
**Descendants of
Jenkin (ap Evan) Bevan**

Charles E. G. Pease
Pennyghael
Isle of Mull

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

1-Jenkin (ap Evan) Bevan

Jenkin married **Elizabeth**. They had one son: **William**.

2-**William Bevan**, son of **Jenkin (ap Evan) Bevan**¹ and **Elizabeth**¹, died on 5 Dec 1702 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales and was buried in FBG Swansea.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker (Convinced).

William married **Priscilla**. Priscilla was buried in FBG Swansea. They had one son: **Silvanus**.

3-**Silvanus Bevan** was born on 9 Aug 1661 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales, died on 4 Dec 1725 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales at age 64, and was buried in FBG Swansea.

General Notes: Burgess of the City of Swansea. Possessed property at Penclawdd Llanrhidian, which he bought on November 9 1694 from Richard Davis and Joan, his wife, for 8 pounds. Various farms and lands were bought including Gwen-y-Goredd, Tyry Gorge, and the Marsh and Lands adjacent to the sea. These estates were eventually sold on January 2nd 1786 to John Morris, of Clasemont, and were held in 1923 by Sir Robert Morris Bt of Sketty Park, Swansea.

Silvanus married Jane Phillips in 1685 and they had five sons and six daughters. Silvanus II was their eldest son.

Silvanus married **Jane Phillips**, daughter of **William Phillips**, on 14 Feb 1685 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales. Jane was born in 1665, died on 14 Nov 1727 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales at age 62, and was buried in FBG Swansea. They had eight children: **William, Hester, Priscilla, Silvanus, Mary, Elizabeth, Timothy**, and **Paul**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Quaker.

4-**William Bevan** was born in 1686 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

4-**Hester Bevan** was born in 1688 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

4-**Priscilla Bevan** was born in 1690 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

4-**Dr. Silvanus Bevan**^{2,3} was born on 28 Oct 1691 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales, died on 8 Jun 1765 in Hackney, London at age 73, and was buried in FBG Bunhill Fields, London.

General Notes: He founded the Plough Court Pharmacy in 1715. His wedding was attended by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, Lord Finch, Lady Cartwright, William Penn, the Venetian ambassador and his wife.

Bevan, Silvanus (1691– 1765), apothecary, was born in Swansea on 28 October 1691, the second son of Silvanus Bevan (1661– 1727) and his wife, Jane, née Phillips. The descendant of influential and prosperous Welsh Quakers (his grandfather had been a Swansea alderman and a merchant), Silvanus moved to London as a young man and was apprenticed as an apothecary to a Mr Mayleigh. In July 1715, after serving his seven years' apprenticeship, Bevan gained his freedom of the Society of Apothecaries, and in December of the same year set up his own apothecary's shop at Plough Court, a cul-de-sac off Lombard Street. Bevan made the most of the Quaker reputation for honest dealing, which was an important consideration for purchasers of medicines at that time. His Quaker linkages were strengthened when he married Elizabeth Quare, daughter of the royal clockmaker Daniel Quare, at a Friends' meeting-house in the City on 9 November 1715.

Bevan had a laboratory, with a still for preparing his medicines, which were usually compounded according to recipes in the various published pharmacopoeias. Bevan's catalogues listed such exotic remedies as mumia (or Egyptian mummy), human skull, and a Venice treacle, which contained vipers. The business was well situated and Bevan— joined in partnership by his younger brother, Timothy Bevan (1704– 1786)— prospered. Bevan increasingly practised medicine as well as pharmacy and became known as Dr Bevan. His interest in medicine is shown by a letter he sent in 1743 to the Royal Society (of which he had been elected a fellow in 1725), entitled 'An account of the extraordinary case of the bones of a woman growing soft and flexible'. He also took a keen interest in smallpox inoculation, corresponding on the subject with James Jurin, a well-known physician, who supported the practice of inoculation.

Silvanus Bevan became a rich man and later lived in some style in Hackney. When he was seventy in 1761, a visitor described him in his retirement as 'living well on good food and drinks ... [surrounded by a] ... variety of curious paintings and rich old china, and a large library containing books on most subjects'. He was described as 'one of the principal leading men among the Quakers' (Davies, 2.336– 7). By then Bevan had relinquished his Plough Court partnership to his brother, Timothy, who continued the business (which in the nineteenth century, under William Allen and the Hanburys, became one of the leading chemists and druggists in London).

Bevan's first marriage produced a son, but both mother and infant did not long survive. He later married Martha, daughter of Gilbert Heathcote of Derbyshire, but they had no children. Bevan died at Hackney on 8 June 1765 and was buried at the Bunhill Fields burial-ground.

