

## THE GENERATIONS GAME : FORWARDS AND BACK FROM WG

What are we? An Englishman, a Lancastrian, grandfather, father, son, lover, husband, hotelier, serviceman, sportsman, gardener, actor, traveller, ex-pat, *connoisseur*, *bon viveur*, historian, sage? Winston Graham was all these things – but, first and foremost, he was a *writer*. He wrote his first novel when he was 21, finished his last aged 93 and, in the seventy-two years between, never once laid down his pen. And he *did* write with a pen, millions of words in scratchy longhand, because, he felt, a typewriter or – heaven forfend – a computer cramped his style. Thinking back on his life, he twice named periods of writing – first parts of *Demelza* in 1946<sup>1</sup> and later *The Black Moon* in 1972<sup>2</sup> – as among his happiest times. After publishing his forty-fifth novel in 1998 at the age of 90, he decided to give up writing, but found he couldn't.<sup>3</sup> "Writing is in your head all the time," he told Valerie Grove.<sup>4</sup> It was as



necessary to him as breathing. His son recalled: "He was deeply, deeply unhappy when he wasn't writing ... That's what really drove him."<sup>5</sup>

And what makes us what we are? Though *period*, *place* and *parents* form part of the answer – WG (left) was born in Edwardian Manchester to parents whose families were both in the grocery business – there remains a mysterious extra factor which cannot be parsed. WG's extended family included a city newspaper sales manager uncle, an aunt who dreamed of publishing children's stories, a cellist father and pianist mother – but no author (although two later kin would be poets). So whence the writer?

All he knew was that selling cold cream or carrots was not for him. Something deep within urged him to write and he was responsive enough to obey that urge and determined enough to serve the long and arduous apprenticeship exacted in order to attain his

end. Still, genes and environment count for something. Let us consider, then, his lineage, forwards and back. The listing below is ordered by year of birth; [\[blue = relationship to WG\]](#).

**THOMAS (Tom) MAWDSLEY #1** [\[maternal great-grandfather\]](#); born 1801 to Joseph (a weaver) and Elizabeth; twice married, first on 11 August 1829 to Mary Ann Cook (1803-1839), who bore him a son, John (1839-1913) and second on 20 May 1842 to Ann Newell nee Taylor (1807-1867). Her first marriage, on 19 April 1829, was to Richard Newell (1805-1835); upon remarriage, his two children, Mary Ann (1830) and Edward (1834), became Tom's stepchildren. Ann bore her husband a second son, DANIEL ORMROD #1, in 1844; all of the above in Manchester.

According to WG, in 1825 Tom launched a wholesale grocery business in Gorton, Manchester which – since evolved into a global pharmaceutical service provider and the UK's largest independent pharmaceutical wholesaler – still operates as Mawdsleys out of Salford, Sheffield, Doncaster and Milton Keynes (also Israel and Brazil) to this day<sup>6</sup> – but is this true? Mawdsleys celebrated "175 years of trading" in 1996, which equates to a start-date of 1821 – yet they too cite Tom's 1825 debut as the firm's birth. Meanwhile, a potted history of D. Mawdsley & Co. in *The Chemist and Druggist* of 4 June 1966 begins:

*Established in the latter half of the nineteenth century, mainly as wholesale drysalts, D. Mawdsley & Co. began to orientate themselves toward the retail chemist during the early 1900s ...* [\[Drysalters were dealers in a range of chemical products including glue, varnish, dye and colourings. They might supply salt or chemicals for preserving food and sometimes also sold pickles, dried meat or related items.\]](#)

so something isn't right. Possibly the lines above refer only to the *incorporated* business? But WG talks in *Memoirs*, 1.1 about his mother's [paternal] grandfather, who started the grocery business, and his own [maternal] great-grandfather, whose business – "presumably to do with cotton" – he did not know, without seeming to realise that the two were one and the same Thomas Mawdsley! Tom's later life, spent campaigning for improved working conditions in the cotton industry, was remarkable: in April 1846 he



The Lancashire Central Short Time Committee in 1850 – left to right: Messrs Higginbottom, Hargreaves, Fox, Mawdsley (sitting in front of his minute book), Marsden, Grant [see page 11], Anderson, Donavon, Stanley and Fair

became one of seven members – all factory workers or overlookers – of the Lancashire Central Short Time Committee and by 1850 was (see above) its Secretary. From February to June 1847 he was one of several parliamentary lobbyists whose efforts led eventually to passage of *The Factories Act 1847*, which, from May 1848, limited the hours of all female and minor (thirteen to eighteen-year-old) male textile workers to ten per day – but all was not well, for 2 February 1849 found him chairing a meeting in Manchester's Corn Exchange called to consider how best to suppress the relay [\[shift work\]](#) system implemented by unscrupulous owners to circumvent *The Act's* provisions. An 1850 amendment improved rigour.<sup>7, 8, 9, 10</sup>

In 1852 Tom became General Secretary of the Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, a post he held until ill-health forced his retirement in April 1874.<sup>11</sup> He wasted no time in appealing to Prime Minister Lord Derby and Home Secretary Spencer Walpole concerning more effective enforcement of *The Act*.<sup>12</sup> A year later at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, speaking on the same theme on behalf of Preston's cotton spinners, he detailed "such a system of tyranny that I am certain every man, unless they are mill-owners, must look on with horror";<sup>13</sup> in 1853, *The Act* was amended once more. In March 1856 at Manchester's Albion Hotel he besought Lord Shaftesbury's support for the Bleachers' Bill, which was intended to extend the provisions of *The Factories Act* to bleaching works:

*We flatter ourselves that the time is not far distant when those public parks which have so materially improved the sanitary conditions of our city, when the Free Library and those scientific and literary institutions which are so great an honour to their promoters, will become the general resort of the working classes in their leisure hours, to their physical, moral and intellectual improvement.*<sup>14</sup>

The Bill became law (*The Bleach and Dye Works Act*) in 1860.

The outbreak of civil war in America in April 1861 disrupted cotton supplies such that the domestic trade was soon in crisis. Early in May, Tom read a leader in the *Glossop Record* dwelling at considerable length on the evils of strikes. This led to a chastening exchange in the paper's 11 May issue, which carried both his response and a forthright rebuttal:

MAWDSLEY: *[The reasoning in your leader of Saturday last concerning the evils of strikes is evidently based upon] a fallacy which cannot be too often exposed, because the argument founded upon it is calculated to mislead all who have not given due attention to the labour question. You have fallen into the too common error of treating labour as a commodity, to be bought, sold, or kept in stock, in the same manner as corn, calico, or any other article which may be sold at a profit ... Little reflection, however, is needed to show that the workingman's labour cannot be so dealt with. He must labour to live; and must sell [his labour] at once or it is lost to him for ever ... It is evident, then, to my mind at least, that to the propagation of the fatal error here referred to may fairly be attributed the strikes and lock-outs which too frequently paralyze our industry, and that it [the fallacy] is responsible for the numerous evils consequent thereon. The way – and the only way – to deal with the labour question is that all men, whether capitalists or labourers, should treat each other as men and brothers, having rights to maintain and duties to perform in the community of which they are members; that they should frequently confer together upon the exigencies of the trades with which they are connected, and deal out to each other the benign principles of equity and justice; for I feel quite satisfied that any system of political economy is worse than useless which has not Justice and Humanity at its foundation.*

RECORD: *Who Mr Mawdsley is we do not know; but as he has written a respectful letter on a subject in which the operative classes are deeply interested, and in relation to which not a little misapprehension exists, we shall offer a few remarks on his epistle.*

*Men who lay claim to benevolence, and who do not wish to say anything that may have even the semblance of want of sympathy with those who earn their bread by the labour of their hands, often find it difficult to discuss the wages question; and almost write or speak under restraint, lest*

