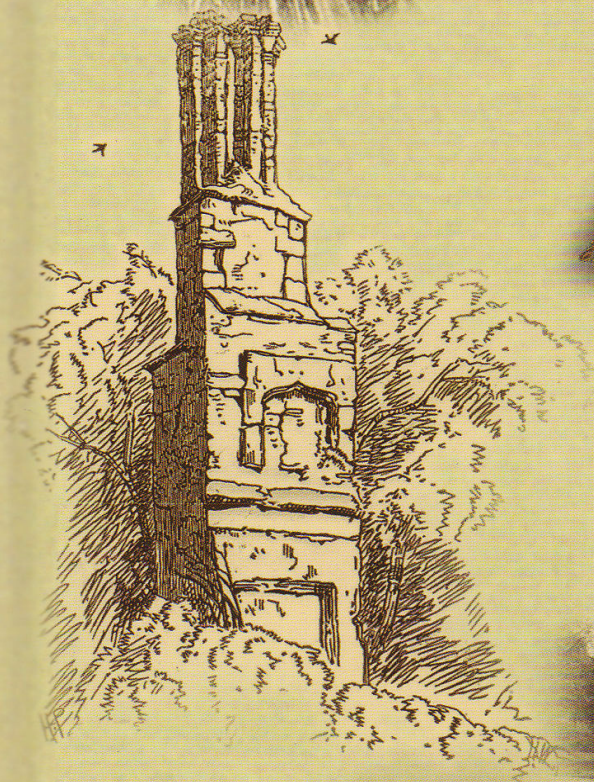




Colton

History Society
Document File

Volume III



Occupations: Allan Lloyd

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century



Based on the Census of 1901

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Overall Employment

Population	760*
------------	------

Employed Males	244
----------------	-----

Employed Females	67
------------------	----

M = 78.5% of total employed

F = 21.5% of total employed

*incl. detached parts of Colwich

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Agriculture 1

Farmers (M)	14
Farmer (F)	1
Farmers' Sons (workers)	4
Farmers' Daughters (workers)	4
Farm Bailiff	1
Cattlemen	17
Stock-keeper	1

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Agriculture 2

Carters on Farm	5
Waggoners on Farm	8
Horsemen on Farm	2
Teamster on Farm	1
Agricultural Labourers	12
Farm Labourers	11
Farmyard Labourers	6

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Agriculture 3

Farm Servants	7
Agricultural Pupils (M)	2
Ploughboys on Farm	2
Shepherds	3
Total (96 M 5 F)	101

Agriculture represents 32.5% of total employment

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Technology in the Fields



Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Transport

15 males, including carter

2 railway carters,

2 carters for provision merchants, carter for flourmill.

They represent 6.2% of male employment.

(excl. “non-transporting” railway workers)

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century



Dominant Form Of Transport

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Service 1

Domestic Servants (F)	1
Housemaids (domestic)	8
Housemaids	1
Laundrymaid (domestic)	1
General Servants (F domestic)	16
General Domestics/Charwomen	3
Cooks (domestic)	3

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Service 2

Parlour maids (domestic)	3
Cook/Housekeepers	4
Housekeepers (domestic)	4
Companion (F)	1
Lady's Maid (domestic)	1
Lady's Maid	1
Kitchen Maid	1

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century



Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Service 3

Total Females in Service 48

These represent 71.6% of female employment

Total Males in Service 18

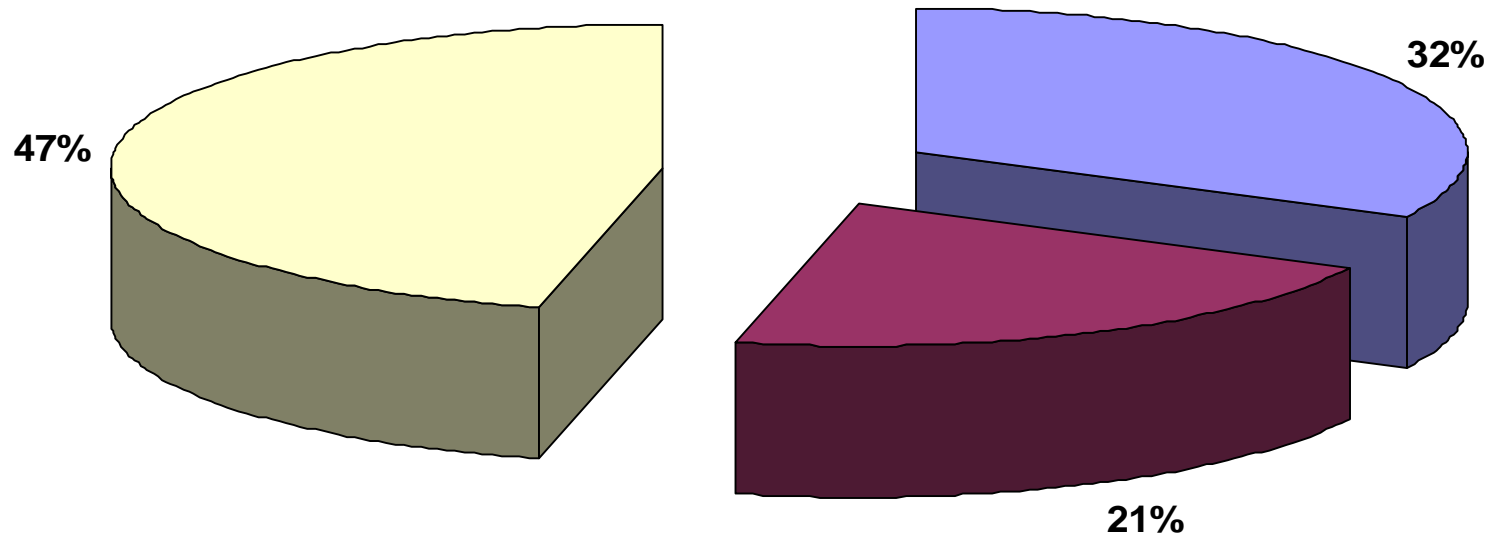
These represent 7.4% of male employment

They include: 2 butlers (1 domestic), 1 page (domestic),
2 footmen (domestic) and 3 grooms (not domestic),
1 kennel man

Service represents 21.2% of total employment

Occupations In Colton. 1

Percentage per Employment Sector



Total Number 311

■ Agriculture ■ Service ■ Others

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Crafts 1

Blacksmiths	4
Blacksmith's Apprentice	1
Wheelwright's Apprentice	1
Carpenters	5
Joiner	1
Cordwainer	1

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

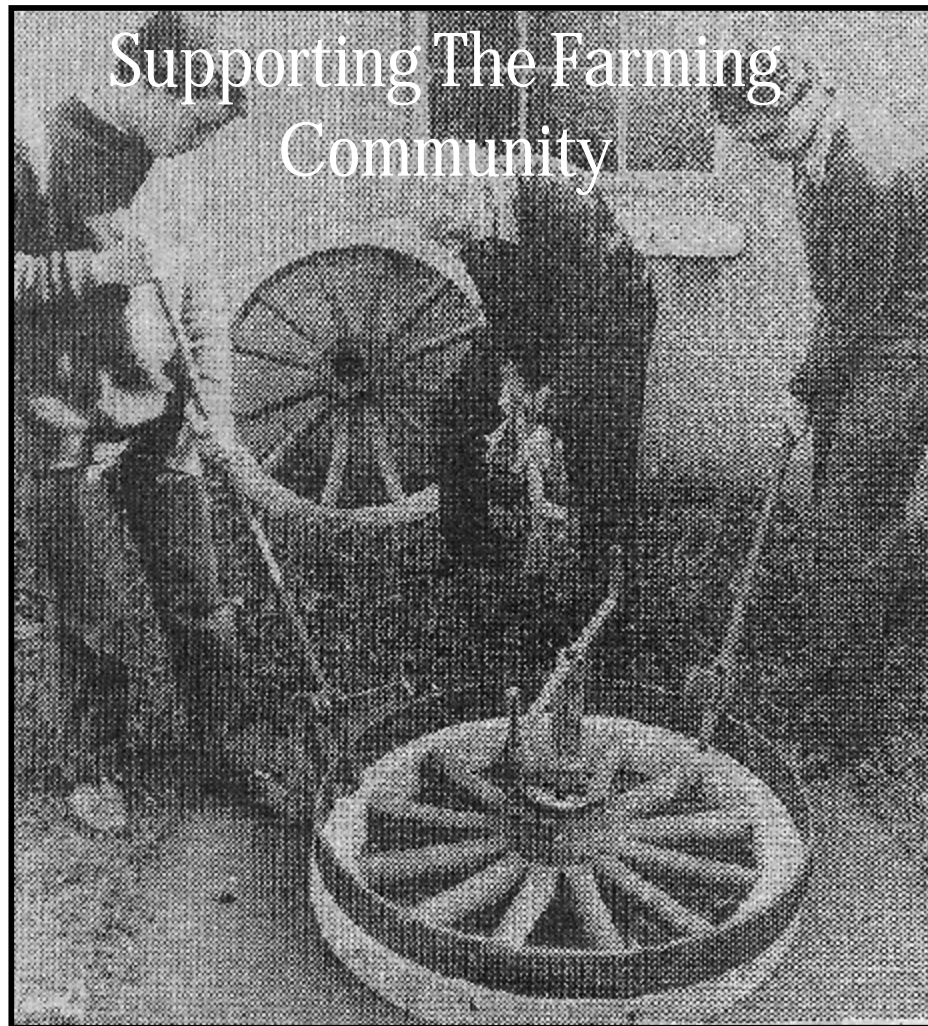
Crafts 2

Dressmaker (F, own account)	3
Dressmaker	1
Total	17

These represent 5.5% of total employment

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century



Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Railway & Related 1

Navvies on Railway	3
Goods Porter	1
Railway Carters	2
Signalmen	5
Clerks, Goods Office	3
Shunters	2
Ganger	1

Colton History Society

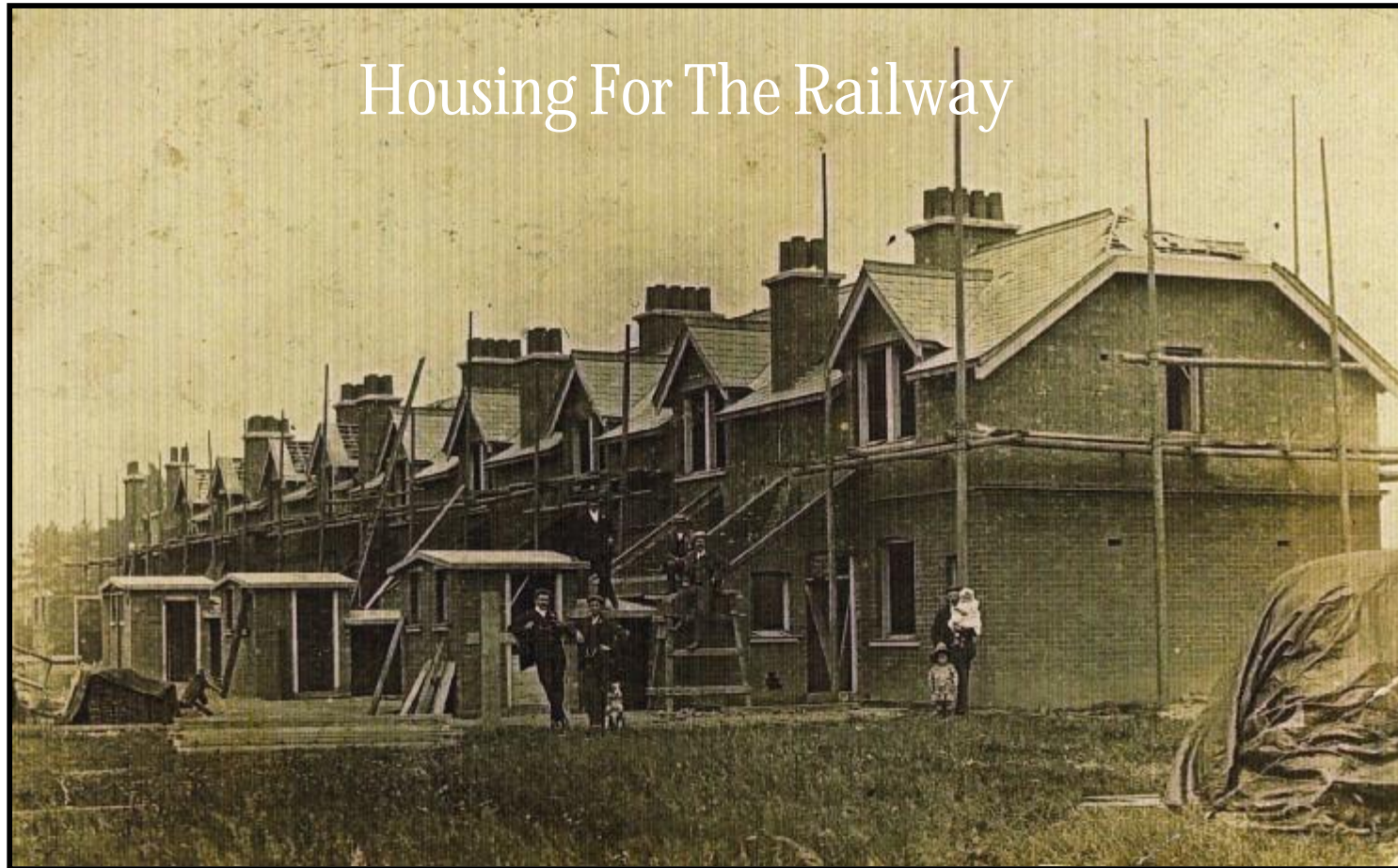
Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Railway & Related 2

Railway Workers/ Labourers	3
Foreman Platelayer	1
Railway Canal Warehouseman	1
Bricklayers on Railway	4
Porters	6
Total	31 (M)

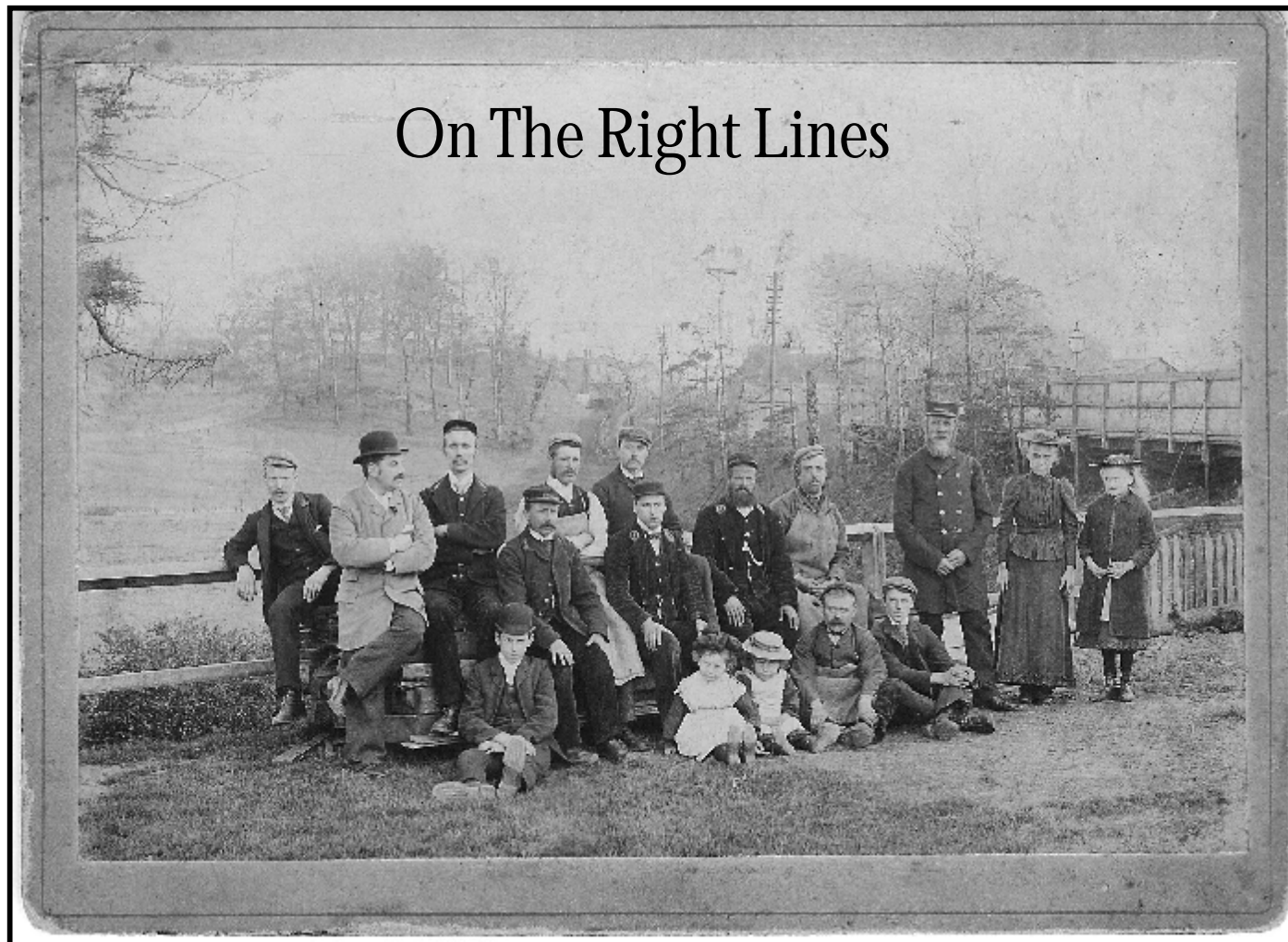
Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century



Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century



Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

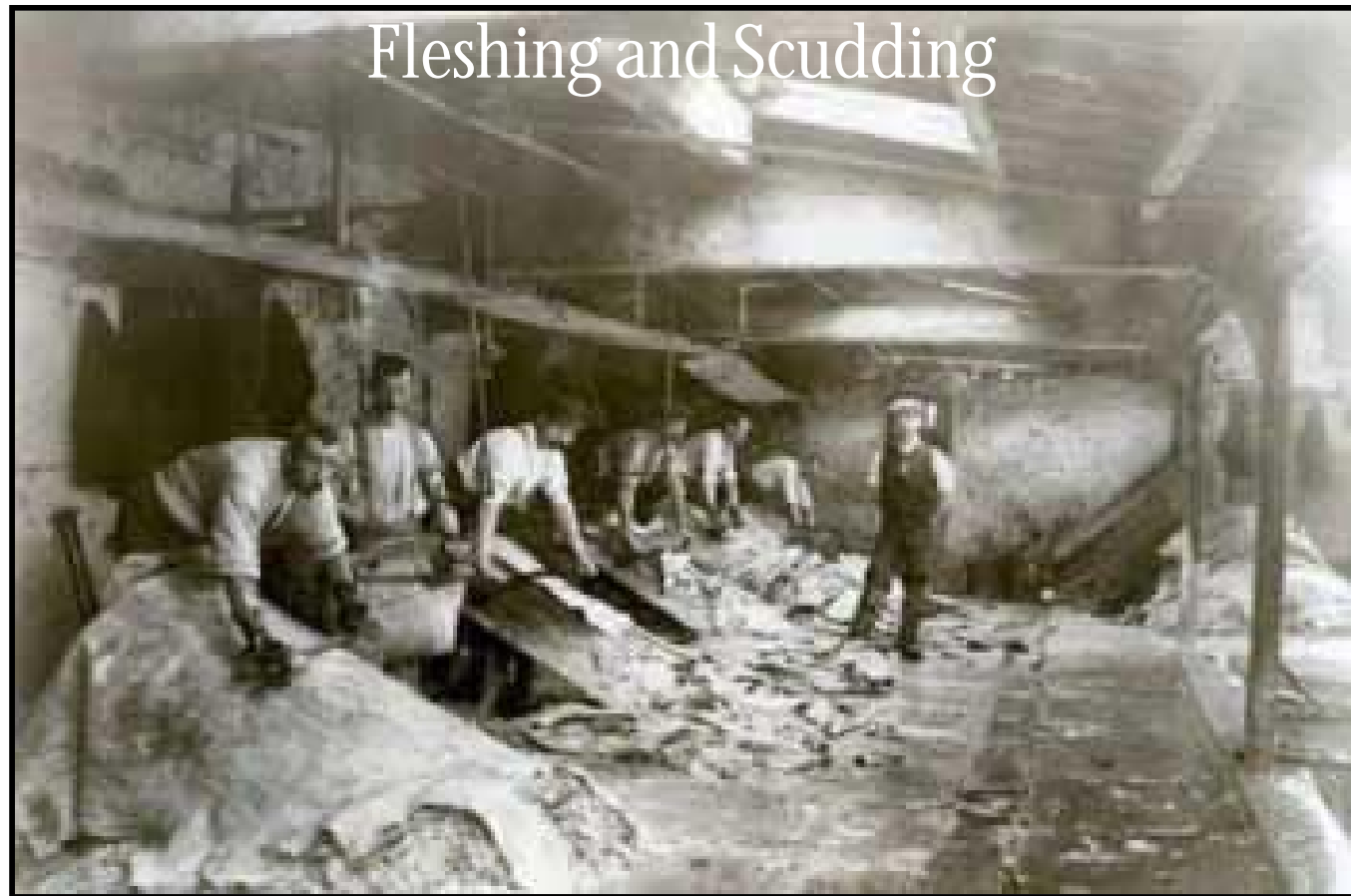
Tannery

13 males, as follows:

Tanners Labourers	11
Flesher	1
Scudder	1

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century



Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Industry, inc. Tannery & (some) Railway

68 Males, including:

Fireman at Colour Works	1
Packer at Paint Mills	1
Burner at Colour Mills	1?
General Labourers	6

These represent 21.9% of total employment

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Trades/Commerce

20 Males, 3 Females, including:

Milkmen	2
Laundress (own account)	1
Laundresses (workers)	2
Butchers	5
Butcher's Assistants	2
Butcher's Slaughterman	1
Builder's Merchant	1
Publican/Innkeepers	2
Beerhouse Shopkeeper	1

These represent 8% of the total employment

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century

Some Others

Clerical, 5 Males, 2.3% of total employment

Professional 4 Males, 6 Females, including:

1 Certificated Elementary Schoolmaster

1 Schoolmistress

1 Assistant Teacher, 1 Pupil Teacher (F)

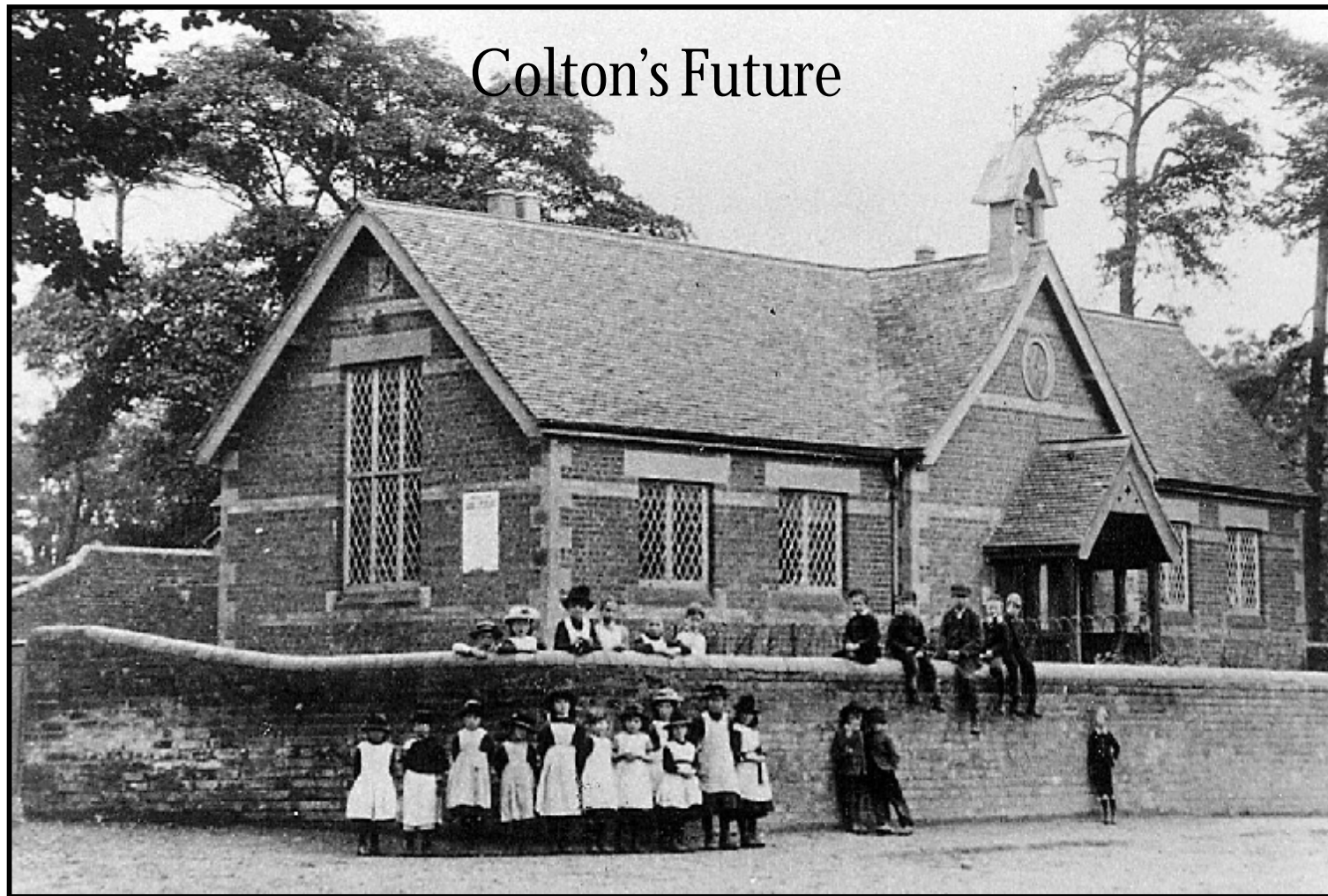
1 Actor

1 Actress

These represent 3.2% of total employment

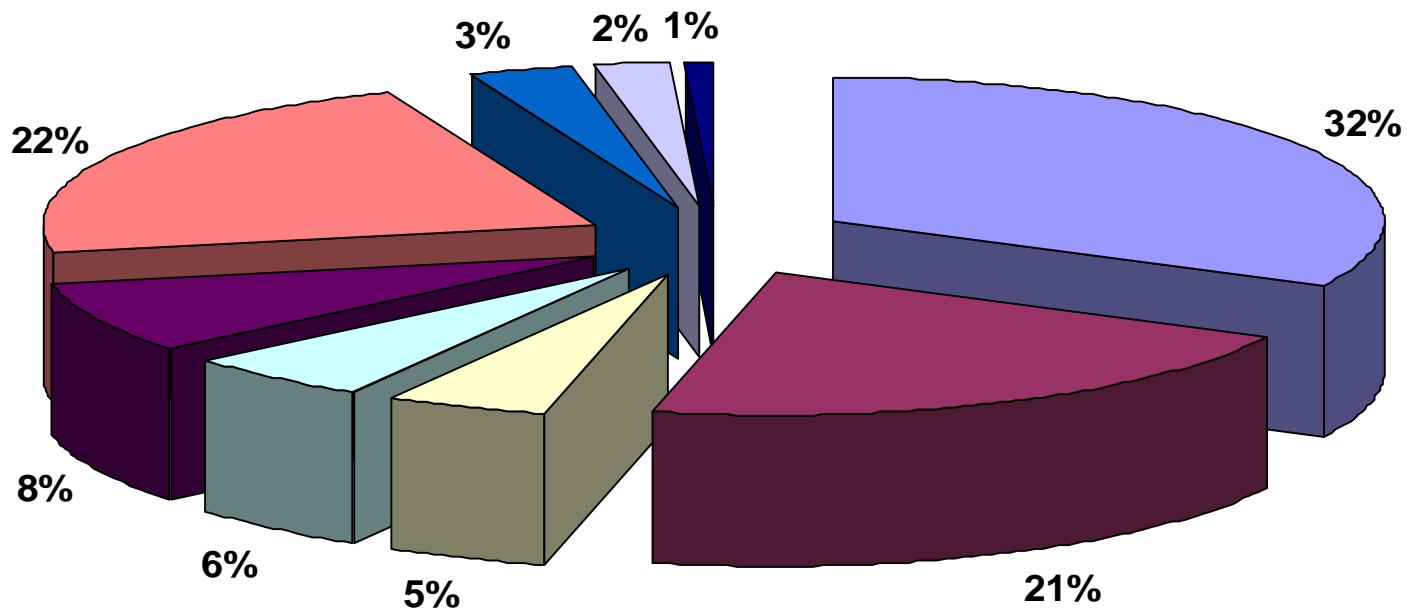
Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century



Occupations In Colton. 2

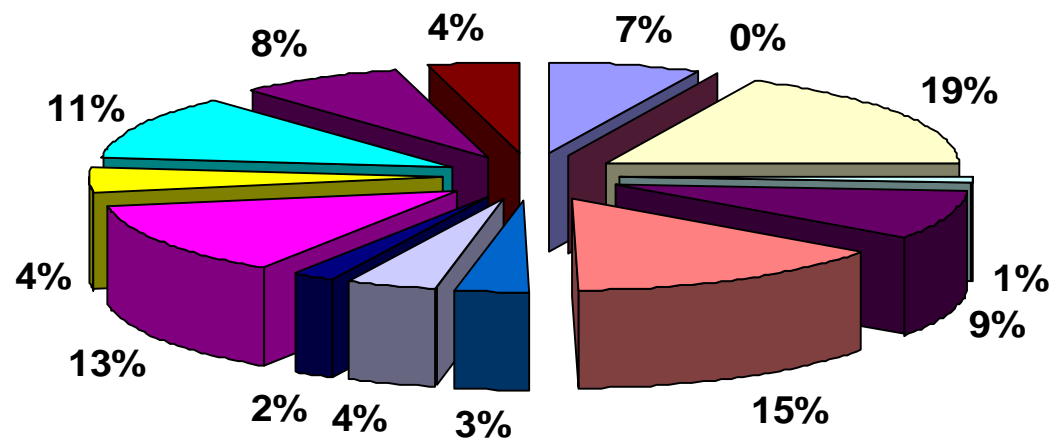
Percentage per Employment Sector



Agriculture Service Transport Crafts Trades/Commerce Industry Professions Clerical Others

Occupations In Colton. 3. 2001

Industry & Employment Age 16 to 74 years.

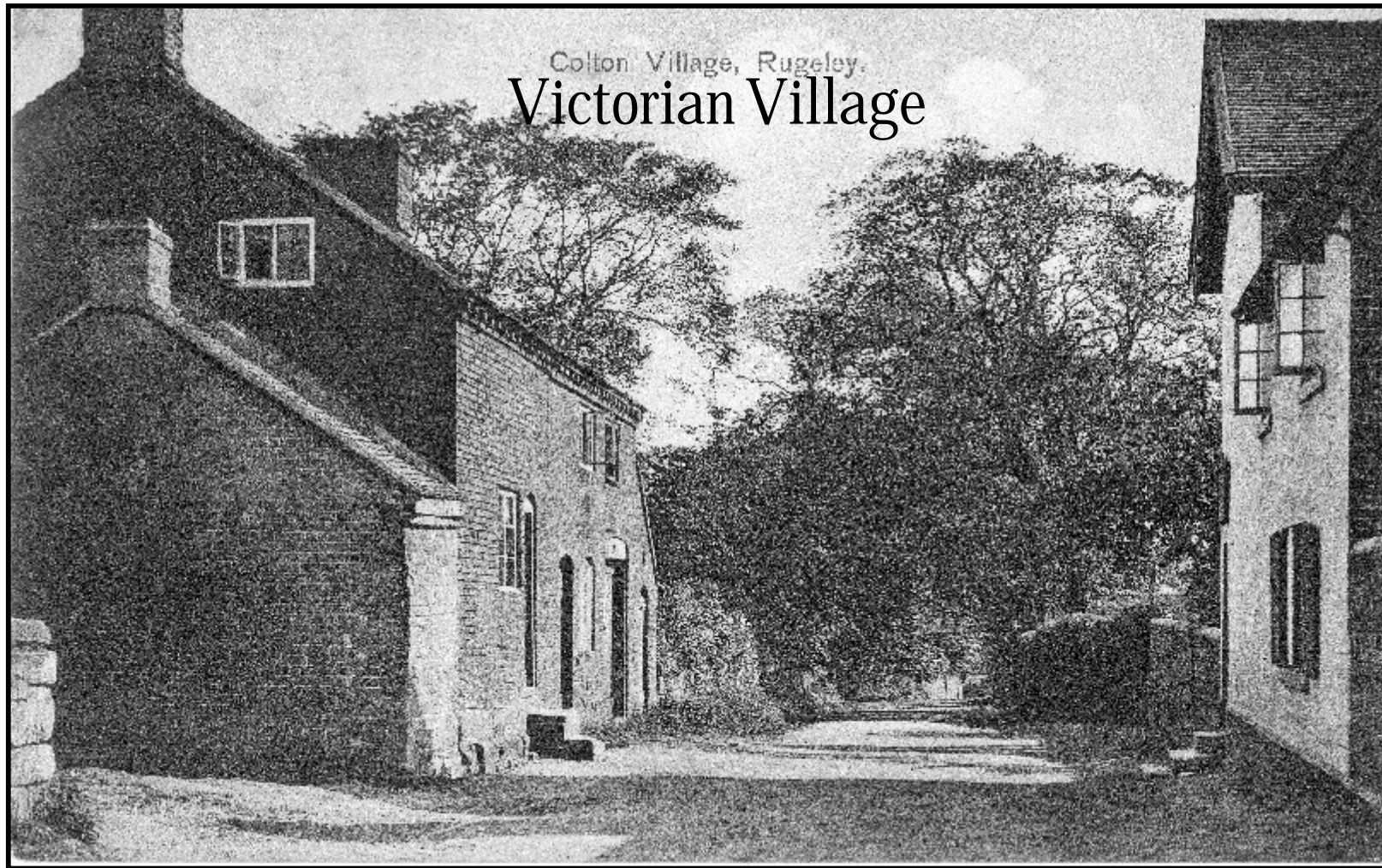


Source 2001 Census

- | | |
|---|---|
| ■ Agric./Hunt/Forestry | ■ Mining/Quarrying |
| ■ Manufacturing | ■ Utilities |
| ■ Construction | ■ Wholesale retail, motor repair |
| ■ Hotel/catering | ■ Transport/Storage/Comms. |
| ■ Financial Intermed. | ■ Real Estate/renting/Bus |
| ■ Public Admin/Defence | ■ Educn. (inc 31 FT students) |
| ■ Health/SW | ■ Other |

Colton History Society

Occupations in Colton in the Early 20th Century



Frederic Bonney: Bev Croft



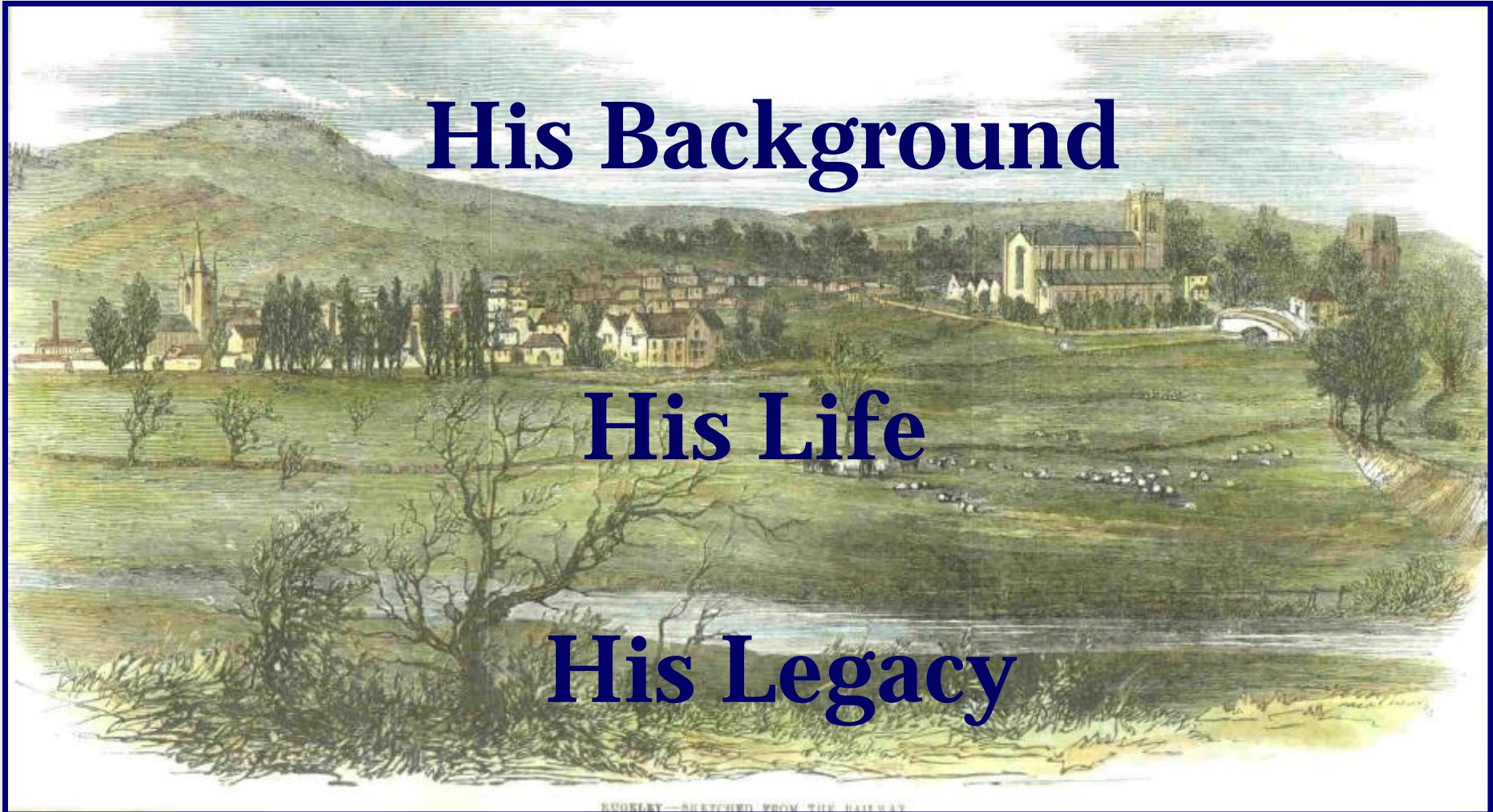
FREDERIC BONNEY 1842-1921

His Background

His Life

His Legacy

Acknowledgments



FREDERIC BONNEY

1842-1921

His Background

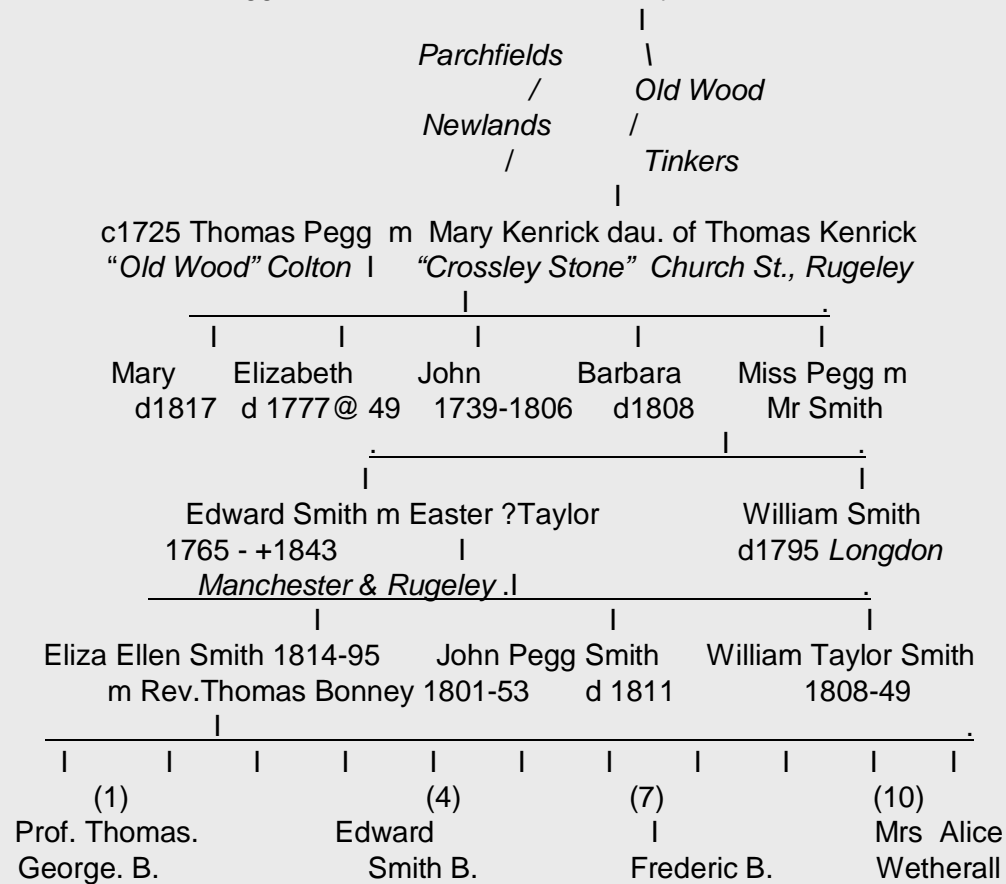
His Life

His Legacy

Acknowledgments

Maternal Lines of Frederic Bonney

Robert Pegg of Colton named in Subsidiary Roll 1543 & 1563



Frederic Bonney born Rugeley 5-9-1842

(probably at Rugeley Grammar School House

his father being the head master.)

