b. 2-19-1820 Manchester, Lancashire

bap. 1-17-1821 at the Cross Street Presbyterian Chapel in Manchester, Lancashire

m. 8-25-1845 Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM in Manchester, Lancashire at the Cathedral, by license

d. 7-11-1896 Beech House, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire bur. 7-12-1896 Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire

Parents: George WOOLLEY and Hannah SCARFE of Manchester, Lancashire.

Helen was the last of eight children. Her father, George Woolley, was a cotton spinner and manufacturer in Manchester. [Perhaps George's middle name was Harold, thus providing a source for the name of Archibald's last son.]

Residences:

- In 1841 she lived in Hulme, Manchester at 93 Great Jackson Street with her parental family; she was 15.
- In 1845 at the time of her marriage she lived at Ardwick Green, Manchester.
- See entries for her husband Archibald Dickson Winterbottom prior to his death in 1884.
- In 1891 she lived in Salford at 59 Eccles Old Road, age 71 and widowed, with daughter Helen Winterbottom (34), grandson Guy Winterbottom (11 months), and 7 servants.

Her death location was stated in the probate record. Her estate executors were George Woolley Dunstan gentleman, Henry Sutton Timmis ³⁹ soap manufacturer, and Joshua John Cox MD; the estate was valued at £45,819, resworn October 1896 £47,973. Her parental family is detailed in the Woolley-Dunstan-Timmis section.

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^{38.} This is the first appearance of the name "Dunstan" after which Oscar Dunstan Winterbottom was surely named. See the Woolley-Dunstan-Timmis section for the family relationships.

^{39.} See the Woolley-Dunstan-Timmis section for the family relationships.

Archibald's Children

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 71 of 171

Isabella Hannah WINTERBOTTOM (1846–1848)

b. 5-27-1846 Radcliffe, Lancashire
 bap. 8-25-1846 Stand Lane Church (Independent), Radcliffe, Lancashire
 d. 1Q 1848 Manchester, Lancashire

Parents: Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM and Helen E. WOOLLEY.

Archibald Park WINTERBOTTOM (1853–1871)

b. 1-21-1853 Broughton, Salford, Lancashire
bap. 1-21-1854 Unitarian Church, Manchester, Lancashire
d. 1Q 1871 Manchester, Lancashire
bur. 2-11-1871 Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire age 18

Parents: Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM and Helen E. WOOLLEY.

The origin of Archibald's middle name, Park, is a mystery.

In September 2015 I read the book *Mr. Fairley, The Oldest Banker in Scotland* by Harold Peacock, 2014. This book discusses James Dickson Park who married Mr. Fairley's daughter Margaret. James had several siblings including William Alexander Park who became a business partner of Archibald Dickson Winterbottom in the mid 1800s in Manchester. I believe this man is the origin of the middle name "Park" of Archibald's son Archibald Park Winterbottom.

In 1861 he lived with his parental family in Lymm, Cheshire on Reddish Lane. Also in the household were two related family members and three servants. He was 8 years old, born Broughton.

Helen Woolley WINTERBOTTOM (1856–1936)

b. 5-8-1856 Higher Broughton, Salford, (Manchester), Lancashire bap. 6-11-1856 Unitarian Church, Manchester, Lancashire m. unmarried d. 9-21-1936 Nether Royde, Fallowfield, Manchester, Lancashire; unmarried bur. 9-22-1936 Stand Unitarian Chapel, Whitefield, Bury, Lancashire

Parents: Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM and Helen E. WOOLLEY.

Residences:

- In 1881 Helen Woolley Winterbottom lived at The Lymes, Pendleton, Salford with her parental family, four servants, and one visitor. She was born in Manchester.
- In 1891 Helen Woolley Winterbottom lived 59 Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford with her widowed mother, nephew Guy Winterbottom, and 7 servants. She was 34, single, born Salford. In the coach house lived a family of four.
- In 1901 Helen Woolley Winterbottom lived at Parkfield on Hale Road in Hale, Chester on her own means; age 44 with one companion and five servants. Born Manchester.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 72 of 171

- In 1911 she lived on 180 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester on private means; born Higher Broughton, Manchester. Lived with four servants including one housekeeper companion. The location was called "Nether Royde."
- In 1936 when she died, she lived on 180 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester.

After her father's death, Helen left a large benefaction and erected windows in the Stand Unitarian Chapel in her parents' honor (sadly the windows were destroyed in the German air raids of the 1940s).

Her probate was 11-2-1936 "to William Deacon's Bank Limited⁴⁰ and Henry Neden Jones solicitor. Effects £129,310. Resworn £131,443."

William Dickson WINTERBOTTOM (1858-1924)

b. 4-22-1858 Broughton, Salford, Lancashire 41

bap. 12-1-1858 Unitarian Church, Manchester, Lancashire

m1. 6-26-1884 Clara Craven FLETCHER at The Church of St James, Pendleton in Salford, Lancashire

m2. 1-7-1892 Laura Constance CLIREHUGH in Lancaster Gate, London

d. 4-24-1924 Aston Hall, Aston-On-Trent, Derbyshire

bur. 4-26-1924 All Saints' Churchyard, Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire

Parents: Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM and Helen E. WOOLLEY.

William was educated at Brighton College in Brighton, Sussex.

William had several cotton manufacturing businesses in Lancashire, northern England, which merged into the Winterbottom Book Cloth Company. This business made William and his brother George Harold millionaires.

Residences:

- In 1861 lived in Lymm, Cheshire on Reddish Lane with parents, aunt, cousin, brother Archibald P. (8), sister Helen W. (4), and three servants; father was a merchant.
- In 1871 lived in Cheetham, Manchester, Lancashire on Cheetham Hill Road with an extended parental family and 4 servants. His father was a merchant employing 42 men.
- In 1881 lived in Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire at The Lymes with his parents (Archibald and Helen), siblings (Helen W., 24, and George H., 19), and four servants; William was 22. Father was merchant master employing 12 men 3 boys. William was Bleach Dye Printer & Finisher Of Cotton Cloth Dyer employing 137 men 10 women 36 boys. Note that this house was located on Eccles Old Road
- In 1884 and 1890 he lived in Pendleton, Salford where his two oldest children were born and his first wife died.
- In 1885 at time of son Archibald's baptism, he lived at Hope Field, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford.

-

^{40.} This bank had previously been known as the Williams Deacon & Manchester & Salford Bank (after Manchester & Salford Bank acquired William Deacon's Bank in 1890). The bank was acquired by the Royal Bank of Scotland in 1931. The major part of the bank's business remained in Lancashire in the 1800s. Williams, Deacon & Co from 1882–90 was founded by Robert Williams II and John Deacon.

^{41.} In 1844 the township of Broughton was incorporated into the Salford Borough.

- In 1886 he lived at Hope Field, Fairhope Avenue, on Eccles Old Road, Hope, Pendleton, Salford (when he was the executor for his uncle Robert Dickson Winterbottom).
- In 1890 at time of son Guy's baptism, he lived at Hope Field, Eccles Old Road, Hope, Pendleton, Salford.
- In 1891 lived in Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire at 158 Queen's Road as widower with 5-year old son Archibald D., three visitors, and four servants; cotton merchant.
- In 1892, at the time of his marriage to Laura Constance Clirchugh, he lived at Beech House, Pendleton, Salford.
- In 1892, after marriage to Laura Constance Clirchugh, they lived at Holme Hall near Bakewell in Derbyshire.
- From 1893 through 1895, at least, he lived at Holme Hall in Bakewell, Derbyshire. It was there he joined the Meynell Hunt club.
- By 1898 he lived at Aston Hall in Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire. This became his permanent home.
- In 1901 during the census he was away visiting his newly widowed brother. He and Harold were in the Haus Crescent Hotel in Chelsea, London, age 42, living on his own means. His wife Laura Constance was living at Aston Hall with her son William R. (6), daughter Nancy E. A. (1), niece Nora Clirehugh (11), and 15 servants.
- In 1911 he lived at Aston Hall in Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire with wife Laura, daughter Nancy (11), visitor Joan Pell-Smith (13), and 14 servants.

Clara and William had two children:

- Archibald Dickson Winterbottom II, b. 5-11-1885 in Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire.
- Guy Winterbottom, b. 5-6-1890 in Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire.

In 1892 he married his second wife, Laura Constance CLIREHUGH. Laura's parental family is detailed in the Clirehugh family pages. This couple had two children:

- William Rodney Winterbottom, b. 9-18-1894 in Bakewell, Derbyshire.
- Nancy Eva Aline Winterbottom, b. 1-19-1900 in Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire (probably at Aston Hall).

At some time, regrettably unknown, William adopted the practice of taking yearly summer vacations at Glenapp Castle at Ballantrae in Ayrshire, Scotland. If you were a rich industrialist a century ago, part of the ritual was to go grouse shooting or deer stalking in August/September either in Scotland or the North of England. If the family didn't own its own sporting lodge, it was easy to rent one for the season which is what the Winterbottoms must have done. It is likely that this practice began with William's father Archibald.

Between 1894 and 1896 he was Master of the High Peak Harriers, a hunt club in Derbyshire. This club was founded in 1848 and still exists. He was also a member of the Meynell Hunt club. ⁴

In 1898 he bought the estates of Colonel Edward C. S. Holden in Aston-on-Trent, 1,595 acres, for £96,232. This property had first entered the hands of the Holden family in 1648. Their chief monument was their home, Aston Hall. In 1921, for the 21st birthday party of William's daughter Nancy, he added a ballroom to the house.

Revision: 3/31/2017

^{42.} Hugo Meynell (1735–1808) is generally seen as the father of modern fox hunting. Meynell pioneered an extended chase at high speeds through open grassland. Meynell bred a new form of hound, with greater pace and stamina and a better sense of scent. The Meynell Hounds were the hunting pack of dogs. The club is still active, renamed as Meynell & South Staffordshire Hunt. Members pay via subscription.

About 1900 William "retired" from the day-to-day operations of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Company, and of Victoria Mills in particular, in order to pursue his passions in Derbyshire. He built a great stable: he is believed to have had around 40 horses in his stables at Aston Hall, including horses for farm work and everyday transportation as well as hunting. His other passion was the Derbyshire Yeomanry, which he helped to fund and much of which was a mounted regiment.



Fig. 23: Major William Dickson Winterbottom at Aston Hall. Reproduced with kind permission of Gavin Tobias Winterbottom Horton.

On 9-14-1898 Second Lieutenant W. D. Winterbottom was appointed Lieutenant in the Yeomanry Cavalry, Derbyshire. On 5-7-1901 he was appointed Captain in the Imperial Yeomanry, Derbyshire. He continued his Captaincy in 1902. On 9-30-1914, a Major, he was appointed temporary Lieutenant-Colonel.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 75 of 171



Fig. 24: Photo dated 1900 of William Dickson Winterbottom (in the wall painting) and Rodney in the chair, from the Historic England Archive.

In 1903 he was the President of the Derbyshire Hospital for Sick Children at Derby on North Street and Duffield Road.

In 1906 he formed the Derby Plaster Co., Ltd. to acquire the business carried on by Pegg and Company Ltd at Derby and Chellaston, and to carry on the business of plaster and cement manufactures. It was private, capitalized with £10,000, and the directors were F. Swindell, W. D. Winterbottom, A. D. Winterbottom, and A. Hill.

Aston Hall became a temporary hospital during World War I. Mr. Samuel Boden, JP, of Aston Lodge opened his premises for an Auxiliary Hospital for wounded soldiers under the leadership of Constance Winterbottom. By 1915 the Auxiliary Hospital had moved from Aston Lodge to Aston Hall after the Winterbottom family generously released the West Wing for that purpose. Constance Winterbottom both led and worked in the Auxiliary Hospital.

William died three days after a fall from horseback, and two days after his 66th birthday. His death followed a long illness.

Obituary. The Times, Friday, 25 Apr 1924;

LIEUT.-COLONEL WINTERBOTTOM. Lieut.-Colonel William Dickson Winterbottom, of Aston Hall, Derby, who died there yesterday, at the age of 65, was a director of Winterbottom Bookcloth Company, whose mills are at Dukinfield. Colonel Winterbottom, with his brother Archibald [Archibald was his father, not a brother], founded the firm out of which the present company has grown [Archibald founded it single-handedly]. The original works were at Victoria Mills on Weaste Lane in Weaste, Salford and the conversion into a limited liability company, when various other firms were incorporated, took place in 1891. Colonel Winterbottom had commanded the Derbyshire Yeomanry, and was a keen sportsman, being especially fond of hunting and polo. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Derbyshire. His heirs were his wife, three children, and the widow of a son killed in the war (Mrs. Guy Winterbottom).

The probate of his estate was 8-12-1924. "To Laura Constance Winterbottom widow, George Harold Winterbottom chairman Winterbottom Book Cloth Company Limited, and Henry Sutton Timmis retired merchant. 43 Effects £1,069,964. Resworn £1,063,851. Aston Hall was sold three months later in November 1924. Henry Sutton Timmis was a cousin, see page 138.

His will:

The testator gives £5,000 and his personal and household effects, motor cars, etc., to his wife, £500 each to the other executors, £2,000 a year to each of his sons, Archibald Dickson Winterbottom, and William Rodney Winterbottom, and £1,200 a year to his daughter, Nancy Eva Aline Rutherford, during the life or widowhood of Mrs. Winterbottom, less the amount of the income from settlement already made on them. He directs the executors to pay £1,200 a year to the trustees of the marriage settlements of his son Guy, who was killed in the war.

The following legacies are paid to servants: £300 to Jane Wilson, housekeeper; £200 each to John Jackson, stud groom; Joseph Garsley, chauffer; Fredk. Newson, butler; and George Brown, head gardener; £100 each to Thomas Ellerby, chauffer, and

-

^{43.} Mr. Timmis was also the executor of Archibald Dickson Winterbottom's estate in 1884 and Helen (Woolley) Winterbottom's estate in 1896.

James Riley Groom; £200 to George Taylor, farm bailiff; £50 each to Frank Martin, chauffer, and Miss Heald, estate clerk.

The residue of the property is to be held upon trust to pay income thereof to his wife during widowhood, or an annuity of £200 should she again marry, and subject thereto upon trust for his three children and their issue.

William and other family members were interred in the family vault at the Aston Parish Church (All Saints). The Winterbottom vault contains four graves, those of Lt. Colonel Winterbottom, his son Archibald (by his first wife Clara) and Archibald's son George Douglas. The fourth grave is that of the wife of the minister at Aston Parish Church, Margaret Eleanor Ellison (née Brownjohn).



Fig. 25: Old postcard of the All Saints Parish Church at Aston-on-Trent

Clara Craven FLETCHER (1862-1890)

b. 2Q 1862 in Salford, Lancashire

bap. 5-29-1862 Chapelry-of-Christ, Salford, Lancashire

m. 6-26-1884 William Dickson WINTERBOTTOM at The Church of St James, Pendleton in Salford, Lancashire

d. 2Q 1890 in Salford, Manchester (shortly after the birth of her second child)

Parents: Alfred Peter FLETCHER and Harriet Anne FROST of Eccles, Lancashire. Harriet Anne Frost was baptized 1-19-1826 at the Church of St. Paul, Manchester; her parents were James (merchant) and Anne. Alfred Peter Fletcher married Harriett Anne Frost on 9-18-1851 in Manchester at the Cathedral. Alfred Peter Fletcher died 2-9-1887at Beaucliffe on Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford; his estate was valued at £39,281.

She was William Dickson Winterbottom's first wife.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 78 of 171

Clara had one sibling whose middle name was Craven, this may have been the maiden name of a grandmother [my theory].

Residences:

- In 1871 Clara lived in Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire at Beaucliffe on Eccles Old Road with her father Alfred Peter Fletcher (57, b. Manchester, a South American merchant), mother Harriett Ann F. (45, b. Manchester), 6 siblings aged 12–5, and 4 servants; the house was near street address 90. At the same address lived the family of Francis Scholes.
- In 1881 Clara lived in Pendleton, Lancashire at Beaucliffe on Eccles Old Road with her father Alfred P. Fletcher, mother Henrietta, five siblings, and four servants.

Children:

- Archibald Dickson Winterbottom II, b. 5-11-1885 in Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire.
- Guy Winterbottom, b. 5-6-1890 in Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire.

In 1881 the Fletchers were neighbors of Archibald Dickson Winterbottom as he lived at The Lymes on Eccles Old Road. (Archibald died there in January 1884, Clara married William in June 1884.)

Laura Constance CLIREHUGH (1861–1936)

b. 10-12-1861 Liverpool, Lancashire

bap. 1-2-1862 St. Bride's Church, Liverpool, Lancashire

m. 1-7-1892 William Dickson WINTERBOTTOM in Lancaster Gate, London, England (likely Christ Church)

d. 5-31-1936 Cuckfield Park, Cuckfield, West Sussex, age 74

Parents: William Palin CLIREHUGH (1831-1920) and Laura Ann Adams FARR (1829-1893).

Her father, William Palin Clirehugh, was the sole surviving son of William Clirehugh, a Scottish businessman. The Clirehugh family story is told on my website, www.susandoreydesigns.com. William Palin Clirehugh was well known for founding a major English insurance company (London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company). Laura Farr was a daughter of George Adams Farr, solicitor, Clerk of the Governors of the Whitechapel Union, and Vestry Clerk in Spitalfields.

Laura Constance was nicknamed "Connie" by her family. I am a second cousin of Connie, several times removed.

Connie was the second wife of William Dickson Winterbottom, whom she survived.

Children:

- William Rodney Winterbottom, b. 9-18-1894 in Bakewell, Derbyshire.
- Nancy Eva Aline Winterbottom, b. 1-19-1900 in Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire (probably at Aston Hall).

At the time of her marriage, Connie lived with her father in London at 14 Ladbroke Terrace W. ⁴⁴ This house is in the Notting Hill section.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 79 of 171

^{44.} Ladbroke Terrace was first built in the 1820s on land owned by James Weller Ladbroke. Between Ladbroke Road and Ladbroke Walk, there was originally a trio of attached houses with long gardens extending as far as the Fire Station in Ladbroke Road. In the 1870s, however, this whole corner site was redeveloped and the three houses in Ladbroke Terrace replaced by the present Nos. 14–17. The houses are in high Victorian style. They are half stucco with four storeys plus

Aston Hall became a temporary hospital during World War I. Mr. Samuel Boden, JP, of Aston Lodge opened his premises for an Auxiliary Hospital for wounded soldiers under the leadership of Constance Winterbottom. By 1915 the Auxiliary Hospital had moved from Aston Lodge to Aston Hall after the Winterbottom family generously released the West Wing for that purpose. Constance Winterbottom both led and worked in the Auxiliary Hospital.

The London Gazette of 4-4-1919 reported Mrs. Constance Winterbottom of Aston Hall was awarded the Royal Red Cross, 2nd. Class by His Majesty the King "in recognition of valuable nursing services under 'The British Red Cross Society' or 'Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England' rendered in connection with the War."



Fig. 26: Laura Constance (Clirehugh) Winterbottom at Aston Hall. Reproduced with kind permission of Gavin Tobias Winterbottom Horton.

In December 1924, after the death of her husband, she sold Aston Hall and moved to 22 Down Street, W.I. (telephone 2971); she planned to move at the end of the following January to Oakley Place, East Grinstead. By July 14, 1925 she was living at Oakley Place.

The 1-11-1928 Times reported "Mrs. Winterbottom has left Oakley Place, East Grinstead, for Villa Poralto, Cannes, till the end of April."

The 2-2-1928 Times reported "Mrs. Winterbottom has moved from Villa Poralto, Cannes, to Villa Beaulieu, Cannes, which will be her address till the end of April." Perhaps she went to these locations because Philip Magor was playing polo there, or perhaps that's where daughter Nancy met Philip Magor.

On 1-20-1931 with her daughter she attended the marriage of Mr. R. Akroyd and Mrs. Vivian Henry in Brompton.

basement and dormer floor, the latter with high decorated dormer windows; and porches surmounted with bottle balustrades. They were probably designed by the same architect (W.J. Worthington) as the neighboring very similar but slightly lower block at Nos. 71–81 Ladbroke Road, built a year or so earlier. None of the buildings in Ladbroke Terrace are listed.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 80 of 171

By 1932 Connie had settled in Cuckfield Park, a mansion in Cuckfield, West Sussex, 39 miles south of London. Cuckfield Park was the model for William Harrison Ainsworth's famous 1834 romance novel "Rookwood Hall." She had a polo ground there and the family fell in with very smart people like the Magors.

Various family members lived with her at Cuckfield Park including daughter Nancy and her husband Philip Magor.

On 5-15-1932 she opened her gardens at Cuckfield Park to the public in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

The 8-5-1933 Times reported "Mrs. Winterbottom has left for Scotland and will not return to Cuckfield Park till the middle of November."

The 6-11-1935 Times reported "Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, has given her patronage to a garden party to be held at Cuckfield Park, Sussex (by permission of Mrs. Winterbottom) on June 28 and 29, in aid of the New Sussex Hospital for Women, Brighton." In a follow-on article the house was described as a "beautiful Elizabethan house."

The executors of her will were her brother Stamford Vair Clirehugh and her son-in-law Philip Magor. Probate 8-13-1936: "to Stamford Vair Clirehugh of no occupation and Philip Magor retired major H.M. army. Effects £42,179."

The question has been raised: how did Wiliam Dickson Winterbottom (WDW) meet Laura Constance Clirehugh? They married in 1892. Well, after looking at old photos of Eccles Old Road in Pendleton, Salford it is apparent that electrified trams ran down the street. Stamford Vair Clirehugh, Connie's younger brother, was an electrical engineer, had a business consulting with cities on electrifying their trams, and lived in Manchester in 1892 through 1898. Perhaps Stamford met WDW and later introduced his sister to William.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 81 of 171



Fig. 27: Photo of Laura Constance (Clirehugh) Winterbottom and Miss Nancy Winterbottom. Reproduced with kind permission of Richard Lukey.

George Harold WINTERBOTTOM (1861–1934)

b. 3Q 1861 Bury, Lancashire

m1. 4Q 1891 Louisa Elizabeth (Babb) FERGUSON in Kensington

m2. 2Q 1913 Georgina MacLEOD in Sevenoaks, Kent

d. 11-15-1934 Horton House, Northampton age 74

bur. 11-19-1934 St Mary Magdalene Churchyard, Horton, Northamptonshire (Find A Grave Memorial# 127784811)

Parents: Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM and Helen E. WOOLLEY.

George Harold Winterbottom was known to his family as "Harold."

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 82 of 171

Educated at Brighton College.

Harold is credited with co-founding the Winterbottom Book Cloth Company by the business's biographer. According the ship manifests below, he was a director and, by 1921, chairman of the company.

When Harold died in 1934, Minnie's pearls were found in the breast pocket of his pajamas, so that he could keep them alive.

A descendant provided an alternate marriage date of 1888 for Louisa and Harold, this seems more likely than the later date. The 1891 date is from FreeBMD, her first name was given as Louisa.

Step-children (children of Louisa Elizabeth (Babb) Ferguson):

- Evelyn Ruby Ferguson, b. 1Q 1884 St. Giles, London.
- Alexander Grant Ferguson, b. July 1885 Tunbridge, Kent.

Children:

- George Harold Winterbottom II, b. 1889 Egerton Gardens, Kensington, London.
- Oscar Dunstan Winterbottom, b. 1Q 1891 Sumner Terrace, Kensington, London.
- Dudley Dickson Winterbottom, b. 2-10-1892 Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, Kensington, London.
- Louise Elizabeth Helen Winterbottom, b. 1Q 1901 St. George Hanover Square, London.
- Ian Winterbottom, b. 4-6-1913 Marylebone, London.
- Alistair Winterbottom, b. 9-7-1916 Hampstead, London.

The first three children were baptized on 2-3-1894 in Poynton, Cheshire; the family lived at Norbury near Stockport, Cheshire. Louise Elizabeth Helen Winterbottom was baptized 5-9-1902 at Horton, Northamptonshire.

Residences:

- In 1881 he lived with his parental family at The Lymes in Pendleton, Salford.
- In 1889 he lived at Beech House, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford.
- In 1891 he lived in Kensington, London at 1 Sumner Terrace in the Onslow Square neighborhood, age 29, with wife Louisa E. (27, b. Kent), sons George H. (2) and Oscar D. (4/12), stepchildren Ruby E. Ferguson (7, b. Bloomsbury, W.C.) and Alexander G. Ferguson (5, b. Tunbridge, Kent), and five servants. He was born Stand, West Manchester and was a book cloth manufacturer.
- In 1901 he was staying at the Hans Crescent Hotel in Chelsea, London with his brother William (42), step-son Alexander Grant Ferguson (15, b. Tunbridge, Kent), visitor Thomas Bridge (58, b. Lichfield, Cheshire, living on his own means), and visitors Cyril and Edith Maude Dodd (32 and 26). The census cited his occupation as "clerk in Holy orders," clearly an error! By 1934 Cyril Dodd was Harold's solicitor.
- In 1911 he was staying at the Savoy Hotel in the Strand, London, a widower.

In October 1889 William Alexander Park, a business associate of Archibald Dickson Winterbottom, died in Fulham, London. The executors of his estate were Edward Dickson Park, his nephew, and George Harold Winterbottom. Park's father had lived in Kincardine, Scotland and in England where he was a merchant.

Harold bought Horton House, the manor and 4,000 acre estate, in Northampton in 1899 (for "a sum approaching £90,000") and lived there until his death. Horton House was a large 18th-century stone

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 83 of 171

mansion of two main stories and an attic, with an Ionic portico, built by Lord Halifax in the parish of Horton. The house stood in a park of about 200 acres, in which there was a long lake fed by several streams. George became a well known breeder of Shire horses and Friesian cattle. The property was sold in 1935 to Mr. W. Storey, of Portsmouth, who pulled the house down in 1936 and resold most of the estate in small lots.

As a child Harold wanted to go to Art College and become a painter, but his father insisted that he go into the business. So Harold became a collector and supporter of artists (and builder) instead. There must have been a strong aesthetic strain in the family, which came out in all that decorated bookcloth. He counted Frank Brangwyn as a friend (the artist was commissioned to paint murals at Horton House) and may have had Edwin Lutyens design a house for him in London (also since demolished).

There are on the internet several accounts of works of fine art that Harold acquired for Horton House, and which were sold after his death.

Held patents:

- On June 12, 1890 George filed an application for US Patent D22182, serial number 355,249, a design for bookbinders' cloth, as assignor for Archibald Winterbottom & Sons of Manchester. He lived in Manchester. The patent was final 1-31-1893.
- On June 12, 1890 George filed an application for US Patent D22183, serial number 355,250, a design for bookbinders' cloth, as assignor for Archibald Winterbottom & Sons of Manchester. He lived in Manchester. The patent was final 1-31-1893.
- US patent 12,687 (1909). Compound for coating fabrics. G. H. Winterbottom, Manchester, and another.

As his obituary claimed, he had other businesses. One, British Pluviusin Company Limited, was to be "wound up" and liquidated as agreed by its Members on 8-10-1920. George was the Chairman. This company, headquartered in Manchester, made artificial leather. The company—all of its shares— was bought by Explosives Trades, Limited which also bought shares in General Motors Corporation. Two Times articles sounded like GM owned British Pluviusin, which made a product with a great potential.

Whittaker's Almanack for 1907 named him as High Sheriff for Northamptonshire.

A horse bred by him was listed in the American Shire Horse Stud Book: Westhall Drayman, foaled 1906, imported to Illinois in 1909.

He traveled to America several times:

- Arrived 1-6-1891 Liverpool on the ship *Umbria* from NYC; he was 29, a merchant.
- Arrived 6-29-1892 Liverpool on the ship *Majestic* from NYC; traveled with wife. He was 34, she 27.
- Arrived 8-6-1894 Liverpool on the ship *Lake Ontario* from Montreal, Quebec, Canada. He was 32, traveled alone.
- Arrived 5-21-1920 on the ship Celtic, departed Southampton 5-12-1920. Age 58 yr 9 mo, director, married, lived at Horton House.
- Arrived 10-11-1921 on the ship *Celtic*, departed Liverpool 10-1-1921. Age 60, chairman, married, lived at Horton House, destination Providence, RI on business.
- Arrived 1-22-1931 on the ship *Homeric*. departed Southampton 1-14-1931. Age 69, chairman, born Stand, England; living Northampton. Traveled with 40-year old Oscar D. Winterbottom, director, born London, living Newbury.