*they should be regarded as unfeeling, or as enemies of the working classes. The sympathies of a benevolent mind are with the weak, and are scarcely, if at all, excited in favour of the strong. On this principle, many good-natured persons have, as they suppose, taken sides with the weak; when the policy pursued has been anything but favourable to their interests – wise, just or benevolent; and many who have seen that the weak were in error, have, out of false compassion, sanctioned rather than exposed their procedure, and have suffered them to injure themselves, lest they should wound them by a seeming opposition, or subject themselves to a charge or suspicion of being averse to their welfare. He, however, is the best friend of the operatives who tells them the truth, whether it be apparently in favour of, or opposed to, their interests; and who directs them to a course of action in agreement with inevitable laws, the operation of which cannot be successfully resisted, and to which resistance cannot be offered without injury. Our correspondent charges us with having fallen into the error of treating labour as an article which may be kept in stock. We, however, deny that we have written a sentence in which such an absurdity is expressed, or from which such ridiculous nonsense can be inferred. We asserted that labour is a marketable commodity, which may be bought or sold, but never asserted that it could be kept in stock ... [The laws of supply and demand apply as much to labour as to any other commodity, but] our correspondent thinks that the question of wages should not be decided by supply and demand, but by a kind of brotherhood between employers and employed – mutual consent and concession. We may honour the heart of a man holding this theory, but we cannot award much honour to his head...*

But Tom's quixotic nature was proof against such scorn. Concerning ways to help ameliorate the "cotton famine" crisis, one suggestion – legislating back into existence the long-discredited "pauper apprentices" system [i.e. the recruitment from workhouses and orphanages of cheap child labour] – nettled him anew:



## Thomas Mawdsley's Ancoats

*Manchester was the world's first industrial city and Ancoats its beating heart<sup>15</sup> – but what was it like?*

From the late 1700s, Ancoats was transformed from an unremarkable stretch of fields and open spaces on the outskirts of Manchester into the most imposing industrial townscape anywhere. By 1801 its inhabitants exceeded 11,000 – one in seven of the city's population – and over the next fifty years, thanks mainly to the textile trade, the pace of change grew ever quicker. It was in Ancoats in 1798 that brothers George and Adam Murray elected to build one of the world's first steam-powered cotton mills, its titanic eight storeys (see below) the keystone of a Dantean industrial complex which came to dominate east Manchester's skyline. At the rear of the Murrays' and McConnel & Kennedy's mighty mills ran – and still runs – Jersey Street, where Tom raised his young family.

The industrial revolution changed the way in which ordinary people worked and lived. Thousands were attracted to Manchester by the promise of jobs in its cotton, iron, glass and other industries and Ancoats quickly became densely populated by a working class composed largely of migrants. These included individuals and families from nearby rural areas as well as others travelling much greater distances in search of work. Ancoats became particularly associated with the Irish, many of whom had settled there long before the devastating potato famine of the 1840s swelled their ranks further still. Towards the end of the century, immigrant Italians created Manchester's "Little Italy" in a small area around Jersey and Blossom Streets. As other immigrants before and since, they brought with them their own language, cultural traditions, religion and some particular trades, most notably in this instance ice-cream making and street music.

Ancoats was a classic example of a town built in a hurry. By the 1850s, the urgent need to house new workers had resulted in a sprawling maze (see below) of jerry-built terraces, airless back-to-back houses and concealed courts, rendering the area a byword for overcrowding, poverty, squalor, ill thrift and shockingly high mortality. Slum housing became one of Ancoats' defining and most intractable problems.<sup>16</sup>

Union Street, circa 1820







Ancoats, circa 1870

*This ... will necessarily throw upon the public a host of honest and respectable work people ... Although that system dates so long ago as 45 years, some of us yet survive who were employed under it, and remember too well its horrors and cruelties ... It is urged that the pauper children now apprenticed in Burnley are well treated. That is no answer! The question is not how they are treated now, but what will be the probable condition of all children should the system be legalised and in full operation, with neglect, abuse, cruelty, injustice, and immorality as the inevitable results.<sup>17</sup>*

In August 1862, a delegation comprising Tom and three others met with Prime Minister Lord Palmerston and Poor Law Board President Charles Villiers to plead the case of unemployed spinners.<sup>18</sup> But, crisis or not, the rule of law remained sacrosanct – thus, in June 1864, after an "incendiariist" attempted to burn down a Blackburn carding mill, Tom wrote on behalf of the Association fiercely denouncing such action:

*{We} have no sympathy with the perpetrators of such outrages [and] repudiate and deprecate such proceedings as nefarious, diabolical, suicidal, and having a tendency to aggravate rather than mitigate the evils they may be intended to remove.<sup>19</sup>*

In 1870 he became General Secretary of the Factory Act Reform Association, the cause this time Saturday half-day working (i.e. finishing at twelve rather than two). When in May 1871 this precipitated a lockout in Oldham – 200 mills shut, 20,000 workers on the streets – it was Mawdsley who quickly negotiated a settlement, allowing work to resume.<sup>20</sup> In 1872 he addressed at length former and future PM and current Leader of the Opposition Benjamin Disraeli, then visiting Manchester, first thanking him for supporting *Factories Act* legislation in the past, then urging that he continue to do so in the future. Disraeli, though "favourable on principle" and persuaded that "more successful legislation had never been passed in this country", remained noncommittal.<sup>21</sup>

Thomas died in Salford, aged 73, on 12 October 1874. On 10 July 1875, at a well-attended ceremony in Manchester's Harpurhey Cemetery to unveil

a monument on his grave, Cotton Spinners Association President William Leigh said:

*Though [Tom's] education was certainly neglected in early life, I have never found a man who was more conscious of this, and who strove more to improve himself and yet at the same time tried more earnestly to perform his duty as our officer ... At the time when he first began to take a prominent part in organisations of this nature, such as he were looked upon as firebrands, their organisations were illegal, and the members were compelled to meet in unknown places. Though his was an unobtrusive nature, yet he went earnestly to work. He took a very prominent part in respect of the Combination Laws [unpopular and impractical anti-union legislation, eventually repealed in 1824] and could it now be said that such men as he were firebrands and would destroy the property of the capitalist? No, individuals of that sort could always go to an employer a second time, because they looked at the rights of the master as well as at the rights of the workman. They look at it in this way – that unless capital is respected, unless trade is prosperous, they cannot themselves hope to be prosperous. He was a working man and nothing more, and when a poor working man like him, by his industry, by his perseverance, by his honesty and integrity, could raise himself from a position which would once have been looked upon with scorn and indifference, to a position so honourable that even the grandson of a monarch, Louis Phillip, King of France, did not think it beneath him to pay him a visit ... there was something in him of which you ought to be proud.*

Mr Philip Grant went on:

*... working men are indebted to him to a very large extent for the position which they now hold ... He was a character very rarely to be met with in a man who had sprung from the ranks; he was one of the few men who were peculiarly fitted to be leaders and who, for the faithful and truthful*

*discharge of their duties deserved the name of Prime Minister of the Working Classes ...*<sup>22</sup>

In keeping with this resumé – humble beginnings and first-hand experience of the textile trade – the 1841 census records Tom's occupation as "cotton spinner" (with his sisters a "cotton doubler" and "cotton piecer") – **but where is the wholesale grocer?** In the censuses of 1851 and 1861, both Tom and his wife are "provision dealers" at 45/51 Jersey Street, Manchester – so the grocer appears – and in 1871 (the last before his death; by now a widower for the second time) he is a "bookkeeper" living with his "warehouse porter" son Daniel and family. By 1881, with Tom six years dead, Daniel is a "grocer, employing one man", and what all this suggests is that circa 1847<sup>23</sup> Tom started a small wholesale grocery business which Daniel eventually inherited and, as D. Mawdsley & Co., expanded and redirected through the remainder of his life into the concern still extant today. A *grocer*, incidentally, is defined in the OED as "a person buying and selling in large quantities; a wholesale dealer or merchant" thus the term would apply equally to trade in produce or pharmaceuticals.

