
**Descendants of
William Reckitt**

Charles E. G. Pease
Pennyghael
Isle of Mull

Descendants of William Reckitt

1-**William Reckitt**¹ was born in 1706, died on 6 Apr 1769 in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire at age 63, and was buried on 9 Apr 1769 in FBG Wainfleet.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Grazier & Weaver in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1742.

William married **Ellen Maw**, daughter of **Simon Maw** and **Mary Browne**, on 28 Nov 1731 in FMH Wainfleet. Ellen was born in 1711 in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire and died in 1765 at age 54. They had one son: **Thomas**.

2-**Thomas Reckitt**² was born on 21 Aug 1741 in Hundleby, Skegness, Lincolnshire and died on 20 Jun 1819 in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Grazier & Wool Merchant in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.

Thomas married **Katherine Massey**,² daughter of **Samuel Massey** and **Elizabeth**, in 1772. Katherine was born in 1752 and died in 1818 at age 66. They had four children: **Sarah, Deborah, Thomas, and Isaac**.

3-**Sarah Reckitt**^{2,3,4} was born in 1781 in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire and died on 20 Nov 1855 at age 74.

Sarah married **Nainby Kitching**,^{2,3,4,5} son of **George Kitching** and **Phebe Nainby**, on 15 Aug 1799 in FMH Spalding. Nainby was born about 1770 in Hull Or Possibly Waltham, Lincolnshire and died on 2 Apr 1857 in York, Yorkshire (1 April also given) about age 87. They had 11 children: **George, Thomas Reckitt, Catherine, William Henry, Charles, John, John, Samuel, Lucy, Alfred, and Ellen**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Grocer in Hull, Yorkshire.

4-**George Kitching** was born on 20 Apr 1801.

4-**Thomas Reckitt Kitching** was born on 2 Dec 1802 in Hull, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Linen Draper before 23 Feb 1841 in Ludgate Hill, London.

Thomas married **Emma Newell**, daughter of **John Newell**.

4-**Catherine Kitching** was born on 14 Nov 1805 in Hull, Yorkshire.

4-**William Henry Kitching** was born on 27 Oct 1807 in Hull, Yorkshire.

William married **Maria Thorp**, daughter of **David Thorp**⁴ and **Mary Benington**,⁴ Maria was born on 15 Jul 1815 in Hull, Yorkshire. They had one son: **William**.

5-**William Kitching** was born in 1840 in Hull, Yorkshire.

4-**Charles Kitching**^{2,6} was born on 29 Nov 1809 in Hull, Yorkshire, died on 1 Nov 1882 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 72, and was buried in FBG Ipswich, Suffolk.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth.
- He worked as a Pharmaceutical Chemist of Haverhill.

Charles married **Frances Wright**,^{2,6} daughter of **Isaac Wright**^{2,7,8} and **Ann Phillips**,^{2,7,8} in 1841. Frances was born on 31 May 1810 in Haverhill, Suffolk and died on 1 Nov 1858 in Haverhill, Suffolk at age 48.

4-**John Kitching** was born on 23 Jul 1811 in Hull, Yorkshire.

4-**Dr. John Kitching**^{2,3,9,10,11,12} was born on 5 Nov 1812 in Hull, Yorkshire (AM gives 1st Nov) and died on 25 Mar 1878 in Heworth, York, Yorkshire at age 65.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as a Physician.
- He worked as an owner of a private asylum in Painthorpe, Sandal Magna, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an apprentice to Thomas Allis. Superintendent of The Retreat in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Superintendent of The Retreat, York. 1849 To 1874.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

John married **Elizabeth Shipp**.^{2,9,10,11,12} Elizabeth was born in 1814 and died on 5 Feb 1889 in York, Yorkshire at age 75. They had seven children: **Elizabeth Shipp, John Nainby, Thomas Reckitt, Walter, Catherine, Helen, and Mary.**

5-**Elizabeth Shipp Kitching**^{13,14} was born in 1844 and died in 1880 at age 36.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jun 1851-Aug 1854 in York, Yorkshire.

Elizabeth married **Thomas William Carr**,^{13,14} son of **Jonathan Dodgson Carr**^{13,15,16} and **Jane Nicholson**,^{13,15} on 16 Aug 1865 in FMH York. Thomas was born in 1840 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died in 1895 at age 55. They had eight children: **William Theodore, Bertram, Ernest, Evelyn, Sidney Herbert, John Cecil, Harold, and Hilda Elizabeth.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Biscuit Manufacturer in Carlisle, Cumbria.

6-**William Theodore Carr**¹³ was born in 1866 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died in 1931 at age 65.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Owens College, Manchester.

William married **Edith Hobbs**. They had four children: **Dorothy, Stanley, Aileen, and Ivan.**

7-**Dorothy Carr**¹³ was born in 1894 and died in 1970 at age 76.

7-**Stanley Carr**¹³ was born in 1896 and died in 1916 at age 20.

7-**Aileen Carr**¹³ was born in 1897 and died in 1970 at age 73.

Aileen married **R. Trevor Jones**. They had one daughter: **Phoebe.**

8-**Phoebe Jones**

7-**Ivan Carr**¹³ was born in 1906 and died in 1974 at age 68.

Ivan married **Elizabeth Whitney**.

Ivan next married **Marjorie Walker**.

6-**Bertram Carr**¹³ was born in 1868 in York, Yorkshire and died on 30 May 1927 in Carlisle, Cumbria at age 59.

General Notes: Mayor of Carlisle, 1917-18-19.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Biscuit Manufacturer of Carlisle.

Bertram married **Hannah Mabel Allen**,¹³ daughter of **Edward Ransome Allen**^{17,18,19} and **Ellen Watlock**,^{17,19} on 26 Aug 1897 in FMH Stoke Newington. Hannah was born in 1869 in Stoke Newington, London and died in 1920 at age 51. They had six children: **Bertram Allen**, **Eleanor Mabel Allen**, **Beryl Kitching**, **Rupert Allen**, **Miriam Stafford**, and **Diana Mabel**.

7-**Bertram Allen Carr**¹³ was born in 1898 and died in 1899 at age 1.

7-**Eleanor Mabel Allen Carr**^{13,20,21,22,23} was born in Jun 1900 and died in 1967 at age 67.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Codsall, Staffordshire.

Eleanor married **Roger Shackleton Carr**,^{13,20,22,23,24,25} son of **Frederick Thompson Carr**^{23,26} and **Mary Edmundson Shackleton**, on 28 Aug 1924 in Burgh by Sands, Carlisle, Cumbria. Roger was born on 11 Apr 1897 in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire and died on 6 Aug 1965 in Codsall House, Codsall, Staffordshire at age 68. They had three children: **Elizabeth**, **Mary**, and **Elizabeth**.

Marriage Notes: CARR-CARR.-On August 28th, at Burgh by Sands, Roger Shackleton Carr (1909-15), to Mary E. Carr, of Codsall, Staffs.

ERRATUM. In the last number of BOOTHAM under Marriages :- CARR-CARR.-Roger Shackleton Carr (1909-15) to Eleanor (not Mary E.) Carr.

General Notes: CARR.-On 6th August, 1965, at his home at Codsall, Wolverhampton, Roger Shackleton Carr (1909-15), aged 68 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1909-1915 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Elizabeth Carr**

8-**Mary Carr**

8-**Elizabeth Carr**

7-**Beryl Kitching Carr**^{13,24} was born in Sep 1901 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died on 30 May 1960 in Warwick Square Nursing Home, Carlisle, Cumbria at age 58.

Beryl married **Hugh Latimer**,¹³ son of **Alfred Latimer** and **Edith Florence Gameson**, in 1924 in Carlisle, Cumbria. Hugh was born in 1879 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 27 Mar 1956 in Moor House, Low Moorhouse, Cumbria at age 77. They had two children: **Michael Henry** and **Courtenay Allen**.

8-**Michael Henry Latimer**^{13,24} was born on 24 Mar 1927 in Edmonton, London and died on 25 Sep 1984 in Carlisle, Cumbria at age 57.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a member of Carr & Co. Ltd. In Carlisle, Cumbria.

8-**Courtenay Allen Latimer**¹³ was born on 9 Oct 1929 in Edmonton, London and died on 12 Sep 2011 in Woodbridge, Suffolk at age 81.

General Notes: *The late journalist, Jeffrey Bernard, writing in The Spectator of the 14th June 1985, had this to say of "Corky" Latimer.*

But after Derby Day you may imagine my shock, horror and the pallor of my tight-lipped face when I read that letter in last week's Spectator from Corky Latimer ticking me off for having written that our old school, the Nautical College Pangbourne, was 'awful' or 'ghastly'. Well, it was for me. Corky was, I believe, a cadet captain as opposed to a mere cadet so he had some privileges and he had the advantage of having a brain. With no rank and no brain until I was 16 everywhere but everywhere was awful and ghastly, and I include home. And Corky writing that four of our contemporaries are now admirals completely boggles my mind. I shudder to think that they might be any of the four boys who used to smoke cigarettes with me in the woods on Saturday afternoons and who had masturbation races in the dormitories. This could be very bad for a company like Cunard if it gets out. But we have survived, I suppose. That nutcase Ken Russell went to Pangbourne as did Beverley Cross the writer, who caned me once for reading a novel during prep. I remember it was Somerset Maugham. But my fondest memory of Pangbourne was getting 12 cuts for uttering a four-letter word beginning with F and it wasn't 'food'. It still makes me twitch to think about it. Sociologists will be surprised to know that it didn't do me any good. In fact it was probably that experience which makes me so rude to editors and policemen of all sorts. But, dear Corky, you shouldn't have implied that readers are not allowed to complain about me. They do all the time and make yourself at home in this respect at any time you like.

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The Old Pangbournian Society in an obituary, were somewhat more circumspect.

"Courtenay Latimer (43-47) died suddenly on 12 September, 2011, aged 78.

Known as Corky, he enjoyed his time at the NCP and left Pangbourne to do his national service in the Army, writes Lionel Stephens. Commissioned into the Royal Army Service Corps, Courtenay hoped that his love of boats and his nautical background would enable him to join Water Transport. Instead he was sent to Berlin where he was put in charge of the Havel Water Base during the vital Berlin Airlift of 1948-49. Late in life he published a detailed account of this episode in a book facetiously titled "My Struggle with Joseph Stalin."

After national service Courtenay became a yacht broker working in the City of London and later from his home in Woodbridge. In 1959 he sailed to New Zealand with a dozen others in the 70ft Aberdeen Anzac motor fishing vessel. Years later, in 2004, he wrote an account of this unusual voyage in a memoir titled "Creeping Up On Auckland."

Courtenay had a fantastic memory for detail and was great company. He loved keeping in touch with events at the College and attended the OP Reunion lunch in Lavenham in 2007.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Nautical College Pangbourne in Pangbourne, Berkshire.
- He worked as an officer of the Royal Army Service Corps.
- He worked as an officer in charge Lake Havel seaplane base in 1948-1949 in Berlin, Germany.
- He worked as an Author and Traveller.
- He worked as a Yacht broker in London.

Courtenay married **Sarah Wistar Morton Frantz**, daughter of **Samuel Gibson Frantz** and **Sarah Wistar Morton**. They had one daughter: **Miranda Sarah**.

9-Miranda Sarah Latimer

Miranda married **Thomas Nye Swift**, son of **Lieut. Cmdr. Henry Miller Steel Swift USNR** and **Catherine Ellen Dugan**.

7-**Rupert Allen Carr**^{13,24} was born on 15 Aug 1903 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died on 2 Jun 1983 in Deben, Essex at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Carr & Co. Ltd. In Carlisle, Cumbria.

Rupert married **Sybil Wild**.

7-**Miriam Stafford Carr**¹³ was born in 1907 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died in 1976 in Eaglesfield, Dumfriesshire at age 69.

Miriam married **Maj. Christopher Scott-Nicholson**,^{13,24} son of **Edwin Nicholson** and **Maud Hope Scott**, in 1930 in Carlisle, Cumbria. Christopher was born in 1906 in Barn Close, Stanwix, Carlisle, Cumbria, was christened on 26 Mar 1906 in Stanwix, Carlisle, Cumbria, and died in 1945 in Damascus, Syria at age 39. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **(No Given Name)**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Lanarkshire Yeomanry.

8-Scott-Nicholson

8-Scott-Nicholson

Miriam next married **Harold Spragge**.

7-**Diana Mabel Carr**^{13,24} was born on 17 Mar 1914 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died in 2001 in Isle of Wight, Hampshire at age 87.

Diana married **Maj. Eric Creighton Halton**¹³ in 1938. Eric was born in 1910 in Etterby, Stanwix, Carlisle, Cumbria, died on 4 Apr 1941 in Libya. Killed in action at age 31, and was buried in Benghazi War Cemetery. Grave 3.D.29..

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Royal Artillery.

Diana next married **Martin Edward Towler Wilkinson**^{13,24} on 14 Dec 1946 in Caxton Hall, London. Martin was born in 1910 in York, Yorkshire and died in 1995 at age 85.

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Marriage Notes: Wilkinson-Halton.-On 14th December, at Caxton Hall Register Office, London, Martin Edward Towler Wilkinson (1925-28), to Diana Mabel Halton (nee Carr), wife of the late Major Eric Halton

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1925-1928 in York, Yorkshire.

Bertram next married **Eva Mary Little**.

6-**Ernest Carr**^{13,27} was born in 1868 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died in 1939 in 1953 Also Given. at age 71.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Of Wellington, Shropshire.

Ernest married **Louisa Maud Ashby**,^{13,27} daughter of **Walter Ashby**^{27,28} and **Caroline Brown**,^{27,28} in 1895 in Reigate, Surrey. Louisa was born in 1873 in Staines, Middlesex. They had eight children: **Margaret Joyce, Walter Raymond, Kathleen Rosalind, Austin Ashby, Ernestine Maud, Freda Caroline, May Elizabeth, and Winifred Ursula**.

7-**Margaret Joyce Carr** was born in 1896 in Stanwix, Carlisle, Cumbria.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1912-Jul 1914 in York, Yorkshire.

Margaret married **Dr. A. C. Irvine**.

7-**Walter Raymond Carr** was born in 1898 in Stanwix, Carlisle, Cumbria.

7-**Kathleen Rosalind Carr** was born on 23 Nov 1899 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died on 28 Mar 2001 in Freegrove Rest Home, Milford Road, Pennington, Lymington, Hampshire at age 101.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1913-Apr 1917 in York, Yorkshire.

Kathleen married **Rev. William Arthur Pitt-Pitts**,²⁹ son of **William Edward Pitt-Pitts**²⁹ and **Mary Letitia Thomas**,²⁹ on 31 May 1922 in Namirembe, Kampala, Uganda. William was born on 17 Jul 1890 in Beckenham, Kent, died on 22 Mar 1940 in Nairobi, Kenya at age 49, and was buried in Forest Road Cemetery, Nairobi, Kenya. They had four children: **William Howard Dilworth, Margaret Elizabeth, Brian John, and Derek Raymond**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Clerk In Holy Orders. Church Missionary Society in Africa.