Geoffrey Tweedale

Sources G. Tweedale, *At the sign of the plough: 275 years of Allen & Hanburys and the British pharmaceutical industry, 1715– 1990* (1990) · A. A. Locke and A. Esdaile, *Plough Court: the story of a notable pharmacy, 1715– 1927*, rev. E. C. Cripps (1927) · D. Chapman-Huston and E. C. Cripps, *Through a City archway: the story of Allen and Hanburys, 1715– 1954* (1954) · A. N. Gamble, *A history of the Bevan family*

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[1924] · The letters of Lewis, Richard, William and John Morris of Anglesey, ed. J. H. Davies, 2 vols. (1907–9) · J. Burnby, 'A study of the English apothecary from 1660 to 1760', Medical History, suppl. 3 (1983) [whole issue]

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Geoffrey Tweedale, 'Bevan, Silvanus (1691–1765)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/46516]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRS in 1725.
- He worked as an Apothecary. A founder of The Plough Court Pharmacy, later Allen & Hanburys. In 1736.

Silvanus married **Elizabeth Quare**,^{2,3} daughter of **Daniel Quare**^{3,4} and **Mary Steevens**,² on 9 Nov 1715 in FMH White Hart Court, London. Elizabeth was born on 24 May 1690 and died in 1716 at age 26. They had one son: **(No Given Name)**.

5-**Bevan** was born in 1716 and died in 1716.

Silvanus next married **Martha Heathcote**, daughter of **Dr. Gilbert Heathcote**^{5,6} and **Frances Rodes**.

4-**Mary Bevan**⁷ was born in 1698 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales and died in 1784 at age 86.

Mary married **William Padley**⁷ on 20 Oct 1726 in London. William was born in 1691 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 29 May 1763 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales at age 72. They had two children: **Martha** and **William**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

5-**Martha Padley**⁷ was born on 2 Mar 1733 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales, died about 22 Feb 1780 in Plymouth, Devon about age 46, and was buried on 25 Feb 1780 in FBG Plymouth.

Martha married **John Collier**,⁷ son of **Joseph Collier** and **Dorothy Fox**, in 1760. John was born on 30 May 1729 in Plymouth, Devon, died on 6 Feb 1793 in Plymouth, Devon at age 63, and was buried on 10 Feb 1793 in FBG Plymouth. They had nine children: **Robert, Joseph, Silvanus, Mary, John, William, Susannah, Jenny**, and **Joseph**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Corn and Timber merchant in Southside Street, Plymouth, Devon.

6-**Robert Collier**

6-**Joseph Collier** was born on 14 Dec 1762 in Plymouth, Devon, died about 23 Jul 1765 in Plymouth, Devon about age 2, and was buried on 26 Jul 1765 in FBG Plymouth.

6-**Silvanus Collier** was born on 1 Dec 1764 in Plymouth, Devon, died about 21 Sep 1765 in Plymouth, Devon, and was buried on 24 Sep 1765 in FBG Plymouth.

6-**Mary Collier** was born on 14 Aug 1766 in Plymouth, Devon.

6-**John Collier**^{2,7,8} was born on 10 Apr 1769 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 27 Feb 1849 at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Corn and Timber merchant in Southside Street, Plymouth, Devon.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Plymouth.
- He was a Quaker but eventually resigned his membership.

John married **Emma Porrett**, daughter of **Robert Porrett**. They had one son: **Robert Porrett**.

7-**Sir Robert Porrett Collier 1st Baron Monkswell**^{2,7} was born on 21 Jun 1817 in Mount Tamar, Plymouth, Devon, died on 27 Oct 1886 in Grasse, Cannes, France at age 69, and was buried on 3 Nov

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1886 in Brompton Cemetery, London.

General Notes: Collier, Robert Porrett, first Baron Monkswell (1817– 1886), judge, was born at Mount Tamar, near Plymouth, on 21 June 1817, the eldest son of John Collier (1769– 1849), a merchant, and his wife, Emma, fourth daughter of Robert Porrett, of North Hill House, Plymouth. The firm of Collier & Co., corn and timber merchants, had been established in Southside Street, Plymouth, in 1676. Collier's father, who ran the business, was agent for Lloyds for nearly fifty years, and vice-consul for Norway, Sweden, and Portugal. Formerly a member of the Society of Friends, he was an alderman for Plymouth, a justice of the peace, a deputy lieutenant of Devon, and Liberal MP for Plymouth from 1832 to 1841. With such a family background it is not surprising that Robert Collier should have developed an interest in commercial, maritime, and international law. He was educated at Plymouth grammar school and then received private tuition from Revd John Kempe, curate of Tavistock, before entering Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1836. Poor health forced him to give up reading for honours and he left the university for a period, returning to take an ordinary BA degree in 1843. He had already developed political ambitions, making speeches at Launceston in 1841 with a view to contesting the seat, though he did not go to the poll, and later becoming an active member of the Anti-Corn Law League, addressing league meetings in Covent Garden Theatre. On 14 April 1844 he married Isabella Rose (1815– 1886), daughter of William Rose of Wolston Heath, Warwickshire. Collier joined the Inner Temple on 4 June 1838 and was called to the bar on 27 January 1843. He practised from 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, and joined the western circuit and the Devonshire, Plymouth, and Devonport sessions. His first case to attract public attention was *R. v. Serva* at Exeter assizes in July 1845. Some Brazilian slave traders had killed an English naval officer on board the Brazilian vessel the *Felicidade*, and they were tried for murder in this country. Serjeant Manning defended some of the prisoners, Collier the others. Collier made a very vigorous speech at the trial in Exeter and, after successfully laying the matter before the home secretary (Sir James Graham) and Sir Robert Peel, a very learned speech on the question of jurisdiction when the point was reserved for all the judges in November. On his next visit to Exeter he had nineteen briefs. In 1845 he published a treatise on the Railway Clauses Acts, followed in 1849 by an account of the law relating to mines, and in 1851 by a letter to Lord John Russell on reform of the superior courts (2nd edn, 1852).