**JOHN MARKLAND** [great, great uncle]; born in 1813 to James (a weaver) and Mary; baptised in Tyldesley, between Manchester and Wigan, on 19 March 1814; on 9 April 1838 married THOMAS MAWDSLEY #1's younger sister Ellen (1815-1877), allegedly a great beauty, known locally as the Flower of Ancoats. Both then and in 1841, John's occupation is "carder" (one who prepares cotton or wool for weaving). Twenty years on, and still in 1871, he is a "cotton mill manager"; in the 1851 census, however, his name does not appear, possibly because at that time he was in Russia, where, according to the Mawdsleys' privately-produced Family History, he spent time instructing in the use of industrial weaving machinery manufactured in Oldham. Some time during the 1860s, John separated from his wife – in the 1871 census she is living at 19 Schofield Street, Manchester by herself whilst he resides at 28 Gray Street, New Cross with 40-year-old widowed housekeeper Mary Hamer and her children Annie (17), Elizabeth Bell (11) and William John (9), all "cotton mill workers". (Though Mary's eldest child Joseph is absent at this time – possibly in the navy – when he marries Mary Ann Gittins in December 1879, his address is 20 Gray Street, just four doors along.) From the time of Mary Hamer's death in 1874 until John's own demise on 20 June 1887, he is looked after by Mary's younger





daughter Elizabeth (even after her marriage in December 1882 to Thomas Johnston). In his will, John left £1000 to her, £1000 to his nephew DANIEL ORMROD #1 and £1000 to a son, Edward Tidswell, a labourer born in 1837 (i.e. a year before John's marriage to Ellen Mawdsley) of whose existence

for the previous half-century John's family and friends had been unaware. He also specified the epitaph he wished to appear on his headstone:

*Here lie the remains of John Markland alias Old Uncle*

*Died ....., aged ..... as the case may be*

*Alas poor Old Uncle often caused men to laugh  
who never laughed before and they who  
always laughed to laugh the more*

To judge by the partial remains of the stone (in Manchester's Philips Park cemetery; see previous page), his wish was granted.

John's generous bequest to Daniel #1 is said to have played a key role in helping place the family's wholesale business on a firm footing. Yet, whilst surely not unwelcome, in 1877, ten years before Old Uncle's death, the Mawdsleys (by then, under Daniel's tutelage, Hyde Road property owners) were already showing signs of prosperity – so judge for yourself.

**HENRY HUNT CRABTREE** [\[great uncle, once removed\]](#); born in Manchester in 1816; married Mary Taylor (1818-1881; younger sister of THOMAS MAWDSLEY'S second wife Ann) on 20 October 1839; to them were born Charlotte (1842-1905) whose April 1864 marriage to Edward Watts of drapers S & J Watts and Co. produced six children in seventeen years; William Henry (1846-1904) and Elizabeth in 1857. Through the second half of the nineteenth century, Henry and William ran Henry Crabtree & Son's dyeworks with premises in Ardwick and Openshaw; the 1881 census records that the business then employed 500 men; in 1896 they declared themselves "the largest [works] on the Manchester side of the Irwell".

Through ANNIE MAWDSLEY'S adolescence, Henry Hunt Crabtree occupied The Acacias in Burnage (a south-east Manchester suburb just beyond Rusholme and Victoria Park) after which, from 1883 to 1904, both he (until his death on 10 January 1888) and William lived in nearby Burnage Hall. He is included here because, although otherwise tangential, after having been told of him – her "rich uncle", the dyer – by his mother, WINSTON used him as the template for patriarch Frederick Ferguson in *Cordelia*, his 1949 novel of Victorian Manchester.



**WILLIAM SMITH GRIME** [paternal great-grandfather]; born on 16 January 1818 to Timothy and Nancy (née Howarth) in Over Darwen, Lancashire; married Nancy Fish (1817-1878) on 20 October 1839; the couple's first child TIMOTHY was baptised on 3 May 1840. Seven more [great uncles and aunts; their children cousins, once removed] followed:

Henry (1841-1913); a joiner, thrice-widowed, having wed Margaret Pickup (1842-1891; she bore him three sons and two daughters) on 28 November 1871, spinster Nancy Whittaker (1845-1894) on 18 July 1891 and widow of nine months and mother of four Elizabeth Duxbury (née Abbott; 1841-1908) on 4 December 1894;

John (1843-1894); a weaver;

William (see below – born and died in January 1846);

Nancy (1848-1897); a winder; married 25-year-old miner William Duxbury – brother-in-law of Henry's third wife – on 23 October 1869; one daughter by 1891;

Alice (1852-1886); a weaver; married 21-year-old James Orrell – then a collier; later an "engine tenter" then publican – on 23 November 1872; one son, one daughter;

Elizabeth (1855-1926); a winder; married 20-year-old engineer George Holden (1857-1895) on 15 September 1877 (four sons) then 45-year-old widower William Gabbott on 5 February 1903;

Mary Anne (1859-1916); married 19-year-old papermaker Henry Haydock on 7 June 1879; two sons and five daughters by 1901.

In the censuses of 1841-61, William is an "overlooker", then, in 1871, seeming like Timothy to have quit the mill in the late sixties, he is a "church sexton"; however, by 1881, now a widower living with his second daughter Alice and family, he is a "cotton weaver"; William died, aged 65, in Over Darwen in the second quarter of 1883.

Jan <sup>y</sup> 12 (Baptised)	William Born Jan <sup>y</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> 1846	William & Nancy	Grime	Over Darwen
William Grime		Over Darwen		Jan <sup>y</sup> 20 <sup>th</sup> (Buried)

Reflecting the precariousness of the age, the brief, unhappy life of William Grime: born on the 1<sup>st</sup>, baptised on the 12<sup>th</sup> and buried on the 20<sup>th</sup> of January 1846.

**TIMOTHY GRIME** [paternal grandfather]; born in Blackburn, Lancashire in 1840, the eldest of eight children of WILLIAM and Nancy; named after his paternal grandfather; died in the County asylum on 21 April 1905 (three years before WINSTON was born); married SARAH ANN AINSWORTH in Holy Trinity Church, Over Darwen, Lancashire on 10 October 1863. Three of their six children – ALBERT HENRY, JOHN JAMES and MARY ANNA – attained adulthood; none of the others lived past two. The seven censuses taken during Timothy's lifetime find him at seven different addresses in Blackburn (1841: Mill Street; 1851: Audley Place (now gone); 1881: 17 Addington Street; 1891: 51 Sarah Ellen Street (now Devonport Road); 1901: 9 Burlington Street (where Sarah still lived in 1927 and Mary in 1949) and Over Darwen (1861: Extreme Street (now gone); 1871: 47 Redearth Road, next door to his parents) – and this list, of course, may not be complete. In 1861 and 1867/8 (when his sons were baptised) Timothy was a "cotton weaver" (his younger brother John was another; their father an "overlooker", probably all in the same mill). However, by 1871 he was a "shopman (grocer)", in 1881 "Manager of [a] Cooperative Store", in 1891 a "grocer and commission agent" and, in 1901, aged 60, a "retired grocer". From 1888 or before until he retired circa 1900, his shop was at 171 Addison Street, Blackburn.



In addition to reporting his wedding, the *Preston Herald* mentions Timothy twice, first on 5 June 1869 when members of the Newtonian Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, presented him with "a beautiful emblem of the Order, in an elegant and valuable frame [suitably inscribed] ... for the able and meritorious manner in which he had conducted the business of the lodge during his period in office." Above this report, another announces the formation of a committee to commence "a new co-operative society" which may have had something to do with his switch, around this time, from shuttle and loom to cabbage and cheese.

But if that notice pleased him, the next, published on 17 March 1888, surely did not, for it records his prosecution on 13 March under Section 6 of *The Food and Drugs Act* for selling half a pound of barm (a soft bread) adulterated with "15 per cent of starch of farina", a cheap flour-substitute intended to make "the sample appear of better quality than it really was". The defendant, duly convicted, was fined ten shillings and costs, although whether Timothy made the substandard barm himself or merely stocked and sold it, either knowingly or unknowingly, is unclear.

**EMMA GREENHOW / MAWDSLEY** [\[maternal grandmother\]](#); born in Chorlton in January 1841, the second of four children of Edward (1802-1883) – a "salesman" in 1841 and a "leather dealer" in 1851 – and Kitty (née Gillbody; 1802-1860); married DANIEL ORMROD MAWDSLEY #1 in Manchester in July 1865; he was big, tall and heavy and she "tiny", nonetheless five of their nine children – MARY EMMA (1866), ANN (1868), ELLEN (1871), THOMAS (1875) and DANIEL ORMROD #2 (1882) – survived. Emma died, not quite 64, in January 1905.