Obituary in The Times, London 11-16-1934:

Mr. George Harold Winterbottom, of Horton House, Northamptonshire, died there yesterday after a long illness at the age of 74. He was chairman of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Company, of Manchester, a large combine formed in 1891, and had other important business interests. He went to live in Northamptonshire in 1899, and soon after bought for £90,000 the Horton Hall estate. He took a keen interest in the life of the district, and provided a village hall for several villages on the estate inmemory of his son, Captain Dudley Winterbottom, who was killed in the War. Mr. Winterbottom was High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1906, and was a county magistrate. At Horton he bred many Shire horses, and achieved national fame with his herd of Friesian cattle, which are known in every showyard of importance in the county. A generous supporter of the Northamptonshire County Cricket Club, Mr. Winterbottom had a cricket week every year at Horton; in which many famous players appeared, among them Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, who married his only daughter [Evelyn Ruby Ferguson]. Mr. Winterbottom leaves a widow and two sons, Captain G. H. Winterbottom and Mr. O. Winterbottom.

On 1-27-1935 the New York Times published his obituary with the heading "GEORGE H. WINTERBOTTOM, One of the Wealthiest Men of England Is Dead." He left an estate of more than a million pounds sterling. His death was announced Jan. 26. He was a former High Sheriff of Northamptonshire.

Probate 1-24-1935: "to Cyril Dodd solicitor Georgina Winterbottom widow Oscar Dunstan Winterbottom company director and Harold Brickhill buyer. Effects £1,049,482." Probate London 1-9-1936 "to Ian Winterbottom bookcloth maker's clerk. Effects £549,784. Resworn £1012,972. Former Grant P.R. 24 January 1935."

Louisa Elizabeth BABB (1861–1901)

b. 2Q 1861 Greenwich, Kent

bap. 9-3-1865 Saint Paul, Westminster Bridge Road, Southwark, Surrey as "Louisa Minnie Babb."

m1. 5-31-1883 Adolphus FERGUSON in All Saints Margaret, Marylebone, London. Both were 21 at the time of their marriage. Actually the marriage allegation states Louisa is "twenty one years and upwards."

m2. 4Q 1891 George Harold WINTERBOTTOM at Kensington, London

d. 3-28-1901 at 4 Wellington Court, Knightsbridge, Middlesex, age 40

bur. with George at St Mary Magdalene Churchyard, Horton, Northamptonshire

Parents: Henry BABB (1836–), shipwright, and Louisa Frances YOUNG (1839–1912).

Louisa Babb's ancestry can be summarized as follows:

James Young, b. abt. 1797 Portsea, Hampshire; may have died 3Q 1851 Stoke Damerel, Devon. Occupation rigger at dock yard.

- m. Grace, b. 1816 Torpoint, Cornwall. This may have been the Grace Haynes who married James Francis Young on 4-8-1833 at Stoke Damerel, Devon. Parents Richard Haynes (1765–) and Elizabeth.
- 4 children in Devonport.
- iii. Louisa Frances Young, b. 3Q 1839 at Devonport, Devon; d. 1Q 1912 at Fulham, London, age 73.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 85 of 171

- m1. 6-8-1859 Henry Babb. He must have died by 1866; his widow remarried as a "spinster." 2 children.
- m2. 5-9-1866 James Williams at St Paul Southwark, Surrey. Both lived in St Paul's Parish. James' father was Isaac Williams, a saddler. Born abt. 1841 Cardiff, Glanmorganshire. Died 5-29-1875 in Fulham at 9 Beaufort Villas; he was age 34, a blacksmith, died of chronic nephritis (of 5 months). Occupation engineer.
- m3. 2Q 1875 Edwin Farmery in Islington, London.

James Babb, b. 6-4-1804 in Stoke Damerel, Devon; d. 3-18-1886 at 27 Garden Street, Stoke Damerel, Devon. Parents were James Babb and Rebecca Joce. Occupation smith.

- m. 1-4-1829 Elizabeth Peard at Stoke Damerel, Devon; b. abt. 1807 Stoke Damerel; d. 3Q 1876 Stoke Damerel, Devon, age 69.
- 10 children in Devon, most in Morice Town.
- iii. Henry Babb, b. 10-28-1836 Devonport, Devon. Occupation shipwright. Lived Union Street, Southwark, Surrey at time that daughters were baptized.
 - m. 6-8-1859 Louisa Frances Young at Stoke Damerel, Devon; b. 3Q 1839 Stoke Damerel, Devon; d. 1Q 1912 at Fulham, London, age 73.
 2 children.
 - Louisa Elizabeth Babb, b. 2Q 1861 Greenwich, Kent; bap. 9-3-1865 Saint Paul, Westminster Bridge Road, Southwark, Surrey (same day as sister); d. 3-28-1901.
 m1. 5-31-1883 Adolphus Ferguson in All Saints Margaret, Marylebone, London.
 m2. 4Q 1891 George Harold Winterbottom at Kensington, London.
 - Elizabeth Eleanor Babb, b. 9-17-1863; bap. 9-3-1865 Saint Paul, Westminster Bridge Road, Southwark, Surrey. This woman used her stepfather's name, Williams: Elizabeth Eleanor Williams. Died 4-18-1932 at 18 Montagu Mews, South Hammersmith, London age 68 of cerebral hemorrhage and myocardial degeneration.
 n. 1Q 1883 Robert Thomas Relf Wallis (1856–1927) at Lewisham, London.

Her nickname was Minnie or Minette.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 86 of 171



Fig. 28: Louisa Minnie Elizabeth Babb. Reproduced with kind permission of Sarah Wallis.

Siblings:

Elizabeth Eleanor Babb, b. 9-17-1863; bap. 9-3-1865 Saint Paul, Westminster Bridge Road, Southwark, Surrey. This woman used her stepfather's name, Williams: Elizabeth Eleanor Williams. Married 1Q 1883 Robert Thomas Relf Wallis (1856–1927) at Lewisham, London. Died 4-18-1932

at 18 Montagu Mews, South Hammersmith, London age 68 of cerebral hemorrhage and myocardial degeneration.

Adolphus Ferguson, her first husband, was born 4-25-1843 in Lee, Kent; his parents were Charles Augustus Ferguson (1799–1874) and Sophia Frances Richardson (1806–1879). He was baptized 7-20-1843 at Lee, Kent. At the time of his marriage to Louisa, he lived Fox Hunt, Manor House, Waldron, East Sussex. Adolphus immigrated to Canada in 1886 (the year after his second child was born) and was living in the Yale area of British Columbia in 1901; Yale is on the Fraser River, 40 miles north of the USA border. He was granted a mine, the Coronation mine in Greenwood, with 30 acres. Gold was mined there. Adolphus died 9-9-1904 at Greenwood, BC before the mine became successful; he died intestate.

With her first husband, Minnie had two children:

- Evelyn Ruby Ferguson, b. 1Q 1884 St. Giles, London.
- Alexander Grant Ferguson, b. 3Q 1885 Tunbridge, Kent.

A descendant provided an alternate marriage date of 1888 for Louisa and Harold, this seems more likely than the later date. The 1891 date is from FreeBMD, her first name was given as Louisa.

With her second husband Minnie had four children:

- George Harold Winterbottom II, b. 1889 Egerton Gardens, Kensington, London.
- Oscar Dunstan Winterbottom, b. 1Q 1891 Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, Kensington, London.
- Dudley Dickson Winterbottom, b. 2-10-1892 Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, Kensington, London.
- Louise Elizabeth Helen Winterbottom, b. 1Q 1901 St. George Hanover Square, London.

In the 1880s she was an actress in the West End of London with the stage name Minnie Babb.

She died of puerperal fever after the birth of her last child. Her residence was given in the probate record as the "Towers", Didsbury, Lancashire, her estate was £10,448; Cyril Dodd K.C. was the solicitor.

Georgina MacLEOD (1881–1973)

b. abt. 1881 m2. 2Q 1913 Georgina MacLEOD in Sevenoaks, Kent d. 1-31-1973 in London, age 92, George's widow

Father: Rev. Ian MacLEOD of Skye (homeland of the Clan MacLeod of Dunvegan, who lived in Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye). Mother: Miss ROSS-MUNRO.

Evelyn Ruby FERGUSON (1884–1938)

b. 1Q 1884 St. Giles, London

m1. 2Q 1904 Captain Thomas Elphinstone CASE at Hardingstone (possibly Horton), Northamptonshire (he died while married)

m2. 12-25-1916 John "Johnny" William Henry Tyler DOUGLAS

d. 2Q 1938 Marylebone, London, age 54

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 88 of 171

^{45.} I have never found an original birth record for this child. Of interest is the date of his birth vis-à-vis the marriage date of his parents.

Parents: Adolphus FERGUSON and Louisa Elizabeth BABB. Evelyn was a step-child of George Harold Winterbottom.

Residences:

- In 1891 she lived in Kensington, London at 1 Sumner Terrace, with mother and stepfather, half-siblings, and five servants.
- In 1901 a 17-year old Ruby Ferguson, born London, resided in Eastbourne, Sussex at a school for girls at The Cliff. This may have been the Rathgowry School at South Cliff, Eastbourne; the school was in South Cliff, at the junction with St John's Road; there is a photo of this school in a book on Google Books.
- In 1911 a widowed Evelyn Ruby Case lived with son John Richard Case (under 3, born Horton) and four servants at The Temple, Horton, Northampton.

Children:

- Thomas Gerald Case, b. 1-26-1905 Horton, Northamptonshire; d. 5-22-1985 Surrey; became film actor. He was said to have had estates at Huyton and Whiston, Lancashire.
- John Richard Case, b. abt. 1908 Horton, Northamptonshire.

Thomas Elphinstone Case was born 8-4-1869 in Bengal, India, son of Lt.-Col. Charles Case, Bengal Staff Corps (b. 1839, d.v.p. 1882) and Jane Amelia Fraser, daughter of Major-Gen. John Elphinstone Fraser; the couple married 1863.

Thomas Elphinstone Case was an officer in the Coldstream Guards, he had been made Ensign on 5-3-1890, made Lieutenant on 7-8-1893, and made Captain on 2-1-1899. On 4-1-1908 he was appointed Captain and Honorary Major in the Lancashire Hussars Imperial Yeomanry (a volunteer cavalry regiment formed 1901 for service in South Africa, in particular the Second Boer War).

Thomas Elphinstone Case died 3-23-1911 at the Home Sanitorium, ⁴⁶ Bournemouth; he lived at The Temple, Horton, Northamptonshire. His 1926 probate left £15 to his wife (then Mrs. Douglas) and son Thomas Gerald Case "traveler."

Johnny Douglas (1882–1930) was often known by his initials, J. W. H. T. Douglas, and was nicknamed "Johnny Won't Hit Today" Douglas. He was a cricketer who was captain of the England team and an 1908 Olympic gold medal winning boxer. His biography *Johnny Won't Hit Today – A Cricketing Biography of J. W.H.T. Douglas* includes the following about his marriage to Evelyn:

One thing is certain and that is that John Douglas was in England for Christmas 1916, for on Christmas Day he married Evelyn Ruby Case whose first husband, an army officer, had died in March 1911. The couple had met in Northampton, which was one of the focal points for amateur boxing in the days before the first world war. Douglas, as a leading personality in the sport, was a frequent guest of Evelyn Case's brothers, 47 who were sporting enthusiasts, and it was through them that the link between Evelyn and John was forged.

She brought with her to marriage a twelve-year old son, Gerald, who was destined for a career other than cricket or boxing. . . . Evelyn Case was a positive and

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^{46.} This hospital was for consumptive patients. The building had previously been known as the Stourfield House, and dated to 1766. In 1923 the hospital was acquired by the British Legion and renamed Douglas House.

^{47.} This reference to Evelyn's brothers must have included at least one of her Winterbottom half-brothers.

forthright woman with a sense of position. She attended many functions with her husband, but they tended to lead independent lives, which suited both their natures.

Alexander Grant FERGUSON (1885–1920)

b. July 1885 Tunbridge, Kent
m. 1Q 1920 Evelyn Louisa LAMPIN at Horton, Northamptonshire
d. 8-22-1920 Horton House, Horton, Northamptonshire, age 35

Parents: Adolphus FERGUSON and Louisa Elizabeth BABB. Alexander was a step-child of George Winterbottom.

Alexander enlisted in the Royal Fusiliers in February 1915. He was 29 and lived at Horton House, Horton, Northampton.

Residences:

- In 1891 he lived in Kensington, London at 1 Sumner Terrace, with mother and stepfather, half-siblings, and five servants.
- In 1901 he (age 15) was in the Haus Crescent Hotel in Chelsea, London with his father, step-uncle William Dickson Winterbottom (42), and others.
- I could not find him in the 1911 census.

Probate £3,992 on 11-16-1920 to Evelyn Louisa Ferguson, widow.

Louise Elizabeth Helen WINTERBOTTOM (1901–1972)

b. 1Q 1901 St. George Hanover Square, London
 m. 10-8-1924 Capt. Ferrars LOFTUS at Tingewick Hall, Buckingham in Northamptonshire
 d. 8-6-1972 age 71

Parents: George Harold WINTERBOTTOM and Louisa Elizabeth (Babb) FERGUSON.

Louise, known to her family as Betty, was motherless until her father remarried. Her mother had died shortly after Betty was born. Her father remarried when Betty was 12. Her father always tried to parent her and look after her.

The following painting was done of Betty wearing her Court dress. In those days girls from her kind of background were taken to the Court at Buckingham Palace when they were 18 or 19 to be "presented" to the King and Queen, at that time King George V and Queen Mary. The girls always carried an ostrich feather and wore their pearls.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 90 of 171



Fig. 29: Painting of Betty Winterbottom, from 1918 or 1919, wearing her Court presentation dress. Reproduced with kind permission of Gavin Tobias Winterbottom Horton.

Ferrars Loftus was the only son of Col. and Mrs. Dudley Loftus, of Red House, Brackley. Engagement announced 8-2-1924. Ferrars Patrick Loftus was born 4Q 1892 St. George Hanover Square; he was in the Grenadier Guards, as was his father. Farrars Loftus died 1-1-1961.

Page 91 of 171

Children:

- Geoffrey F. D. Loftus, b. 3Q 1926 Buckingham.
- Heather F. A. Loftus, b. 2Q 1929 Buckingham.

Revision: 3/31/2017

Later Generations

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 92 of 171

Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM II (1885–1942)

b. 5-11-1885 in Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire

bap. 7-9-1885 Church of St. James, Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire

m1. 5-21-1910 Gladys Hughes APPLETON in Glasgow, Scotland

m2. 1929 Mrs. Dorothy Gwendolyn (Petchell) COLEMAN

d. 4-29-1942 Tudor House, Dyke-Road Avenue, Brighton, East Sussex, age 67

bur. All Saints' Churchyard, Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire

Parents: William Dickson WINTERBOTTOM and Clara Craven FLETCHER.

Residences:

- In 1885 at the time of his baptism his parental family lived at Hope Field, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford. Based on the baptism record, it is likely he was born in that residence.
- In 1891 he lived with his widowed father in Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire at 158 Queens Road. With them were 4 servants and 3 visitors.
- In 1901 he lived in Oldham, a tool maker.
- In 1911 he lived in Dublin, Ireland at 14 Dublin Street with wife Gladys.
- In 1941 he lived at Hove, Brighton.

Attended Eton College.

Military history:

- In 1908 Archibald received a commission to the Cavalry. He was promoted to Lieutenant and later to Captain (Apr. 1911 and April 1916) of the 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales') Dragoon Guards—the Cavalry. He was attached to the 18th Hussars. He received several military decorations:
- In October 1915 the King of the Belgians awarded him Officer of the Order of the Crown. He was a Lieutenant (temporary Captain).
- In March 1918 the King of the Belgians conferred the Croix de Guerre.
- In October 1918 he was awarded a Bar to the Distinguished Service Order (the DSO rewarded individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service under fire, a bar was added for each subsequent award of the order).

On 9-13-1918, a Captain, he relinquished the acting rank of Major. A 3-15-1922 article in The Times refers to him as Sir Archibald Winterbottom. On 5-11-1925 he was released from the Regular Army Reserve of Officers ("having attained the age limit of liability to recall"), he was a Captain and DSO, 5th Innes Dragoon Guards, Cavalry. He retired as a Captain in the Cavalry in 1935. In WWII Archibald was a Lt. Colonel, Officer Commanding Hove Home Guard.

Archibald had met Gladys in Dublin where he was quartered at the Marlborough Barracks. "She was three or four years his senior. He proposed marriage but his people were adverse to it and his father forbade it. . . . They left Dublin on May 20, 1910 and arrived in Glasgow on the 21st." They signed a statement that they had been in Scotland at least 21 days and on that basis were married. He did not tell his father until August.

This couple had two sons:

- William Dickson Winterbottom II, b. 5-7-1911 Dublin, Ireland.
- George Douglas Winterbottom, b. 9-1-1912 Naas, County Kildare, Ireland.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 93 of 171

"He was ordered to France when the war broke out. [Gladys] drove an ambulance in France and he spent some of his leave with her." In 1913 she began to doubt the legality of their marriage. Marital relations ceased between them in 1915 and in 1919 they separated. After 12 years of marriage, in 1922, he filed suit to annul the marriage on the basis that they had not been in Scotland for the required minimum 21 days. "The object of the present suit was to disinherit the eldest son of the marriage, who was the heir of his grandfather, who lived at Aston Manor, near Derby." The suit was dismissed. These quotations are from the newspaper articles describing the suit. One such article ran in the Kingston Daily Freeman of Kingston, NY (!) on 5-19-1922 and was captioned "Englishman seeks divorce from American wife."

He may have died of throat cancer.

Probate Nottingham July 8 to Dorothy Gwendolyn Winterbottom, widow, £8,223.

Gladys Hughes APPLETON (1881–)

b. 11-22-1881 in Paris, France

m1. 12-17-1904 Dunlap Pearce PENHALLOW in Boston, MA

div. ? Dunlap Pearce PENHALLOW

m2. 5-21-1910 Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM II in Glasgow, Scotland

div. filed 1922 while living at Bearwardcote, Derbyshire, it was dismissed

d. unknown

Parents: William Sumner APPLETON and Edith Stuart APPLETON, cousins, of Holbrook Hall, Newton Center, Massachusetts, USA.

Gladys was a graduate of the MacDuffie School (1895–1899), a liberal arts college prep school in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Gladys' first husband, Dunlap Pearce Penhallow, was born 8-9-1880 in Amherst, MA. He graduated from Harvard in 1902 and Harvard Medical School in 1906, and became a military surgeon. He was a military surgeon during both world wars. He entered the American Red Cross Service in England on 5-11-1915. During 1915–16 he was Chief Surgeon, American Women's War Hospital, Paignton, Devon, England; that hospital was created from the Oldway Mansion and was in use as such from 1914 to 1918, it was later renamed American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 21. In 1917 he was commissioned a Major in the US Medical Corps and a doctor with the Royal Army Medical Corps. He went to France March 1918 and served in various locales. He was a member of the "Harvard Surgical Unit" sent by the Harvard Medical School to General Hospital 22 of the British Expeditionary Force in France. He returned to the US in September 1919. In October 1926 he married Miss Katheryn McConnell Hitchcock, daughter of of Rear Admiral John N. Speel, U.S.N, at Washington, DC. He died 8-7-1960 in New York and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Archibald met Gladys in Dublin, Ireland.

There are some interesting stories about Gladys Winterbottom in Belgium during the War. "With the Belgians on the Yser" is the last chapter of a book titled "Italy At War 1917" by E. Alexander Powell that mentions Gladys, who was then known as "Mrs. W." This book, published in New York by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917 is available online at archive.org.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 94 of 171

Among the Americans in Belgium she helped retrieve the wounded during the 1914 siege of Antwerp and later stayed with the Belgian Army during its retreat to the Yser Line. She was still with the Belgians in 1916.



Fig. 30: Photo of Mrs. Gladys Winterbottom from www.masslive.com/living/index.ssf/2014/11/macduffie_speaker_series_launches_with_world_war_i_history.html

Residences:

- In 1911 Gladys lived in Kildare, Ireland on Dublin Street with husband Archibald, apparently in a lodging house.
- In November 1947, when her brother William Sumner Appleton died in Massachusetts, "Mrs. Gladys Winterbottom" lived in Tangier, Morocco.

Traavels:

- On 6-20-1907 Gladys H Penhallow arrived Liverpool from Boston on the ship Saxonia. She was 25.
- On 8-8-1908 Gladys H Penhallow arrived Liverpool from Boston on the ship *Saxonia*. She was 26, traveled first class, traveled alone, and her final destination was London.

I have been unable to learn when she went to Ireland.

Her son William Dickson Winterbottom II honeymooned in Morocco in 1933. That may have inspired her own visit there.

Dorothy Gwendolyn (Petchell) COLEMAN (1897-1947)

b. 9-28-1897

m1. 3Q 1915 Charles Edward COLEMAN, RFA in Eastbourne, Sussex; he died before 1929 m2. 1929 Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM II d. 10-7-1947 or 3Q 1980 Surrey

Father: Charles Wright PETCHELL of Durban, South Africa. Charles was born about 1871 in Middlesbrough, Yorkshire. Mother: Louisa JUDGE, born 1Q 1872 Oxfordshire, married 4Q 1893 Brentford, Middlesex; died 4-23-1947 Brighton, East Sussex.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 95 of 171

Dorothy had two daughters with her first husband.

Dorothy had two daughters with her second husband:

- Anne Dickson Winterbottom, b. 1-25-1936 in Cannes, France; died 2015.
- Joan Winterbottom.

Dorothy was a tennis player in 1927, as was her sister Eden Petchell.

Guy WINTERBOTTOM (1890-1917)

b. 5-6-1890 Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire
bap. 5-24-1890 Church of St. James, Pendleton, Salford, Lancashire
m. 3Q 1912 Reva Sarah Mary MORRISON at Stokesley, Yorkshire
d. 8-9-1917 Salonika, Greece in WWI age 27
bur. Struma Military Cemetery near Kalokastron, Macedonia, Greece

Parents: William Dickson WINTERBOTTOM and Clara Craven FLETCHER.

Educated at Eton College.

Guy went to Yorkshire to learn farming from Martin James Morrison at Faceby Manor. There he met Reva Morrison whom he married. Alas, the Great War separated them five years later.

Residences:

- In 1890 at time of his baptism, he lived at Hope Field, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Salford. Based on the baptism record, it is likely he was born at this residence.
- In 1891 he lived in Salford at 59 Eccles Old Road with his grandmother Helen (Woolley) Winterbottom, aunt Helen Winterbottom, and 7 servants.
- In 1901 he lived in Eastbourne, East Sussex.
- In 1911 he lived in Stokeley, Yorkshire North Riding.
- At beginning of WWI he and Reva lived at The Cottage, Rolleston on Dove (near Burton on Trent), Staffordshire where they owned a farm.



Fig. 31: Guy Winterbottom

Guy joined the Derbyshire Imperial Yeomanry 48 where he was appointed Lieutenant, then Captain, and finally Major. The Yeomanry were mobilized for World War I in August 1914, they subsequently were on

^{48.} The Yeomanry was the mounted arm of the Territorial Force; a part-time version of the cavalry which was established in 1908 but drawing upon militia and volunteer units dating back many decades.

active duty in Egypt, Gallipoli, and Salonika. Decorated: Order of the White Eagle 4th Class (Serbia) 10-27-1916. Guy died 8-9-1917⁴⁹ in WWI, killed in action in Salonika (today called Thessaloniki), leaving 27-year old Reva a widow.

A memorial for him was placed in the All Saints Parish Church in Aston-on-Trent (at the bottom of the drive to Aston Hall) on the south wall in the chancel:

In/ loving/ memory of/ MAJOR/ GUY WINTERBOTTOM,/ Derbyshire Yeomanry,/ Second son of Lt. Col./ WILLIAM DICKSON WINTERBOTTOM/ of Aston Hall, Derby./ Killed in action/ on the Salonika Front, August 9th 1917./ Aged 27 years./ This tablet is dedicated/ by his father, wife and stepmother./ His last words were/ "I have tried to do my best,/ god's will be/ done".

In addition, a stained glass window on the south side:

In loving memory of/ MAJOR GUY WINTERBOTTOM/ Derbyshire Yeomanry, killed in action/ Salonika/ front 9th August 1917 aged 27 years, this window/ is dedicated by his father, wife, and stepmother.



Fig. 32: Photo of part of of a stained glass window in the church. Photo taken by Richard Lukey. Reproduced with kind permission of Richard Lukey.

Guy was also named in a Brass Roll of Honour on west wall:

Roll of Honour./ 1914-1919/ Aston on Trent./ To the glorious memory/ of the men of this Parish/ who gave their lives for/ the Empire in the Great War./ Major G. WINTERBOTTOM, Derby Yeo/ . . .

There are photos of the memorial plaque and window at derbyshirewarmemorials.wikispaces.com/G+WINTERBOTTOM

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^{49.} I have actually found three different dates for his death: August 9, 10, and 11.

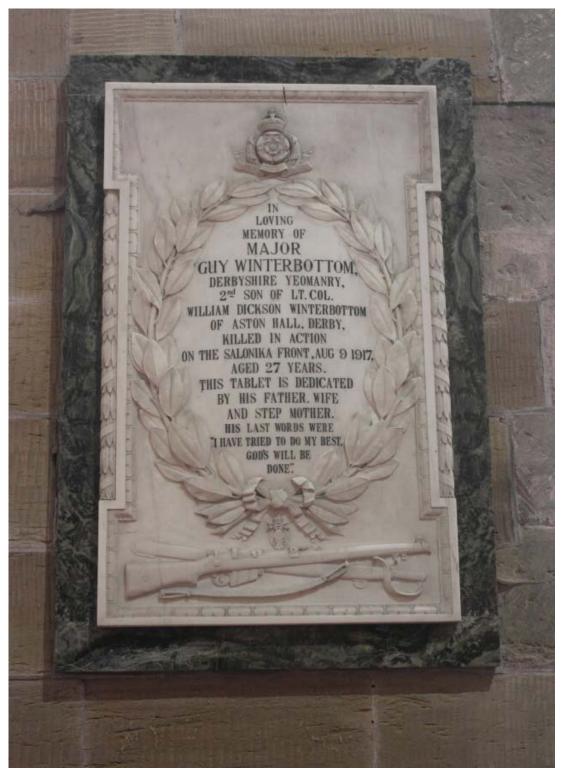


Fig. 33: Memorial to Guy Winterbottom at Aston Hall, Derbyshire

A moving tribute was written in Lt. Col. G. A. Strutt's 1929 history *Derbyshire Yeomanry War History*, 1914-1919.

His squadron ["A"] was out doing its turn of patrol, and he was out visiting a chain of posts which he had established. Riding from one to another, he was fired on at long range (estimated at 800 yards) from somewhere between Elisan and Cuculuk, and was hit mortally, dying soon afterwards.

This very gallant officer and best type of English gentleman had done magnificent work with the Regiment throughout the war. He appeared to be absolutely fearless, though well realizing the dangers, was invariably cheerful, and was beloved by both officers and men equally. He was one of that type of officer who could be relied upon to carry out any order not only in the letter but in the spirit. Though absent from the Regiment at this time, I know full well that it can never have been quite the same again after Guy's death. That the men almost invariably called him Guy behind his back was a sure proof of their devotion and an earnest that they would have followed him anywhere. What better could anyone desire or deserve? To those who served with him or under him his name and the remembrance of his friendship will ever recall the happiest of memories.

Note that Guy was the only man about whom Strutt wrote so at length and so warmly. Strutt was a personal friend of Guy's. Strutt married Mary Anne Reeve Ward in 1926, she was the ex-wife of William Rodney Winterbottom, younger brother of Guy.

His will was probated 11-22-1917. The executor was his wife. The estate was valued at £5,496. His home was The Cottage, Rolleston, Burton-on-Trent.

Reva Sarah Mary MORRISON (1890-1971)

b. 6-18-1890 Buxton, Derbyshire
bap. 7-23-1890 Buxton, Derbyshire
m1. 3Q 1912 Guy WINTERBOTTOM at Stokesley, Yorkshire
m2. 2-28-1927 Sir William Morton Buller FEILDEN at Scropton Parish Church
d. 10-9-1971

Reva was a daughter of Martin MORRISON of Faceby Manor, Northallerton, North Yorkshire and Laura Eugenie SUTTON (born 1859, died 1942); this couple married 4-19-1885 Stockton, Durham. Martin was born 9-5-1852 and died 2-1-1900 (age 48), he is buried at St Mary Magdalene, Faceby; he may have been born at Monkwearmouth, Durham to James and Jane Morrison. Laura Eugenie Sutton was the third child of John Stapylton Sutton (1832–?) and Sarah Jefferson. The Stapyltons descended from Rev. Henry Stapylton, Rector of Thornton Watlass and Marske, Yorkshire who died 1748.