8-**William Howard Dilworth Pitt-Pitts** was born on 16 Jun 1923 in Namirembe, Kampala, Uganda, died on 24 Sep 1942 in Drowned at Sea. Greenland-Iceland waters. Sinking of H.M.S. Somali. at age 19, and was buried in Listed on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: He is also shown on his father's memorial, Forest Road Cemetery, Nairobi, Kenya.

8-**Margaret Elizabeth Pitt-Pitts** was born on 9 Aug 1926 in Nairobi, Kenya, died on 29 Apr 1981 at age 54, and was buried on 9 May 1981 in Boldre Churchyard, Boldre, Hampshire.

8-**Brian John Pitt-Pitts**

8-**Derek Raymond Pitt-Pitts** was born on 15 Mar 1930 in Boscombe, Bournemouth, Dorset and died in Jun 1996 in New Forest, Hampshire at age 66.

Derek married **Jane L. Mackenzie**. They had two children: **James** and **Lucy Ann**.

9-**James Pitt-Pitts**

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9-Lucy Ann Pitt-Pitts

7-Austin Ashby Carr was born in 1901 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died in 1901 in Carlisle, Cumbria.

7-Ernestine Maud Carr was born in 1902 in Stanwix, Carlisle, Cumbria.

7-Freda Caroline Carr was born in 1905 in Wetheral, Carlisle, Cumbria and died in 1917 in Carlisle, Cumbria at age 12.

7-May Elizabeth Carr

7-Winifred Ursula Carr

6-Evelyn Carr¹³ was born in 1870 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died in 1953 at age 83.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Apr 1886-Jun 1888 in York, Yorkshire.

Evelyn married **Arthur Hobbs**.

6-**Dr. Sidney Herbert Carr**^{13,14,30} was born in 1872 in Carlisle, Cumbria, died on 8 Apr 1914 in C.I.M. Hospital, Kaifeng, Henan, China at age 42, and was buried in Kaifeng, Henan, China. The cause of his death was Typhoid.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at University of Edinburgh.
- He worked as a Medical Missionary to China in 1901-1914 in Kaifeng, Henan, China.

Sidney married **Susan Morris**. They had three children: **Morris, (No Given Name)**, and **(No Given Name)**.

7-Morris Carr

Morris married **Lorna Christopherson**. They had one daughter: **Janet Susan**.

8-Janet Susan Carr

Janet married **Alan Hardwick Windle**. They had one daughter: **Rosemary Joy**.

9-Rosemary Joy Windle

Rosemary married **Simon James Gathercole**. They had two children: **Martha Zoe** and **Freddie Jonathan Morris**.

10-Martha Zoe Gathercole

10-Freddie Jonathan Morris Gathercole

7-Carr

7-Carr

6-**Dr. John Cecil Carr**¹³ was born on 4 Nov 1876 in Carlisle, Cumbria, died on 8 May 1922 in Shanghai, China at age 45, and was buried in Shanghai, China. The cause of his death was Heart attack.

General Notes: IN MEMORIAM. JOHN CECIL CARR, MB ChB.Edin. MRCPE

Born at Carlisle, England, November 4th, 1876. Died at Shanghai, China, May 8th, 1922. No one who was present at the great meetings of the National Christian Conference in May, 1922, will easily forget the sense of awe which descended upon the gathering when it learned that one of their delegates, Dr. John Carr, of Pingyangfu, was suffering from a dangerous attack of angina pectoris; and the message which came to the Conference from his dying bed two days later, appealing for a spirit of unity and mutual confidence, left an impression which time can never efface. It was a message which came from the very

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gates of Heaven, as one who had laboured and pleaded and died for the Chinese whom he loved passed into the presence of his Lord ; and to those who knew John Carr, no passing could well have been fitter. Born of earnest Christian parents, and brought up in an atmosphere of evangelistic fervour and missionary enthusiasm , it was natural for John Carr early to turn his thoughts to the possibility of medical missionary service in China. His education at a Friends' School and at Edinburgh University ; his experience of Christian work at the Cowgate and in other centres : and an interesting visit to India, where he worked for some time with his old college friend, Dr. Rutter Williamson , - all alike prepared him for his life work, and at the end of 1905 he started off for China, whither his elder brother Sidney and his younger sister had already preceded him. After a few months spent at the China Inland Mission Language School, Dr. Carr was appointed to the station of Pingyangfu, Shansi, there to take charge of the mission hospital erected in memory of one of the Boxer martyrs, Dr. Millar Wilson. From that time, until the day of his death sixteen years later, the building up of the work of the hospital on an efficient and spiritual basis, and the nurture of Christian Chinese leadership, formed the daily burden of Dr. Carr's thoughts and prayers, even during his enforced absences from the field on grounds of health. Always scrupulous in matters of detail, he planned to make the hospital a model of neatness and order, whilst at the same time keeping its missionary purpose ever to the forefront, and in both these aims his success was complete. Under his wise and patient leadership the influence of the hospital extended in all directions. The success of his surgical work, and that of his colleagues, Dr. King and Dr. Hoyte, attracted patients from far and wide; whilst the strong spiritual influence of the institution, and the wonderful capacity for friend- ship and sympathy possessed by Dr. Carr and his wife, made visits to the Pingyangfu Hospital memorable events in the lives of many. It was not, however, in medical mission work alone that Dr. Carr made his great contribution to the Church of China. From earliest days he was deeply impressed with the clamant need for a well-trained, responsible, Chinese Christian leadership, and with characteristic persistence and complete self-effacement he threw himself into every effort calculated to help forward the development of such leadership. He assisted students to obtain a full course of medical study at the Hankow Union Medical College and the Shantung Christian University School of Medicine, and did every- thing in his power to establish these young doctors in their new position after their graduation. He helped to establish and organise a school; started a City Institute and Y.M.C.A ., and arranged for the training of a Chinese secretary; assisted in the development of a nursing training school; and associated him self with every type of community service in which the Chinese took an interest. But it was perhaps in his relationship to the Chinese Church that his burning passion to see. Chinese leaders "increase" was most manifest. Although for some time regarded by his mission as being in pastoral charge of the Church, he him self would never regard his position as being anything else than that of a friend and counsellor to the Chinese elders and deacons, whom he sought in every possible way to push forward. His influence in the Church, and particularly his deep love for reverence and order, will never be forgotten by the loyal band of men and women for whom he laboured so strenuously. A little group of them were with him in Shanghai, as delegates to the Conference, at the time of his Home-call, and those of us who were privileged to be present at the beautiful Service, when his body was committed to the grave, will always remember the touching affection and emotion which they showed, as they helped to bear the casket containing the mortal remains of their beloved leader. The Christians at Pingyangfu , on their own initiative, are placing a brass tablet in the Church, commemorating Dr. Carr' s life of service, and stating that he " lives again in the Church for which he laboured and suffered and died ." All who knew him and loved him are sure that this prophecy will be fulfilled. H .B .

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB ChB.Edin. MRCPE.
- He was educated at a Friends' school.
- He was educated at University of Edinburgh.
- He worked as a Medical Missionary in charge of the hospital at Pingyangfu in 1905-1922 in Pingyangfu, Shanxi, China.
- Miscellaneous: He became ill during the National Christian Conference and died in hospital., May 1922, Shanghai, China.
- His obituary was published in The China Medical Journal - Volume XXXVII - Page 93 in 1923.

John married **Dorothy Hunnybun**,¹³ daughter of **Gerald Hunnybun** and **Letitia L.**, on 24 Jun 1908 in Shanghai, China. Dorothy was born in 1880 in Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire.

6-**Harold Carr**^{13,31,32} was born in 1880 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died in 1937 at age 57.

Harold married **Helena Barrow**. They had four children: **Stephen, William H., Edward Harold**, and **Geoffrey**.

7-**Stephen Carr**¹³ was born in 1905 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died in 1971 at age 66.

Stephen married **Lorna Smail**. They had five children: **(No Given Name), (No Given Name), (No Given Name), (No Given Name)**, and **(No Given Name)**.

8-**Carr**

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7-**William H. Carr**³² was born in 1906 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died on 19 Oct 1908 in Carlisle, Cumbria at age 2.

7-**Edward Harold Carr**³¹ was born in Oct 1910 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died on 31 Dec 1910 in Carlisle, Cumbria.

7-**Geoffrey Carr**¹³ was born in 1912 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died in 1992 at age 80.

6-**Hilda Elizabeth Carr**^{13,15} was born in 1880 in Carlisle, Cumbria and died in 1967 at age 87.

Hilda married **Prof. Harold Balme**,^{13,15,33} son of **Paul Balme** and **Kirkness**, in 1910. Harold was born on 28 May 1878 in Hackney, Dalston, London and died on 13 Feb 1953 in 64 Copers Cope Road, Beckenham, Kent at age 74. They had four children: **David Mowbray**, **Harold Wykeham**, **(No Given Name)**, and **(No Given Name)**.

General Notes: HAROLD BALME, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S. Dr. Harold Balme, who died in London on February 13 at the age of 74, contrived, with conspicuous success, to live a life full of interest to himself and of great benefit to his fellow men. Towards the end of his professional life he became a leading authority on rehabilitation. Harold Balme was born in London on May 28, 1878, the son of Mr. Paul Balme, and received his medical education at King's College and King's College Hospital. He won the Worsley scholarship in 1898, and in the course of his studies he won the Warneford, Leathes, and Todd prizes in medicine. As his aim was to become a medical missionary, he also studied divinity and won the Barry Prize. The outbreak of war in South Africa in 1899, however, upset his plans temporarily, for, like many others of his generation, he responded to the call for volunteers, and from 1900 he served with the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital, being awarded the war medal with three clasps. After the war he returned to London, and qualified by taking the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1903. He then held the posts of resident medical officer at the London Medical Mission and clinical assistant at the Royal Eye Hospital and at King's College Hospital, and in 1905 he obtained the F.R.C.S. In the following year he went to China as a medical missionary at Taiyuanfu, in the Shansi province. In 1913 he was appointed professor of surgery in Cheeloo University (formerly known as the Shantung Christian University) at Tsinan and superintendent of the University Hospital, later becoming dean of the medical school. He became president of the University in 1921 and chairman of the first Council on Medical Education in China and president of the Council on Higher Education. His services to the profession in China were recognized by his election as an honorary member of the National Medical Association of China. He was elected also an Associate of King's College. A record of his experiences and his work is to be found in his book, *China and Modern Medicine: A Study in Medical Missionary Development*. Dr. Balme relinquished his appointment as president of the Cheeloo University in 1927 and returned, to England to engage in consultant practice. In the following year he graduated M.D. at Durham University. During the last war he worked in the Emergency Medical Service and became medical superintendent first of the Haymeads Hospital at Bishop's Stortford and later at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield. Before the war there was very little in the way of an organized service to help the disabled return to work, and of course as the war went on the need for such a scheme grew greater. Balme became one of the first to work in this field, and his services were recognized by his appointment as O.B.E. in 1942. Later on during the war he became the Ministry of Health's adviser on rehabilitation, and he brought to that task the same enthusiasm and energy he displayed in everything else he undertook. In 1944 he wrote a booklet for the British Council entitled *The Unfit Made Fit*. After the war he became consultant adviser on rehabilitation to the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, work which took him to many European countries. Last September he was in Sweden directing the group training course.

Balme, Harold (1878 - 1953)

OBE 1942; MRCS 4 August 1903; FRCS 14 December 1905; LRCP 1903; DPH RCPS 1913; MD Durham 1928.

Born 28 May 1878 London

Died 13 February 1953 Beckenham, Kent

Occupation General surgeon and Ophthalmologist

Details

Born in London, 28 May 1878, third child and second son of Paul Balme, surveyor, and his wife née Kirkness, he was educated at Cooper's Grammar School and King's College, London, where he was Worsley scholar 1898, and won the Warneford, Leathes, and Todd prizes in medicine and the Berry Prize in divinity and later became an Associate. He took his clinical training at St Bartholomew's Hospital, but interrupted it to serve with the Imperial Yeomanry field hospital in the South African war (1900-01), and won the medal and clasps. After qualifying in 1903 he served as house surgeon to Alfred Carless at King's College Hospital, and as clinical assistant at the Royal Eye Hospital, Southwark, and took the Fellowship at the end of 1905. He had been resident medical officer to the London Medical Mission, and now entered the medical missionary field in China. He worked at first at the Memorial Mission Hospital at Tai Yuan Fu in Shansi, and soon proved himself a good surgeon, a competent ophthalmologist and an excellent teacher equally fluent in English and Chinese. He realised that the teaching given to Chinese medical students must be of the highest standard. He was appointed professor of surgery at Cheeloo Shantung Christian University and superintendent of the University Hospital at Tsi Nan Fu, the capital of Shantung province, in 1913. He was subsequently Dean of the Medical Faculty, and became President of the University in 1921. He organised the first Council on Medical Education in China and acted for a time as its chairman, and was elected President of the Council on Higher Education. He recorded his work in his interesting book *China and modern medicine*, 1921. The Cheeloo University's degrees were recognised by McGill University, Montreal. Balme organised a translating department to produce Chinese versions of new scientific texts. His enterprise was firmly supported by Drs Samuel Cochrane and Roger Green of the China Medical Board.

He retired in 1927 and went into general practice at Dormansland, Surrey, taking the Durham MD in 1928 after 20 years as a teacher and administrator in the east. On the outbreak of war in 1939 he was appointed medical superintendent of Haymeads Hospital, Bishops Stortford, and out of an old and ill-equipped infirmary created an efficient hospital of 800 beds. He was created OBE in 1942, and gave similar useful service as medical superintendent of the Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield. He became, through this war-work, keenly interested in the wider aspects of rehabilitation. Before the war, while a member of council of the Royal College of Nursing, he had published a book criticising nursing education and proposing reform. His book on *Relief of pain*, 1936, reached a second edition in 1939. The British Council commissioned a pamphlet on rehabilitation in 1944, and he was appointed medical officer in charge of rehabilitation under the Ministry of Health till 1951. He also served as director of welfare services to the British Red Cross Society, which elected him an honorary life member. His last years were devoted to international welfare work as a consultant on rehabilitation to the United Nations from 1950 and to the World Health Organisation, the World Veterans Federation, and the UN International Children's Emergency Fund. He was a member of the UN working-party on Rehabilitation, which co-ordinated the activities of the special agencies. This work entailed constant travelling in Europe, North Africa, and the United States. He carried it out with his customary energy but it took toll of his health, for

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he had suffered a long illness before the war, which left some disability. During 1952 he was at work in Austria in the spring and in Sweden, Finland, and Denmark in the autumn, among other arduous commitments. He was responsible for drafting a Report on a co-ordinated international programme for the rehabilitation of the handicapped presented to the UN Social Commission in 1952. Balme's cheerful, confident nature was inspired by humanitarian goodwill based on profound Christian faith. He was an invigorating teacher and colleague. His zeal, impatient of bureaucratic restrictions, was modified by personal charm and tact.