**SARAH ANN AINSWORTH / GRIME** [\[paternal grandmother\]](#); born circa 1842 in Over Darwen, Lancashire; married TIMOTHY GRIME in the town's Holy Trinity Church on 10 October 1863; described by WG as a "sturdy, benign, broad-spoken, vigorous Blackburn woman who ... produced three children of unmistakable gentility and ambition" – namely ALBERT HENRY, JOHN JAMES ("Jack") and MARY ANNA ("Mollie"). Sarah died in Blackburn, Lancashire on 18 May 1927.

**DANIEL ORMROD MAWDSLEY #1** [\[maternal grandfather\]](#); born in Manchester in the first quarter of 1844; there married EMMA GREENHOW

(three years his senior) in July 1865; by 1882, nine children had been born to the couple, of whom five survived. In the third quarter of 1906, some eighteen months after Emma's death, Daniel (below, year unknown) married again – his second wife, Jane Greenhow (née Nelson; 1847-1919), a Manx-born farmer's lass with three grown daughters, was the widow of Daniel's first wife's brother Charles Henry (1836-1904).<sup>24</sup>



Upon his father THOMAS #1's death, Daniel took over the management of Mawdsleys and ran it until his own demise, when control passed to his sons THOMAS #2, DANIEL #2 and son-in-law ALBERT; in 1861 Daniel #1 was a "fustian dyer", in 1871 a "warehouse porter", in 1881 a "grocer, employing

one man", in 1891 a "wholesale grocer" (with daughters ANN and ELLEN both "assistant grocers") and in 1910 a "wholesale grocer and provision dealer"; he died in Chorlton, Manchester on 24 July 1910.

WG's claim in *Memoirs*, 1.1 that Daniel #1 was a "cousin" of prominent Preston-born trade unionist James Mawdsley (1848-1902) is not supported by existing records.

**HAROLD HALLAM** [uncle – see next page]; born in Bradwell, Derbyshire in January or February 1861; married MARY EMMA MAWDSLEY on 8 March 1885 when he (a "mariner") was 24 and she 18; the 1911 census records [cousins] Daniel Joshua (27), Harold Cecil (17) and VERA ANNE (12); died in Newton Ferrers, Devon on 13 April 1929.

Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of St. Mark, Gorton

When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father
March 8th 1885	Harold Hallam	24	Bachelor	Mariner	Birkenhead Cheshire	John
	Mary Emma Mawdsley	18	Spinster	—	St. Mark's, Gorton	Daniel

Wed in the above church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by James

Marriage solemnized in the presence of us, { Harold Hallam } in the presence of us, { Daniel Ormrod Mawdsley  
Mary Emma Mawdsley } Annie Mawdsley

**MARY EMMA MAWDSLEY / HALLAM** [aunt]; born in Manchester on 19 November 1866, the eldest child of DANIEL ORMROD #1 and EMMA (née GREENHOW); married HAROLD HALLAM, almost six years her senior, on 8 March 1885; three children subsequently born, as noted above. Although WG writes fancifully that she "ran away from home to marry a sailor", the marriage certificate (above) tells a more prosaic tale, of a wedding in her local church witnessed by her father and sister ANNIE, which indicates parental acceptance at least (indeed, that in 1891 Harold is a Manchester grocer suggests that Daniel gave him a job). Note, too, in anticipation of the habit of her author nephew, who would surely have approved, the bride adds a year to her age! Mary died, aged 80, after seventeen years of widowhood, in Newton Ferrers, Devon on 14 December 1946.



Derbyshire sailor turned grocer  
HAROLD HALLAM late in life (and  
is that VERA?)

**ALBERT HENRY GRIME** [father]; born in late April or early May 1867 and baptised on 23 June in Over Darwen, Lancashire; son of TIMOTHY and SARAH ANN (née AINSWORTH); brother of JOHN JAMES (1868) and MARY ANNA (1874); husband of ANNIE, whom he wed on 1 September 1897; father of CECIL and WINSTON; "a small tubby vigorous man with a fair moustache, a bald head and keen twinkling eyes<sup>25</sup> ... relentlessly energetic ... did not suffer fools gladly"; in the April 1881 census, Albert (13) is recorded as a "shop lad" and his twelve-year-old brother as a "warehouse lad", which suggests that neither received much schooling, although Albert did, according to WG, "play the cello"; in the censuses of 1901 and 1911, he is a "commercial traveller" living in Weeton, Yorkshire and Manchester respectively [in the 1891 census, oddly, he does not appear]; by 1921 he is a "manager, wholesale grocer" employed by D. Mawdsley & Co. of 4-6 Riga Street, Shudehill – but the stroke he suffered, aged 54, in November 1921 put an end to that; in October 1925, at Cecil's urging, the family decamped to Perranporth on the north Cornish coast, which is where, on 11 November 1927, Albert died, aged just sixty. His remains lie in Perranzabuloe churchyard.



**JOHN JAMES ("Jack") GRIME** [\[uncle\]](#); born in Over Darwen, Lancashire in 1868, the second son, after ALBERT HENRY, of TIMOTHY and SARAH ANN (née AINSWORTH); elder sibling of MARY ANNA ("Mollie"); played the violin; married Guisborough-born Emily ("Em") Towler (1872-1926) in Blackburn in the first quarter of 1898; by 1911 the couple had seven daughters [\[cousins\]](#) "all good-looking and ... of abounding health and vigour". The first four – Emily Milburn (in 1939 a Sunderland hairdresser; in 1958 married 70-year-old Herbert R. Barker; 1900-1961), Edna Mary (1902-1973), Marjorie (1903-1993) and Winifred (1904) – were born in Blackburn; Kathleen (1907-1966) was delivered in Chorlton (which suggests that Albert and Jack were near neighbours at that time) and Millicent (1909-1998) and Dorothy Suzanne (1910-2011) arrived in Sheffield, south Yorkshire, which is where Jack seems to have spent his last forty-four years. After the death of Em in 1926, in 1934 he married again; born Lily Travis on 10 November 1881, his second wife, who died in 1964 aged 82, outlived him by twelve years. From "warehouse lad" at twelve, Jack progressed to "grocer shopkeeper" in 1901 (having taken over from his retired father, perhaps?) and a "worker" in "newspaper publishing" in 1911. The newspaper concerned was probably the *Sheffield Independent*, a local daily, where by the late 1920s Jack was sales manager. He died in that city, aged 83, on 5 January 1952.

**ANN ("Annie") MAWDSLEY / GRIME** [\[mother; below, with Albert\]](#); born in Salford on 10 September and baptised in Manchester on 18 October 1868; second daughter, after MARY EMMA (1866), of DANIEL ORMROD #1 and EMMA (née GREENHOW); married ALBERT HENRY GRIME on 1 September 1897 in St Agnes Church, Birch, Manchester and bore him two sons, CECIL and WINSTON; "pretty but very slight ... brilliant china-blue eyes ... a very strong character ... a faithful and loyal wife [and] devoted mother, generous and guardedly warm-hearted ... imbibed Liberalism at her father's knee"; an accomplished pianist, albeit with a limited repertoire ("she was no sight reader") and – supposedly "delicate" – a martyr to bronchitis and catarrh; supported her younger son through his long apprenticeship years, although, following Albert's death in 1927, his presence was a boon to her too; lived through the forties with Winston and JEAN; he worked memories of her early life into his 1949 novel *Cordelia*, which she was able to read in proof before her death, aged 80, at Treberran, Perranporth on 23 February 1949.



**SAMUEL ARTHUR WILLIAMSON** [\[father-in-law\]](#); born in Canterbury, Kent on 25 September 1869; served in the Royal Navy; appointed Gunner on 10 February 1886 and Lieutenant Commander on 1 January 1903; in April 1909, aged 39, married BEATRICE ELLEN ALEXANDER in Devonport, Devon; both of their children were born there: REGINALD ARTHUR ALFRED on 28 January 1910 and JEAN MARY on 19 August 1912. Samuel died in Perranporth in October 1941, aged 72.