Died 17-1-1921 Rugeley resident at “The Hollies”, Church Street.

Saint Lawrence Church Reading



IGI Individual Record

FamilySearch™ International Genealogical Index v5.0

British Isles

[Search Results](#) | [Download](#) | [Pedigree](#)

THOMAS BONNIE

Male

[Family](#)

Event(s):

Birth:

Christening:

Death:

Burial:

Marriages:

Spouse: [JEANE HINGE](#)

[Family](#)

Marriage: 27 NOV 1670 St Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire, England

Messages:

Form submitted by a member of the LDS Church. The form lists the submitter's name and address and may include source information. The address may be outdated. Details vary. To find the form, you must know the batch and sheet number.

Source Information:

Batch Number: [7628750](#)

Sheet: 35

Source Call No.: [1058822](#) Type: Film

© 1999-2002 by Intellectual Reserve, Inc. All rights reserved. English approval: 3/1999
Use of this site constitutes your acceptance of these [Conditions of Use](#) (last updated: 3/22/1999)
[Privacy Policy](#) (last updated: 11/24/2004). 30 <http://www.familysearch.org> v.2.5.0

THOMAS BONNEY

Male

Event(s):

Birth:

Christening: 15 OCT 1711 St Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire, England

Death:

Burial:

Parents:

Father: [CHARLES BONNEY](#)

Mother: [ELIZABETH](#)

Reference: D/P 97/28/11

Private documents whose connection with parish administration is doubtful or unclear

Creation dates: 1626-1870

Extent and Form: 1 bdl

Scope and Content

D/P 97/28/11/3 Final concord for one messuage and one garden in St Laurence, Reading between John Richards and Thomas Bonney, clerk and his wife Grace, [22nd May] 1764.

D/P 97/28/11/4 Final concord for one messuage and one garden in St Laurence, Reading between John Richards and Thomas Bonney, clerk and his wife Grace, [22nd May] 1764.

D/P 97/28/11/5 Bond for performance of covenants by John Hall of Shinfield, linen weaver towards Roger Knight of Reading, gentleman, 8th March 1625. [Dowsett's schedule: Pcl. 5, no. 3.]

**Rev Thomas Bonney,
Clerk of
St James Church
Westminster 1764**

**Will of Charles Bonney
Woolstapler
of Reading 1729**

Street Map of Reading





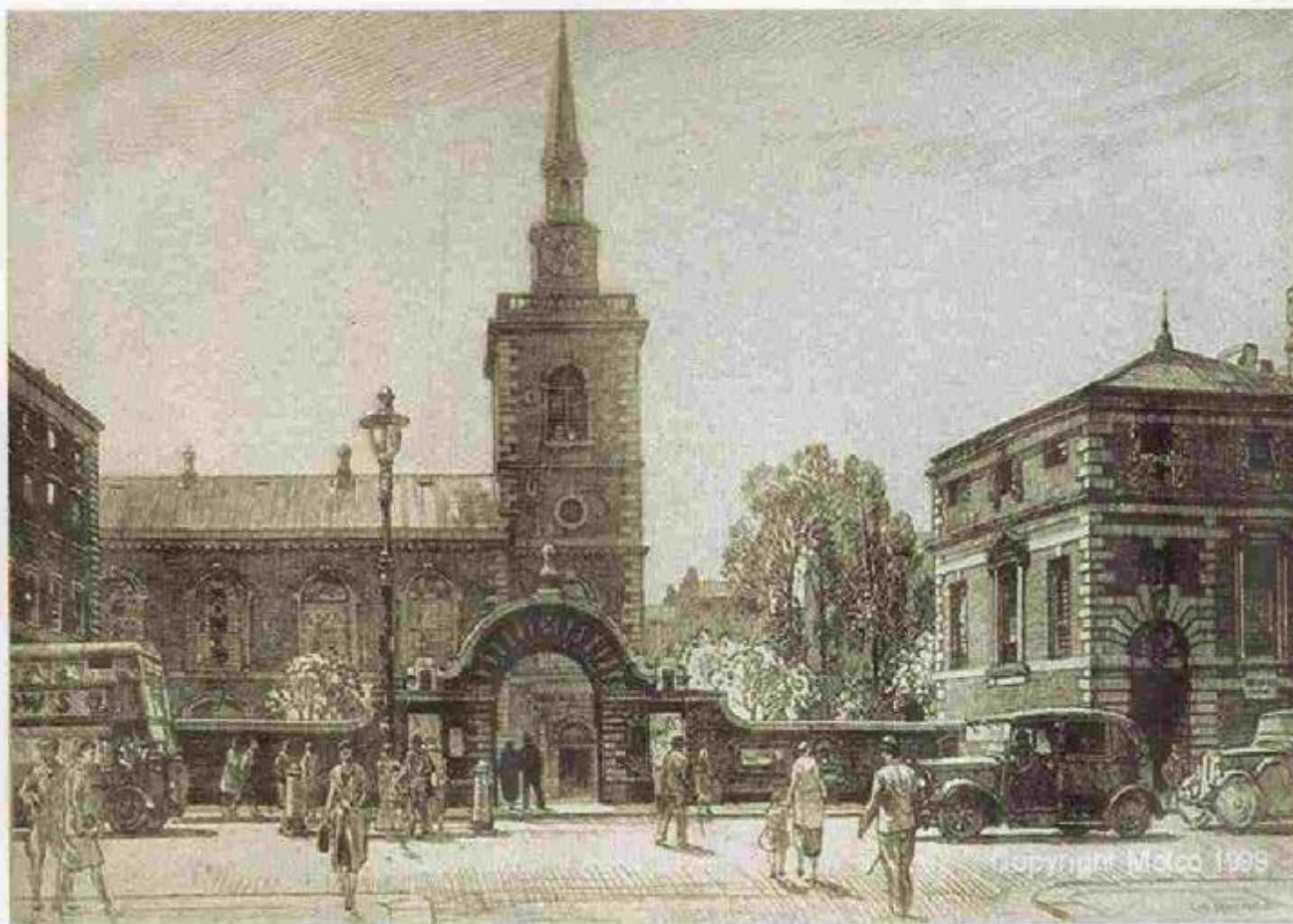



Plate from Monk's Calendar for 1939. **St James's Church [Piccadilly]**. London, Published by Walker's Galleries Ltd., 118 New Bond Street, W.1. Drawn and Etched by Leonard R. Squirrell, A.R.W.S., R.E.


Nassington, Northants, eldest son of 1, Thomas Key Bonney, St James Westminster, surgeon, 2nd son of 1.


 [from Scope and Content] 2. Henry Key Bonney

 [from Scope and Content] 2. Henry Key Bonney


 [from Scope and Content] 3. Rev. George Bonney, Cotterstock, Northants, Clerk;

FILE - Mortgage - ref. **E/NEV/012** - date: 1798


 [from Scope and Content] 1. Rev. George Bonney, Sandon, Staffs, late Cotterstock, Northants, Clerk; Charles Nevinson, Duke St., St James Westminster apothecary

 [from Scope and Content] 2. Rev. Henry Key Bonney, King's Cliffe, Som., Clerk

FILE - Bond, cancelled - ref. **E/NEV/013** - date: 1798


 [from Scope and Content] 1. Henry Bonney, King's Cliffe, Northants, Clerk


FILE - Draft demise, by way of mortgage - ref. **E/NEV/014** - date: 1785

 [from Scope and Content] 1. Henry Key Bonney, Vicar of Nassington, Northants; Charles Nevinson, Duke St., St James Westminster apothecary; Charlotte his wife, late Charlotte Bonney, sp; John Augustus Bonney, Percy St., St Pancras, gent.


FILE - List of deeds, 1732-1803, to title of Bonney's assignees - ref. **E/NEV/016** - date: 1804


FILE - Declaration of trust - ref. **E/NEV/023** - date: 1792

 [from Scope and Content] 1. Rev. George Bonney, Cotterstock, Northants, Clerk; Charles Nevinson, Duke St., St James Westminster, apothecary


 [from Scope and Content] 2. Rev. Henry Key Bonney, Vicar of Nassington, Northants and Bridget his wife


FILE - Deed of appointment - ref. **E/NEV/025** - date: 1791

 [from Scope and Content] 1. Rev. Henry Key Bonney, Clerk, Vicar of Nassington, Northants, and Bridget his wife


 [from Scope and Content] 2. Rev. George Bonney, Cotterstock, Northants, Clerk; Charles Nevinson, Duke St. St James Westminster, apothecary


FILE - Direction to call in trust monies - ref. **E/NEV/026** - date: 1797

 [from Scope and Content] 1. Rev. Henry Key Bonney, Clerk, Vicar of Nassington, Northants, and Bridget his wife

 [from Scope and Content] 2. Rev. George Bonney, Sandon, Staffs, Clerk, Charles Nevinson, Duke St., St James Westminster, apothecary

FILE - Lease for 30 years, counterpart - ref. **E/NEV/028** - date: 1784

 [from Scope and Content] 1. Henry Key Bonney, Tansor, Northants, Clerk


 [from Scope and Content] St James Westminster: ground on W of King St./Maddox St., abutting W on Swallow St., N on ground and mess. to be let to 2 by Charles Nevinson and John Augustus Bonney, S on yards of houses in Major Foubert's passage, with mess. in King St. and stables in Swallow St., late in occ. of Hon. Nicholas Boscawen D.D., and - Kent


FILE - Lease for 30 years, cancelled - ref. **E/NEV/029** - date: 1784

 [from Scope and Content] 1. Charles Nevinson, Duke St., St James


Estate Papers of The Bonney Family When They Were Resident In London


FILE - Declaration of trust - ref. **E/NEV/023** - date: 1792

 **[from Scope and Content]** 1. Rev. George Bonney, Cotterstock, Northants, Clerk; Charles Nevinson, Duke St., St James Westminster, apothecary


 **[from Scope and Content]** 2. Rev. Henry Key Bonney, Vicar of Nassington, Northants and Bridget his wife


FILE - Deed of appointment - ref. **E/NEV/025** - date: 1791

 **[from Scope and Content]** 1. Rev. Henry Key Bonney, Clerk, Vicar of Nassington, Northants, and Bridget his wife


 **[from Scope and Content]** 2. Rev. George Bonney, Cotterstock, Northants, Clerk; Charles Nevinson, Duke St. St James Westminster, apothecary


FILE - Direction to call in trust monies - ref. **E/NEV/026** - date: 1797

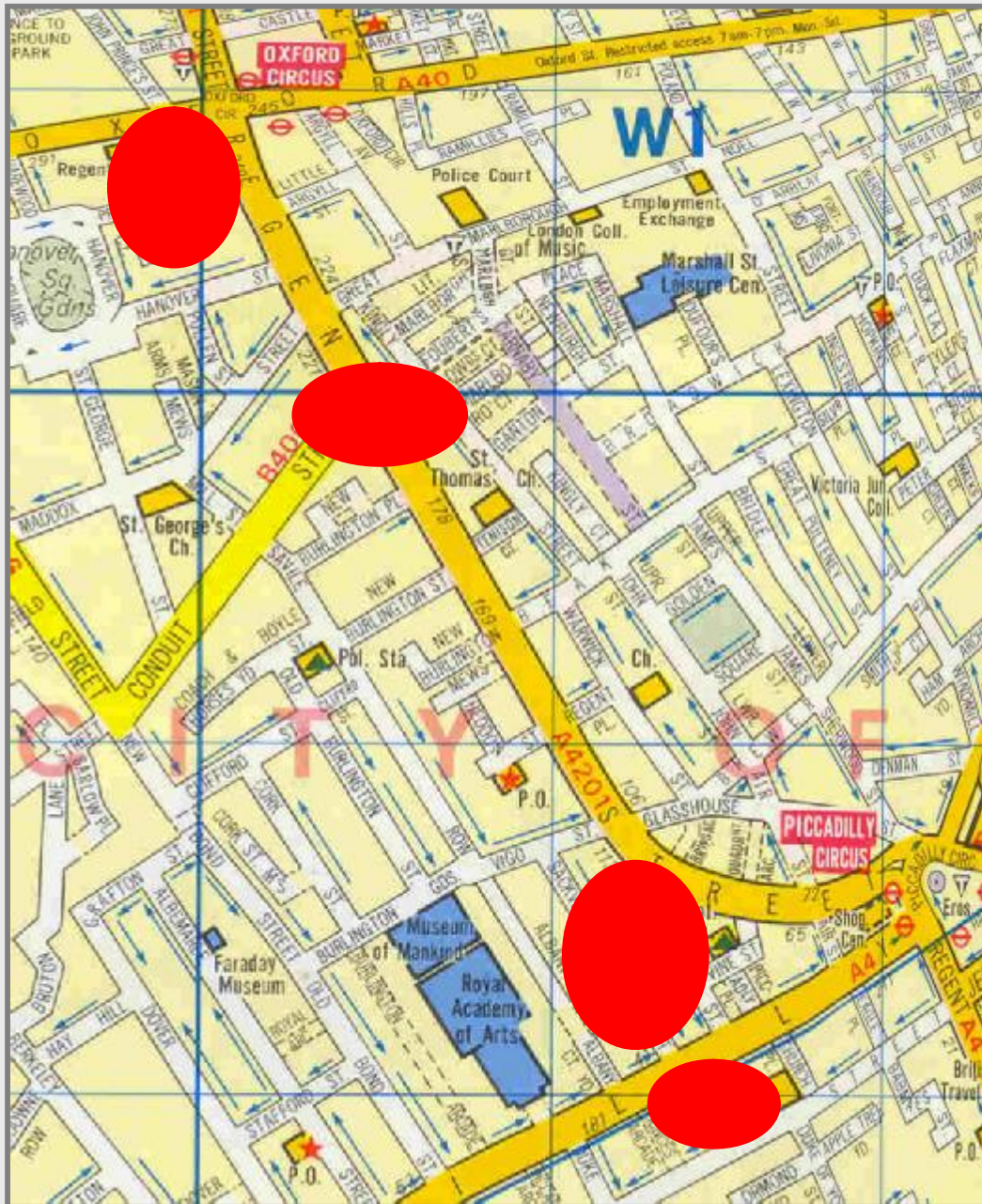
 **[from Scope and Content]** 1. Rev. Henry Key Bonney, Clerk, Vicar of Nassington, Northants, and Bridget his wife

 **[from Scope and Content]** 2. Rev. George Bonney, Sandon, Staffs, Clerk, Charles Nevinson, Duke St., St James Westminster, apothecary

FILE - Lease for 30 years, counterpart - ref. **E/NEV/028** - date: 1784

 **[from Scope and Content]** 1. Henry Key Bonney, Tansor, Northants, Clerk

 **[from Scope and Content]** St James Westminster: ground on W of King St./Maddox St., abutting W on Swallow St., N on ground and mess. to be let to 2 by Charles Nevinson and John Augustus Bonney, S on yards of houses in Major Foubert's passage, with mess. in King St. and stables in Swallow St., late in occ. of Hon. Nicholas Boscawen D.D., and - Kent

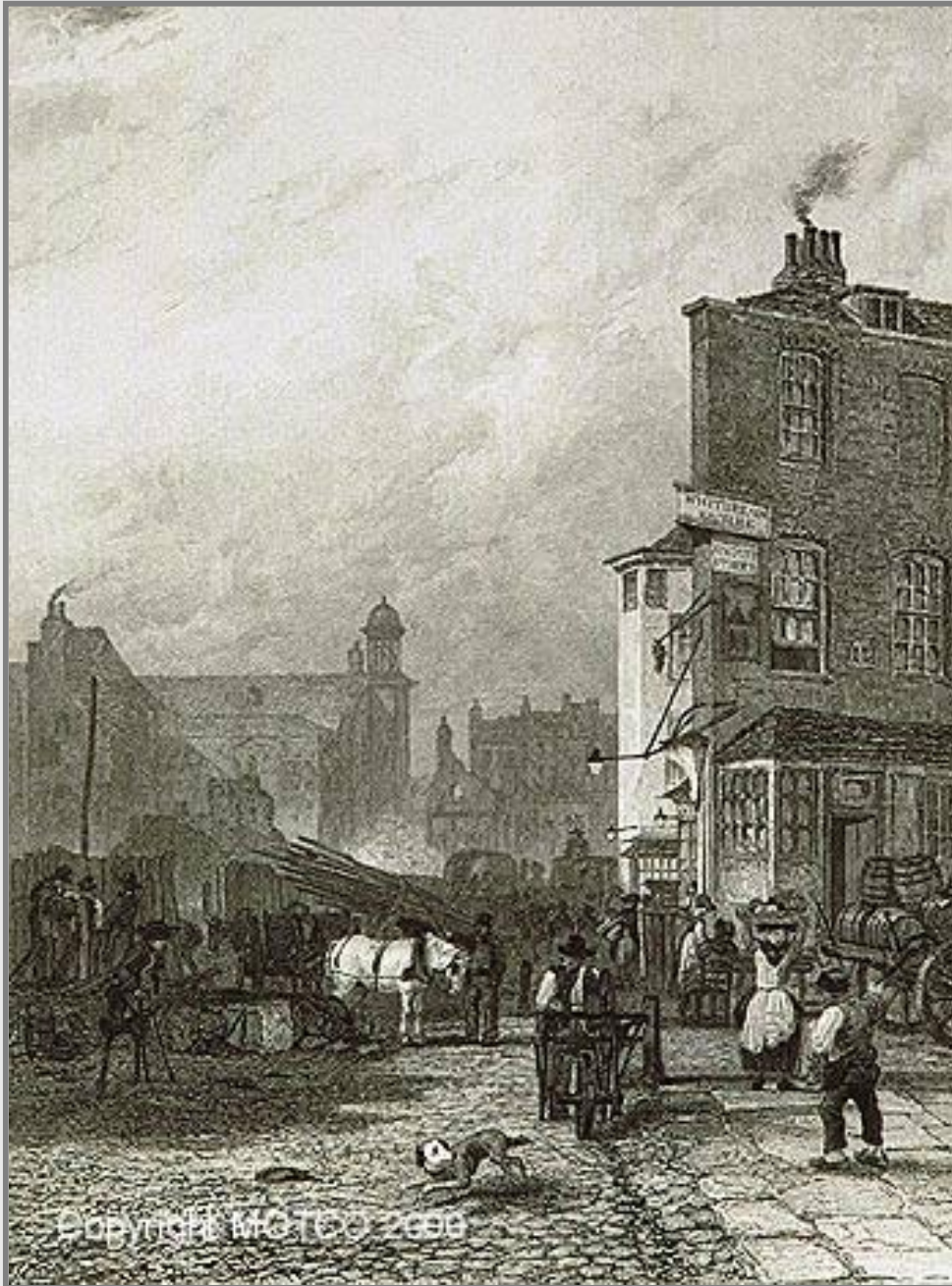


St James Church And The Bonney Family Home In London

St James Church

Swallow Street

Family Home
In King Street

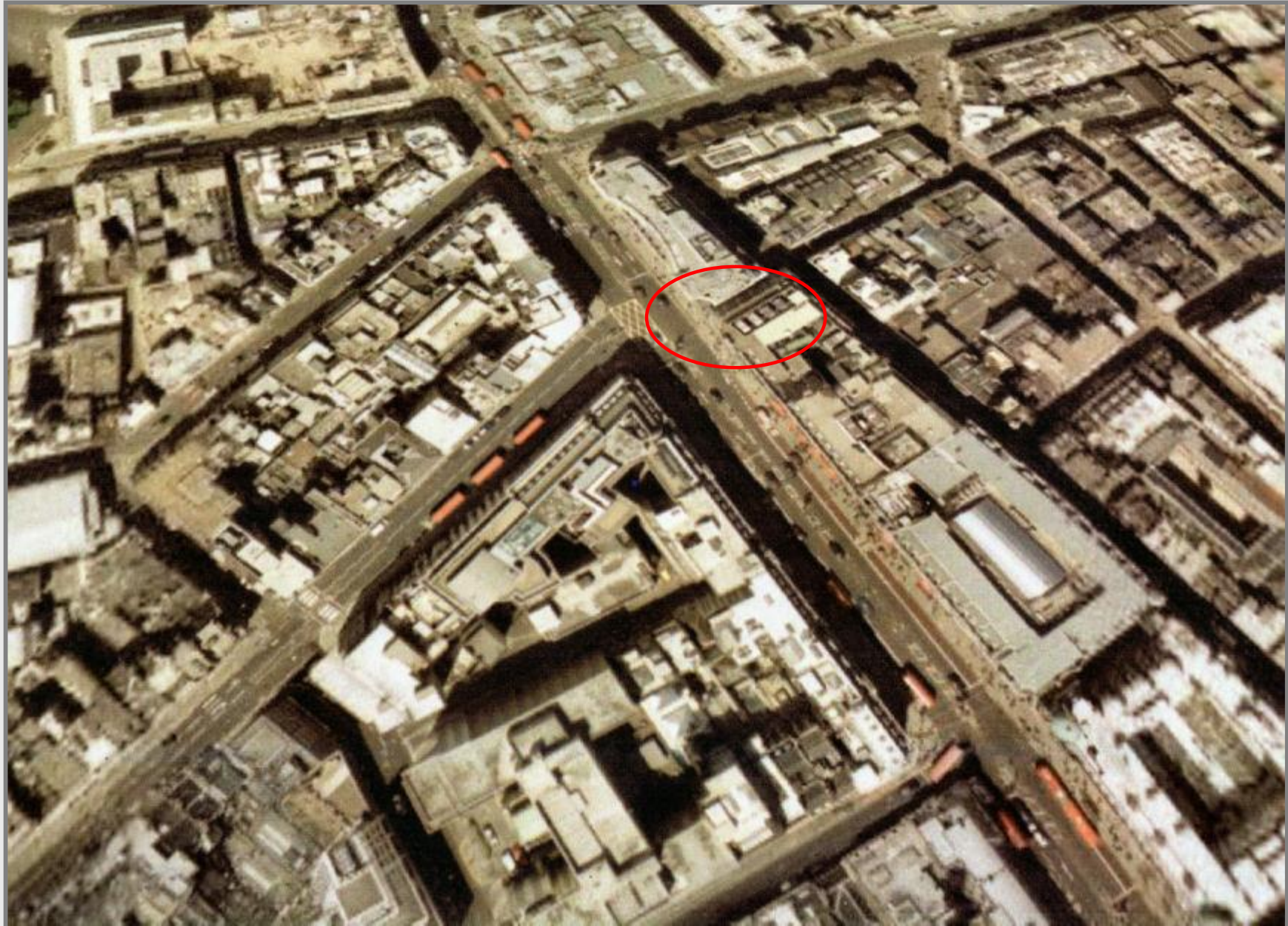


Demolition Of Swallow Street In 1821

**Prior To The
Reconstruction
As Regent Street**

The New Regent Street









4 Percy Street

**Home Of
John Augustus
Bonney**



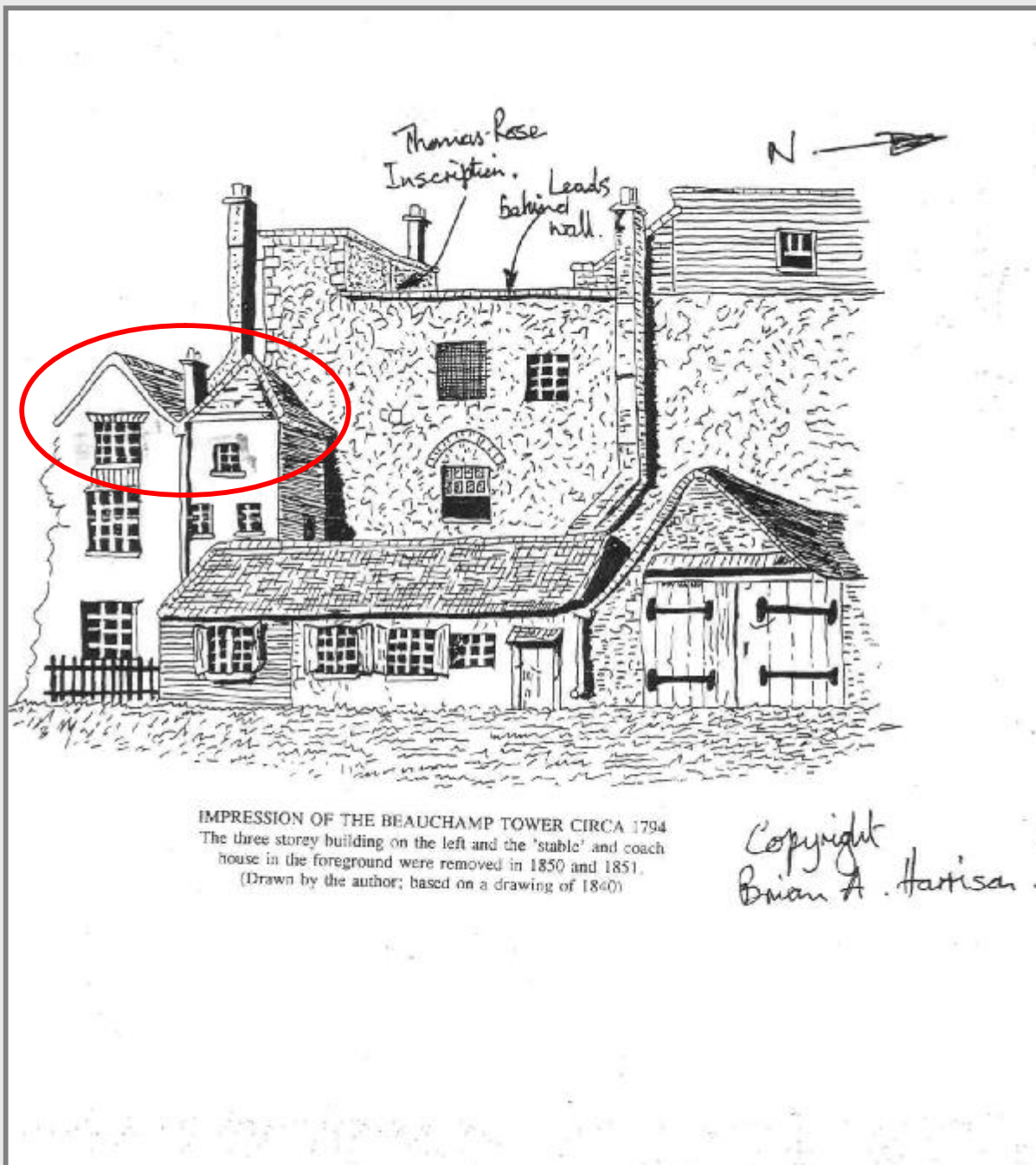
John Augustus Bonney, from a portrait by Henry Richter. Bonney's diary records that he sat for his portrait on 5 November 1794, in Newgate Prison.

Tower Of London



Beachamp Tower





Full description

Search for: **Add. 46870**

46870. 'POETRY BY JOHN AUGUSTUS BONNEY. 1794': *autograph fair copies*

(ff. 12-49) of nine poems composed by Bonney, 23 June-22 Sept. 1794, while imprisoned in the Tower of London with the Rev. John Horne Tooke (cf. ff. 18, 34, 35) and members of the London Corresponding Society from 19 May to Oct. 1794. Preceded by a dedication in the form of a letter to his stepdaughter, Mary Johnson, 10 Aug. 1794 (ff. 2-4), a Preface (ff. 5-6), a list of contents (f. 7) and *autograph fair copies* of two earlier poems, 1777, 1 Sept. 1785 (ff. 8-11), and followed (ff. 50-72b) by miscellaneous later verses, etc., mostly by members of his family, 1802-1843, n.d. Between ff. 56 and 57 thirteen leaves, some or all of which contained writing, have been removed. For notes on the author and a description of the contents, including extracts from the poems, see V. Bonney, 'Reformer and Minor Poet', *Middlesex Hospital Journal*, xlii, 1942, pp. 2-6 (Departmental Pamphlet 1741).

Paper; ff. ii+76. Quarto. 1794-1843. On f. 2 appears the signature of C[harles?] Dowse, who married Mary Johnson (note on f. 33), and on f. 1 that of M. W. Tabor. Belonged to the Rev. Thomas George Bonney, F.R.S., of Cambridge (d. 1923), brother of Mrs Alice Wetherall, of Rugeley, co. Staff., who presented the volume to Dr Victor Bonney, great-grandson of the author, 24 Aug. 1924 (f. i). *Presented by Victor Bonney, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.*

BONNEY, Victor, M.S., M.D., B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.); F.R.A.C.S. (Hon.); F.R.C.O.G. (Hon.); Consulting Gynaecological Surgeon Middlesex Hospital and late Surgeon to its military branch at Clacton-on-Sea, Eastern Command, 1914-18; Consulting Surgeon to the Chelsea Hospital for Women; Hon. Consultant in Obstetrics and Gynaecology to the Army; late visiting Gynaecologist, British Post-graduate Medical School; late Gynaecological Surgeon to the Royal Masonic Hospital, and to Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital; late Surgeon County of London and Masonic War Hospitals and Member of Central Midwives Board; Hon. Fellow of American Gynaecological Society; s. of late Dr. W. A. Bonney, 100 Elm Park Gardens, S.W.; m. 1905, Annie, d. of late Dr. James Appleyard, J.P., Longford, Tasmania. *Educ.*: private school; St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Middlesex Hospital; Qualified, 1896; Resident Officership at the Middlesex Hospital; Chelsea Hospital for Women and Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, 1897-1901; Obstetric Tutor to Middlesex Hospital, 1903; late Emden Research Scholar and Mercers Prizeman at the Middlesex Hospital Cancer Research Institution; Hunterian Orator, Hunterian Professor and Bradshaw Lecturer, Royal College of Surgeons of England; and Examiner to the Conjoint Board of England, etc.; Member of Council and late Vice-Pres. of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. *Publications*: A Text-book of Gynaecological Surgery; Difficulties and Emergencies of Obstetric Practice; The Technical Minutiae of Extended Myomectomy and Ovarian Cystectomy, etc. *Address*: 149 Harley Street, W.1. *T.*: Welbeck, 4444; Seabournes, Fawley, Hereford. *T.*: Carey 17.

Digitized by Google

IGI Individual Record

FamilySearch™ International Genealogical Index v5.0

British Isles

[Search Results](#) | [Download](#) | [Pedigree](#)

George Bonney

Male

[Family](#)

Event(s):

Birth: 08 FEB 1759 <Westminster, London, England>

Christening:

Death: 17 DEC 1826

Burial:

Parents:

Father: [Thomas Bonney](#)

[Family](#)

Mother: [Grace Key](#)

Marriages:

Spouse: [Susanna Knight](#)

[Family](#)

Messages:

Record submitted after 1991 by a member of the LDS Church. No additional information is available. Ancestral File may list the same family and the submitter.

Source Information:

No source information is available.

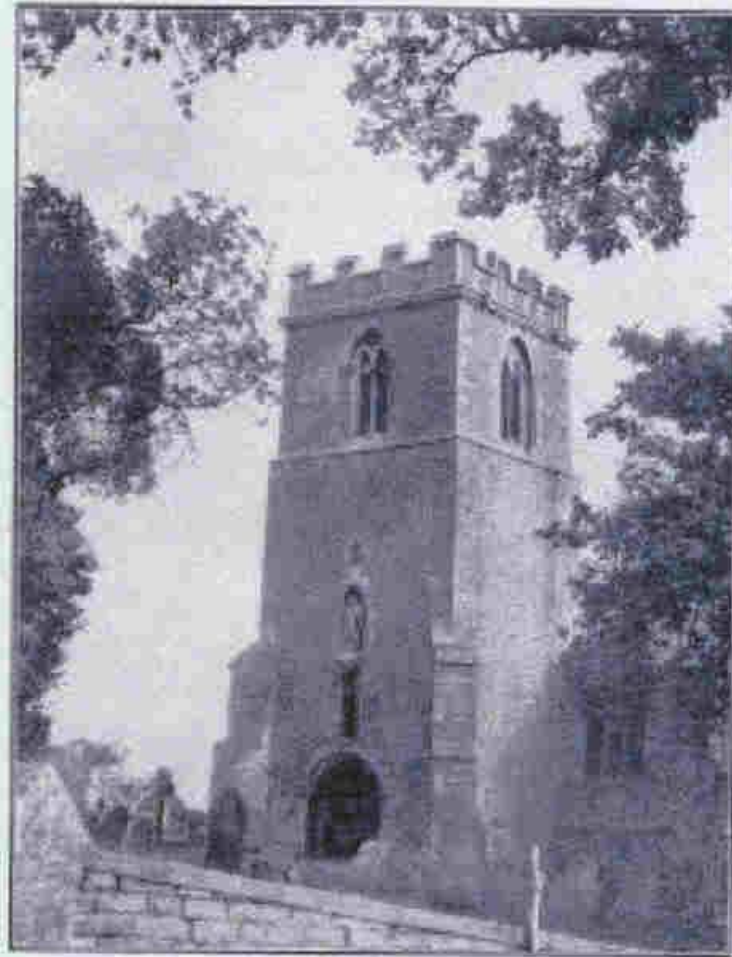
© 1999-2002 by Intellectual Reserve, Inc. All rights reserved. English approval: 3/1999
Use of this site constitutes your acceptance of these Conditions of Use (last updated: 3/22/1999).
Privacy Policy (last updated: 11/24/2004) 30 <http://www.familysearch.org> v.2.5.0

**Facsimile of
Birth Certificate Of
Rev George Bonney
Grandfather Of
Frederic Bonney**

Jesus College Cambridge

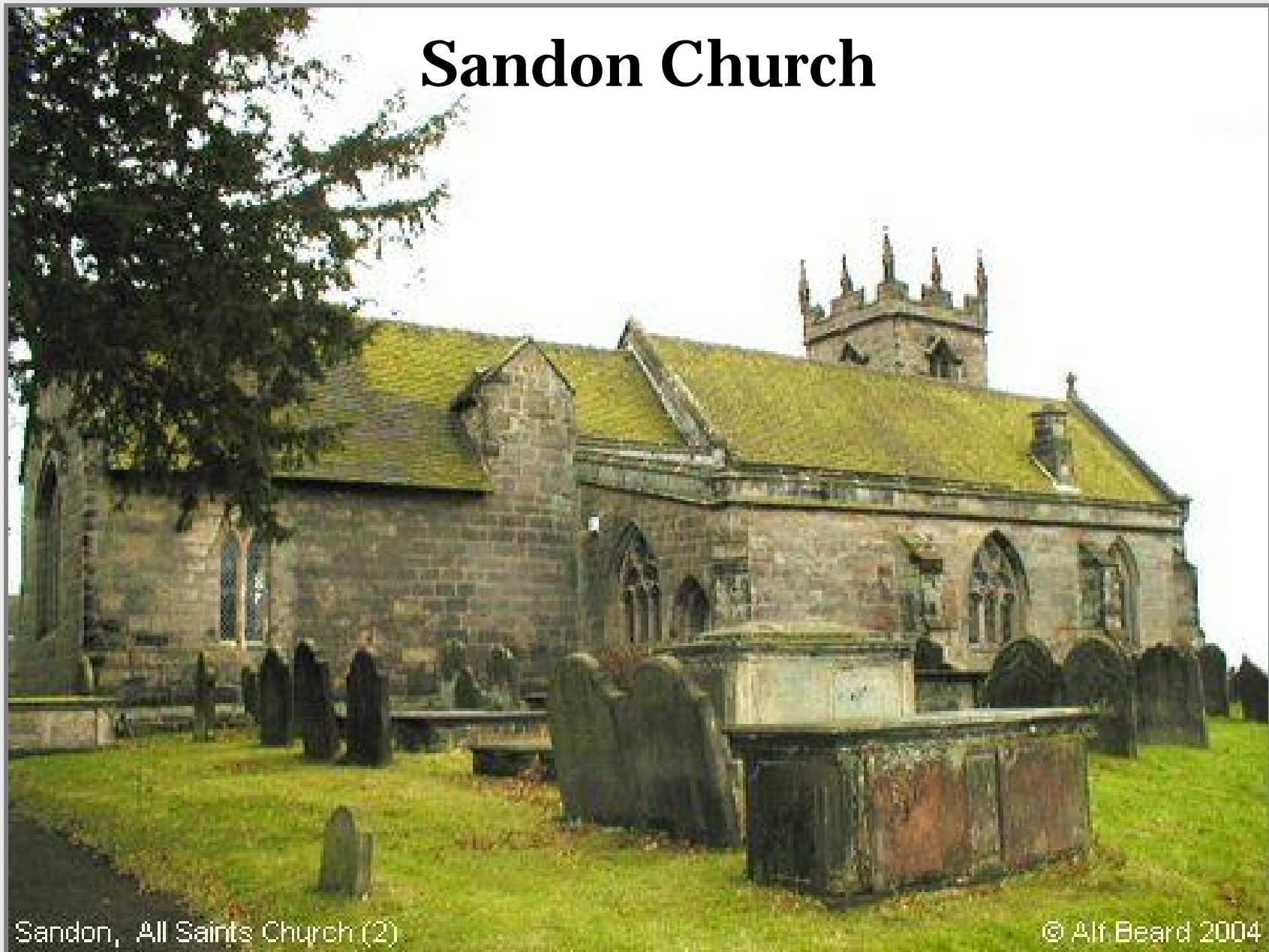


29th. October 1962



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
COTTERSTOCK
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Sandon Church



Sandon, All Saints Church (2)

© Alf Beard 2004

Sandon Church



Sandon, All Saints Church (SE View)

© Alf Beard 2005



Charles Bonney

Frederic's Uncle

Bonney papers
Autobiographical notes
by Charles Bonney
(Transcribed by M'Pres. Bonney, unknown relation)
I was born on the 31st October 1813
and lived for the first 12 years of
my life at SANDON, a little village
in the valley of the TRENT, of which
my father, the Rev^d George Bonney,
was Vicar. My mother was the
youngest daughter of the Rev John
KNIGHT, vicar of the adjoining parish
of MILLWICH. (SHEPHERD'S WIFE)

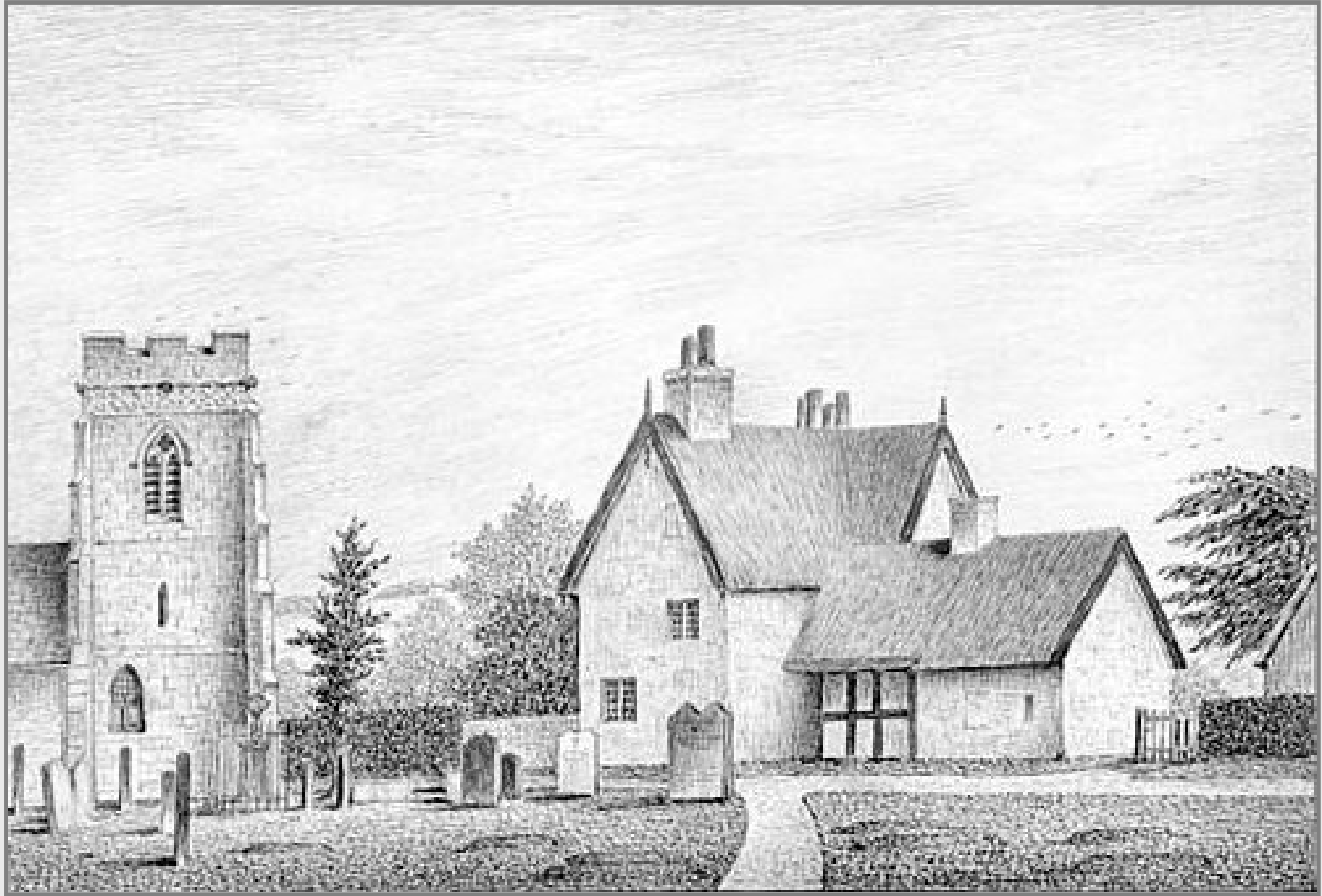
I was the youngest of the family
and, living in a quiet village,
four miles from our market town,
I had no companions of my own
age, and my childhood was spent
in comparative solitude. The
quietude of the village was only
disturbed by the occasional
passing of a stage coach or
travelling carriage.