He married in 1910 Hilda Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas William Carr of Carlisle, who survived him with two sons and two married daughters. One son, David Mowbray Balme, DSO, DFC was principal of the University College of the Gold Coast. Balme died after a major operation at 64 Copers Cope Road, Beckenham, Kent, on 13 February 1953, aged 74.

Publications:

China and modern medicine, a study in medical missionary development. London, United Council for Missionary Education, 1921. 224 pages.

The relief of pain, a handbook of modern analgesia. London, Churchill 1936, 408 pages; 2nd edition 1939, 399 pages.

A criticism of nursing education, with suggestions for constructive reform. Oxford University Press, 1937. 73 pages.

The unfit made fit. British Council, "British advances" series. London, 1944. Disability and disablement, the medical aspect. Lancet 1946, 1, 620 and 717.

A model rehabilitation and training centre, at Tobelbad, near Graz, Austria. Brit med J 1952, 2, 1092.

Sources used to compile this entry: [The Times, 16 February 1953, p 8; Lancet 1953, 1, 448 with portrait, and appreciation by H W S Wright, FRCS, and p 500 by Dr John D Kershaw on his international work, and by Dr F S Cooksey; Brit med J 1953, 1, 511, with an account of his work at Bishop's Stortford in 1939-42 by Dr C F Hadfield and an account of his career in China by Professor John Kirk, and pp 568-569 by H W S Wright, fuller than his notice in The Lancet, and by J D Kershaw, as in The Lancet, and p 624 by Dr T M Ling; information from Mrs Balme]

<http://livesonline.rcseng.ac.uk/biogs/E004878b.htm>

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE MD FRCS LRCP DPH.
- He was educated at Cooper's Grammar School.
- He was educated at King's College, London.
- He was educated at King's College Medical School.
- He worked as a Medical Missionary in 1906-1913 in Taiyuan, Shanxi, China.
- He worked as a Professor of surgery & Hospital superintendent at Cheeloo University in 1913 in Shantung, Jinan, China.
- He worked as a Dean of Cheloo University in Shantung, Jinan, China.
- He worked as a President of Cheeloo University in 1921-1927 in Shantung, Jinan, China.
- His obituary was published in the British Medical Journal on 28 Feb 1953.

7-Prof. David Mowbray Balme¹⁵ was born on 8 Sep 1912 in Carlisle, Cumbria, died on 23 Feb 1989 in Gumley, Leicestershire at age 76, and was buried on 2 Mar 1989 in St. Helen's, Gumley, Leicestershire.

General Notes: DAVID MOWBRAY BALME By Allan Gotthelf

David Mowbray Balme, Professor Emeritus of Classics, Queen Mary College, University of London, died on 23 February 1989, at the age 76, leaving behind his wife of 52 years, Margaret, and their five children and eight grandchildren. He also left behind a legacy to higher education in West Africa and to the study of the philosopher Aristotle that will not easily be forgotten.

Professor Balme was born in Carlisle, but spent his first ten years in China, where his father was Professor of Surgery and President at Cheloo University. He was educated at Marlborough and at Clare College, Cambridge, where he took Firsts in both parts of the Classical Tripos in 1934. It was as an undergraduate and then postgraduate at Clare and at the University of Halle in Germany, studying with the great scholars of ancient Greek philosophy, F.M. Cornford and Julius Stenzel, that perhaps his deepest professional love, for the philosophy of Aristotle, developed.

He was but one term into a position as Tutor at Jesus College, Cambridge, when he joined the RAF, in 1940. As a bomber pilot, of Lancasters, he achieved a distinguished record that was frequently remarked upon for years afterwards by his academic colleagues, rising to Wing Commander and earning the DFC and DSO.

In 1945 Professor Balme resumed his position at Jesus College, where he soon rose to Senior Tutor, a position in which his devotion and talents in the realm of education were soon apparent. They came to the attention of the Colonial Office and in 1948 he was appointed first Principal of the fledgling University College of the Gold Coast, now the University of Ghana, Legon.

'Looking back over what we have been trying to do at Legon', David Balme stated in a farewell radio broadcast in Ghana in 1957, 'I think it could all be summed up in the words "setting standards". We have been trying to set a good university standard.'

The aim was to provide all of the university's graduates, including the nation's future leaders, with a certain intellectual and moral training, which 'purely academic studies - the severer the better' can uniquely provide. His explanation of this says as much about the man as it does about his philosophy of education:

'A man cannot be a successful scholar without acquiring certain virtues which are of value outside universities: He must train his memory; he must learn to distinguish good from bad arguments; he must discipline himself to work hard. He needs firmness of purpose and honesty of mind. He must learn to reason dispassionately, and dispassionate discussions lead to tolerance. All these are useful qualities,

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which are transferable to ordinary life.'

His nine years of effort left a strong, widely respected institution, which continued its commitments to excellence. Through the debates that followed his departure about the mission of the new University of Ghana, Professor Balme continued to be remembered with great respect and often fondly for his commitment to excellence and for the respect for the new nation which it implied. The University's collection of books is now housed in the David Balme Library.

From the beginning of his tenure as Principal, Professor Balme earned the exasperation of his secretary: at the start of every morning he locked himself in his office for two undisturbed hours of study of Aristotle. The result was confirmation of an idea that had begun to take shape in his mind much earlier: the biological works of Aristotle, some 25% of his surviving corpus yet largely neglected by philosophically-oriented Aristotelian scholars, were of great value in understanding more central areas of Aristotelian thought, areas represented rather tersely and often cryptically in his more well-known philosophical treatises. The biological works exemplified and illuminated Aristotle's theory of scientific method Professor Balme came to realize, and exhibited the key ideas of his metaphysics and natural philosophy busily at work in a fuller and more accessible context.

David Balme accepted a Readership in Classics at Queen Mary College, London upon his return, and in 1965 he was elected Professor and Chairman of Classics. His devotion to education led him to innovations in the teaching of the classical languages, including seminars conducted wholly in Latin. His publications on Aristotle's zoology and its philosophical significance soon brought him to prominence, though it did not immediately stimulate much work in this area by other established scholars.

Though others gave occasional attention to the biological treatises in their publications on Aristotle, Professor Balme was almost alone for some years in his commitment to the centrality of these treatises, at least until the 1970s when his work came to the attention of some younger scholars, especially in America but also in Germany and France. A series of international conferences in the 1980s and several recent books have brought this area of Aristotelian studies, and Professor Balme's contributions to it, to widespread scholarly attention, and this area is now a burgeoning one, as established scholars turn more regularly to the biology and an increasing number of graduate students choose aspects of it as dissertation topics.

Professor Balme's achievements were celebrated by some 24 scholars in 1982, in a 70th birthday Festschrift, published three years later in Britain and America under the title, Aristotle on Nature and Living Things. In a recent review of that book, Professor G.E.R. Lloyd, of King's College, Cambridge, himself one of the most distinguished historians of ancient science, described Professor Balme as 'the doyen of scholars writing in English - indeed in any language - in this field'; the view is universally shared. (A bibliography of Professor Balme's writings, and a biographical essay, may be found in the Festschrift.*)

Professor Balme was busy at work on Aristotle until he took ill this past autumn [1988], preparing a new scholarly edition with philosophical commentary of the *Historia Animalium*, the largest and least studied of Aristotle's works.**

His last professional appearance was in June-July 1988, for two weeks of the six-week (U.S.) N.E.H. Summer Institute on Aristotle's Metaphysics, Biology, and Ethics, a large gathering of Aristotelian teacher-scholars being brought up to date on the latest research in their field. Professor Balme's presence was for those participating one of the highlights of the Institute. With his characteristic incisiveness, depth of insight, and command of the Greek language, but also his gentlemanliness, kindness, and relaxed dignity, Professor Balme charmed the attendees, making new fans of the younger Aristotelians.

Two of his life-long loves had been music (he played the piano nearly every day) and horses; in addition to his lectures and participation in scholarly discussion, Professor Balme joined in regular chamber music sessions and could often be seen discussing horses with an accomplished young horsewoman-scholar. A special tour was arranged for Professor Balme of a nearby U.S. Air Force Base, and the three of us who accompanied him will long remember a 75 year old retired professor of Classics sitting in the pilot's seat of an FB-111 supersonic bomber, swapping stories and information with the young American captain.

It was not just David Balme's work but also his presence and his person that had an impact on his colleagues. One young American at the Summer Institute wrote of his delight at meeting Professor Balme and of experiencing thereby the best of what the British Empire has produced. The relaxed dignity already mentioned, a strong but non-oppressive sense of correctness, and a subtle wit and charm, made one hang on every word, and generated a respect and an affection beyond what is typical in the profession.

Professor Balme's passion for the things he cared about was quiet yet undisguised, and Summer Institute members remember how moved everyone present was, at the close of a special evening lecture on the editing of ancient texts which Professor Balme gave, when he spoke of the motivation that drove the grueling, lonely effort to recover, so far as one could from often corrupted medieval manuscripts, the original words of an ancient man of genius -- the sheer love of it all, as he put it.

Professor Balme was loved in return by those of us who knew his work the most, and was admired by everyone who worked the field of ancient philosophy. He played a central part in the exciting revitalization the field has experienced in the past twenty-five years, and takes his place among the most important scholars of Aristotle in the past two hundred or more. For his achievements and his character he will be sorely missed.

Aged 79, David Balme was laid to rest on 2nd March 1989 in the churchyard of the small village of Gumley where he had made his home for the last 25 years. Amongst the packed congregation in the 12th century church were 6 members of his bomber crew and of the Squadron he commanded. They were probably the only ones present who knew at first hand the heroism which this distinguished scholar had demonstrated during the 1939-45 war.

David spent the first ten years of his life in China where his Father was Professor of Surgery at Cheeloo University, returning to England for his education at Marlborough College and Clare College, Cambridge, where he read Classics and graduated with first class honours in both parts of the Tripos. Then followed two years of research at Halle University in Germany and a short period as a Tutor at Reading University. Having won an open thesis competition, in 1937 he returned as a Research Fellow to Clare College. In 1940 he became a Tutor at Jesus College, but volunteered for Aircrew duty in the RAF and ironically returned to No.5 Initial Training Wing at Cambridge as an U/T Pilot for basic training in his old College.

Unbelievable as it seems now, the RAF did not at the time consider him Officer Material, and so on gaining his Wings he became a Sergeant Pilot. However, using some logic, the RAF insisted that he became a Flying Instructor because of his high academic qualifications. By a further coincidence David was posted as a Qualified Flying Training Instructor to No.22 Elementary Flying Training School at Marshalls at Cambridge, again finding himself on his home doorstep.

Many might have revelled in such a fortunate posting but David was determined to take part in the Bomber Offensive, and pestered his seniors until his wish was finally granted. After converting onto Lancasters he joined No.207 Squadron in No.5 Group on 28th March, 1943 as a newly fledged Flying Officer, and flew his first operational sortie against Duisberg on 9th April 1943.

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This was the start of the career of a bomber captain who was to become a legend on those Squadrons on which he served. Early in his first tour of operations, whilst returning from a target in the Ruhr, an error by his navigator took his Lancaster off track. It was suddenly coned by intense searchlights and suffered many hits from heavy anti-aircraft fire from Flensburg on the Dutch coast. The Germans had developed their radar-controlled defences to a high degree of efficiency by that time, and there was considered to be little hope of escape for a solitary bomber once thus 'coned' by searchlights and caught by concentrated predictive flak which was capable of following changes of direction or height with deadly accuracy.

Recalling his time as a flying instructor on Tiger Moths, David judged that one - possibly his only - hope of escape was to carry out a series of stall turns. These he had almost certainly never carried out in a Lancaster before, let alone at night; an imponderable point was - could a Lancaster - let alone one damaged as his already was - withstand such an acrobatic manoeuvre (albeit one of the less stressful) which was normally only attempted in strongly stressed aircraft weighing far less than a Lancaster? But immediate and drastic action was essential if disaster was to be avoided. Throttling back all four engines, he raised the nose of his Lancaster steeply and then, on the point of the stall, applied full rudder with all his strength so that the aircraft fell away in a nearly vertical dive, during which he was able to re-start his engines, which would have cut because of fuel starvation in the carburettors due to the manoeuvre for which they had not been designed.

David carried out this manoeuvre repeatedly, changing bearing and height to such an extent, and with such rapidity that he did indeed manage to escape into the anonymity of the darkness, leaving the searchlights groping for an aircraft which they had lost; it was a superb display of coolness, courage, piloting skill and airmanship. David successfully brought his damaged Lancaster back to his base at Langar where they found over 200 holes in the aircraft, which was classified as a complete 'write-off'.

Several days later David again demonstrated magnificent courage and determination for which he was awarded an 'Immediate' Distinguished Flying Cross. The target was Turin, a maximum range sortie. Shortly after take-off one engine failed. The standard procedure in such a situation was to jettison the bomb load in the Channel and return to base. But David was quite undaunted. He pressed on, in the full knowledge that he would not be able to keep up with the Bomber Stream, and could not be sure whether he would be able to gain sufficient height to clear the Alps. A further concern was whether there would be sufficient fuel for the long return flight - for the fuel consumption with three engines working at near maximum power was considerably increased. The lone mission was successfully accomplished, but he had sufficient fuel only to reach the emergency aerodrome at Woodbridge on the Suffolk coast.

Another example of David's grit was on 10th August 1943, in an operation against Nuremberg. One of his bombs hung up in the bomb bay. Such an event was normally dealt with by jettisoning manually over the Channel., but David insisted on returning to the target area to jettison it in the area for which it had originally been intended, even though this involved solitary exposure to one of the most heavily defended targets in the Reich.

On 17th August 1943 David took part in the pin-point attack on Peenemünde. This was rated one of the Squadron's and Command's more successful operations, and David brought back an aiming point photograph, as did all nine participating Lancasters from 207 Squadron. [David's own account of this operation, which he wrote for our Newsletter in 1985, is included in this website].

During this time David had received meteoric promotion; from being a new Flying Officer in March, he became a Flight Lieutenant in June, and a Squadron Leader, and Flight Commander by the time of the Peenemünde operation in August. So much for the first assessment of David's worth by Training Command!

The last four trips of his first tour of 30 operations were made to Berlin. Not only was the target area itself very heavily defended but the routes to and from it involved long period of exposure to night-fighter attacks. On his last operation he again flew out on three engines, but this time with the additional loss of hydraulic pressure to operate the rear gun turret. This meant that his Rear Gunner had to operate it manually, and with limited traverse, thereby increasing the aircraft's vulnerability to the favourite line of attack by German night fighters. For this, and for many other acts of bravery during his tour, David was awarded the DSO, and the whole crew were awarded the DFC or DFM.

Then followed what David described as the most boring period of his entire life. On 10th January 1944 he was posted from 207 Squadron to the Air Ministry to control the allocation of new aircraft to Squadrons. It was a job which carried great responsibility and required not a little diplomacy, but once again he said that 'he made a nuisance of himself' in pursuing his wish to return to operations. In March 1945 he finally succeeded, and was appointed to command No.227 Squadron as a Wing Commander. The handover brought a great surprise; on entering his new office at Balderton, he found that his predecessor was none other than Wing Commander ER Millington, whom he had taught to fly at Marshall's in 1941. Neither man had any idea of the other's identity before their meeting.