**EDWIN SUMMERS** [\[stepfather-in-law\]](#); born in Swansea in 1870; in Truro in October 1944, widow-of-three-years BEATRICE ELLEN WILLIAMSON (née ALEXANDER) married former railwayman Edwin Summers; sixteen months on, on 15 February 1946, he died, leaving her alone once more.

**ELLEN MAWDSLEY** [\[aunt\]](#); born in Salford in October / November 1871, the third surviving daughter of DANIEL ORMROD #1 and EMMA (née GREEN-HOW); the censuses of 1911 and 1921 disclose her living in Victoria Park,

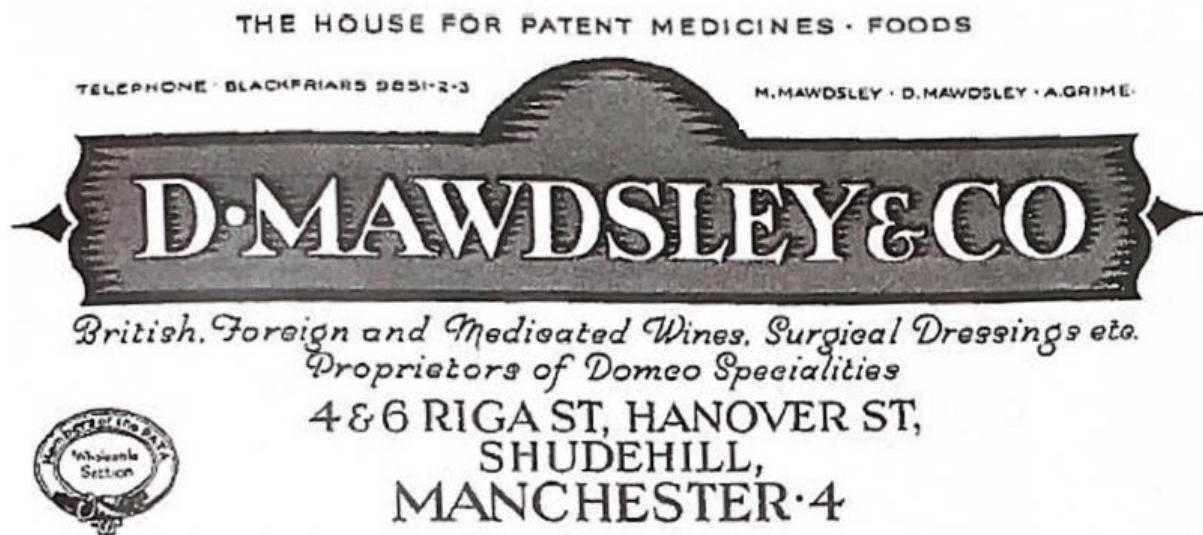
Manchester with ALBERT and ANNIE (her brother-in-law and elder sister) and their two sons. She died, a spinster, aged 55, in 1927.

**THOMAS (Tom) MAWDSLEY #2** [\[uncle\]](#); born in Manchester in 1875, the fourth surviving child and elder son of DANIEL ORMROD #1 and EMMA (née GREENHOW); married MABEL HARRIET COLLS in 1904; "an irritable, ill-tempered, jolly, uncultured weathercock [with] all the makings of an excellent engineer but ... no talent for commerce", Tom joined D. Mawdsley & Co. from school and, having expected to succeed his father, became "intensely jealous" of the seniority of his brother-in-law ALBERT; Daniel's will, which left Tom, his brother DANIEL #2 and Albert in joint charge, served only to exacerbate the "petty backbiting and rancour". Thomas #2 died at Levenshulme, Manchester on 8 May 1931.

**MARY ANNA ("Mollie") GRIME** [\[aunt\]](#); born in Blackburn in 1874, the only daughter of TIMOTHY and SARAH ANN (née AINSWORTH); younger sister of ALBERT HENRY and JOHN JAMES; at seventeen, a milliner's apprentice; "intensely musical ... for a time ran her own orchestra ... a good teacher of both piano and violin ... unmarried, deeply romantic ... fiercely candid ... an aspirant ... writer of children's stories"; she it was who, by encouraging WG to submit his first novel to Ward, Lock, effectively changed his life; died, aged 85, in Bolton-le-Sands, Lancashire on 27 June 1959.

**MABEL HARRIET COLLS / MAWDSLEY** [\[aunt\]](#); born in Brighton, Sussex in 1878; married THOMAS #2 in Chorlton, Manchester in 1904; the couple had four sons [\[cousins\]](#) – Thomas Ormrod (1905), Henry ("Harry") (1906), Leonard (1908) and Denis (1912) – but by the time of her own death in a Preston hospital on 18 June 1967, Mabel had lost her husband in 1931, Harry in 1936 and Thomas Ormrod in 1940. Despite such a harrowing decade, Mabel was easy-going, level-headed and astute; she played bridge to a very high standard and opened one of Manchester's first bridge clubs. She enjoyed reading, stamp collecting and travel, especially to South Africa on long business (and bridge) trips aboard the *Union Castle*. The advertising image below from the early 1930s is of interest because in the top right corner it names the three partners then holding a controlling interest in D. Mawdsley & Co. – M(abel) Mawdsley (widow of Thomas #2), D(ANIEL) Mawdsley (last surviving son of DANIEL #1) and A(NN) Grime (widow of ALBERT).<sup>26</sup>





**DANIEL ORMROD MAWDSLEY #2** [\[uncle\]](#); born on 24 February 1882, the youngest of five surviving children of DANIEL ORMROD #1 and EMMA (née GREENHOW): the brother of MARY EMMA, ANN, ELLEN and THOMAS #2; married Florence Alice Proctor (1883-1964) [\[aunt\]](#) in Chorlton in 1906; their son RONALD was born in 1911 and daughter Doris [\[cousin\]](#) on 14 August 1915. (She married John J. Hayes in Cardiff in 1943; although what became of him is unclear, by 1963 Doris was "single" again; she died, aged 88, on 24 May 2004.)

Daniel #2, described by WG as "ineffectual but well-meaning", worked with his father, elder brother and brother-in-law in the family business, then, following the deaths of ALBERT in 1927 and THOMAS #2 in 1931, alongside Thomas #2's widow MABEL (with ANN, down in Cornwall, remaining a silent partner); in 1910 Daniel #2 was a "commercial clerk" but by 1939 had become a "master wholesale grocer". He died, aged 81, in Rhos-on-Sea, Denbighshire on 8 June 1963.

**BEATRICE ELLEN ALEXANDER / WILLIAMSON / SUMMERS** [\[mother-in-law\]](#); born in Camelford, north Cornwall on 28 December 1883; twice married husbands fourteen years her senior – first SAMUEL ARTHUR WILLIAMSON in April 1909, resulting in the births of REGINALD ARTHUR ALFRED (1910) and JEAN MARY (1912), then, following Samuel's death in 1941, EDWIN SUMMERS, a retired train driver, in October 1944. His death on 15 February 1946, aged 76, left her widowed for a second time; she died in Perranporth, aged 68, in March 1952.