Faceby Manor was a mansion of stone, pleasantly situated in a park of 60 acres. In 1748 it was owned by William Sutton. William's third heir, John Stapylton Sutton, was lord of the manor in 1879. The manor was purchased from him by his son-in-law, Mr. Martin Morrison, who died in 1900; Morrison's widow then became lady of the manor.

Siblings:

- Hilda Olive Eugenie Morrison, b. 4Q 1886 Elton, Durham.
- Ronald John Martin Morrison, b. 4-15-1888 Stockton, Durham; attended Winchester College; d. 8-10-1957 Cambridge; monument at St Mary Magdalene, Faceby.
- Martin James Morrison, b. 8-20-1893 Elton, Durham; d. 1Q 1972 Cleveland, Yorkshire; bur. 1972 St Mary Magdalene, Faceby. He enlisted in the British Army while living at Faceby. He served with

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 99 of 171

5th Battalion Durham Light Infantry (DLI), becoming a Second Lieutenant on 8-29-1914 and Lieutenant on 3-27-1915. On April 18th of that year he entered France with this battalion. For his service, he was awarded the Military Cross on 6-4-1917; two bars were later added to it (the 16th and 24th of September 1918).

After surviving World War I, Martin Morrison was put into the Territorial Force Reserve on 6-3-1922 and called up again for the Second World War on 8-24-1939. This time, he mainly served with 10th DLI.

At some point in his service, he was promoted to Captain, and only in 1949 relinquished a commission on the grounds of age.

Married 9-28-1921 Aileen Coppard Faber in Stockton, Durham; lived Hollins House, East Rounton, Northallerton. Aileen was born 1Q 1897 in Stockton, Durham; died 1972, monument at St Mary Magdalene, Faceby. Had at least 3 children (undoubtedly including Martin John Faber Morrison, b. 1923, d. 2004; also June Morrison).

- Florence Beryl Morrison, b. 4Q 1895 Elton, Durham. May have married 1922 Godfrey L Sowerby.
- James William Sutton Morrison, b. 1Q 1898 Faceby, North Yorkshire; d. 10-19-1918 (age 20) killed in action by a shell during World War I at/near Noyelle-Godault (a French commune in the Hauts-de-France region); headstone at Brillon Communal Cemetery in France, managed by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission; monument at St Mary Magdalene, Faceby. Was a Lieutenant in the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, a cavalry regiment. The Edinburgh Gazette reported his honors:

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. One of his party being seriously wounded while still in the enemy's wire, he and two of his patrol withdrew, carrying the badly-wounded man to our own wire under heavy fire, thus preventing the enemy from securing an identification. In thus rescuing a comrade he showed magnificent courage and gallantry.

Residences:

- In 1901 she lived in Faceby, Northallerton, North Riding of Yorkshire at the Manor House with her parental family: widowed mother (Laura Eugenie, 42, born Durham), five siblings (Hilda, Ronald, Martin James, Florence, James William Sutton), 1 visitor, and 7 servants.
- In 1911 she lived in Faceby, Northallerton, North Riding of Yorkshire at the Manor House with her parental family: widowed mother (Laura Eugenie, 52, born Elton, Durham), 3 siblings (Hilda, Martin James, James William), uncle (George William Sutton), cousin (Eric John Staplyton Sutton), and 8 servants.

Her second husband, Sir William Morton Buller Feilden, was the only son of Sir William Henry Feilden and Evelyn Mary Manningham-Buller. Sir William Morton Buller Feilden, MC, was the 5th Baronet Feilden, of Feniscowles, Lancashire; he was born 5-20-1893 and died 6-22-1976 age 83.

In WWI Sir WBF Feilden commanded the Derbyshire Yeomanry at the Gallipoli Evacuation and served on the Salonika Campaign for which he was awarded the Military Cross; in WWII he was Commandant No 6 Group Royal Observer Corps. He was awarded the Italian Silver Medal of Military Valor. "Billy" had been a close friend of Guy Winterbottom and George Ashton Strutt.

A note about geography: Cleveland is an area in North Yorkshire that includes Whitby and Northallerton. Elton in County Durham is 15 miles north of Northallerton.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 100 of 171

Dudley Dickson WINTERBOTTOM (1892–1915)

b. 2-10-1892 Onslow Square, Kensington, London d. 8-7-1915 Achi Baba, Turkey during WWI, age 23

Parents: George Harold WINTERBOTTOM and Louisa Elizabeth (Babb) FERGUSON.

Dudley Dickson Winterbottom was educated at Eton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; he entered Eton in 1905 and was cited in the Eton College Chronicles as a sports competitor.

Dudley enlisted in August 1914. He was gazetted 2nd. Lieut. Manchester Regiment on 9-30-1914; landed 9-25-1914 at Alexandria, Egypt; promoted to Lieut. 11-18-1914; promoted to Captain 3-1-1915. Served with the Expeditionary Force at the Dardanelles. Was killed tragically in action 8-7-1915 during an attack on Achi Baba, Turkey as a part of the Gallipoli campaign, he was age 23. Probate 5-10-1916 "to George Harold Winterbottom esquire. Effects £97."

There is a Dudley Winterbottom Memorial Hall in Hackleton, Northampton. It was established in 1927 as a village hall for the use of the inhabitants of Hackleton, Horton, Piddington, Preston Deanery, and the neighborhood without distinction of political, religious or other opinions, including use for meeting, lectures and classes, and is a defined charity. There is also a Hackleton War Memorial located at the center of the intersection of three roads opposite the village primary school, it is a granite upright topped with a cross, the (plinth) base is inscribed with the names of the war dead including that of Dudley Winterbottom; the Memorial was erected by the local government and dedicated on 1-1-1920. (Hackleton is about one mile northwest of Horton House where Dudley's father lived.)

Dudley was also honored by a stained glass window in Horton Church. He is remembered on the Helles Memorial which stands on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula. This memorial has the form of an obelisk standing over 30 meters high and can be seen by ships passing through the Dardanelles. The memorial serves the dual function of being a Commonwealth battle memorial for the whole Gallipoli Campaign and place of commemoration for 20,885 Commonwealth servicemen who died there and have no known grave.

William Rodney WINTERBOTTOM (1894–1937)

b. 9-18-1894 Bakewell, Derbyshire bap. 10-24-1894 Bakewell, Derbyshire m1. 2-8-1921 Mary Reeve WARD in Hamilton Cathedral, Bermuda; div. 1925 m2. 7-1-1926 Marjorie May Pauline GILLEY in St. Martin, London m3. June 1931 Constance Daisy May HUDSON in St. Martin, London d. 7-25-1937 Birchington-on-Sea, Kent age 42

Parents: William Dickson WINTERBOTTOM and Laura Constance CLIREHUGH.

Known as "Roddy" (or "Roddie") to family.

Residences:

- In 1901 he lived with his mother at Aston Hall, Aston-On-Trent, Derbyshire.
- In 1911 he lived ?? He would have been 17. Perhaps he was at Eton during the day of the census.
- On 5-6-1917 he lived at Aston Hall (per his Royal Aero Club Aviator's License).

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 101 of 171

- In 1921, at the time of his daughter's birth, he lived at Aston Hall, Aston-On-Trent, Derbyshire.
- In 1926 he lived at Oakley Place, East Grinstead, West Sussex (his mother's home).
- In 1934–1936 he lived at Cuckfield Park, Sussex (his mother's home).

Rodney was cited as an Etonian who had served in the Great War. He entered Eton in 1908 and was cited in the Eton College Chronicles as a sports competitor for 1909 and 1910. He had attended the prep school Clayesmore School in Pangbourne, Berkshire, Alexander Devine, Esq. (founder in 1896). He was a Captain in the Derbyshire Yeomanry, attached to the R.A.F., and wounded in France.

On 10-6-1914 he was made Second Lieutenant in Derbyshire Yeomanry. On 6-1-1915 he was promoted from Second Lieutenant to temporary Lt. in Derbyshire Yeomanry.



Fig. 34: Photo of William Rodney Winterbottom taken 5-6-1917 in an aviator's uniform. He had been issued a flying license (certificate) by the Royal Aero Club.

On 11-29-1920 he arrived New York on ship *Lapland* age 29, aviator, lived Aston Hall in Derby, destination Hamilton, Bermuda.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 102 of 171

At the time of his 1921 marriage, Rodney was a Captain and "late R.A.F."

Children:

- Jill Aline Constance Winterbottom, b. 11-12-1921 Aston On Trent, ⁵⁰ Derbyshire; d. 8-5-1954 Bermuda; daughter of Mary Reeve Ward.
- Russell Ian Winterbottom, b. 11-22-1926 at Bournemouth, Dorset; adopted 7-8-1935; d. 1963
 Henlow Grange, Henlow, Bedfordshire. Son of Constance Daisy May Hudson, father not identified.
 Birth registered as Russell Hudson.

On 1-2-1926 he departed Avenmouth on ship *Cavina* for Kingston, Jamaica. He was 31, traveled with his mother Laura Constance Winterbottom, age 62, they lived Oakley Place, East Grinstead, West Sussex. Also traveled with sister Nancy Eva Aline Rutherford, 25, and her husband Walton Victor D'Arcy Rutherford, 32, of Bagshot Manor, Bagshot, Sussex; a maid from Oakley Place traveled with the Rutherfords.

On 3-21-1926 he arrived Bristol on ship *Casanare* from Kingston, Jamaica, age 31, an aviation pilot. His UK address was Oakley Place East Grinstead.

On 8-13-1930, "Captain in the Derbyshire Yeomanry, of Dane Stream House, Milford-on-Sea, Hants, [he] was committed for trial, charged with driving a motor-car to the danger of the public and feloniously killing Henry Brooks, an engine-driver ... He was allowed bail." On 11-6-1930 he was found guilty of manslaughter, sentenced to six months in prison, and disqualified from holding a driving license for 30 years. "He had previous convictions for motoring offences, and his license had been suspended on three occasions." He was said to have been a Captain in the R.A.F.

On 8-18-1933 he arrived London on ship *Rawalpindi* from Gibraltar with wife Constance and son Russell. Their destination was the Midland Grand Hotel in St. Pancras, London. Their last permanent residence was France.

On 2-19-1934 he departed Avonmouth on ship A*riguani* for Kingston, Jamaica with wife Constance Daisy May. They lived Cuckfield Park, Sussex,

On 3-26-1934 he arrived Avonmouth on ship A*riguani* from Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies with wife Constance. Their destination was Cuckfield Park, Sussex. Their last permanent residence was France. He was 39, she 33. They had departed from Avenmouth on 2-19-1934.

In Feb. 1935 Captain and Mrs. Winterbottom attended the Cheshire Hunt ball in Chester. In July of that year, as documented in Russell's adoption papers, they lived at Cuckfield Park.

On 3-28-1936 Capt. W. R. Winterbottom, Mrs. C. D. M. Winterbottom, and Mastr. R. I. Winterbottom departed London on the *Otranto* for Australia. They lived Cuckfield Park, Sussex.

William arrived 8-27-1936 at London (Tilbury) on the ship *Orama* from Brisbane, Australia with Connie and Russell. Three Winterbottoms were cited: Capt. W. R., age 42, home Cuckfield, Sussex, retired Army officer; Mrs. C. D., 35, and Master R. I., 9, student.

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^{50.} Jill was likely born at Aston Hall.

William died suddenly at Birchington. At the time of death he lived at The Beresford Hotel Birchington-on-Sea, Kent. Died at The Upton Lodge Nursing Home Birchington-on-Sea Administration. Probate 9-6-1937 "to Constance Daisy May Winterbottom widow. Effects £11013." When Roddy died, Connie was entitled to a yearly allowance from the Winterbottom's family trust which she would continue to receive only if she did not re-marry.

Mary Anne Reeve WARD (1902-1976)

- b. 6-6-1902 Bermuda
- m1. 1921 William Rodney WINTERBOTTOM in Hamilton Cathedral, Bermuda (she was 19); div. 1925
- m2. 2-27-1926 George Ashton STRUTT (1878-1935) in London
- m3. 3-2-1937 Reginald George de Vere CAPELL, Viscount Malden, the 9th Earl of Essex after 1966; they divorced in 1957. Mary's surname became MALDEN.
- m4. 10-16-1959 Stanley H. BELL
- d. 9-13-1976 England age 74

Mary Reeve Ward was the daughter of Frederick Gibson WARD, Esq. (1869–1949) of Rosemount, Bermuda and Amy Hicks LAWRENCE (1872–1954); this couple married in Bermuda in 1899. Gibson died in Bermuda, Amy in England.

Children:

Jill Aline Constance Winterbottom, b. 11-12-1921 Aston On Trent, Derbyshire; d. 8-5-1954
 Bermuda.

Residences:

- From her birth in 1902 until her marriage in 1921 she lived in Bermuda with her parental family.
- 1921–1924 she and husband William lived at Aston Hall, Derbyshire, his parental home.
- 1925 she lived with ex-husband's widowed mother Connie Winterbottom at Oakley Place, East Grinstead, West Sussex.
- 1926–1936 she lived with her second husband George Ashton Strutt at his home Brailsford Hall, Belper, Derbyshire.
- 1937–? she lived with her third husband Reginald Capell at 49 Cheyne Place, London SW. 51
- 1949–? she lived with her third husband Reginald Capell at Floyds Farm, Wingrave, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. ⁵²
- 1958 she lived at Laurels Cottage, Bentley, Ipswich.
- 1959 she lived with Stanley Bell at his flat at 7 Iverna Gardens, London.
- Mary and Stanley moved to Pinewood House, Churt, Surrey. Their last house.

Page 104 of 171

Revision: 3/31/2017

^{51.} This address is a three-storey red brick house in the Chelsea district near the Thames River, located at the corner of Royal Hospital Road and Tite Street; Cheyne Place is the name given (by developers?) to a terrace of houses and apartment blocks on the right hand (north) side of the Royal Hospital Road, apparently for just one block between Tite and Christchurch Streets. The house is in the neo-Georgian style. In 2016 it is available for overnight rental.

^{52.} In Victorian times the Stewart-Freeman family were well-known in the county and lived in the manor house of Wingrave. In 1905 there was a great scandal locally when the eldest Stewart-Freeman daughter [Mary Eveline] eloped with the 8th Earl of Essex [Algernon George de Vere Capell]. The son born to them, Reginald, eventually became the 9th Earl of Essex, and lived with his wife [Mary Reeve] at Floyds Farm, Wingrave, for some years.



Fig. 35: George Ashton and Mary Reeve (Ward) Strutt. Reproduced with kind permission of Jacqueline Anne Ward.

In 1928 George Strutt and Mary went to the South Island of New Zealand to hunt the Red Deer, world-famous for their antlers. They were hiking along a bluff on the Landsborough River when disaster struck. They both fell into the icy, flooded river, their local guide / outfitter rescued them. The bluff is now

known as Strutt's Bluff. George wrote an account of that adventure which was published in the May 1932 issue of *Blackwood's Magazine*. Mary's nickname while married to Strutt was "Rabbit."



Fig. 36: Photo of New Zealand red deer antlers. Reproduced with kind permission of Jacqueline Anne Ward.

In 1935 George and Mary went to the Libyan desert. This trip is the subject of a book *The Paradise of Fools: Being an Account by a Member of the Party, of the Expedition Which Covered 6,300 miles of the Libyan Desert by Motor-car in 1935* by Michael Henry Mason, published 1936. They were taking part in a scientific expedition for the British Museum and South Kensington Museum (led by William Boyd Kennedy Shaw), exploring vast uninhabited and previously unexplored areas of the Libyan Desert; as Mason admitted in the book, their primary motivation was exploration of the unknown. Mary, the only woman in the party of six, was driving their car when George fell out/off it, sustaining injuries that killed him six weeks later. Col. Strutt died at a hospital in Khartoum in March 1935 and was buried the same day in Khartoum, Sudan.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 106 of 171



Fig. 37: Newspaper stories featured Mary's role in the Libyan expedition before she and George departed England. Reproduced with kind permission of Jacqueline Anne Ward.

Page 107 of 171

Mary's adventures in New Zealand and Sudan reveal her to be courageous and heroic.

Revision: 3/31/2017

Mary inherited husband George Strutt's real property (the Taynish Estate in Argyll, Scotland and Brailsford Hall in Derbyshire) and most of his cash estate. It was left to her "for life" ⁵³ after which it would revert to George's daughter and her children.

In 1954 Mary flew to Bermuda to visit her daughter Jill (Winterbottom) Cockings after learning that Jill was ill. Mary arrived the day after her daughter's sixth wedding anniversary only to discover that her daughter had died the day before. Mary returned to England with her grandchildren, of whom she got legal custody and whom she raised into adulthood. Their father disappeared.

This is Mary's parental family ancestry:

Cornelius Voorhees Lawrence, b. abt. 1841 NY; d. 7-23-1903 Cedarhurst, Long Island, Nassau Co., NY age 62. Moved to Paget, Bermuda about 1885 and stayed there 15 years.

m. 8-10-1870 Fanny Augusta Hicks, b. 1-14-1847 NYC; d. 12-24-1931; bur. Trinity Cemetery, Hewlett, Nassau Co., NY. Parents: John R. Hicks (b. 7-7-1819) and Emeline Reeve (b. 6-22-1822, daughter of Charles Reeve of Suffolk Co., NY), married 12-31-1845; eight children in all. Robert Hicks arrived 11-11-1621 Plymouth, MA on the ship *Fortune*, following the *Mayflower*, his wife Margaret and their children arrived 6-1622 on the *Ann*. This family settled in Roxbury, MA; about 1642 two sons John and Stephen settled on Long Island where they were granted a patent for the township of Flushing.

Four children.

- i. Amy Hicks Lawrence, b. 1-29-1872 Woodmere, Long Island, NY; d. 3-26-1954; bur. Saint Mary the Virgin Church Cemetery, Warwick Parish, Bermuda.
 - m. 2-8-1899 Frederick Gibson Ward in Warwick, Bermuda; b. 2-14-1869 Bermuda; d. 9-6-1949; bur. Saint Mary the Virgin Church Cemetery, Warwick Parish, Bermuda. He was known as Gibson Ward and F. Gibson Ward. His parents were Frederick Stephen Ward (1842–1916) and Frances Wallace Gibson (1849–1917).

Four children.

- i. Grace Léonie Ward, b. 12-15-1899 Warwick, Bermuda.
 - m. 1927 Sir Sydney Moffatt Raw in Bermuda Cathedral; he was the eldest son of Lt.Col. Dr Nathan Raw, CMG (1866-1940), and Annie Louisa Strong (?–1940); b. 8-19-1898 West Derby, Lancashire; d. 2-4-1967 Farnham, Surrey. A Royal Navy officer, he became a Vice Admiral, was the Fourth Sea Lord 1952–1954, and was awarded the KBE (Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire) and CB (Companion of the Order of the Bath).

two daughters

- ii. Mary Reeve Ward, b. 6-6-1902 Bermuda; d. 9-13-1976 England.
- iii. Frederick Stephen Ward, b. abt. 1903 Paget, Bermuda. Studied in Canada, became mycologist. In 1947 he was awarded a pension for his work as Assistant Mycologist for the Malayan Union; he was a Lieutenant. In 1953 lived in Jamaica.
 - m. Veronica, b. abt. 1906 St. Petersburg, Russia.
 - i. Marina Rosemary Ward, b. abt. 1949.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 108 of 171

^{53.} Leaving a lot of property to widows "for life" was fairly standard in those days. This meant that a trust was created from which the widow would receive all the income but the capital was left intact for the surviving members of the family. This solved the problem of merry widows going off to the South of France or Venice and all the family money finding its way into the bank accounts of casino operators, gondoliers, etc. But the trustees, who were often the will executors, could sell family property like big houses or estates, which cost a lot to maintain, and invest the capital in high income securities. The ladies were well looked after then, even if they didn't have total control.

- iv. Voorhees Lawrence Ward, b. 1906 Paget, Bermuda. Vorhees was a publisher, an advertising agent and the manager of a newspaper. At one point he lived in Kingston, Jamaica. He was married in his early twenties.
- ii. Edwin H. Lawrence, b. 5-16-1876 New York City, NY; d. 6-1968 Levittown, NY.
 - m. 1907 Nelly D., b. abt. 879 NY to parents b. NY.
 - . Ruth Lawrence, b. abt. 1908 NY.
- iii. Gertrude Anderson Lawrence, b. 7-1-1879 Woodmere, Long Island, NY; d. 1-17-1963 Victoria, BC, Canada.
 - m. 5-20-1901 James Ernest Courtenay Cox in St Mary's, Warwick, Bermuda. He had joined the Royal Navy in 1891, retired in 1922 as a Captain. His third name was also spelled Courtney.

two children

iv. Sarah Pornier Lawrence, b. 6-29-1884 Woodmere, NY; d. 10-15-1977 NY. In 1910 she graduated from Nassau Hospital in Mineola, Long Island; currently named Winthrop-University Hospital. In 1914, a registered trained nurse living in Woodmere, Long Island, NY she went to the American Hospital in France to nurse the wounded. She traveled many times between England, New York, and Bermuda.

Mary traveled:

- Mary Winterbottom (19) and William Winterbottom (26, aviator) arrived New York 5-2-1921 on the ship *Fort Hamilton* from Hamilton, Bermuda where they had lived at Pembroke; their final destination was Derbyshire.
- Mary Reeve Winterbottom departed 10-6-1923 Bristol on the ship *Coronado* for Hamilton, Bermuda; she was 25 and lived at Aston Hall, Derby. Also on the ship was her sister Grace Leonie Ward, age 23, a civil servant living at 12 Bebize Lane, London who intended to reside permanently in Bermuda. Mary and her sister were undoubtedly planning to visit their parents in Bermuda.
- Mary Winterbottom arrived 3-27-1924 New York on the ship *Arcadian* from Bermuda; she was 21, lived Aston Hall, Derbyshire, was returning to Derby, England.
- Mary Reeve Winterbottom arrived 4-8-1924 Southampton on the ship *Orca* from New York; she was 21, destination Aston Hall, Derbyshire. She was returning home from Bermuda.
- Mary Reeve Winterbottom departed 9-14-1925 Avonmouth on the ship *Changuinola* for Hamilton, Bermuda. She was 23 and lived at Oakley Hall, East Grinstead. She traveled first class with 3-year old daughter Jill Alice [sic] Constance Winterbottom.
- Mary R. Winterbottom arrived Liverpool 2-5-1926 from Bermuda on the ship *Orcoma*; she was 23, destination Horton House, Northamptonshire.
- Mary Reeve Malden departed 7-29-1938 London for Malta on *Carthage*. She was 36. Traveled with Jill Winterbotham [sic], 16. Lived 49 Cheyne Place. S. W. Traveled first class.
- Mary R. Malden arrived 9-9-1938 London on the ship *Rawalpindi* from Malta; she was 36, lived at 49 Cheyne Place. S. W.
- Mary R. Malden departed 12-6-1949 Southampton for Hamilton, Bermuda on *Veendam*, 47, lived Floyds Farm, Wingrave, Aylesbury.
- Mary R. Malden arrived 1-18-1950 Southampton on the ship *Veendam* from New York; she was 47, lived Floyds Farm, Wingrave, Aylesbury.
- Lady Mary Reeve Malden, 52, embarked Hamilton, Bermuda on the *Reina del Pacifica*, destination Floyds Farm, Wingrave, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. Traveled first class. Arrived 8-27-1954 Liverpool. Traveled with her two Cockings grandchildren and son-in-law.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 109 of 171

Mary Malden departed 5-9-1958 London for Bermuda on the *Eden*. Born 6-6-02. Married. Lived Laurels Cottage, Bentley, Ipswich.

Jill Aline Constance WINTERBOTTOM (1921–1954)

b. 11-12-1921 Aston On Trent, Derbyshire m. 8-5-1948 Kenneth Stanley COCKINGS in Bermuda Cathedral d. 8-5-1954 Bermuda age 32

Parents: William Rodney WINTERBOTTOM and Mary Reeve WARD.

Jill's parents divorced in 1925 when she was age 4. Her mother remarried, her second husband died in 1935 when Jill was 14. Her mother remarried, her third husband, in 1937 when Jill was 16.

Husband Kenneth was born 4-1-1925 Leicester, died 11-10-1989 's-Hertogenbosch, Holland age 64. He is buried in Holland. His parents were George Henry Cockings (1871–1943) and Rhoda Stanley (1890–1977) who married 1916 at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. ⁵⁴ He was employed by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. while he was in Bermuda.

This couple had two children who, after their mother's death, were raised by their maternal grandmother Mary Reeve (Ward) Capell and her third husband Reginald (Reggie) George de Vere Capell, Viscount Malden: ⁵⁵

- Jacqueline Anne Cockings, b. 8-26-1949 Bermuda. She changed her name to that of her maternal grandmother, and is now known as Jacqueline Anne Ward. She currently lives in Bruton, Somerset where she breeds Cavalier King Charles Spaniels.
- David Kenneth Cockings, b. 10-24-1952; d. 4Q 1973 Surrey S W, age 21 of cancer.

Jill died on the day of her sixth wedding anniversary, after an illness of one day, under suspicious circumstances. Ten days later her widowed husband, two children, and Jill's mother Mary (Ward) Capell sailed to England. Jill's mother had flown from England to Bermuda when she learned her daughter was ill, but the plane was delayed, and by the time she arrived Jill was dead.

Shortly after the family arrived England, Kenneth Cockings disappeared. The children Jacqueline (Jackie) and David became wards of the court and their maternal grandmother raised them. Jackie never learned anything more about her father until the Dutch TV show Spoorloos in 2014. At that time she learned that her father had married three more times, the second to an English woman, the third to an Italian woman in Sicily, and the fourth to a Dutch woman; all marriages ended in divorce. He had two Italian children and one Dutch child (named Rhody).

In 1935 Jill inherited £1,000 from the estate of George Ashton Strutt, her mother's second husband who had died that year. Jill was 13 at the time.

^{54.} I believe this 1916 marriage was George's second, and that his first marriage was to Florence Norman in 1892 Camberwell, London. George and Florence had at least four children. Florence died 1914. After George died, Rhoda remarried: 1947 Alfred J. Gill at Leicester.

^{55.} Reggie was the son of Algernon George de Vere Capell, the 8th Earl of Essex. Reggie became the 9th Earl of Essex upon his father's death in 1966, nine years after he and Mary had divorced in 1957.



Fig. 38: Photo of Jill Winterbottom. Reproduced with kind permission of Jacqueline Anne.Ward.



Fig. 39: Photo of Jill Winterbottom (left) and her mother Mary (Ward) Winterbottom (right). Reproduced with kind permission of Jacqueline Anne Ward.

Residences:

- Born in Aston Hall, Aston on Trent, Derbyshire, her father's parental home. I believe she lived there until her parents divorced.
- 1925 she lived with mother, her mother's widowed mother-in-law Connie Winterbottom, and Connie's daughter Nancy at Oakley Place, East Grinstead, West Sussex.
- 1926–36 (at least) she lived with her mother and her second husband George Ashton Strutt at his home Brailsford Hall, Belper, Derbyshire.
- 1937–? she lived with her mother and her third husband Reginald Capell at 49 Cheyne Place, Chelsea, London.
- 1945–1946 she lived at 49 Cheyne Place, Chelsea, London.
- 1947 she lived in London.
- 1948–54 Bermuda, where she died.

Travels:

- 9-14-1925 departed Avonmouth for Hamilton, Bermuda on the ship *Changuinola*, age 3. She traveled with her mother, Mary Reeve Winterbottom, age 23. Both lived at Grinstead, Surrey.
- 5-17-1926 arrived Southampton on the ship *Orca* from Bermuda. She was "Miss Jill Winterbottom", age 4, proposed address in the UK was Brailsford Hall, Derbyshire. [Was this an instance of cruise ship as babysitter?]
- 3-30-1936 arrived Liverpool on the ship *Reina del Pacifico* from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, age 14, a student, living at Brailsford Hall, Derbyshire. She traveled with a 50-year old governess, Miss Ethel Webster, also of Brailsford Hall.
- 10-16-1947 arrived New York from Southampton on the ship *Queen Elizabeth*, she was 25, lived London.

Marjorie May Pauline GILLEY (1904–1986)

b. 2-1-1904

bap. 2-5-1905 at St. Martin, London

- m1. 7-1-1926 William Rodney WINTERBOTTOM at St. Martin, London
- m2. 3-17-1932 Lt. Cdr. Nigel John CROSSLEY RN at St George Hanover Square, London
- m3. 7-27-1957 Captain Richard William RAVENHILL CBE, DSC, Royal Navy at Amersham, Buckinghamshire
- d. August 1986 at Worthing, West Sussex, age 81

Parents: John GILLEY, who died before she married, and Marion Elizabeth BRADY. Marjorie was their only daughter.