The war in Europe was nearing its end, but not before David had completed another six operations with his new Squadron. His last operation was to bomb Berchtesgaden, which was thought at the time to be a heavily defended fortress from which Hitler would make his last stand. The operation was not well planned, as the approach was over mountains which screened the target, so some crews had to return without releasing their bomb loads. However, not so David; yet again he displayed his bravery, making a second approach to obtain the accuracy which his determination demanded.

After the defeat of Nazi Germany had been accomplished, there remained the task of defeating Japan. A force of Bomber Command squadrons was to be formed - Tiger Force - to contribute to the bomber offensive in the Far East. David relished the opportunity and when 227 Squadron was not selected for Tiger Force he used all the influence which he could muster to take over command of No.49 Squadron. He handed over 227 Squadron to Wing Commander Brian MacMillan, a Pathfinder veteran (who, after 227 Squadron was disbanded, joined his former Pathfinder AOC, AV-M Don Bennett, in British South American Airways. Sadly he was the Captain of the ill-fated Star Tiger, a Tudor IV aircraft lost without trace in the infamous Bermuda Triangle).

The two Atomic Bombs brought about the Japanese surrender, and the newly-formed Tiger Force was stood down before it became operational. David briefly flirted with the idea of remaining in the RAF, but decided to resume his academic career. He was demobilised in October 1945, and returned to Cambridge.

In 1948 he was persuaded to become the first Principal of the University College of the Gold Coast, and under his leadership its great success made it a pattern for Universities of other emerging countries to follow. His work resulted in his appointment to CMG [Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George] in 1955. When he returned to England in 1957 he took over the appointment of Reader in Classics at Queen Mary College, London University, and became its Professor of Classics in 1964.

His love of the countryside. included an enthusiasm for fox hunting, and he rode with the Quorn until ill-health forced his retirement in 1978. He also found great enjoyment in music and was a gifted pianist.

So at the age of 76 ended the life of this most modest of men, whose family were never told the slightest detail of his legendary career in the Royal Air Force during the war. He attained academic eminence of the highest order; he was a perfectionist in war and peace, a man of great kindness and modesty, of unquenchable courage and above all a man whose superb leadership was truly capable of inspiring all who worked with and under him to strive their utmost to raise their own achievement to approach his. He will always be remembered with affection by all who had the privilege to know him.

Balme, David Mowbray (1912-1989), university administrator and classical scholar, was born on 8 September 1912 at Carlisle, eldest of the four children of Harold Balme (1878-1953), a surgeon, and his wife, Hilda Carr (d. 1968). He spent his first ten years in China, while his father was professor of surgery at Cheeloo (Qilu) University. He was educated at Marlborough College and at Clare College,

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Cambridge (1931-4), where he gained first class honours in both parts of the classical tripos. He then embarked on research into ancient Greek philosophy and science, spending 1934-6 with Julius Stenzel at the University of Halle. This led in 1939 and 1940 to two trail-blazing articles on Greek science, and to a lifelong concern with the scientific works of Aristotle. On 29 December 1936 he married Beatrice Margaret Rice, and they had four sons and a daughter.

After two terms as a lecturer at Reading University, Balme returned to Cambridge in 1937, first winning a research fellowship at Clare, and then (1940) as a fellow of Jesus College. However, his academic progress was almost immediately interrupted by his call-up into the Royal Air Force. He qualified so well as a pilot that his initial employment was as a flying instructor. But he wanted a more active part in the war and was eventually allowed to convert to fly four-engined Lancaster bombers. With the newly commissioned Balme's arrival in 207 squadron at the end of March 1943 there began a remarkably illustrious wartime RAF career. By August, outstanding courage and determination had brought him an immediate DFC, exceptional promotion to squadron leader, and appointment as flight commander. Four months later, having completed thirty-one operations, many of them outstandingly successful, he was made DSO. Balme then served for a time in the Air Ministry, but by the end of the war he was again on active service as a wing commander commanding Lancaster squadrons.

By the end of 1945 Balme was back in Cambridge as tutor, soon senior tutor, at Jesus College. This experience combined with his scholarship and wartime leadership to make him an ideal candidate for recruitment to lead one of the university colleges then being set up to help in the post-war development of Britain's tropical colonies. Balme initially resisted this, but in 1948 he accepted a five-year contract to be the founding principal of the university college in the Gold Coast. There he set out to build a university institution of the very highest standard. To Balme this meant something which would in due course stand comparison with the University of Cambridge. He quickly sought to move away from the professor-dominated system of government originally provided for his college to a collegiate form in which all dons would have a voice, and he gave priority in the building programme to the construction of pleasant residences which were home to dons as well as students. He resisted any charge, whether from layman or academic, Ghanaian or Briton, that his institution was inappropriate for Africa, or that it was too expensive, and continued to pursue his goal with the same single-minded determination with which he had once conducted bombing raids into Germany and Italy. But as the colonial Gold Coast began to turn into the independent state of Ghana, so there was increased competition for development funds, and so less opportunity for Balme to mould his university as he thought best. After his first five years Balme was made a CMG in 1955, but he found a second five-year contract appreciably less attractive. Already a committed Christian, he was now received into the Roman Catholic church. He was disappointed by the refusal of his colleagues to accept his bold view that his college should become a full university, free from the guiding reins of London University with which it had set out, before it became open to the political whims of an independent Ghanaian state, so when in October 1957 a senior classics post became available at Queen Mary College, University of London, he decided the time had come to return to the teaching and research which had become increasingly squeezed out of his life.

In 1964 Balme was elected professor of classics at Queen Mary College, and he continued in this post until his retirement in 1978, building up a reputation as a formidable and much loved teacher, and producing publications relating to Aristotle's scientific works that won international renown. In addition to pioneering articles, these included annotated translations of *De partibus animalium I* and *De generatione animalium I* (1972), and the posthumous edition of and commentary on the *Historia animalium* (1991). In 1966 he made his home at Gumley in the Leicestershire countryside, where fox-hunting became a major enjoyment alongside his lifelong pursuit of music. There, on 23 February 1989, he died of a brain tumour; he was buried on 2 March in the local churchyard. He was survived by his wife.

J. D. Fage

Sources A. D. Dick, ed., In memoriam: David Mowbray Balme (privately printed, 1990) · A. Gotthelf, ed., Aristotle on nature and living things: philosophical and historical studies presented to David M. Balme on his seventieth birthday (1985) · personal knowledge (2004) · private information (2004) [B. M. Balme] · I. C. M. Maxwell, Universities in partnership (1980), 144-55 · The Times (27 Feb 1989) · Daily Telegraph (3 March 1989) · The Independent (8 March 1989) · The Guardian (14 March 1989) · WWW

Archives Bodl. RH, papers relating to University College of the Gold Coast / Ghana

Likenesses B. Enwonu, bust, c.1960, University of Ghana, Balme Library

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J. D. Fage, 'Balme, David Mowbray (1912-1989)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/63451>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DSO DFC CMG.
- He was educated at Marlborough College.
- He was educated at Clare College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Wing Commander RAF, flying Lancaster bombers.
- He worked as a First Principal, University College of the Gold Coast (The University of Ghana) in 1948-1957.
- He worked as a Professor Emeritus of Classics and Aristotelian scholar.
- He worked as a Reader in Classics at Queen Mary College, London University in 1957.
- He worked as a Professor of Classics at Queen Mary College, London University in 1964.

David married **Beatrice Margaret Rice**,¹⁵ daughter of **Arthur Henry Rice** and **Beatrice Hettie Chew**. Beatrice was born on 15 Mar 1913 in Hardington, Northamptonshire, died on 13 Jul 2011 in Gumley, Leicestershire at age 98, and was buried on 25 Jul 2011 in St. Helen's, Gumley, Leicestershire. They had five children: **Paul, Charles, John, Richard David, and Mary**.

Descendants of William Reckitt

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at St. Mary's School in Calne, Wiltshire.
- She was educated at Girton College, Cambridge.
- She worked as a School teacher.

8-Paul Balme

8-Charles Balme

8-John Balme

John married **Cynthia Springsteen**.

8-Richard David Balme

Richard married **Jenny**.

8-Mary Balme

7-**Dr. Harold Wykeham Balme**³³ was born on 5 Nov 1918 in Shantung, Jinan, China and died on 24 Jun 1988 in Muker, Yorkshire at age 69.

General Notes: Harold Wykeham Balme

b.5 Nov 1918 d.24 June 1988

MB BChir Cantab(1943) MA(1947) MRCP(1947) MD(1948) FRCP(1959)

By the death of Wykeham Balme medicine lost one of its most colourful characters who can never be replaced. He was born in 1918 in northern China, the second son of a medical missionary, Harold Balme MD FRCS, who wrote a book on the relief of pain and subsequently settled as a general practitioner in Henley on Thames. Wykeham was educated at Windlesham House and Marlborough College, and then went on to King's College, Cambridge, where he studied medicine. Whilst up at university he played the French horn in the Cambridge Orchestra.

After graduation he became house physician to the medical unit at Bart's, at the Sector Hospital at Hill End, St Albans. A year later he joined the RAMC, serving in France and Germany. After demobilization and return to civilian life, he obtained his membership of the College in 1947 and was appointed medical registrar to Leslie Cole [Munk's Roll, Vol. VII. p. 109] at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, in the same year. He returned to Bart's a year later where he remained for the next six years, first under Eric Scowen, later Sir Eric, and then under Ronald Christie (q.v.) in the medical professorial unit.

He was appointed consultant physician to Whipps Cross Hospital in 1954 and to St Bartholomew's Hospital two years later. In 1959 he was elected to the Fellowship of the College. He wrote several papers on general medicine during his registrar days, being particularly interested in the genetics of diabetes. Later he wrote on more general topics such as 'Advice to a house physician' and 'Rheumatoid arthritis from the patient's point of view.'

He married his wife Joan Lund in 1940, while still an undergraduate. She was a teacher and the daughter of a missionary. They had five children; three boys and two girls. The eldest son, Nicholas, died tragically at the age of 18, and it seemed to many of his friends that Wykeham never fully recovered from his death. He was a great family man and very hospitable at his lovely home in Loughton. Although he did not holiday abroad, he visited American centres about which he gave a somewhat acidulous account. He later went to Lamborene, Albert Schweitzer's hospital. After his appointment at Bart's as a general physician, he realized that he should have a sub-specialty and chose rheumatology. He became the hospital's first consultant in the subject in the 1960s. He visited several rheumatology centres and, although he did not produce any major original contribution on the subject, he founded a school of rheumatology at Bart's from which emanated many consultants in rheumatology, including Paul Dieppe of Bristol Royal Infirmary, Ted Huskinson and David Doyle at Bart's, Tom Corverman at Bath, and P A Bacon at Birmingham; thus providing an excellent opportunity for young men to develop the specialty. He also took over rheumatology at Whipps Cross Hospital, in the absence of the consultant in physical medicine, being followed by David Doyle.

Wykeham Balme was one of the founders of the medical education centre at Whipps Cross and became its second tutor. He also founded the North East Metropolitan Physicians Club, which still meets twice a year at hospitals in the region. He was sub-dean at Bart's and president of the rugby club; his name has been perpetuated there in a room in the new Robin Brooke Centre and this must have been a source of satisfaction to him.

He retired early, at the age of 62, after having staphylococcal septicaemia. Although he was itching to retire, immediately he did so he started doing hospital locums as consultant physician; first at Hackney Hospital, commuting from Muker in North Yorkshire for four days each week, and then at other hospitals in England - including the Isle of Wight and Darlington.

Wykeham was full of repartee and wise sayings: 'Taken on a new lease of wife', 'Its sex, God bless it', 'If I miss a committee meeting at Bart's I find I have lost my one bed, but if I miss one at Whipps Cross I find they have given me an extra ward to look after.' He was outspoken and perhaps offended the ultrasensitive, but to his friends he was a true delight, and he looked after his colleagues and their relatives with devotion. He was a very able physician and quick to assess the genuine case. At times he seemed to have little sympathy with neurotics and he had no time for malingerers.

He had several interesting hobbies, but being a somewhat secret person these often only became apparent to his friends accidentally. He was an excellent photographer and concentrated particularly on flowering plants and birds; he had a wonderful collections of slides of English wild flowers, which he hoped to publish. He also had a lifelong interest in music; he played the piano well but preferred to do so in private. After retirement he joined the Muker silver band, playing the trombone, and indeed they were rehearsing to perform at the Durham Festival at the moment when he died. He was a keen

Descendants of William Reckitt

gardener, and brewed his own wine. He was one of the few physicians to own a pub, the Farmers Arms at Muker, which was managed by his brother-in-law. This pub is on the Pennine Way and serves lunches to hikers and other wayfarers. He had a lovely house on a hilltop overlooking the village, known as Kisdon House. And during his days as a registrar he was the proud possessor of two ancient Rolls Royce cars.

Wykeham Balme will long be remembered for his bushy eyebrows, quick responses, wit and somewhat earthy humour, and for his great skill as a diagnostician and a deflator of pomposity. He was conservative in his views, especially regarding medical treatment, being sceptical of the value and potential hazards of some modern drugs. It is somewhat ironic that he had suffered from angina pectoris intermittently for two years prior to his death and had never sought the advice of a cardiologist. kwgh

[Lancet, 1989,1,56; Photo]

(Volume VIII, page 16)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB BChir MA MRCP MD FRCP.
- He was educated at Windlesham House.
- He was educated at Marlborough College.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Consultant physician to Whipps Cross Hospital in Waltham Forest, London.
- He worked as a Consultant physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital in London.

Harold married **Joan Lund**. They had five children: **Nicholas, (No Given Name), (No Given Name), (No Given Name), and (No Given Name)**.

8-**Nicholas Balme**³³ died in Died Aged 18.

8-**Balme**

8-**Balme**

8-**Balme**

8-**Balme**

7-**Balme**

7-**Balme**

5-**John Nainby Kitching**^{2,11,15,23,30,34,35,36} was born on 8 Oct 1845 in Darnall Hall, Sheffield (Painthorpe Hall, Wakefield 5/7/15 given in AM), died on 5 Jul 1914 in Chagford, Dartmoor, Devon at age 68, and was buried in FBG York.

General Notes: Born at Darnall Hall, Sheffield according to Ted Milligan..(Painthorpe Hall, Wakefield 5/7/15 given in Annual Monitor)

KITCHING.— On the 5th July, 1914, at Chagford, John Nainby Kitching (1855-6 and 1860-1), of York, aged 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1855-1856 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1860-1861 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an apprentice to Tangye Bros., Engineers in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Mechanical engineer, with his brother 1870 To 1901 in Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Treasurer of Bootham school. In York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Treasurer to York Girls Industrial School in York, Yorkshire.

Descendants of William Reckitt

John married **Alice Edith Yeats**^{2,11,15,23,34,35} daughter of **Rev. George Yeats**, in 1901 in Kendal, Cumbria. Alice was born about 1865 and died on 21 Jul 1940 in Bournemouth, Dorset about age 75. They had two children: **Judith Mary Berney** and **John Alwyne**.

