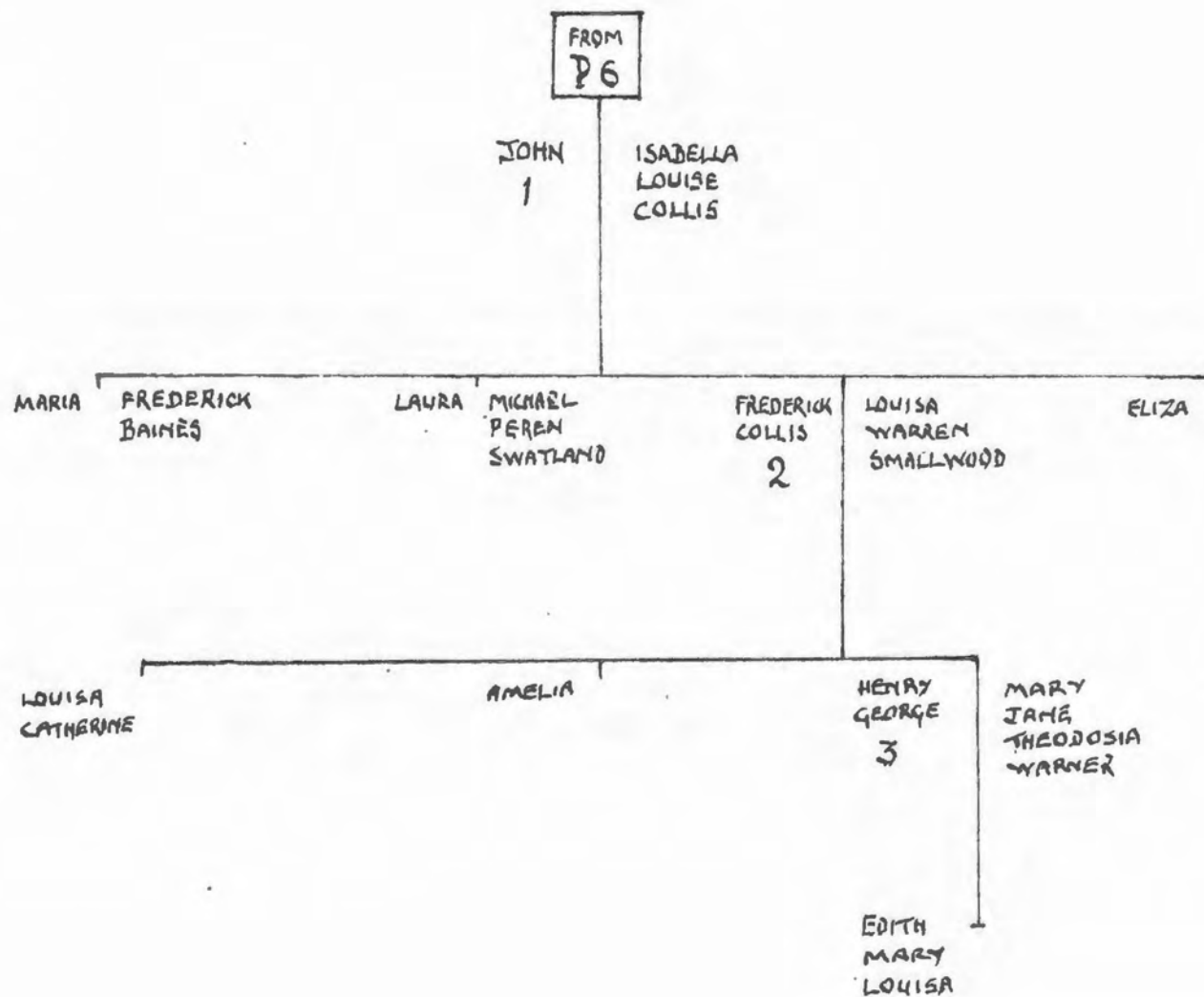




she was undoubtedly working in 1872 when she had another illegitimate child Thomas Mayhew. In 1873 she moved to Headington Oxford and opened a tobacconist shop at 6 Woodstock Road. She died at Headington in 1908.

Her daughter Emily Ellen died at the age of six.

Her son Thomas Mayhew became a foreman bricklayer whose wife Mary Ellen died at Headington in 1947. He died in 1951.

Jabez other daughter Ellen married Josiah Arnatt at St. Andrews Holborn in London.

Austin 4

Austin the youngest son of Thomas was first a butcher at Hook Norton. In 1845 he married Letitia Reeves at Stow-in-the-Wold. In 1846 he was keeping the Coach and Horses at Adderbury Oxfordshire and a year later an innkeeper at Womersley in Surrey where his son Austin Thomas was born on 7th August 1847. Austin Thomas died at the age of 39 in London.