## 6G: MAWDSLEYS

### **(1) FOUNDER: THOMAS MAWDSLEY #1 (1801-1874)**

Twice-married (see page two)

Children: John (1839-1913), [DANIEL ORMROD #1](#)

### **(2) DANIEL ORMROD MAWDSLEY #1 (1844-1910)**

Married EMMA GREENHOW in Manchester in July 1865

Children: MARY EMMA; ANN; ELLEN; [THOMAS #2](#); DANIEL ORMROD #2

### **(3) THOMAS MAWDSLEY #2 (1875-1931)**

Married MABEL HARRIET COLLS in Manchester in 1904

Children: (i) Thomas Ormrod (born on 17 April 1905; "manager wholesale grocers" in 1939; died (suicide) on 22 June 1940) (ii) Henry ("Harry") Colls (1906-1936) (iii) Leonard (1908-1971); (iv) [DENIS](#)

### **(4) DENIS MAWDSLEY [\[cousin\]](#)**

Born in Chorlton, south Manchester on 4 May 1912

Died in Lytham St Annes, Lancashire on 7 December 1994, aged 82

Married (Margaret) Doreen Prashlik (1917-1997) in Chorlton in 1943

Children: (i) [SUSAN PENELOPE](#) (ii) Carole Patricia (Manchester, 1945) (iii) John Howard (Lytham St Annes, 1950); all long-serving Mawdsleys directors

Denis became the firm's Managing Director in 1950

### **(5) SUSAN PENELOPE MAWDSLEY / WESTALL [\[cousin, once removed\]](#)**

Born in Gatley, south Manchester – see (4) – on 15 July 1944

Married Andrew John Westall (b. 1944) in Lytham St Annes on 30 December 1972; children: (i) William James ("Will"), born in Solihull, West Midlands in February 1975 (ii) [HARRY RICHARD JOHN](#)

Susan was a Mawdsleys director from 1974 until May 2022 and served on the board from 1994 to 2014; Will has been a director since 2014

### **(6) HARRY RICHARD JOHN WESTALL [\[cousin, twice removed\]](#)**

Born in Solihull – see (5) – in January 1981. When made Chair of Mawdsleys' Board in June 2020, he became the first sixth-generation family member to take control of the company.<sup>27</sup>



(4) Denis (5) Sue (6) Harry

**VERA ANNE HALLAM / MOULTON** [\[first cousin\]](#); born on 17 September 1898 to HAROLD and MARY EMMA (née MAWDSLEY); married (CECIL) HENRY MOULTON in Waterloo, Liverpool on 14 June 1926; daughters JUNE ROSEMARY and Moira Cecily born in Plymouth in April 1929 and February 1931; Vera died, aged 66, at Plympton, Devon on 8 October 1964.



**CECIL GRIME** [\[elder brother\]](#); born in Manchester on 25 September 1898, the first child of ALBERT HENRY and ANNIE (née MAWDSLEY); served with the South Wales Borderers in France in 1918 – despite being wounded, it was an experience he told WG late in life he "wouldn't have missed ... for anything"; in 1921 was a shipping clerk at Henry Franc & Lauder, Chepstow Street, Manchester; married ELSIE HIGGS in Birch, Manchester on 12 April 1926, after which the couple moved in Perranporth, where they lived for the rest of their lives; their only child BARBARA was born there on 27 January 1927; the E&W Register 1939 records Cecil as a "hosier and draper" (his shop, above, stands next to Polgreen's chemist's); he was best man at Winston and Jean's wedding in September of that year; he died, aged 84, in October 1982,

**(CECIL) HENRY MOULTON** [\[first cousin-in-law\]](#); born in Leicester in 1900; served in the navy through both wars; married VERA ANNE HALLAM in Waterloo, Liverpool on 14 June 1926; daughters JUNE ROSEMARY (1929) and Moira Cecily (1931); died in Yelverton, Devon on 17 May 1981.



**ELSIE HIGGS / GRIME** [\[sister-in-law\]](#); born on 21 April 1901; married CECIL in Birch, Manchester on 12 April 1926, after which the couple set up home in Perranporth; their only child BARBARA was born on 27 January 1927; the E&W Register 1939 records Elsie, who was "clever with her needle", as "employed in [her husband's] shop"; she died, aged 84, three years after him, in 1985. The last of TIMOTHY'S descendants to bear the name Grime, her cremated remains were buried on 4 October.

**WINSTON GRIME (to May 1947) / MAWDSLEY GRAHAM**: second son of ALBERT HENRY and ANNIE (née MAWDSLEY); born in Victoria Park, Manchester at 8 a.m. on 20 June 1908 (almost ten years younger than his only sibling, thus in effect an only child); he married JEAN MARY WILLIAMSON on 18 September 1939 in Perranzabuloe Church; two children – ANDREW WINSTON (1942) and ANNE ROSAMUND (1946) – followed; an author first and last, with the exception of wartime Coastguard service he never had any other job; after publishing fifty books over almost seven decades (not to mention the films he wrote, or plays), he died at home in Buxted, East Sussex, aged 95, on 10 July 2003.

**BEATRICE AMY SARGENT / WILLIAMSON** [\[sister-in-law\]](#); born on 24 December 1908 in Aston, Warwickshire; married Jean's brother REGINALD ARTHUR ALFRED WILLIAMSON in Birmingham in July 1936; their daughter JACQUELINE was born in Sutton Coldfield in July 1945; died in Birmingham, eight years after her husband, in the second quarter of 1996.

**REGINALD ARTHUR ALFRED WILLIAMSON** [\[brother-in-law\]](#); born on 28 January 1910 in Devonport but seems to have lived mostly in and around Birmingham; married BEATRICE AMY SARGENT there in July 1936; in 1939 was a Sutton Coldfield bank clerk; a daughter JACQUELINE was born in that town in July 1945. Reginald died in Birmingham in January 1988.

**RONALD MAWDSLEY** [\[cousin\]](#); born to DANIEL #2 and Florence Alice (née Proctor) in Manchester on 1 March 1911; by 1939 was working for the family firm as a "buyer, wholesale grocer"; in 1963, a company director; Ronald died in Scarborough on 26 June 1992.

**JEAN MARY WILLIAMSON / GRIME (1939 to 1947) / MAWDSLEY GRAHAM** [\[wife\]](#); born in Devonport on 19 August 1912; small but feisty; prone to

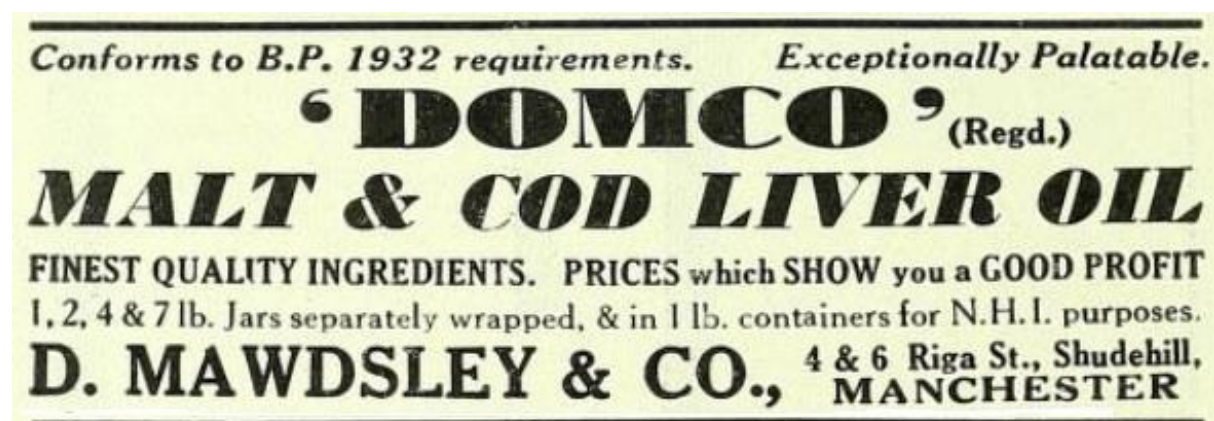


asthma; married WG in Perranzabuloe Church on 18 September 1939; mother of ANDREW and ROSAMUND; suffered a stroke in 1967; after 53 years of marriage, died, aged 80, on 21 December 1992 in Buxted, East Sussex. Buried beside her husband in the churchyard of St Margaret the Queen, Buxted Park, Uckfield.

**RONALD MOULTON TAGART** [nephew-in-law]; born on 28 May 1919 in Croydon; WWII naval service; married BARBARA GRIME in Truro in April 1955; their only child RICHARD W TAGART was born in Surrey in July 1956; the family relocated to Sussex in 1961; died on 29 November 2002.

**BARBARA GRIME / TAGART** [niece]; born in Perranporth on 27 January 1927, the only child of CECIL and ELSIE (née HIGGS); married RONALD MOULTON TAGART in Truro in April 1955, with their son RICHARD W. TAGART born in Surrey a year later; the family moved to Sussex in 1961 (i.e. soon after WG himself, who in *Memoirs* expresses appreciation for their "support and companionship ... at times of domestic crisis"); Barbara died in Haywards Heath, West Sussex, sixteen years after her husband, on 18 November 2018.