6-Judith Mary Berney Kitching^{2,34} was born on 13 Mar 1904 in York, Yorkshire and died in 1904 in York, Yorkshire.

General Notes: KITCHING.-On the 13th March, 1904, at York, Alice Edith, the wife of John N. Kitching (1855-6), a daughter, who was named Judith Mary Berney.

6-Prof. John Alwyne Kitching^{2,11,15,35} was born on 24 Oct 1908 in York, Yorkshire and died on 1 Apr 1996 in Norwich, Norfolk at age 87.

General Notes: Kitching, John Alwyne (1908-1996), cell physiologist and marine ecologist, was born on 24 October 1908 in York, the younger child of John Nainby Kitching (1845-1914), joint managing director of an engineering firm in Leeds, and his wife, Alice Edith, daughter of the Revd George Yeats, vicar of Heworth church in York. His elder sister died in infancy, and his father died of a heart attack when Alwyne, as he was known as a child, was five. His mother moved to Bournemouth, where Kitching attended preparatory school before moving on to Cheltenham College in 1922. During his early life he travelled widely in Europe with his mother, who was a watercolour artist and described her travels in a series of radio broadcasts in 1924. In these years Kitching developed strong interests in natural history and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1927 to study zoology, botany, and geology in the natural sciences tripos, graduating with a degree in zoology in 1931. As a Cambridge undergraduate Kitching encountered the two principal topics which dominated his later career. An interest in cell physiology was aroused principally by Carl Pantin, and in marine ecology by G. A. Steven at Easter classes at the Marine Biological Association in Plymouth. These interests were consolidated during his appointment as lecturer at Birkbeck College, London. There he gained his PhD in 1933 through studies of the physiology of contractile vacuoles of protozoa. He also pioneered research in sublittoral marine ecology, with H. C. Gilson and T. T. Macan, as probably the first biological researcher to use a diving helmet. Kitching married Evelyn Mary Oliver, of Hendon, Middlesex, a biology graduate from Birkbeck, on 24 March 1934, and one son and three daughters were born over subsequent years. After a brief lecturing appointment at Edinburgh, Kitching, now known to all as Jack, moved in 1937 to lecture at the University of Bristol. During a Rockefeller fellowship at Princeton University in 1938-9 he collaborated with Daniel Pease in research on the effects of high pressure and modified gas concentrations on cells. He was to return to this interest after the war, but more immediately it may have led to his wartime work at the University of Toronto on problems associated with lack of oxygen at high altitudes and exposure of ditched aircrew to cold water. In 1947 he was appointed OBE for services to the RAF. Kitching returned to his lectureship in Bristol in 1945, was promoted to a readership in 1949, and was elected to fellowship of the Royal Society in 1960. In 1963 he was appointed to a chair in biology at the newly established University of East Anglia, where he acted as dean of the school of biological sciences from 1967 to 1970, and remained active there well after formal retirement in 1974. At both universities he pursued productive research in cell physiology. Using ingenious techniques, described in fourteen papers, he demonstrated the role of contractile vacuoles in removing excess water and controlling cell volume of protozoa. He and his students also performed studies on the effects of high hydrostatic pressures on protozoan cells, and especially on structures formed from microtubules, as well as studying the mechanism of suctorial feeding in suctorian ciliate protozoa and the effects of anaesthetic gases upon cell structures. Kitching's summer vacations throughout were devoted to marine ecology, with support from numerous colleagues, most consistently F. John Ebling. They formed an effective pair, Kitching a shy but single-minded scientist and Ebling a gregarious organizer. Together they led annual expeditions, largely manned by students, to study the ecology of Lough Ine (or Hyne) in co. Cork. Sea water flows into and out of the fully saline lough through a narrow rapids channel, exposing marine organisms to strong currents. In earlier years many techniques including diving were used to investigate the physico-chemical features and the distribution of littoral and sublittoral organisms in the rapids, the lough, and the nearby coast. Later experimental work examined the dependence of the distribution of organisms on physico-chemical factors and predation. The results of this ground breaking research were described in thirty-four papers over more than forty years, earlier work being summarized by Kitching and Ebling in *Advances in Ecological Research* in 1967, and later work by Kitching in the same journal in 1987. Kitching was a tall, impressive man, somewhat aloof, but most conscientious. He was interested in all aspects of the natural world, an enthusiastic gardener, an energetic traveller, and prolific photographer. He saw a pre-publication copy of his final work, *The Biology of Rocky Shores* (1996), jointly written with Colin Little, shortly before he died in Norwich on 1 April 1996. He was survived by his wife and four children.

Michael A. Sleigh *Michael A. Sleigh, 'Kitching, John Alwyne (1908-1996)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/62034, accessed 29 April 2013]*

KITCHING.-On the 24th October, 1908, at York, Alice Edith, wife of John Nainby Kitching (1855-6 and 1860-1), a son, who was named John Alwyne.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRS OBE.
- He worked as a Biologist.

5-Thomas Reckitt Kitching^{23,37} was born in 1848 in Darnall, Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 3 Feb 1929 at age 81.

General Notes: KITCHING.-On February 3rd, Thomas Reckitt Kitching (1861- 62), aged 81 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1861-1862 in York, Yorkshire.
- He resided at The Cottage in Heworth, York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Engineer in partnership with his brother in Leeds, Yorkshire.
- Miscellaneous: Travelled in Russia, Egypt and Syria.

Descendants of William Reckitt

5-**Walter Kitching**⁹ was born about 1849 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 1 Aug 1886 in York, Yorkshire about age 37.

5-**Catherine Kitching** was born about 1850 in Hull, Yorkshire.

5-**Helen Kitching**¹² was born in 1854 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 14 Mar 1882 in Heworth, York, Yorkshire at age 28.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1868-Dec 1870 in York, Yorkshire.

5-**Mary Kitching** was born about 1858 in Hull, Yorkshire.

4-**Samuel Kitching**^{12,38,39} was born on 26 Nov 1814 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 1 Mar 1894 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemist and Dentist.
- He had a residence in 1861 in Sculcoates, Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.

Samuel married **Hannah Hipsley Clemesha**,^{12,38} daughter of **John Clemesha**^{40,41,42} and **Mary Barter**,^{40,42} in 1858. Hannah was born in 1833 in York, Yorkshire and died on 1 Jul 1919 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 86. They had two children: **Allan Frederick** and **Jesse Mary**.

5-**Allan Frederick Kitching**¹² was born about 1861 in Hull, Yorkshire, died on 14 Feb 1882 in Hull, Yorkshire about age 21, and was buried in FBG Hull.

5-**Jesse Mary Kitching** was born in 1866 in Hull, Yorkshire and died in 1958 at age 92.

4-**Lucy Kitching** was born on 9 Mar 1817 in Hull, Yorkshire.

4-**Dr. Alfred Kitching**⁴ was born on 4 Jan 1821 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 11 Sep 1903 in Cottingham, Hull, Yorkshire at age 82.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1831-1834.
- He was educated at Sheffield University.
- He was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London.
- He worked as a Physician in 1853 in Hull, Yorkshire.

Alfred married **Rachel Thorp**,⁴ daughter of **David Thorp**⁴ and **Mary Benington**,⁴ in 1857. Rachel was born on 21 Jan 1824 in Hull, Yorkshire.

4-**Ellen Kitching** was born on 20 Apr 1825.

3-**Deborah Reckitt**² was born in 1784 in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire and died in 1859 at age 75.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at York Quarterly Meeting, Girls School. (Later became The Mount School) in 1796 in York, Yorkshire.

Deborah married **Thomas Dieppe**,² son of **George Dieppe** and **Sarah**, in 1823. Thomas was born about 1789 and died on 6 Feb 1859 in Brantingham, Yorkshire about age 70. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **(No Given Name)**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Wollen Draper after 1820 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Descendants of William Reckitt

4-**Dieppe** died in Died in Infancy.

4-**Dieppe** died in Died in Infancy.

3-**Thomas Reckitt**^{43,44,45} was born on 15 Nov 1785 in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire and died on 20 Dec 1862 in Chorley, Lancashire at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Miller & Schoolmaster.

Thomas married **Deborah Burt**^{43,44} daughter of **Thomas Burt**^{2,46} and **Ann Mabbot**, in 1809. Deborah was born in 1786 and died in 1852 at age 66. They had 14 children: **Sarah Ann, Catharine, Charlotte, William, Henry Burt, Thomas, Hannah, Maria, Mary, Ellen, Lucy, Caroline, Walter**, and **Albert**.

4-**Sarah Ann Reckitt** was born on 15 Jun 1810 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.

4-**Catharine Reckitt** was born on 16 Jul 1811 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.

4-**Charlotte Reckitt**⁴⁵ was born on 24 Aug 1812 in Spalding, Lincolnshire and died on 27 May 1842 in Hulme, Manchester at age 29.

4-**William Reckitt** was born on 11 Apr 1814 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.

4-**Henry Burt Reckitt** was born on 2 Jul 1815 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.

4-**Thomas Reckitt** was born on 21 Sep 1816 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.

4-**Hannah Reckitt** was born on 17 Aug 1817 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.

4-**Maria Reckitt** was born on 17 Aug 1817 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.

4-**Mary Reckitt** was born on 24 Sep 1818 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.

4-**Ellen Reckitt**⁴⁴ was born on 29 Oct 1820 in Spalding, Lincolnshire and died on 5 Sep 1846 in Manchester at age 25.

4-**Lucy Reckitt** was born on 20 Jul 1822 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1838-Jun 1840 in York, Yorkshire.

4-**Caroline Reckitt** was born on 3 Jul 1824 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1840-Jun 1842 in York, Yorkshire.

4-**Walter Reckitt**⁴³ was born on 19 Dec 1826 in Spalding, Lincolnshire and died on 16 Oct 1847 in Manchester at age 20.

4-**Albert Reckitt** was born on 1 Aug 1829 in Spalding, Lincolnshire.

3-**Isaac Reckitt**^{2,15,42,43,45,47,48} was born on 27 Dec 1792 in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, died on 6 Mar 1862 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 69, and was buried in FBG Hull.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Wool Merchant & Miller in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire.

Descendants of William Reckitt

- He worked as a Corn & Starch Manufacturer in Hull, Yorkshire.

Isaac married **Ann Coleby**,^{2,15,43,45,47,48} daughter of **Charles Coleby**^{2,15} and **Elizabeth Kincey**,^{2,15} in 1818. Ann was born on 16 Dec 1796 in Clay, Norfolk, died on 27 Mar 1875 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 78, and was buried in FBG Hull. They had seven children: **Charles, Elizabeth, Frederic Isaac, George, Francis, James, and Constance**.

4-**Charles Reckitt**⁴⁵ was born on 16 Aug 1819 in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, died on 10 Dec 1842 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 23, and was buried in FBG Hull.

4-**Elizabeth Reckitt**^{2,23,42} was born on 11 Jul 1821 in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire and died on 4 Jan 1876 in Reading, Berkshire at age 54.

Elizabeth married **Henry Wallis**,^{2,23,42} son of **Abraham Wallis**^{2,46,49} and **Mary Ann Marriage**,^{2,46} in 1848 in FMH Ipswich. Henry was born on 20 Mar 1818 in Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex and died on 18 Jun 1899 in "The Lawn", Upper Redlands Road, Reading, Berkshire at age 81. They had four children: **Elizabeth Ann, Constance, Henry Marriage, and Ada Mary**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Corn Chandler and Seed merchant in Ipswich, Suffolk.

5-**Elizabeth Ann Wallis**² was born on 20 May 1850 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died on 25 Sep 1945 at age 95.

Elizabeth married **William Henry Smith**,² son of **Joseph John Smith**^{2,50} and **Hannah Barritt**,^{2,50} in 1880. William was born in 1853 in Beleigh, Maldon, Essex and died on 27 Feb 1921 in "The Lawn", Upper Redlands Road, Reading, Berkshire at age 68. They had two children: **Howard Reckitt and Ethel Constance**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Oliver's Mount, Scarborough.
- He worked as a Corn and Seed merchant in Reading, Berkshire.

6-**Howard Reckitt Smith**² was born on 6 Dec 1880 in Reading, Berkshire and died on 16 Oct 1956 at age 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He worked as a Corn and Seed merchant in Reading, Berkshire.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1915-1919.
- He was a Quaker.

Howard married **Edith Beatrice Champion** in 1914. Edith was born on 19 Jun 1886 and died on 26 Jun 1970 at age 84.

6-**Ethel Constance Smith** was born on 7 Jul 1882 in Reading, Berkshire.

5-**Constance Wallis** was born on 1 Aug 1852 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died on 21 Jul 1941 at age 88. She had no known marriage and no known children.

5-**Henry Marriage Wallis**^{17,23,38} was born on 19 Jan 1854 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died on 10 Nov 1941 in Reading, Berkshire at age 87.

General Notes: Wallis.-On 10th November, at Reading, Henry Marriage Wallis (1865-69), aged 87 years.

OBITUARY.

HENRY MARRIAGE WALLIS.