By 1849 Austin was living at 61 Gibraltar Row St. Georges Road Southwark where his son Alexander was born. He died when 3 years old. Austin moved to Newington Butts where he was employed as a labourer. His son Thomas Ingram born in 1852 died in 1853.

Austin himself died in 1855 at Stow-in-the-Wold.

His widow Letitia married again in 1857 at Lambeth

P.10

John 1

John the son of Samuel and Sally was baptised at **Deddington**

24 July 1767. He was probably apprenticed to a furniture manufacturer in London for in 1790 he married Isabella Louisa Collis at St. Peter on Cornhill. By 1810 his name appears in the London Directory as a cabinet and chairmaker of 8 Denmark Street, Soho.

He died in 1815 and by his will left £200 to his wife Isabella and £250 to his son Frederick and £250 each to his daughters Eliza, Maria and Laura. He desired to be buried in a plain wood coffin with black nails and no pomp.

Apart from a legacy of £100 to his niece Isabella Boulter, the rest of his estate was to go to Isabella his wife but she was to take son Frederick into the business.

One of the Executors was a William Apletree French of John Street.

Nothing is known about daughter Eliza.

Daughter Maria Elizabeth who was born in 1802 married Frederick Baines of Chelsea.

Laura, born about 1810 had to have the consent of her mother when she married Michael Peren Swatland in 1831 at St. Johns Clerkenwell as she was then a minor.

Frederick Collis 2

Frederick was 18 when his father died and whether his mother took him into the business is uncertain, and if so it was only for a few years for by about 1821 it was no longer operating from 8 Denmark Street.

Miss Edith Apletree (his grand daughter) believes he married a widow and went to Birmingham where he got a job with Smallwood & Co. a firm of wine and spirit merchants. He later set up business on his own as an upholsterer.

However it is known that the Birmingham Gazette reported that Susan wife of Frederick of 47 Bull Street, Birmingham died at Ludlow on 3rd May 1826.

On the 28th March 1827 he married Louisa Warren Smallwood of Castle Bromwich at Aston near Birmingham. Their children were Louisa Catherine born 9th February 1828, Amelia born 11th October 1829 and Henry George born 5th October 1831.

Birmingham Directories indicate that in 1839 he had now branched out into cabinet and furniture manufacture at 47 Bull Street but was living at Hunton Hill, Erdington. By 1849 he had also purchased 38 Whittall Street where he ran a timber merchants business.

The 1851 census shows only him and his son as living at 138 Garrison Lane, Bordesley Green and that he employed 20 men in his business. There is no mention of his housekeeper Hannah Massey.

The reason for the absence of his wife and daughters at the Garrison Lane address was because they were still living at the Hunton Hill under the terms of a deed of Legal Separation dated 7th June 1851. Because "unhappy differences had arisen and still subsist between them" Frederick and Louisa had agreed to live apart. The two daughters were to live with their mother. She was to have the house and furniture at Hunton Hill and £150 per annum. This was to be reduced by £25 per

annum in the event of death or marriage of either of the daughters. He did, however, specifically exclude from the furniture his books and book-case. Frederick was not to interfere with her in any way and Louisa was not to visit or interfere with him.

In 1846 he bought by auction premises in Steelhouse Lane and Whittall Street for £1300. Steelhouse Lane comprised a house, a warehouse and nail warehouse at No. 84 and a house and outbuildings at No.120. In 1853 he sublet part of No.84 for 14 years at a rent of £63.10.0d. p.a. and in 1855 let 120 Steelhouse Lane for 21 years at £30 p.a. Whittall Street comprised a three storey warehouse, a four storey building and outbuildings.

In 1857 he may have wished that he had not separated from Louisa for she was told £8000 worth of shares would be her share of the residuary estate of her father John Smallwood.

She did not enjoy her legacy for she died in February 1859 before the distribution of Smallwood's estate occurred. Her death took place at Elmhirst, St.John's Park, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

In 1858 Frederick died. His Will makes it evident why there were unhappy differences between him and Louisa for, to his housekeeper Hannah Massey sometimes called Hannah Jackson he left his house and land at Bordesley Green for life and then to Frederick Apletree Massey, plate and linen to Hannah Massey except his stock of wine, books and book case and three large paintings which were to go to Henry George. Income on £1000 was to be paid to Hannah Massey and, on her death the capital to go to Frederick Apletree Massey who was also to have the income on £300 to clothe and maintain him until he was 21 when he was to have the capital.

His daughter Louisa pre-deceased him. She died at Rock Ferry in Cheshire where she was under the care of a doctor to whom she had become engaged. When and where did he get the house in Bangor that was all he left to his daughter Amelia. His sisters Maria Baines and Laura Swatland each were given £250.