In 1911 she lived with her parents (age 36 and 35) and maternal grandmother at 2 Hawthorn Villas, High Road, Wealdstone. She lived at Tortington Park, Sussex when she married William.

Her second husband Lt. Cdr. Nigel John Crossley died 11-27-1939 of wounds 8 days after HMS Gipsy, the destroyer he commanded, sank after being blown in two by a mine in Harwich Harbour.

Her third husband, Captain Richard William Ravenhill, was born 12-4-1901, died 3Q 1978 at Worthing, West Sussex.

Constance Daisy May HUDSON (1901–1995)

b. 5-17-1901 in Studley, Warwickshire
 m. 3Q 1931 William Rodney WINTERBOTTOM in St. Martin, London
 d. 3Q 1995 Eastbourne, Sussex age 94⁵⁶

Her parents were Edward Charles HUDSON and Rose Ann SIMMONS. Edward was a bank messenger. They married 7-2-1894 in Knowle, Warwickshire; Rose's father was Thomas Simmons, she was 19 (so Rose was born about 1875). Edward Charles Hudson was born 1871 in Alrewas, Staffordshire; his father was William Hudson born in the same place in 1832.

Constance had siblings:

- Rose Violet Hudson, daughter of Charles Edward and Rose Anne Hudson, born 12-12-1894, baptism 12-30-1894 at Studley, Warwickshire. Father was coachman. She married 3Q 1926 Horace Augustus Miles. She died 4Q 1989 in Middlesex, age 95.
- Norman Victor Charles Hudson, son of Edward Charles and Rose Anne Hudson, born 2-2-1897, baptism 2-21-1897 at Studley, Warwickshire. Death 3Q 1898 Norman Victor C. Hudson at Hampstead, London.
- Constance Daisy May Hudson, daughter of Edward Charles and Rose Ann Hudson, baptism 6-4-1899 at Studley, Warwickshire. The woman who married Roddie sometimes claimed a birth date of 5-17-1901. I wonder if there were two children with the same name.
- Hector Charles Hudson, son of Edward Charles and Rose Anne Hudson who lived Studley, baptism 9-7-1901 at Studley, Warwickshire. [A man named Hector Roy Hudson has been confused for this man, they were born in the same quarter.]
- Percy Arnold Hudson, son of Charles Edward and Rose Anne Hudson who lived Cornhill, London, born 8-8-1903, baptism 8-23-1903 at Studley, Warwickshire. Died 1Q 2000 at Eastbourne, Sussex age 96.

Census:

^{56.} The death record is for Constance Daphne M Winterbottom born 5-17-1901.

- 1901 census in St. Peter Cornhill, London at 52 Cornhill. Hudson family: Edward (30, bank messenger, b. Alrewas, Staffordshire), Rose (26, b. Studley, Warwickshire), Rosie (5, b. Studley, Warwickshire), and Constant (2, b. Studley, Warwickshire).
 The 1901 census was conducted on the night of 31 March/1 April.
- 1911 census in Willesden, Middlesex at 1 Malvern Road. Hudson family: Charles (38, bank messenger, b. Alrewas, Staffordshire), Rose (33, b. Studley, Warwickshire), Rosie (16), Connie (11), Hector (9), and Percy (7). Five children were born, one died.
 The 1911 Census of England and Wales was taken on the night of Sunday, 2 April 1911.

Children:

Russell Ian (Hudson) Winterbottom, b. 11-22-1926 at Bournemouth, Dorset. Ian's father was not named on his birth record, he was adopted by William Rodney Winterbottom.

Connie's actual date of birth has a question associated with it. There is the 6-4-1899 baptism record. In her US naturalization application she gave her birth date as 5-17-1901. This date appears in many of her travel records. A 2-year old Constance was cited in the 4-1-1901 census; an 11-year old Constance was cited in the 4-2-1911 census. Assuming the ages were correct in the census, the child in 1901 was likely born in 1899. The child in 1911 was born between 4-3-1900 and 4-1-1901; neither fit Connie's given birth date—but her 1911 census age may have been rounded up by her parents.

At one point I suspected that there were two daughters named Constance, one born 1899, the second born 1901 after the death of the first. The 1911 census claims the family had five children of whom one had died, but that death is accounted for by Norman Victor Charles Hudson. This mystery is likely to be long-lived.

Another mystery is her surname when she married Roddie. There is an entry in the 3Q 1931 marriage index for Constance D M Selby. There is also an entry for Constance D M Hudson.

She was Roddy's widow. As such she was entitled to a yearly allowance from the Winterbottom family trust which she would continue to receive only if she did not re-marry.

After Roddy's death she never re-married. She did a lot of traveling. On 1-28-1952 at the US District court in Los Angeles, CA she declared her intention to naturalize; some ship manifests after that date indicate she had both a UK and US passport. In her naturalization application she gave her address as South Pasadena, she named her deceased husband and living child.

There is a provocative record in the "Index to US Alien Case Files at the National Archives at Kansas City, 1944–2003" for Connie Winterbottom, Birth Date: 17 May 1899, Country of Origin: United Kingdom, Registration Number: 7574529. The Index is based on the data file "Records of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS), Record Group 566. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C." I have no idea about the source of this record. Connie's intention to naturalize gave her birth date as 17 May 1901; this date also appeared on many ship manifests.

In December 1963 she resided at The Edgerly, 105 West Sola Street, Santa Barbara, California, USA. The Edgerly is currently an apartment hotel for low-income seniors and is operated by the Battistone Foundation.

Constance's (Daphne May) death was informed by Rosemary Joan McKay who was listed as a niece.

Travels:

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 114 of 171

- Constance D. Hudson arrived Southampton 4-30-1926 on ship *Majestic* from New York. She was 24, traveled in first class, no occupation, resided 1a Malvern Road, West Kilburn, London N.W. I am unable to tell for sure if this was the woman who married Roddy, but the age fits.
- Mr. William, Mrs. Constance, and Master Rusell Winterbottom arrived 8-18-1933 from Gibraltar on the ship *Rawalpindi*. Their proposed address was the Midland Grand Hotel in Pancras W.
- Mrs. C.D.M. Winterbottom departed London 4-25-1936 on ship *Otranto* bound for Toulon, France; she was 35.
- She departed Southampton 2-18-1938 on ship Caronia bound for Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- She arrived Southampton 3-28-1938 on ship *Alcantara* from Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- She arrived Key West, Florida 4-2-1942 on steamship NC-33613. She was admitted for 6 months, which was extended to 9-17-1944. She cited a friend Allison Nichopric of Porto Bello Farm, Route 11, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- She arrived Liverpool 4-18-1944 on ship *Rimutaka* from New York, age 45. Lived USA, residence in England was 5 Grosvenor Square, London.
- She arrived New York 3-14-1945 on Pan American World Airways from Port of Spain, Trinidad.
- She crossed the Canadian border into Babb, Montana 6-12-1948. Described as 5' 7" tall, 138 pounds, fair complexion, light brown hair, blue-gray eyes.
- She crossed the Mexican border into El Paso, Texas 1-7-1951.
- She departed San Pedro, CA 1-19-1951 on ship *Caronia* bound for Honolulu, where she arrived 1-23-1951. She was in transit on a world cruise.
- She departed Honolulu, Hawaii 1-24-1951 on ship Caronia bound for Pago Pago.
- She arrived Southampton 4-19-1951 on ship *Caronia* from New York. She was 49, traveled first class, a housewife living in USA, her residence in England was Grosvenor House, London.
- She departed Southampton on 5-18-1951 on the Caronia bound for New York. She traveled in First Class.
- She departed Southampton 4-25-1953 on ship *Caronia* bound for New York.
- She arrived New York City on 5-2-1953 on ship Caronia from Southampton. British travel document A.7574529.
- She arrived 6-7-1955 Harwich, England on ship Stella Polaris from New Orleans. Passport UK, US passport issued Canada. Had lived in the USA for the past 12 months, planned to visit England for two months and return to the US.
- She arrived New York City on 9-24-1955 from Southampton on the *Nieuw Amsterdam*. British travel document A.7574529. She had departed England on 9-17-1955.
- She arrived New York City on 9-4-1956 from Southampton on the *Queen Mary*. She traveled first class with 7 pieces of luggage, was to stay at the Hotel New Weston. She had departed England on 8-30-1956.
- She arrived Southampton 10-9-1956 on ship Queen Mary from New York.
- She departed Southampton 10-13-1956 on a round-trip voyage to Buenos Aires on the ship *R.M.S. Andes.* Her date of birth is given as 17.5.01. (looks like day.month.year format). She resided in Brompton House Hotel, Kensington. Intended to stay in the US for at least 12 months. Citizenship per passport: UK and Los Angeles.
- She arrived Southampton 12-21-1956 on ship *Andes* from Southampton. To stay at Brompton House Hotel. Country where she last lived (for more than 12 months) USA, country of future intended residence USA, intended to stay in UK for 12 days.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 115 of 171

- She departed Liverpool 1-2-1957 to Bermuda on the *Caronia*. She was a housewife staying in Brompton House Hotel, Kensington. She lived USA. Born 17.3.91. May not be Rodney's widow on the basis of the different birth date. On the other hand, that date is likely in error.
- She arrived Liverpool 12-1-1957 on ship *Media* from New York.
- She arrived Honolulu, Hawaii 4-4-1958 from Yokohama on ship *Kungsholm* with British passport C 414084, also given as RPA 7574529.
- She arrived Southampton 5-12-1958 on ship *Queen Mary* from New York.
- She departed Southampton 12-2-1959 on the *Rotterdam*. Born 17.5.01. Residence c/o 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1, single (including widowed), retired.
- She arrived Southampton 4-25-1960 on ship *Rotterdam* from New York.
- She departed Southampton 8-19-1960 for Durban, South Africa on ship *Windsor Castle*. Born 17.5.01, widow, residence is "in transit, ex USA", housewife.
- She arrived Southampton 9-30-1960 on ship Windsor Castle from Durban, South Africa.

Note: the travel records on Ancestry stop in 1960. I suspect she did not stop traveling then.

The 8-5-1936 *The South Australian Police Gazette* reported that Connie had stolen from her two silver fox furs sewn together and lined with brown silk, value £40. They had been stolen between July 15 and 22, 1936 from her cabin on the *R.M.S. Orama* between Sydney and Adelaide.

Russell Ian WINTERBOTTOM (1926-1963)

b. 11-22-1926 at Bournemouth, England as Russell Ian Hudson adopted by William Rodney and Constance Winterbottom 7-8-1935
d. 4Q 1963 Henlow Grange, Henlow, Bedfordshire, age 37
bur. Foster Hill Road Cemetery (aka Bedford Cemetery), Bedford, Bedford Borough, Bedfordshire

His mother was Constance Daisy May HUDSON. His birth name was registered as Russel A. Hudson. His father is unknown. Russell was formally adopted by William Rodney and Constance Winterbottom, the adoption order was dated 7-8-1935 and entered on 7-30-1935 by the High Court of Justice.

He was cited as Master Russell Winterbottom, age 6 1/2, on a 8-18-1933 ship manifest. He traveled with William Rodney and Constance. At that time William and Constance had been married two years.

Russell was 11 when William Rodney Winterbottom died.

Russell lived in Australia for a time. He also lived in Santa Barbara, California where his mother also lived; although it may be more accurate to say they visited there.

Russell was interested in health spa treatments. He worked at a health farm at Edstone, Warwickshire in 1961–62.

In September 1963 he began attending The Beauty Farm School of Beauty and Physical Culture at Henlow Grange, ⁵⁷ a country house in Henlow, Bedfordshire which had been converted in 1960 into a

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^{57.} The building was listed in 1952 as Georgian Grade II. It was bought and refurbished in 1962 by Fred and Leida Costigan. A 1968 color film is on YouTube; www.youtube.com/watch?v=eUCnySZ2QrA In August 1981 Henlow Grange was sold to Mr and Mrs Roger and Dorothy Purdew in exchange for payment of Costigan's debts. The spa is now known as Champneys Henlow Grange.

health farm that taught beauty therapy. He was 37, a bachelor, apparently determined to become a beauty therapist, and the only male student; he had prepaid for a year's study. He disappeared on 10-17-1963, his body was found 12-2-1963 in a thicket one mile from the school. The body was burnt, the police believed he drenched himself with gasoline and set himself on fire. His mother had come from Santa Barbara, California to help in the search. The pathologist who identified the body was Dr. Keith Simpson, he was renowned for his post-mortems on high profile murder cases. Probate was in January 1965 with his estate of £5,241 left to his mother.

His unusual death made the news in America and England. On one conspiracy theory website he has been associated with Sir Jimmy Savile OBE, an English entertainer who was found after his 2011 death to be a voracious sexual predator and pedophile. Savile had visited Henlow Grange and the business that succeeded it in 1981, Champney's Health Spa, where he befriended the owners' son Stephen Purdew. At this time I have no evidence that Russell ever met Savile.

Travels:

- On 8-18-1933 "Master Russell" arrived London on ship *Rawalpindi* from Gibraltar with William and Constance Winterbottom. Their destination was the Midland Grand Hotel in St. Pancras, London. Their last permanent residence was France. Russell was 6 1/2.
- On 8-27-1936 he arrived at London (Tilbury) on the ship *Orama* from Brisbane, Australia with William and Connie Winterbottom. He was 9, a student.
- On 1-28-1946 Russell arrived Key West, Florida en route to Jamaica.
- On 1-28-1947 Russell arrived Miami, Florida from Kingston, Jamaica on Pan American Airways on transit to the UK, a British citizen, age 20. He was 5' 3" tall, fair complexion, fair hair, blue eyes. Last lived Edgeware, Middlesex. 58 Student.
- On 3-10-1948 Russell arrived Miami, Florida from Nassau, Bahamas on Pan American Airways. He lived 1900 Dexter Avenue, Cincinnati, OH, a British citizen, age 21. (His mother's 1942 travels named a friend living in Cincinnati, so perhaps that connection led Russell there. Or perhaps this traveler was a different person altogether.)
- On 11-2-1950 Russell arrived San Francisco on British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines from Vancouver, Canada on route to Sydney, Australia. He was 23, a British citizen, a student at the University of Brisbane, Australia. Travel documents from British Bermuda 12686 Agr 4/50 Lon Eng, I-940, T1707402 Oct 18/50, He weighed 155 pounds and had 2 bags weighing 66 pounds.
- On 9-14-1951 Russell arrived Fremantle, Australia on ship Oronsay. His destination was the YMCA in Perth.
- On 1-9-1957 Russell arrived New York on Trans World Airlines from London, England.
- On 10-4-1957 Russell arrived Quebec, Canada on the ship *Columbia*. Born 11-22-1926. UK address c/o Ormos Shipping Company, 28, Piccadilly, London; student. Was returning to Canada where he had last lived for at least 12 months, planned to return to England. Traveled tourist class. He was born 11-22-1926. Note: Ancestry, where I found this record, indexed it as an arrival in Southampton.
- On 2-20-1963 Russell arrived Fremantle, Australia on the ship *Northern Star*. He had departed from Southampton.

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^{58.} Edgware, Middlesex is a district of north London, in the London Borough of Barnet. I thought Russell might have been a student there, but could not find a suitable school.

Nancy Eva Aline WINTERBOTTOM (1900–1982)

b. 1-19-1900 Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire

bap. 2-18-1900 Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire

m1. 10-21-1921 Walton Victor D'Arcy RUTHERFORD in All Saints Church, Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire

div1.

m2. 9-24-1928 Philip MAGOR in Paris at the English Church, Rue Roquépine d. 8-24-1982 Tunbridge Wells, Kent age 82

Parents: William Dickson WINTERBOTTOM and Laura Constance CLIREHUGH.



Fig. 40: Miss Nancy Winterbottom, photo from page 75 of the July 16, 1921 *The Sphere*, a page devoted to "Forthcoming Society Weddings." Photograph credited to Mendoza Galleries. Reproduced with kind permission of Gavin Tobias Winterbottom Horton.

The caption of the above photograph was "Miss Winterbottom is the only daughter of Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. Winterbottom of Aston Hall, Derby. She is engaged to Mr. W. V. D'Arcy Rutherford, late Scots Guard, the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rutherford of Kiplin Hall, Scorton, Northallerton.

Travels:

An October 1928 article in The Times reported "Major and Mrs. Philip Magor have arrived at Newnton Priory, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, which they have taken for the hunting season." On November 1929 it reported "Major and Mrs. Philip Magor have left for Egypt and will not return to England until April."

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 118 of 171

- On 1-22-1935 Nancy arrived in NYC on the ship *Berengaria* from Southampton, England. She traveled alone. She lived at Cuckfield Park, West Sussex.
- On 11-27-1935 Nancy and Philip arrived in NYC on the ship *Aquitania* from Southampton; it was a pleasure trip.

Residences, most of this information is extracted from phone books, which only provide the name of the account holder:

- Nancy lived in Oakley Place, East Grinstead, West Sussex (her mother's home) at time of her second marriage in 1928.
- In 1929, 31, and 32 Major P. or Philip Magor had a phone in Newnton Priory, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.
- In 1933 had a phone in Eastleigh, North Hill, Minehead, Somerset. Philip's father died there in 1933.
- In 1934–36 in London.
- In 1937 and 39, 41–44 in Cuckfield Park, Sussex (her mother's home).
- In May 1937, May 1938, and June 1939 the gardens at Cuckfield Park were opened to the public in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.
- In 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, and 1955 at Clevedown ho, Brighton Road, Lewes, East Sussex.
- In 1947 and 1949 a Mrs. Philip Magor had a phone in White House Cottage, Wimbledon Common, London.
- In 1955–66 a N. Magor had a phone in Lake ho, Lake Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. In 1958–71 Philip had a phone at the same address.

Nancy E. A. Magor, née Winterbottom, was a student of the Arcane School. She co-founded, together with fellow students Michal J. Eastcott and Roberto Assagioli, the Group for Creative Meditation headquartered in Battle, East Sussex. She authored a number of books, some with Mr. Eastcott:

- Life Marches On with Margaret Murray Woods, with a foreword by Shane Leslie, Winston Churchill's first cousin (their American mothers were sisters). Published by Skeffington & Son, 1946
- The Plan and The Path with Michal J Eastcott, published by Sundial House, 1964.
- Entering Aquarius with Michal J. Eastcott, published by Sundial House, 1971.
- The Significance of the Heart published by Sundial House Publications, 1976.
- Pain and its Transforming Power published by Sundial House, 1976.
- How Can We Understand It All In One Day published by Sundial House, 1983.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 119 of 171



Fig. 41: Lady Nancy Winterbottom by Douglas Chandor. Reproduced with kind permission of Gavin Tobias Winterbottom Horton..

Revision: 3/31/2017

Page 120 of 171



Fig. 42: Painting of Nancy (Winterbottom) Magor at Sundial Centre, aka Group for Creative Meditation, dated to 1921. Reproduced with kind permission of Sundial Centre.

Walton Victor D'Arcy RUTHERFORD (1893–1968)

b. 2Q 1893 in Swansea, Glenmorgan, Wales

m1. 10-21-1921 Nancy Eva Aline WINTERBOTTOM in All Saints Church, Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire

m2. 1Q 1930 Gwendolyn E. WILMOT at St. Martin, London

m3. 10-26-1946 Mary Elizabeth (Collins) HIGGS at Greenwich, CT

d. 1968 in Kingston, Ontario, Canada in a nursing home

Parents: George Walton RUTHERFORD and Irene Elizabeth GRIFFITHS. He was their eldest son. He called himself D'Arcy. He claimed title to D'Arcy, Sixth Earl of Holdeness; the Baronies of Conyers, Fauconberg, and Menill; and the Barony of D'Arcy de Knayeth (or Knayth). All of these titles were extinct (for lack of a male heir) or in abeyance prior to his birth.

D'Arcy was the nephew of Colonel J. V. W. Rutherford of Kiplin Hall, Scorton, Northallerton, Yorkshire.

His father was born about 1868 in Lambeth, Surrey (it seems more likely he was born in Newcastle Tyne) and married 3Q 1888 in Gower, Glamorgan, Wales. Colonel J. V. W. (John Victor Walton) Rutherford was in the Royal Army Medical Corps, Staff Corps during WWI; he was born 2Q 1857 in Newcastle Tyne, studied medicine in Edinburgh, married 1891, was a surgeon at the Newcastle Royal Victoria Infirmary, retired to the South of France, and died in Newcastle in 1938, age 88.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 121 of 171

His uncle may have been the John V. W. Rutherford who married Ms. Forbes in 1Q 1925 in St George Hanover Square, London. [I guess this based on the names, which are admittedly unusual.]

Sibling: John Hunter Rutherford (1895–1983).

In WWI he was in the 3rd Royal Scots Dragoon Guard where he earned a Victory medal and British medal, and a Lt. in the Royal Lancashire Regiment where he earned a Star medal. Served in Gallipoli beginning in May 1915.

In 1920 he lived at Aston Hall in Derbyshire.

The 1922, 1923, and 1924 phone books cite a D'Arcy Rutherford at 2 West Chapel St., W. 1 in London.

The Supplement to the London Gazette of 8-24-1945 reported for the General List, Infantry, Caribbean Section: "Lt. Walton Victor D'Arcy Rutherford (266863) holding a Governor's Comm. in the Colonial Forces of the Caribbean Areas, to be 2nd. Lt., 22nd. Aug. 1942."

A man of his name held Great Britain patent GB418212 for improvements in or relating to helicopter and rotating wing aircraft. The inventors were Audrey Gretchen Coats and Walton Victor D'Arcy Rutherford. The patent application was submitted 4-29-1933. Rutherford lived Gloucester House, Park Lane, London. This man also held a <u>US patent 2,070,686</u> for a helicopter and rotating wing aircraft, the application was filed 4-25-1934 and finalized 2-19-1935. He held a second US patent, <u>1,992,015</u> for a rotating wing aircraft. I have been unable to confirm if the patent holder was the man who married Nancy.

The 1938 phone book cites a Mrs. D'Arcy Rutherford at 50 Stafford Ct, Kensington High St. W. 8, London. This was likely Gwendolyn E. (Wilmot) Rutherford.

He is mentioned in a Dillon Family Tree on Ancestry.com.

D'Arcy met Mary Elizabeth Collins Higgs when he went to the Bahamas in 1940 to promote water skiing. He was a pioneer of the sport making the first crossing of the Channel from Dover to Calais on 5-1-1933 pulled by a speed boat while standing on a surfboard holding a rope. It took him 1 hour 40 minutes. He is fondly remembered as having a particular joie de vie, loved to dance and play sports of all sorts including golf, tennis, and water skiing.

His role as a proponent of water skiing is described in *The Golden Age of Water-Skiing* on Google Books.

He had a daughter, Carolyn, with his second wife.

He became a naturalized US citizen. D'Arcy died 1968 in Kingston, Ontario where he was being cared for in a nursing home. He suffered from dementia or Alzheimer's towards the end of his life.

The US Social Security Death Index cites a Darcy Rutherford born 3-30-1893 who died Jan. 1968 in Central America or East Indies (West Indies?). This is the same man: in 1957 he lived in Nassau, Bahamas and Palm Beach, Florida.

Philip MAGOR (1881–1971)

b. 12-2-1881 Calcutta, India

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 122 of 171

m. 9-24-1928 Nancy Eva Aline WINTERBOTTOM in Paris at the English Church, Rue Roquépine d. 1Q 1971 Lewes, East Sussex

Parents: Richard Manuel Blamey MAGOR and Mary KING. Philip was the youngest of ten children.

Father Richard Manuel Blamey Magor was born 4Q 1843 Truro, Cornwall, died 9-20-1933 Minehead, Somerset. Richard went to India at age 22. Mother Mary King was born about 1846 in Calcutta, died in 1920.

Richard M. B. Magor and James Hay Williamson founded Williamson Magor (WM) in 1869 in Calcutta; WM was a tea business that became highly successful.

Philip was educated at Rugby. Served with the Remount Department in France during WW I. He was a Major beginning in 1919 and held that title afterwards.

Philip become a world-class polo player. He owned Estancia La Estrella in Argentina in Balcarce County in the Pampas; this is currently a resort. He also owned a livestock ranch in the Entre Rios province of Argentina—more likely this was named Magor's.

A complete biography is on my website, www.susandoreydesigns.com

William Dickson WINTERBOTTOM II (1911–1947)

b. 5-7-1911 Dublin, Ireland m. 10-23-1933 Denise Ann Marie José Lynch (Daly) COLE at Marylebone Register Office judicial separation 1936 requested by wife d. 10-7-1947 St. Helier, Jersey age 36

Parents: Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM II and Gladys Hughes APPLETON.

Known as Billy.

Educated at Eton College.

In July 1932 at age 21 William and two other men pleaded guilty to throwing bricks through windows after drinking a bottle of gin; his home was Cuckfield Park, Essex (with his grandmother). The three apparently did this more than once at Eton College and Datchet. He was arrested in August for failure to appear; the three were fined £10 each. On 5-8-1923 [I must have the year wrong, more likely it was 1932] he drove a saloon car across the cricket field at the Imperial Service College, Windsor, damaging the field considerably; he was fined £20.

The 2-3-1933 *Edinburgh Gazette* carried the following article in a section titled "The Bankruptcy Acts, 1914 and 1926; from the London Gazette":

William Dixon Winterbottom, lately residing at Cuckfield Park and at "The End House," Cooden, Bexhill-on-Sea, both Sussex, and late of Warbourg Barracks, Aldershot, Hants, but whose present address the petitioning creditors are unable to ascertain, a domiciled Englishman, domiciled in England, lieutenant in H.M. Army.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 123 of 171

Billy and Denise honeymooned in Morocco. According to a newspaper account, their marriage "soon became a series of reconciliations. It was not a success."

In 1936 Denise petitioned the Divorce Court for judicial separation from William. Denise is named Denise Ann Marie Winterbottom, William is named William Dickson Winterbottom.

Billy's great passion was flying, which was the fashion in the 1930s. During the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) he flew down to Spain and supported General Franco and the fascists there, flying them around; he was Franco's second pilot. In February 1937 he wrote a report on his experiences that was, in 2006, 5 praised for its military intelligence; unfortunately Britain paid it little attention when it was first published.

When World War II began, Billy joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (R.N.V.R.) as a pilot.

- On 12-29-1939 he was commissioned a Pilot Officer on probation.
- On 2-29-1940 he was named Temporary Lieutenant R.N.V.R. on the Sparrowhawk commanded by C. L. How.
- Effective 2-28-1941 he was named Temporary Lieutenant R.N.V.R. In June 1941, as Lieutenant R.N.V.R. (Fleet Air Arm), he was seriously injured on active service while flying.
- On 5-10-1941 a W. Winterbottom was named a Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force. This might have been a different man.
- On 7-30-1942 he was named Temporary Lieutenant R.N.V.R., 825 Squadron.
- On 9-15-1942 as Temporary Lieutenant R.N.V.R. he was mentioned in dispatches "for bravery and sustained devotion to duty in many air operations from Malta."
- www.rafcommands.com/forum/showthread.php?7553-235-Squadron-Loss-15-June-1942 has an account of an aerial attack near Malta. "Lt W D Winterbottom, with the new CO (Lt W E Lashmore) as his observer, led the attack."
- On 2-19-1943 he was named Temporary Lieutenant R.N.V.R.

On 10-19-1946 he qualified as a pilot at the Jersey Aero Club on Jersey, a Channel Island. His residence was Pomme d'Or Hotel, Jersey. [The hotel is located in St. Helier.]

Travels:

- On 5-17-1928 William departed London for Buenos Aires, Argentina on the ship Highland Loch; he was 17, a student, and traveled alone. He lived at 28 St. James St., S.W.
- On 1-7-1934 William D. Winterbottom arrived Southampton from Tangier, Morocco on the ship Sibajak with wife Denise. They lived at the Cavalry Club, Picadilly Lane. He was "independent." He was 24, she 26 (her age was inconsistent with her birth date). This was likely their honeymoon.
- On 6-25-1936 William departed Southampton for Cristobal, Panama on the ship Cuba; he was 25 and traveled with Mrs. Winterbottom, 36. They had no occupation and intended to permanently reside in England. Note her age fits her birth year of 1900.
- On 8-3-1936 Mrs. D. Winterbottom arrived Plymouth from Cristobal, Panama on the ship Cuba; she was 36 and traveled alone, her address in the UK was Euston L.M.S. Hotel, London.
- On 11-14-1936 Mrs. D. Winterbottom arrived London from Gibraltar on the ship Haruna Maru; she was 36 and traveled alone, her address in the UK was Euston L.M.S. Hotel, London. Gibraltar was the country of last permanent address.

^{59. &}quot;The Road to Dunkirk: British Intelligence and the Spanish Civil War" by Néstor Cerdá. Originally published in War in History Journal, Vol.13, No.1 (2006) historiamilitar.es/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/war-in-history-journal.pdf.