Of my father's family I know but
little. His father was a clergyman
in London. I do not know how
many brothers & sisters he had -
he was the youngest of the family
and was the only one alive -

Charles Bonney's Autobiography

Sandon Church And Vicarage



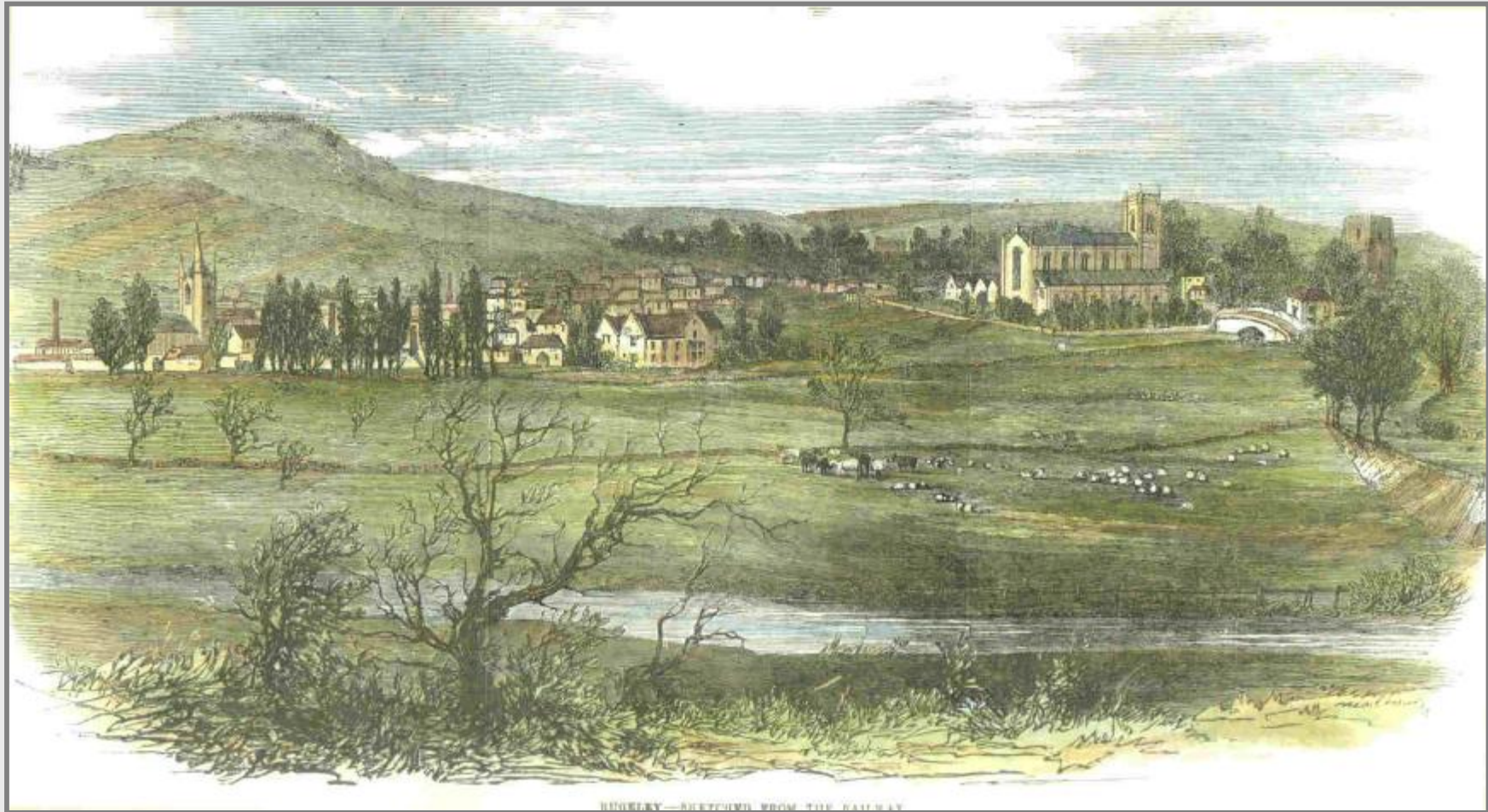


Early Print Of The Vicarage And Church At Millwich

Rugeley Grammar School Headmaster's House
Demolished 1987 by Staffs County Council.
View from South West.

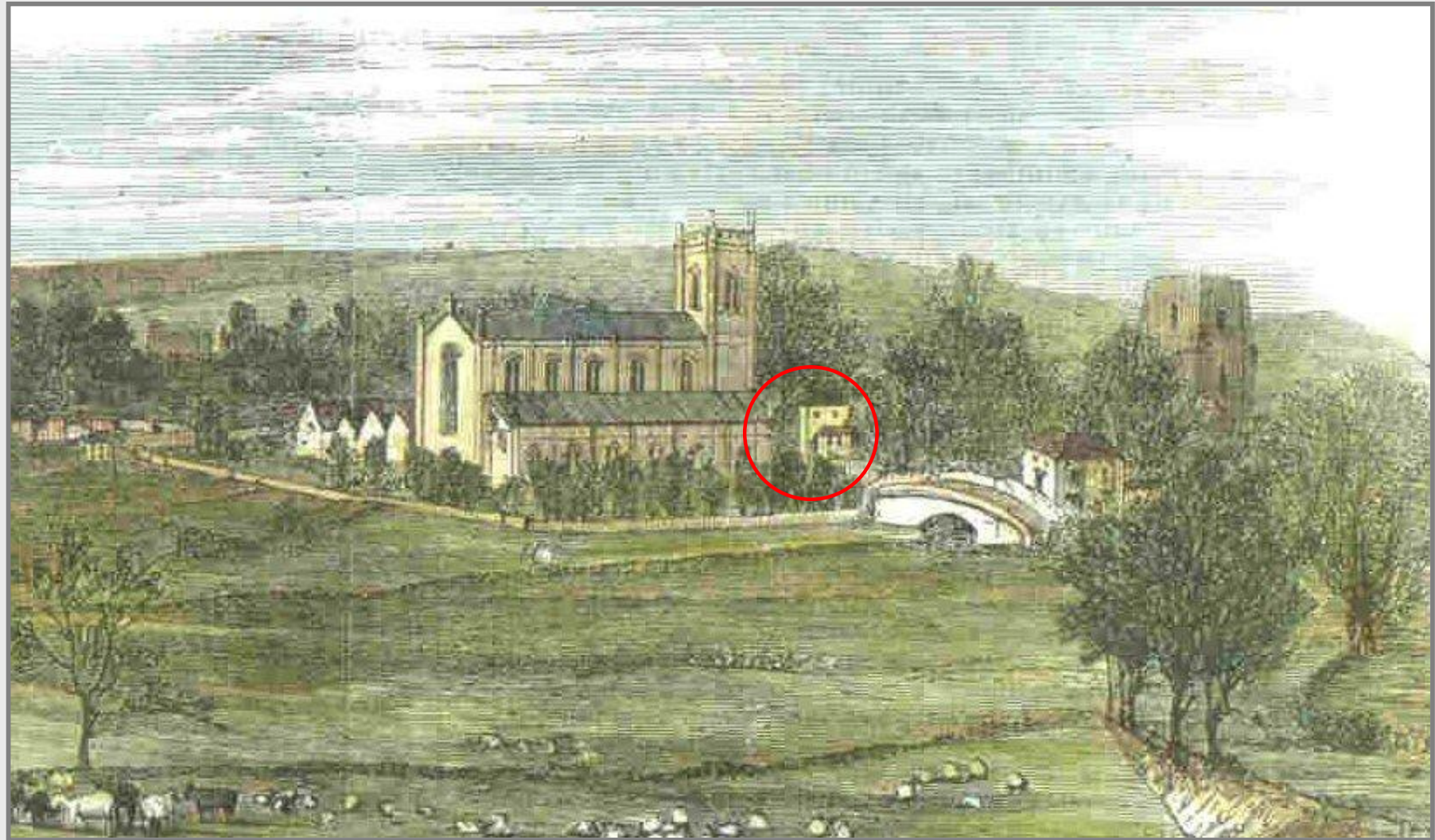


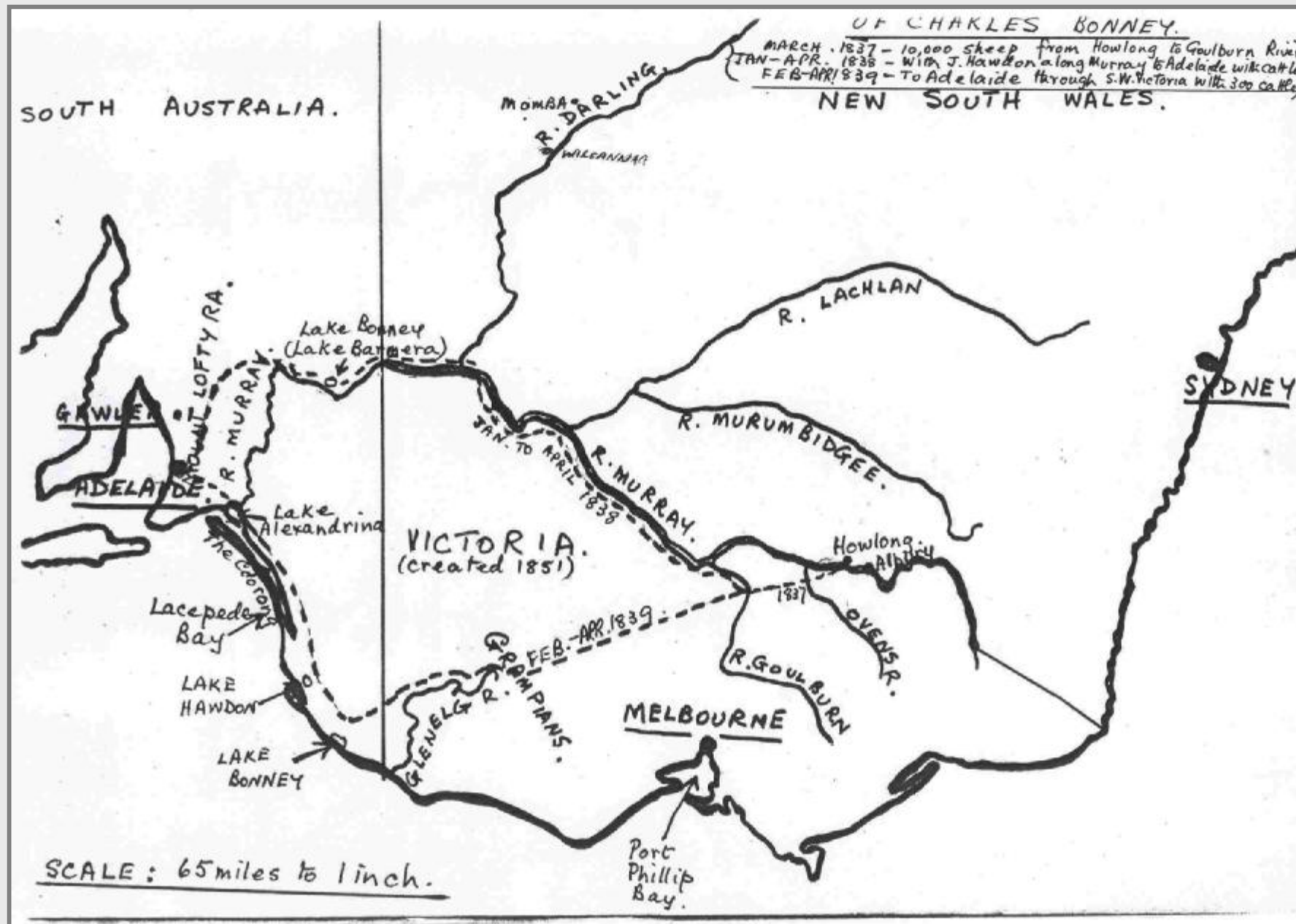
Rugeley Viewed From Colton



RUGELEY—STAFFORD FROM THE RAILWAY

St Augustin's Church Rugeley Showing The Bonney Family Home Opposite





Wentworth - A Brief History

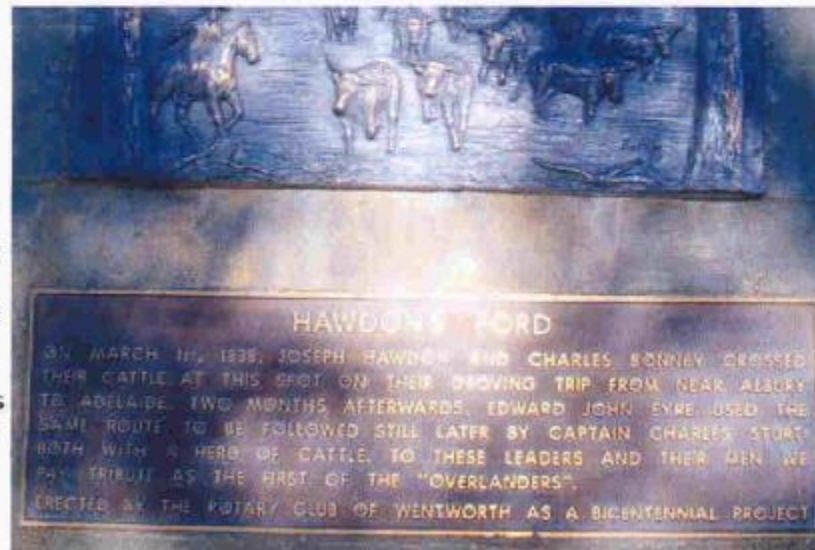


Wentworth in 1880

In 1829 exploration parties headed out west of Sydney towards the then unknown Murray and Darling rivers in an endeavour to discover an inland sea. Although no inland sea was found, Captain Charles Sturt, entered the headwaters of a wide river which he named the Darling. On his return to Sydney a Government conceived expedition then sent Sturt to trace the Murrumbidgee River. It was during this expedition that he entered a mighty river which he named the Murray. In 1830, while navigating the Murray, he came across a river junction which he was convinced was the Darling.

Joseph Hawdon and Charles Bonney drove cattle overland from New South Wales to Adelaide along the Murray and arrived at the Darling/Murray junction in 1838. Other overlanders followed the route, which became known as the Sydney/Adelaide 'highway', and the river junction spot became an established camp site known as Hawdon's Ford. The actual junction at the time was called "The Rinty". The settlement was later referred to as the "Darling Junction".

Right: Plaque at the Junction marking the spot where Hawdon and Bonney crossed.



Charles Bonney's Home In Adelaide Australia

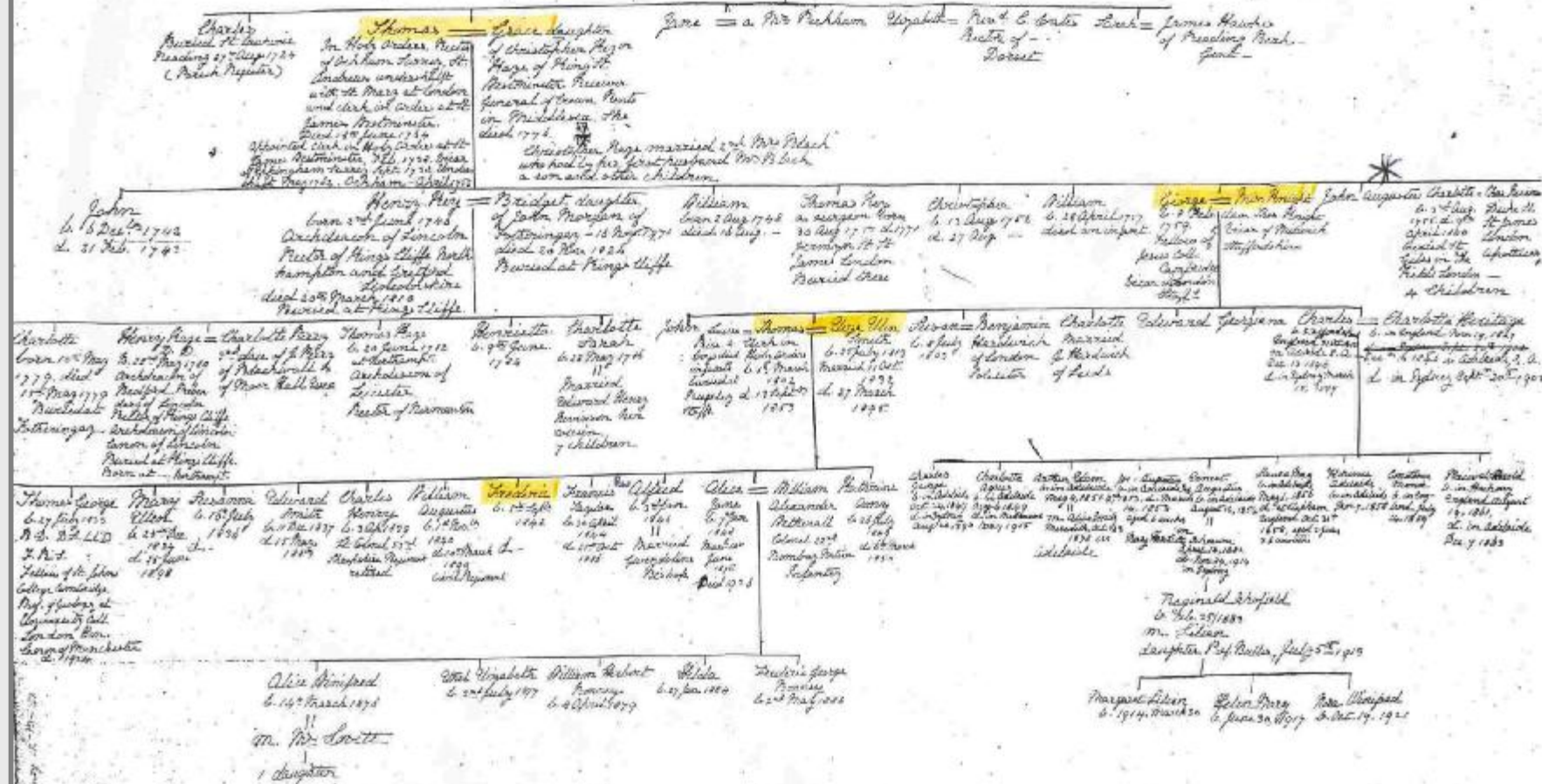


The family, it has always been believed, came
over to England from France on the Ruination of
the Edict of Nantes. The name is known in France.
A Marquis of the name of Bonney is mentioned
in one of D. D. Ross's works

- BONNEY -

Charles Bonney - Elizabeth Cunningham
of Reading, Berkshire
Arrived 21st Dec. 1793. Opposed
of real property in London and
Tottenham. Made Reading and
Cockham. D.D. Ross. Bible and
Parish Register at Tottenham
Reading

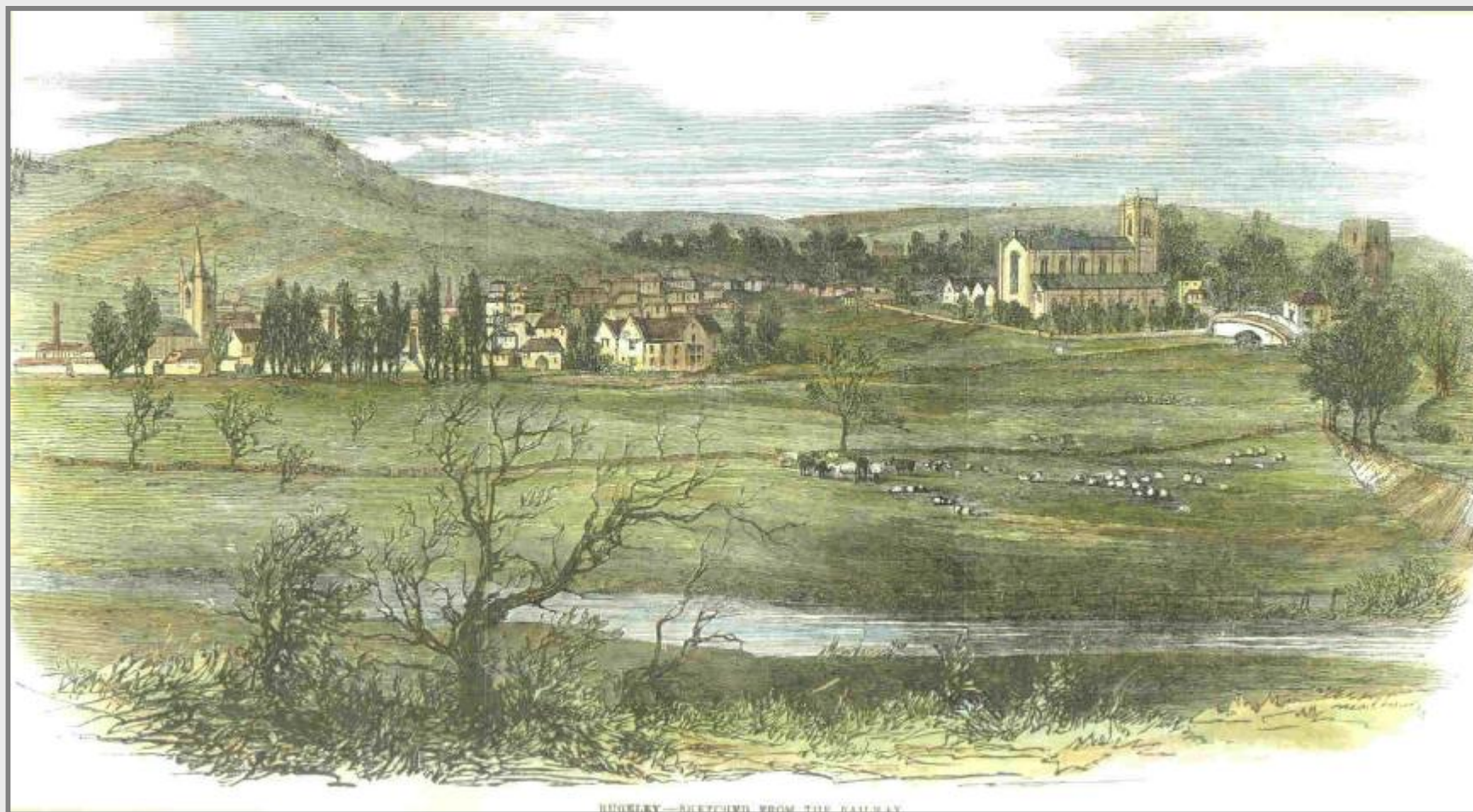
Copy
Made out in part by
H. H. Bonney, D.D. 1840





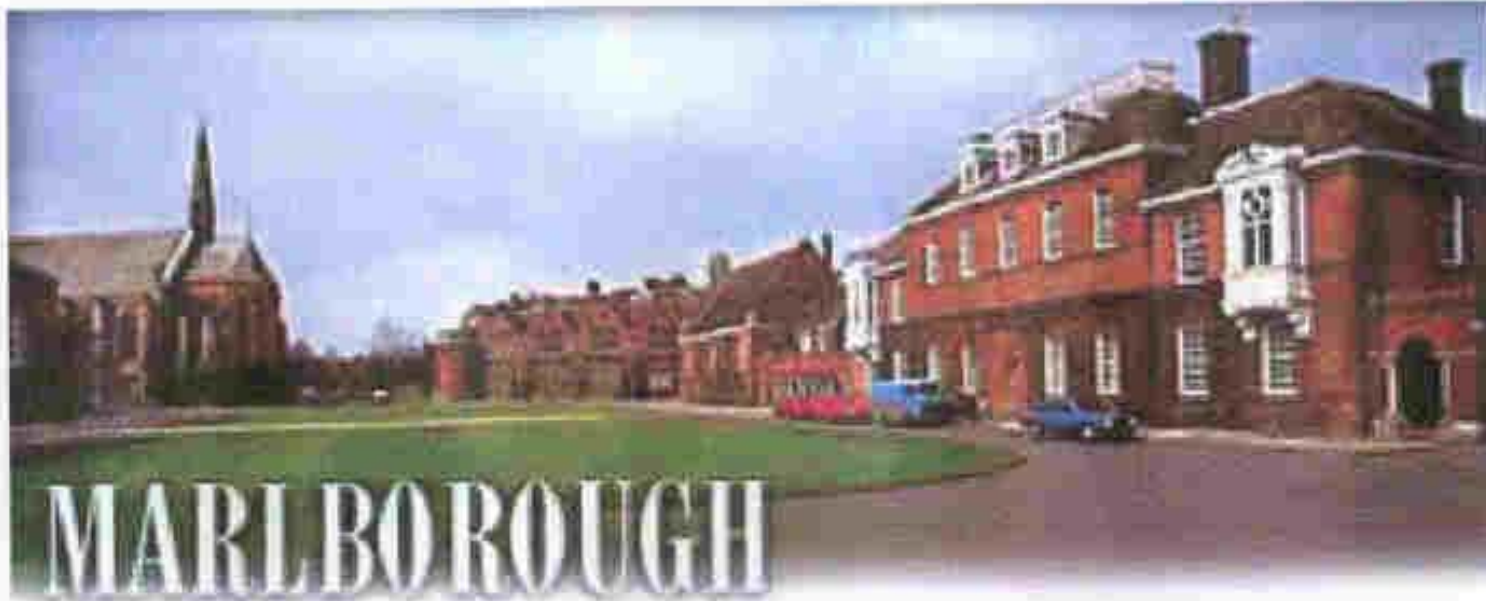
Frederic Bonney

1842 ~ 1921



HUGLEY—SKETCHED FROM THE RAILWAY

Marlborough, Wiltshire



At the intersection of the A346 and the A4 lies the town of Marlborough, the gateway to the Avebury Region and beyond. It is an interesting market town with one of the widest High Streets in the country. It is the home of Marlborough College (see photo above), an attractive campus with several unusual features.

WILCANNIA

Wilcannia was a centre for outback trade. It was also the traditional home of an aboriginal tribe who were particularly resistive to European invasion of their lands - the Bagundji or Barkindji.

Paddle-steamers had reached Wilcannia in 1859, when it was still called Mount Murchison - for the name of a squatting station nearby. It was as close to that place as you could get on the Darling River. And it was at the junction of the Darling with that most magically named of all the outback rivers - the Paroo. Mount Murchison sheep station was run by Edward Smith Bonney, who was one of the more enlightened European settlers. The spot where the station's wool was transhipped from bullock wagons to the Darling River paddle-steamers became Wilcannia.

1865 Frederic Bonney Arrives At Mount Murchinson



nla.pic-an24473291
[Order](#)

Momba, near
Wilcannia, River
Darling, ca. 1870s [3]
[picture].

187-?
1 photograph :
albumen ; image
rectangular with
rounded corners 7.8 x
11.4 cm.

IN [Views of the
Colonies of Victoria,
New South Wales,
South Australia and
Queensland including
Momba Station and the
township of Bourke](#)
[picture].

Part of collection: Views
of the Colonies of
Victoria, New South
Wales, South Australia
and Queensland
including Momba
Station and the
township of Bourke.;
Caption: "Momba"—
Printed in ink at top of
album page.; Condition:
Good, some fading.;
Also available in an
electronic version via
the Internet at:
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.pic-an24473291>. Pencilled
annotations below
image identifying
people in photograph:
"E.S. Bonney, Mason
(of Wonko), F.
Bonney".

Series:
Views of the Colonies
of Victoria, New South
Wales, South Australia
and Queensland
including Momba
Station and the
township of Bourke.



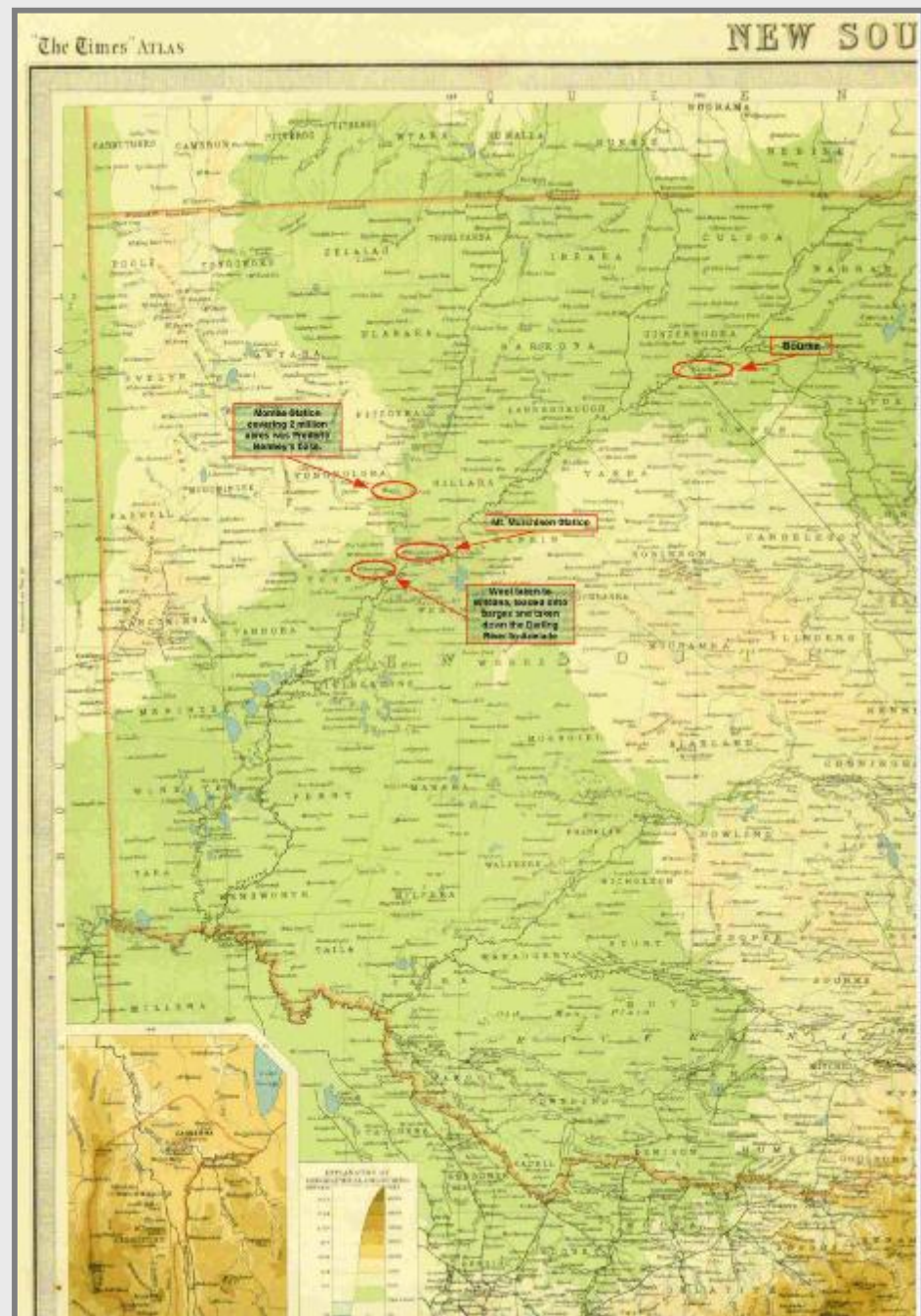
National Library of Australia

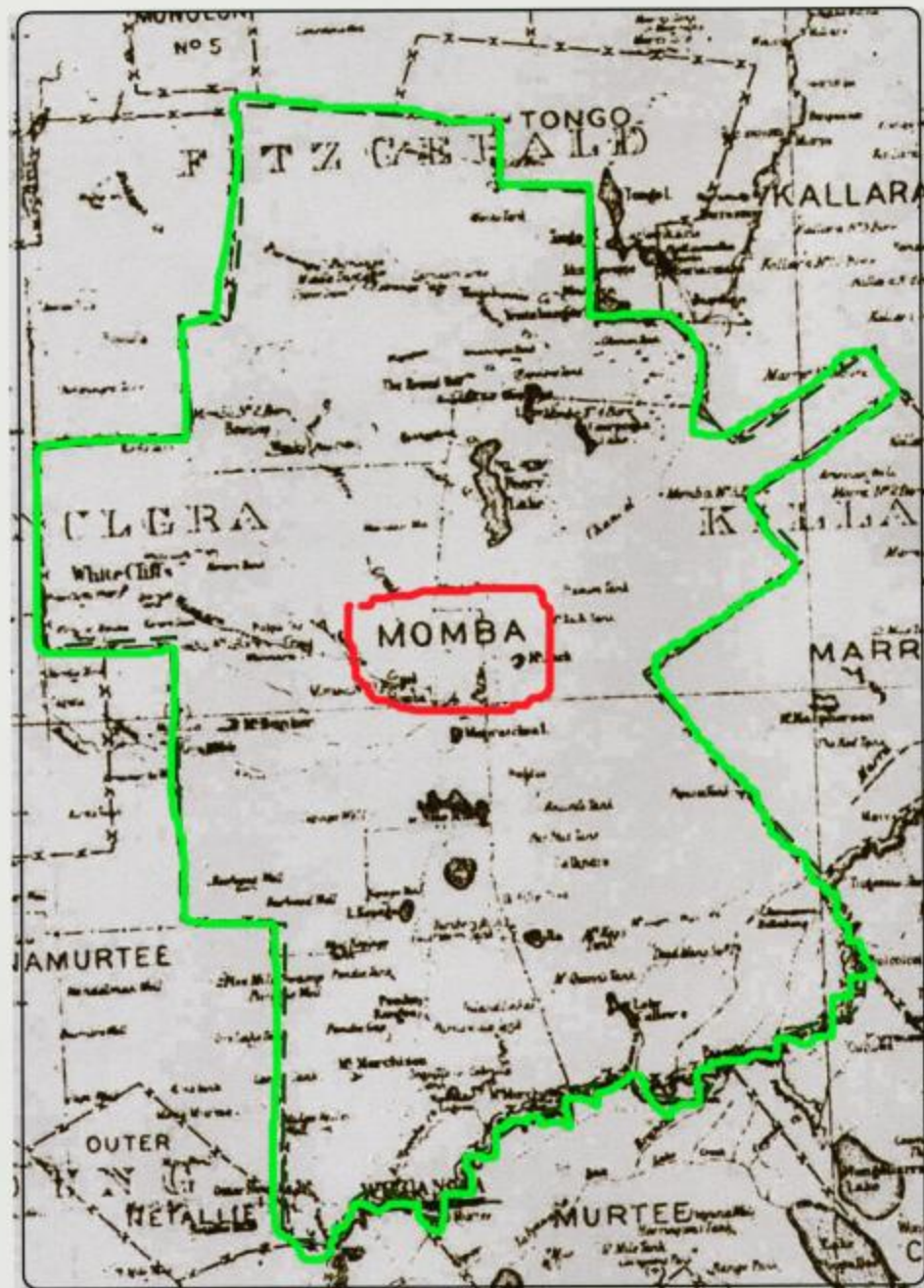
nla

To cite the image with description use: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.pic-an24473291>
To cite the image only use: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.pic-an24473291-v>

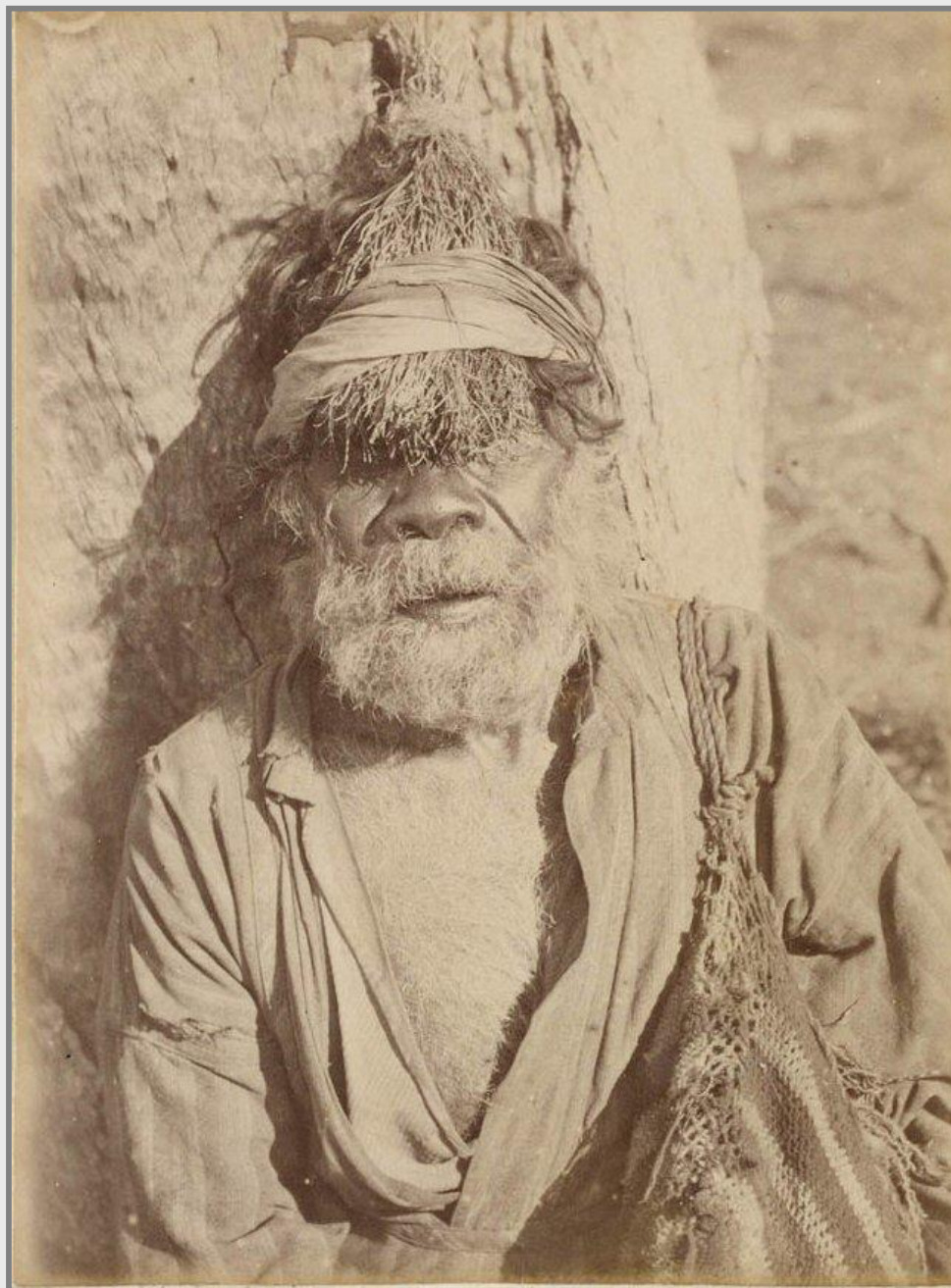
Momba Homestead With Frederic and Edward Smith Bonney In The Photograph