Local influence and wide practical knowledge gave Collier a good practice; he was an excellent jurist and an eloquent, sharp, and witty advocate. He was recorder of Penzance from July 1848 to March 1856. On 8 July 1854 Lord Cranworth granted him a patent of precedence (QC) at the age of thirty-seven and after only eleven years at the bar; and he was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple. From 1854 to 1863 he was one of that brilliant quartet, Montague Smith, Collier, Karlake, and Coleridge, who dominated the western circuit during its golden age. In the earlier part of that period there was friction on the circuit between him and Coleridge which permanently affected the relations between them.

In July 1852 Collier was elected Liberal MP for Plymouth, holding the seat until October 1871. He made his maiden speech in the House of Commons on 29 November 1852 on the Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill, supporting the fusion of common law and equity in England and their administration in one common court. After that he spoke frequently and with good effect, especially on the Russian blockade on 20 February 1855, but chiefly on questions of law reform. In 1859 he was appointed counsel to the Admiralty and judge-advocate of the fleet. In 1862 the American minister, Adams, consulted him about vessel 'no. 290' being built at Liverpool for the Confederate navy. In his opinion (23 July 1862) he said that he thought it was the duty of the port authorities to detain her, but before the government could take action she had escaped to a destructive career on the high seas as the *Alabama*. On 2 October 1863, when Sir William Atherton retired and Sir Roundell Palmer was promoted to be attorney-general, Collier was appointed solicitor-general and knighted, and filled the office with success until the Liberal government resigned in 1866. One of his first duties as solicitor-general was to defend the government's record on the Confederate cruisers, including the *Alabama*, in the House of Commons on 4 March 1864. In December 1868 Collier became attorney-general with Coleridge, after an initial refusal, as solicitor-general. In 1869 he was responsible for the Bankruptcy Bill in the House of Commons.

In August 1870 Collier was appointed recorder of Bristol on the death of Serjeant Kinglake, thereby causing a by-election in his constituency. Plymouth Dockyard was suffering badly from cuts in government expenditure, and at his adoption meeting an amendment was passed that he should resign the recordership. Although there were good precedents for the attorney-general holding the recordership of Bristol, which was one of the most valuable in the country, he decided to resign the position, amid widespread criticism in *The Times*, the *Law Journal*, and elsewhere, and was duly re-elected as MP for Plymouth without opposition.

Collier ran into another storm in 1871. On 5 August he moved the second reading of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Bill in the House of Commons, providing for the appointment of four salaried judges on the judicial committee. The appointments were limited to persons of high judicial authority: the new judges had at the date of their appointment to be or have been English superior court judges or Indian chief justices. Two Indian chief justices were found, and Sir Montague Smith was promoted from the court of common pleas. The fourth vacancy was refused by three English judges and likely to be refused by more, because the act made no provision for the clerks of the new judges. To solve the problem the lord chancellor, Hatherley, appointed Collier to the vacant seat in the court of Common Pleas, which he held for a few days (7 to 22 November) only before Gladstone appointed him to the judicial committee. The 'Collier Juggle' was technically legal, but in blatant conflict with the spirit of the act, and a long and bitter controversy ensued, notably captured in a *Punch* cartoon (16 Dec 1871). There were letters from both chief justices, Cockburn and Bovill, published in *The Times*, and motions of censure in both houses of parliament. The government won by only a single vote in the House of Lords, and by twenty-seven in the House of Commons thanks to a brilliant speech by Sir Roundell Palmer. Collier held this post until his death, and he was frequently responsible for giving literary shape to the judgments of the privy council. On 1 July 1885 he was created Baron Monkswell, of Monkswell, Devon.

Collier was highly versatile and accomplished. At Cambridge he wrote some clever parodies, and published a satirical poem called *Granta*; and he also wrote some very pretty verses both in Latin and English. He was an excellent scholar, publishing a translation of Demosthenes' *De corona* (1875), and a good billiard player. But it was chiefly in painting, of which he was passionately fond, that he was distinguished. As a young man he drew very clever caricatures in the H. B. manner. When solicitor-general he painted in St James's Park, and he exhibited frequently at the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery, especially pictures of the neighbourhood of Rosenlui, Switzerland, where he spent many vacations. He was president of the Devonshire Association in 1879, and his presidential address at the annual meeting at Ilfracombe dealt mainly with the progress and development of the art of painting. His wife died suddenly on 10 April 1886. In failing health he went to the Riviera, and died at Grasse, near Cannes, on 27 October 1886. He was buried at Brompton cemetery on 3 November. He had three children: Robert, second Baron Monkswell (1845– 1909); John Collier (1850– 1934), a well-known artist who painted the portraits of a number of eminent lawyers, including Lord Chancellor Halsbury; and Margaret Isabella, who married Count Arturo Galletti di Cadilhac. Mary Josephine Collier, Lady Monkswell, the diarist, was his daughter-in-law.