(1854-1941)

H. M. Wallis was born at Ipswich in January, 1854, and was therefore nearly 88 when he died on November 10th, 1941. His father was a keen naturalist, but his own interest in natural history, and particularly in birds, developed while he was at Bootham School, York. As he was in business as a corn and seed merchant in Reading until 1909 it was chiefly during holidays that he could indulge in his hobby. As a young man he visited Sutherland several times with his brother-in-law, J. B. Crosfield. Both had egg collections and they had some hazardous and exciting adventures climbing to nests of Ravens and Golden Eagles. Occasionally they saw White-tailed Eagles, but never found a nest of this species. In 1875 they found Goosanders breeding on Loch Shin, the first definite record for the county and only the fourth for Scotland. In the summer of 1882 H. M. Wallis found on Loch Urigill the nest of a duck which he failed to identify. The eggs and down were submitted to J. A. Harvie-Brown who declared they were those of the Pintail, at that date not known to breed on the Scottish mainland. Later Harvie-Brown became less positive and wished to re-examine the down, but it had unfortunately been destroyed by moth so this was

Descendants of William Reckitt

not possible. In the summer of 1886, in company with his life-long friend G. H. Fox, of Falmouth, H. M. Wallis visited western Donegal and discovered a pair of Tree-Sparrows on the island of Aranmore. At that time they had never been met with in Ireland except in Co. Dublin and his statement was treated by Irish naturalists with considerable scepticism. It was not till some twenty years later that the species was again met with in western Ireland, first in Co. Mayo and then in various localities in Donegal. It was a great satisfaction to him to learn that in 1939 a pair had been found on the very farm on Aranmore where he had seen them 53 years before (see *British Birds*, Vol. xxxiv, p. 107). On this same expedition H. M. Wallis found a pair of Red-throated Divers nesting on the mainland. It had been reported previously that some species of diver nested in Donegal. Howard Saunders had surmised it was the Redthroated and his surmise was thus proved correct. In the summer of 1890 Wallis and Fox visited Norway and found Shore-Larks on the Dovrefjeld considerably farther south than they had previously been known to occur in summer. In 1894 the two friends, with their wives, made a holiday trip in the Central Pyrenees. They saw a Fieldfare and found a nest which was unfortunately empty, but which was just like those with which they had become familiar in Norway. On visiting the place again a week later they found the lining of the nest had been pulled out, apparently by Jays, so the breeding of the Fieldfare in the Pyrenees was not definitely proved. In this region H. M. Wallis first met with numerous large Raptores, the group of birds in which he was always specially interested and whose habits he subsequently studied during visits to Morocco and Algeria, as well as in the Alps and the Balkans. His diagrammatic sketches of vultures, eagles, buzzards and harriers on the wing, showing their distinguishing features in flight, will be familiar to those who have used the *Practical Handbook* and some of them are reproduced in the new *Handbook*. Although he never attempted a systematic ornithological work, H. M. Wallis published a number of notes and short papers, which gave evidence of the keenness of his powers of observation. From 1917 to 1936 he was a frequent contributor to this journal. Perhaps his most noteworthy papers were on the " Mortality among Birds during the February frost in West Cornwall " (Vol. x, p. 267) and on " Recent Changes in the Birds of Scilly " (Vol. xvii, p. 55). He was elected to the B.O.U. in 1895 and for many years he regularly attended meetings of the B.O.C. Although latterly he rarely intervened in discussion, when he did so the vigour and liveliness of his mind were manifest. During the middle of his life, under the nom-de-plume of Ashton Hilliers, he wrote several novels, all of them vigorous, lively tales, showing a mind that was well stored with historical incident and all manner of curious information. In most of these books one or more of the characters were bird-lovers or egg-collectors and many of his own experiences or observations were attributed to them. He was also a great raconteur and to the end, even when he was bedridden, he would regale visitors with lively stories of his adventures among birds and in other fields too : certainly his tales lost nothing in the telling. W. B. A. AND H. G. A.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1865-1869 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Corn and Seed merchant in Ipswich, Suffolk.
- He worked as a Corn & Seed Merchant in Reading, Berkshire.
- He resided at Ashton Lodge, Kendrick Road in 1935 in Reading, Berkshire.

Henry married **Sarah Elizabeth Crosfield**,^{17,23,38} daughter of **Joseph Crosfield**^{2,15,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59} and **Sarah Swatridge Lowe**,^{2,15,49} on 22 Aug 1878 in FMH Reigate. Sarah was born on 20 Jun 1855 in Liverpool and died on 10 Jan 1886 in Reading, Berkshire at age 30. They had five children: **Anthony, Basil, Rosamund, Violet, and Elliott**.

6-**Anthony Wallis**^{29,38} was born on 14 Jul 1879 in Reading, Berkshire and died on 28 Aug 1919 in Penrith, Cumbria at age 40.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Haughton le Skerne, County Durham.
- He had a residence in Penrith, Cumbria.
- He worked as a Chief Inspector of Schools for Cumberland and Westmorland.

Anthony married **Amelia Eliza Mounsey**,^{29,60} daughter of **Edward Backhouse Mounsey**^{29,31,51,59,61} and **Rachel Ann Fryer**,^{29,31,51,59} on 8 Mar 1910 in FMH Darlington, County Durham. Amelia was born on 13 Oct 1886 in Blackwell Hill, Darlington, County Durham and died on 25 May 1978 at age 91. They had four children: **Edward Crosfield, Henry, Rachel Elizabeth, and Anthony Arthur John**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1901-1904 in York, Yorkshire.

7-**Edward Crosfield Wallis** was born on 20 Feb 1911 in Haughton le Skerne, County Durham and died on 25 Dec 1989 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire at age 78.

Edward married **Joyce Elsie Rudolf**, daughter of **George Rudolf** and **Dorothy Alicia Trant**, on 23 May 1936 in Jordans. Joyce was born on 4 Sep 1913 in London and died on 3 Oct 2000 at age 87. They had five children: **Anthony George Henry, Peter Martin, Helen Elizabeth, Margaret Clare, and Edward James**.

8-Anthony George Henry Wallis

Anthony married **Estelle Margaret Rose Holden**, daughter of **Michael Holden** and **Margaret Keogh**. They had one son: **Robert Edward Martin**.

9-Robert Edward Martin Wallis

Descendants of William Reckitt

8-Peter Martin Wallis

Peter married **Brenda Irene Miles**, daughter of **Stanley James Miles** and **Irene Minnie Shuttleworth**.

8-Helen Elizabeth Wallis

8-Margaret Clare Wallis

8-Edward James Wallis

7-**Henry Wallis** was born on 1 May 1912 in Haughton le Skerne, County Durham and died on 4 Dec 1989 at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Electrical Engineer.

Henry married **Elizabeth Frances Fisher**, daughter of **John Campbell Fisher** and **Agnes Beatrice Close**. They had one son: **Robin**.

8-Robin Wallis

7-**Rachel Elizabeth Wallis** was born on 2 Nov 1914 in Penrith, Cumbria.

Rachel married **Laszlo Rostas**, son of **Samuel Rosenheim** and **Wilhelmina Rosinger**, on 25 Mar 1944 in London. Laszlo was born on 10 Oct 1902 in Székesfehérvár, Hungary and died on 1 Oct 1954 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire at age 51. They had three children: **Susan Elizabeth**, **Catherine Sarah**, and **Anne**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Research Economist.

8-Susan Elizabeth Rostas

8-Catherine Sarah Rostas

8-Anne Rostas

7-Anthony Arthur John Wallis

Anthony married **Erika Renate Przibrán**, daughter of **Karl Przibrán** and **Elizabeth Berta Margareta Tognarelli**. They had two children: **Simon Charles** and **Paul Henry**.

8-Simon Charles Wallis

8-Paul Henry Wallis

6-**Basil Wallis**¹⁷ was born on 3 Aug 1881 and died on 29 Jan 1917 in Helston, Cornwall at age 35.

Basil married **Alice Dodson**.

6-**Rosamund Wallis** was born on 9 Mar 1882 and died on 6 Feb 1976 in Chester, Cheshire at age 93.

6-**Violet Wallis** was born on 30 Jul 1885 in Reading, Berkshire and died on 15 Jan 1985 at age 99.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jul 1910-Jul 1913 in York, Yorkshire.

Violet married **Arthur Robert Clough** in 1928. Arthur was born in 1891 and died in 1974 at age 83.

Descendants of William Reckitt

6-**Elliott Wallis** was born in 1886.²³

Henry next married **Annie Laird Hurry** in 1891. Annie was born in 1858 and died on 20 Jun 1909 in Reading, Berkshire at age 51.

5-**Ada Mary Wallis**⁴² was born on 21 Jan 1860 in Ipswich, Suffolk, died on 9 Aug 1862 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 2, and was buried in FBG Ipswich.

4-**Frederic Isaac Reckitt**^{2,10,31,47} was born on 18 Sep 1823 in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire and died on 17 Dec 1912 in Hull, Yorkshire at age 89.

General Notes: For 50 years he was the chemist at Reckitts

Frederic Isaac Reckitt . . 90 17 12 1912 Hull An Elder. Frederic I. Reckitt was the eldest of four brothers, sons of Isaac Reckitt ; but, owing to a delicacy of health and weakness of constitution which characterised the whole of his long life, he was less widely known than other members of the family. But although, from the force of circumstances, his public appearances were rare, his heart and mind were ever exercised towards all religious and philanthropic efforts. Nor was he backward in expressing, for the encouragement of others, his religious convictions and experiences. His voice was familiar in Meetings for Worship. His knowledge of Scripture was large, and his testimony to the sustaining power of his God and Saviour was straight and simple and sure. Together with his wife he took a warm interest in the Women's Adult School ; and one of his last works was the erection of a number of Alms Houses, or, as he himself preferred to call them, Rest Houses, for the benefit chiefly of aged members of the class. He possessed a somewhat unique personality. A kindly, and even eccentric, gentleness was very apparent in him ; and to those who knew him long and intimately it seemed as if there was no one else quite the same as Frederic Reckitt. To them it seemed, too, that as in his heart and life were fulfilled more than a few of the Beatitudes of his Master's Sermon on the Mount, so his departure from this world must have meant for him the inheritance of them all.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Starch Manufacturer & Chief Chemist in Hull, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Frederic married **Eliza Pryor**,¹⁰ daughter of **Henry Pryor**^{10,62,63} and **Eliza**,^{10,62,63} on 20 Oct 1882 in FMH Devonshire House. Eliza was born on 10 Dec 1837 and died on 22 Apr 1889 in Woodgrange, Hull, Yorkshire at age 51.

Frederic next married **Mary Jane Thompson**,^{2,31,64} daughter of **Richard Thompson**^{2,11,64,65,66} and **Mary Maw Palian**,^{2,11,64,66} on 4 May 1893 in FMH Doncaster. Mary was born on 25 Dec 1847 in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire and died on 7 Dec 1910 in Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 62. They had no children.

Noted events in her life were:

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

4-**George Reckitt**^{12,15,67,68,69} was born on 3 Jun 1825 in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire and died on 12 Apr 1900 in Dulwich Park Road, London at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Starch manufacturer.

George married **Elizabeth Sarah Jackson**,^{12,15,67,68,69} daughter of **Samuel Pim Jackson**⁷⁰ and **Sarah Birkett Hudson**,⁷⁰ on 1 Jul 1859 in Bristol, Gloucestershire. Elizabeth was born on 9 Mar 1835 in Bristol, Gloucestershire and died in 1923 at age 88. They had six children: **George Albert**, **George Frederick**, **Wilfrid Jackson**, **Arthur Edward**, **Albert Leopold**, and **Charlotte Emily**.

5-**George Albert Reckitt**⁶⁹ was born about 1861 and died on 23 Sep 1863 about age 2.

5-**George Frederick Reckitt** was born in 1863 and died in 1931 at age 68.

5-**Wilfrid Jackson Reckitt**¹² was born in 1868 and died on 12 Mar 1882 in Dulwich Wood Park, Upper Norwood, London at age 14.

5-**Arthur Edward Reckitt**^{67,68} was born in 1865, died on 19 Dec 1870 in Croydon, Surrey at age 5, and was buried in FBG Croydon.

5-**Albert Leopold Reckitt**¹⁵ was born on 24 May 1877 in Dulwich Wood Park, Upper Norwood, London, died on 5 Jun 1947 in Bedford Square, London at age 70, and was buried in Camberwell old cemetery, Forest Hill Road, London.

General Notes: Reckitt, Albert Leopold (1877– 1947), chemical manufacturer and benefactor, was born at Dulwich Wood Park, Upper Norwood, London, on 24 May 1877, the son of George Reckitt (1825– 1900), manager of the London office of Reckitt & Sons Ltd, and his wife, Elizabeth, née Jackson (1836– 1923). Both parents were devout Quakers, in the tradition of the Reckitt family since the seventeenth century. Albert's grandfather, Isaac Reckitt (1792– 1862), founded Reckitt & Sons as a starch manufacturer in Hull in 1840 and upon his death in 1862 left the by then thriving starch and blue business to a

Descendants of William Reckitt

partnership of George Reckitt and his two younger brothers, Francis and James (later Sir James) Reckitt. George realized his share after a disagreement and went into insurance, a venture that failed and saw him back in the company as manager of the London office (then based at 40 King William Street) by 1870. Of Albert's ten brothers and sisters only two survived past adolescence: his elder brother George Frederic, who joined the London business only briefly before being consigned to a mental home, and his elder sister Juliet, who (like Albert himself) never married, and was active in women's suffrage and social work through most of her life.

Albert Reckitt was educated at Rugby School, leaving in 1894 to study natural sciences (including chemistry) at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1895. He graduated BA with second-class honours in 1898, duly proceeding to MA in 1902. On his father's death in 1900 he became manager of the London office of Reckitt & Sons, holding the position for the rest of his life, and in 1904 became a director of the company. In 1921 he became one of the first trustees of the Sir James Reckitt Trust, set up in support of Quaker charities and the people of Hull. He made his own contribution in establishing and endowing the Albert Reckitt Social Club in Hull Garden Village for the benefit of employees of the company, in memory of his father. In 1922 the London headquarters moved from King William Street to 40 Bedford Square, where he also took up residence. By this time Reckitt & Sons was a multinational company and, as London was the chief calling point of international visitors, he was heavily involved in the business's enterprises abroad.

Reckitt had a deep interest in archaeology and was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He also put money towards financing Sir Leonard Woolley's excavations at Ur in Mesopotamia, in gratitude for which he was given various artefacts from there; these were left in his will to the Fitzwilliam Museum and Museum of Archaeology in Cambridge. In his capacity as a chemist he worked closely from 1929 with bacteriologist W. C. Reynolds to develop the medically endorsed and widely successful Dettol antiseptic disinfectant liquid, which was marketed by Reckitt & Sons from 1933. Regarded as an important development in the science of antiseptics, Dettol was initially marketed for hospital use, especially in maternity cases to combat puerperal fever, but soon became a household name.

Reckitt became vice-chairman of the company under his cousin, Philip Bealby Reckitt, after the 1938 merger with its competitor J. and J. Colman of Norwich. After Philip's death in 1944 he remained chairman of Reckitt and Colman until his own death of a heart attack at his home at Bedford Square on 5 June 1947. He was buried on 10 June at Camberwell old cemetery, Forest Hill Road, London. His estate was valued at £549,354.

Although Reckitt did not actively practise Quakerism as his parents had, he gave generous support to a variety of Quaker and other charities. Besides Dettol and the flourishing company he headed (Reckitt and Colman merged with Benckiser NV in 1999 to form Reckitt Benckiser plc, included in the FTSE index of the 100 largest quoted companies on the London stock exchange) his lasting legacy took the form of three trusts that he set up in 1946, the year before his death, to continue this support. These were confirmed under his will, but the law at the time permitted freedom from estate duty only if he had lived a further five years. In the event, 70 per cent duty was charged on his endowments, a large part of which had to come from the sale of ordinary shares in the company at a time when their value was low. Thus the trusts endowed in his will were reduced to less than a quarter, in most cases, of their intended value.

Not being worth maintaining as independent bodies, Reckitt's research trust became a fund of the Royal Society in 1951 and his archaeological trust was transferred to the British Academy in 1950, where it funds, among other things, a biennial series of Reckitt lectures. His charitable trust set aside monies for Cambridge University and Trinity College; this capital was handed over directly to those bodies in 1950 and the university's share was used to pay the stipend of the curator of the Whipple Museum of the History of Science, and to assist with the museum's practical needs. The charitable trust itself continued to operate independently under the terms of its original deed, supporting the charities Reckitt had supported in his lifetime (although the exact list alters at the discretion of the trustees). The majority of these were charitable institutions of which Reckitt had some personal knowledge in his lifetime, many based in London.