• On 1-25-1937 Captain William D. Winterbottom arrived Southampton from Surabaya, Indonesia on the ship *Dempo*; he was 27.

He died at The General Hospital in St. Helier on the island of Jersey. He had attended a party at The Ritz Hotel in that city to celebrate his impending marriage to Mrs. F. O'Keefe, manageress of the hotel. He became ill, was taken to the hospital, and died there; the cause of death was suspected to be food poisoning. This story was reported in the Hull Daily Mail for Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire, on 10-7-1947. He was named as a Lieutenant-Commander (A) in The Gazette's announcement of his death. Probate 3-28-1948 to Nancy Eva Aline Magor, his aunt, £128,562.

I wonder at the state of his marriage to Denise. I only know of a legal separation, not a divorce. How could he remarry?

Denise Ann Marie José Lynch DALY (1900-1970)

b. 3-1-1900 Dublin, Ireland m1. 9-30-1918 William Horace de Vere Cole div1. 1928

m2. 10-23-1933 William Dickson Winterbottom II at Marylebone Register Office judicial separation 1936

m3. 3Q 1948 Anthony Radley Drew at Clonbur church, Oughterard, Galway, Ireland d. 2Q 1970 Wells, Somerset; named Denise Anne M J Daly-Drew

Parents: Lt. Denis Andrew Malachy DALY⁶⁰ (1865–1899) and Kathleen Mary LYNCH of Athenry, County Galway, Ireland. This couple married on 6-3-1899 at Roman Catholic Church Stephen's Green, Dublin. ⁶¹ Her father died five months later in Ireland, in November 1899. Denise and twin brother Denis John Joseph Victor were born 3-1-1900 in Dublin, Ireland. In 1901 Denise was living with her widowed mother and Lynch grandparents in Cloonbur, Galway without her twin brother. Her parental grandparents were Colonel John Archer Daly⁶² (1835–1917, previously John Archer Blake) and Lady Anne Elizabeth Charlotte Nugent (1839–1906).

Denise married first William Horace de Vere Cole (1881–1936), son of Major William Utting Cole and Mary de Vere, on 9-30-1918, three months after meeting him; they divorced in 1928 after having one child, Valerie Cole, and several separations. Horace was the brother of Ann de Vere Cole (1883–1967) who married Neville Chamberlain (1869–1940), Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from May 1937 to May 1940. Horace Cole is worth mentioning for his practical jokes and pranks. www.synthzone.com/forum/ubbthreads.php/topics/87348/April_Fool_seriously_bio_of_a_ is an enjoyable account. Denise is described as a "farouche heiress." Denise did not find being married to the practical joker very funny.

The £30,000 Denise had inherited at age 17 from her paternal grandfather was spent ("I always thought money would be along to pay my debts") and Denise found herself in bankruptcy court in 1939.

^{60.} Denis Andrew Malachy Daly was made Lt. in the Royal Welsh Fusilliers on 12-8-1886 per *Hart's Annual Army List, Militia List, and Imperial Yeomanry List* (Google Books). *Bulletins and Other State Intelligence of 1883* reported Denis was to be Lt. in the 3rd Battalion of the Connaught Rangers on 1-20-1883.

^{61.} This church is currently known as the Newman University Church.

^{62.} John Archer Daly was the Colonel Commanding Officer of the 4th Battalion of the Connaught Rangers. He held the office of High Sheriff in 1866. He held the office of Deputy Lieutenant (D.L.). He held the office of Justice of the Peace (J.P.). He lived at Raford, Kiltullagh, County Galway, Ireland and at Furbough, Barna, County Galway, Ireland.

After William's death, Denise married a third time, 3Q 1948 in Clonbur church, Oughterard, Galway, to Anthony Radley Drew; she is named Denise S. Winterbottom.

George Douglas WINTERBOTTOM (1912–1931)

b. 9-1-1912 Naas, Ireland d. 12-16-1931 Aston On Trent, Derbyshire age 19 bur. All Saints' Churchyard, Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire

Parents: Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM II and Gladys Hughes APPLETON.

Educated at Shrewbury School.

On 12-16-1931 George Douglas Winterbottom, age 19 and "the second son of Major Archie Winterbottom, was fatally injured on the Leicester-Derby Road, near Shardlow, Derbyshire . . . He was riding a motorcycle." It was foggy. "He left Shrewsbury School last term and has been living at Aston-on-Trent Rectory."

Anne Dickson WINTERBOTTOM (1936–2015)

b. 1-25-1936 in Cannes, France m. 6-1957 Gary Redvers BUBEAR d. 2015

Parents: Archibald Dickson WINTERBOTTOM II and Dorothy COLEMAN.

At the time of her marriage Anne lived at St Mary House, Arthur Road, Wimbledon; Gary, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. James Redvers Bubear, lived at Treetops, Bathgate Road, Wimbledon.

Husband Gary was born 1-30-1936 in Liverpool, Lancashire and died 8-2001 in East Surrey.

Children:

- Serena Bubear.
- Anne Bubear.

George Harold WINTERBOTTOM II (1890–1949)

b. 1890 London

m1. 2Q 1926 Cecile Mary E. EYKYN in Towcester district, Northumberland

div1. 1931 by Cecile

m2. Penelope Evelyn RADCLIFFE

d. 7-31-1949 Windsor, Berkshire

bur. St Mary Magdalene Churchyard, Horton, Northamptonshire

Parents: George Harold WINTERBOTTOM (1861–1934) and Louise Elizabeth (Babb) FERGUSON (- 1901).

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 126 of 171

Attended Eton College. Eton is a school for boys aged 13 to 18. He was cited in the Eton College Chronicles as a sports competitor in 1907. Also attended Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Wife Cecile Eykyn was born 4Q 1900 in Kensington, London, the only daughter of Arthur Ekyn, JP of Gayton, Northamptonshire. She filed for divorce, those records are in The National Archives, Kew with Item details J 77/2983/2096.

Wife Penelope Evelyn Radcliffe was born 3Q 1883 at Hitchin, Hertfordshire and died 2-27-1977 age 93 at Berkshire and is buried with her husband at St Mary Magdalene Churchyard, Horton, Northamptonshire.

Children:

Robin Winterbottom, adopted. Son of Reginald E. J. Daubeny and Pauline Vincent.

Residences:

- After 1899—Horton House, Horton, Northampton, with his parental family.
- In 1911 he lived in Leeds and/or Ecclesall Bierlow, Yorkshire West Riding (per census). But he was a student in London with his brother Oscar. Is the first sentence wrong? [How many men could have this name? I did find a birth record for a man of this name in Ecclesall Bierlow, so apparently there were at least two men with the name.]
- After 1928—Cosgrove Hall, Northampton. He bought this home from Mrs. Bernice Ellen Ager. He lived there until 1948.
- Kingswood House, Sunningdale, Berkshire near Ascot.

He traveled to America:

Arrived 4-27-1913 on the ship Celtic. Age 24, lived at Horton House with father George Harold Winterbottom; destination New York.

Military:

- Held military rank of Captain.
- On 4-30-1939, a Lieutenant, he relinquished the rank on enlistment into the R.A.F.

On 5-1-1945 Queen Geraldine of Albania opened a garden fete at Cosgrove Hall, the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Winterbottom, near Wolverton in Buckinghamshire. . . the purpose of the fete was to raise funds for a village hall.

George was known to his family as the "Artist" and was quite a good painter. He apparently collected some quality paintings. There is a record of the auction of a painting of a bather by the Studio of François Lemoyne Paris 1688-1737, oil on canvas, 64 x 43¼ in. 162.5 x 110 cm., Provenance: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Winterbottom, Kingswood House, Sunningdale, Berkshire;

- Christie's, London, 11 November 1949, lot 17, as 'attributed to Boucher' (100 gns. to Daulton).
 Dutton Collection.
- Anonymous sale; Christie's, London, 11 July 1980, lot 108, as 'François Lemoyne'.

George contracted polio while at Eton College after catching the flu and then trying to run it off (he was quite the athlete). As a result he spent much of his life in calipers and was unable to fight in World War I, something he found immensely frustrating.

He continued his father's raising of British Friesian cattle at Horton House.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 127 of 171

Oscar Dunstan WINTERBOTTOM (1891–1955)

b. 1Q 1891 Kensington, London
 m. 1Q 1918 Kathleen Margaret Louisa HEYES at St. George Hanover Square, London
 d. 5-2-1955 Tarpoley, Cheshire

Parents: George Harold WINTERBOTTOM (1861–1934) and Louisa Elizabeth (Babb) FERGUSON (1862–1901).

Oscar Winterbottom was likely named after Baron Oscar Dickson (1823–1897), to whom he was thought to be distantly related (but I disagree). Oscar Dickson was a Swedish businessman and philanthropist as well as the patron of a number of Arctic expeditions in the 19th century. Oscar Dickson was the second son of James Dickson who, with his brother Robert, had emigrated from Montrose, Scotland to Gothenburg, Sweden in 1802 and 1809 respectively and founded there the successful mercantile firm Dickson & Co.

The "Dunstan" of his middle name was from a family relation; see page 138 for details.

Educated at Eton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He entered Eton in 1904.

Kathleen Margaret Louisa Heyes was born about 1891, likely in Ireland. She was the daughter of Francis Heyes of Grove Park, Chiswick. Kathleen was an Irish actress and a devout Roman Catholic.

Children:

- Noel Margaret Winterbottom, b. 12-26-1918 at George Hanover Square, London.
- Sheila Elizabeth Winterbottom, b. 2Q 1920 Ormskirk (includes Southport), Lancashire.
- Myra Elaine Winterbottom, b. 4-7-1923 at 35 Westbourne Road, Southport, Lancashire.

Residences:

- In 4-5-1891 he lived in Brompton, Kensington, London with his parental family; he was 4 months
- In 3-31-1901 he resided at St. Margaret St. John The Evangelist, Knightsbridge, Westminster, London at 5 Wellington Court. With him (age 10) were brothers George H. Winterbottom II (12) and Dudley Dickson Winterbottom (9) and five servants. Their mother had died three days before at 4 Wellington Court. Oscar was reported as born at Sumner Terrace, London.
- In 1911 he lived at the Wellington Club⁶³ at 1 Grosvenor Place, St. George Hanover Square, London; he was a student boarder with his brother George Harold Winterbottom II; both brothers were born London.
- In 1920 and later he lived with his wife at 35 Westbourne Road, Southport, Lancashire.
- In 1952 he lived Tilstone House, Tilstone Fearnall, Tarporley, Cheshire. This house had previously been owned by Sir Gilbert Greenall, a millionaire brewer who died in 1894. It was, and is, a black and white half-timbered house.

Had a military career:

[I have not been able to corroborate the following list]:
Mentioned in Despatches, 1914
Appointed Lt RE (Royal Engineers) 1-17-1916
Appointed Capt 10-3-1916

63. The Wellington Club was dissolved in 1934.

2 ic No 3 Company T/ Capt 9-18-1917 and OC No 4 Special Company Indefinite sick leave 1-30-1918 Final rank was Captain.

- 8-21-1915 Temporary Second Lieutenant from the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, transferred from the General List.
- On 1915 he served in the London Scottish regiment with rank PTE (Private), lived at Horton Hall, "mentioned in despatches" www.northants-familytree.net/soldier%20index%20v%20to%20y.htm
- In 1918 he was a Lieut. in active service in the Cameron Highlanders (per De Ruvigny's Role of Honour, mentioned in the record for his brother Dudley).
- Was cited as an Etonian who had served in the Great War: Capt. R.E., late 2nd Lt. Cameron Highlanders and Pte. London Regt., mentioned in dispatches while in France.

Oscar fought right through the First World War in the trenches and suffered terribly from shell shock.

He was a director of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Company.

In 1950 and 1952 was appointed High Sheriff of Cheshire. Lived Tilstone House, Tilstone Fearnall, Tarporley.

He traveled to America, most of these were business trips to Interlaken Mills near Providence, RI:

- Arrived 10-10-1913 New York on ship Celtic, departed Liverpool 10-2-1913. Age 23, no occupation, lived Horton House, Northampton with G H Winterbottom, nearest relative; destination New York.
- Arrived 11-12-1920 New York on ship *Baltic*, departed Liverpool 11-3-1920. Age 29, director, lived with wife at 35 Westbourne Road, Southport, England; destination Providence, RI.
- Arrived 2-27-1921 Southampton, England from New York on ship Adriatic.
- Arrived 10-14-1922 New York on ship *Celtic*, departed Liverpool 10-7-1922. Age 31, director, lived with wife at 35 Westbourne Road, Southport, England; destination Providence, RI.
- Arrived 4-24-1923 New York on ship *Baltic*, departed Liverpool 10-7-1922. Age 32, director, lived with wife at 35 Westbourne Road, Southport, England; destination Providence, RI.
- Arrived 10-21-1923 New York on ship Adriatic, departed Age 32, director; traveled with wife Kathleen, 32; both lived Southport, England; his nearest relative G. H. Winterbottom, Horton House, Northampton; her nearest relative Mrs. Heyes, 3 Oakley Gardens, London SW1; destination Providence, RI.
- Arrived 4-14-1924 New York. Age 34, destination Providence.
- Arrived 4-28-1925 New York. Able to read English, German, Latin, Greek.
- Arrived 1-25-1926 New York.
- Arrived 1-24-1927 New York with wife Kathleen.
- Arrived 10-10-1927 New York. Director of public company, born London.
- Arrived 10-31-1927 Southampton, England from New York on Scythia.
- Arrived 1-22-1931 New York with his father.
- Arrived 5-17-1932 New York.
- Arrived 6-18-1932 Southampton, England from Quebec on the Empress of Australia.
- Arrived 4-14-1936 New York.
- Arrived 1-19-1938 New York.
- Arrived 5-1-1939 Boston.
- Arrived 11-11-1946 New York on the ship Queen Elizabeth.

On 5-11-1938 attended Court at Buckingham Palace, with many others.

On 5-11-1938 Mrs. Winterbottom presented two daughters, Noel and Sheila, at the Presentation in the General Circle.

Daughter Sheila was MBE, RC, and Chaplain's assistant RAF Halton. In July 1941 she was associated with the Auxiliary Territorial Service (the women's branch of the British Army during the Second World War).

In April 1931 a limited edition 4.5 litre supercharged Bentley automobile, registration number GP 1993, was delivered to Oscar. The car was fitted with a 4-seater open top tourer body made by the coachbuilder Vanden Plas. The model was known as a Blower Bentley, as finished and fitted it would have cost about £1720. The company produced 50 such cars intended for the Le Mans road race, today they are considered the most iconic of the vintage Bentleys and command astronomic prices at auction. (Thanks to Chris Ward for this information.)

At the time, 1925–1931, the Bentley Company was owned by millionaire racing driver Woolf Barnato. Both he and Oscar attended Trinity Hall and may have met there. Oscar was a Vice President of the Cambridge Footlights Club 1911–1913, Barnato a performer in the 1913–1914 season.

Another note on the car, this from Pat McAreavey: The Blower Bentleys were built by W. O. Bentley before Rolls Royce purchased the company. Initially three were built for racing purposes but they were obliged to build a further 47 to get the total number up to 50 for homologation purposes to permit them to compete. The car is infamous as the car which broke the company, W. O. Bentley, as they struggled to meet this number to qualify for racing!! So Oscar will have been owner of one of only 47 road going vehicles of that model ever built!

Obituary in The Times:

Captain Oscar Dunstan Winterbottom, High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1952-53. died yesterday at his home at Tarporley, Cheshire, after a long illness. He was 64. The Son of the late G. H. Winterbottom, of Northampton, he was born in 1890 and was educated at Eton and Trinity Hall. Cambridge. At Cambridge he captained the University Association Football XI in 1912–13, and during the 1914–18 War he served within the Royal Engineers, being mentioned in dispatches and promoted captain in 1918. He was a director of several Manchester companies and was appointed a justice of the peace in 1943. He married in 1918 Kathleen Margaret, daughter of the late Francis Heyes. who survives him, together with three daughters. He left an estate worth £72,820; probate to William Deacon's Bank and Kathleen Margaret Louisa Winterbottom, widow.

In 1955 the estate of Tilstone House was disposed of. The estate consisted of the 24-room house, stabling and farm buildings with two estate cottages, the lodge, and two acres of commercial fruit and vegetable gardens and glass, as well as 43 acres of pasture at Eaton-by-Tarporley, about a mile away. After remaining unsold as a whole, the property was disposed of in four lots, two by auction and two privately. The total realized was believed to be in excess of £12,000.

Tilstone House is on Tilstone Bank Lane at the intersection with Nantwich Road (A51); the property today is on the southwest corner. The main house is 14000 square feet with 14 bedrooms, 10 baths, and 10 reception rooms.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 130 of 171

Noel Margaret WINTERBOTTOM (1918-1972)

b. 12-26-1918 at George Hanover Square, London.
 m. 3-9-1946 Major John Anthony DEWHURST at Marylebone, London, Middlesex d. 1-18-1972 Warwick, Warwickshire

Parents: Oscar Dunstan WINTERBOTTOM and Kathleen Margaret Louisa HEYES.

Major John Anthony Dewhurst was the elder son of the late Major Cyril Dewhurst and of Mrs. Dewhurst, Overdale, Sandiway, Cheshire (about 5 miles north of Tilstone Fearley). The Dewhursts owned nearby Tilstone Lodge in Tilstone Fearly, Tarpoley. The Dewhurst family had made its fortune in cotton from India: The Dewhurst Cotton company was begun by Thomas Dewhurst who bought his first mill in 1789, near Skipton, West Riding of Yorkshire. More mills followed as the business expanded, the most famous being Belle Vue Mills in Skipton, built by John Dewhurst in 1828. Their primary product was cotton thread named Sylko.

Noel and her husband had in common a cotton fortune and manor homes in Tilstone Fearley.

Noel and her husband died in the same car accident.

Children:

- Simon Peter Dewhurst, b. 3-2-1947 Didsbury, Manchester, Lancashire.
- Olivia Gemma Dewhurst, b. 9-1-1948 Stoke Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire.
- Jonathan Oscar Cyril Dewhurst, b. 8-4-1949 Stoke Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire; m. 3Q 1974 Primrose Barkworth at Poole, Dorset; d. 4-6-2013 Barmere House, Whitchurch, Shropshire.

Myra Elaine WINTERBOTTOM (1923–1973)

b. 4-7-1923 at Westbourne Road, Southport, Lancashire

m. 4-30-1947 Major Geoffrey Vardon CHURTON, MBE, MC, TD, JR, DL, at St. Werburgh's, Chester, Cheshire

d. 2Q 1973 Crewe, Cheshire

Parents: Oscar Dunstan WINTERBOTTOM and Kathleen Margaret Louisa HEYES.

Geoffrey was the son of the late Mr. Claud Geoffrey Churton (1880–1936) and of Mrs. Churton (Miss Jones) of The White House, Bunbury, Cheshire (Bunbury is near Tarporley). Geoffrey was born 2Q 1913 in Wirral, Cheshire; he died 2-15-2013 age 100. Claud Geoffrey Churton died 3-30-1936 Gayton Hurst, Cheshire; his estate was £201,903. He was a wine and spirits merchant as Churtons Ltd.

Geoffrey remarried after Myra's death: 3-23-1988 to Mrs. Alice Gilchrist at Chester, Cheshire. She survived him.

Children:

- David Nigel Vardon Churton, b. 1949; m. 2-23-1985 Hon. Katherine Tyrell-Kenyon (b. 1959) daughter of the 5th Baron Kenyon (1917-93), and has issue.
- Guy Churton, b. 1956; m. Fiona Burn.
- Sally Churton, b. 1960; m. 1985 Anthony Francis Anson (b. 1951), scion of the earls of Lichfield, and has issue.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 131 of 171

Travels:

• Geoffrey Vardon (35) and Myra Elaine Churton (25) arrived Tilbury, London 10-30-1948 on the ship *Highland Monarch* from Lisbon, Portugal. They lived Bunbury, Cheshire.

Ian WINTERBOTTOM (1913-1992)

b. 4-6-1913 Marylebone, London m1. 1939 Rosemary MILLS div1. 1944 m2. 1944 Irene Eva MUNK d. 7-4-1992 London age 79

Parents: George Harold WINTERBOTTOM (1861-1934) and Georgina MacLEOD (-1973).

Educated at Charterhouse and Clare College, Cambridge.

First wife Rosemary Mills was the daughter of George Mills of Offchurch House, Warwickshire.

Second wife Irene Munk was the daughter of Dr. John Munk of Berlin and of Mount Carmel, Haifa, Israel and Olga Goldenberg of Grodno, Belarus. Irene was born 1916 in Berlin. She died 10-31-2002 London.

Children:

- John Winterbottom, son of Rosemary.
- Dudley Winterbottom, daughter of Irene.
- Graham Winterbottom, son of Irene.
- Caroline Winterbottom, daughter of Irene..
- Ian Winterbottom, son of Irene, b. 6-23-1948.

Military service:

- Captain Royal Horse Guards and aide-de-camp in World War II.
- Aide-de-camp and later private secretary to Regional Commissioner in Hamburg, Germany (Sir Henry Vaughan Berry) 1946–8.

Public service:

- 1949 private secretary to Minister of Civil Aviation, Lord Francis Aungier Pakenham, the 7th Earl of Longford. Pakenham was created Baron Pakenham in 1945 and was Leader of the House of Lords from 1964 to 1968.
- 1950–55 Member of Parliament (Labour) for Central Nottingham.
- Made a life peer 5-14-1965, as Baron Winterbottom of Clopton in the County of Northampton.
- Joined the Labour Government in 1966, first as Under-Secretary of State for the Navy 1966–1967, then as Minister of Public Buildings and Works 1967–1968, and finally as Under-Secretary of State for the Royal Air Force 1968–1970.

He worked in the Winterbottom businesses on and off. After college he worked in one of his father's textile mills in Manchester. He also spent some time in Germany mostly working in Winterbottom factories and become a fluent German speaker. After his father's death in 1936 he returned to Germany with a roving brief and stayed there until shortly before the outbreak of war when he returned to England and settled near Derby, where he built up a precision machine-tool factory. When war broke out Ian sold

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 132 of 171

the factory to Brown and Sharp to free himself to join the armed forces. He returned to Winterbottom Industries in 1955 and remained until it was taken over by Venesta in 1960.

Obituary published in The Independent, by Ira Winterbottom, ⁶⁴ July 8, 1992.

IAN WINTERBOTTOM entered the House of Lords as a Labour peer, served as a junior minister in the Wilson and Callaghan governments, resigned to become a founder member of the Social Democratic Party, and, having crossed the floor in December 1991, ended his political career as a Conservative backbencher.

Among his brother officers in the Royal Horse Guards Winterbottom was known affectionately as 'Uncle', having been almost too old to qualify for entry into Sandhurst. Someone once remarked that Winterbottom's arrival on the scene tended to herald the transformation of dire tragedy into broad farce.

During the advance on Arras in September 1944, Winterbottom proceeded on a mission in a borrowed Humber Scout Car devoid — as he discovered too late — of identifying signal flares. He was on a lady's bicycle, ran into a German patrol, but managed to get away in the back of a horse-drawn baker's van hidden beneath the well-filled skirts of the baker's daughter. He continued through the German lines into Albert — supposedly held by the British, in fact by SS troops.

Escaping once again, he met another lost British unit, collected his wounded driver and rejoined his regiment, this time in an amphibious German Volkswagen, which subsequently carried him as far as Brussels before being destroyed.

Despite his wartime reputation for comical unorthodox exploits, Ian Winterbottom was a profoundly serious man and at that time a socialist. Born in 1913, he was educated at Charterhouse and Clare College, Cambridge, where he read physiology with the intention of doing research. However the worldwide recession and the rise of the Nazi Party in Germany changed his mind. He went to work in one of his father's textile mills in Manchester where he saw much poverty and this contrast with the affluent lifestyle he knew at home led him to join the very left-wing Miles Platting Independent Labour Party.

By then he had also spent some time in Germany mostly working in Winterbottom factories and had become a fluent German speaker. After his father's death in 1936 he returned to Germany with a roving brief and stayed there till shortly before the outbreak of war. He settled near Derby, where he built up a precision machine-tool factory. When war broke out Winterbottom found himself in a reserve occupation; it took two years to sell the factory to Brown and Sharp to free himself to join the armed forces.

After the war he remained in Germany, first as ADC to the Regional Commissionner of Hamburg, then as his political private secretary. In 1948 he returned to England, and in 1950 he was elected Labour Member of Parliament for Central Nottingham. He won the seat again in 1951 but was defeated in 1955 when he rejoined the family

⁶⁴ Ira Winterbottom was a pseudonym for Irene Eva (Munk) Winterbottom.

firm, which a few years later was the subject of a reverse takeover by Venesta International.

He was made a Life Peer in 1964, joining the Government first as Under-Secretary of State for the Navy, then as Minister of Public Buildings and Works and finally as Under-Secretary of State for the Royal Air Force. Following Labour's 1970 defeat, Winterbottom briefly rejoined his old firm as its Chairman but as a Lord-in-Waiting, serving as a government whip in the Lords and concentrating on defence questions.

In 1978 he resigned from the front bench, deeply dissatisfied with Labour's defence policy and the use made of the unions' undemocratic block vote. He was one of the founder members of the SDP — he had considered joining the Liberal Democrats, but distrusted their overwhelming pro-European enthusiasm and so, following some months on the cross-benches, he applied in December 1991 for the Conservative whip.

From 1980 his health began to deteriorate but he continued to work both in the Lords and developing commercial relationships in Eastern Europe and Nigeria until the end of his life. He took a special satisfaction in the collapse of Communism throughout eastern Europe.

He was a simple, discreet, almost too optimistic man who particularly disliked hypocrisy, vanity and political systems which sought to enslave others. His directness was rewarded with the trust and affection of all those with whom he came in contact.

Alistair WINTERBOTTOM (1916-1997)

b. 9-6-1916 Hampstead, London m. 7-1944 Maria Kersti KOWALSKI at Marylebone, London d. 7-5-1997 London, age 80

bur. St Mary Magdalene Churchyard, Horton, Northamptonshire (Find A Grave Memorial# 127784838)

Parents: George Harold WINTERBOTTOM (1861-1934) and Georgina MacLEOD (-1973).

Wife Maria Kowalski was the daughter of Alexander Artur Kowalski of Zopot, Poland and later of Queen's Gate, London. He was Acting S/Ldr Polish Air Force, attached to RAF in World War II. Alexander was born 1890 in Lviv, Poland/Austria and died 4-22-1965 in London. Maria's mother was Leontine "Lillian" Renata Schlesinger who was born 9-3-1899 in Vienna, Austria; she died 4Q 1983 Aylesbury. Maria's parents married in 1918 in Vienna. Maria was born 7-3-1920 in Vienna, Austria; she died 10-30-2004 at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

Alistair was educated at Charterhouse and King's College, Cambridge, receiving a BA degree in 1939.

^{65.} Lviv today is in western Ukraine, about 44 miles from Poland. Historically Lviv was a city in Galicia; in 1918 towards the end of World War I, it became part of Ukraine. In 1890 Galicia was a part of the Austrian Empire; Lviv belonged to the First Partition of Poland when the city was annexed by Austria.

Alistair lived at 52 Chester Square, London and Manor Farm Home, Brill, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. The Manor Farm House, Brill is now a Grade II Listed building. Brill was one of the manors of Edward the Confessor, and belonged to the Conqueror in 1086; the current lords of the manor are the Aubrey-Fletchers, beginning with Sir John Aubrey in the 1800s.

Children:

- Neil Alistair Winterbottom, b. 6-30-1945.
- Gavin Tobias Alexander Winterbottom, b. 2-18-1947.

During World War II he served in the Home Guard and at a Red Cross library distributing center. After his marriage he worked for a travel agency.

Son Neil lives Crawley Grange, North Crawley, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire. He was educated at Westminster and the University of Maryland from which he graduated in 1974 with a Bachelor of Arts degree with high honors.

Gavin Tobias Alexander WINTERBOTTOM (1947 –)

b. 2-18-1947 Hampstead, London m. 7-23-1977 Hon. Fiona Catherine PEAKE at Rievaulx Abbey near Helmsley, North Yorkshire

Parents: Alistair WINTERBOTTOM and Maria Kersti KOWALSKI.

Gavin, who calls himself Toby, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church College, Oxford, where he received an MA degree.

In May 1976 he adopted the additional surname of HORTON upon becoming heir to Penelope, widow of George Harold Winterbottom II. At her death he inherited the "tail end" of the old Horton House property. Through his wife he owns Whorlton Castle, derelict by the late 16th century, a scheduled ancient monument in the North York Moors National Park and a ruin he hopes to protect. He lives in Snilesworth Lodge, Osmotherley, Northallerton, North Yorkshire (the family seat 66 of his father-in-law) and Onslow Square, London.