David Pugsley

Sources *The Times* (28 Oct 1886) · Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, 19 (1887), 44– 6 · C. Robinson, *Victorian Plymouth* (1991) · E. H. Coleridge, *Life and correspondence of John Duke, Lord Coleridge*, 2 vols. (1904) · J. B. Atlay, *The Victorian chancellors*, 2 vols. (1906– 8) · R. Palmer, first earl of Selborne, *Memorials. Part I: family and personal, 1766– 1865*, ed. S. M.

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Palmer, 2 vols. (1889) · A. Harwood, *Circuit ghosts: a western circuit miscellany*, rev. edn (1997) · GEC, *Peerage* · DNB · Boase, *Mod. Eng. biog.* · Venn, *Alum. Cant.* · Burke, *Peerage Archives* BL, corresp. with W. E. Gladstone, Add. MSS 44412–44491

Likenesses ?t? [A. Thompson], caricature, watercolour study, NPG; repro. in VF, 2 (19 Feb 1870), pl. 41 · W. Boxall, oils, Inner Temple, London · Lock & Whitfield, woodburytype photograph, NPG; repro. in T. Cooper, *Men of mark: a gallery of contemporary portraits* (1880) · J. and C. Watkins, cartes-de-visite, NPG · portrait, repro. in ILN, 54 (1869), 446 · portrait, repro. in T. Cooper, *Men of mark: a gallery of contemporary portraits*, 4 (1880), pl. 33 · wood-engraving, NPG; repro. in ILN, 43 (17 Oct 1863), 393

Wealth at death £82,999 16s. 10d.: probate, 10 Dec 1886, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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David Pugsley, 'Collier, Robert Porrett, first Baron Monkswell (1817–1886)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/5921]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Judge of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Robert married **Isabella Rose**, daughter of **William Rose Rose**, in Apr 1844. Isabella was born in 1815 and died on 10 Apr 1886 at age 71. They had three children: **Robert, John, and Margaret Isabella**.

8-Robert Collier 2nd Baron Monkswell² was born on 26 Mar 1845 and died on 22 Dec 1909 at age 64.

Robert married **Mary Josephine Hardcastle**,² daughter of **Joseph Alfred Hardcastle**² and **Frances Lambirth**,² on 21 Aug 1873. Mary was born on 2 Nov 1849 in Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk and died on 14 May 1930 at age 80. They had three children: **Robert Alfred Hardcastle, Gerard, and Eric Cecil**.

General Notes: Collier [née Hardcastle], Mary Josephine, Lady Monkswell (1849–1930), diarist, was born at Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk, on 2 November 1849, the third surviving daughter and fourth of five children of Joseph Alfred Hardcastle (1815–1899), Liberal MP, and his first wife, Frances, née Lambirth (d. 1865). She was educated by governesses, and studied drawing and painting at the Slade School of Art. Her father remarried in 1869; his new wife was Mary Scarlett Campbell (d. 1916), the daughter of Lord Campbell, the lord chancellor. She was welcomed by her stepchildren, and it was she who introduced the Collier family to Mary Hardcastle. On 5 July 1873 Mary became engaged to Robert Collier (1845–1909), elder son of Robert Porrett Collier (later first Baron Monkswell). Collier was a lawyer, increasingly involved in radical political circles. They were married on 21 August 1873 at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, and went on to have three sons. Mary Collier's interest in art was enhanced by her new family connections: the artist John Collier was her brother-in-law.

Mary Collier (who became Lady Monkswell in 1886 on the death of her father-in-law) is of interest chiefly for her diary, selections from which were published in two volumes, edited by her youngest son: *A Victorian Diarist: Extracts from the Journals of Mary, Lady Monkswell, 1873–1895* (1944) and *A Victorian Diarist: Later Extracts from the Journals of Mary, Lady Monkswell, 1895–1909* (1946). It was initially written without any intention of publication, although Blodgett argues that a change of style from around 1907 to include more explanatory matter suggests that in later years at least she expected other readers. Although far from literary, the diary is full of lively observations on the social and political scene of late Victorian London, from the perspective of a woman who, despite her title, seems always to have remained on the fringes of aristocratic and political circles.