Principal monies were to be invested to produce an income sufficient to meet the payments due under the deed of separation from his wife.

His properties in Whittall Street and Steelworks Lane were to go to Henry George and the residual annual income was to be shared between him and his sister Amelia.

Frederick made Henry George his Executor but he died intestate having only partly administered the estate. It was not until 1862 that Amelia was appointed executrix to complete the winding up of the Will.

Hannah Massey, who later married William Bishop took ownership of 138 Garrison Lane and on her death her son took possession.

In 1867 Frederick Apletree Massey, then 21 years of age and described as an engraver finally received his legacy in cash from Amelia.

His baptismal certificate is evidence of the great pains Frederick took to cover up his liaison with Hannah and the birth of his illegitimate son in London:-

"At St. Mary Magdalene Church at Peckham, Surrey, Frederick Apletree Massey the son of Frederick Apletree Massey cabinet maker and Hannah Massey residing at Dudley was baptised on 2 August 1846."

Daughter Amelia seems to have moved around. For a time she lived at Ryde with her mother until 1859. In 1867 she lived at Newton Solney near Burton-on-Trent. When she died in 1877 she was living at Littleover near Derby but she also had a town residence in Harewood Square, Hendon. Her income appears to have been interest and dividends arising from the Smallwood legacy, the capital of which had still not been distributed.

Apart from a few small legacies including one to Isabella Collis Boulter of Abbots Hill, Ramsgate (a cousin of her father Frederick) she left her estate entirely to her brother's daughter Edith.

Henry George 3

Henry George was born on Wednesday 5 October 1831 at Aston, Birmingham. When he was 21 he went to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and matriculated in 1852. He probably enjoyed University life for he spent six years at Cambridge. He managed to get a pewter engraved two handled cup for winning a scratch four rowing race in 1855. From one of his bills in 1857 he appears to have drunk sixty two bottles of pale ale in three weeks although like many students it took him a long time to settle his modest bills, some a year after he left in 1858.

Was it whilst he was at Cambridge that he met the daughter of the Reverend William Warner, Vicar of Widford near Chelmsford.

A notebook in his wallet contains a note written in 1857

"I Mary Jane Theodosia Warner promise to give Henry George Apletree six pairs of gloves if I am married before I am twenty five years of age. Signed MJTW.

I Henry George Apletree promise to give Mary Jane Theodosia Warner six pairs of gloves if she is not married before she is twenty five years of age. Signed H.G.A."

Whatever did he do with six pairs of gloves for she was twenty three when she married him at Whippingham Church near Osborne House in the Isle of Wight in January 1859.

By the end of that year he had taken a lease of a house Rhiwlas, in Machynlleth, Wales where his daughter Edith Mary Louisa was born on 3rd May 1860. Frederick Hipkiss of Bull Street (successor to the late Frederick Apletree) sent to Henry George a bill in June 1860 for £386 for the furnishing of the house at Machynlleth. The drawing room cost £70 to carpet curtain and furnish, the dining room £72, the breakfast room £19, the bedrooms £107, two servants rooms £12 and the kitchen with all its utensils £47. The carriage of furniture and a dog from Ryde to Shrewsbury was £6, cartage and turnpike tolls on goods sent to Machynlleth £37 and mens time delivery and arranging the furniture £16.

Two years later in 1862 he was back at Ryde where he fell seriously ill. He was unconscious all day Saturday 4 January. His wife Mary and sister Amelia sat up all night with him. He died at mid-day on Sunday 5th and was buried at St. Helen's Church Bembridge on the 11th. That evening Mary and Amelia left the island in a great storm to go to Brighton.

Mary with a two year old daughter found life financially difficult. Her income consisted mainly of rents of the Steelhouse Lane and Whittall Street which should have been £250 p.a. but the properties were often vacant or unlet or the tenants under distress warrant. Rents often failed to meet the £70 p.a. ordered by the Court for the maintenance of her daughter Edith when a receiver was appointed to deal with Henry's intestacy.

On 8th November 1870 she married a widower Cedric Nurse but not only did it not ease her financial problems it increased her domestic ones. They moved from Brighton to Devonshire

and lived at 14 Lower Terrace, Mount Radford, Exeter, with her mother Mrs. Warner. Nurse was a Manager of a horse carriage company (the equivalent of a present day car salesman). As Mary and Mrs. Warner had come from reasonably well to do families they found it difficult to live on a restricted income and ran up bills which Nurse was unable to meet. In June 1877 a legal separation was arranged. Nurse did a 'moonlight flit' from Lower Terrace, Mount Radford and Mary and her mother fled to North Devon.

A series of Solicitor's letters give an interesting insight to life in Victorian times and the trying time Mary had until her daughter came into her inheritance.