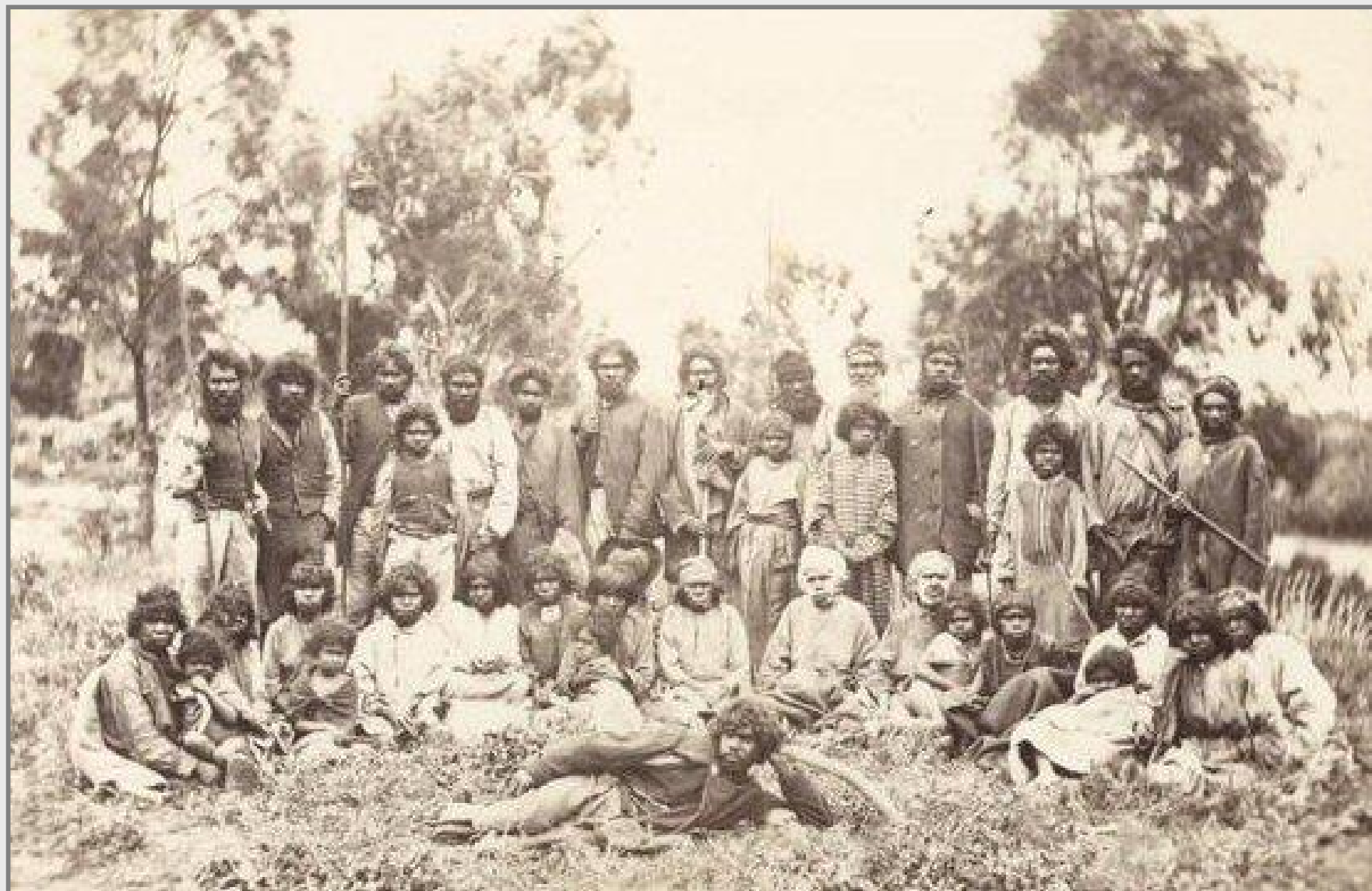


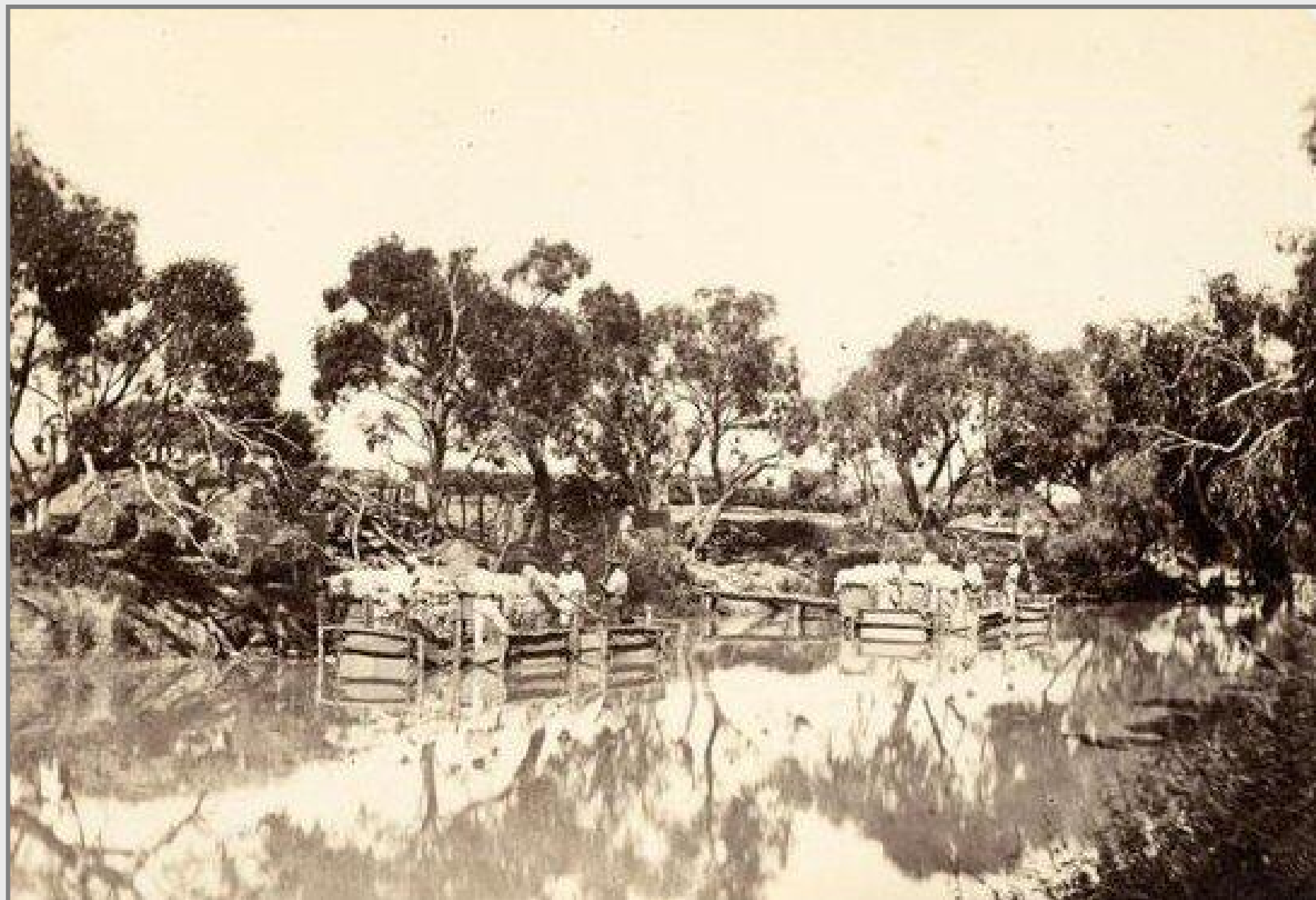


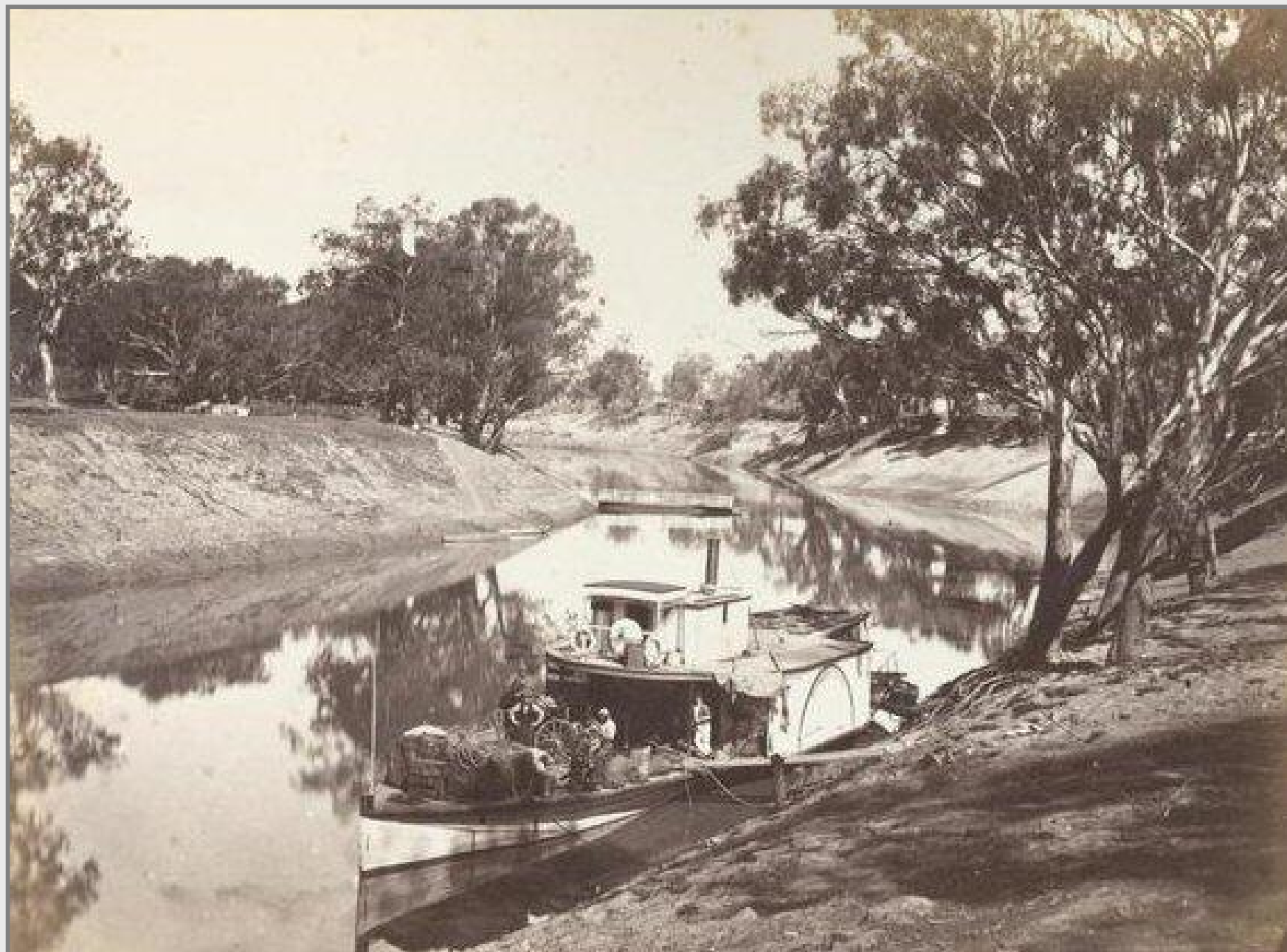
















Some Of Frederic's Australian Collection
Displayed In The Hall Of Colton House



Colton House





Mr. F. Bomey. Bolton House.





FREDERIC BONNEY, ESQ., J.P., F.R.G.S.



Colton House, Rugeley.



May Day Celebrations





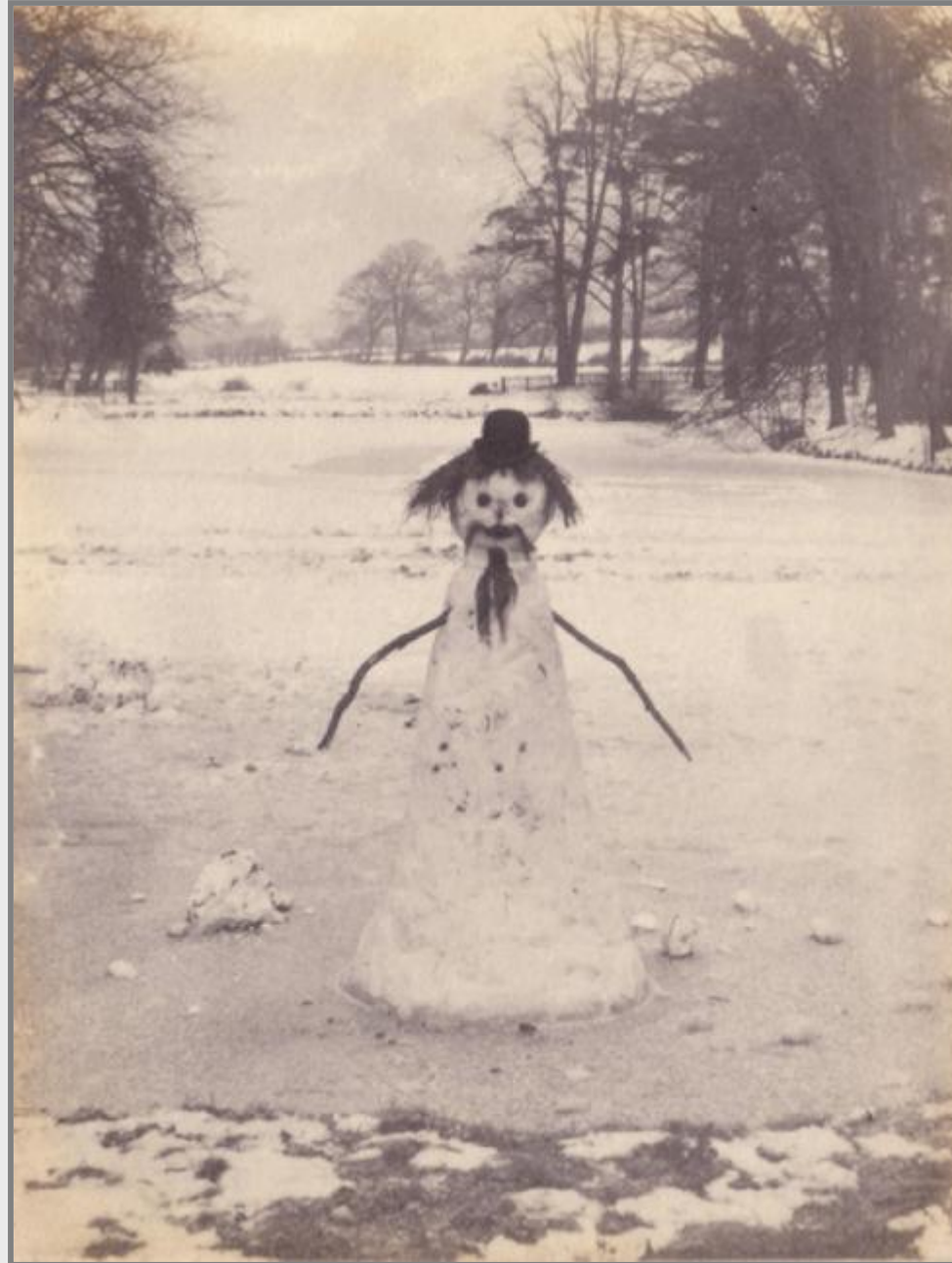












Rugeley People

BONNEY, Frederic
1842-1921 (in 1915)



THE Flashback picture of Mr. Frederick Bonney of Colton, published a few months ago, prompted another reader, Mrs. Gladys Richards of 1, Bryans Lane, Rugeley, to send in her picture of him.

This was taken in 1915 when Mr. Bonney was living at The Hollies, Church Street. He entertained a few girls from the top class of the

Talbot Street school, who were accompanied by Miss A. K. Clayton, and the picture shows him with eight fan-tail pigeons in his garden.

The card was sent to Mrs. Richards, then Gladys Harvey, by Mr. Bonney as "a memento of the visit of the nature study group of St. Augustine's Girls' School on September 20, 1915."

The Rugeley Times, Saturday, August 16, 1969, p. 7

HUGELEY
BRADFORD LIBRARY





This copy to keep in
Dept. School.
C.B.

Photographed in Dept. School
Colln. Ch. of Eng. School.
July 1898

by Lucius D. Dwyer
Colln. Dwyer
" Dupelley }



Miss Marshall
(Teacher)

1. Alice Hyatt	2. Martha Overman	3. Regina Rowley	4. Walter Jarvis
5. Willie Hyatt	6. Reinald Day	7. Mary Deville	8. Albert Deville
9. Thomas Robson	10. Charlie Bule	11. Thomas Hart	12. Jack Worley
13. Gertrude Bayles	14. Alfred Meddings	15. Gaston Webster	16. Edith Mahemide
17. Florence Rowley	18. Lessie Sharpe	19. Mrs. Drain	20. Phoebe McDowell
21. Rachel Whitehouse	22. Winifred Gale	23. Leonard Willis	24. Nellie Walker
25. Leona Parr	26. Mary Ann Hunt	27. Kate Conway	28. Ettie Tomlinson
29. Willie Kay	30. Edith Talbot	31. Barbara Nelson	32. Alice Cope
	33. Fannie Smith	34. Maria Robson	35. Anna Preston

List of Pupils of Miss Marshall -
- City Sept. 1898 -





- From the SOCIETY.—Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. May, 1883.
 — Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. December, 1882; January, 1883.
 — Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Extra number to Part I, 1883.
 — Journal of the Society of Arts. Nos. 1588, 1589.
 — The Constitution of the Isle of Man. Manx Society. Vol. XXXI.
 — Boletim da Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa.
 — Bulletins de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. No. 1, 1883.
 — Bulletin de la Société Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou. 1882, No. 2, 1^{re} and 2^{de} liv.
 From the Editor.—American Antiquarian. April, 1883.
 — "Nature." Nos. 704, 705.
 — Revue d'Ethnographie. Tom. II, No. 1.
 — Revue Politique et Littéraire. Tom. XXXI, Nos. 17, 18.
 — Revue Scientifique. Tom. XXXI, Nos. 17, 18.
 — Science. No. 10.

Mr. W. GALLOWAY exhibited some bone implements and other objects found in a prehistoric shell-mound in the Island of Oransay; also a cranium and bones found in a Viking grave of the Norse pagan period at Kiloran Bay, Colonsay. These specimens were exhibited at the International Fisheries Exhibition.

The following paper was read by the author:—

On some CUSTOMS of the ABORIGINES of the RIVER DARLING, NEW SOUTH WALES. By FREDERIC BONNEY, Esq.

DURING my residence in a large area of country on the northern side of the river Darling, between the years 1865 and 1880, I had, as one of the early European settlers, the opportunity of knowing the aborigines in that district, before they were spoilt by civilisation. Employed by me as shepherds, and in other occupations, on a large sheep and cattle run, they were generally my companions in work during the first few years of my bush life, and over many a camp fire I have learnt much of their character and habits. The tribes that I know best are those called Bungyarlee and Parkungi, the former living about the creeks north of Mount Murchison; the latter by the river Darling above and below Wilcannia. They speak the one language called Weynebulckoo, which is also spoken by the adjoining tribes called—

Baroongee, of the Lower Paroo River.
 Mullia-arpa, of Yencanyah district.

Wombungee, of Fort Bourke district, on the Upper Darling.

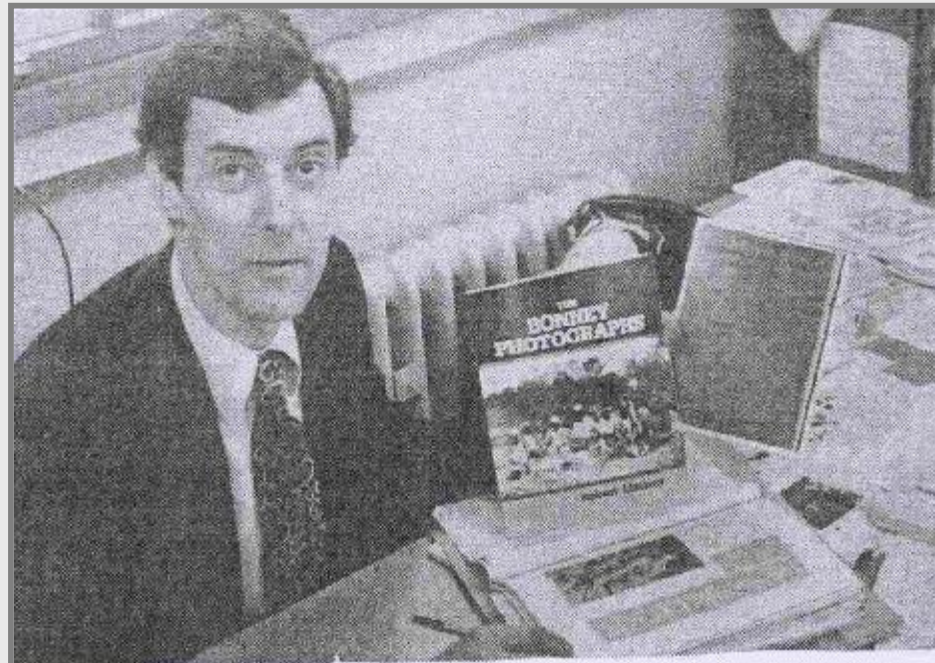
Bo-arlee, of the Barrier Ranges.

Tung-arlee, of the Lower Darling.

The territory of these tribes lies within lat. 29°–34°, long. 141°–146°.

As a rough estimate of the aboriginal population of this territory when Europeans first settled in it, I may say I do not think it would average more than about 100 on an area of 2,000 square miles in any part of the territory. The country, in its natural state, could not support a large population, being subject to protracted droughts, during which both food and water must have been scarce. During my fifteen years' experience there were three severe droughts, varying in duration from eighteen to twenty-two months. At such times the little rain that fell on the dry and parched ground was insufficient to replenish the water-holes, or soak the ground enough to promote a growth of vegetation. But it appears, from what some of the old natives have told me, that Europeans have not experienced the worst that the country is liable to, for they say that they once saw it in a drier state than it has been since the settlers came, and there has been stock on the country as a drain on the water supply. On that occasion their only water supply was at the few springs in the back country and at the rivers. All surface water-holes were dry; some of which would, I know, stand through a two years' drought with stock drinking at them. They camped at the springs or the rivers, existing on the half-starved animals, which were forced to drink from the same supply, and in consequence of their weak condition were killed without much difficulty. In a drought there is neither grass nor herbage in the neighbourhood of water, and the desert-like appearance of the surrounding brick-red sandhills and grey-coloured clay flats is relieved only by sundry hardy bushes and small trees, which somehow hold up against the extreme dryness and hot winds. These long droughts are generally broken suddenly by a fall of 2 or 3 inches of rain, followed by lighter rains, which rapidly improve the appearance of the country; grass and herbage become abundant, and waterfowl return in large numbers to the creeks, and the aborigines gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of moving on to fresh hunting grounds, which they can only reach when surface water is plentiful.

About the year 1850 an epidemic attacked the Bungyarlee and Parkungi tribes, killing about one-third of them. I have been told by some of those who escaped that it came upon them while the country was in fair condition, and there was ample



Natives' help from librarian

A STAFFORDSHIRE librarian has collated information which will enable Aborigines in the Australian bush to learn about their culture and the recording of it.

Rugeley reference librarian Don Brown, pictured above, has helped compile a book about Frederick Bonney, from Rugeley, who studied the Aborigines' way of life in the 19th century.

Bonney, an anthropologist and photographer, was the son of a Rugeley Grammar School headmaster. He went Down Under to work on a sheep ranch and became fascinated by the Aborigines.



A mother carrying her child
name of mother - Weelpilla
" " child - hango



Here are the people who lived at Momba station a hundred years ago. Momba is on the Paroo River, but a hundred years ago it was a huge property stretching to the Darling River. These people are Paakantji people.

The young man who is lying down in front of the group is holding a boomerang. Other men are holding spears and clubs. Some of the people are wearing necklaces.

[illegible]

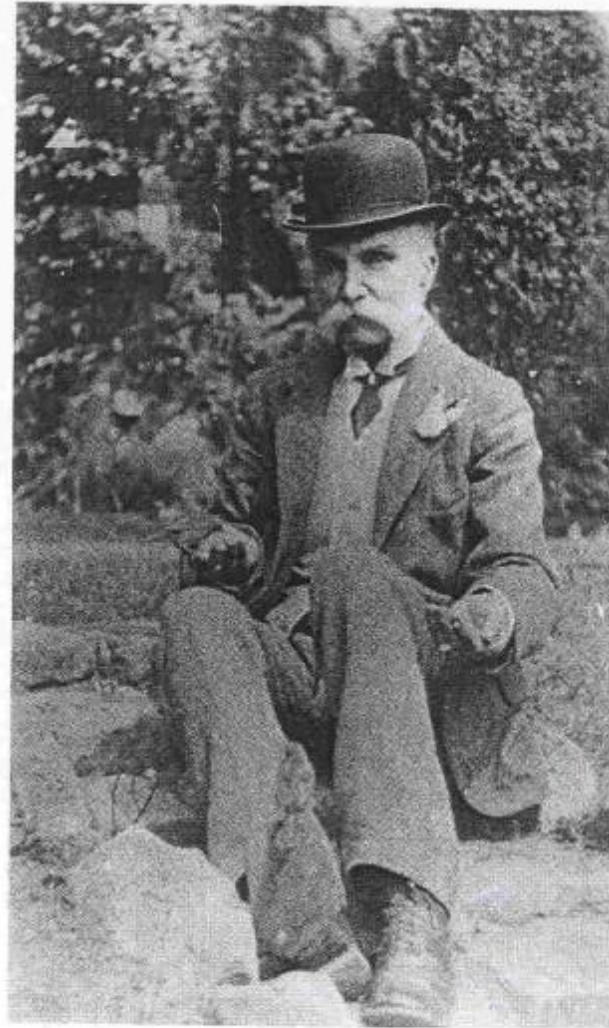


In the 1880's, Frederic Bonney went back to Rugeley, Staffordshire, in England, where he spent the rest of his life. Here we see him in his garden in about 1917, when he was 75, with two wild robins that he had tamed. One is on his right hand, and the other on his right boot. He was able to tame the birds, because he always carried bird-seed around in his pocket. He did not stop photographing: many of his later photos are of scenes of village life in Rugeley.

Bonney beautified his house in Rugeley by making "wild" gardens, where animals and birds could wander free. He became a popular member of the community, a church-warden and justice of the peace.

Moreover, Alfred Williams, writing *Sketches in and around Lichfield and Rugeley* in 1892, says, "Mr Bonney's Australian experience has borne fruit, the enjoyment of which he is always ready to share with his friends and neighbours. His shows of pictures and photographs is unique, so far as they relate to Aboriginal life and adventure, and he is never weary of exhibiting the same and recounting facts and stories connected with each, replete with interest."

Fred Bonney is buried in Rugeley cemetery, near the ruins of the old church of St. Augustine, built before 1189. His gravestone bears the inscription: "Traveller and tourer abroad. A worker for others at home."



(Photo donated to Rugeley Library by Mr S. Burden. Copy by Mr J. Godwin).

Frederic Bonney

- His legacy
- Set of 100+ Early Australian Photographs 1865-1881 Showing Farm Life in the Outback and the Aboriginal People Who Shared it with Him
- 400Pages of Notes and Letters 1865-1915
- A Research Paper on the Aboriginal Customs
- Inspiration for a School History Book on the Aboriginal People He Employed and Befriended in N.S.Wales
- A Large, Rare and Varied Collection of Colton Photographs Showing the Village and It's Social Life in the Last Two Decades of Queen Victoria's Reign
- A few Photographs of Himself during the Last 20 Years of His Life - Enjoying his Garden Hobbies at "The Hollies", Church Street, Rugeley

Acknowledgements

Information and assistance for this project have been provided by:-

From Colton and District

The Parr Family
Dorothy Bradbury,
Mary Hill
Gill Sykes
Gay Lawrence
Bill Brown
Don Brown
Harry Thornton

From

Rugeley Public Library (Reference Department)

From Reading

Archive Dept., Public Record Office

From Scotland

Prof. Nicholas Roe of St. Andrews University

From Australia

Rusheen Craig and Reg. Bonney (no known relation) of N.S.W.
Libraries at Canberra, Sydney, Perth, Kensington & Norwood

From many web-sites

Family search

a2a

nra

national archives

bl

npg

moto

multimap

historical directories

others in Australia

From Who's Who

1948 and 1970 copies

Frederic Bonney: Gill Sykes



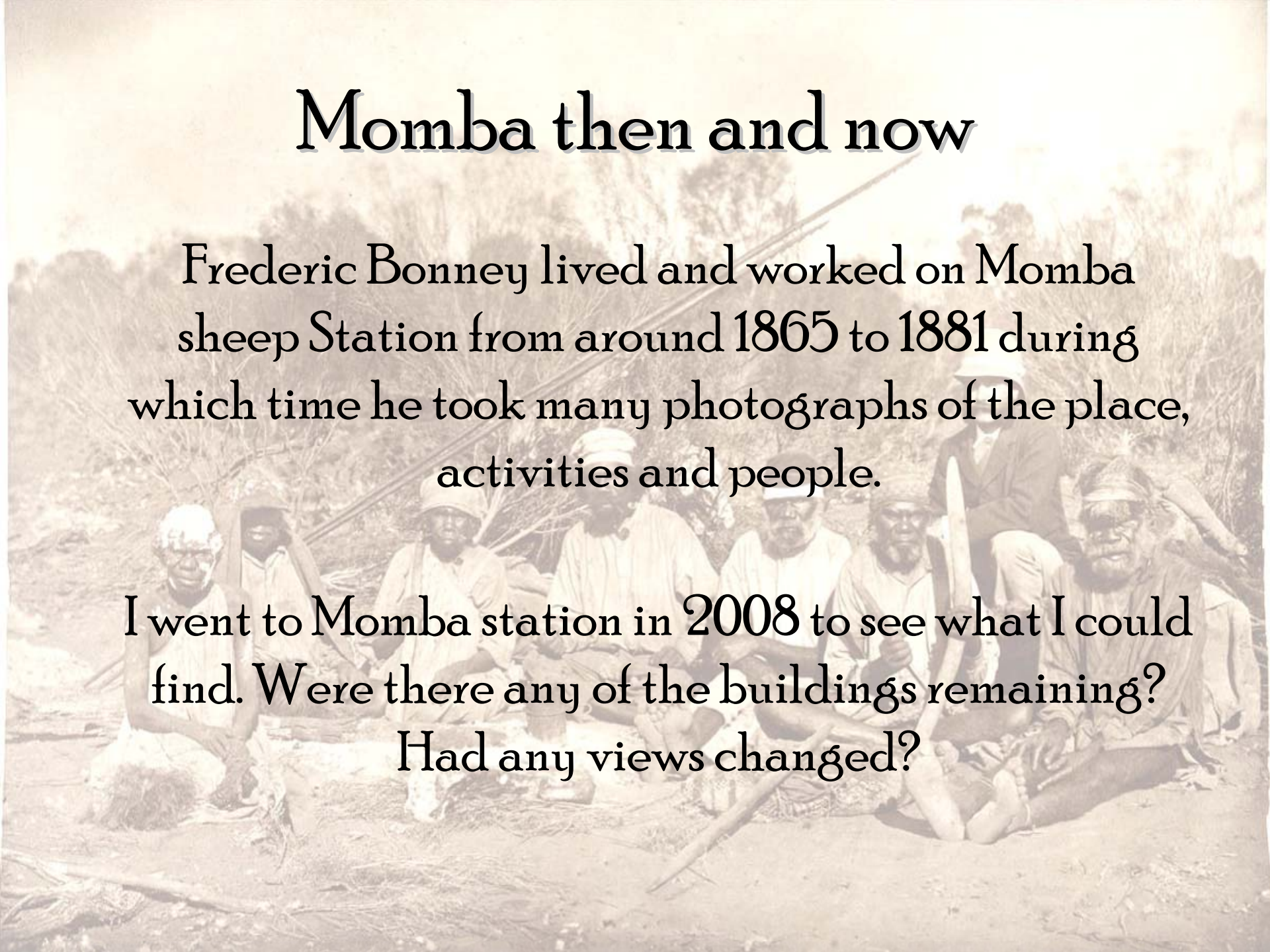
Visit to Australia

In the footsteps of
Frederic Bonney

Momba then and now

Frederic Bonney lived and worked on Momba sheep Station from around 1865 to 1881 during which time he took many photographs of the place, activities and people.

I went to Momba station in 2008 to see what I could find. Were there any of the buildings remaining?
Had any views changed?







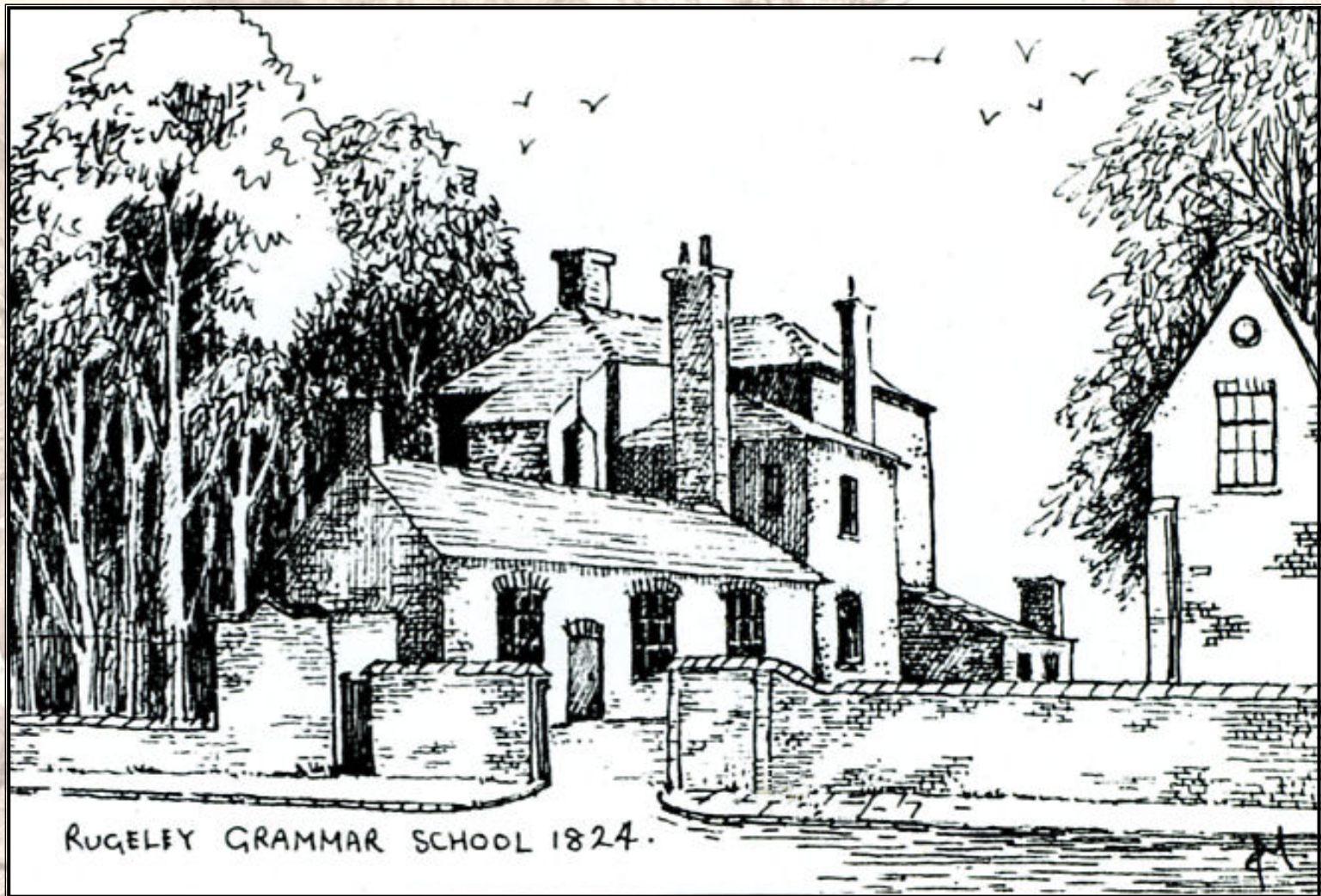


Charles Bonney

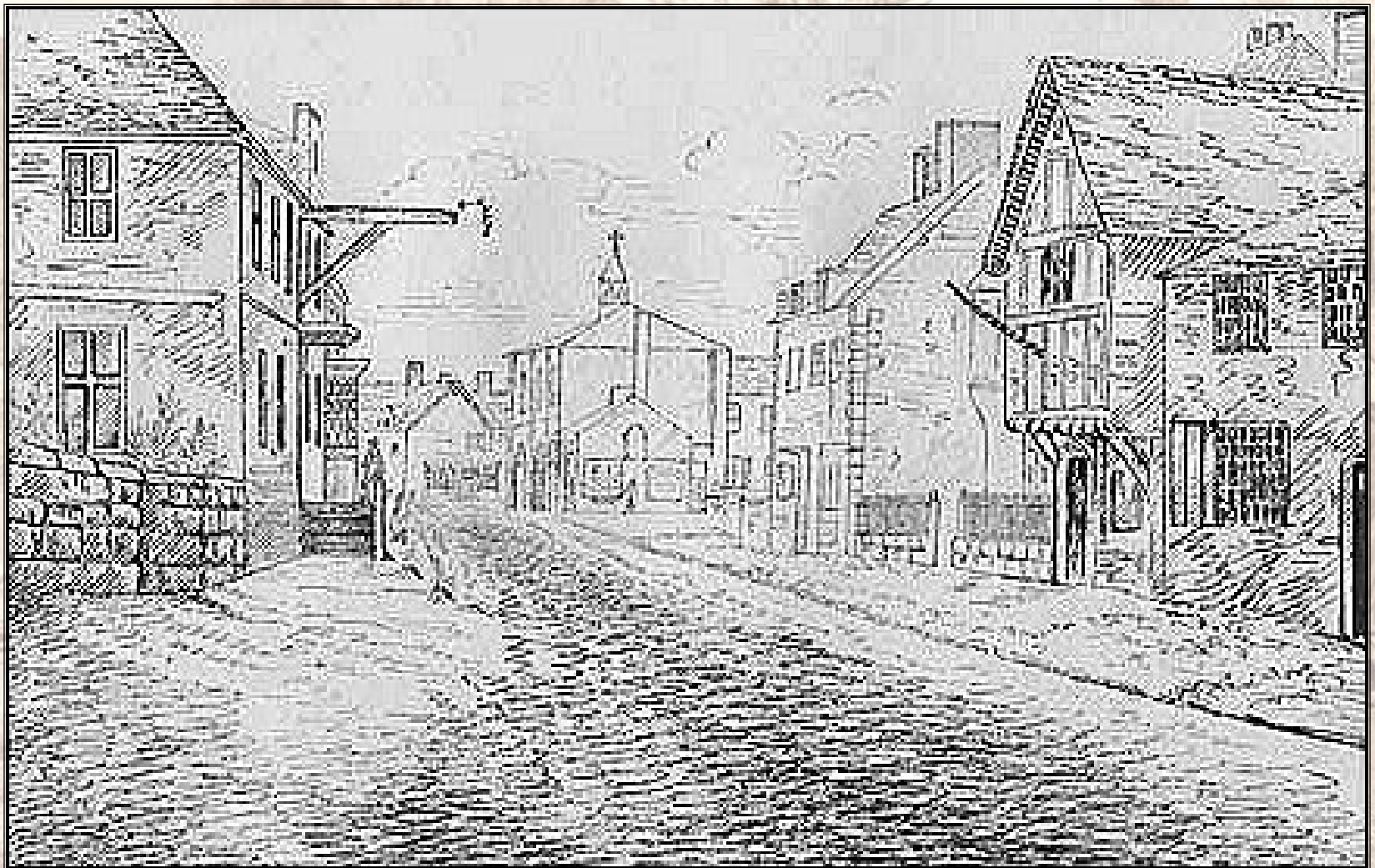
Charles Bonney was born in 1813 in Sandon. His father was vicar at Sandon church. At the age of 13 his father died and the family was broken up.