He is now known as Toby Horton.

Wife Hon. Fiona Catherine Peake is the eldest daughter of Martin Raymond Peake (1926–2008), 2nd Viscount Ingleby.

Children:

- Alice Emily Rose Horton, b. 10-11-1978.
- Violet Constance Lily Horton, b. 4-2-1980.
- George William Arthur Horton, b. 7-20-1983.
- Thomas Henry Ralph Horton, b. 2-25-1985.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 135 of 171

^{66.} A seat or family seat is the principal residence of the landed gentry and aristocracy. The residence usually denotes the social, economic, political, or historic connection of the family within a given area.

Related Families

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 136 of 171

Woolley, Dunstan, and Timmis

These families appear in the Winterbottom story in different places. In particular Henry Sutton Timmis was an executor of the estates of Helen E. (Woolley) Winterbottom (1896), Archibald Dickson Winterbottom (1884), and William Dickson Winterbottom (1924). George Woolley Dunstan was an executor of the estate of Helen E. (Woolley) Winterbottom (1896).

Woolley

The Woolley family enters this story with the marriage of Helen E. Woolley to Archibald Dickson Winterbottom in 1845.

In 1841 the Woolley family lived in Hulme, Manchester at 93 Great Jackson: George (65, spinner), Hannah (65), Fanny (30), Sophia (30), Arthur (25, architect), William (20), Helen (15), George (4), and Hannah (2); children were born in the same county, parents were not. Subsequent research revealed that Sophia was a widowed daughter whose surname was Dunstan and that the two youngest children were hers.

George Woolley (1778–1847) born 1-24-1778 to parents Jeremiah Woolley and Ann; bap. 2-1-1778 Cross Street Presbyterian Chapel in the Parish of Manchester; died 12-7-1847 of asthma at residence at 19 Arthur Street, Hulme, age 69; buried 12-12-1847 Chapelry of St. George, Hulme, Manchester. George had four siblings: Hannah, James, William, and John.

Married 3-17-1803 Hannah Scarfe (1775–1849) at Church of St Mary the Virgin, Prestwich, Lancashire. Hannah Scarfe was baptized 6-23-1775 at Call Lane Arian Independent Church, Leeds, Yorkshire; buried⁶⁷ 12-21-1849 Rusholme Road Cemetery, Chorlton-on-Medlock. Her father was James Scarfe. She had siblings John, Betty, James, Mary, and Martha. Eight children:

- Frances Woolley (1803–1873) baptized 12-8-1803 St Ann, Manchester, Lancashire.; died 1Q 1873 Manchester, Lancashire; did not marry.
- Sophia Woolley (1805–1881) born 2-28-1805; baptized 5-25-1805 Cross Street Presbyterian Chapel in the Parish of Manchester; married 8-20-1835 Henry Dunstan (1806–1840) in Salford; died 8-8-1881 in Cheetham; see Dunstan for their descendants.
- **George Woolley**, born 1-13-1807; baptized 3-7-1807 Cross Street Unitarian Church, Manchester; died by 1841 (because I could not find him in the census) .
- Richard Shawcross Woolley, born 10-23-1809; baptized 12-22-1809 Cross Street Presbyterian Church (or Unitarian Church), Manchester.
- Edwin Woolley, born 6-16-1812; baptized 9-11-1812 Manchester; married 9-18-1844 Jane Houtson in Manchester.
- Arthur Wellesley Woolley, born 3-14-1815; baptized 5-15-1815 Manchester; married 10-27-1843 Augusta Jemima Cooper in Manchester at St. James (father Thomas Cooper).
- William Henry Woolley, baptized 11-14-1817 Manchester.
- Helen Woolley (1820–1896), born 2-19-1820; baptized 7-17-1820 Manchester; married 8-25-1845 Archibald Dickson Winterbottom (1814–1884); died 7-11-1896 Salford.

^{67.} I found a second burial record for a Hannah Woolley of Cheetham, 63 years old, Chapelry of Cheetham, Manchester on 1-26-1845. I do not know which record applies to Hannah (Scarfe) Woolley.

Dunstan

William Dunstan (1755–1817) of Falmouth, Cornwall married 8-7-1791 Elizabeth Farrand (1772–1845) in Manchester, had at least 11 children.

Henry Dunstan, born 3-1-1806 Salford; married 8-20-1835 Sophia/Sally Woolley in Salford Registry Office; died 1840.

George Woolley Dunstan, born 7-12-1836 Salford; married 11-20-1875 Emily Elizabeth Franks in Salford; died 11-7-1914 Worcestershire.

Dorothy Emily Fortesque Dunstan, born 5-9-1885 Eccles, Barton upon Irwell, Lancashire; m. 3Q 1909 George Bartley McKean in Ormskirk; died 2-24-1984; has descendants.

George Dunstan Bartley McKean.

Caroline Ann Dunstan, born 9-7-1837; baptized 11-29-1837 Salford; married 4Q 1861 Thomas Sutton Timmis in Greater Broughton; died 9-24-1902; buried 9-27-1902 Allerton or Toxtexth Park Cemetery.

Hannah Sophia Dunstan, born 1Q 1839 Salford; married 4Q 1868 George Holden in Salford Eva C. Holden, born abt. 1870 Beverley, Yorkshire.

Sophia Woolley was a sister of Helen Woolley who married Archibald Dickson Winterbottom.

Timmis

John Timmis born about 1803 Crewe, Cheshire; married Ellen .

Thomas Sutton Timmis, born 7-23-1830 Acton, Cheshire; married 4Q 1861 Caroline Ann Dunstan in Greater Broughton; died 7-25-1910; buried 7-28-1910 Allerton (age 80), stone at Toxteth Park Cemetery; had children:

Henry Sutton Timmis, b. 7-8-1862 Allerton/Waterloo; married Annie Hodgson Horsfall; died 1-25-1942;

Ellen Sophia Sutton Timmis, b. 1864 Waterloo, Lancashire; m. 8-28-1890 Henry Stewart-Brown in Allerton; died 6-1-1956;

George Dunstan Timmis, b. 1866 Waterloo; bap. 2-25-1868 Grassendale; Caroline Edith Sutton Timmis;

Thomas Sutton Timmis, b. 11-8-1867 Aigburth; bap. 2-25-1868 Grassendale; died 3-9-1933; Kate Timmis, baptized 12 Jun 1870 Grassendale; married 11-26-1891 Thomas Martin Bingham in Allerton;

William Gossage Timmis, baptized 10-13-1872 Grassendale;

Shirley Sutton Timmis, baptized 10-10-1875 Grassendale (male);

All Together Now

Or how Henry Sutton Timmis, executor to three Winterbottom estates, was related to the Winterbottoms. Henry was the grandson of Archibald's wife's sister.

George Woolley (1776–1847) married 1803 Hannah Scarfe (1776–1849);

Sophia Woolley (1811–) married 1835 Henry Dunstan (1806–1840).

Caroline Ann Dunstan (1837–1902) married 1861 Thomas Sutton Timmis (1830–1910). Henry Sutton Timmis (1862–1942).

Helen Woolley (1820–1896) married 1845 Archibald Dickson Winterbottom (1814–1884).

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 138 of 171

Winterbottoms and Dicksons and Parks

The central question is: was Archibald Dickson Winterbottom related to William Alexander Park? Park was a friend and business associate of Archibald. Archibald's youngest son, Harold, was an executor of Park's estate. Additionally, there were four early Winterbottoms that seem to have been named after a Dickson or a Park: Robert <u>Dickson</u> Winterbottom, Archibald <u>Dickson</u> Winterbottom, Archibald <u>Park</u> Winterbottom (son of ADW) and <u>Oscar</u> Dunstan Winterbottom (son of GHW). Isabella Dickson was Archibald's mother.

The short answer is: I don't think so.

Both Dickson and Park families are Scottish.

Dicksons are not considered to be an independent clan, but a sept (branch) of the Douglas clan. They lived primarily in the border areas of southern Scotland. The relationships between the different groups are rarely clear, any biological relationship may be more a matter of conjecture than reality. A sympathetic view from the outside may allow for the possibility that relationship was claimed on the basis of the surname alone.

Roxburgh Dicksons

This is the family of Isabella Dickson, wife of William Whitehead Winterbottom and mother of Archibald Dickson Winterbottom. Much of the information comes from the Jedforest Club ⁶⁸ annals: *Annals of a Border Club (The Jedforest)* by George Tancred of Weens, 1899. The book was compiled at the request and under the patronage of the members of the Jedforest Club of Jedburgh in Roxburghshire. A discussion of the Dickson family begins on page 99. Supporting details came from the Scottish parish records.

Archibald Dickson, born in 1718 Cavers, Roxburghshire; bap. 5-18-1718 Cavers, Roxburghshire; died 1791. He carried on his father's business with energy, and was instrumental in extending it to other parts of Scotland. Archibald purchased the farm of Huntlaw, and, afterwards, Hassendeanburn. Parents: Robert Dickson, died 2-20-1744; unnamed mother died 2-17-1757 age 78. Siblings unknown. Robert Dickson, the founder of the family, began his career as a forester and horticulturist at Hassendean, as a tenant; he did own a portion of Weensland and other property near Hawick.

- m. 12-25-1740 Christian Thomson at Minot Parish, Roxburghshire. Daughter of James Thomson, Midshiels. ⁶⁹ She died Saturday the 28th of November, 1799 at Hassendeanburn. Ten children:
- i. Robert Dickson of Huntlaw was born 1742; bap. 2-14-1742 Minto, Roxburghshire. He succeeded his father.
 - m1. Beatrix Pott, daughter of George Pott of Todrig, Selkirkshire.⁷⁰

^{68.} Jedburgh is the principal town in the south of Scotland, in the Border district. The Jedforest Club was founded in 1810 by William, Earl of Ancram, afterwards the sixth Marquess of Lothian. At one time or another, representatives of all the great Border families have been members of the Jedforest Club. The Jedforest Club has always been associated with the town of Jedburgh in Roxburghshire, Scotland.

^{69 .} Midshiels was a village in Hawick. There is a standing stone nearby.

^{70.} I have found no other record of Beatrix Pott. Her father is well documented. Selkirkshire was a historical county and Royal Burgh, and now a part of Roxburghshire. Selkirk town is located nine miles west of Hawick. Todrig is/was in the parish of Ashkirk; a map from 1858–60 shows it southwest of Ashkirk, when it was a considerable community; currently Ashkirk is northwest of Hawick on the A7.

m2. Miss Scott, daughter of Thomas Scott of Wool, Roxburghshire⁷¹. [His second wife may have been Katharine Scott, whose will of 6-5-1816 stated she was the widow of Robert Dickson, Esquire of Huntlaw.]

Two sons and two daughters by first wife, none had children.

- ii. Agnes Dickson, born 1743; bap. 8-23-1743 Minto, Roxburghshire.m. 8-9-1765 Walter Dunlop of Whitmuirhall at Ashkirk, Roxburghshire.
- iii. James Dickson of Alton, born 4-22-1746; bap. 5-5-1746 Minto, Roxburghshire. Alton went to William Richardson, stepson of James' daughter Isabella who had married William Richardson, a merchant in Hawick. The stepson who inherited Alton adopted the Dickson surname (becoming William Richardson Dickson), he was born 1806, died 1852, left a son and two daughters.
 - m. 9-2-1786 Jane Turnbull at Hawick, Roxburghshire.
 - Three children, none of which had children.
- iv. Janet Dickson, became Mrs. Clark of Flatfield, born 18th May, 1748; bap. 6-24-1748 Minto, Roxburghshire.
- v. Margaret Dickson, Mrs. Turnbull of Greenhouse, born 7th April, 1750.
- vi. William Dickson of Bellwood, Perth born 25th June, 1753; bap. 7-16-1763 Minto, Roxburghshire; died unmarried 1835. He carried on the important branch of the business which extended to the Highlands of Scotland. The magnificent plantations of Perthshire are a testimony to the result of his long sojourn in the county town, where he was much respected. At his death his business went to his nephew Archibald Turnbull, son of his sister Margaret.
- vii. Archibald Dickson, Jr. of Housebyres, born 18th August, 1755 at Hawick; bap. 4-25-1755 Minto, Roxburghshire. He died at Hassendeanburn, February 23, 1841 which by then was his seat. [His will says he died 1-16-1834.] He succeeded to his father-in-law's property.
 - m. 11-8-1783 Marion Fisher at Melrose, Roxburghshire; bap. 10-29-1762 Melrose,
 Roxburghshire. Daughter of Andrew Fisher of Housebyres and Isobel Houdon.
 Ten children:
 - Isabella Dickson, born 9-10-1784 Hasendeanburn⁷², Roxburghshire; bap. 9-20-1784 Minto, Roxburghshire.
 - m. December 16, 1811 William Whitehead Winterbottom of Huddersfield, at Hawick.
 - ii. Andrew Dickson of Alton, b. 4-11-1787; bap. 4-25-1787 Minto, Roxburghshire. Went to Australia, and died there 6-7-1837. He was involved in an Edinburgh-based business Messrs. Dicksons and Company, Nursery Seedmen and Florists at Waterloo Place; this was a separate business from Dicksons, Brothers which were occasionally confused, with legal repercusions. At his death the business ended.
 - iii. Archibald Dickson of Chatto, b. 10-3-1788; bap. 11-13-1788 Minto, Roxburghshire. A Major in the 60th Bengal native infantry. He retired in 1836, and died at Pembroke Square, Kensington, 8th May, 1846.
 - m. Catherine Jane?, who as a widow in 1852 lived in Kensington, Middlesex at Holland Lodge, Addison Road.

Two children:

i. Archibald William Dickson, captain in the 17th Foot Regiment, who was disinherited (per the Jedforest Club annals). He was a manufacturer and banker in Hawick. He left one son, Archibald, later laird of Hassendeanburn.

^{71.} I have not been able to confirm the location of this place. There is a Woll village north of Hawick and south (or west) of Ashkirk.

^{72.} Hassendean is in the parish of Minto, originally it was a barony.

- Harriet Isabella Dickson. Dead by 2-3-1852. Had an Ante-Nuptial Contract of Marriage dated 1-18-1848 with Frederick William Strickland of West Brompton, Middlesex.
- iv. Robert Dickson, b. 11-14-1789 Minto; bap. 12-9-1789 Minto, Roxburghshire. A surgeon, died 7th July, 1812 on board the ship *Anne*, on his way to Batavia.
- v. Walter Dickson, born 12-23-1796; bap. 1-26-1796 Hawick, Roxburghshire; became a Writer to the Signet (Scottish lawyer) in 1823, and died, unmarried, 9th July, 1843. He is buried in Oldham, Lancashire's Greenacres Congregational Church cemetery, with his sister Isabella and her husband William Whitehead Winterbottom.
- vi. James Dickson of Chatto, Alton, and Housebyres, born 10-16-1798; bap. 11-13-1798 Hawick, Roxburghshire; died 1876. In the year 1837 he joined the Jedforest Club. He acquired Bughtrig and Castlelaw. He was his father's heir at large. At his death Mr. Dickson left his landed property to his eldest son Archibald, and his share as partner of Dickson & Laing, Hawick, to his younger son William, who for a time carried on the business.
 - m. 1-31-1827, Christian Scott, daughter of Robert Scott at Todshawshaugh.⁷³ His family consisted of two sons and two daughters.
- vii. William Dickson, bap. 5-27-1800 Hawick. Died without issue.
- viii. Alexander Dickson, b. 9-8-1801 Hawick; bap. 11-13-1801 Hawick. Died without issue.
- ix. Christian Dickson, daughter, died unmarried.
- x. Marion Margaret Dickson, b. 10-14-1803; bap. 11-13-1803 Hawick, Roxburghshire. m. 11-4-1822 Thomas Grieve of Skelfhill at Hawick.

Two children:

- i. Archibald Dickson Grieve, b. 4-14-1827 Cavers, Roxburghshire.
- ii. James Grieve, b. 8-30-1825; bap. 10-18-1825 Cavers, Roxburghshire.
- viii. Elizabeth Dickson, born 8-4-1757; bap. 8-20-1757 Minto, Roxburghshire.
 - a. 8-1-1776 Charles Scott of Wauchope at Hawick, Roxburghshire.
- x. Walter Dickson of Chatto, born 8-6-1759; died at Redbraes near Edinburgh 6-19-1836. He left his estate to his nephew James Dickson of Chatto, grandson of Archibald Dickson of Chatto (son of Archibald Dickson, Jr. of Housebyres). He also owned lands at Sharplaw and Kirkrow.
- x. Christian Dickson born 1-15-1762.
 - m. 12-30-1802 James Henderson at Kelso, Roxburghshire.

The lands of Chatto and Bughtrig were in the 1800s purchased by Walter Dickson, seedsman in Edinburgh, and entailed by him.

Montrose Dicksons

There were several Dickson baronies, the first of which was Symington, in Lanarkshire. Others were Buhtrig (sometimes spelled Bughtrig and Buchtrig), Belchester, Leitholm, and Peel.

Many Dicksons lived in Peebles and Kelso, Roxburghshire from an early time; the earliest known is an Ade Dickson who was Sheriff Deputy in Peebleshire in 1338. One Dickson family, after a couple of generations as mainly merchants and silversmiths in Kelso, moved to Montrose and worked as silversmiths there—this would be James Dickson who married Christian Murray.

The Dickson family in Montrose is said to be descended from the Dicksons of Westerbinning.

^{73.} Todshawshaugh was in the Old Parish of Hawick; it was likely also spelled "Todshaw."

Robert James Dickson (born 10-15-1720 Kelso, Roxburghshireshire to James Dickson and Margaret Slowman)⁷⁴

m. 5-27-1747 Janet (or Jean) Robertson at Kelso. Born 11-24-1722 Kelso, Roxburghshire; bap. 11-25-1722 Kelso. Parents Alexander Robertson and Isabel Ker.

Three children:

- i. James Dickson, b. 4-21-1748 Kelso; bap. 4-23-1748 Kelso. The man who moved to Montrose.
- ii. William Dickson, b. 1-10-1753 Kelso; bap. 1-14-1753 Kelso.
 - m. 6-1777 Margaret Duncan in Perth. [That the groom was the son of Robert James Dickson is my conjecture.]
- iii. Marian Dickson, b. 1-15-1755 Kelso; bap. 1-18-1755 Kelso.
 - m. 8-6-1773 Peter Dickson in Innerleithen, Peebles or Penicuik, Midlothian. [That the bride was the daughter of Robert James Dickson is my conjecture.]

James Dickson (1748–1826), b. 4-21-1748 Kelso, Roxburghshireshire; bap. 4-23-1748 Kelso, Roxburghshire. His death is unverified. Parents Robert James Dickson and Janet Robertson of Kelso. Merchant and bailie of Montrose. Died 1826 Great Britain per Swedish website. When did he move to Montrose? He married there in 1780, when he was 32. It seems likely he moved to Montrose with his parental family. He was cited as a benefactor of the Lunatic Hospital at Montrose which was constructed 1782–1787, at which time there were two James Dicksons, one a merchant, the other a copper-smith.

m. 6-26-1780 Christian Murray at Montrose. Also married 6-28-1780 at Perth [this seems unlikely as the two places are some distance apart, both on the eastern coast of Scotland]. Born 9-18-1755 Montrose, died 12-13-1813 age 58. Parents David Murray (1735–) and Elspeth Harvie (1737–). NOTE: I found conflicting information about Christian, in particular her parentage.

Ten children:

- i. Barbara Dickson, b. 4-12-1781 Montrose; bap. 4-19-1781; d. 2-21-1861 Dundee; bur. Western Cemetery, Dundee.
 - m. 6-27-1802 James Chalmers at Montrose.

Seven children:

- i. James Chalmers, b. 4-7-1806; bap. 4-17-1806 Dundee.
- ii. William Chalmers, b. 11-28-1807; bap. 12-8-1807 Dundee.
- iii. Margaret Chalmers, b. 8-21-1809; bap. 8-31-1809 Dundee.
- iv. Christian Chalmers, b. 8-9-1811 Dundee; bap. 9-5-1811 Dundee.
- v. Robert Chalmers, b. 1-31-1813; bap. 3-11-1813 Dundee.
- vi. Charles Chalmers, b. 2-22-1815; bap. 3-23-1815 Dundee.
- vii. Anne Chalmers, b. 12-23-1821; bap. 1-13-1822 Dundee.
- ii. Robert Dickson, b. 6-19-1782 Montrose; bap. 7-30-1782; d. 12-9-1858 Gothenburg⁷⁵, Sweden. Emigrated to Sweden in 1802. In 1856 established the Robert Dickson Foundation.
 - m. Vilhelmina Charlotta Bratt (1781–1845). Parents Benjamin Henrik Bratt and Petronella Maria Lauterbach.

Four children:

- i. James Dickson, og, b. 3-10- 1810; d. 7-4-1873 in Askims församling, Västra Götalands.
- Edward Dickson, b. 2-3-1812 in Göteborg; d. 1-4-1883 in Göteborg.m. Isabel Gordon.
 - 12 children.
- iii. Charles Dickson, b. 1-28-1814 Göteburg; d. 4-1-1902 in Stockholm.

^{74.} There are a number of men named Robert Dickson and James Dickson born in Kelso in the 1720s, but only one in the year 1720 which is cited by many as the date for the father of James Dickson.

^{75.} Gothenburg is the English name, Göteborg is the Swedish name.

- m. Eva Amalia Ekström.
- 11 children.
- v. Emilia Dickson, b. 1818; d. 1840; bur. Östra kyrkogården, Göteborg.
- iii. James Dickson, b. 2-3-1784 Montrose; d. 11-17-1855 Gothenburg, Sweden. Was first employed in the Dickson family office in Edinburgh in 1798, but emigrated to Sweden in 1809 and settled in Gothenburg, where he was granted Swedish citizenship on 3-1-1810. He was an ambitious businessman and in 1816 founded the firm James Dickson & Co. His full name may have been James Robert Dickson.
 - m. 9-6-1814 Margretha Eleonora Bagge (1795–1857) at Bohus, Vastra Gotaland, Sweden. Six children:
 - i. James Dickson (1815–1885).
 - ii. Charles Peter Dickson (1817-1858).
 - iii. Robert Jamesson Dickson (1819-1903).
 - iv. Oscar Dickson (1823–1897). Born 12-2-1823 Göteborg, Sweden, died 6-6-1897 (age 73) Almnäs Castle. He was a Swedish magnate, bulk merchant, industrialist and philanthropist from a family of Scottish origin. In his time he was considered the most affluent of all Swedes. Made a Baron in 1885 by King Oscar.
 - v. Caroline Charlotta Dickson (1823–1908).
 - vi. Axel Dickson (1826-1899).
- iv. Elizabeth Dickson, b. 7-20-1785 Montrose.
 - 1-7-1809 James Allan at Forfar, Scotland. (That the bride was the daughter of Robert James Dickson is my conjecture.)
- v. Peter Dickson, b. 10-29-1786 Montrose; d. 3-23-1867 London; probate 5-1-1867 London. Managed the British side of the Swedish business from London, business was good and continued in expansion with sawmills, shipping and the trading of both imports and exports of a variety of goods. Surviving executors were nephew James Dickson Park and Robert Dickson (Robert is a nephew if he is Robert Jamesson Dickson).
- vi. Christian Dickson, b. 4-25-1788 Montrose. Died 1855 [no credible source]. (This date fits the census record for Mrs. John Park.)
 - m. 8-9-1812 John Park at Montrose. See next section for family details.
- vii. Jannet Dickson, b. 1-26-1790 Montrose; bap. 2-2-1790 Montrose.
 - m. 7-18-1806 James Henderson in Dundee. (That the bride was the daughter of Robert James Dickson is my conjecture.)
- viii. William Dickson, b. 11-21-1791 Montrose.
- ix. Margaret Dickson, b. 6-29-1793 Montrose.
- x. Anne Dickson, b. 5-3-1795 Montrose; d. 1881.

Park Family

This Park family was centered in Stonehaven, Kincardineshire⁷⁶, although they did spend time in England on business.

Dunottar, southwest of Stonehaven, was a Keith stronghold. Around the year 1240, Richard Keith was the Great Marshal of Scotland. He was a great folk hero and was called "Dick". His children were called "fils Dick" or "Dickson"—hence the origin of that surname.

And here begins the Dickson family: From the year 1247, the descendants of Richard Keith called themselves Dickson. Richard Keith had married Margaret Douglas, daughter of the 3rd Lord of Douglas.

^{76.} Kincardineshire as an administrative county was folded into Aberdeenshire in 1996.

Richard Keith's second son Thomas Dickson (1247–1307), became a champion against England (which was at war with Scotland at the time of Robert Bruce and William Wallace). Thomas was rewarded for his heroic achievements with the lands of Hazelside in South Lanarkshire, and ten years later in 1306 he was appointed hereditary warden of Castle Douglas and awarded the barony of Symington by charter of King Robert I.

It is ironic that Christian Dickson, whose father was born and raised in the borders, should find herself living as a married woman in the heartland of her Dickson progenitors — with a man whose ancestors left no trace in history.

John Park, born Stonehaven, Kincardineshire; baptized 11-8-1788 at Fetteresso, Kincardineshire⁷⁷; father Joseph Park.

m. 8-9-1812 Christian Dickson at Montrose. Born 4-25-1788 Montrose; died 1855⁷⁸. Parents believed to be James Dickson and Christian Murray who married 6-26-1780 and had 10 children, two sons went to Sweden and became successful merchants: James and Robert Dickson. (There is an issue with her birth year, see Note 1 below.)

Eight children:

- i. Christina Park, baptized 12-21-1813 at Camberwell, Surrey.
 - m. 1-30-1853 Gregory Burnett at Fetteresso, Kincardineshire. A man of his name was born 1811 on Cameron Street in Fetteresso (Stonehaven), Kincardineshire; in 1841 he lived with his parental family.
- ii. William Alexander Park, baptized 3-24-1815 at St. Giles, Camberwell, Surrey; died 10-23/8-1889 Fulham, London (late of 35 Pembroke Square, Kensington). Estate £3,534; executors Edward Dickson Park and George Harold Winterbottom.

 Residences:
 - 1871: Kensington, London. William A. Park (age 56, unmarried, a lodger and a student of natural science).
- iii. Sophia Park, baptized 9-30-1816 at Camberwell, Surrey.
- iv. Margaret Park, born 4-20-1818, baptized 12-18-1818 at Camberwell, Surrey.
- v. James Dickson Park, born 3-12-1820; baptized 2-12-1821 at Islington St Mary, Middlesex; d. 12-26-1901 Kensington, London. Worked for Jardine Matheson and Co. in China. On 3-23-1867 Peter Dickson, James' uncle, died at Adelaide Crescent, Brighton, Sussex, leaving £5,000 to James (then living at Moorgate Street). Peter's estate was close to £180,000. James left his estate of £128,868 to his children Edward and Euphemia.
 - m. 12-12-1854 Margaret Ross Fairley at St Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Govan, Lanark (now Glasgow), Scotland. Born 1-24-1824 Lanarkshire; died 2-6-1908 at 3 Wetherby Gardens, Kensington, London. Parents Edward Fairley (1784–1869) and Euphemia Galloway.
 Six children:
 - i. James Dickson Park Jr., born 11-20-1855; bap. 2-13-1856 Saint John the Evangelist, Notting Hill, London; died 6-23-1876 in accidental drowning in Bokedalen, Sweden.
 - ii. Margaret Edith Park, born 12-29-1856; bap. 3-16-1857 Saint John the Evangelist, Notting Hill, London.
 - m. 12-1-1875 married Lawrence Woodbine Cloete at Kensington parish church.

^{77.} Fetteresso is a parish within Kincardineshire that partly contains the town of Stonehaven. It is where people living in Stonehaven would go for baptisms, marriages, and burials. The current church was built between 1810 and 1812, the previous one being quite dilapidated.

^{78.} This date is from a Geni web page, I have not been able to verify it. Note that a James Dickson, age 76, was buried on 7-23-1827, he resided at Blackcroft.