Lady Monkswell gives a vivid account of her husband's several unsuccessful electoral attempts and of his appearances in the House of Lords, but her interest in his career waned rapidly after 1885. Monkswell, who was an associate of Sir Charles Dilke and a member of the Radical Club, remained a committed Gladstonian and a supporter of home rule throughout his life. Lady Monkswell, by contrast, was a firm unionist and regarded Parnell as 'a man upon whose head rest at least a hundred murders' (9 July 1889; *Victorian Diarist: Extracts*, 152). She commented that 'I am quite unable to take any interest in politics since Mr Gladstone turned round & went in for Home Rule for Ireland' (17 Oct 1887; *ibid.*, 144), and her opinion of Gladstone veered from considering him 'the greatest man in England' (7 March 1884; *ibid.*, 112) to finding him 'awful and almost repulsive' (3 May 1893; *ibid.*, 224). The account of Gladstone's funeral— he had in retirement returned to Lady Monkswell's pantheon— is one of the big set pieces of the diary, alongside the accounts of Queen Victoria's jubilees and funeral. Disagreement with her husband over politics must have soured their relationship somewhat, but she was equivocally delighted by his appointment as a lord-in-waiting in 1892— 'if it were not for this beastly hateful government to which he belongs' (16 May 1892; *ibid.*, 224), and as under-secretary for war in 1895— 'this miserable mischievous Government' (1 Jan 1895; *ibid.*, 262). Such differences could be socially awkward, as for example when talking to John Dillon's father-in-law: 'I had some difficulty in restraining my feelings when he, thinking I must be a Home Ruler because Bob is, began talking to me very intimately about Dillon whom I consider a murderer' (4 March 1896; *Victorian Diarist: Later Extracts*, 8). Despite the relative failure of Monkswell's political career, politics provided a framework for Lady Monkswell's life and diary. She identified strongly with the national interest (it was always 'we' who were fighting wars, promoting peace, or proving superior to foreigners), and was plunged into despair by British failures and exulted in British triumphs: 'It is impossible to say what I have suffered since Magersfontein on 15 Dec.', she wrote on 2 March 1900, '& now the relief [of Ladysmith] has come and it is another world' (*ibid.*, 66).

Lady Monkswell was a frequent traveller, and the diary has many accounts of visits to Switzerland, but more interestingly charts the Monkswells' tour of the United States in 1881, taking in New York, Chicago, Salt Lake City— where she was horrified by the practice of polygamy: 'I could not believe my ears— that women should be such arrant fools as to marry a man on the understanding that he may discard them when he pleases & leave them unprovided for' (22 Sept 1881; *Victorian Diarist: Extracts*, 67)— California, and Boston (where she met Oliver Wendell Holmes). But it is the comments on now forgotten events— the Maybrick poisoning trial (1889), the Martinique volcano (1902), on personalities, and on novelties (from vegetarianism to the wireless, from radium to motoring)— that bring the diary to life and single it out from many similar productions.

Lady Monkswell stopped keeping her journal after the death of her husband from cancer on 22 December 1909. His spirit had been broken by his exclusion from the Liberal government of 1906 and the loss of the seat on the London county council that he had held as a Progressive since its formation in 1889. Lady Monkswell lived for another twenty years, dying on 14 May 1930 at the Stone House in Beaminster, Dorset, where she had settled in 1912.

K. D. Reynolds

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Sources A Victorian diarist: extracts from the journals of Mary, Lady Monkswell, ed. E. C. F. Collier, 1: 1873– 1895 (1944) · A Victorian diarist: later extracts from the journals of Mary, Lady Monkswell, ed. E. C. F. Collier, 2: 1895– 1909 (1946) · Burke, Peerage · H. Blodgett, Centuries of female days: Englishwomen's private diaries (1989)

Likenesses W. & D. Downey, photograph, c.1894, repro. in Collier, ed., A Victorian diarist: extracts (1944) · photograph, 1902, repro. in Collier, ed., A Victorian diarist: later extracts (1946)

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K. D. Reynolds, 'Collier, Mary Josephine, Lady Monkswell (1849– 1930)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/48939>]

9-Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier 3rd Baron Monkswell^{9,10} was born on 13 Dec 1875 in London and died on 14 Jan 1964 at age 88.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Writer on the subject of railways.

Robert married **Ursula Mary Barclay**^{9,10} daughter of **Col. Hugh Gurney Barclay**^{9,10,11} and **Evelyn Louisa Hogg**⁹ on 7 Oct 1908 in Henstead, Norfolk. Ursula was born on 21 Jan 1884 in Thorpe St. Andrews, Blofield, Norfolk and died on 29 Jan 1915 in Chelsea, London at age 31. They had one daughter: **Lorna Evelyn**.

10-Hon. Lorna Evelyn Collier⁹ was born on 24 Jan 1915 in Chelsea, London and died about Dec 1977 in Norwich, Norfolk about age 62.

9-Hon. Gerard Collier was born on 17 Oct 1878 and died on 26 Apr 1923 at age 44.

Gerard married **Lily Ermengarde Fanny Grant-Duff**, daughter of **Rt. Hon. Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff** and **Anna Julia Webster**, on 21 Jul 1910. Lily was born in 1881 and died on 16 Jul 1956 at age 75. They had five children: **Paul Robert Gerard, William Adrian Larry, Perceval Gerard, Anna Evangeline**, and **John Bernard**.

10-Paul Robert Gerard Collier was born on 16 Jun 1912 and died on 22 Jun 1912.

10-Dr. William Adrian Larry Collier 4th Baron Monkswell was born on 25 Nov 1913 and died on 27 Jul 1984 at age 70.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: He disclaimed the peerage, 1964.
- He was awarded with MB BCh DPH.

William married **Erika Kellner**.

William next married **Helen Dunbar**. They had five children: **Gerard, Neil Adrian Jose, Tiare Penelope Katharine, Cressida**, and **Benjamino**.

11-Gerard Collier 5th Baron Monkswell was born on 28 Jan 1947 and died on 12 Jul 2020 at age 73.