**GUY VANDERMERE PASCOE CROWDEN** [cousin-in-law, once removed]; born in Hendon, Middlesex in April 1927; a naval man; married JUNE ROSEMARY MOULTON in Tavistock, Devon in July 1952; their son JAMES PASCOE was born in Plymouth in 1954; Guy died in Hampshire in 2012.



From *The Chemist & Druggist*, 2 December 1933

**JUNE ROSEMARY MOULTON / CROWDEN** [first cousin, once removed]; born in Plymouth, Devon in April 1929 to CECIL HENRY and VERA ANNE

(née HALLAM); evacuated with her mother in 1941 from Newton Ferrers, Devon to Perranporth, where WG arranged for them to live a few doors down from Treberran; in July 1952, June married GUY VANDERMERE PASCOE CROWDEN in Tavistock; their son JAMES was born in Plymouth in 1954; at some point, June emigrated to New Zealand where, as of 2022, she still lives; Guy died in Hampshire in 2012, which suggests a parting of the ways, as does James's claim that the character Ann Burford in *Tremor* (1995) is based on his mother's life.

**DOUGLAS ROBERT BARTEAU** [\[son-in-law\]](#); born in Utah on 12 July 1937 but moved at a very young age to San Francisco, which he considered home; from April 1967, the husband of ANNE ROSAMUND (née GRIME / MAWDSLEY GRAHAM; his second marriage); the father of MAX, DOMINIC and ANTHEA. His death, in Paradise, CA, aged 76, on 16 July 2013 prompted Rosamund to write:

*I would not be the woman I am today if I had not met him. He had a brilliant and a constantly curious mind. He was never afraid to try something new; life was an adventure. He read voraciously. Through the sharing of his beliefs, he positively affected many people's lives. His legacy will continue on through friends and, of course, his family ... All of us are sure that God is being bombarded with questions.*<sup>28</sup>

**ANDREW WINSTON GRIME (to May 1947) / MAWDSLEY GRAHAM** [\[son\]](#); born in Perranporth on 20 June 1942; educated at Truro Cathedral School, Charterhouse and Oxford; an economist, political advisor, academic and passionate windsurfer; Master of Balliol College 2001-2011; since 2003, has controlled his late father's literary estate; married ANGELA M. P. (PEGGOTTY) FAWSETT at Bathavon, Somerset in July 1970; no children. Now 80, but still keeps very busy; lives in Oxford.

**ANGELA M. P. (PEGGOTTY) FAWSETT / MAWDSLEY GRAHAM** [\[daughter-in-law\]](#); born in Worcester in July 1944; wife since July 1970 of ANDREW WINSTON MAWDSLEY GRAHAM; awarded a Masters Degree by the Open University and LSE in 1981; Open University Dean and Director of Studies 2003-2005; on the judging panel of the Royal Cornwall Museum's Winston Graham Prize for Historical Fiction; no children; lives in Oxford.

**GEOFFREY CHARLES WILLIAMS** [\[nephew-in-law\]](#); born in Shifnal, Shropshire on 16 May 1944; married JACQUI WILLIAMSON in Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire in April 1970; died in Wrekin, Shropshire in May 2005.

**JACQUELINE ("Jacqui") WILLIAMSON / WILLIAMS** [\[niece\]](#); born in Sutton Coldfield in July 1945 to REGINALD ARTHUR ALFRED and BEATRICE AMY (née SARGENT); married GEOFFREY CHARLES WILLIAMS in April 1970; widowed in 2005; as of 2022, lives in Newport, Shropshire.



**ANNE ROSAMUND GRIME (to May 1947) / MAWDSLEY GRAHAM / BARTEAU** [\[daughter; seen above with her father\]](#); born in Perranporth on 1 March 1946; second child of WINSTON and JEAN MARY (née WILLIAMSON); sibling of ANDREW WINSTON; after her marriage in London in April 1967 to American divorcé DOUGLAS ROBERT BARTEAU (eight years her senior), children MAX, DOMINIC and ANTHEA were born. Having previously run a Coeur d'Alene, Idaho B&B named Abbotswood House (with rooms including "Ross", "Demelza" and "the Poldark Suite") and worked in California at the College of the Sequoias, Visalia and Tulare's County Office of Education, Rosamund, widowed since 2013, now lives in retirement, close to her elder son and his family, in Chico, CA.

**JAMES PASCOE CROWDEN** [\[first cousin, twice removed\]](#); born in Plymouth to GUY and JUNE (née MOULTON) in 1954; an author and poet – his *Blood, Earth & Medicine* (Parrett Press, 1991) sports a warm WG-penned puff – James was raised on the western edge of Dartmoor. In 1972 he joined the army and served in Cyprus before travelling widely in Eastern Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and north-west India. The winter he spent in the remote Zangskar Valley in Ladakh in 1976-77 instilled in him an enduring interest in agriculture and Buddhism; now lives in Somerset.

**RICHARD W. TAGART** [\[grandnephew\]](#); born in Surrey in July 1956, the only child of BARBARA (née GRIME) and RONALD, who moved with him to Sussex in 1961; after studying at the University of Kent from 1975-78, Richard taught at an experimental school in Sussex while studying part-time to complete his Masters on the German-Jewish culture-critic Walter Benjamin. In 1987 he moved to Antwerp to teach at the British School there, before becoming a self-employed English teacher in 1994; returned to live in Sussex in 2015; has since published two volumes of poetry, two of essays and one of short stories.

**JAMES MAXIMILIAN GRIFFITHS ("Max") BARTEAU** [\[grandson\]](#); born to DOUGLAS and ROSAMUND (née GRIME / MAWDSLEY GRAHAM) in Cornwall in 1975 but educated in the USA; a Paradise, CA, attorney and Director of Coaching at Chico Cal Soccer Club; married Charli Rae Gist (b. 1980) in June 2001; four [\[great-grandchildren; birth years approximate\]](#): Mallorie (2005), Alexandra (2007), Madeleine (2008) and Andrew (2011); in 2018 the family's home and possessions were completely destroyed by fire.

**DOMINIC ADAM MAWDSLEY BARTEAU** [\[grandson\]](#); born in West Sussex, UK in January 1978 to DOUGLAS and ROSAMUND (née GRIME / MAWDSLEY GRAHAM) but educated in the USA; a brother to MAX and ANTHEA; in law enforcement since January 2000; in 2022, a Porterville, CA, Police Captain; on 3 November 2001 married Crystal Darlene Murch, also born in 1978, in Tulare, CA, where both still live with their [\[great-grandchildren; birth years approximate\]](#) Karsyn (2004), Maguire (2007) and Kerrigan (2010).

**ANTHEA ELISABETH MAWDSLEY BARTEAU / RASTALL** [\[granddaughter\]](#); born on 13 May 1980 in Tulare, California; third child of DOUGLAS and ROSAMUND (née GRIME / MAWDSLEY GRAHAM); younger sister of MAX



and DOMINIC; educated in the USA; as of 2022, lives in Hampshire, UK; an Event Coordinator; married to business owner and endurance athlete Ollie Rastall and mother of two [\[great-grandchildren\]](#): Seb, born circa 2016 and Scarlett, 2017.

\* \* \* \* \*

## NOTES AND SOURCES

<sup>1</sup> Book One, Chapter Five of WG's *Memoirs of a Private Man*, Macmillan 2003

<sup>2</sup> Letter dated 8 June 1973 to Ken McCormick, held in the Doubleday and Co. records archive 1882-1992 of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

<sup>3</sup> *Western Morning News*, 14 May 2002

<sup>4</sup> Poldark's Romantic Climax, *Times*, 7 May 2002

<sup>5</sup> *Mining Poldark* (PBS Masterpiece podcast), 4 November 2019

<sup>6</sup> On the face of it, the shift from produce to pharmaceuticals is a strange one, and seems to have been consolidated in 1958 when Mawdsleys acquired Joseph Brooks Ltd, a manufacturer and wholesaler of creams and ointments since 1895. But object Y1998.10.9 in London's Science Museum collection – a "Corked empty poison bottle labelled 'Ext Opi Liq BPC', made by D. Mawdsley & Co., Manchester, 1887" – would seem to indicate that Mawdsleys were trading in medicine as well as produce as early as the 1880s.