Justin M. A. Cheadle

Sources B. N. Reckitt, A history of the Albert Reckitt Charitable Trust (1987) · B. N. Reckitt, A history of the Sir James Reckitt Charity, 1921– 1979 (1981) · B. N. Reckitt, The history of Reckitt and Sons Ltd (1951) · The Times (7 June 1947); (30 Oct 1947) · W. W. Rouse Ball and J. A. Venn, eds., Admissions to Trinity College, Cambridge, 5 (1913) · F. J. Salt and F. T. Dallin, eds., Rugby School register, 1858–1891, rev. edn (1952) · Venn, Alum. Cant.

Likenesses oils, repro. in Reckitt, The Albert Reckitt Charitable Trust, frontispiece

Wealth at death £549,896 0s. 8d.: probate, 23 Oct 1947, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Justin M. A. Cheadle, 'Reckitt, Albert Leopold (1877– 1947)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, Oct 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/94373>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Starch Manufacturer.
- He worked as a Chairman of Reckitt & Colman in 1944-1947.

5-**Charlotte Emily Reckitt**⁶⁷ died on 9 Dec 1865 and was buried in FBG Croydon.

4-**Francis Reckitt**^{15,17,23} was born on 3 Jun 1827 in Wainfleet, Lincolnshire and died on 25 Jan 1917 in Butler's Court, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire at age 89.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Starch Manufacturer.
- He worked as a Chairman of Reckitt & Co.

Francis married **Mary Ann Benington**,²³ daughter of **William Benington**^{2,71} and **Mary Smith**,² in 1857. Mary was born in 1832 in Stockton on Tees, County Durham and died in 1867 at age 35. They had five children: **Francis William**, **Mary Gertrude**, **Arthur Benington**, **Charles Coleby**, and **Ernest**.

Descendants of William Reckitt

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1843-Dec 1847 in York, Yorkshire.

5-**Francis William Reckitt**²³ was born on 17 Oct 1859 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 28 Dec 1932 in Watford, Hertfordshire at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1874-1876 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Artist in Lincoln, Lincolnshire.
- He worked as a Farmer in Grimston, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

5-**Mary Gertrude Reckitt** was born on 1 Feb 1861 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 21 Sep 1899 in London at age 38.

5-**Arthur Benington Reckitt**^{15,23} was born in 1862 in Hull, Yorkshire and died in 1927 in Elloughton, Yorkshire at age 65. The cause of his death was Suicide.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1874-1877 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Company Secretary of Reckitt & Sons Ltd.

Arthur married **Helen Annie Thomas**.^{15,23} Helen was born in 1862 and died in 1931 at age 69. They had three children: **Maurice Benington, Eva Collet, and Geoffrey Lloyd**.

6-**Maurice Benington Reckitt**^{15,23} was born on 19 Jun 1888 in Westwood, Beverley, Yorkshire and died on 11 Jan 1980 in Roehampton, London at age 91.

General Notes: Reckitt, Maurice Benington (1888– 1980), writer and Christian sociologist, was born in Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire, on 19 June 1888, the eldest of the three children and elder son of Arthur Benington Reckitt and his wife, Helen Annie Thomas. His parents' influence on his character was both creditable and corrosive. Arthur Reckitt, a director of Reckitt's of Hull (producer of Reckitt's Blue) ensured that there was always an income (and later a fortune) without his son having to work for it. But his suicide in 1927 bequeathed to Maurice Reckitt a deep emotional fear of himself. His mother, nurtured in the Catholic tradition of the Church of England, gave her son the foundation of a firm faith. The too-distant father was more than complemented by an over-protective and possessive mother. Her doting fondness fostered her son's vanity which later sometimes led to a morbid egotism.

Delicate health in boyhood deprived Reckitt of formal education and prevented him serving in the First World War, but a procession of private tutors enabled him to reach St John's College, Oxford, in 1907. He gained a second class in modern history in 1911. Ernest Barker kindled in him an abiding interest in the nature and significance of medieval order. Other educators at this and later stages of his life were H. A. L. Fisher, G. K. Chesterton, A. R. Orage, J. N. Figgis, P. E. T. Widdrington, and V. A. Demant.

For two years only Reckitt earned his living as a schoolmaster at Ipswich grammar school. 'A meteor flashed across our sky', was the headmaster's comment. Returning to Oxford in 1913 Reckitt intended writing a thesis but he was diverted by other claims and interests. An unlikely friendship developed between Reckitt and G. D. H. Cole. Although an unapproachable cold atheist, and at root an anarchist, Cole joined forces with Reckitt, the clubbable, romantic medievalist, archetypal bourgeois, and unswerving Anglican with a dogmatic faith, to found the National Guilds League in 1915. Its aim was to promote the abolition of the wage system and the establishment of self-government in industry through a structure of national guilds working in conjunction with the state. Reckitt's interest in the restoration of medieval guilds waned when the guild movement began to split in 1920. He became a prominent member of the Church Socialist League and editor of its journal, Church Socialist (1915– 19) and in 1923 chairman of the new League of the Kingdom of God. This developed as a reaction against the politicization of the church's social teaching and the adulation of communism by some of his friends. If Reckitt hated anything it was Soviet communism, which he saw as atheist, autocratic, ruthless, and materialist. This caused many strains in his relationships, not least with his sister, Eva Collet Reckitt (the founder of Collet's Bookshop— known as the 'Bomb Shop'). If Reckitt's conviction was always socialist his commitment was to 'earth and altar', to church social action rather than political action.

Reckitt's vocation was to be available. He spent a lifetime co-ordinating and leavening the thinking of small groups together with such people as T. S. Eliot, Dorothy L. Sayers, T. M. Heron, Philip Mairet, and many priests. He spoke at most of the major church conferences of his time, and was a good organizer. Though voluble and loquacious he always expressed an independent judgement: the dullest committee was enlivened and shaken by the friendly lash of his tongue. He was a member of the church assembly, the British Council of Churches, and many other bodies. He chaired committees, some of which produced significant reports such as Gambling: an Ethical Discussion (1950).

Above all Reckitt was a writer and Christian sociologist. His literary output was prodigious. Books, pamphlets, essays, articles, and reviews flowed from his pen. He was a contributor and reviewer for Orage's New Age, a member of the editorial board of G. K.'s Weekly, and an editorial writer for the New English Weekly. Among his books, Faith and Society (1932) was a seminal work and his Scott Holland memorial lectures of 1946, Maurice to Temple (1947), describing a century of the social movement in the Church of England, are of permanent value. He most enjoyed collaborating with others in producing books, the most notable being Prospect for Christendom (1945), which he edited.

Perhaps Reckitt's abiding legacy is Christendom, a quarterly journal of Christian sociology which he edited from 1931 to 1950. Together with the annual summer school of sociology at Oxford it shone like a beacon for those churchmen who felt despondent, disillusioned, and discontented. Spirited thinkers and debaters wrote in Christendom and spoke at the summer schools. The Christendom group stood for autochthonous thought and activity and was once denounced as 'the rudest group in the Church of England' (private information). Reckitt himself eschewed social scientists and scientific economics and bypassed sociological evidence. Reckitt was one of the best-known names in the church, which he maintained had three functions: to worship God, to bind up the wounds of the world, and to prophesy. He

Descendants of William Reckitt

endeavoured to live according to the spirit of a phrase of G. K. Chesterton's which he often quoted: 'One must somehow learn to love the world without trusting it.' (private information).

Reckitt had some irritating quirks of character. He was fastidious about what he ate and when he ate it. His handwriting was notoriously illegible. Towards the end of his life he was much given to introspection and anxiety about whether he would get through the needle's eye. On 25 November 1920 he married Evelyn Aimée (1890/91– 1968), daughter of Arthur Douglas Peppercorn, artist. She was a professional violinist (Aimée Carvel). She shared many of her husband's recreational pursuits but not his faith. They had no children.

Reckitt's recreations were pursued with verve and vigour. He was a ballroom dancer of distinction, a writer of revues and ballades, and a patron of the theatre. Chiefly he played 'the noble game' of croquet and was president of the Croquet Association from 1967 until 1975. He played in every Brighton August tournament for sixty years and represented Surrey on forty occasions. The Christendom Trust was established in 1968 and an M. B. Reckitt research fellowship was established at the University of Sussex. Reckitt died on 11 January 1980 at Roehampton, London.

John S. Peart-Binns, rev.

Sources M. B. Reckitt, *As it happened: an autobiography* (1941) · V. A. Demant, *Maurice B. Reckitt: a record of vocation and versatility* (1978) · *The Times* (14 Jan 1980) · private information (1986) · *CGPLA Eng. & Wales* (1980) · J. S. Peart-Binns, *Maurice B. Reckitt: a life* (1988)

Archives Nuffield Oxf., papers incl. some poems · U. Sussex, corresp. and papers incl. literary MSS · University of Bradford, J. B. Priestley Library, MSS

Likenesses M. Noakes, portrait (aged eighty), U. Sussex, Meeting House · M. Noakes, portrait (aged ninety), repro. in Peart-Binns, *Maurice B. Reckitt*, jacket

Wealth at death £164,437: probate, 1 Feb 1980, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

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John S. Peart-Binns, 'Reckitt, Maurice Benington (1888– 1980)', rev. *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/31590>]

Maurice married **Evelyn Aimée Peppercorn**,¹⁵ daughter of **Arthur Douglas Peppercorn**, on 25 Nov 1920. Evelyn was born in 1891 and died in 1968 at age 77. Another name for Evelyn was Aimée Carvel. They had no children.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Professional Violinist.

6-Eva Collet Reckitt^{15,23} was born on 28 Jun 1890 in Westwood, Beverley, Yorkshire, died on 24 Sep 1976 in Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, London at age 86, and was buried in Golders Green Crematorium.

General Notes: Reckitt, Eva Collet (1890– 1976), founder of Collet's bookshop, was born at Westwood, Beverley, Yorkshire, on 28 June 1890, the daughter of Arthur Benington Reckitt (1862/3– 1927), secretary to Reckitt & Sons Ltd, starch manufacturers, and his wife, Helen Annie, née Thomas (1861/2– 1931). Maurice Benington Reckitt was her elder brother. In the early years of the twentieth century the family moved to St Leonards, near Hastings, Sussex, where Eva developed a keen interest in socialist and progressive politics. From at least 1911 she attended meetings held by the Church Socialist League, at which various socialist groupings from the surrounding area met to discuss ideas and current events. Hastings's famous son Robert Tressell may have had some influence on her, although she herself later claimed that her conversion to socialism owed more to her reading of J. L. Hammond and Barbara Hammond's *The Village Labourer, 1769– 1832* (1911) and her brief wartime experience of factory life and conditions in Woolwich as a welfare officer. Her mother was an early supporter of the *Daily Herald* and an acquaintance of George Lansbury, who became a regular visitor to the Reckitt home. Eva's brother Maurice was a founder of the National Guilds League, of which she became a member.

In 1916 Reckitt joined the Fabian Research Department as a volunteer, preparing a register of labour organizations. From 1918 to 1920 she was on the executive of the Labour Research Department (LRD), as the organization was renamed, and was a regular attender at its summer schools. Having had what she regarded as an inadequate private schooling, in 1921 she became a student in the philosophy department of University College, London, and graduated BA with first-class honours in 1924, after which she was briefly a part-time lecturer in the department. She was re-elected to the LRD executive in 1926, and from 1932 to 1938 was editor of its journal *Labour Research*.

Following on the heels of others associated with the LRD, such as Robin Page Arnot and Rajani Palme Dutt, Reckitt joined the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) in the early 1920s and remained a loyal member for the rest of her life. It was at the request of the CPGB general secretary, Harry Pollitt, that she established in 1934 Collet's, the bookshop with which her name has since been associated. She financed the venture, whose board members included the Marxist economist Maurice Dobb, and was its managing director until 1939 and then its chairman. A collaborator in the venture and a founding director was her friend Olive Netta Parsons (1892– 1996), the daughter of Ernest Louis Franklin, a bullion merchant; a former student of Girton College, Cambridge, and the London School of Economics, and a Fabian Research Department volunteer, Olive was married to a Communist, Douglas Parsons, before joining the party herself in 1937.

Situated initially at 66 Charing Cross Road, Collet's bookshop inherited the reputation of its predecessor— Francis Henderson's 'bomb shop'— as a purveyor of revolutionary, socialist, and progressive publications. Over the 1930s further shops were opened in other parts of London, Glasgow, Manchester, and Cardiff, and a foreign department established by 1938. The shops became important early outlets for Allen Lane's Penguin books and Victor Gollancz's Left Book Club editions. By the 1960s Collet had overseen the establishment of the Folk Record Shop in New Oxford Street, a library supply service, and the Penguin Bookshop in Charing Cross Road; 1976 saw the opening of Collet's International Bookshop. An early link was established with the Soviet state publishing house. The shops specialized in Russian and, from the late 1940s, east European and Chinese publications. Nevertheless they consistently stocked a wide range of socialist and progressive literature, adopting the non-sectarian approach characteristic of the 1930s popular front period.

Reckitt's membership of the CPGB was an integral part of her life's work. She remained a committed member throughout the most controversial periods of the party's history; worked as an active member from her homes in Lincoln's Inn, Hampstead, and Houghton, Sussex; and was associated with a number of its cultural initiatives. In 1951 she was on the executive of Plato Films, established by the CPGB to distribute and show films from socialist countries. She was also a keen musician. Her family wealth allowed her to contribute funds to the CPGB, for which she was rewarded with constant attention from MI5. Described by one informant as the party's 'Milch-cow', from 1923 Reckitt's post and phone calls were regularly monitored and her homes searched. She was involved in the Federated Press of America,

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which formed part of a Soviet spy organization, and was known later to be linked to John Wilkinson, a scientist working for the chemical warfare department. Her politics therefore brought her the state's close attention and scorn, and on occasion in the 1930s the wrath of Britain's various fascist groupings. Yet she remained unbowed and committed to the party, the bookshop, and her comrades. Reckitt died at the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, London, on 24 September 1976 and was cremated at Golders Green. She received a warm obituary in the journal *History Workshop*, to which she had given her support. Raphael Samuel described her socialism as 'a living thing, a matter of thought, criticism and conviction', and built upon 'personal loyalties nourished by a lifetime's activity' (Samuel, 359). Although she will be most remembered for her bookshops, it was to the cause of socialism that she dedicated her life.

Matthew Worley

Sources J. Saville, 'Reckitt, Eva Collet', *DLB*, 9, 239–44 · R. E. S. [R. Samuel], *History Workshop*, 2 (autumn 1976), 238–9 · M. Cole, B. Thornycroft, and P. Bradley, *History Workshop*, 3 (spring 1977), 196 · *The Times* (28 Sept 1976) · *Labour who's who* (1927) · TNA: PRO, security services, KV 2/1369–1375 · J. Callaghan, *Cold war, crisis and conflict: the history of the Communist Party of Great Britain 1951–68* (2003) · *The Guardian* (27 Aug 1993), 2; (23 March 1996), 30 · K. T. Butler and H. I. McMorran, eds., *Girton College register, 1869–1946* (1948) · census returns, 1891, 1901 · b. cert. · d. cert. Wealth at death £257,532: probate, 2 March 1977, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Matthew Worley, 'Reckitt, Eva Collet (1890–1976)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, May 2006; online edn, Jan 2008 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/68893>]

6-Capt. Geoffrey Lloyd Reckitt²³ was born on 11 Jun 1892 in Steyning, West Sussex and died in 1952 in Westminster, London at age 60.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Geoffrey married **Molly Vera A Cooper** in 1928 in Westminster, London. Molly was born on 9 May 1899 in Bridgend, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 29 Nov 1972 in London at age 73. They had four children: **David Francis**, **Julian Arthur D.**, **Ann H.**, and **Judith M.**

7-David Francis Reckitt was born on 31 Mar 1929 in Chelsea, London and died in 2004 at age 75.