The separation started with a squabble with Nurse over the bills run up at Exeter which she finally agreed to pay in part but the unpaid rent and servants wages were his responsibility. He paid off these by Court Order of £3 per week although Jane the servant had still not got all her wages two years later. She wanted a gold chain returned by him whilst he refused to do so until she gave back a watch that once belonged to his first wife and a diamond ring. His retriever dog was also to be sent to him when he was in a position to keep it. He soon lost his job for he misappropriated £18 from his employers. Mary, wisely, only dealt with him through her Solicitor, Mr. A.D. Smith, who kept her address secret from him. Attempts to get her separation maintenance were useless. He was seen driving round Exeter with Mrs. Engelheart a widow. In March 1878 he wrote to her via A.D. Smith to say "should he be in a position to support her would she consent to be re-united. He now sees when it is too late what an unwise man he has been. If she declines this the last advance he will make and accept an offer of a situation abroad". The answer was definitely no particularly as Smith had said

Nurse was doing nothing and was puzzled how he lived and was very shabbily dressed.

Far from going abroad Nurse later got employment with Wendover & Co. coach builders of Long Acre in London.

Mary and her mother opened a boarding house named Granville at Lynmouth. It was far from successful and so were the music lessons they gave. Within a year their income was spent and they had no money for the rent. Even selling the piano did not help. Fortunately Smith managed to get the Warner Trust Fund to increase the maintenance payment for daughter Edith by a further £50 per annum.

Smith's letters to Mary evidence continuous requests for money to such an extent that by the end of 1877 he said "I wish you could learn from adversity and be cautious in your need for money. It is useless preaching to you". And so it was. He collected her income and released it to her as sparingly as he dare.

In March 1878 she enquired if she could change her name to Mrs. Apletree which Smith agreed was possible but before she did so she wanted Nurse to resign his co-guardianship of Edith and so remove one snag over her intended new identity. He refused, Edith was too valuable a property to lose contact with. In staid Victorian society in Lynmouth there was no way she could suddenly change her name without disclosing her 'shameful' matrimonial affairs. So she left Lynmouth as Mrs. Nurse and arrived at Glenthorne, 115 Preston Road, Brighton as Mrs. Apletree in July 1878. For a year poor Smith conducted a running battle on her behalf with the removal men and the damage they did to her furniture. Frederick's favourite bookcase does not appear to have suffered, however,

Smith's advice about her servant was to give her immediate notice when she went off for the day without permission to go to the races. He said Brighton servants all go mad at race time. And when Mary said she intended Edith to go into local society Smith expressed a typical Victorian opinion that "Edith was now of an age when she required great watchfulness" and Mary was to accompany her daughter on such occasions. Edith was then 18!

Money was very tight in 1879 but in 1880 Smith managed to get an increase of £50 a half year for the maintenance of Edith. In December 1880 Mary's mother Mrs. Warner, who had lived with her so long, died. It meant that some of the Warner Trust fund capital could now be released to Mary and as Edith was shortly to come of age the Smallwood Trust capital would be released to her. With the anticipation of being well to do at last and to poor Smith's despair they decided to buy a villa at Bournemouth. Long before they had got their money they had ordered furniture from Maples, plate from Elkingtons and carpets from Wallace of Shoreditch. Poor Smith was in despair, the lease was onerous and required the tenant not only to lay out the garden but provide a pleasure garden in front of the villas which were to be built.

Meanwhile the national census of April 1881 was about to take place. Mary was in a panic about what name to use on the form. She solved it by being absent from home on census day.

In May Edith heard her legacy would be between £11,000 or £12,000.

In June they moved to Mostyn, Northcote Road, Boscombe near Bournemouth even though the house was not quite finished internally. The usual squabble with suppliers ensued with Smith still fighting on their behalf.

By 1882 Mary and Edith both had their own bank accounts so Smith's task was to look after their investments and give general advice. As he was 70 years old then he must have felt relieved!

In November 1882 Mary and Edith set off on a long tour of Southern France for several months.

The travel bug had bitten them for they let their house at Bournemouth, which was finally sold, and bought one at 2 Langhorne Gardens, Folkestone which they also let when off on their travels.

Mary died at Hastings in 1911 after a long illness when Edith employed a nurse, Miss Gladys Collins to look after her mother.

In 1914 Edith decided to have a large house "Spurban Hill" built at Wittersham. It took two years to complete to her satisfaction.

She lived there with Miss Collins as her companion until she died, unmarried, in 1948, leaving her the sole beneficiary of her estate.

It was Miss Collins who passed on to me a collection of family papers and the "Birmingham" book-case.

P.11

Research on Chart P 11 has been mainly restricted to the Central Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Thomas 1

Thomas the son of Thomas & Rebecca was baptised at Hook Norton