<sup>7, 11, 18, 20</sup> *The Barefoot Aristocrats*, ed. Alan Fowler and Terry Wyke, George Kelsall, 1987

<sup>8</sup> *The Dundee, Perth & Cupar Advertiser*, 23 February 1847

<sup>9</sup> *The Morning Post*, 3 June 1847

<sup>10</sup> *The Morning Post*, 3 February 1849

<sup>12</sup> *Bolton Chronicle*, 29 May 1852

<sup>13</sup> *Reynolds's Newspaper*, 27 November 1853

<sup>14</sup> *Bicester Herald*, 29 March 1856

<sup>15</sup> Science & Industry Museum blog: *Ancoats: From Cotton to Cool* by Katie Belshaw, 11 March 2019

<sup>16</sup> Condensed from *The Cotton Church, a History of St Peter's*,

*Ancoats* (Heritage Works Building Preservation Trust, 2007)  
and a personal communication from Terry Wyke

<sup>17</sup> *Burnley Advertiser*, 10 August 1861

<sup>19</sup> *Blackburn Standard*, 29 June 1864

<sup>21</sup> *Liverpool Mail*, 6 April 1872

<sup>22</sup> *Hyde & Glossop Weekly News and North Cheshire Herald*,  
17 July 1875

<sup>23</sup> Archived Manchester Rate Book and other records show  
that:

– Some time in 1847 (after passage in June of *The Factories Act*, perhaps), Tom took a lease on a house and shop at 45 (later, after renumbering, 51) Jersey Street, Ancoats, where he remained until 1870. This is the first convincing evidence of the existence of "Mawdsleys"

– In 1870 and 1871, Daniel rented 21 Monsall Street from Jno Eaton

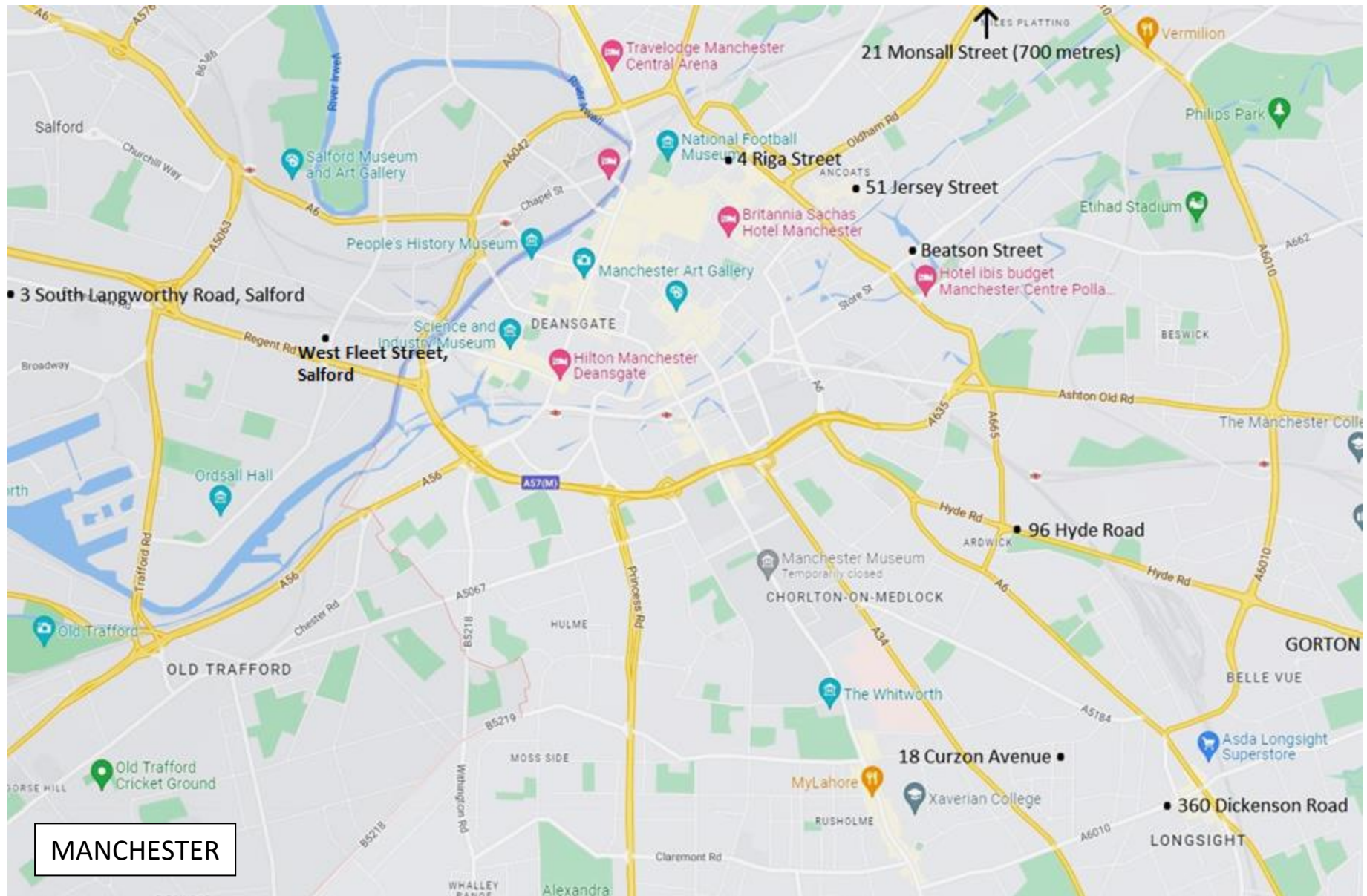
– In 1876 Daniel was a "drysalter" (see page two) at 22 West Fleet Street, Salford; this became number 40 in 1877 and by 1879 numbers 38 and 40

– By 1880, Daniel was the owner of 92, 94, 96 and 98 Hyde Road, Gorton; in that year he occupied 94 (a house) and 96 (house + shop) with 92 and 98 let to tenants

– In 1890-93 he let 92 and 94 (houses) and occupied 96 and 98 (house + shop) and in 1894-98 he let 92 and 94 (houses) and 98 (house + shop) whilst occupying 96 (shop; thus now living elsewhere)

– From 1897 he rented from the executors of Christopher Preston 360 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, where he lived until his death in 1910

– Meanwhile, in 1893 he rented warehouse space at 4 Riga Street, Shudehill, which D. Mawdsley & Co. would continue to lease (latterly with No. 6) until 1940, when bomb damage caused them to relocate.



Above: Beatson St (now gone) was Thomas's address in 1841, 18 Curzon Avenue was Albert's home from 1910-1925 and 3 South Langworthy Road, Salford is the present-day location of Mawdsley's Head Office.

<sup>24</sup> It is notable that Daniel #1's will, made just two months before his death and almost four years after his second marriage, makes no mention whatever of his second wife Jane. To Annie he left a French clock, an oval mirror and six silver teaspoons. Was the mirror this one?



Perranporth, 1957



<sup>25</sup> From WG's THE ISLAND, *The Japanese Girl & other stories*, Collins, 1971

<sup>26</sup> Mawdsley Family History: with thanks to HW

<sup>27</sup> And in 2025 the company will celebrate its bicentenary. Its race is not run yet.

<sup>28</sup> *Coeur d'Alene/Post Falls Press*, 20 July 2013. Unless otherwise noted, all other quotes are from either *Memoirs* or UK census records.

Biographical information from BNA (the British Newspaper Archive), [ancestry.co.uk](http://ancestry.co.uk) and [findmypast.co.uk](http://findmypast.co.uk); the page three photo is held in the National Portrait Gallery archives, the page 13 image is from Gail Spelman and the two images on page 26 are from [mawdsleys.co.uk](http://mawdsleys.co.uk), About Us tab. With thanks to all.

Date: 19 October 2022

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