Charles went to live in Rugeley with his elder brother Thomas who was headmaster of Rugeley Grammar school. Thomas received his secondary education there.

Rugeley Grammar School as it looked when Charles Bonney was a pupil

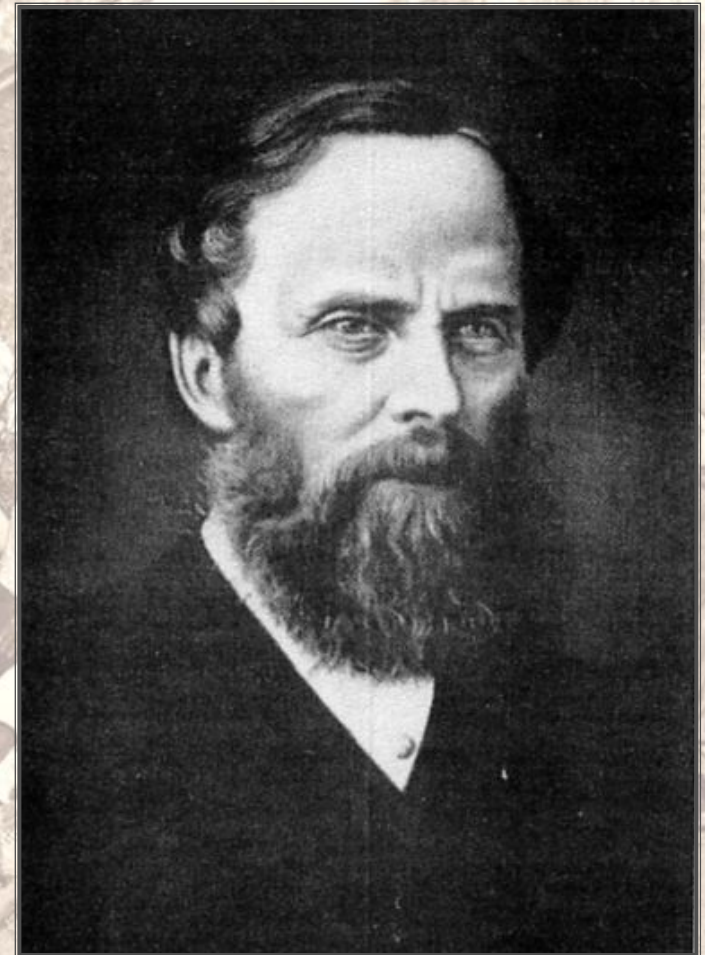


Market Street Rugeley



Charles Bonney

- Charles Bonney (Frederic's Uncle) left Rugeley and arrived in Australia in 1834.
- He became a famous Overlander taking the first ever cattle drive to Adelaide in 1838. He helped save the founding city from starvation
- Did he inspire Frederic to follow him out there?



Charles Bonney travelled to Australia in
barque the “John Craig” in 1834



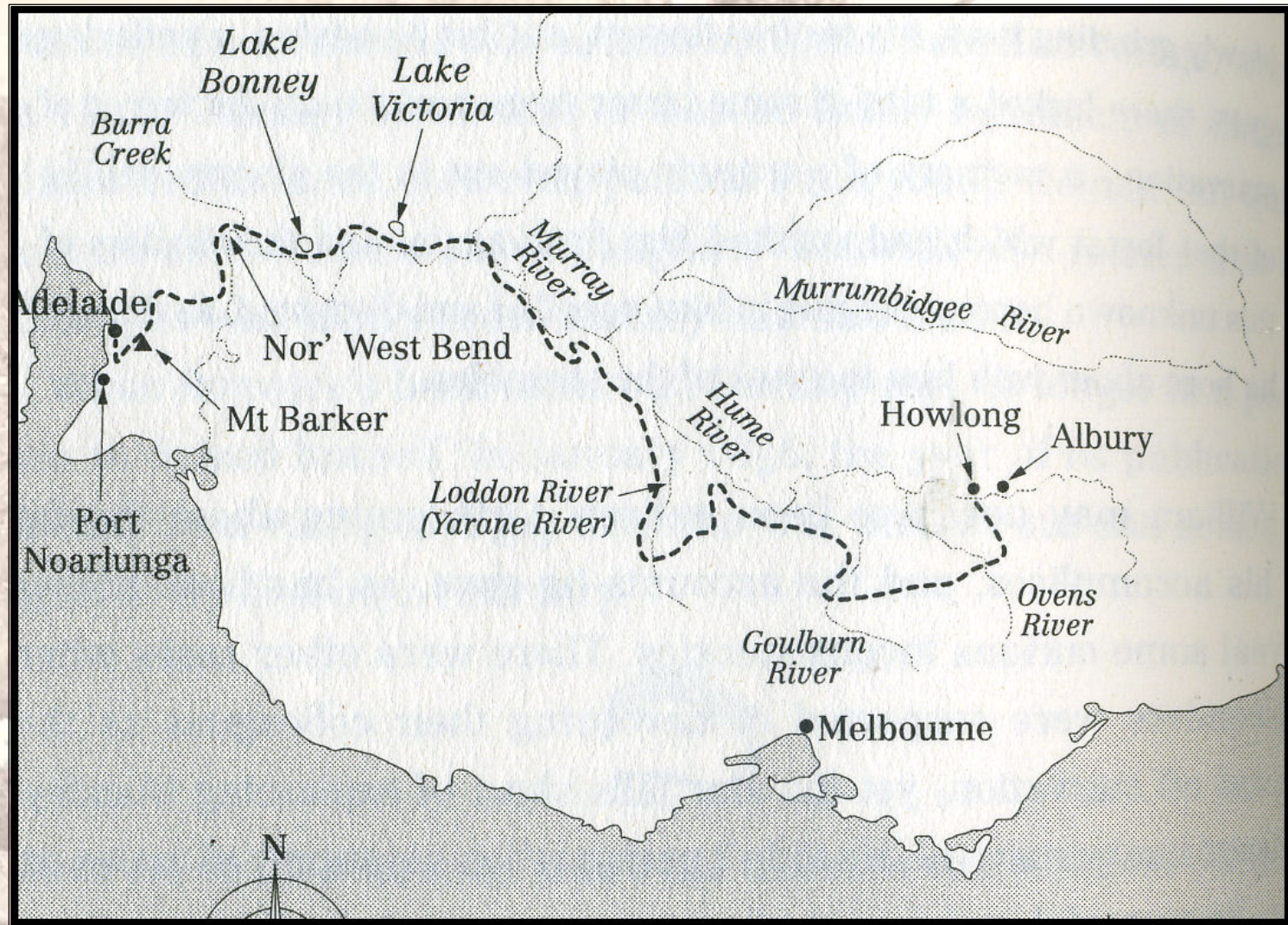
Sidney Harbour 1834



Charles Bonney and Joseph Hawdon drove cattle across country from Melbourne to Adelaide. No white man had ever done that before. It opened up that part of Australia to pastoralists and helped in Australia's development



The route Charles Bonney took



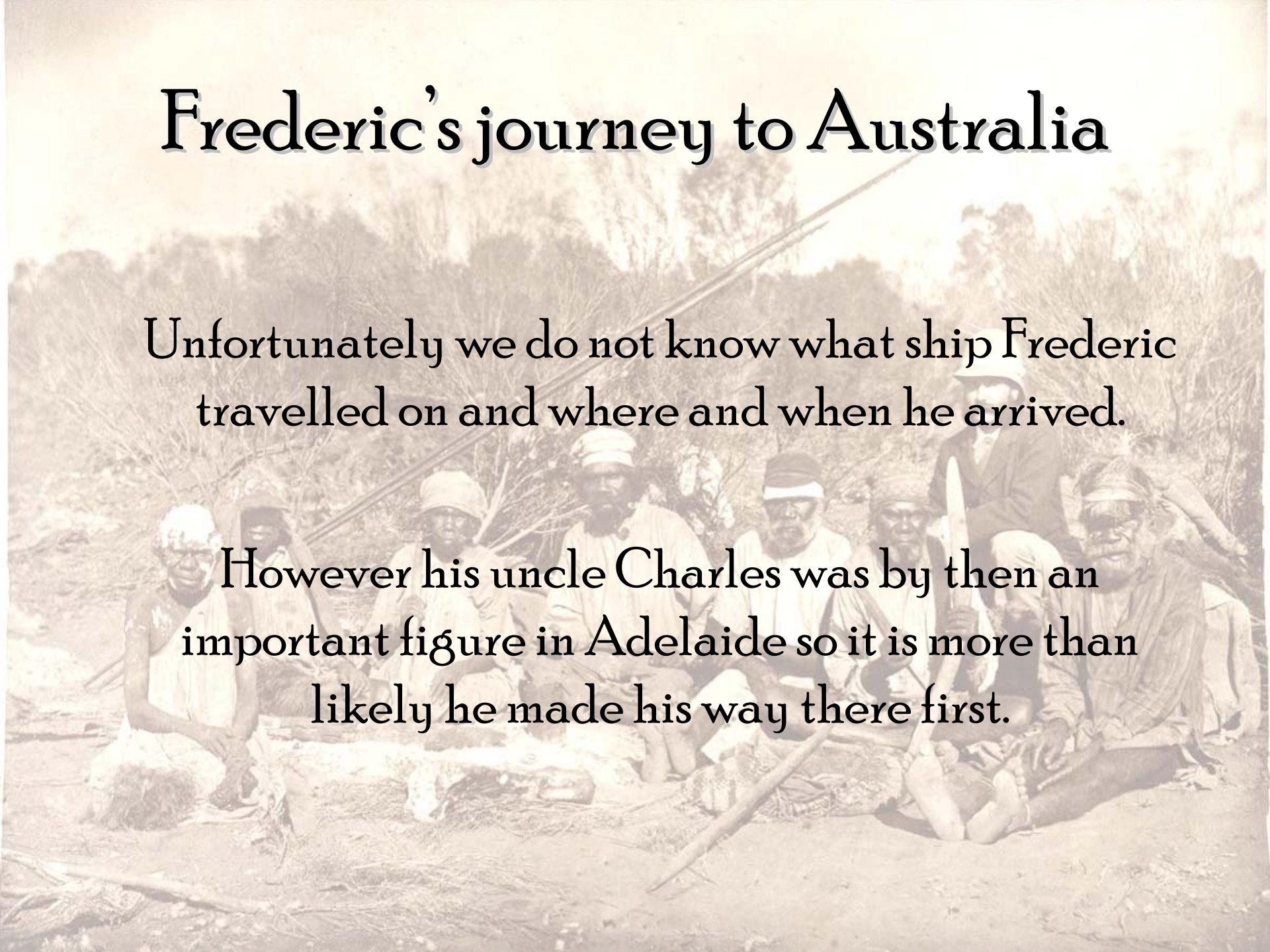
Adelaide in 1839 a year after Charles Bonney and Joseph Hawdon arrived with the first cattle drive



Frederic's journey to Australia

Unfortunately we do not know what ship Frederic travelled on and where and when he arrived.

However his uncle Charles was by then an important figure in Adelaide so it is more than likely he made his way there first.



Rundle Street Adelaide in the 1870's when Frederic photographed it

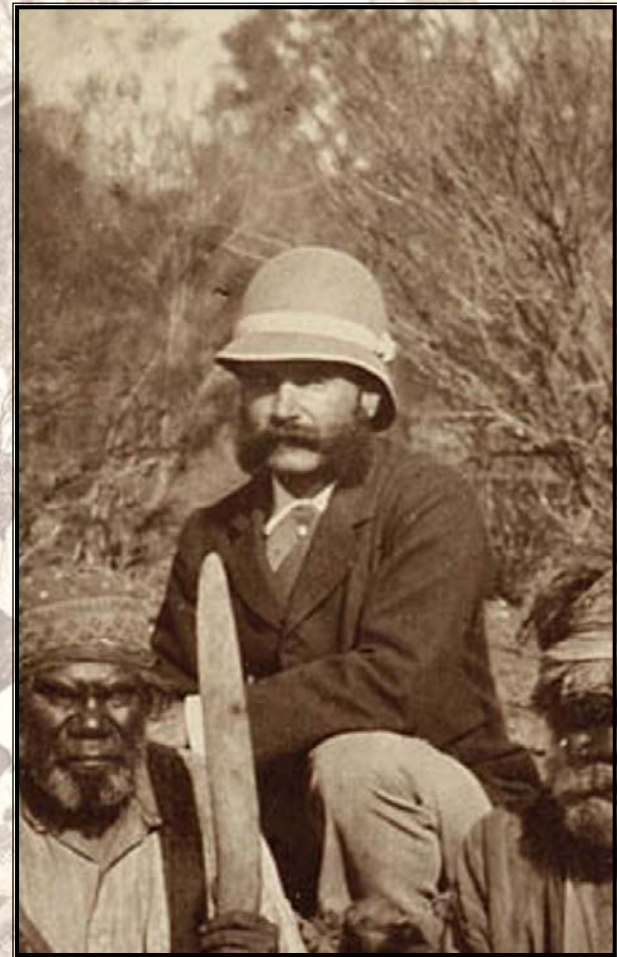


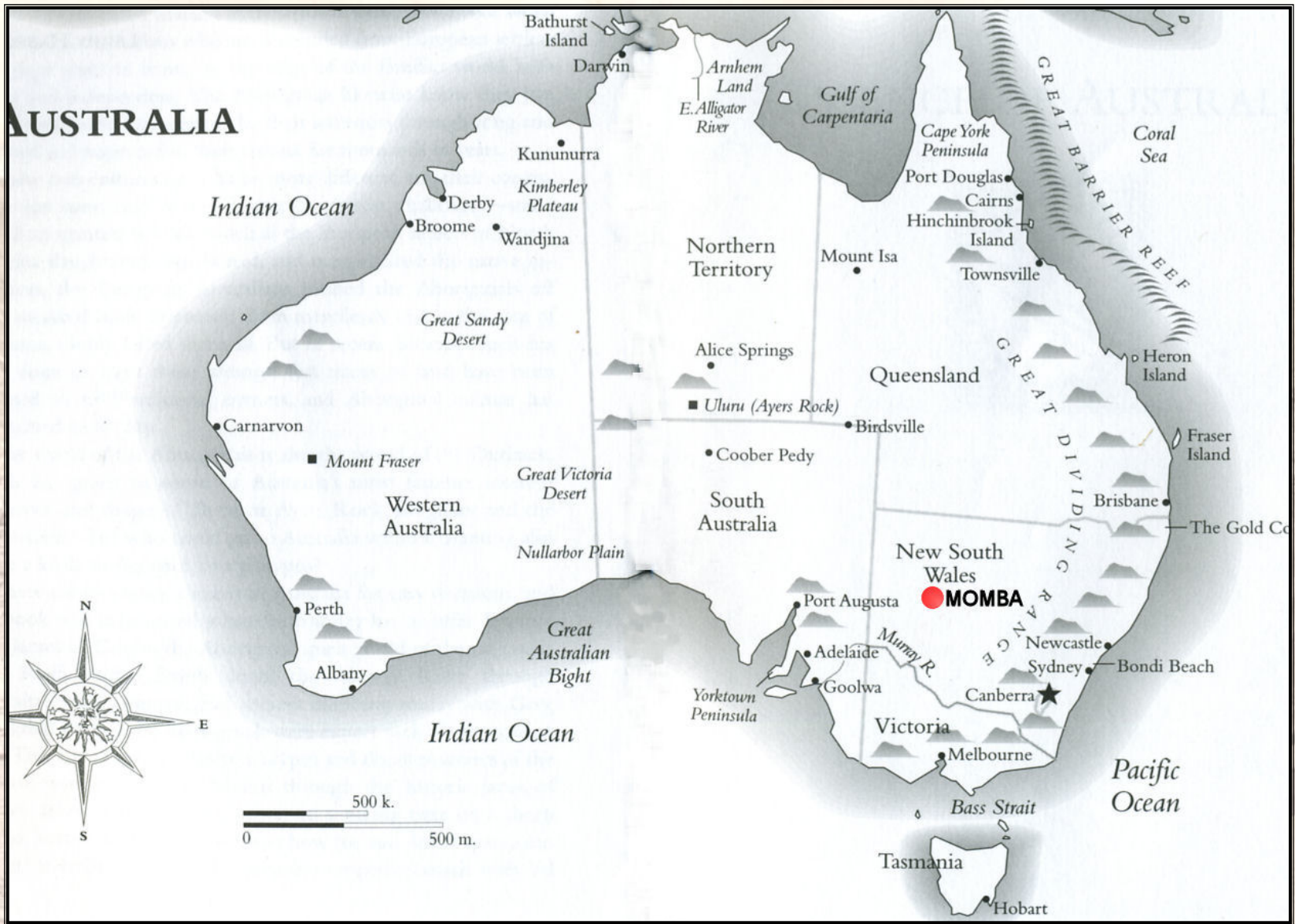
Rundle Street Adelaide as it appears in 2008

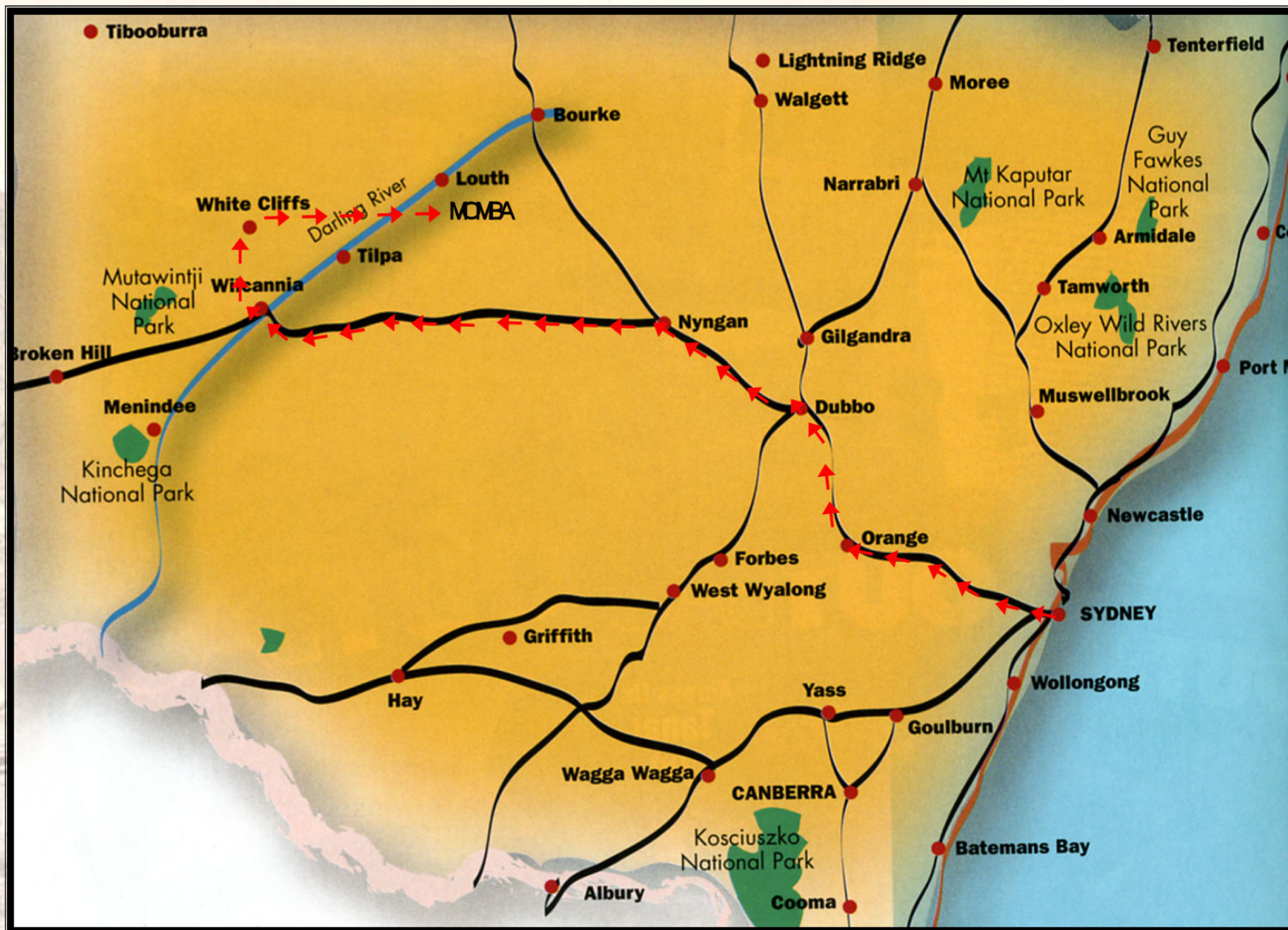


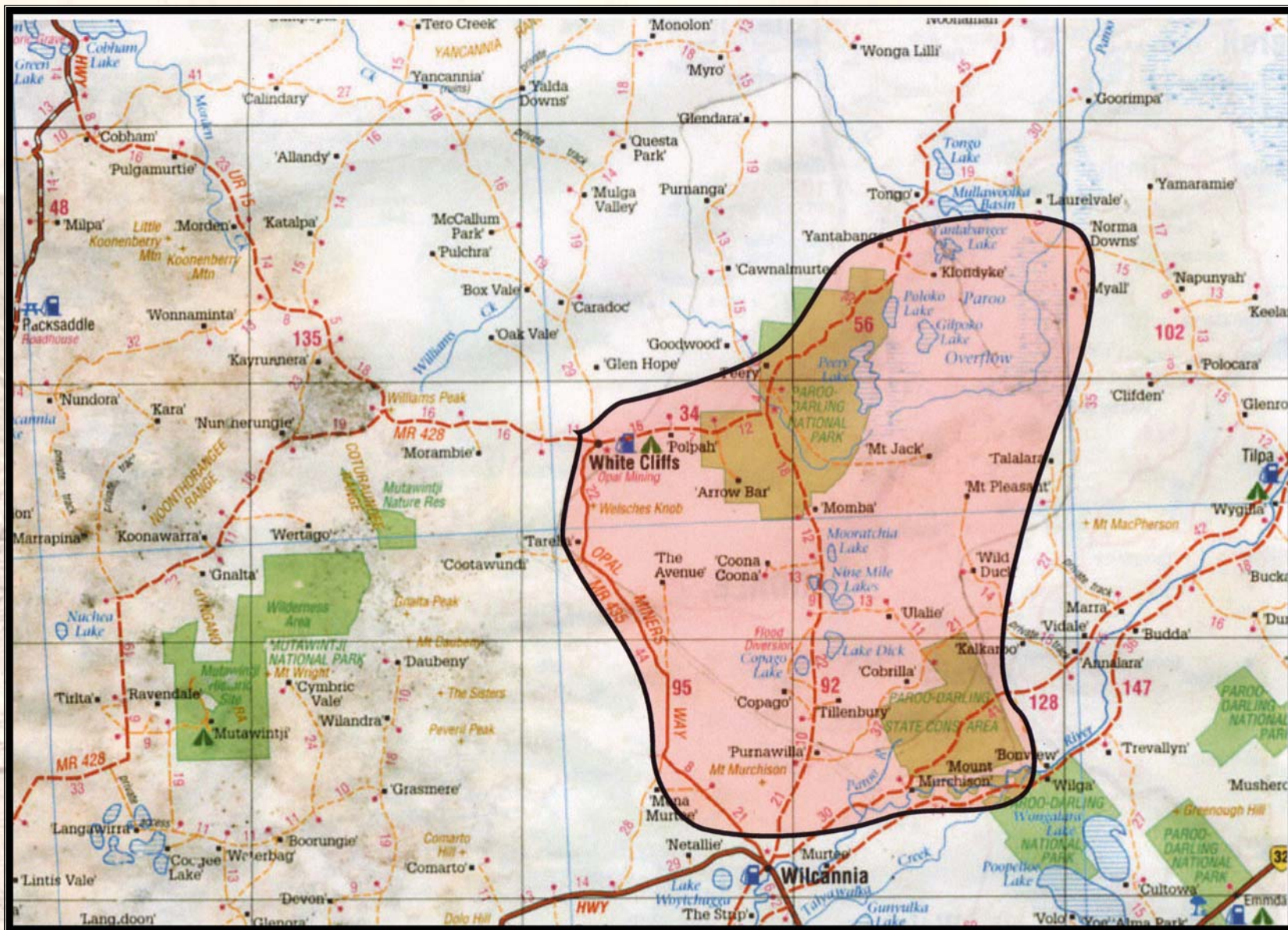
Frederic Bonney

- Frederic arrived in Australia in the early 1860's
- He went to help manage Momba sheep station with his brother Edward









How Frederic may have arrived in Wilcannia in the 1860's



How we arrived in Wilcannia in 2008



As you approach Wilcannia you cross the Darling River. In Frederic's day it was often in flood. Now more often than not it has almost dried up



Darling river in flood late 1800's



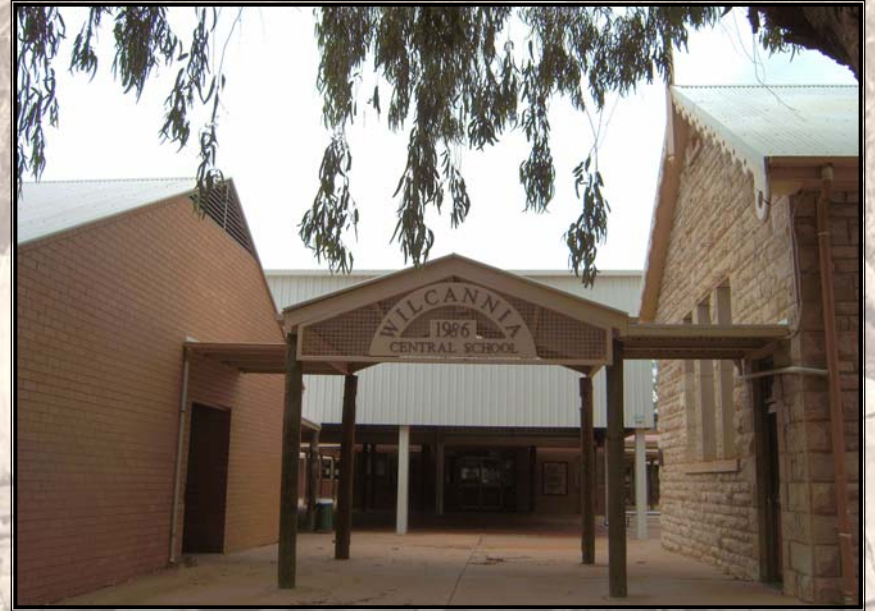
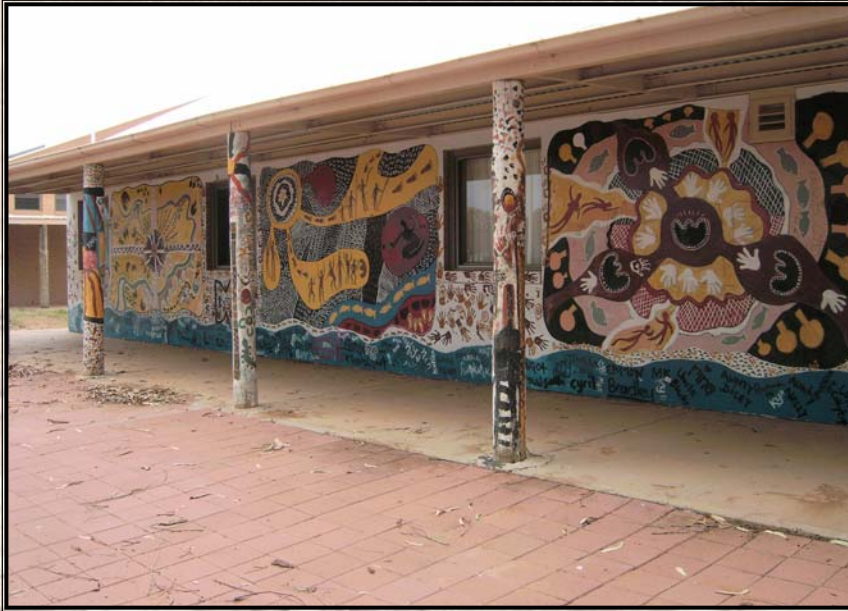
Darling river in 2008

Wilcannia main street

In Frederic's day a thriving town on the Darling River, now a town of around 3,000 people, mainly Aborigines



Wilcannia School



The Main Stores

In the late 19th century and in 2008



Late 19th century



2008

“Good night, sleep tight, don’t let the bugs bite!”



Road to White Cliff from Wilcannia looking across to
Momba Station. Momba is about 100 miles from Wilcannia

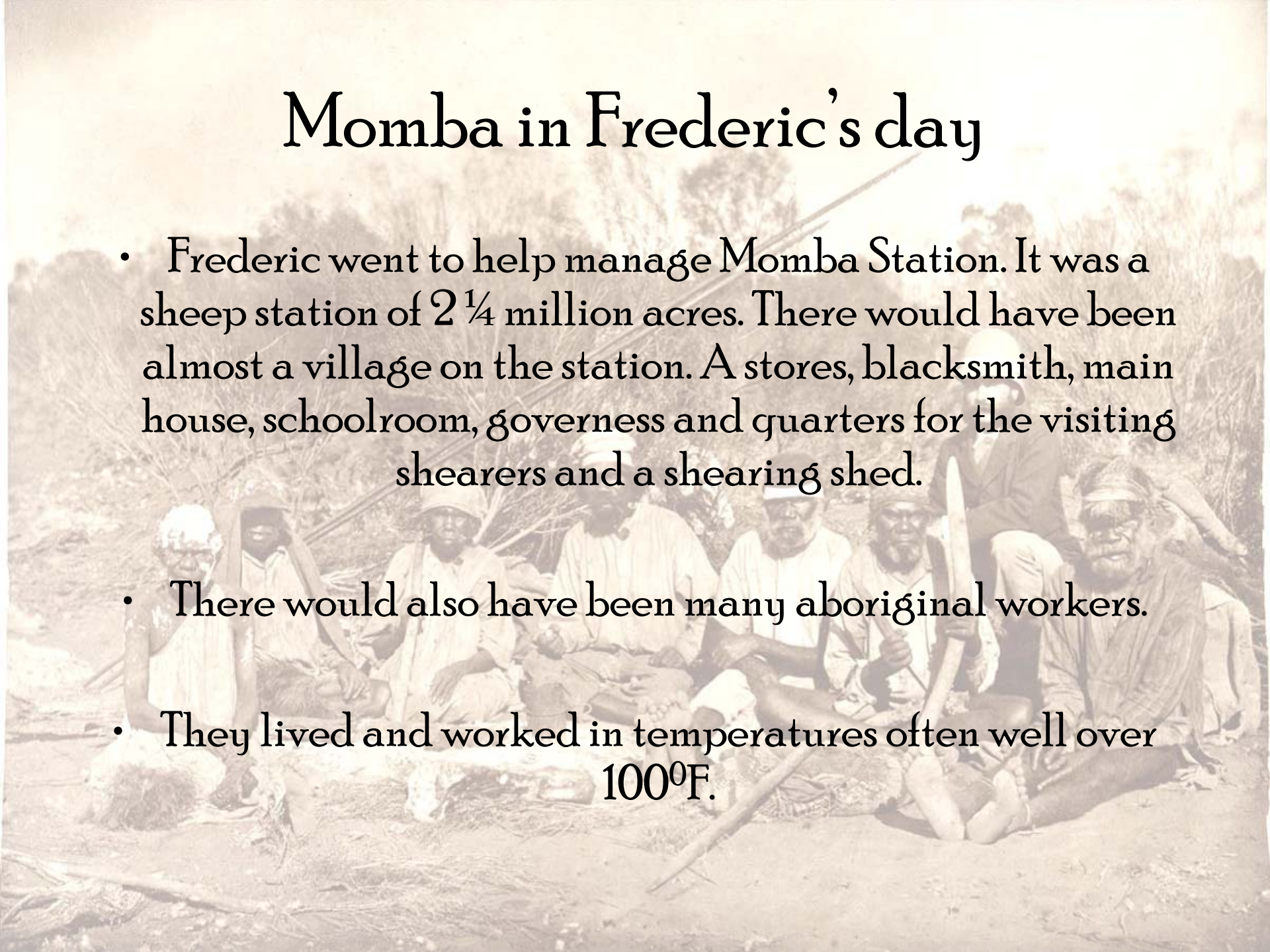


White Cliff the opal mining town on the edge of what used to be Momba Station



Momba in Frederic's day

- Frederic went to help manage Momba Station. It was a sheep station of $2\frac{1}{4}$ million acres. There would have been almost a village on the station. A stores, blacksmith, main house, schoolroom, governess and quarters for the visiting shearers and a shearing shed.
- There would also have been many aboriginal workers.
- They lived and worked in temperatures often well over 100°F .



Looking across Momba and they said this was
green!!!



The road to Momba Station

Or lack of it! The entrance is about 4 miles from the house



Momba House in Frederic Bonney's day



A friendly welcome when we arrived!!



Momba House now

This one was built in the 1970's next to the old one that is now demolished



Momba Station once run by many people
now run by only two people



Picture taken in front of Momba House,
possibly of Edward Bonney

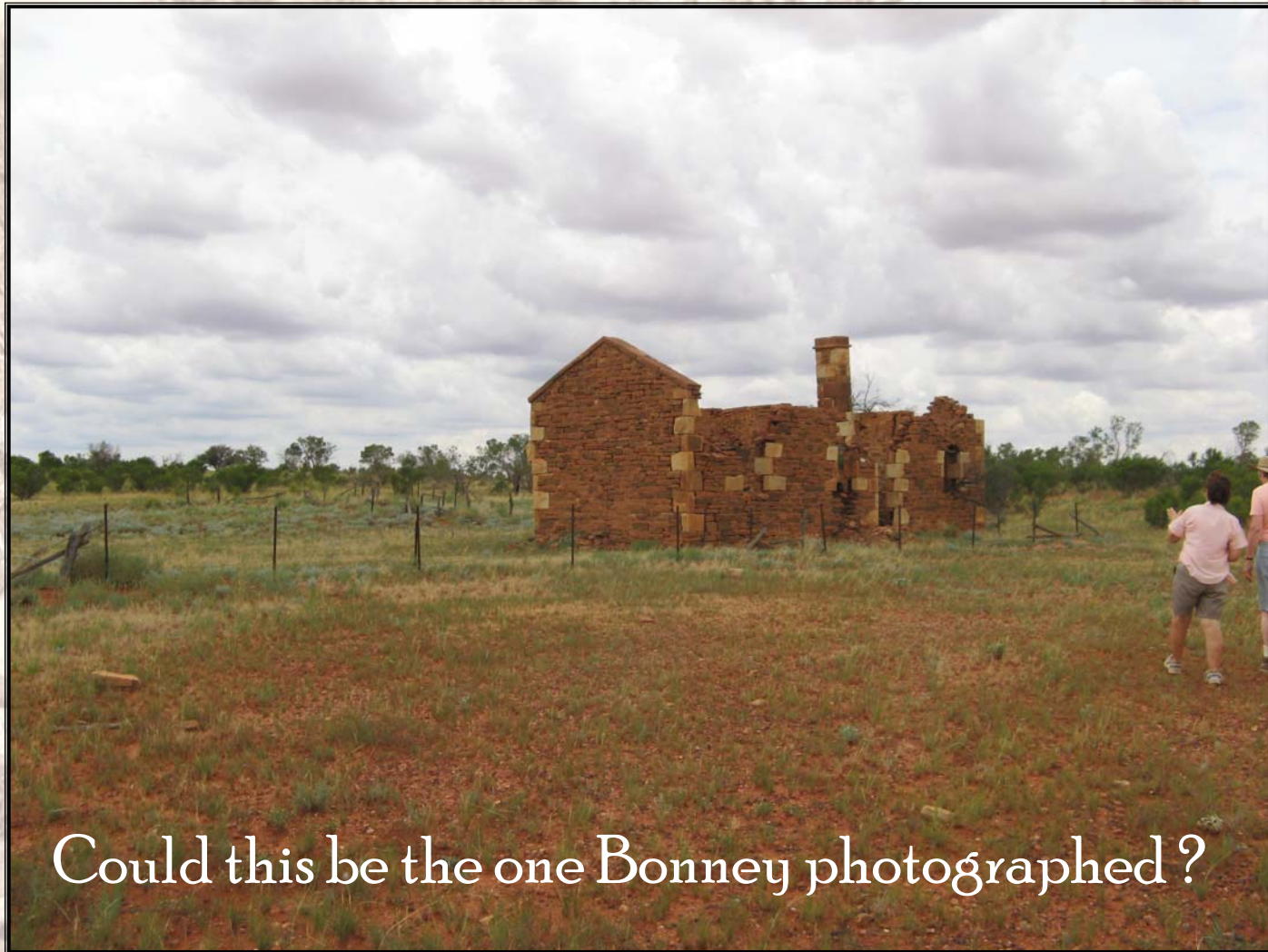


Overseers Cottage Momba Station



Overseers Cottage at Mount Jack

(then part of Momba)



Could this be the one Bonney photographed?

The Stores at Momba Station



Momba Stores today



Remains of the Blacksmith's at Momba



Sheep were brought in by aboriginal shepherds and held in a long pen until they went for shearing



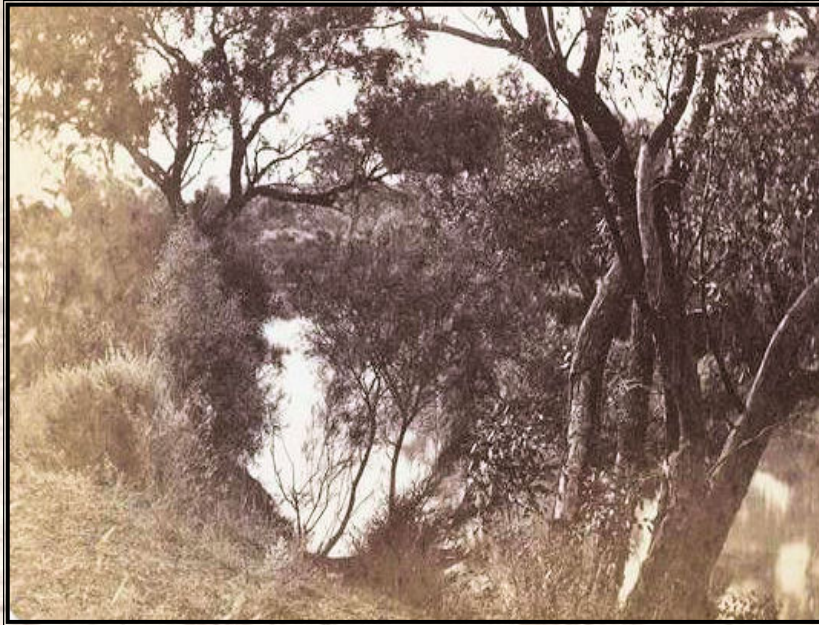
Sheep shearing. Often up to 52 sheep shearers working together



Sheep shearing building at Mount Jack



Natiola Creek on Momba where the wool was washed



In the late 1800's



and in 2008

Fleeces laid out ready for washing



Wool washing



Preparing bales of fleece ready for transportation



Bales of fleece taken by wagon to Wilcannia to
be loaded on to river steam boats



Wilcannia was about 90 miles away



Frederic with some of the aboriginal workers at Momba Station



Steamboats on the Darling and Murray Rivers

- The bales were loaded onto the steamboats at Wilcannia.
- The boats then travelled down the Darling River and on to the Murray River.
- Their destination was the port of Adelaide.