Gerard married **Ann Valerie Collins**. They had three children: **Laura Jennifer, James Adrian**, and **Robert William Gerard**.

12-Hon. Laura Jennifer Collier

12-James Adrian Collier 6th Baron Monkswell

12-Hon. Robert William Gerard Collier

11-Hon. Neil Adrian Jose Collier

11-Hon. Tiare Penelope Katharine Collier

11-Hon. Cressida Collier

11-Hon. Benjamino Collier

William next married **Norah Selby**.

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10-**Perceval Gerard Collier** was born on 17 Jan 1915.

Perceval married **Lorraine Walker**. They had one son: **Anthony Gerard**.

11-**Anthony Gerard Collier**

Perceval next married **Sheila Macpherson**. They had two children: **Tessa Jill** and **Gavin Gerard**.

11-**Tessa Jill Collier**

11-**Gavin Gerard Collier**

10-**Anna Evangeline Collier** was born on 24 Apr 1918.

Anna married **Elvin Thorgerson**. They had one son: **Storm Elvin**.

11-**Storm Elvin Thorgerson**

10-**John Bernard Collier** was born on 15 May 1920 and died in 1993 at age 73.

John married **Elsie Dunbar**. They had three children: **Piers Markham**, **Anna Lee**, and **Sarah**.

11-**Piers Markham Collier**

11-**Anna Lee Collier**

11-**Sarah Collier**

9-**Hon. Eric Cecil Collier** was born on 2 Sep 1882 and died in 1968 at age 86.

8-**Hon. John Collier**² was born on 27 Jan 1850 in 18 Gloucester Road, Paddington, Middlesex and died on 11 Apr 1934 in North House, Eton Avenue, London at age 84.

General Notes: Collier, John (1850– 1934), portrait painter, was born at 18 Gloucester Road, Paddington, Middlesex, on 27 January 1850, the second son of Robert Porrett Collier, first Baron Monkswell (1817– 1886), a distinguished lawyer and judge, and Isabella Rose (1815– 1886), daughter of William Rose of Wolston Heath near Rugby and Daventry. Collier was educated at Eton College (1862– 5) and then at Heidelberg. Deciding against his intended career in the diplomatic service, he returned to England, where he worked, temporarily, in the city office of Sir John Pender of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. With the encouragement of his father, who himself was a capable amateur artist, Collier then studied at the Slade School of Fine Art, London, under Edward John Poynter. He remained there for three years after which he went to study in Munich and then in Paris under Jean Paul Laurens. His father also introduced him to Lawrence Alma-Tadema and John Everett Millais, from whom he received guidance and encouragement.

Collier first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1874, sending a study of a head. His portraits of Major and Mrs Forster, exhibited in 1877, attracted attention and helped establish him as a society portrait painter. Thereafter he exhibited annually— sending a total of 140 pictures— until his death (though he was never elected a member). He also exhibited 165 works at the Royal Society of Portrait Painters of which he later became vice-president. His output was prolific; over 1100 pictures are recorded in his sitter book and of these over eight hundred are portraits. His sitters included Anthony Ashley-Cooper, seventh earl of Shaftesbury, George Bernard Shaw, Sir Oswald Mosley, Henry Irving, Rudyard Kipling, first Earl Kitchener, and Ellen Terry.

Collier's methodical and faithful rendering of his subjects has led to comparisons with the work of Frank Holl, but some of his more imposing portraits are clearly reminiscent of Millais's statesmen. Collier's portraits of the naturalist Charles Robert Darwin (1881; Linnean Society, 1883 replica; NPG) and of the biologist Thomas Henry Huxley, whom he painted twice (1883; NPG; and 1890; Royal Society, London), are notable works. Collier also produced dramatic depictions of classical and historical scenes such as Priestess of Delphi (1891; Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide) and A Glass of Wine with Caesar Borgia (1893; Ipswich Art Gallery). During his own lifetime Collier's reputation also rested, in part, on his so-called 'problem pictures'. Intended simply to be depictions of moments of domestic tragedy, contrary to his efforts, their interpretation was felt by many to be unclear; conundrums to be unravelled by the viewer. Of these, two examples are The Prodigal Daughter (1903; Usher Gallery, Lincoln) and A Confession (1902).

Collier married on 30 June 1879 Marian (1859– 1887), daughter of Professor Thomas Henry Huxley. She too had studied at the Slade and exhibited three works at the Royal Academy between 1880 and 1884. Having suffered from mental illness since the birth of their daughter Joyce in 1884, she was taken by Collier to Paris in 1887 in the hope of finding a cure. Tragically she died of pneumonia on 18 November 1887. In 1889 Collier married, with Huxley's blessing, Marian's youngest sister, Ethel Gladys. Owing to the rejection of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill (finally passed in 1907) the marriage took place in Christiania, Norway. Their marriage was not warmly accepted by everyone; Collier's sister-in-law, Lady Monkswell, broke off all contact. With Ethel, Collier moved to North House, Eton Avenue— a building he had commissioned from his brother-in-law, Frederick Waller. They had two children, Laurence Collier and Joan.