7-Julian Arthur D. Reckitt was born on 31 Oct 1930 in Chelsea, London and died in 1993 at age 63.

7-Ann H. Reckitt

7-Judith M. Reckitt

5-Charles Coleby Reckitt was born on 6 Jan 1864 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 11 Oct 1949 in San Diego, California, USA at age 85.

Charles married **Blanche Harriet Vance**. Blanche was born on 5 Mar 1871 in Ontario, Canada and died in 1938 in Ontario, Canada at age 67. They had one daughter: **Florence Bennington**.

6-Florence Bennington Reckitt

5-Ernest Reckitt was born on 8 Oct 1966 in Hull, Yorkshire and died on 21 May 1955 in Evanston, Cook County, Illinois, USA at age -11.

Francis next married **Alice Harris** in 1871. Alice died in 1875.

Francis next married **Eliza Louisa Whitlock**.

4-Sir James Reckitt 1st Bt.¹⁵ was born on 14 Nov 1833 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, died on 18 Mar 1924 in Swanland Manor, Hull, Yorkshire at age 90, and was buried in FBG Hull.

General Notes: Reckitt, Sir James, first baronet (1833–1924), businessman and philanthropist, was born on 14 November 1833 in Nottingham, the sixth of seven children of Isaac Reckitt (1792–1862), miller and corn factor, and his wife, Anne (d. 1874), daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Coleby of Hempstead, Norfolk. His formal education was at Packer's academy in Nottingham and the Society of Friends' Ackworth School, near Pontefract. In 1848 he joined his father's starch and blue business, which had been acquired in 1840, as a travelling salesman. After Isaac's death in 1862 James and two of his brothers carried on their father's business as a partnership. On 12 October 1865 he married Kathleen (d. 1923), daughter of Robert Saunders, agent; they had two sons.

Between 1879, when the business was incorporated as Reckitt & Sons Ltd, and 1917, Reckitt and his elder brother, Francis, were alternate chairmen; James was sole chairman between 1917 and 1924. Through innovative marketing, which included branding and heavy advertising, the production and sale of starch, blue, and boot and metal polish proved an international success. In 1888 the business became a private joint-stock company, and in 1899 it was reconstructed to form a new public company. Its capitalization was then £1.7 million, though it was still owned mainly by the family. By 1914 it had become a multinational manufacturing company employing more than 5000 people.

During the 1890s Reckitt entered into negotiations with J. and J. Colman of Norwich, a competitor in the starch and blue trades. With a view to diversification, he proposed that Reckitt and Colman should become

Descendants of William Reckitt

joint buyers of Keen Robinson, a successful mustard, spice, and cereal foods manufacturer, but support from the Colmans was not forthcoming. None the less, perceived common interests in limiting competition brought Reckitt and Colman together in 1913, when the two companies combined to form a joint exports committee, the first of several. This policy culminated, in 1938, in the formation of Reckitt and Colman Ltd, representing a merger of the trading interests of the two companies; Philip Reckitt, Sir James's younger son, was the first chairman.

Sir James and Philip were active in the provision of welfare and environmental improvements affecting employees and others. In 1905–6 the company appointed full-time welfare workers for female and male employees; medical services for all Reckitt workers were introduced in 1907. A day continuation school for girls was established in 1910, and for boys in 1919. A non-contributory pension fund was set up in 1890. A major investment in the garden village, a private freehold estate consisting of 600 dwellings, was undertaken by a development company, The Garden Village (Hull) Ltd, set up by Reckitt and his fellow directors; two-thirds of the £150,000 capital was provided by the company, while during his lifetime Reckitt waived £50,000 in dividends to benefit the village. His objective was to create an environment within easy reach of the factory yet comprising high-quality houses at low rentals, with gardens and services. A recreation ground and hall were added after the village opened in 1907.

In the wider community Reckitt was elected to Hull's first school board in 1870, was a supporter and benefactor of the Newland Homes for seamen's orphans, and established the James Reckitt Home for girls, opened in 1905. As a member of the board of management of Hull Infirmary, chairman of the finance and house committees, and chairman of the management board in 1900, he secured a charter of incorporation, led a successful appeal to build a major extension to the hospital, and financed the building of the Withernsea Consumptive Sanatorium and an annexe for the Hull Nursing Association. In 1891 he built and endowed a library for public use in order to prove that it could be financed on a penny rate. His last major philanthropic enterprise was the setting up of the Sir James Reckitt Trust devoted to those charitable purposes approved of by Quakers and to the benefit mainly of the local population.

Reckitt was created a baronet in 1894 in recognition, in part, of public service but also in acknowledgement of Reckitt's political role in the East Riding. He was a county councillor, deputy lieutenant and JP, and from 1873 an effective chairman of the Hull Liberal Party. He received the freedom of Hull in 1908. He died at his home, Swanland Manor, Swanland, near Hull, on 18 March 1924; his estate was valued at £487,152.

Roy Church

Sources B. N. Reckitt, *The history of Reckitt and Sons Ltd* (1951) · D. Chapman-Huston, *Sir James Reckitt: a memoir* (1927) · *The Times* (20 March 1923) · *Ours* (April 1924) · *Hull Daily Mail* (18 Nov 1944) [Philip Reckitt] · *Ours* (Dec 1944) [Philip Reckitt] · d. cert. [Philip Reckitt]

Archives Reckitt and Colman Products Ltd, Hull

Wealth at death £487,152 9s. 2d.: resworn probate, 10 June 1924, CGPLA Eng. & Wales · £680,790 7s. 9d.-Philip Reckitt: probate, 15 May 1945, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Roy Church, 'Reckitt, Sir James, first baronet (1833-1924)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/48144>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1845-1848.
- He worked as a Starch manufacturer.
- He worked as a Chairman of Reckitt & Co.

James married **Kathleen Saunders**,¹⁵ daughter of **Robert Saunders**, on 12 Oct 1865. Kathleen was born in 1845 and died in 1923 at age 78. They had four children: **Elsie**, **Mary**, **Harold James**, and **Philip Bealby**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1859-Jun 1860 in York, Yorkshire.

5-Elsie Reckitt

Elsie married **Ralph Gerald Upton**, son of **Capt. Edward James Upton** and **Eliza Jane Bevington**, in 1908. Ralph was born in 1866. They had one daughter: **Kathleen**.

6-Kathleen Upton

5-Mary Reckitt

Mary married **Col. Edward James Upton**, son of **Capt. Edward James Upton** and **Eliza Jane Bevington**. Edward was born in 1868. They had two children: **James Bryan** and **Philip Valentine**.

6-**James Bryan Upton** was born on 28 Dec 1900.

James married **Gwendoline Price**. They had three children: **Gwendoline**, **James Edward**, and **John Nicholas**.

7-Gwendoline Upton

Descendants of William Reckitt

7-James Edward Upton

7-John Nicholas Upton

6-Philip Valentine Upton was born on 14 Dec 1902.

Philip married **Rosemary Thornton**, daughter of **Col. Thornton**. They had one son: **Robin James**.

7-Robin James Upton

5-Sir Harold James Reckitt 2nd Bt.¹⁵ was born on 5 May 1868 and died on 29 Dec 1930 at age 62.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Reckitt & Sons. In Hull, Yorkshire.

Harold married **Christine Thomazia Howden**, daughter of **Alexander Howden**.

Harold next married **Julia Allen Conner**, daughter of **Charles H. Conner**, in 1908. Julia was born on 24 Oct 1869. They had one daughter: **Nancie**.

6-Nancie Reckitt

5-Sir Philip Bealby Reckitt 3rd Bt.^{15,72} was born on 1 Jan 1873 in Hessle, Hull, Yorkshire and died on 17 Nov 1944 in Little Green, Compton, Chichester, West Sussex at age 71.

General Notes: Sir Philip Bealby Reckitt, third baronet (1873– 1944), was born at Hessle, near Hull, on 1 January 1873, the second son of James Reckitt. He was educated at Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough, and King's College, Cambridge, where he read natural sciences. He joined Reckitts in 1898, became a director in 1904, and as chairman of the company's works council assumed responsibility for welfare policy. On 19 April 1900 he married Hilda, daughter of Frederick Brent Grotrian. She died in 1935. Despite ill health he became company chairman in 1930 and was chairman of Reckitt and Colman Ltd from 1938 until his death in 1944. He was a JP for the North and East Ridings, and also the first chairman of the City of Hull Conservative Association. For twenty years he was president of the Hull Institute for the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb Institute. As treasurer of the Royal Infirmary between 1911 and 1932 he was instrumental in financing expansion. His donations to local institutions also included the new Hull University College, founded in 1928 by Thomas Ferens, then chairman of Reckitt & Sons Ltd. In 1918 Reckitt was appointed OBE for his services as commandant of the military hospital set up in the firm's social hall. He succeeded his brother, Harold, as baronet in 1930. On 28 April 1939 he married Margarida Elizabeth Bishop (née Barrington), a widow. Shortly before his death an endowment of £20,000 launched the Philip Reckitt Educational Trust for the purpose of encouraging employees to travel and study abroad. He died at his home, Little Green, Compton, near Chichester, on 17 November 1944.

Roy Church

Sources B. N. Reckitt, The history of Reckitt and Sons Ltd (1951) · D. Chapman-Huston, Sir James Reckitt: a memoir (1927) · The Times (20 March 1923) · Ours (April 1924) · Hull Daily Mail (18 Nov 1944) [Philip Reckitt] · Ours (Dec 1944) [Philip Reckitt] · d. cert. [Philip Reckitt]

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Roy Church, 'Reckitt, Sir James, first baronet (1833– 1924)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/48144

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Oliver's Mount School in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Chairman of Reckitt & Colman in 1938-1944.
- Miscellaneous: Wife and Son finer detail, 22 Apr 2014.

Philip married **Hilda Brent Grotrian**,^{15,72} daughter of **Frederick Brent Grotrian**^{15,72} and **Elizabeth Hunter**, on 19 Apr 1900. Hilda was born about 1870 in Hessle, Hull, Yorkshire, died on 24 Feb 1935 about age 65, and was buried in St. Gregory's Churchyard, Cropton, Pickering, Yorkshire. They had three children: **Barbara**, **Elizabeth Kathleen**, and **James**.

General Notes: **James's Mother:**

His mother, Hilda Brent Reckitt was the daughter of Frederick Brent Grotrian, a Member of Parliament for Hessle-Hull 1924-9. He was a Merchant and Ship Owner, himself the son of Frederich Ludwig Christian Grotrian, a german Master Mariner. One of Hilda's brothers- Herbert, became a baronet and an MP and in 1925 was appointed Kings Counsel.He retired to the Bahamas. In 1928 Hilda and her husband Philip

Descendants of William Reckitt

Bealby Reckitt travelled to visit him returning via Canada into Southampton in 1930.

Hilda's father Frederick, was the founder of the Hull Daily Mail and was one of the founders of the Drypool and Marfleet Steam Railway Company - a localised tramway system in the Hull area.

Hilda had seven siblings and lived in West Hill House in Hessle.

6-**Barbara Reckitt**⁷³ was born about 1903 and died in 1993 about age 90.

Barbara married **Hugh Wykeham David Pollock**,⁷³ son of **Hugh Pollock** and **Alice Wykeham-Martin**, on 17 Jan 1934. Hugh was born on 27 Jun 1900 and died in 1972 at age 72. They had three children: **Bridget Wykeham, Catherine, and Jane**.

Marriage Notes: They bought the Tayvallich Estate from Jackson Stops

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a District Commissioner in Tanganyika.

7-**Bridget Wykeham Pollock**

Bridget married **Michael John Marshall**, son of **Arthur Gregory George Marshall** and **Rosemary Wynford Dimsdale**. They had four children: **Belinda Louise, Robert David, James Gregory, and Cressida Michel**.

8-**Belinda Louise Marshall**

Belinda married **Adrian Richard Hill**.

8-**Robert David Marshall**

Robert married **Julia Kathleen Hamilton-Russell**. They had one daughter: **Bethany Finn**.

9-**Bethany Finn Marshall**

8-**James Gregory Marshall**

8-**Cressida Michel Marshall**

7-**Catherine Pollock**⁷³ was born on 30 Aug 1938, died on 9 Mar 2005 in Lochgilphead, Argyll at age 66, and was buried on 16 Mar 2005 in Carsaig Cemetery, Tayvallich, Lochgilphead, Argyll.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with MBE.
- She had a residence in Coshandrochaid, Tayvallich, Lochgilphead, Argyll.

7-**Jane Pollock**

6-**Elizabeth Kathleen Reckitt** was born about 1905.

Elizabeth married **Lt. Col. Vernon Harrison Holt**, son of **Harrison Holt** and **Adolpha Wykeham Piercy**. Vernon was born on 11 Feb 1888 in Driffield, Yorkshire. They had one son: **James Harrison**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC JP DL Croix de Guerre (Belgium).
- He was educated at Eton.
- Miscellaneous: Magdalen College Record P108, 1922.
- He worked as a Planter in 1922 in Fort Ternan, Nyanza Province, British East Africa (Kenya).
- He worked as an officer of the East African Mounted Rifles.

Descendants of William Reckitt

- He had a residence in Ravenswyke Hall, Kirkbymoorside, Yorkshire.

7-James Harrison Holt

James married **Dinah Annabel Legard**, daughter of **Lieut. Col. Charles Percy Digby Legard** and **Gertrude Kate Thomson**. They had three children: **Philip James Harrison**, **Michael Vernon Charles**, and **Elizabeth Rebecca**.

8-Philip James Harrison Holt

8-Michael Vernon Charles Holt

8-Elizabeth Rebecca Holt

6-**James Reckitt**⁷² was born on 16 May 1909, died on 30 Aug 1925 in Kilby Castle, Pickering, Yorkshire at age 16, and was buried in St. Gregory's Churchyard, Cropton, Pickering, Yorkshire.

Philip next married **Margarida Elizabeth Barrington**,¹⁵ daughter of **Thomas Barrington** and **Mary Ann**, on 28 Apr 1939. Margarida was born in 1893, was christened on 5 Nov 1893 in Harborne, Birmingham, Warwickshire, and died on 25 Jan 1970 in Blanket Hall, Ingatestone, Essex at age 77. They had no children.

4-**Constance Reckitt**⁴³ was born on 18 Nov 1835 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died on 18 Dec 1847 in Ackworth School, Pontefract, Yorkshire at age 12.

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