A steam boat under the bridge at Wilcannia in the 1870's



The bridge at Wilcannia today, steam boats can no longer get this far up the Darling River through lack of water



The steamboat industry was huge. It started around 1853 and had a great deal to do with opening up the land to the pastoralists



There were many steamboats carrying goods and people up and down the river network



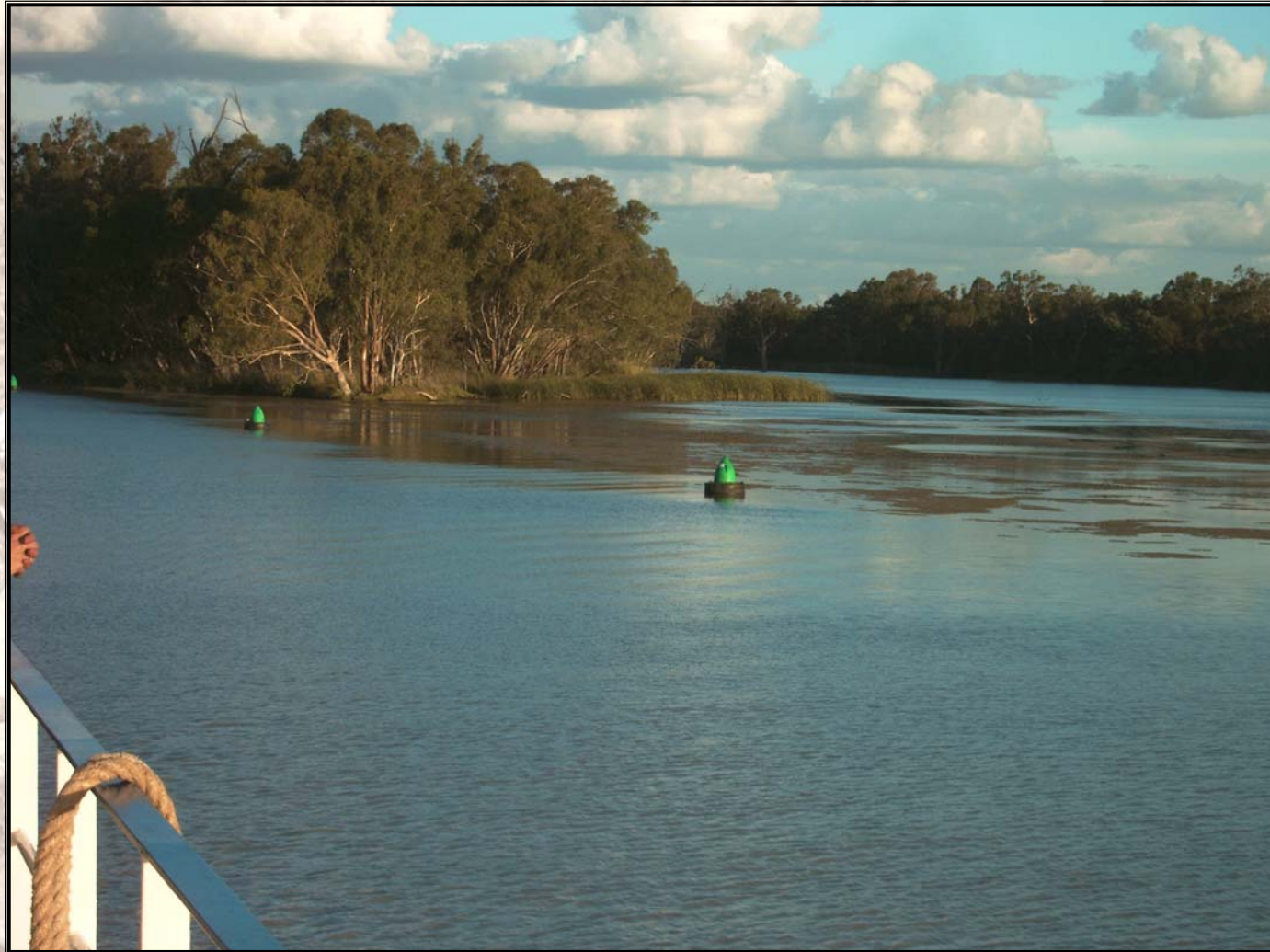
Some boats were travelling shops and sold anything from lace to wagon wheels



Passengers were carried as well as goods. Frederic Bonney might well have travelled this way



The Darling River fed into the Murray River at Wentworth where the boats could then continue to Port Adelaide



Periodically there would be drought and boats would have to sit for days on end until there was enough water in the river to move downstream again



Some goods were moved around by camel train.
Frederic Bonney photographed T Elder's camel train
arriving at Wilcannia bringing goods for the stores



Today many goods are transported by road train



Eventually the steamboat trade died out as other more efficient means of transport came along



Today a number of old steamboats have been restored



This picture is taken to make Jeannette feel ay home!



The Ruby as it looks today



And finally – Frederic at Momba Station with some of the aborigines he befriended, photographed and wrote about over the twenty years he worked there



A vintage, sepia-toned photograph showing a group of approximately nine indigenous people, likely from Australia, sitting on the ground in a wooded or bushy area. They are dressed in traditional or simple clothing, some with white body paint. A man in a pith helmet and dark jacket sits on the right side of the group. Several long, thin spears or poles are visible, some held by the individuals. The word "Postscript" is overlaid in a large, stylized font across the center of the image.

Postscript

So we tried the Murray River experience
for 5 days to finish off with!



and then it rained...

The day after we visited Momba Station they had a rain storm and this is what it looked like from the air. We could well have still been there today if we had stayed any longer!



Colton House hallway

Photograph of the hall at Colton House taken by Frederic Bonney during his time there, showing his display of some of the artefacts and mementos he brought back from Australia





The End

Copyright Gill Sykes 2008

Canals: Julie Thorpe

Brindley's Grand Cross



***Of the 18th Century links,
with the River Mersey in
the north, Liverpool and
Manchester; with in the
South Oxford and then the
River Thames to London;
with in the west Worcester
and then the River Severn to
Bristol; with in the north-
east the River Trent
Nottingham and then to
the Humber and also the
Roman Fossdyke Canal to
Lincoln and the
River Witham to the Wash***

The Grand Canal at Wuxi in China



The Grand Canal at Wuxi in China



The Grand Canal at Wuxi in China



***From Torksey Lock looking up the Roman
Fossdyke Canal towards Lincoln c. 1900***



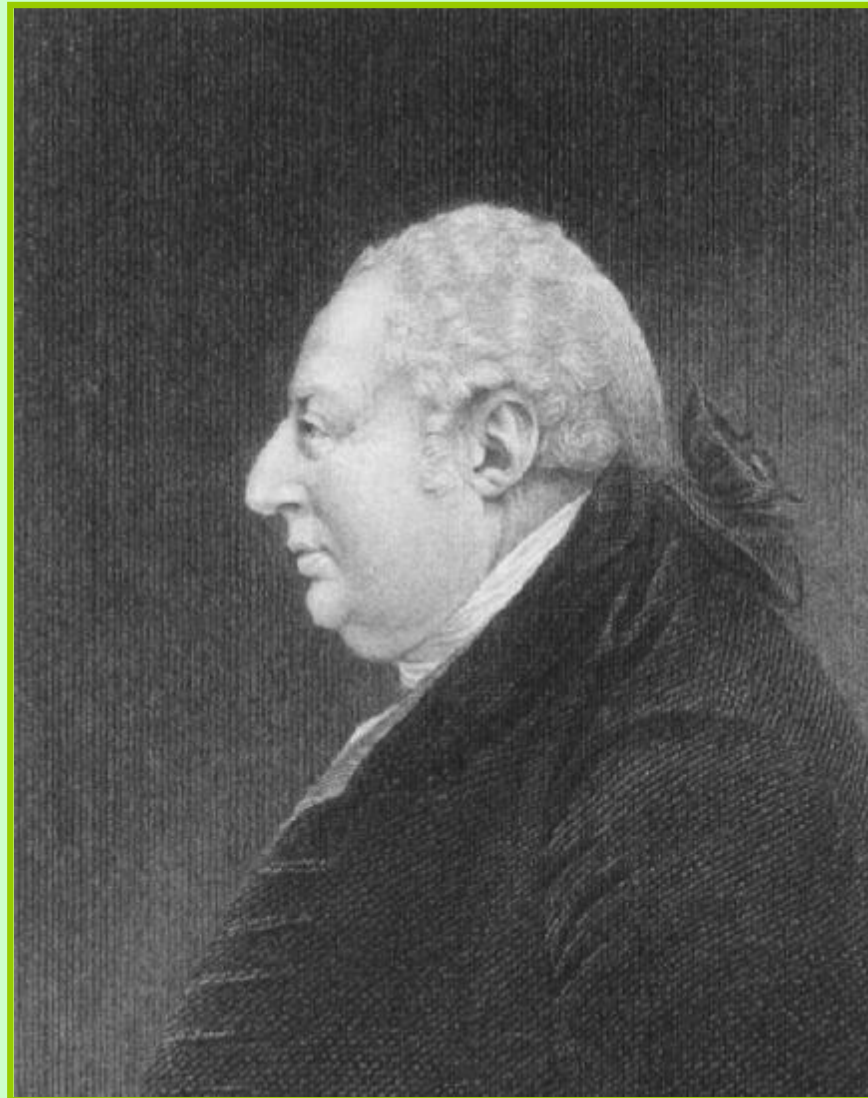
Fossdyke Canal from Lincoln



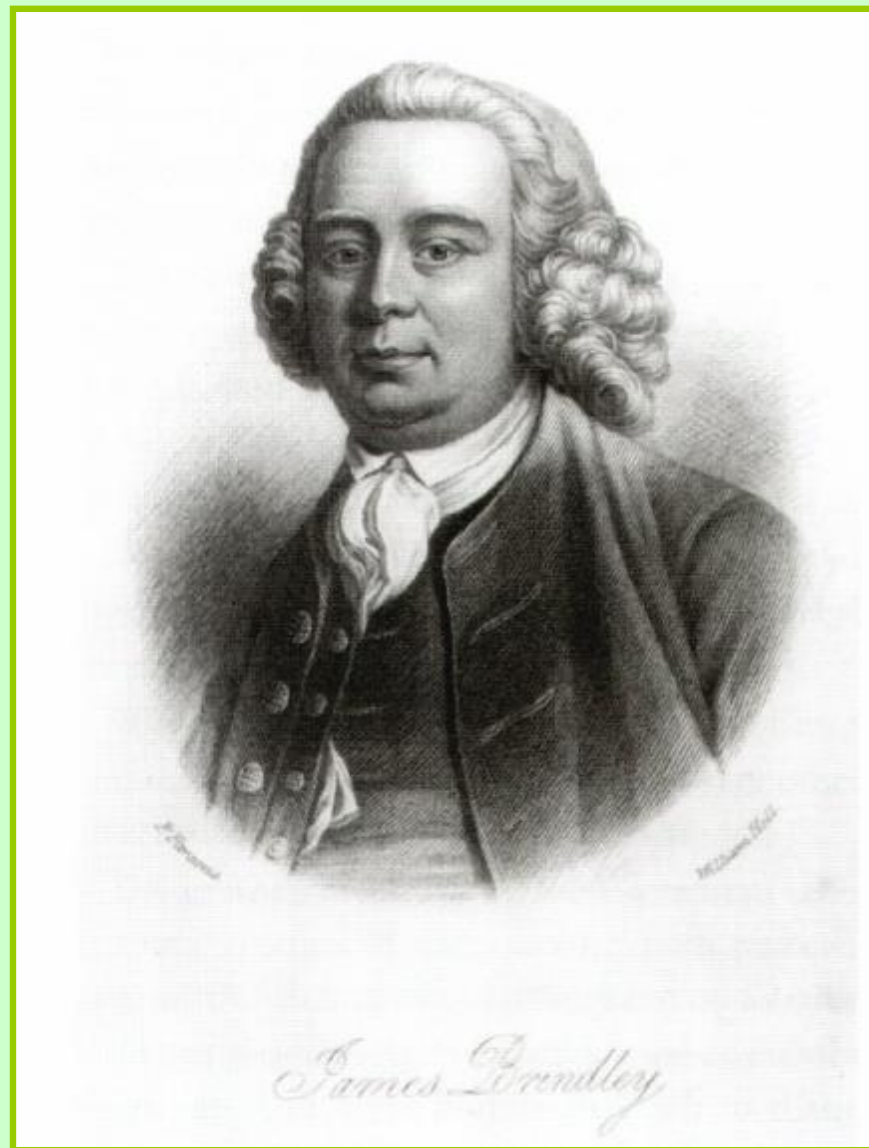
Fosdyke Canal from Lincoln



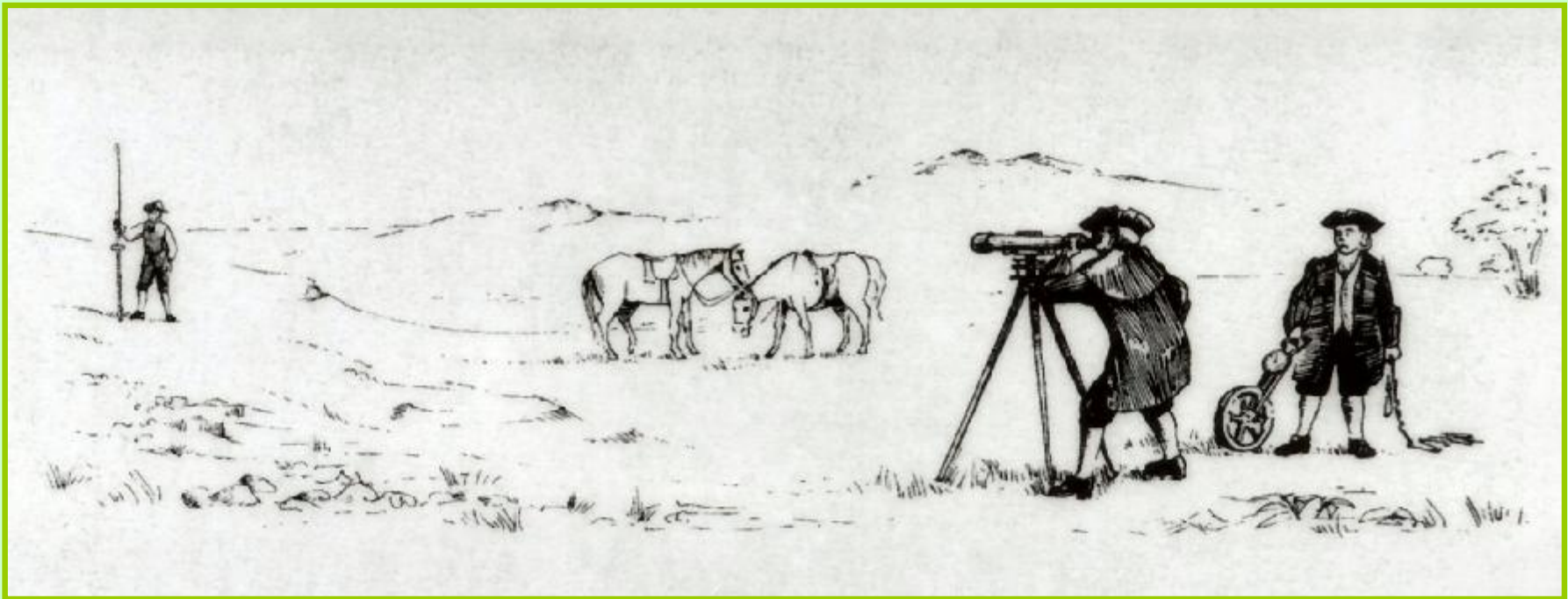
***Francis Egerton, the Third Duke of Bridgewater
in his later days (1736 – 1803)***



James Brindley (1716 –1772)

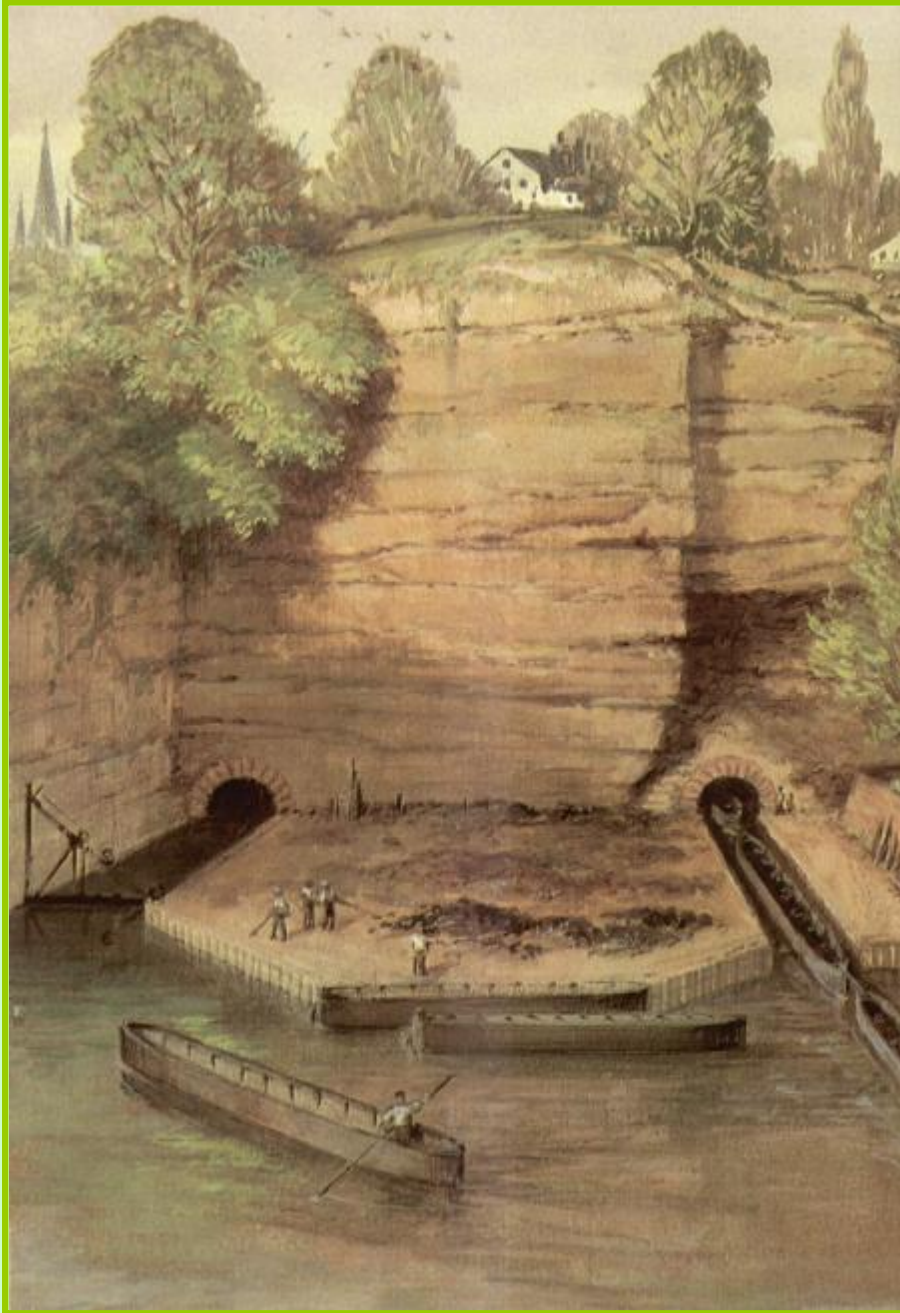


Canal surveying



Barton Aqueduct over the River Irewell





***The Worsley
Mine
Entrance***

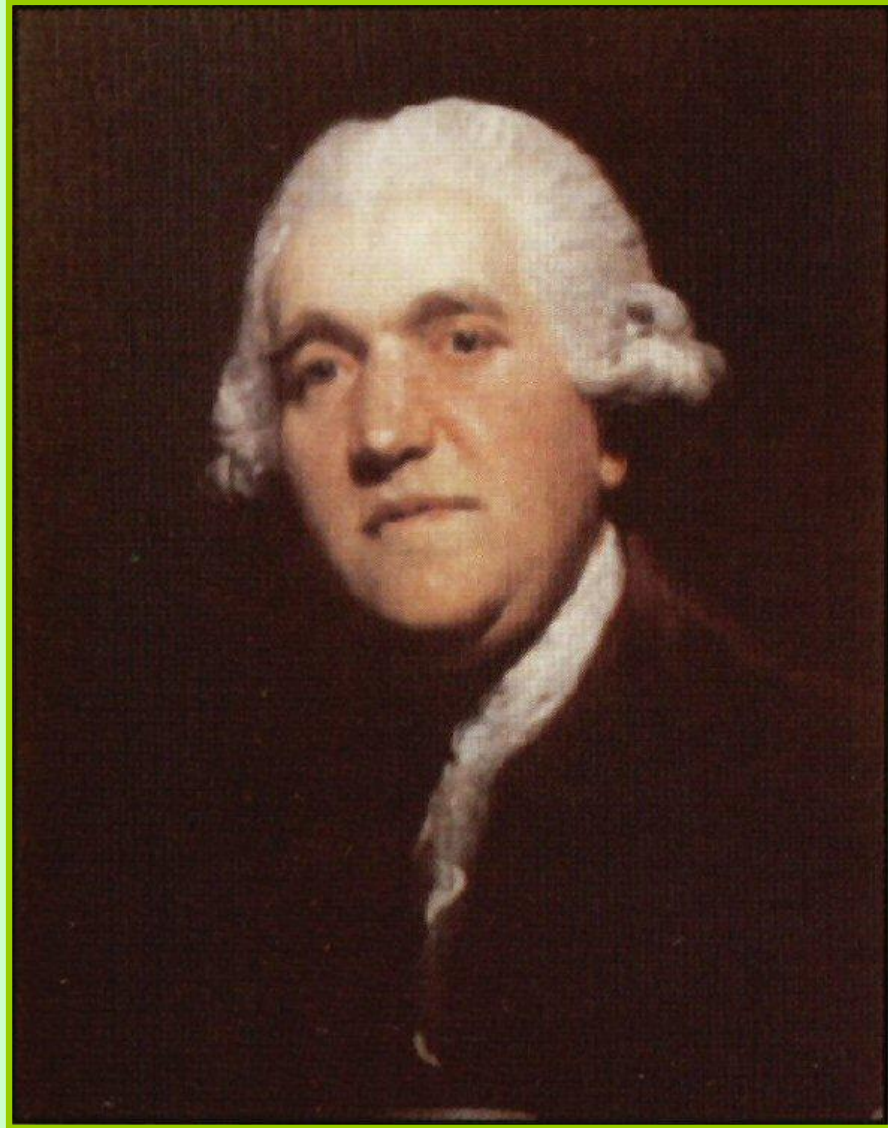
The decaying workings outside the Worsley mine



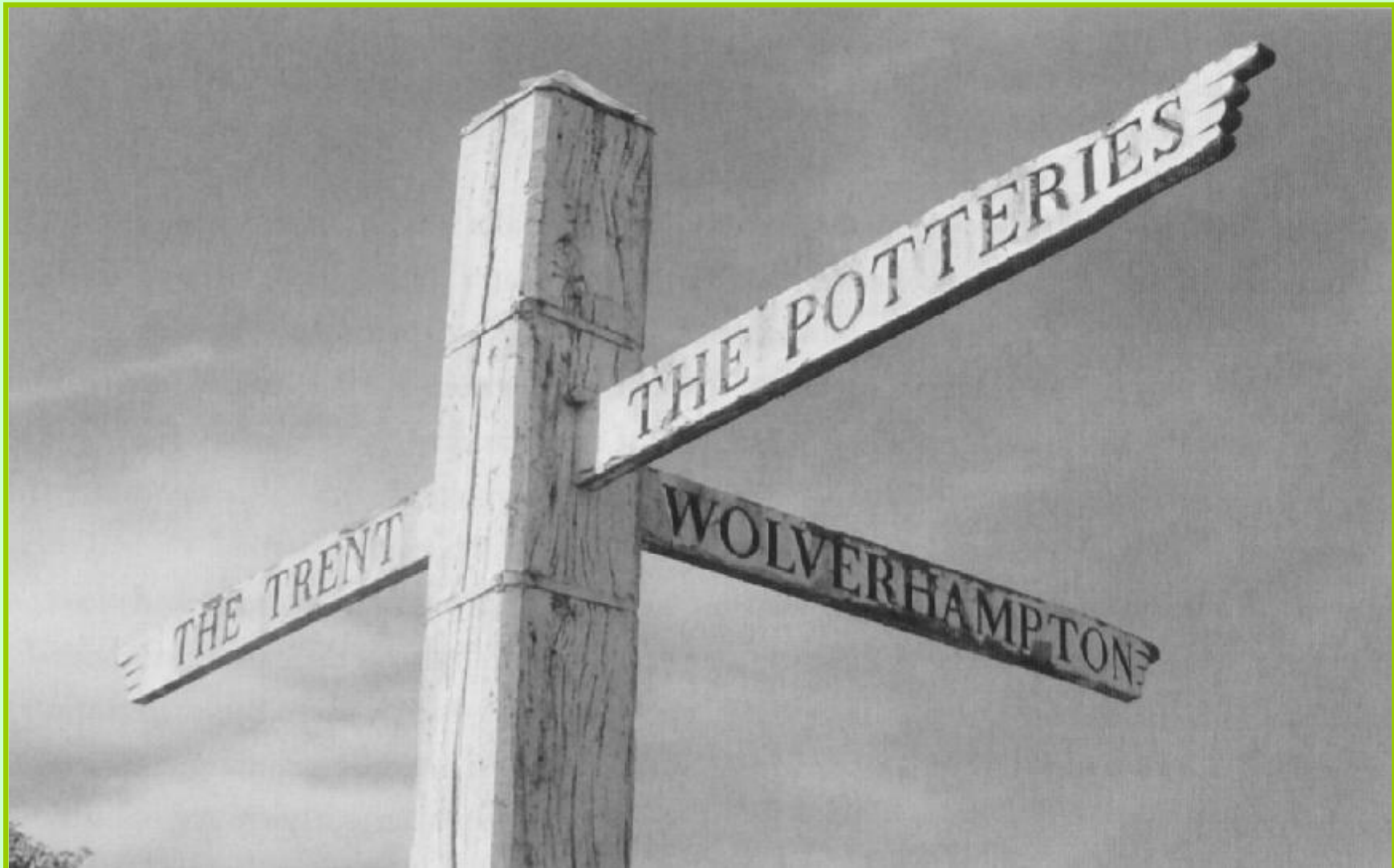
***Men with brazier in the limestone mine
at the Black Country Museum***



Josiah Wedgwood (1730 – 1795)



The sign post at Haywood Junction shows just how great Brindley's plan was for the canals



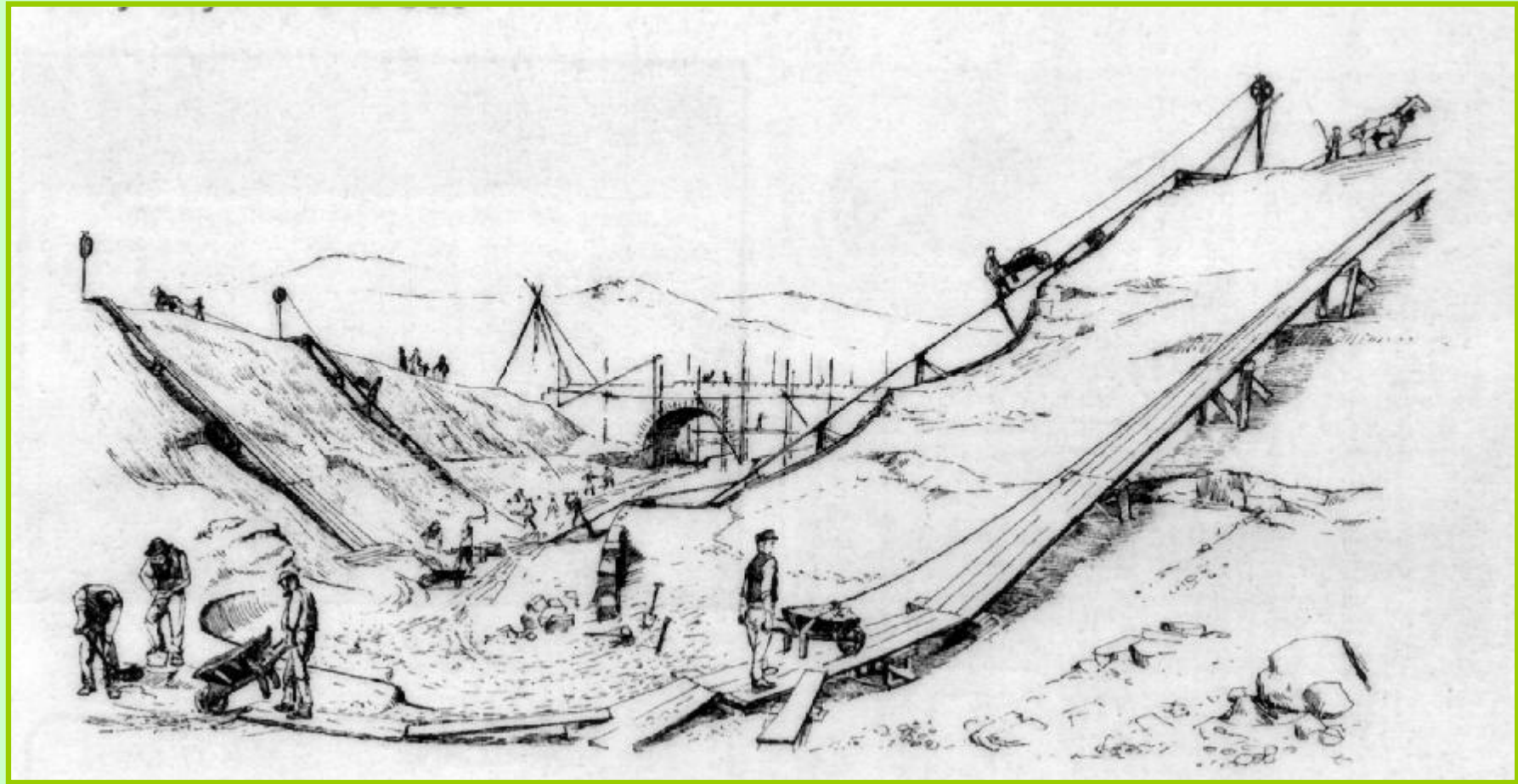
Brindley's Grand Cross



***Coaching House – now The Wolseley Arms, where the first
share-holders meeting was held 30th December 1765***



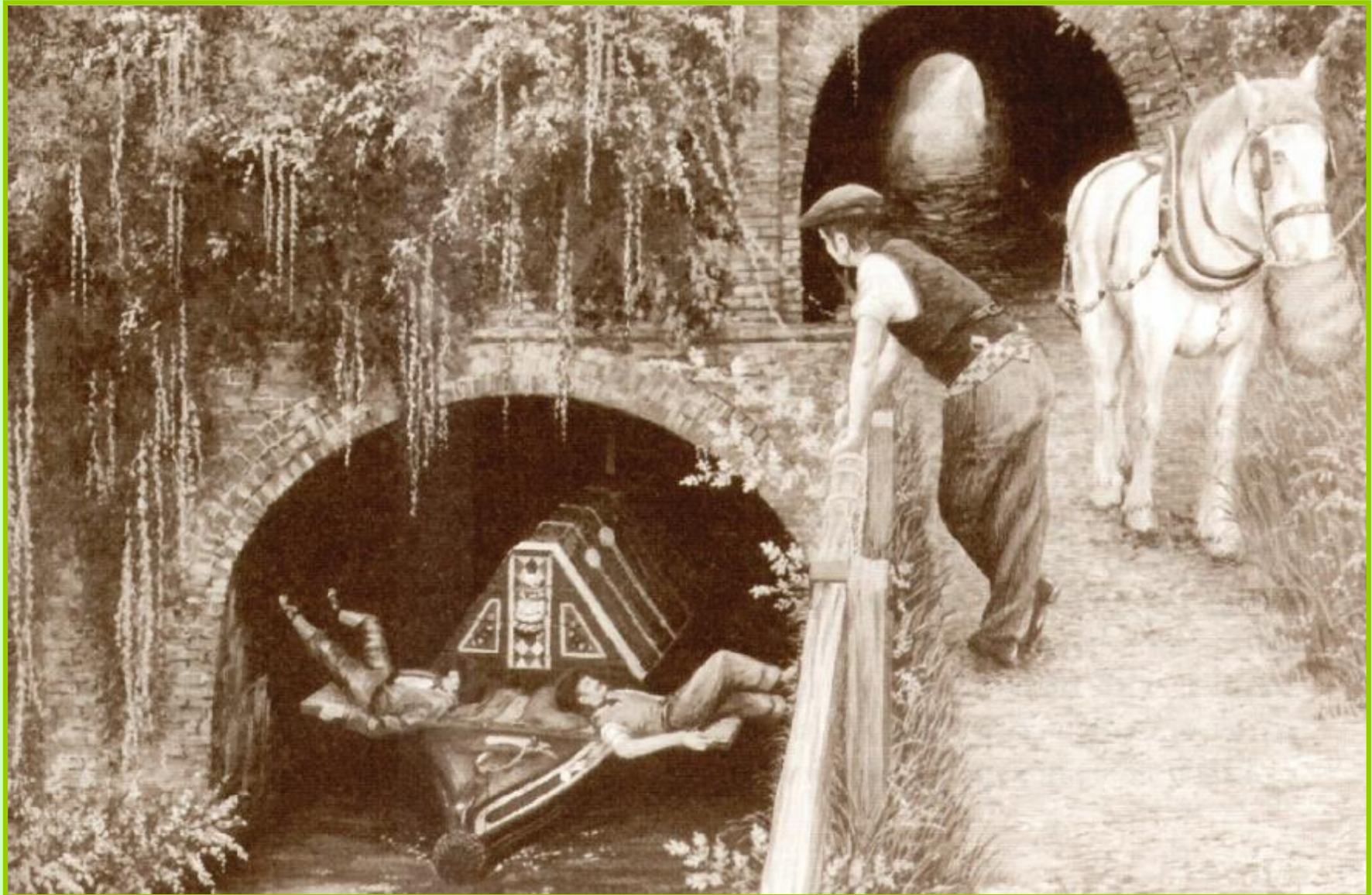
Digging a canal – mainly with picks, spades and barrows



***Brindley's tunnel is barely visible to-day
at the Harecastle's southern portal***

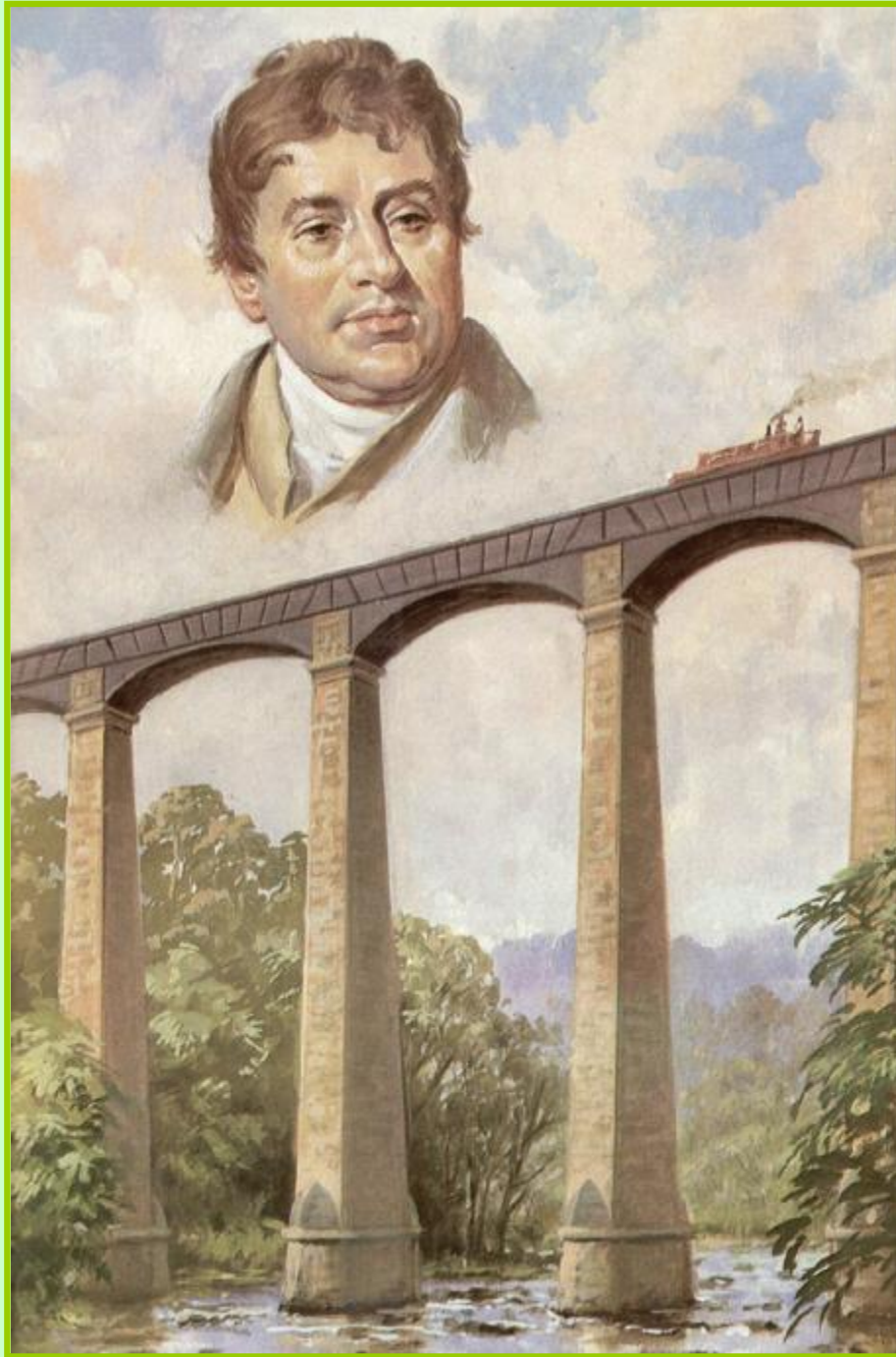


Legging through a tunnel



Learning to leg through a tunnel at the Black Country museum

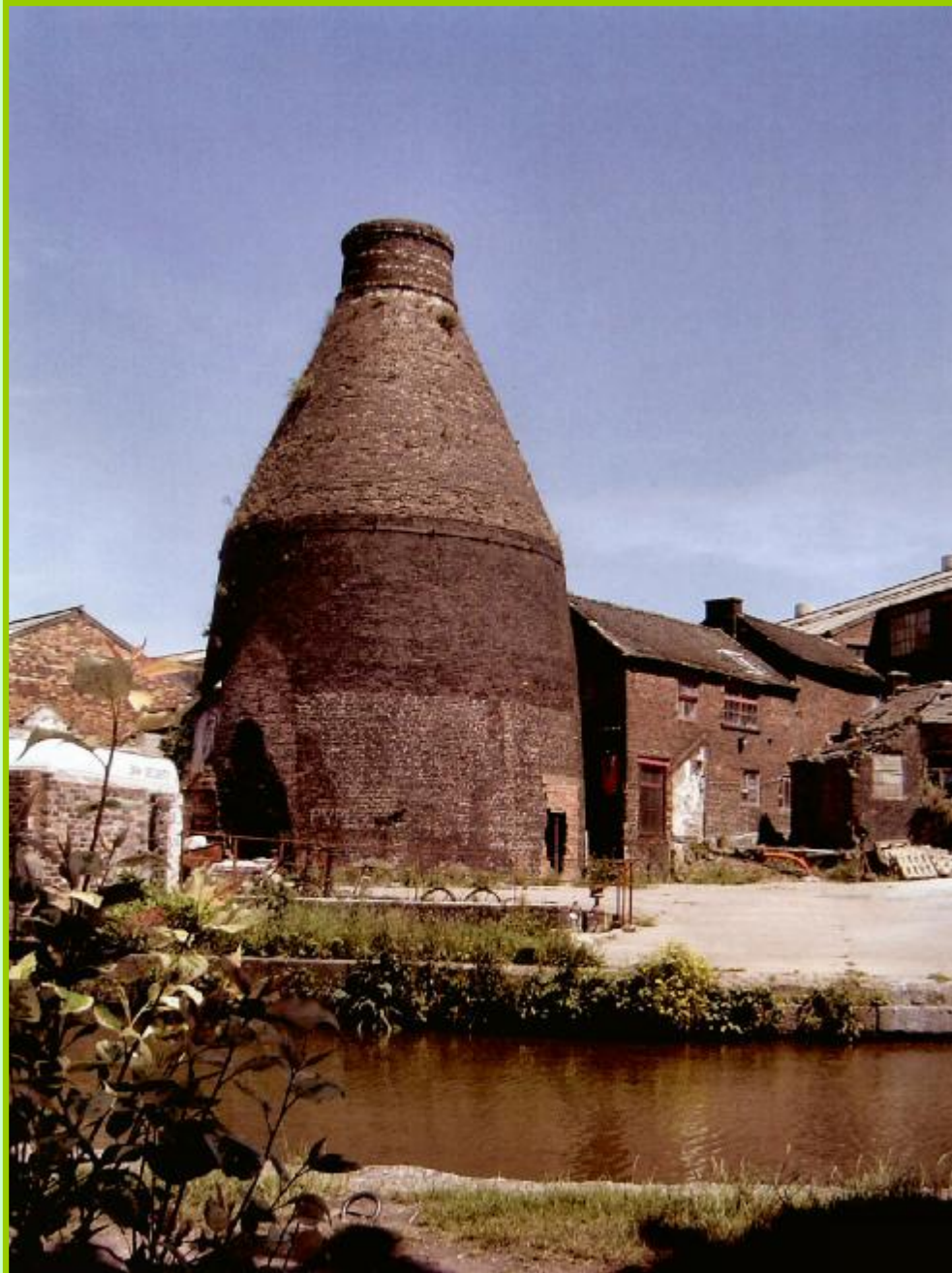




***Thomas Telford
(1757-1834)***

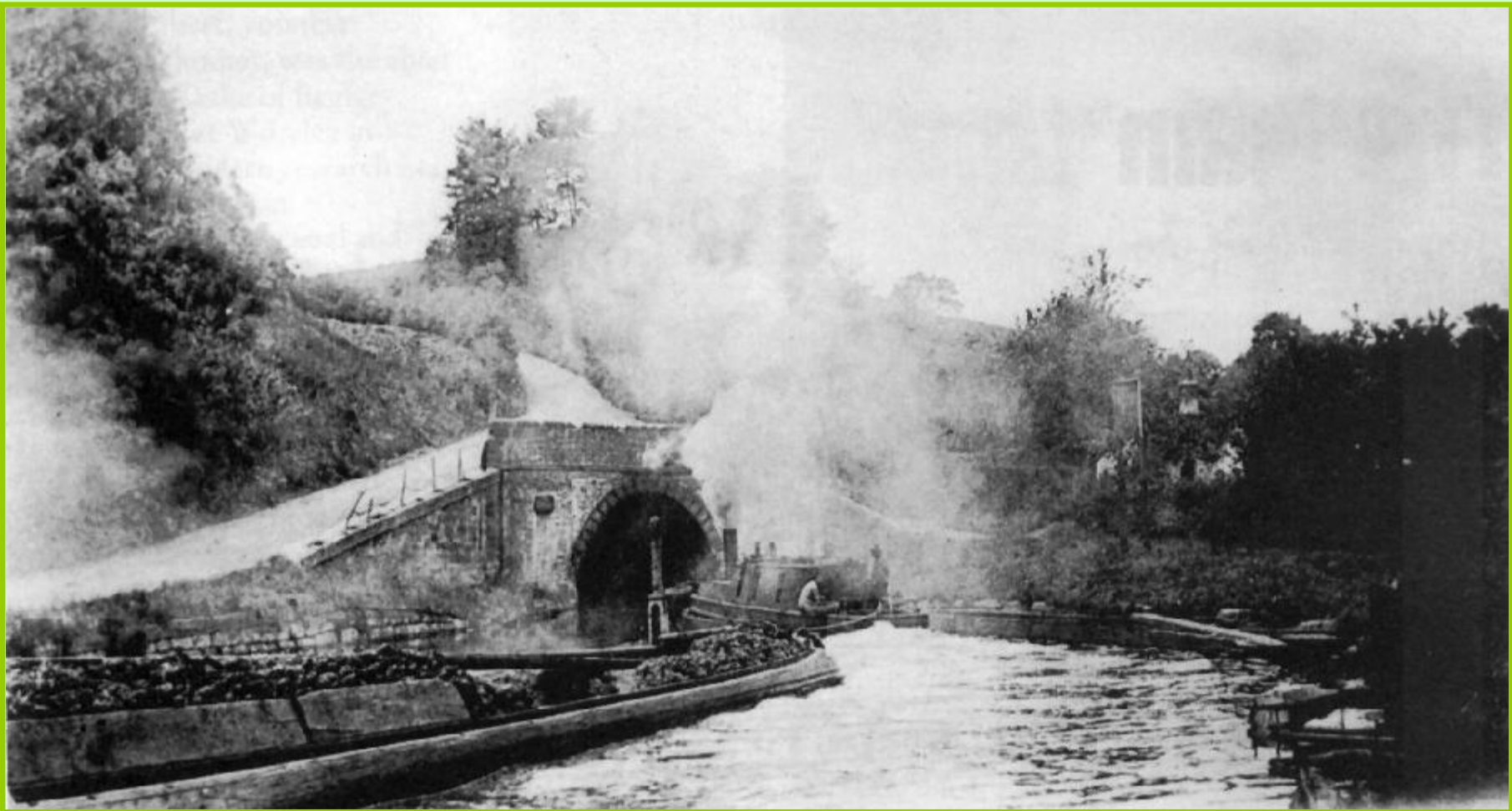
The southern end of Telford's Harecastle Tunnel