- iii. Eleanore Park, born 7-19-1858 London; bap. 10-13-1858 Saint John the Evangelist, Ladbroke Grove, London; died 4-10-1876 Kensington, London of pneumonia.
- iv. Euphemia Dickson Park, born 7-28-1859 Kensington, London; bap .10-19-1859 Saint John the Evangelist, Ladbroke Grove, London; died 9-1922 New Forest, Hampshire.
- v. Edward Dickson Park, born 11-25-1860 Kensington; bap. 3-27-1861 Saint John the Evangelist, Ladbroke Grove, London. Inherited money from William Alexander Park.
- vi. Caroline Dickson Park, born 5-25-1862 Belsize Park, Kensington; bap. 5-25-1862 St. Peter Belsize Park, London.
- m. 4-9-1848 Joseph William Cundy at St. Paul's Onslow Square, Kensington, London. Residences:
- 1861: 32 Kensington Park Gardens, Kensington, London. James D. Park (41, merchant), Margaret R. Park (32, born Scotland), Sarah H. Fairley (20, sister-in-law, born Scotland), James D. Park (5, son, born London), Margaret E. Park (4, daughter, born London), Eleanor Park (2, daughter, born London), Euphemia Park (1, daughter, born London), Edward Park (under 5 months, born London), and 5 servants.
- 1881: 48 Queens Gate Gardens, Kensington, London. James D. Park (60, Swedish merchant, Margaret Park (52), Euphemia Park (21, born St Mary Abbot Kensington, Swedish merchant daughter), Edward Park (20, born St Mary Abbot Kensington, mercantile clerk), Caroline Park (19, born St Mary Abbot Kensington), and 6 servants.
- 1891: 48 Queens Gate Gardens, Kensington, London. James D. Park (living on private means, born Scotland), Margaret R. Park (born Scotland), Edmund D. Park (31, Swedish merchant), 6 servants.
- 1901: 3 Wetherby Gardens, Kensington, London. James D. Park (born Scotland), Margaret R. Park (born Scotland), Ronald Graham (15, grandson, born Cape of Good Hope), and 6 servants.
- vi. Rebecca Park, born on 7-19-1824 at Montrose, Angus.
- vii. Patrick Park, born on 6-20-1829 at Fetteresso, Kincardine; bap. 8-17-1829. May have died before 1841 as he was not living with his parents in that census.
- viii. Robert Park, born 9-14-1833 at Fetteresso, Kincardine; bap. 9-14-1833. Could have been Robert Dickson Park, as suggested by Harold Peacock. A Robert Dickson Park was in China in 1846 and 1848 as a merchant's agent, if that was the boy born in 1833, he was 13 and 15! Residences:
- 1841: Evan Street, Fetteresso⁷⁹, Kincardineshire. John Park (55, born Kincardineshire), Christian Park (45), Rebecca Park (15), Robert Park (7), Jess Fenton (20).
- 1851: Evan Street, Stonehaven, Fetteresso, Kincardineshire. John Park (68, born Fetteresso, Kincardineshire, retired merchant), Christian Park (58, born Montrose, Forfar), Christian Park (35, daughter, born England), Rebecca Park (24, daughter, born Montrose, Forfar), and 2 others.
- 1861: Evan Street, Stonehaven, Fetteresso, Kincardineshire. John Park (77, born Fetteresso, Kincardineshire, occupation Rindonter Fundholder), Christina Burnett (46, daughter, born England, Land Factor's Wife), Rebecca Park (36, daughter, born Montrose, Forfar, housekeeper), Margaret Ross (28, born Aberdeen, servant), and one other servant.

Note 1. The problem with the age and birth year of Christian Dickson, wife of John Park is the inconsistency:

Her birth date has been given as 4-25-1788.

^{79.} In the Scottish census the residence is indexed as the name of the parish. In this case Fetteresso is the parish, while the town where this family lived was undoubtedly Stonehaven.

Her every appearance in the census has her 10 years younger than her husband, with a calculated birth year of about 1796.

If she was born in 1788, she would have been age 24 when she married in 1812; if she had been born in 1796, she would have been age 16 when she married.

I think the age of 24 is more likely, which means she lied on the census. That has happened before. If I can live with the discrepancy, then the descendancies fit together well, and other's claims for the relationships are supported.

In search of information about Joseph Park, father of John Park:

Joseph Park.

Married?

Children:

- i. Elizabeth Park, bap. 1-6-1785 Fetteresso, Kincardine.
- ii. Margaret Park, bap. 12-22-1786 Fetteresso, Kincardine. Unmarried by 1861 when she lived in Stonehaven.
- iii. John Park, born Stonehaven, Kincardine; baptized 11-8-1788 at Fetteresso, Kincardine.
- iv. Robert Park, bap. 7-12-1790 Fetteresso, Kincardine.

Elizabeth Park was bap. 1-9-1785 at Arbuthnott, Kincardineshire. Parents Joseph Park and Margaret Hanton. (Arbuthnott is 5 miles southwest of Stonehaven.)

Fetteresso is a parish within Kincardineshire. It now contains about 2/3rds of the town of Stonehaven. The present church was erected in 1813 on a site near Stonehaven. Fetteresso had/has a small village. But mainly that is where the chuch is.

Lieut. John WINTERBOTTOM (1781–1838)

The relationship between Lieut. John Winterbottom and the family documented herein is not confirmed. While the actual relationship to this family is unknown, it is included because an old family tree mentioned him as the younger brother of William Whitehead Winterbottom. He was, however, not a brother of WWW.

b. 11-17-1781 Tame Mill, Denshaw, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire bap. 2-13-1785 St. Thomas Church, Friarmere, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire m. 11-14-1824 Penelope Pelham WINSLOW in Frederickton, New Brunswick, Canada d. 11-26-1838 St. Ann's Garrison, Barbados of yellow fever

Parents: Joseph WINTERBOTTOM of Deanshaw, Saddleworth and Sally BARUM of Broadcar, Rochdale. This couple were married 1-28-1776 St Chad, Saddleworth, by banns. The banns were published on January 14, 21, and 28. Whereas the bride's name in the banns was handwritten as "Barum", it is likely that Sally's surname was spelled differently. I found no other records for the surname Barum, but found a baptism in the 1750 time frame for Sarah Byram in Saddleworth, where the surname Byram and Byrom were found several times. I have been unable to locate Broadcar in Rochdale, old or

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 146 of 171

^{80.} There were men named Joseph Winterbottom living in Saddleworth at this time. One who lived at Roebucklow died in 1792. One was baptized in 1743. These people remain unconnected to the family of William Whitehead Winterbottom (or to any other Winterbottom), which may be the result of a lack of extant records.

modern. There was a place called Broadcar in Ashton-under-Lyne Parish; there is now a Broadcarr Lane there, it is south of Austerlands.

Sibling (this child was baptized in St Chad Saddleworth and had parents Joseph and Sally Winterbottom, admittedly his relationship to John is conjecture and so far unverifiable):

Robert Winterbottom, bap. 2-14-1787.

His wife Penelope was born 1-27-1783 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. She was a daughter of Edward WINSLOW (1746–1815) and Mary SYMONDS (1754–1808). Edward Winslow was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, a descendant of Mayflower Pilgrim Edward Winslow. A Loyalist, in 1783 he left Massachusetts for Nova Scotia and later New Brunswick, Canada where he served in a number of government posts including the Supreme Court. He died of a stroke in Frederickton, New Brunswick. Penelope married first John Jenkins in 1814, he died in 1819 of a wound suffered in the War of 1812.

atlanticportal.hil.unb.ca/acva/loyalistwomen/en/context/biographies/penelopewinslow2.html says they died within a day of each other in 1839 in Trinidad; in a different place it says she died 12-13-1838. There are several discrepancies with the account of John's death: different year, different island.

This couple had no children.

He was "very early obliged to help in the support of a very poor family, by cloth weaving. It was during a period of much distress among the operative weavers, that young Winterbottom enlisted in the 52nd . . . "

John joined the 52nd Light Infantry (Lord Seaton's Regiment) on 10-17-1799 as a private soldier. After a series of promotions he became Lieutenant and Adjutant on 2-28-1810. He fought in many of the Peninsular War battles against Napoleon and served under Sir John Colborne at Waterloo. On 5-31-1821 he was made Paymaster.

In 1821, the regiment were posted to Dublin. Over the following years the 52nd received a number of overseas postings. Between 1823 and 1831, the regiment was stationed at, in turn, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island. The New Brunswick posting was undoubtedly where John met Penelope. In 1836 the regiment went to Gibraltar, and thence in 1838 to Barbados, remaining in the West Indies and North America until 1848.

John died of yellow fever at the headquarters of the Regiment in St. Ann's, Barbados, one of three who died. (The building was eventually condemned as unhealthy and evacuated entirely.) A "plain but handsome mural monument" was placed in St Chad Church of Saddleworth (in Uppermill) to his memory sponsored by 143 of his fellow officers, so highly was he regarded; the monument was carved by Richard Westmacott (1755–1856), a famous British sculptor. A photo is on the site of the Saddleworth Historical Society, www.saddleworth-historical-society.org.uk/photo_gallery/winterbottom.htm *The Parish Records of St Chad Saddleworth* edited by John Radcliffe and published in 1891, available on Google Books, contains several pages (554–559) about John Winterbottom with a photo of the plaque and supplementary information. That information includes his parentage which does not fit "my" Winterbottom family.

St. Paul's Chapel in Bridgetown, Barbados has an inscription on the north side of the nave:

Sacred to the memory of Paymaster J. Winterbottom & Penelope his wife / all of whom fell victims to yellow fever / during the term of the 52nd Light Infantry's / service in the West Indies / between November 1838, and March 1842

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 147 of 171

St. Paul's Churchyard in Bridgetown, Barbados has a headstone east of the Chancel:

To the memory / of / John Winterbottom / . . . PAYMASTER 52nd Regiment / . . . May 1938

And on a small square white marble on vault:

Sacred to the memory of / Pay Master John Winterbottom 52nd Light Infantry / and of Penelope his wife / also of . . . / all of whom fell Victim to an Epidemic / which attacked the Corps shortly after its arrival in Barbados / towards the latter end of 1838

His obituary described him as "an affectionate son and brother" who supplied money to support "an aged parent and other branches of his family." Gen. Sir William Napier described him as "The finest non-commissioned officer the British army ever had."

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 148 of 171

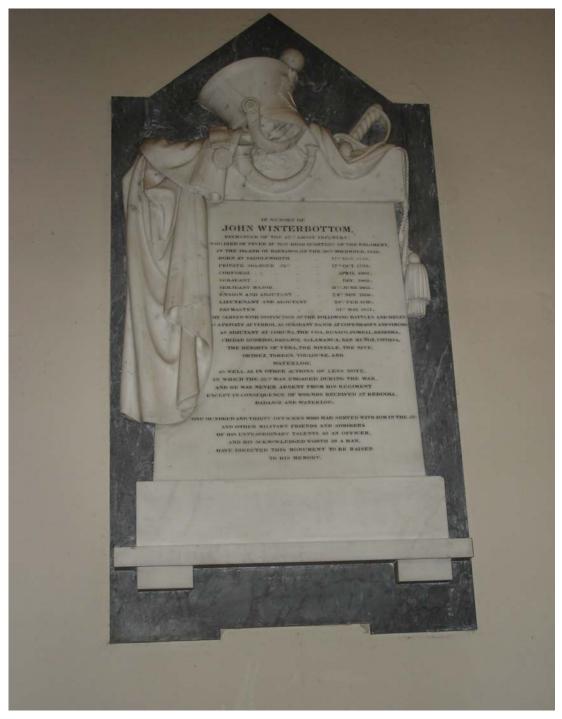


Fig. 43: Memorial tablet for Lt. John Winterbotttom in the interior of St Chad, Saddleworth. Photo taken by author 2014.

George Ashton STRUTT (1878–1935)

George is included here on the basis of his marriage with the first wife of William Rodney Winterbottom: Mary Ann Reeve Ward. And the fact that he is a fascinating character. His family has been said to have been a model, wittingly or no, for the television series "Downton Abbey".

b. 11-24-1878 Milford House, Belper, Derbyshire

bap. 12-26-1878 Belper, Derbyshire

m1. 3-8-1904 Hon. Winifred Cavendish (1880–1971) at All Saints Church, Enmore Gardens, Knightsbridge, London; they divorced in 1925

m2. 2-27-1926 Mary Ann Reeve (Ward) Winterbottom (1902-1976) in London

d. 3-25-1935 in Khartoum, Sudan of injuries sustained in an accident in the Libyan desert, age 56 bur. 3-25-1935 British Military Cemetery, Khartoum, Sudan at 5pm according to detailed plans memorial service 4-2-1935 at All Saints Church, Brailsford, Derbyshire

Parents: George Herbert STRUTT (1854–1928) and Edith Adele BALGUY (1856–1897); married 4-2-1876 at Brailsford Hall, Derbyshire. George Herbert Strutt owned several successful cotton mills; the considerable family fortune came from cotton mills. Edith was his first wife, with whom he had five daughters and two sons. After her death he married a second time: on 4-30-1898 he married Mary Emily Charlotte Hind (1869–1949), daughter of Robert Hind, a chaplain in the Royal Navy; this marriage produced four daughters and one son (Arthur Strutt, 1909–1977, born at Makeney). George Herbert Strutt was the High Sherriff of Derbyshire 1903–1904 (as was his father in 1869). Both George Herbert and his second wife Emily Strutt are buried in the Duror Burial Ground, Duror, Appin, Argylshire, Scotland. ⁸¹

George Herbert Strutt's parents were George Henry Strutt (1826–1895) and Agnes Anne Ashton; they married at Belper 9-15-1846. George Herbert had a first cousin, Edward Strutt, who was made Baron Belper in 1856. The title was inherited by Edward's descendants. Their family seat was Kingston Hall, near Nottingham, Nottinghamshire.

One claim is that George Ashton Strutt was born at Brailsford Hall; it is far more likely that he was born at Makeney House, his father's seat or Milford House, his father's seat before he built Makeney House. The church baptism records of Belper have not been microfilmed, and those that have been transcribed may have been so in error. At least one census states he was born in Milford. His father is said to have lived at Makeney House from 1876 to 1916.

The Strutt family's fame and fortune originated with Jedediah Strutt (1726-1797), inventor of the Derby rib machine (for use on stocking knitting frames, it enabled the production of ribbed hosiery) in 1756. Jedediah Strutt built several cotton spinning mills in Belper, beginning in 1776; cotton spinning was carried out by the Belper Mills for over 200 years, into the early 1990s when the English Sewing Cotton Company finally closed down the modern spinning operations in East Mill. By 1832 he employed 2,700 people. His cotton-spinning firm became the largest in the world. The Strutt family wealth was based on cotton mills, as was the Winterbottom's.

Jedediah's three sons all went into the family business (cotton mills) with different areas of responsibility. During the nineteenth century the family and individual members began to make money from investments in railways and mortgages rather than land or direct involvement in industry.

George Ashton Strutt was his father's oldest son, and heir.

^{81.} This cemetery is on the east side of Loch Linhe from Kingairloch, where she died. I believe her husband is also buried here.

^{82.} The English Sewing Cotton Company was a public firm formed in 1897 and owned primarily by Frederic Charles Arkwright, John Bonny Dewhurst, Francis John George Ermen, and George Herbert Strutt. The company was an amalgamation of the owners' separate firms. Note that other Ermen men had partnered with Friedrich Engels senior in a cotton mill in Weaste, Lancashire which was bought by Archibald Dickson Winterbottom in the 1870s.



Fig. 44: George Ashton Strutt, date unknown. Reporoduced by kind permission of Jacqueline Anne Ward.

Siblings:

- Mary Constance Adela Strutt, 1877–1915. Married 4-6-1904 John William Paget Mosley (1872–1938). Three children.
- Isabel Clara Strutt, 1882–1937. Married 4-16-1903 Francis Cecil Albert Hurt. Five children.
- Helen Margaret Strutt, 1889–1950. Married 1911 W. Forbes.
- Edith Agnes Strutt, 1891–1970. Married B. Neame. One child.
- Marion Lucy Strutt, 1892–1940. Married Mr. Teller-Smollett. One child.
- Anthony Herbert Strutt, 1895–1918; he died in World War I.

Lieutenant Anthony Herbert Strutt died of wounds at Vermoorzeele, Belgium on Saturday 27th April 1918 aged 22. He was born in 1895 at Brailsford Hall. He was educated at Harrow School and had been

matriculated for Trinity College Cambridge. When the war broke out, he trained with the Inns of Court Officer Training Corp before joining the Sherwood Foresters. He went through the Battle of the Somme in 1916 before being invalided home with trench fever late in 1916 and returned to France in September 1917.

George was educated at Elstree School, Harrow School, and Magdalen College, University of Oxford.

- Elstree School is a boys prep school founded in 1848 at Elstree, Hertfordshire; located since 1939 at Woolhampton, Reading, Berkshire.
- Harrow School is now a full-boarding school for boys aged 13 to 18, founded in 1572, located in Middlesex. George entered Harrow in 1892 (age 16) and left 1897; while there he resided at The Park.
- Magdalen College was founded in 1458. It offers both undergraduate and graduate programs.
 George entered Magdalen on October 21, 1897 (age 19).

Marriages:

- Winifred Cavendish was the daughter of Henry Anson Cavendish, 4th Baron Waterpark (1839–1912) and his wife Emily Stenning. She was born about 1870 at Surbiton, Surrey, and died 12-8-1971. Henry Cavendish was distantly related to the Duke of Devonshire.
- Mary Ann Reeve (Ward) Winterbottom, his second wife, was the daughter of Frederick Gibson Ward, Esq. (1869–1949) of Rosemount, Bermuda and Amy Hicks Lawrence (1872–1954); this couple married in Bermuda in 1899. Mary had been the first wife of William Rodney Winterbottom; they married in 1921 and divorced in 1925. Mary was named as "Mrs. Rodney Winterbottom" in the marriage announcement.

I guess that when George was not actively involved in the war, he was involved in the family businesses. His daughter was conceived while he was at home recuperating from a fractured ankle.

Child:

Norah Emily Strutt, born 4Q 1917 Derbyshire. Daughter of first wife. She married 2Q 1945 to Peter W. Archer-Wills⁸³ in Bournemouth. Norah and Peter had a son: Anthony Archer-Wills, born 3Q 1946 in Bournemouth. Anthony is currently well-known as a water garden designer. Norah is currently named as Norah Emily Messenger for son Anthony's business.

Military career:

George served in the Derbyshire Yeomanry, where he became a Lieutenant Colonel and from which he retired as a full Colonel. In April 1915 they were deployed to Egypt. In August they were sent on to Gallipoli where they remained until December when they withdrew to Egypt. The 3rd Mounted Brigade, composed of the original Derbyshire Yeomanry, then went to Salonika, Macedonia in February 1916, and remained there for the rest of the war. Strutt subsequently wrote a book about the Gallipoli and Salonika campaigns, *Derbyshire Yeomanry War History, 1914–1919*, which is still available.

- November 1901 joined the Derbyshire Yeomanry as Second Lieutenant, age 23.
- January 13, 1906 promoted from Second Lieutenant to Lieutenant.
- April 1, 1908 he was a Lieutenant in the Derbyshire Yeomanry.
- December 11, 1913 promoted from Lieutenant to Captain.
- August 1914 the Derbyshire Yeomanry were mobilized as an active regiment in World War I.
- September 17, 1914 he was promoted from Captain to Major.

^{83.} I found no vital records for the surname Archer-Wills, aside from Norah's marriage and Anthony's birth. So I suspect Peter was born as one or the other and someone decided to hyphenate them. So far no evidence.

- April 1915 the Derbyshire Yeomanry sailed for Egypt, where they continued their training.
- August 13, 1915 the Derbys sailed for Gallipoli where they performed their duties near Suvla Bay including the Battle of Scimitar Hill.
- October 4, 1915 Major Strutt took command replacing the previous commander who became ill.
- December 10, 1915 promoted from Major to temporary Lt. Col.
- December 1915 the Derbys withdrew to Egypt, where, as part of the Western Frontier Force, they fought in the Senussi Campaign.
- February 1916 the Derbys shipped to Salonica (aka Salonika) where they remained until Bulgaria surrendered in September 1918. Major Strutt took command of the regiment at Salonica, after having been released from hospital in Egypt (many had become ill in Gallipoli).
- May 22, 1916 he was invalided out with a fractured ankle, an injury sustained in a regimental football game.
- December 6, 1916 returned to Major.
- May 6, 1920 transferred from Territorial Force Reserve as Lt. Col.
- April 19, 1921 relinquished commission as Temp. Lt. Col.
- May 6, 1924 made Brevet Colonel "with precedence".
- May 7, 1925 retired as Lt. Col. (Bt. Col) while retaining his rank. This means he retired as a full Colonel.

Residences:

- 1881 he lived with parents, 1 sister, and 11 servants in Milford, Duffield, Belper, Derbyshire. His father was the Magistrate.
- 1891 he lived with parents, 3 sisters, and 9 servants at Makeney House in Makeney, Duffield, Belper, Derbyshire (Milford village?).
- 1901 he lived at Makeney House in Milford with two sisters and 12 servants; George was an undergraduate, born Milford. His father with his second wife and 4 younger children were staying at the Ilfracombe Hotel in Devon; George Herbert Strutt was the local magistrate.
- 1904 he lived at Makeney House, Belper.
- 1905 he lived at Makeney House, Belper. The same residence was reported through 1915 in the West Yorkshire Electoral Registers.
- 1908 he lived in Matlock, Derbyshire.
- 1911 he lived with wife Winifred and 10 servants at Rock House, Cromford, Matlock-Bath.
- In 1926 (at least) through 1935 he lived with wife Mary at Brailsford Hall, Brailsford, Derbyshire. Brailsford Hall is said to have been built in 1905 in the Jacobean style; it burnt partially in 1930. The house was repaired, is still standing, and is currently in commercial use.

1934 Col. Strutt was nominated as Sheriff in Derbyshire.

In January 1903 the Derby and District Automobile Club formed with George as president. At that time it had a membership of between 40 and 50. Their first outing was a success.

Travels:

- 11-30-1901 George A. Strutt, 22, arrived Liverpool from New York on the ship *Etruria*.
- **4**-4-1908 George Ashton Strutt, 29 years 3 months, occupation gentleman lived Matlock, departed Liverpool, destination Florida, on the ship *Lusitania*. Arrived New York 4-10-1908.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 153 of 171

- 9-2-1923 Lt. Col. George Ashton Strutt arrived Boston on the ship *Celtic*. He was 44, born Milford, England, departed Liverpool, final destination China and Japan. Nearest relative H. Strutt of Bridgehill, Belper, Derbyshire.
- 12-10-1927 Col. G. A. and Mrs. Strutt, ages 48 and 25, departed England on the ship *Orsova* for Sydney, Australia. They lived at Brailsford Hall near Derby.
- 1-10-1928 Col. and Mrs. G. A. Strutt arrived Fremantle, Australia from London on the ship *Orsova*. They traveled first class.
- 6-17-1928 George and Mary arrived Southampton from Wellington, New Zealand on the ship *Ionic*. They lived at Brailsford Hall near Derby. He was 49, a colonel; she was 26, a housewife. (This was the return from their New Zealand big game hunting trip, to find that George's father had died May 17th in Scotland.)
- 1-18-1933 Col. George Strutt, 54, and wife Mary departed Liverpool on the ship *Worcestershire*, destined for Port Sudan, Sudan.

G. A. Strutt was no stranger to Scotland. In 1902 his parents bought the 24,000 acre Glensanda and Kingairloch estates on the Morvern Peninsula in western Scotland. Kingairloch is in the Scottish Highlands, on Loch Linhe, south of Fort William and north of the Isle of Mull. After GHS's death, the property was owned by Arthur Strutt, and then after his death, by his widow Patricia. She sold the Kingairloch estate to John Yeoman in 1989, after having sold him Glensanda some years earlier. The Church of Scotland in Kingairloch has three plaques to Strutt men: George Herbert, George Ashton, and Anthony Herbert (erected by his father); and one plaque to Mary Emily Charlotte Strutt, second wife of George Herbert.

Arthur Strutt, George's half-brother, married Patricia Kebbell, who became renowned as a fine shot who killed more than 2,000 stags in seven decades of stalking on her estate (Kingairloch) in the Scottish Highlands (were there any left?). There is an interesting article about them: www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/1346775/Patricia-Strutt.html

In 1929 (the year after his father's May 1928 death of pneumonia in Aberdeenshire, Scotland) George bought the Taynish Estate in Argyll, Scotland. The property lies on the west coast of Scotland, just east of the island of Jura, south of the village of Tayvallich; it is 40 miles south of Kingairloch. ⁸⁴ Taynish itself is a peninsula on the Loch Sween. The house had been built in 1650 by MacNeil, the Laird of Ross Estate. George bought it from Duncan Campbell, and ran it as a sporting estate. Upon his death, the estate was bought by Joseph Pease, 2nd Baron Gainford. In 1973 the Pease family sold most of the property to Scotland's Nature Conservancy Council to become a National Nature Reserve (NNR). In 1977 it was declared the Taynish National Nature Reserve and designated the Taynish Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO. The NNR is 330 hectares in size (33,000 acres).

In January 1928 George and Mary went to the South Island of New Zealand to do deep-sea fishing and stalk the Red Deer, world-famous for their antlers. In March they were hiking along a bluff on the Landsborough River when disaster struck. They both fell into the icy, flooded river, their local guide / outfitter rescued them—a touch-and-go effort. The bluff is now known as Strutt's Bluff. George wrote an account of that adventure which was published in the May 1932 issue of *Blackwood's Magazine*. It is beautifully written.

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^{84.} It is interesting that George Ashton Strutt did not inherit his father's Scottish property, which instead went to GAS's half-brother. Perhaps he simply did not like it, or its remoteness. Regardless, he liked Scotland and hunting estates, so he bought his own; his was much bigger than his father's.

Jackie Ward, Mary's granddaughter, has documentation and photos etc. of an expedition to Red Sea Hills in 1933.

In 1935 George and Mary went to the Libyan desert. This trip is the subject of a book *The Paradise of Fools: Being an Account by a Member of the Party, of the Expedition Which Covered 6,300 miles of the Libyan Desert by Motor-car in 1935* by Michael Henry Mason, published 1936. They were taking part in a scientific expedition for the British Museum and South Kensington Museum (led by William Boyd Kennedy Shaw), exploring vast uninhabited and previously unexplored areas of the Libyan Desert; as Mason admitted in the book, their primary motivation was exploration of the unknown. They departed Cairo on January 14. Mary, the only woman in the party of six, was driving their car on February 10 while stalking addax (a kind of antelope) when George fell out/off it, sustaining injuries that killed him six weeks later. George died at a hospital in Khartoum in March 1935 age 56, of (1) pulmonary tuberculosis (previously said to be pneumonia) and (2) haemoptysis (coughing up blood); he and Mary had been flown there from El Fasher on March 6. He was believed to have broken two ribs, one of which punctured his lung; he believed he had collided with his rifle when he hit the ground after falling from the car. He was buried in the Sudan.

His experience in the Libyan desert, and in particular his death, is believed to have inspired the story of the 1996 film *The English Patient*.

His estate was £173,911 left to Arthur Strutt and Robert Kay Knowles as executors. Arthur Strutt was a half-brother to George, he was a son of George Herbert Strutt and his second wife, Mary Hind. Robert Knowles was, as far as I can tell, not a relative, but a friend, he was a Major and lived at The Burrows, Brailsford and had previously lived in Ednastone Lodge with his father; Knowles was made Second Lt. 1-23-1917 in the Derbyshire Volunteer Regiment.

George left cash to named family members. He left his real property (Taynish Estate and Brailsford Hall) to his wife, for life, after which to his daughter Norah Emily Strutt. He left £8,000 in trust for daughter Norah Emily. The residue he left to his wife, for life, then to his daughter and her children.

The following tribute is from Mason's *Paradise of Fools*:

I had known George for eleven years. He was such a good fellow that I cannot imagine anyone knowing him and not liking him. He was so honest and straight that he credited everyone else with an equal honesty and straightness; which is a rare and endearing quality. He liked almost everyone he met, automatically, which is the highest form of genius for bringing out the best in people. He was the type of English country gentleman who is loved by his tenants, adored by his servants, never left alone by his neighbors and respected by everybody. He was the kind of sportsman who searches till darkness rather than leave a wounded partridge, and lies out in the snow sooner than leave a wounded stag.

And he died like the valiant old warrior he was, at the end of the last of his many adventures in wild places, after six weeks of stubborn battling against sickness that would have killed a less resolute man in six days. It was sad that he could not have reached his home to die. He began to yearn for his own Derbyshire, I know, from the day of his accident. By his death Mary lost a good husband, many people a good friend, and England a soldier, a gentleman and a sportsman of a type she can ill afford to lose.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 155 of 171

Family Estates

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 156 of 171

Aston Hall, Aston-On-Trent, Derbyshire

Location. Aston Hall is located in Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire. Aston-on-Trent is located just north of the River Trent, between Weston-on-Trent in the west and Shardlow in the east. It is 5.5 miles southeast of the city of Derby.

Ownership History.