Collier had various one-man exhibitions during his lifetime: an exhibition of landscapes at the Leicester Galleries in 1915; a retrospective show at the Sunderland Art Gallery in 1922; another at the Museum Galleries, Haymarket, in 1931. He published various treatises on painting: A Primer of Art (1882), A Manual of Oil Painting (1886), and The Art of Portrait Painting (1905). His writings

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encouraged a strict, practical, accurate approach, thoroughness and attention to detail being rated above artistic flair.

The obituary in *The Times* described him as 'a thin, bearded man, he gave the impression of polite independence— a sort of quiet ruthlessness— in personal intercourse, a character which was undoubtedly reflected in his painting' (*The Times*, 12 April 1934). Collier was one of the few rationalists of the Victorian establishment. He published his views on religion, morality, and citizenship in *The Religion of an Artist* (1926). During the First World War he was employed by the Foreign Office as a clerk in the deciphering department. He was appointed OBE for his services.

Collier died on 11 April 1934 at his home, North House, in Eton Avenue. He had suffered from paralysis for years but worked right up until his death installing a lift in North House so that he could get to his studio, from where he worked from his wheelchair using brushes tied to bamboo staves. His second wife survived him.

Collier, who has no fewer than thirteen works in the National Portrait Gallery, London, is also represented in numerous other collections including the National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin, Brighton Art Gallery, Southampton City Art Gallery, the Tate collection, and the Guildhall Art Gallery, London.

Jill Springall

Sources Graves, RA exhibitors, vol. 1 · A. Jarman and others, eds., Royal Academy exhibitors, 1905– 1970: a dictionary of artists and their work in the summer exhibitions of the Royal Academy of Arts, 6 vols. (1973– 82), vol. 2 · W. H. Pollock, 'The art of the Hon. John Collier', *Art Annual* (1914) · W. H. Pollock, 'John Collier', *Art Journal*, new ser., 14 (1894), 65– 9 · R. W. Clark, *The Huxleys* (1968) · *The Times* (12 April 1934) · *Ceylon Observer* (12 April 1934) · *Daily Mail* (12 April 1934) · *Nottingham Guardian* (12 April 1934) · *The Observer* (15 April 1934) · *Manchester Guardian* (12 April 1934) · *Hampstead Advertiser* (19 April 1934) · *Morning Post* (12 April 1934) · K. K. Yung, *National Portrait Gallery: complete illustrated catalogue, 1856– 1979*, ed. M. Pettman (1981) · R. Treble, ed., *Great Victorian pictures: their paths to fame* (1978) [exhibition catalogue, Leeds, Leicester, Bristol, and London, 28 Jan – Sept 1978] · J. Turner, ed., *The dictionary of art*, 34 vols. (1996) · Wood, Vic. painters, 3rd edn · B. Stewart and M. Cutten, *The dictionary of portrait painters in Britain up to 1920* (1997) · J. Collier, sitter book, 1874– 1934, NPG · GEC, Peerage · b. cert. · m. cert. Archives NPG, sitter book, 1874– 1934

Likenesses S. P. Hall, pencil drawing, c.1895, NPG · J. Collier, self-portrait, oils, 1907, Uffizi Gallery, Florence, Italy · E. X. Kapp, drawings, 1930– 31, Barber Institute of Fine Arts, Birmingham · S. P. Hall, group portrait, chalk and wash drawing (The St John's Wood Arts Club, 1895), NPG · London News Agency, photograph, NPG · J. Russell & Sons, photograph, NPG

Wealth at death £12,500 12s. 4d.: probate, 15 June 1934, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Jill Springall, 'Collier, John (1850– 1934)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/32499>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Portrait painter.

John married **Marian Huxley**,² daughter of **Rt. Hon. Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley** and **Henrietta Anne Heathorne**, on 30 Jun 1879. Marian was born in 1859 and died on 18 Nov 1887 at age 28. The cause of her death was Pneumonia. They had one daughter: **Joyce**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Painter.

9-**Joyce Collier** was born in 1884 and died on 21 Nov 1972 at age 88.

Joyce married **Leslie Crawshay-Williams**.

John next married **Ethel Gladys Huxley**, daughter of **Rt. Hon. Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley** and **Henrietta Anne Heathorne**, on 1 Apr 1889 in Christiania, Norway. Ethel was born in 1866 and died on 11 May 1914 at age 48. They had two children: **Laurence** and **Joan**.

9-**Sir Laurence Collier**² was born on 13 Jun 1890 in 4 Marlborough Place, Marylebone, London and died on 20 Oct 1976 in Kings Ride Nursing Home, 289 Sheen Road, Richmond upon Thames, Surrey at age 86.

General Notes: Collier, Sir Laurence (1890– 1976), diplomatist, was born at 4 Marlborough Place, Marylebone, London, on 13 June 1890, the only son and elder of the two children of the Hon. John Collier (1850– 1934), portrait painter, and his second wife, Ethel Gladys (1866– 1941), the youngest daughter of Thomas Henry Huxley, president of the Royal Society. His father's first marriage had been to Marian (1859– 1887), second daughter of T. H. Huxley, and Collier had an older half-sister, Joyce, as well as a younger sister, Joan. His paternal grandfather was Robert Porrett Collier, first Baron Monkswell, politician and judge. Collier was educated at Bedales School, then an ultra-modern institution. His experience there made it difficult for him to understand colleagues from more traditional schools. At Balliol College, Oxford, where his tutors were A. L. Smith and H. W. C. Davis, he was a Brackenbury scholar, won the college history prize, and graduated with a first-class degree in modern history in 1912. Although tempted to become a historian, he chose a career in the Foreign Office.