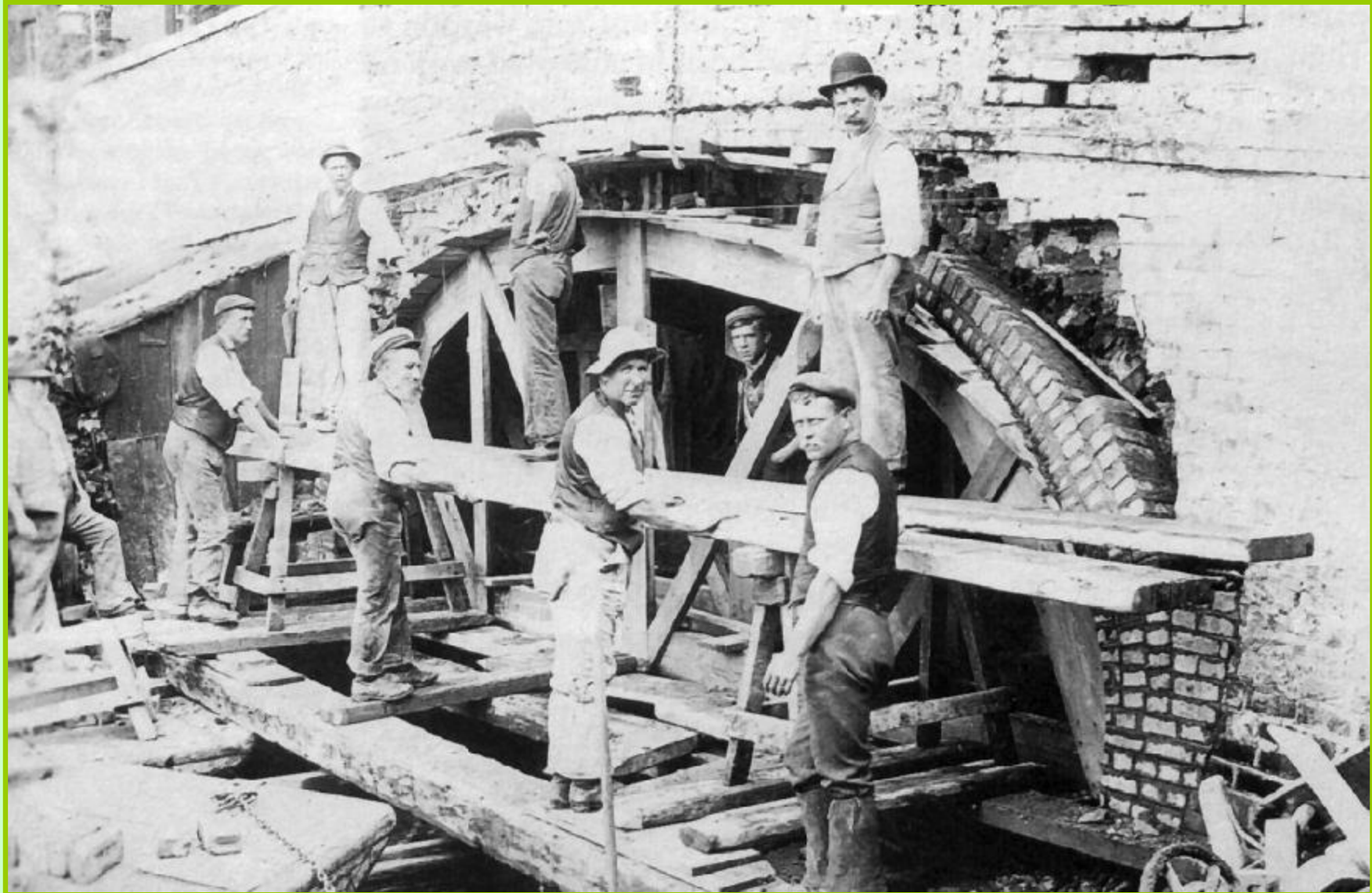


***Bottle kiln
at the potteries***

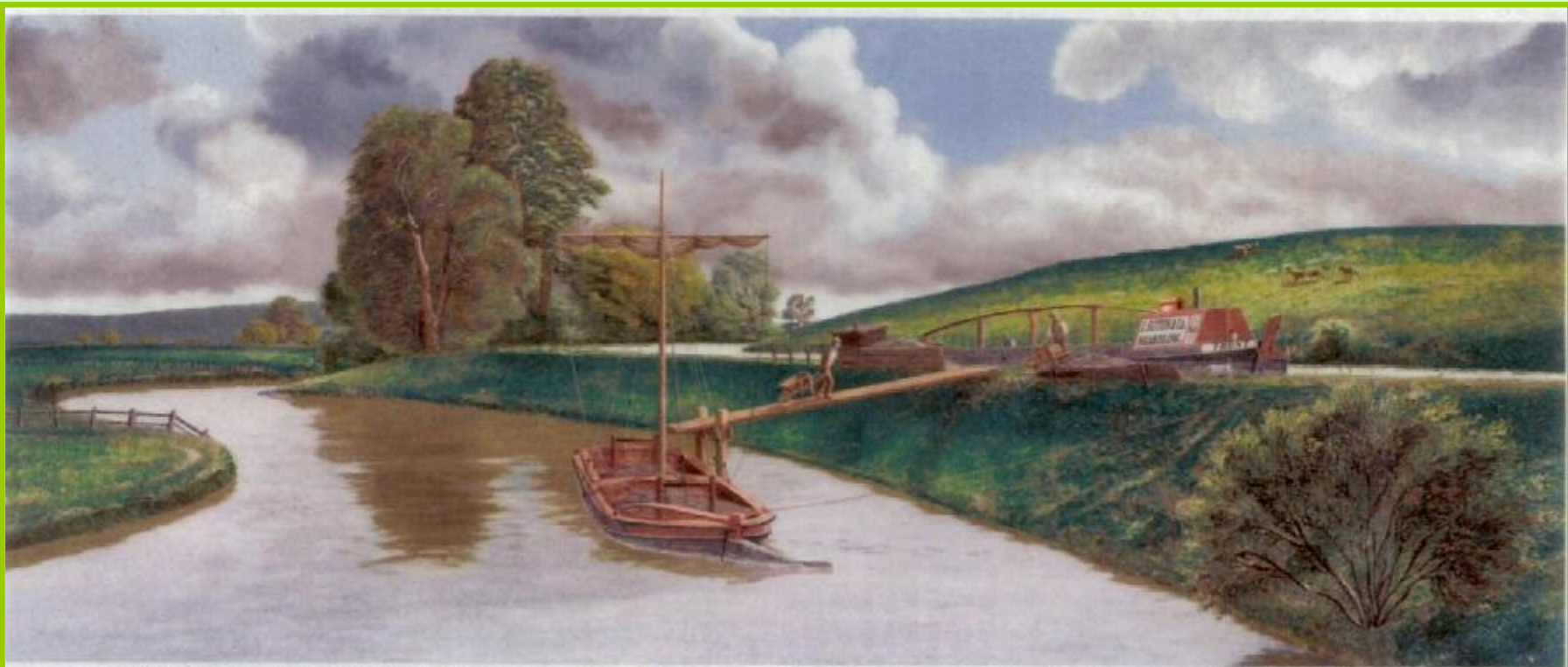
***Saltersford Tunnel in Cheshire in 1910.
It is 424 yards***



A wooden former is being used in a bridge repair at Watford in 1904



Artist's impression of the Flint Wharf at Colton



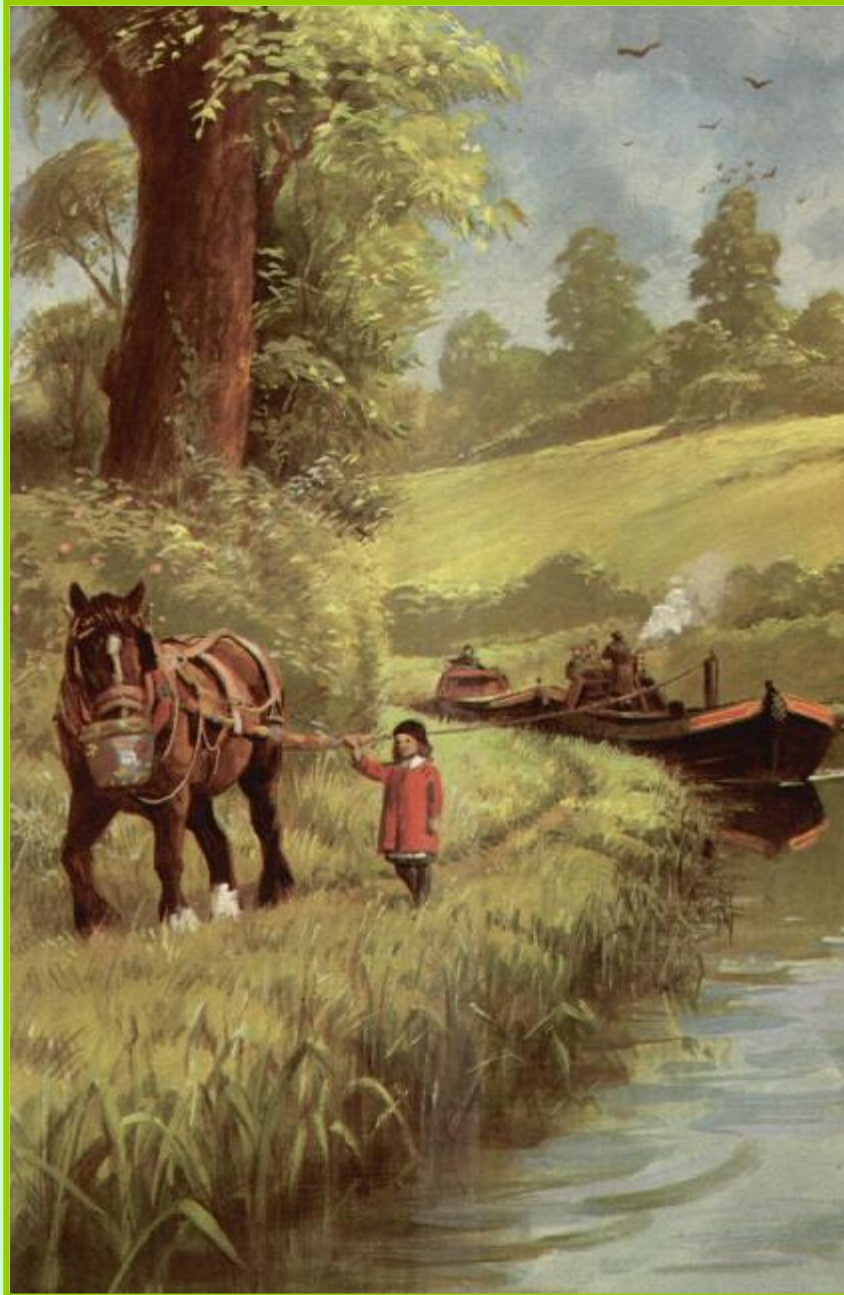
A reconstructed view of flints being transhipped from a canal boat to a barge on the river Trent at Brindley's Bank for delivery to Colton Mill c1830. The level of the river was several feet higher in the 19th century than it is nowadays.

Rugeley Aqueduct over the River Trent



Milepost at Colton





***Imagine that you
are this child***

Bridge 68 – Colton turn-over bridge



Colton Winding Hole



Wharf Cottage, Colton



Bridge 69
Taft Bridge is an accommodation bridge

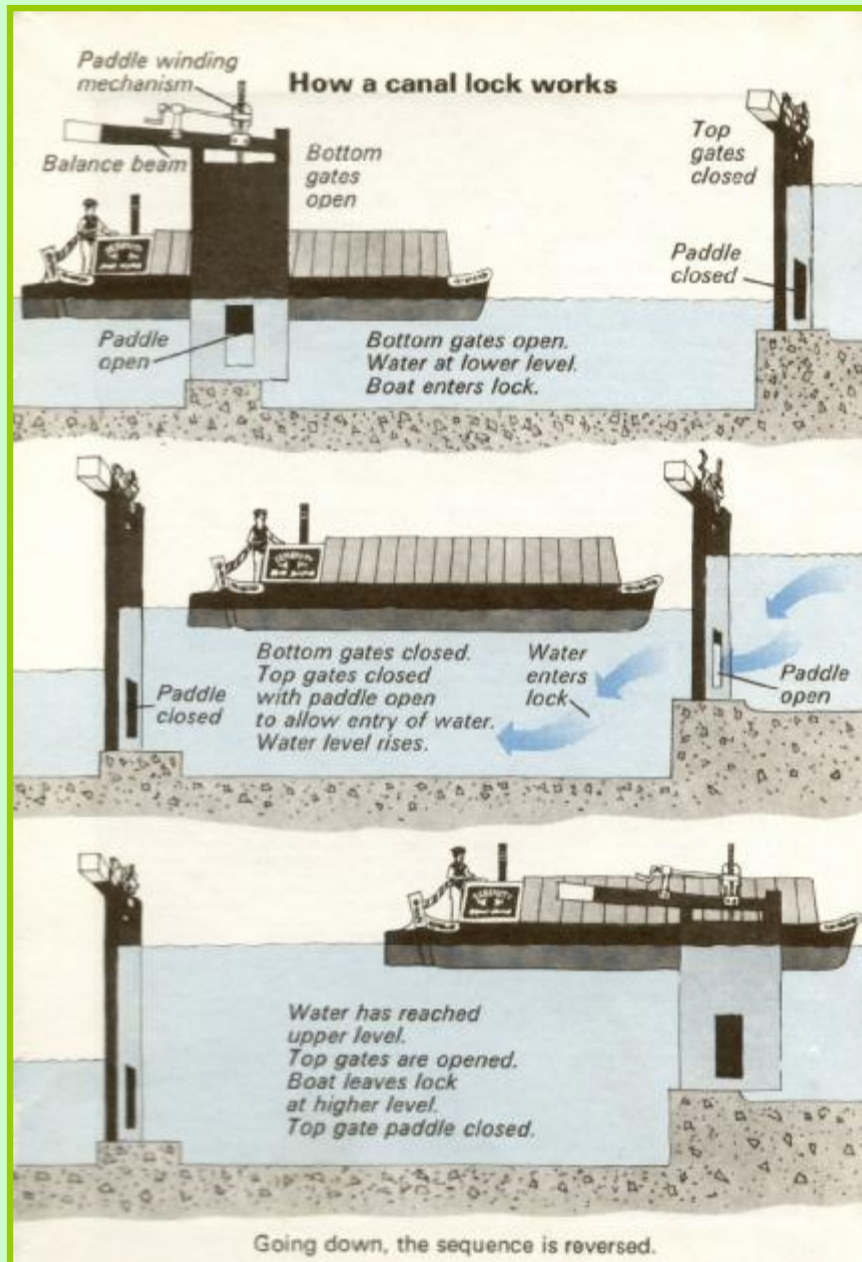


Spillway opposite Bishton Hall with the canal on the left and the river far right



Colwich Lock raises the level by 6'6"





***How to
work a lock***

***Shugborough Carriage Bridge – the road continued over
another bridge over the river to Shugborough Hall***



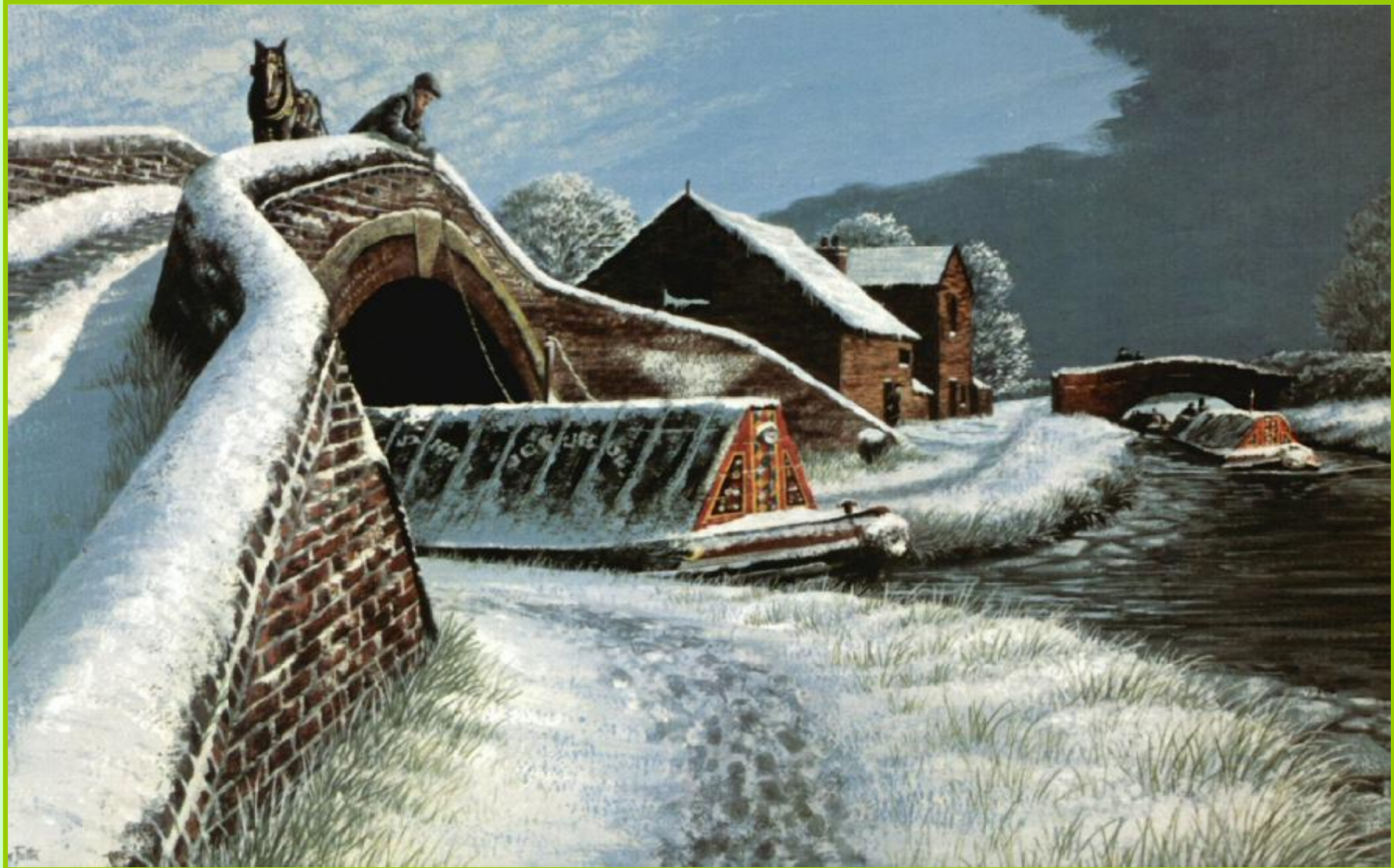
Bridge 73 - Haywood Bridge & Lock



***The blacksmith (H. Beck) shoeing a horse
belonging to the Oxford Canal Company in 1922***



Wintertime at Haywood Roving Bridge



Toll House at Great Haywood

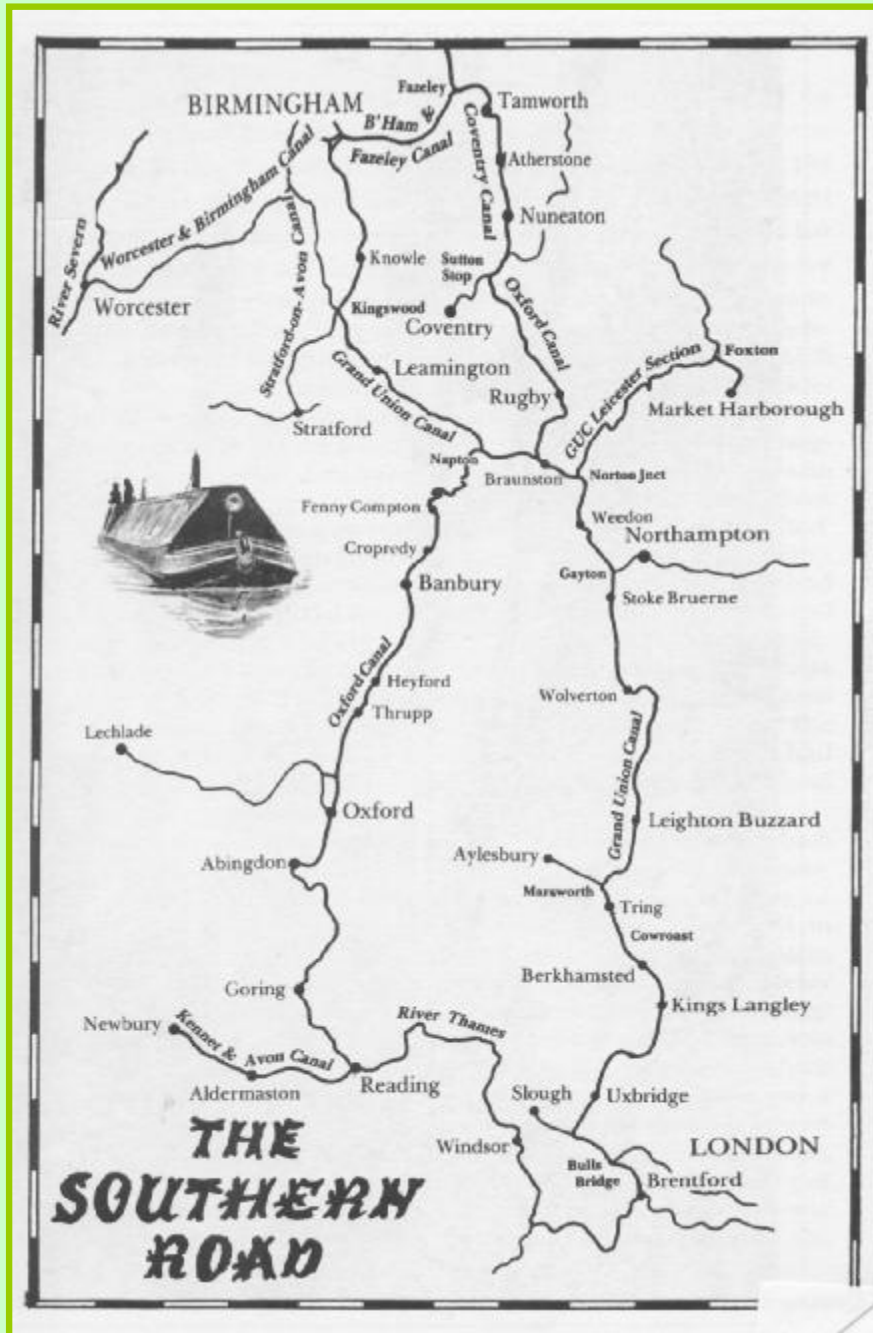




FRADLEY JUNCTION: Where once working boats tied, pleasure boats now moor on the Trent & Mersey Canal. The Swan and its associated buildings have changed remarkably little over the years.



Fradley Junction past & present



The Southern Road



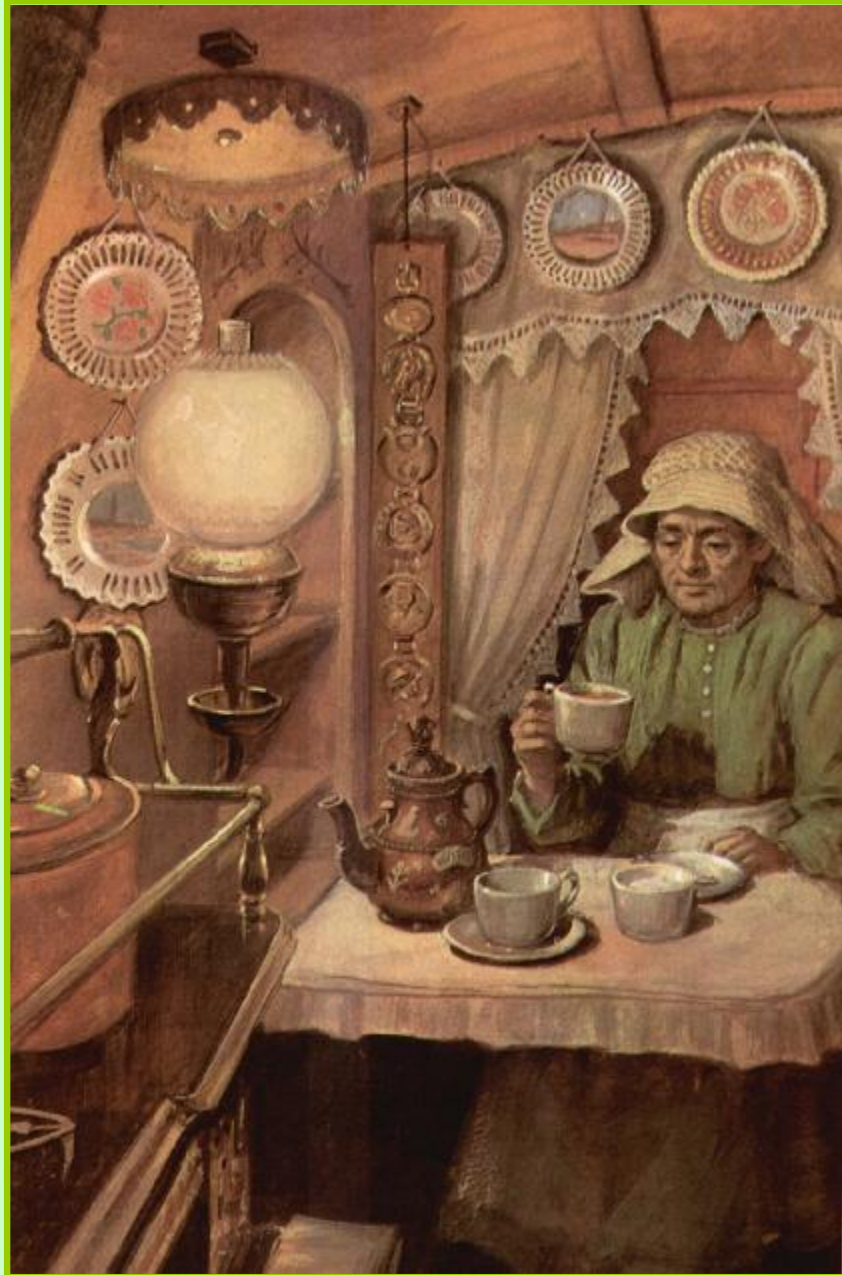
The Northern Road

The monkey boat is in the centre with its cabin & the butty is on the left, note that the elum arm is pointing upwards, as the boat is moored





***A boathorse with his
feed can, large wooden
beads and crocheted
earcaps to keep the
flies off***



***A boatwoman in
her 8' by 6' 6" cabin***

Costume of a boatwoman





***A wooden ice-breaking
Boat with men rocking
the boat, whilst a team
of horses tries to drag
it through the ice***

The Inland Waterways of England & Wales



Sickness & Health:

Sonia Jenkinson

Sickness & Health in Colton

By Sonia Jenkinson

Introduction

- Why this subject
- Availability of information - pre 1837
- Medieval
- Early Modern
- Victorian
- Information on Colton
- Statistics

Medieval (pre 1500)

- Disease - Sanitation
 - Thatched Roofs and Rats
 - Food Storage
 - Lack of medicine
 - Damp living conditions
- Killers : Typhus, Typhoid, leprosy, plague
- Black death killed 2/3 of population

Medieval

- Accidents : fires, animals
- Childbirth :-Haemorrhage and infection
-Brain damage, mental illness
- Survive past childhood and live to 70+
- Disease blamed on humours and planets
- Old remedies - Herbs
- Chicken broth
- Maggots and leeches
- Information limited in Colton

Early Modern (1500-1760)

- Life expectancy 32-40 yrs
- Women 25-35 4 times more likely to die
- Killers: cholera, typhus, smallpox, influenza
plague (not in Colton)
- Infant mortality increased in 1600, peaked in 1700, started to fall by end of 1700's
- Remedies mainly herbal (book)
- Burials in wool

Early Modern in Colton

- Parish records in Latin, damaged, illegible
- Extracts : 1652 Thomas son of Thomas Lees baptised, wife buried
- 1649 Alexander Topping died, two days later daughter baptised.
- Poor Relief given to sick
- Extracts: 1726 widow short given 1^s and 1797 4^s given to pay doctors bill for Massey's child and £1 for child's funeral

Victorian Health 1813-1899

- Life expectancy 41 yrs, variable
- Killers: cholera, typhus, diphtheria, T.B.
- Epidemics nearly every year
- More women died: childbirth, poorer diet, less exercise, nursing the sick
- Decline in mortality started around 1830
- Why: more doctors, hospital, awareness, medicines, vaccinations ?
- Probably due to improvements in sanitation

Life Expectancy

Based on Chadwicks survey of 1842

Class	Manchester	Rutland	London	Colton
Gentry Professional	38	52	45	
Tradesman Farmers	20	41	27	
Labourers Servants	25	43	22	
Average	25	43	30	41

Average = 41

Male = 40

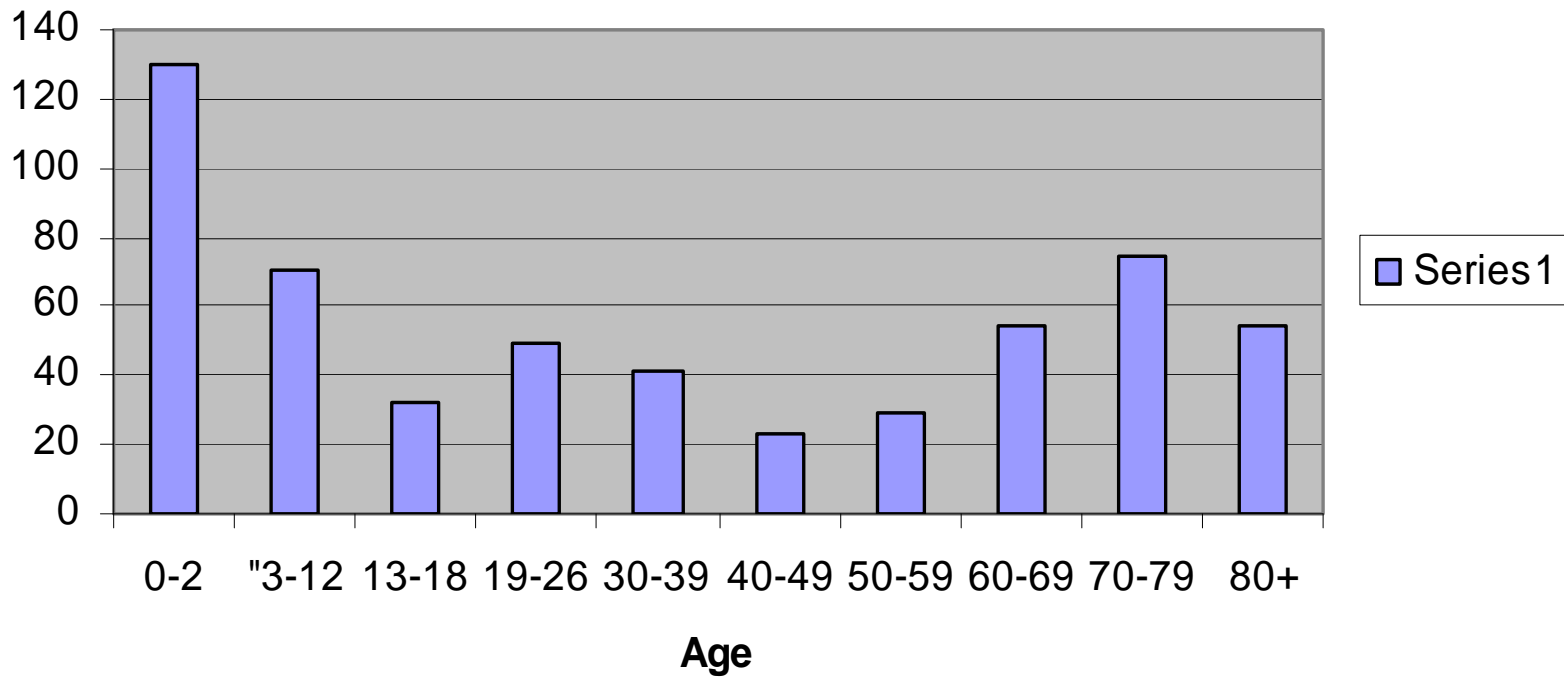
Female = 42

Influencing Factors

- Money: more in urban areas
- Environment: air, water, sanitation
- Diet: meat, fruit , vegetables
- Average life span 41 years, but many lived 70+

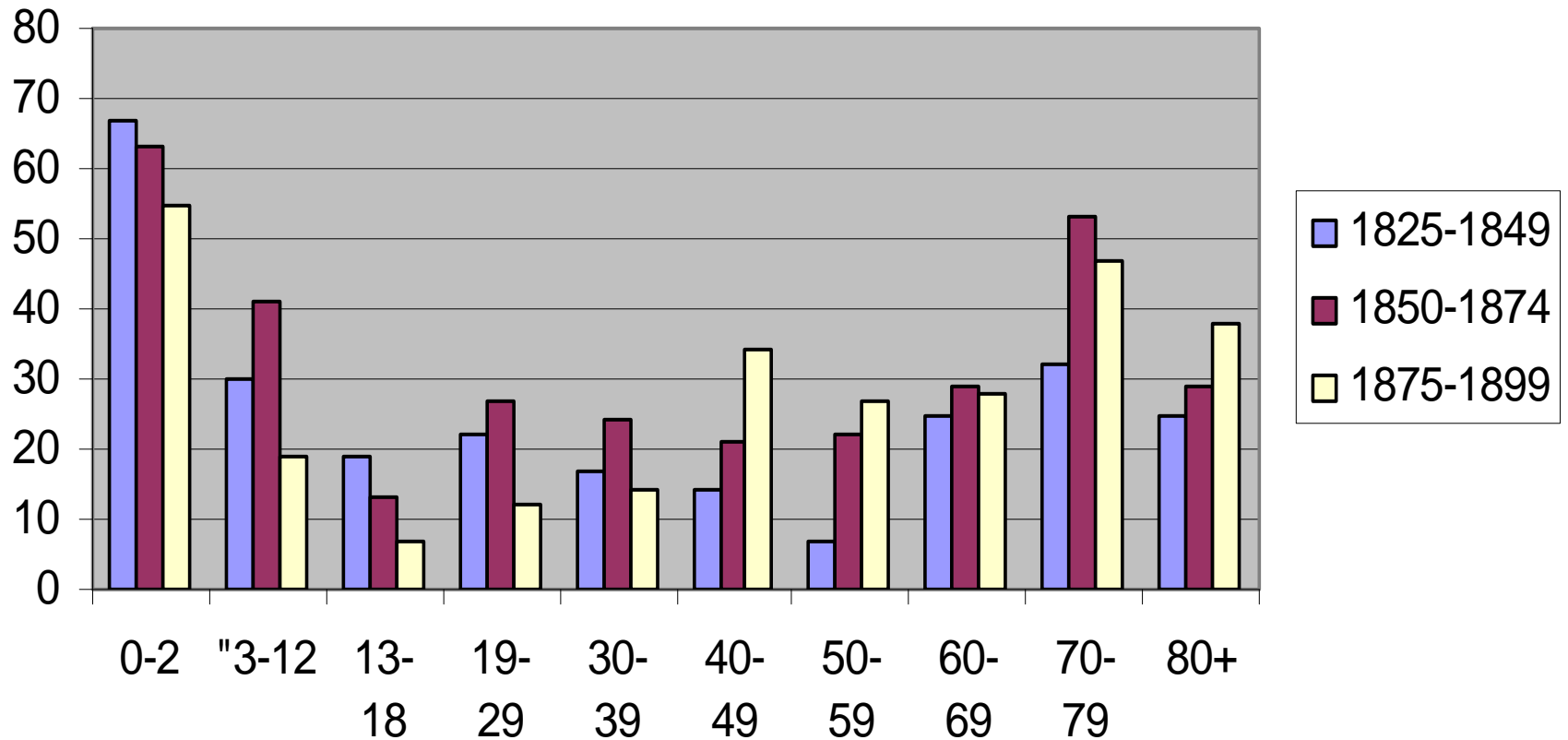
Age of Death (1)