- At the time of the Norman conquest, Aston-on-Trent was part of the Manor of Weston-upon-Trent.
 William I gave the manor to Hugh d'Avranches (1048–1101), whom he had made Earl of Chester.
 The manor had been previously the patrimony of the Saxon founders, and had, in 1009, been bestowed on Earl Marcor by King Æthelred.
- 2. Hugh gave the manor to the **Abbey at St Werburgh** at Chester.
- 3. In 1546, after Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries (1536–1541), Weston-upon-Trent was granted to Sir William Paget (1506–1563). William was made 1st Baron Paget in 1549.
- 4. In 1612, Weston-upon-Trent passed (by James I) to Anthony **Roper** of Eltham, in Kent, by his marriage to Mary Gerard, the Paget family heiress.
- 5. In 1622, Anthony Roper sold Weston-upon-Trent (and other properties) to John **Holden** and others. [I found several different accounts of what property Roper "owned" and how and when he disposed of it.]
- 6. The origins of the Aston-on-Trent Hall estate are medieval. In the late 14th century, it came to the Tikhill family. In 1513, the last of that line, Thomas of Aston, gentleman, sold his lands in Aston-on-Trent to John **Hunt** of Overton in Ashover, gentleman. The Hunts moved to Aston-on-Trent.
- 7. In 1620, another John Hunt sold the Aston-on-Trent Hall estate.
- 8. In 1633, Anthony Roper, owner of Weston-upon-Trent Manor and its lands, bought the Aston-on-Trent Hall.
- 9. In October 1647, after Roper's death, Weston-upon-Trent Manor lands, including seven farms in Aston-on-Trent, were purchased by Nicholas **Wilmot** esquire.
- 10. In 1649, Nicholas' cousin, Robert Holden of Shardlow, bought the Aston-on-Trent Hall property and, a month later, the Lordship of Weston-upon-Trent Manor and those lands still belonging to it, i.e., those not sold to Wilmot. Nicholas Wilmot soon sold farms to the sitting tenants but the Holdens were to remain lords of the manor of Weston-upon-Trent and owners of Aston-on-Trent Hall for 250 years. Robert Holden traced his descent from Henry Holden of Wilne, Derbyshire, who was living about 1550. Robert Holden died 1659, age 64.
- 11. Robert Holden's grandson, another Robert, bought more land, married his only child Mary to James Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe (in Lancashire), heir to an extensive northern estate, and built a new Hall at Aston-on-Trent in about 1735. Robert also created a park around his fashionable house and banished farming operations to outbuildings. Robert died 1746 (age 70), Mary died 1791 (age 73), James died 1773 (age 58).
- 12. Robert Holden determined his lands should not be absorbed into the Shuttleworth estate, and left Aston-on-Trent to Charles, a younger son of Mary and James Shuttleworth. In 1791, Charles Shuttleworth changed his name to Holden in order to inherit; he became known as Rev. Charles Shuttleworth Holden.
- 13. Edward Anthony Shuttleworth Holden (1805–1877), Charles' son and High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1838, inherited Aston-on-Trent in 1821. He considerably enlarged the hall with the addition of

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 157 of 171

the ballroom. Aston Hall was his seat. In 1828 he began to buy every cottage or farm which came on the market.

14. In 1898, six years after marrying Laura Constance Clirehugh, William Dickson Winterbottom bought the property (1,595 acres) from the estates of Colonel Edward Charles Shuttleworth Holden, the great-grandson of Robert Holden. At that time the estate comprised about two thirds of Astonon-Trent parish and most of the village.

The Hall was much enlarged in 1907. Thomas Hayton Mawson, a well-regarded garden designer and landscape architect, redesigned the garden for Winterbottom in the 1900s. William Palin Clirchugh died there in 1920. After Winterbottom's death in 1924, Aston Hall was purchased at auction by the Nottingham Corporation for use as a psychiatric hospital, which has been its main use throughout the rest of the 20th century. Towards the year 2000 the hospital was sold. More recently the mansion has been restored, renovated, and converted into residential apartments which are being sold individually.

Nancy E. A. Winterbottom married her first husband Walton Victor D'Arcy Rutherford in 1921 in Aston Park. He lived at Aston Hall in 1920.

Description. The building is a mansion of red brick, standing in extensive grounds of 8 acres and overlooking the Vale of the Trent. When it was rebuilt by Robert Holden it had three storeys and five bays. The Aston on Trent Local History Group has a nice article and photos of the house.

It has three storeys high with central Venetian windows on the two main facades. Inside there is a good 18th century staircase and 16th or 17th century paneling in two rooms on the top floor. Ionic porches were added in the 19th century, later probably in the 1830's, the stables and outbuildings were remodeled, and at some time in the 19th century, considerable additions were made to the house. These included a fine ballroom with bay windows. The conservatory at the back was probably built on in the 1900's. A park had been created about the Hall by the 1760's and a map of the 1790's shows gardens, a fishpond (which may already have been very old) and a long narrow plantation of six acres nearby, Kelly's directories speak of 'extensive' grounds, and pleasure gardens were part of the property in the 1898 sale to Winterbottom. T.H. Mawson redesigned the garden for Winterbottom in the 1900's. There has always been a farm attached to the Hall, but after the 18th century, rebuilding farming operations were probably confined to outbuildings. By the 19th century when Winterbottom sold there was a bailiff's house and extensive farm buildings belonging to the home farm. Aston Hall and its grounds were bought by Nottingham Corporation in the 1924 sale and it has been a hospital ever since.

The sale catalogues describe it as contains 1,561 acres and consisting of Aston Hall, its grounds and Home farm, altogether 88 acres, eight dairy and stock farms (two of them described as being in Shardlow), 14 small holdings, Alderslade House, the greater part of the village of Aston including 64 cottages, the village hall, Post Office, Blacksmiths and other shops, the White Hart Inn, the Malthouse Buildings in Derby Road, the Brickyard Plantation, the Globe or California mine at Chellaston (but within the boundaries of Aston) with the plaster mill, engine house etc., and mining rights for gypsum, the advowson of Aston Church, the reputed manors of Weston and Aston and fishing rights in the Derwent, Trent and the canal (Trent and Mersey). The two 'Shardlow' farms contained 180 acres, though the Glebe farm appears to have been in Aston; with the exception of these farms and 100 acres and more in Weston, the whole estate appears to have been in Aston.

There is an article about the house on Wikipedia.

There is a lovely presentation on Aston Hall on Sway. The presentation was created by Richard Lukey of North Yorkshire. The photographs were provided by the Historic England Archive.

Images.





Fig. 45: Photos of Aston Hall by Aston on Trent Local History Group.



Fig. 46: Aston Hall. Copyright Stephen Richards; licensed for reuse under the Creative Commons License. Underneath the paint is red brick. Additions of 1907 are out of the photo.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 159 of 171



Fig. 47: Interior of the entrance hall of Aston Hall, looking towards the conservatory. Photograph taken 26 Jul 1900 © Reproduced with permission of Historic England Archive ref: BL15981

Horton House, Horton, Northamptonshire

Location. Horton is a village about 5 miles SSE of Northampton and about 8 miles north of Newport Pagnell. The parish of Horton is 1,930 acres, on an affluent of the river Nene.

Two railroad lines went near Horton (subsequently dismantled):

L.M. & S. R. (London, Midland and Scottish Railway) Stratford on Avon and Midland Line ran east-west at the southern edge of Horton.

L.M. & S. R. Bedford and Northampton Line ran northwest-southeast at the eastern edge of Horton. The two lines converged east of Horton Woods. The nearest station was Piddingon Station.

Ownership History.

The lordship of Horton was in the hands of several possessors at the time of the Conqueror's survey. 85

Page 160 of 171

Revision: 3/31/2017

^{85.} The "Great Survey" of much of England and parts of Wales was completed in 1086 by order of King William the Conqueror. The manuscript record is the Domesday Book. It was written in Medieval Latin, was highly abbreviated, and

- 2. In the ninth year of Edward II, 1312, Ralph de **Botyler** was certified to be lord of the manor. The lordship of Horton continued in the Botyler family until the latter part of the reign of Edward VI.
- 3. By 1492 Horton was possessed by Roger Salisbury (1416–1492), Esquire of Grendon; Roger's father John Salisbury had been born at Horton in 1393. Roger's son Sir William Salisbury (1442–), Knt. of Horton, passed it to his daughter Mary Salisbury in 1499 when she was 15; so perhaps William died in that year.
- 4. About 1511 Mary Salisbury (1485–1555) brought Horton as her dowry when she married Sir William Parr (1483–1546), uncle of Catherine Parr (1512–1548), the last wife of Henry VIII. Sir William Parr was created Lord Parr of Horton in 1543; both he and Mary were buried at Horton.
- 5. Upon Sir William Parr's death, the manor descended to Sir Ralph Lane (1503–1540) in right of his wife, ⁸⁷ with whose descendants it continued until the latter end of the reign of James I, when it passed into the hands of Sir Henry Montagu.
- 6. Sir Henry Montagu (1563–1642), fourth son of Sir Edward Montagu, acquired Horton from the Lane family, perhaps by purchase, by 1622. He was created Earl of Manchester in 1626. The Montagus kept Horton until 1782.
- 7. In 1715 George Montagu (1684–1739), the great-grandson of Henry Montagu, 1st Earl of Manchester, had the house enlarged. He became Earl of Halifax in 1715. Horton House, Horton was his family's seat.
- 8. The Second Earl of Halifax, George Montagu Dunk⁸⁸ (1716–1771), did his share of remodeling. He was President of the Board of Trade 1748-61, and was involved in the foundation of Nova Scotia in 1749. The Nova Scotia capital of Halifax was named after him.
- 9. Eventually Horton came into the possession of Viscount Hinchingbrooke (a subsidiary title of the Earl of Sandwich), a Montagu. (Edward Montagu (1625–1672) was the first Earl of Sandwich; he was created Earl of Sandwich and Viscount Hinchingbrooke in 1660. He was a grandson of the father of the First Earl of Manchester.)
- 10. Sir Robert **Gunning**, K.B. ⁸⁹ (1731–1816), who was made a baronet in 1778, purchased the estate in 1781 from Montagu. Several generations of Gunnings inherited Horton and the baronetcy; Horton was their family seat.

included some vernacular native terms without Latin equivalents. The survey's main purpose was to determine what taxes had been owed during the reign of King Edward the Confessor (who preceded William).

- 86. Sir William Parr was created the first Marquess of Northampton in 1547. The title was forfeited in 1554 after the accession of Queen Mary but restored in 1559 by Queen Elizabeth I. On Parr's death in 1571 the title became extinct.
- 87. His wife was Maud Parr (1510–1580), daughter and coheiress of William Lord Parr of Horton. She married Sir Ralph Lane of Orlingbury in 1517, when he was 14. She was granted Hogshaw by King Henry VIII in 1544 (probably for her service to Catherine Parr, Queen). Through her, Sir Ralph Lane took the titles Hogshaw and Horton. Another Ralph Lane (1532–1603), best remembered for his attempt to establish a settlement on Roanoke Island at the request of Sir Walter Raleigh, is believed to have been a son of Maud Parr and Ralph Lane; certainly his seal bore the arms of Lane of Horton.
- 88. He was born George Montagu. He was married in 1741 to Anne Richards who had inherited a great fortune from Sir Thomas Dunk, whose name Halifax took.
- 89. Sir Robert Gunning, K.B. (1731–1816) was minister plenipotentiary at the Courts of Denmark (1765), Berlin, and St. Petersburg (1771), and was created a baronet in 1778 (in appreciation for his diplomatic services). He was made Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath (KB) in 1773. He died at his seat at Horton in 1816. The Gunning family went to Ireland in the early 17th century (John Gunning moved there in 1740 from Huntingtonshire) and settled in county Roscommon; one source states the family was originally from Cornwall. One branch of the family remained in Roscommon while Sir Robert returned to England. Sir Robert retained ownership of land in Roscommon and in Longford county. His descendants held the Irish lands until at least the 1880s.

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 161 of 171

- 11. The Gunning family stayed at Horton until 1888 when the 5th Baronet, Sir George William Gunning (1828–1903), sold it to Pickering Phipps II. Sir George inherited the baronetcy in 1885 when his father died. 90
- 12. Pickering **Phipps** II (1827-1890) bought Horton House two years before he died. His family was a wealthy Northamptonshire brewing family.
- 13. George Harold **Winterbottom** bought Horton House and 4,000 acres from Phipps in 1899. That acreage included the Northamptonshire villages of Horton, Hackleton, Piddington, and Preston Deanery.
- 14. Shortly after Winterbottom's death the property was sold, in 1935, to Mr. W. **Storey** of Portsmouth, who pulled the house down in 1936. A number of new houses, bungalows and their gardens now occupy its site. Three other park buildings remain.

The Property. By 1622, when it was owned by Sir Henry Montagu, the manor and estate was already a substantial property, with formal gardens surrounding the main building.

Some writers have stated that there were two large manor houses at Horton. But from the following account, it appears there was only one and it was remodeled over the centuries.

Estate records state that further building work was done to increase the size of the hall in 1700. That was probably done by George Montagu, Earl of Halifax.

In 1715 George Montagu, Earl of Halifax, had the house extended with a new wing and altered the surrounding gardens and pleasure grounds. In the 1720s village buildings to the east of the hall were demolished to make way for a landscaped park.

George Montagu, the second Earl of Halifax, continued a remodeling program. He employed the architect Daniel Garrett, who had worked on Hawksmoore's Mausoleum at Castle Howard from 1737–42, to encase the hall and construct new buildings in the grounds. Garrett died in 1753 after which the work was completed by the architect Thomas Wright of Durham over the next four years. During these works a large cupola dome was added to the centre of the roofline; an Ionic portico was added. Attributed to Wright is the addition of two domed bays to the west front, but a surviving 18th century image shows that there were also two bays on the east garden front. Wright also designed the entrance front of Horton Hall. During these four years Wright also constructed Nuthall Temple nearby in Nottinghamshire for Sir Charles Sedley. Both this building and Horton Hall were influenced by Palladio's Villa Capra 'La Rotonda' in Vicenza, Italy. Montagu Dunk funded the building work at Horton with his successful career in American commerce as a powerful British statesman.

Daniel Garrett and Thomas Wright (1711–1786) were the architects behind 18th century Horton. Garrett was a disciple of Lord Burlington's Yorkshire-based Palladianism. Wright was considered the architect of Rococo landscapes.

The 18th-century house was a large stone mansion of two main stories and an attic, with an Ionic portico, built by Lord Halifax; it stood in a park of about 200 acres in which there was a long lake fed by several streams. The park also contained a building formerly used by Lord Halifax as a menagerie. It was a folly

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^{90.} I found a contradiction in this story which I have yet to resolve. One account is as written here. The second is that Sir George William Gunning died and was buried at Horton—and that his son Sir Frederick Digby Gunning (1853–1906) of Horton, succeeded to the baronetcy10-24-1903 (when his dad died) and that Horton House was his principal seat. How could Sir Frederick be at Horton in 1903 if Pickering Phipps bought it in 1888 and George Winterbottom in 1899?

with an attached zoo and was located about one quarter of a mile from the mansion. It was designed by Thomas Wright in the style of a Palladian palace with a pavilion at either end, to be viewed from the main house across the valley.

By 1812 the cupolas had been removed, possibly due to structural issues.

In 1874 the village of Horton was composed of three scattered farmhouses and some cottages. Horton House was described as a spacious mansion of great beauty; the portico was supported by six lofty pillars and displayed some very elegant carving. The house stood a short distance from the village in the midst of a park. About a quarter a mile south of the hall was a building used by the Earl of Halifax as a menagerie. In the park were two temples supported by ornamental pillars. The entrances and outbuildings were very beautiful.

There was a fire around 1890, while Phipps owned it.

The whole estate was quite run down when Winterbottom acquired it in 1890, but he did a fine job rebuilding everything. It was squared off in stone to give all four sides a solid 18th century look. The main front with the two big bays and portico with six columns made up the surviving 18th century building. The other two fronts in the images were part of Winterbottom's 1890s restoration.

In 1915 Winterbottom commissioned artist Frank Brangwyn (1867 –1956) to paint a series of six murals for the billiards room: Quayside Porters, Unloading the Catch, Vineyard Workers Resting, Venetian Serenaders, Card Players, Loading the Boat. The murals were removed and sold in 1936 and purchased by The Fine Art Society. The panels are now spread across museums around the world, but they still look wonderfully colorful. A sequence of large murals on canvas (originally from Horton House, Northamptonshire) is held by the Dunedin Public Art Gallery, Dunedin, New Zealand and Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington, New Zealand. They can be seen at arts.tepapa.govt.nz/on-the-wall/mediterranean-market/7736

A number of follies remain, of which The Menagerie, the mid-eighteenth century folly attributed to Thomas Wright, ⁹¹ was brilliantly restored from a derelict state by architectural historian Gervase Jackson-Stops in the mid 1970s. It has been converted into a house, called Horton Hall, with ornamental gardens covering two hectares. In 1994 Horton Hall Park was registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Along the north rim of the park The Arches (Grade II), Garrett's dual lodge and eye-catcher remodeled in the 20th century, takes the form of a tripartite triumphal arch with Ionic pilasters and stands in a small plantation closing the avenue where it met the Ravenstone Road. To the west, the New Temple, likely to date from the 1740s or 1750s, has been converted so that the portico now forms the center of a larger dwelling, Temple House (Grade II).

Very little survives of the gardens and pleasure grounds associated with the Hall.

There is a good account of the history and its existing form of Horton on the website of Parks&GardensUK at www.parksandgardens.org/places-and-people/site/1797/description

^{91.} Thomas Wright was an architect and astronomer, and the first person to describe the shape of the Milky Way. He was known as the Wizard of Durham. He also did a lot of work at Cassiobury, another since demolished manor house.

Architect John L. Tackett has a worthwhile article on The Temple House at Horton on his blog: tdclassicist.blogspot.co.uk/2013/02/the-temple-house-at-horton.html Included are photographs and a floor plan. Like The Menagerie, the design of The Temple House is attributed to the architect-astronomer, Thomas Wright of Durham.

There remains at Horton the Norman church of St Mary The Virgin (St Mary Magdalene). The church is decorated English, and was partly rebuilt, partly restored, in 1862. There is a good photo of the church at commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:St_Mary_Magdalene,_Horton_-_geograph.org.uk_-_252662.jpg

Images.



Fig. 48: Horton House in a line drawing ofrom The DiCamillo Companion database

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 164 of 171



Fig. 49: Horton House in an antique line engraving drawn and engraved by J. Storer. Published in 1812. Later colored by hand.

This engraving looks to be the same image as the preceding one, the only difference is the coloring.



Fig. 50: "Horton Hall 1935 North View" by Knight, Frank & Rutley - Horton Hall Estate Auction Document 1935. Licensed under Public Domain via Commons.

This view of the house is of the entrance (North) front which was part of Winterbottom's 1890s additions and not part of Lord Halifax's 18th century work.



Fig. 51: Dining room at Horton House in 1907. Reproduced with kind permission of Tobias Gavin Winterbottom Horton.

Cuckfield Park, West Cuckfield, West Sussex

Location. Cuckfield Park is located in the large village and civil parish of Cuckfield, West Sussex. It is 39 miles south of London and a short distance northwest of Haywards Heath. The parish church is Holy Trinity Church.

History. The first written reference to Cuckfield dates to 1091. The deer park was 192 acres, it was disparked in 1618 when it was no longer reserved for deer. In 1573 Henry Stanley (1531–1593), the 4th Earl of Derby sold his quarter of the Manor of Cuckfield to Henry Bowyer, a local ironmaster. Henry Bowyer and his wife Elizabeth dismantled the medieval manor hall near the church to build, in 1574, a new Manor house, now called Cuckfield Park although then known as Cuckfield Place.

In 1691 Henry Bowyer's great granddaughter Mrs. Mary Clark sold Cuckfield Place to Charles Sergison. The Sergison family retained the estate until 1968.

Charles Sergison (1655–1732), Commissioner of the Navy and Clerk of Accounts, lived at Cuckfield Place until his death in 1732, when his estates passed to Thomas Warden, son of his niece Prudence Sergison and her husband Thomas Warden. The property remained in the Sergison family through the 1800s and into the 1900s.

Margaret Holt (1913-1999) owned Cuckfield Park for a time, during which she opened it to the public, organizing everything herself, including the provision of teas (she was a good cook) and the conducting of guided tours.

Widowed Laura Constance (Clirehugh) Winterbottom was living in Cuckfield Park by 1932 and died there in 1936. By 1935 her daughter Nancy E. A. (Winterbottom) Magor, who married Philip Magor in 1928, was living with her husband at Cuckfield Park. They were still living there in 1934 and 1939. Laura's son William Rodney Winterbottom lived there 1934–36.

The house was listed as Grade II in 1951.

Description. The mansion is approached by a long avenue of lime trees.

In 1951, at the time it was listed, it was described (see Country Life 15 March 1919, Pevsner Buildings of England, Sussex p 478 and Victoria County History Vol (VII p 149-151):

E-plan house with some early C18 refurbishment, refronted and turned into 2 courtyard plan in 1859-51. Brick and stone, mainly refronted in cement render in Mid C19 with Horsham stone slab roof and clustered brick chimney stack. South East front: Late C16 refronted in Mid C19 in cement with incised lines. 2 storeys, basement and attics. Roof has Horsham stone slabs and 5 dormers with very elaborate pediments with wooden finials, pendants with shields below and deep cornices covered in lead sheeting. Eaves cornice and plinth. 7 bays and two ½ bays. C19 cross windows with pintle hinges. Ground floor windows have hood-mouldings. Central projecting 2 storey entrance porch with octagonal turrets and crenellations. 4 centre arched door with 2 stone steps. South West front: Refronted and part added in Mid C19. 2 storeys and basement cement rendered. 7 bays, including 2 projecting end and 1 projecting centre gable with octagonal finials and kneelers with full height 4-light canted bays. Cross-shaped casements with hood moulding to ground floor windows. Attached to left is a Mid C19 conservatory or

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 167 of 171

orangery of one storey of sandstone with 4 sandstone pillars supporting 3 arches, now glazed, and one storey attached building of 1 bay and Horsham stone slab roof. North West front: Left hand part has end of Elizabethan brick range with infilling of C18 date. Brick mainly rendered except for extreme left end, 2 storeys, attic and basement. End gables of 1 window each, having stone coping with kneelers and octagonal finials and 16-pane sashes with wide glazing bars and cambered heads. 3 tall brick chimney stacks, the centre one twisted. Roof reveals gables of original Elizabethan building behind. Interior: Hall contains late C16 plank and muntin panelling with some inlay work towards the top and scroll-work frieze, a fine plaster ceiling with squares, quatrefoil motifs and pendants and a stone fireplace with oak carved overmantel with mutule frieze, strapwork motifs and console brackets. Morning Room has magnificent carved oak screen dated 1581. It has 6 Composite columns with grotesque animal masks above. Mutule frieze and terms supporting cornice. The top panel has 2 panels with lion rampant and the motto 'Guardez la Foy', 2 shields and central date panel in an ornamental surround with figures of Justice and angels. The 3 panels between the columns have pilasters and roundheaded doors have been inserted in the original entries. The room is panelled throughout with plank and muntin panelling and has a late C16 stone fire-place with slender spandrels and oak overmantel with pilasters, round-headed arches and raised diamond motif friezes with marquetry inlay. Music Room has C19 decorative plaster ceiling imitating the late C16 Hall ceiling and a deep cornice with Tudor roses and large birds, probably mythical. Dining Room has a magnificent stone fireplace dated 1574 with the initials H B (for Henry Bowyer) & H E. It bears the designs of musical instruments, snakes on shaft, snails and floral swags. Old cast-iron fireback. Oak overmantel with 2 large square panels with marquetry inlay and shields with motto 'Gardez la Foy'. Strapwork plaster ceilings, probably a C17 copy. Oak plank and muntin panelling with mutule frieze at top. Main Staircase is a late C16 oak open well staircase with large moulded balusters, moulded string and elaborate knops, massive wooden pendants below the flights and panelling to dado height. There are 3 flights of 5 treads to each floor. At the bottom of the staircase is a C16 archway with plank door. Windows to the staircase have heraldic stained glass and old glass with diamond leaded cases. The top floor has a series of original oak plank doors. First floor has a series of panelled rooms leading off the main staircase. First a panelled lobby with pilasters and strapwork design, leading onto a panelled room with overmantel dated 1579 and initials 'H B'. This has 2 tiers of columns, the lower Ionic, the upper Corinthian, with central shield. Panelling is of strapwork type with elaborate panelled frieze, separated by console brackets and corner pilasters. C19 stone fireplace with oak design in spandrels lined with old Delft tiles. A panelled china cupboard with L-hinges leads off, followed by a panelled bedroom with plank and muntin panelling, pilastered over- mantel with mutule frieze and C19 stone fireplace with old Delft tiles. The house was the model for Harrison Ainsworth's novel 'Rookwood' though the location was Yorkshire in the novel.

Several websites have pictures and descriptions:

- British History Online has a detailed account of the area: www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/sussex/vol7/pp147-163#h3-0003
- Patrick Baty, a colorist, has some old pictures on his website: patrickbaty.co.uk/2010/12/08/cuckfield-park/



Fig. 52: The garden front of Cuckfield Park built in 1574 for Henry Bowyer



Fig. 53: 2015 photo of Cuckfield Park, Cuckfield, West Sussex, photographed from 200 meters to the south-east. By Antiquary - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=45536050; the source is Wikimedia Commons.

Brailsford Hall, Brailsford, Derbyshire

Location. Brailsford Hall is located in the village of Brailsford, Derbyshire. The nearest big towns are Derby and Ashbourne. The Hall is located on Hall Lane, just a bit southwest of the Main Road (A52). The current occupant is the Clowes Group of Companies, real estate developers.

History. The history of the manor is not clear. One source says there has been a manor there since the 12th century, another that Brailsford Hall was built in 1905. Apparently the original manor was built by the Brailsford family; the family originated in Derbyshire during the reign of Henry II (1154–1189).

The estate came into the possession of the Cox family, lead merchants, in the 1700s. Roger Cox was one of several brothers, one of whom built Brailsford Hall in a Regency style using an existing family farmhouse as a starting point. The fact that three brothers built three two-storied stuccoed large villas within about 15 years of each other might suggest that all three may have been designed by the same architect. If so, he was Joseph Cooper of Derby, for Stephen Glover attests him as the designer/builder of Parkfields, another house that was built by a Cox brother.

In 1891 the manor was owned by William Cox, M.A. and J.P.

George Ashton Strutt may have been born there in 1878; his parents had married there two years before. Perhaps the Strutts rented the house at that time. George and Mary Strutt lived there by 1927. The property passed to Arthur Strutt at George's death.

Brailsford Hall, when the home of George Ashton Strutt, was partly converted into a military hospital in the summer of 1915, with eight soldiers receiving treatment by the end of July.

In July 1930 there was an extensive fire. Newspaper articles described it.

A fused electric wire is believed to be the cause of the disastrous fire which ruined Brailsford Hall on Saturday afternoon [July 12]. The damage is estimated to be £6,000. ¶ Much of the Hall was doomed before the fire brigades could deal with the outbreak, and Col. G. A. Strutt, the owner, who was entertaining a house party at the time, was compelled to look on with his guests, helpless to stem the tide of the advancing flames as they swept through the roof of the house and gutted the upper portions of two of the three wings. ¶ Within an hour the handsome Hall looking out over green, velvety lawns, and a wide expanse of parkland was wrecked. The roof over the front of the house, as well as over the east wing had collapsed and the charred ends of burning beams stared up into the sky, while the embers sent up dense clouds of smoke and fire as they blazed fiercely in the bedrooms.

There was no fire brigade to respond promptly after the alarm, so the fire grew beyond what it might have otherwise. Guests pulled furniture, valuables, and clothes to safety on the front lawn, saving about 50%.

The fire was first noticed at 2:30 pm, while guests were playing tennis. At 3:30 the roof fell in. The Ashbourne fire fighters (who came from 5 miles away), when they arrived (after their political authority was resolved), were able to save the west wing.

Colonel Strutt himself had a very narrow escape. He had entered the main doorway and was coming out again when it was noticed that one of the gable ends was giving

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 170 of 171

way. ¶ Frantic shouts from the crowd warned Col. Strutt and he had only just time to get out of the danger zone before a mass of slates fell to the ground.

Description. The manor has been described as in the Jacobean style. This may be the latest remodel.



Fig. 54: Photo of Brailsford Hall by Frank Scarratt



Fig. 55: Brailsford Hall on Hall Lane in Brailsford, near Belper, in Derbyshire; once home of G. A. Strutt

Revision: 3/31/2017 Page 171 of 171