Age of Death 1825-1875 in Colton



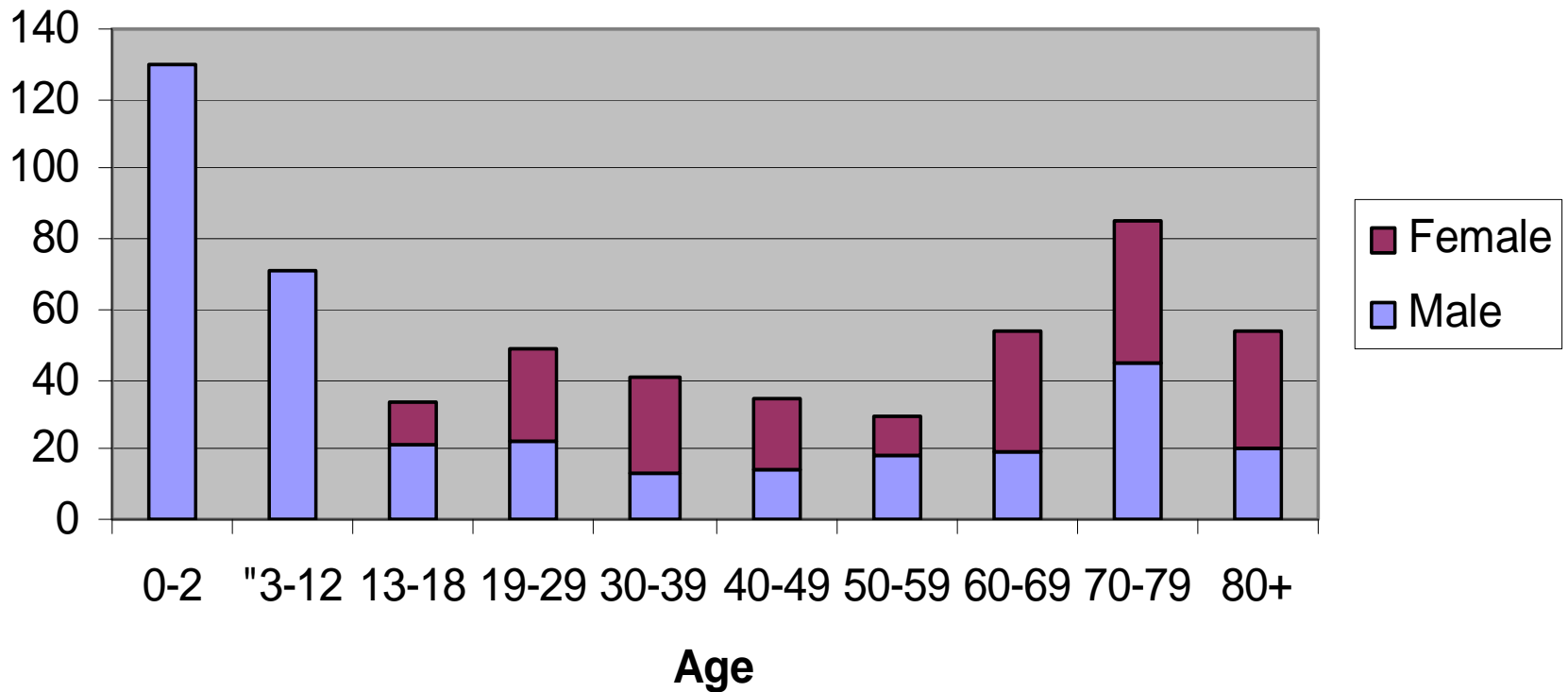
Age of Death (2)

Age of Death 1825-1899 in Colton



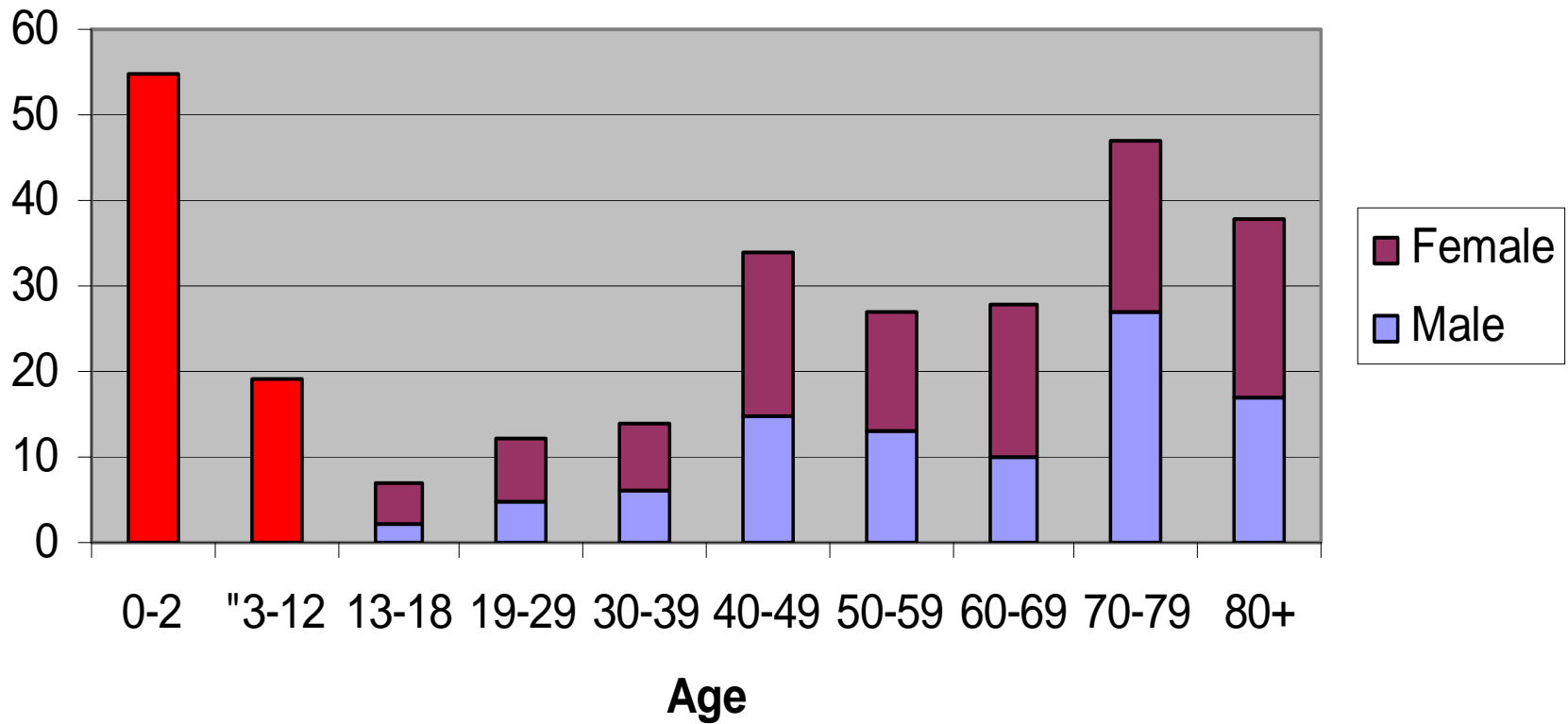
Male / Female Comparison (1)

Comparing male/female deaths 1825-1875 -Colton



Male/ Female Comparison (2)

Comparing male/female deaths 1875-1899 -Colton



Infant Mortality 0-5 years

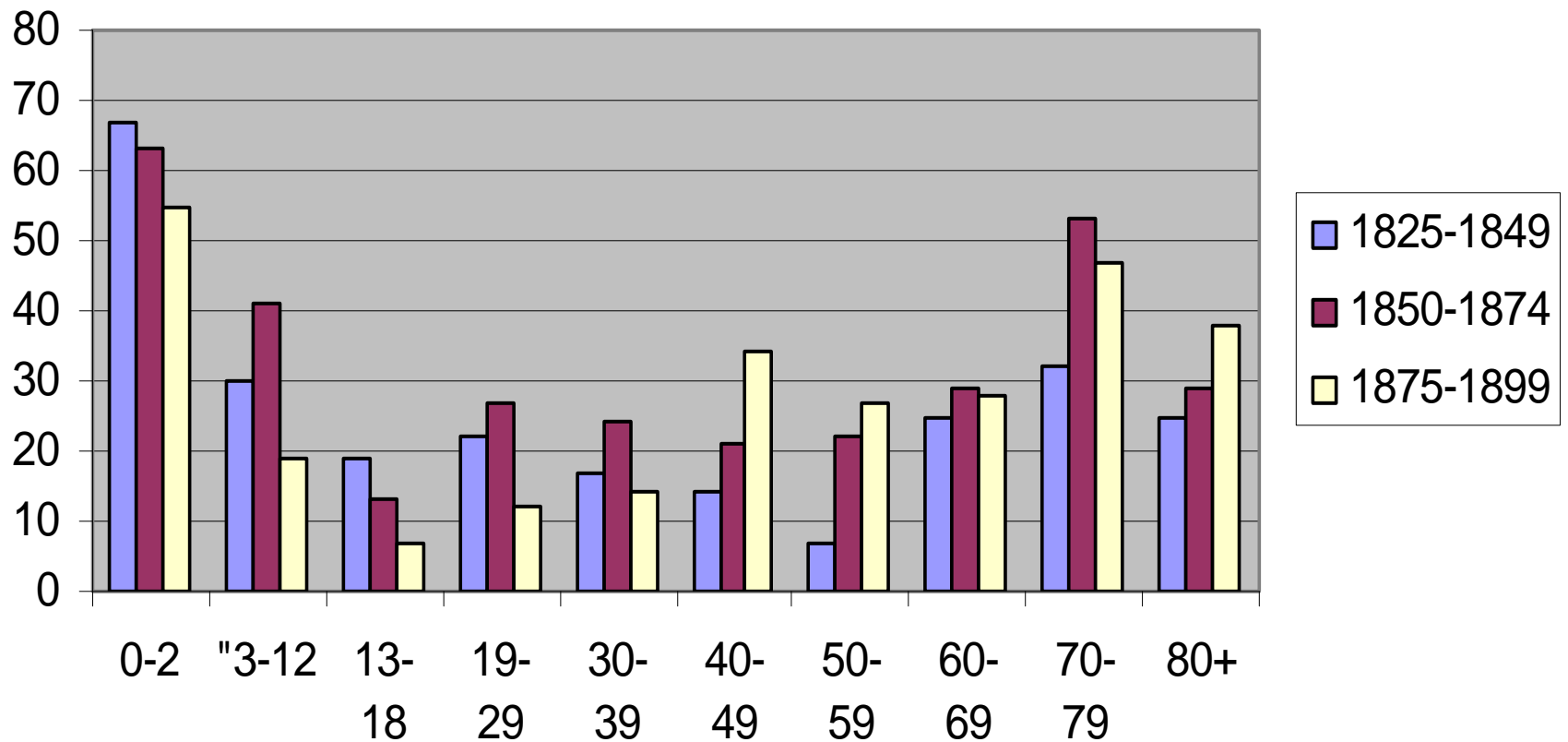
Class	Manchester	Rutland	Average
Gentry Professional	1:3	1:4	1:5
Tradesmen Farmers	1:2	1:3	1:2.5
Labourers Servants	1:2	1:3	1:2

Average = 1 in 3

Colton = 1 in 6

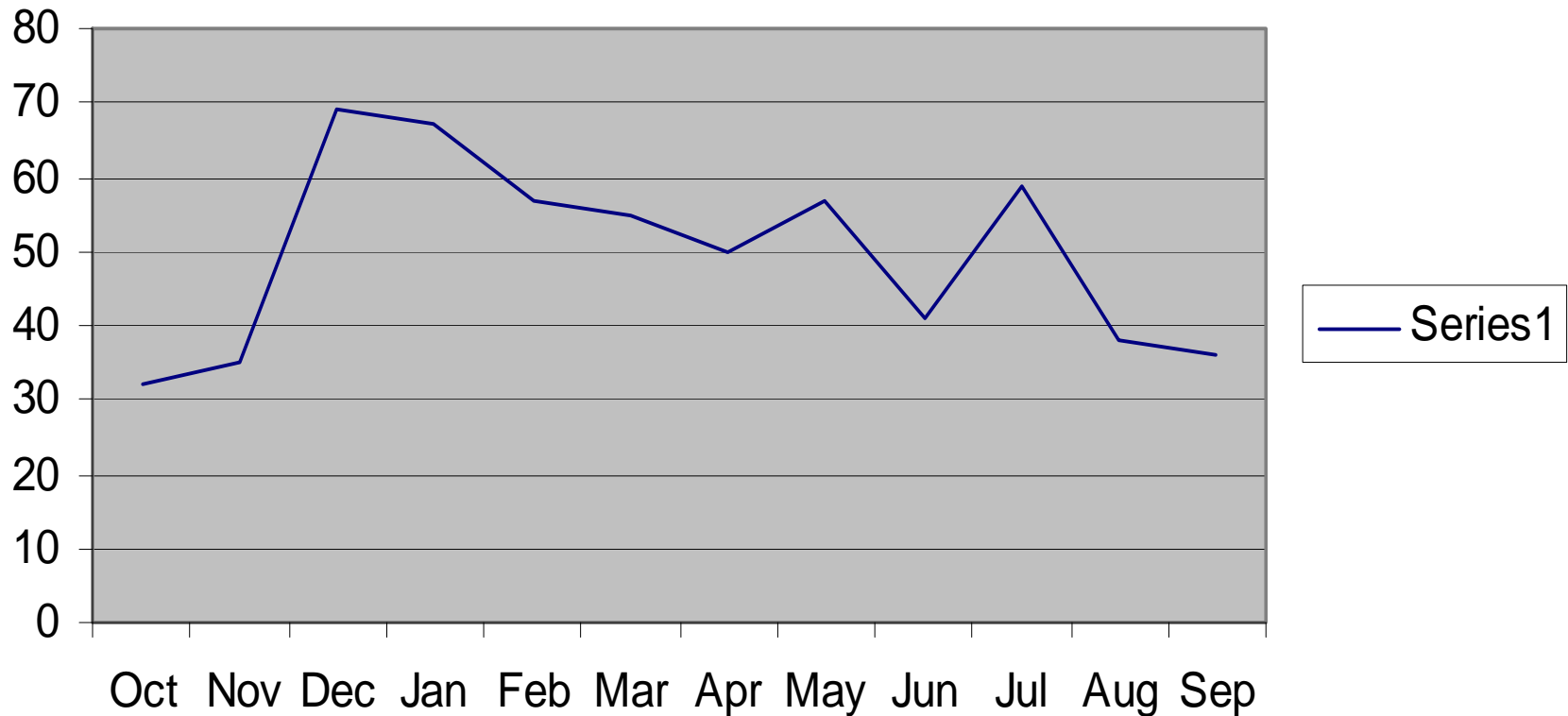
Age of Death (2)

Age of Death 1825-1899 in Colton



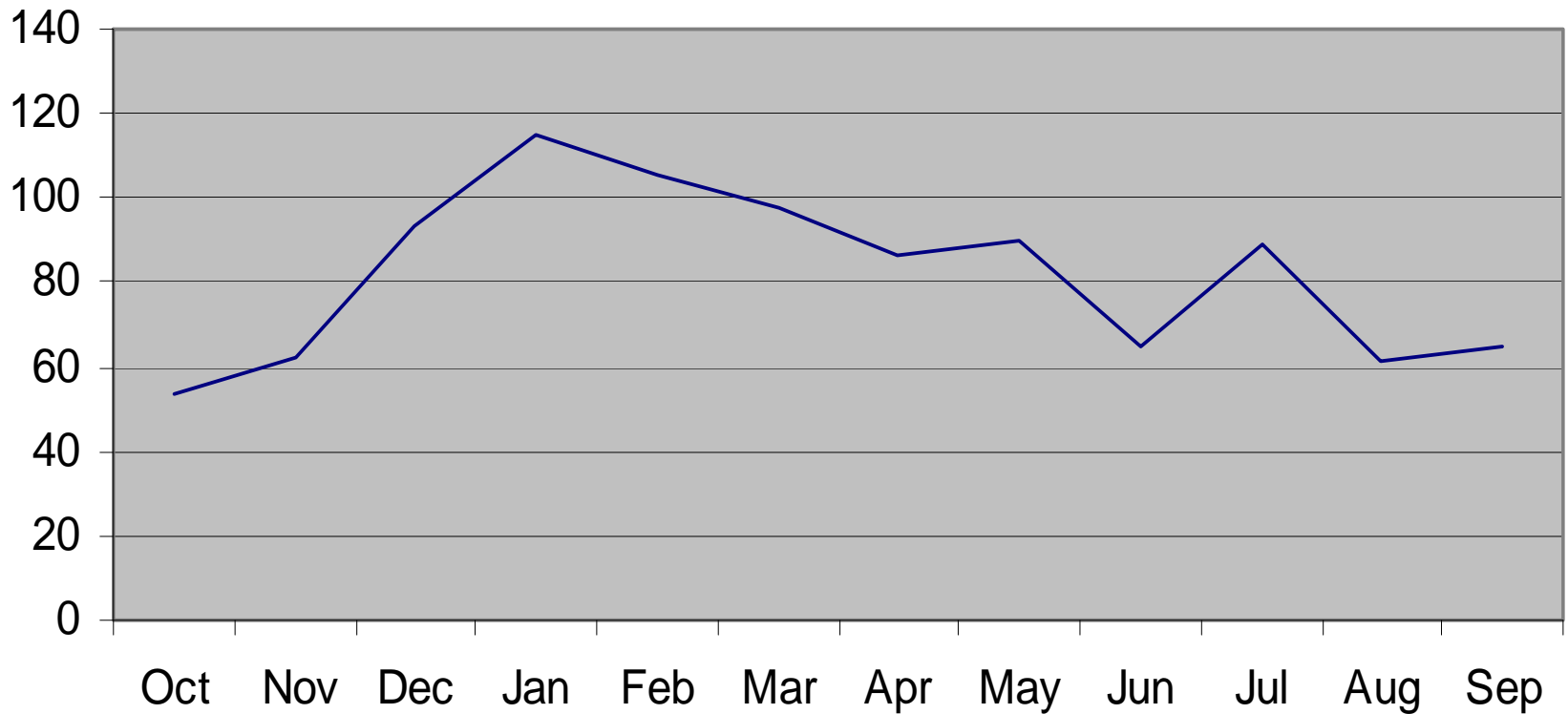
Month of Death (1)

Month of Death 1825-1875 in Colton



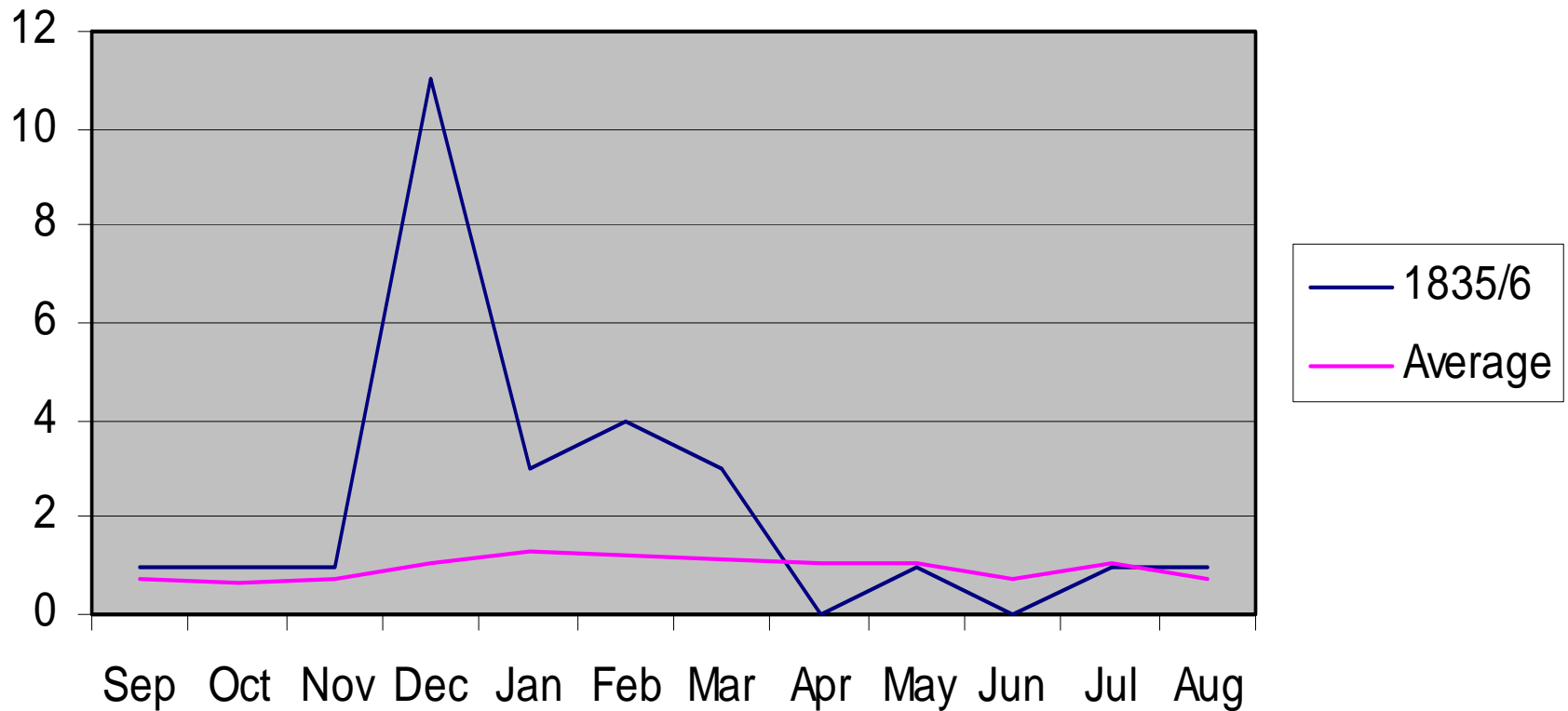
Month of Death (2)

Month of Death 1813-1899 in Colton

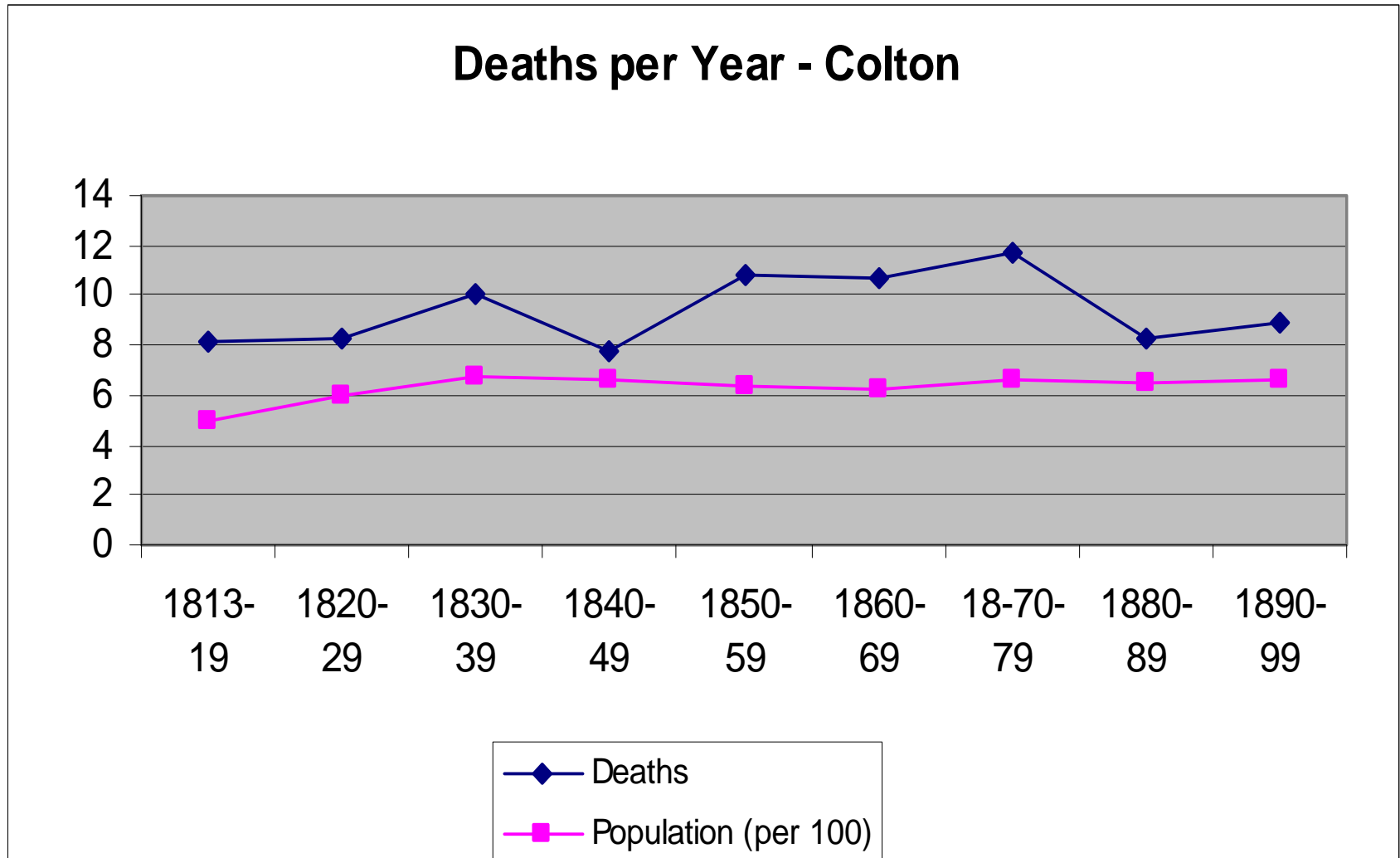


Winter 1835

Deaths - winter 1835/6



Deaths per Year



Conclusion

- Colton fairly healthy place to live, average rural area
- Infant mortality low
- Many living 80+

Catherine Deakin died age 94yrs “ Oldest person in the village and probably the best”

- Few comments by Rev. Parker
- Statistics – figures small

Future Research

- Look at morbidity (disease) in Colton
- Where did our sick go
- Expand - 1700-1800 (no ages)
 - post 1900

References

- Chadwick. 1842 “*Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population of Great Britain*”
- Laurence. 1994 “*Women in England 1500-1760 – A Social History*”
- Hart. 1885 “*The Sociology of Health and Medicine*”
- Longmate. 1970 “*Alive and Well – Medicine and Public Health 1830-to Present Day*”
- Randall & Smith 1994. “*Kill or Cure*”
- Naphy & Spicer. 2000 “*The Black Death and the History of the Plague*”

Williscroft Family:

Keith Williscroft

WILLISCROFT FAMILY
HISTORY
AND MEMORIES OF
MY FATHERS
WHEELWRIGHTING
BUSINESS

Keith Williscroft

WITH THANKS TO –

**DOROTHY
BRADBURY**

FOR MANY HOURS OF RESEARCH FROM PARISH
RECORDS,

GILL SYKES

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

JILL DIXON

WILLISCROFT/WOOLISCROFT
ONENAME STUDY (UK)

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com>

CHARLENE PICKERING

THE MIDDLETON/WILLISCROFT TREES
(ALBERTA CANADA)

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com>

LOCAL HISTORIAN
L.W.H.
CLAIMS THAT THE
WILLISCROFTS HAD
MOVED TO COLTON
BY THE EARLY 14TH
CENTURY

(NO EVIDENCE FOR THIS CLAIM)

ORIGINS OF THE NAME WILLISCROFT

The following names have been found in the Staffordshire area which are thought to be linked-

WILLANESCROFT 1136, WILLANES CROFTUM 1136,
WERLASCROFT 1286,1312, WILLIANESCROFT,
WILLANESCROFT 1311, WYLLANESCROFT 1310,
WILLANESCROFT 1310,1321, WILLIAMESCROFT 1314,
WILLIANSCROFT 1314, WYLLARDDYSCROFTE 1377,
WYLLARDSCROFT 1377,
WYLASCROFT 1442, WOLLASCROFT 1488,
WEYLESCROFTE 1557, WILLESCROSSE, WOLLASCROFT,
WILLOWESCROFTES, WYLLERSCROFTES 1605,
WALLESCROFT 1836.

Ref – Jill Dixon, williscroft/wooliscroft Onename Study

FROM EVIDENCE AVAILABLE,
THE SURNAME WILLISCROFT AND
WOOLISCROFT
MAY HAVE ORIGINATED FROM A
HAMLET CALLED WOOLISCROFT NEAR
STONE.

A WOOLISCROFT FARM SURVIVES IN
THAT AREA AND THE NAME PREDATES
1500.

THERE IS ALSO REFERENCE TO
WOOLISCROFTS IN THE AREA OF
CAULDON, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.
THE NAME WOOLISCROFT IS STILL MORE
CLOSELY LINKED TO NORTH
STAFFORDSHIRE.

WILLISCROFT (WOOLISCROFT) ORIGINS IN COLTON

RECORDS SHOW A RICHARD WILLISCROFT
FARMING AT THE LOUNT FARM COLTON
IN 1689.

THOMAS WOOLISCROFT MARRIED SARAH
KNOWLES IN 1733,

RICHARD WOOLISCROFT MARRIED SARAH
TOOTH IN 1747,

RICHARD AND THOMAS THOUGHT TO BE
BROTHERS BUT NO POSITIVE LINK
ESTABLISHED.

WAS THOMAS WILLISCROFT RELATED TO
RICHARD AND THOMAS WOOLISCROFT?

THE FAMILY TREE

RICHARD WOOLISCROFT – SARAH TOOTH M1747

B 1722 WILLIAM, MARY, HANNAH, ELIZABETH, SARAH, RACHEL,

D 1802 BENJAMIN, EMMA, MARTHA, JOHN, THOMAS, ANNA.

WILLIAM WOOLISCROFT – ELIZABETH DAY M

B 1747 JOHN, WILLIAM, ANN, MARY, ELLEN, ELIZABETH, SARAH,

D1793 RICHARD.

JOHN WILLISCROFT – ELIZABETH YATES M

B 1764 BENJAMIN, THOMAS, DANIEL, JOHN, JOSEPH, MARY,

D 1822 WILLIAM, ELIZA, ELLEN, SUSANNAH, SARAH.

BENJAMIN WILLISCROFT – ELIZABETH JACKSON M1837

B1814 JAMES, JOHN, LUCY, ANN, CHARLES.

D1874

JAMES WILLISCROFT – HARRIET M

B1848 BENJAMIN, ELIZABETH, ELLEN, SAMUEL, HARRIET,

D1926 LEONARD.

BENJAMIN WILLISCROFT- PHOEBE MIDDLETON M

B1888 BERNARD (MAURICE), BENJAMIN (GEORGE)

D1961 CELIA,

BERNARD (MAURICE) WILLISCROFT-HILDA WAIN M1941

B1917 KEITH.

D1996

KEITH WILLISCROFT-ELAINE FEREDAY M1979

B1952 BENJAMIN, ANNA.

BENJAMIN WILLISCROFT AND ANNA WILLISCROFT

B1981

B1984

THE WILLISCROFT FAMILY WORLDWIDE

BRANCHES OF THE FAMILY HAVE
SPREAD TO OTHER PARTS OF THE
UK, IRELAND, NEW ZEALAND,
CANADA, NORTH AMERICA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE FAMILY NAME SEEMS TO HAVE DIED OUT IN IRELAND
BUT IS THRIVING IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.
RESEARCH INTO THE FAMILY NAME HAS SHOWN THAT
THE FAMILIES
IN NEW ZEALAND, CANADA, NORTH AMERICA, AND
AUSTRALIA ARE RELATED AND ORIGINATE IN
ENGLAND.

**MUCH RESEARCH RETURNS TO RICHARD AND
SARAH TOOTH AND THEIR ORIGINS IN COLTON,
STAFFORDSHIRE.**

RICHARD WOOLISCROFT BORN 1722, DIED 1802.

RICHARD SEEMS TO BE AT THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY TREE WHICH STARTS IN COLTON AND CONTINUES TO THIS DAY.

IN 1747 RICHARD WOOLISCROFT MARRIED SARAH TOOTH, RICHARD AND SARAH REMAINED IN THE VILLAGE UNTIL THEIR DEATH.

RICHARD RAN A SMALL FARM. IN 1766 HE RENTED LAND FROM GEORGE HOLLAND. HE ALSO SUPPLIED HAY TO THE BAGOT ESTATE IN THE LATE 1700s. IN 1798 THE LAND ASSESSMENTS SHOW HIM TO BE RENTING LAND FROM MR PEGG, TRUSTEE OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS WEBB. THE WOOLLISCROFT NAME CONTINUES IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

WILLISCROFT PLACE

THOMAS WILLISCROFT IS FOUND IN THE EARLY 1800s LIVING IN COLTON AND DESCRIBED AS A FARMER IN 1820. THOMAS DIED IN 1832 BUT HIS WIFE ELIZABETH IS SHOWN TO BE A TENANT OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS WEBB ON THE 1842 TITHE MAP.

THIS PIECE OF LAND ALTHOUGH IN COLTON WAS PART OF COLWICH PARISH AND IS THE SITE OF PRESENT DAY WILLISCROFT PLACE IN COLTON VILLAGE. UNTIL HER DEATH, ELIZABETH WAS THE LOCAL SCHOOL MISTRESS AT COLTON GIRLS SCHOOL.

TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE WILLISCROFT FAMILY WERE ASSOCIATED WITH THE SCHOOL DURING THE 1800s.

REF: JILL DIXON, WILLISCROFT WOOLLISCROFT ONENAME STUDY.*

THERE IS ALSO A WILLISCROFT PLACE IN FORT McMURRAY, ALBERTA, CANADA

PLACE NAMES

As bearers of this surname played an important role within their communities and were amongst the first settlers in the new colonies it is thought that they had places named after them.

ENGLAND

Wooliscroft Farm, Nr Stone, Staffordshire

Williscroft Place, Colton, Staffordshire

Woolliscroft Ave, Newcastle U Lyme

Wooliscroft Road, Bucknall, Staffordshire

Woolliscroft Wharf Farm, Rugby, Warwickshire

CANADA

Williscroft Island, in the National Park, Ontario

Williscroft Post Office, Bruce County, Ontario

Williscroft Creek & Canyon, British Columbia

Williscroft Place, Fort McMurray, Alberta

TASMANIA

Williscroft Road, Lonnavele,

JAMES WILLISCROFT

MY GREAT GRANDFATHER WAS A
MILLERS CARTER, LIVING IN
HOLLOW LANE.

HE HAD SIX CHILDREN AND I
REMEMBER ALL BUT ELLEN AND
SAMUEL WHO I PRESUME DIED
EARLIER THAN THEIR BROTHERS
AND SISTERS.

I REMEMBER MY FATHER TALKING
ABOUT HIS GRANDMOTHER WHEN
SHE LIVED AT THE OLD
ALMSHOUSES AT STOCKWELL
HEATH.

BENJAMIN
WILLISCROFT
BORN 1888, DIED 1961.

MY GRANDFATHER, BEN WILLISCROFT
LIVED IN WILLISCROFT PLACE AND
LATER AT ROSE VILLA, COLTON.

HE WAS A WHEELWRIGHT, SERVING HIS
APPRENTICESHIP WITH MESSRS DEGGS
CART AND FLOAT BUILDERS AT THEIR
MARKET STREET, RUGELEY PREMISES
IN THE LATE 1800s.

WHEN WILLIAM DEGG RETIRED, BEN
WENT INTO PARTNERSHIP WITH HIS
SON FRANK AND EVENTUALLY TOOK
OVER THE BUSINESS WORKING AT
RUGELEY UNTIL HIS RETIREMENT
AFTER THE 2ND WORLD WAR.

MAURICE WILLISCROFT

MY FATHER MAURICE WILLISCROFT LIVED IN NO1
WILLISCROFT PLACE, ROSE VILLA, FORGE HOUSE FOR
MOST OF HIS MARRIED AND WORKING LIFE AND NO 7
WILLISCROFT PLACE IN HIS RETIREMENT.

MAURICE AND HIS ELDER BROTHER GEORGE WENT TO
WORK WITH THEIR FATHER WORKING AS WHEELWRIGHTS
AND SET UP AN UNDERTAKING BUSINESS OPERATING
FROM RUGELEY AND COLTON.

MAURICE AND HIS WIFE HILDA PURCHASED FORGE HOUSE
AND THE SMITHY IN 1942 (PREVIOUSLY A SMALLHOLDING
OWNED BY MR PRESTON AND THE BLACKSMITH WAS MR
RAVENS CROFT) AND GEORGE AND MAURICE SET UP THE
BUSINESS OF WILLISCROFT BROS FOLLOWING MAURICES
WARTIME SERVICE IN THE ARMY AND THEIR FATHERS
RETIREMENT.

GEORGE WAS THE BLACKSMITH AND CONTINUED TO
PRODUCE AGRICULTURAL IRONWORK AND ASSOCIATED
TIMBER PRODUCTS UNTIL HIS RETIREMENT IN THE EARLY
1970s.

THE FIRM CONTINUED THE UNDERTAKING SIDE OF THE
BUSINESS UNTIL 1965 AND TOGETHER WITH A STEADY
FLOW OF WHEELWRIGHTING WORK PRODUCED JOINERY
WORK UNTIL THE RETIREMENT OF MAURICE IN 1983.

DURING HIS LATER WORKING LIFE, MAURICE BECAME
WELL KNOWN AS ONE OF THE LAST REMAINING
TRADITIONAL WHEELWRIGHTS AND COMPLETED MANY
PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF HIS CRAFT.

KEITH WILLISCROFT

I WAS BORN AT FORGE HOUSE, LIVED IN
no7 WILLISCROFT PLACE UPON MY
MARRIAGE TO ELAINE IN 1979 AND
RETURNED TO FORGE HOUSE AS OUR
CHILDREN BEN AND ANNA GREW UP
AND FOLLOWING MY FATHERS
RETIREMENT.

I HAD THE GREAT PLEASURE OF
GROWING UP AROUND THE BUSINESS
AND `WORKING` WITH MY FATHER
FROM AN EARLY AGE.

I REMEMBER `WORKING` WITH DAD ON
MINNIE AND REG PARRS NEW HOUSE
AROUND 1956-57 KNOCKING NAILS INTO
THE FLOORBOARDS, 4 OR 5 YEARS OLD
AT THE TIME.

I SERVED MY APPRENTICESHIP IN THE
BUSINESS AND WORKED WITH MY
FATHER DURING THE LATE 60s and early
70s.

OTHER MEMORIES

THE WORKING FORGE

George Williscroft making ironwork, gate hinges and parts for farm carts etc.

HARVEST TIME

As many as ten hay wagons waiting in the yard pre-harvest time waiting for repair. Other farm implements repaired at other times of the year, seed drills etc.

VEHICLES

Other vehicles were built and repaired, lorries, cattle lorries, stock trailers etc.

WORKING FOR FARMERS

Working on farms – early times and later memories.

Collecting money and difficulty getting it !

Farmers discount. Farmers visiting house.

FUNERALS

Visits to the house.

Making the coffin.

Funeral days – dress- cars etc, horse drawn in early days.

WORKING WITH BUILDERS

Carpentry and joinery for new houses, alterations, repairs and restoration.

PRIVATE CUSTOMERS

All types of work.

WHEELWRIGHTING

Early days, changing range of work, the revival.

Making and repairing wheels.

Hooping , demonstrations and Village Festivals.



Document Folders Volumes I, II, III
originally produced in 2008
for Society Committee Members

Reprinted in 2017
to mark the Societies
15th Anniversary