Collier entered the Foreign Office in October 1913 and after a brief apprenticeship in the ciphering room he was assigned to the eastern department. In 1914, upon the outbreak of war, his department was merged into the new war department, in which he served throughout the conflict. On 31 May 1917 he married Eleanor Antoinette Watson (d. 1975), only daughter of William Luther Watson. They had one son, William Oswald (b. 1919).

In May 1919 Collier was posted as second secretary at Tokyo. He returned to the Foreign Office in January 1921. He was initially assigned to the treaty department (1922– 3), where he was

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promoted first secretary in September 1923, and then the Far Eastern department (1924–5), before being employed in the northern department (1926–41). It was for his connection with the northern department remit that his career was especially notable. He was promoted to counsellor in November 1932 and appointed CMG in June 1934, and was head of the northern section from 1933 to 1941. His assignment reflected not only his ability but the fact that some of his colleagues preferred him to be in a section away from the mainstream of affairs.

Despite serving in a marginal department, Collier was nevertheless able to make the force of his views felt. He was one of the strongest opponents of appeasement before the Second World War, having concluded that while communism's aims and goals had gone wrong it did at least possess an ideology, while fascism was merely brute force. His views estranged him from many of his colleagues. A notable rift occurred in 1935 with Sir Orme Sargent, over the Franco-Soviet pact, with Collier arguing that the pact would help check Germany, while Sargent was concerned that it would help to drive Germany and Japan together. With the coming of the Spanish Civil War in 1936 Collier accurately predicted that Germany and Italy would be drawn together and would ultimately be joined by a militant Japan.

While Collier did not admire Anthony Eden, some of his memoranda occasionally influenced the foreign secretary. In a paper for the committee of imperial defence in November 1937 Eden presented the view, initially expounded by Collier, that attempting to drive a wedge between Germany and Italy by acquiescing in their plans for expansion was doomed to failure: their interests were inimical to those of Britain. The alternative that Eden and Collier proposed was a policy of 'cunctation' (that is, playing for time), which although perhaps unheroic would bring security. This would be achieved by a return to the armed truce based on the balance of power which had existed during 1870–1914. In 1939 a notable exchange occurred between Collier and D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne (minister to the Holy See) on the merits of fascism as opposed to communism. Collier argued with great verve that fascism was the greater immediate threat, and in the process swayed Sir Alexander Cadogan, the permanent under-secretary. Collier's opposition to appeasement was comprehensive, and he found himself isolated even from Sir Robert Vansittart, who was willing to see some accommodation with Italy in the interests of isolating Germany. Collier was one of the first to envisage what Churchill would later call the grand alliance, pushing for some form of agreement as early as 1935.

Because Collier gave greater weight to the threat posed by the fascist states than that posed by communism, some colleagues viewed him as sympathetic to the Soviet Union. Incidents such as his strong backing in 1935 for a loan to the latter country seemed to support this conclusion. This was not the case; rather, he preferred to focus on the immediate danger posed by Germany. When the Soviet Union seized the three Baltic republics, Collier advised a policy of non-recognition. This policy was adopted and as a result, when those republics regained their independence in 1990, Britain was able simply to resume normal diplomatic relations. Collier felt a strong aversion to the depredations of both fascist and communist regimes. He was much involved in attempts to rescue the British Metro-Vickers engineers, who were the objects of one of Stalin's show trials. He was also involved, in a semi-official capacity, in the rescue of Max Salvadori, a dual national, from imprisonment in Italy for involvement in the *Giustizia e Libertà* movement against Mussolini.

By 1939 Collier had been earmarked as the next minister to Norway, in part to move him out of the Foreign Office, where his conclusions conflicted with the prevailing wisdom. Following the outbreak of the Second World War, and the German invasion of Norway, Collier found himself appointed in May 1941 envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the Norwegian government-in-exile in London; he was raised to ambassador in May 1942. On the liberation of the country in May 1945 he travelled to Oslo, and remained there as ambassador until the end of 1950. He was promoted KCMG in 1944. In his last months at the northern department he had worked to obtain an assurance of defence for Norway in the event of an attack by Germany, and as ambassador he played a major role in bringing Norway into NATO. He retired in January 1951.

In retirement Collier was active in the affairs of the Royal Geographical Society, and served on its council. He also wrote an unpublished memoir, 'North House' (named after his parents' house in Hampstead), which described the family's social circle in the years before the First World War. A rationalist, he did not agree with the work of his cousin Aldous Huxley and he published a sharp attack on his ideas, *The Flight from Conflict* (1944). In common with his father he had a stammer, which none the less did nothing to impair his ability and effectiveness as a diplomatist. He was good at anecdotes, often about past characters in British diplomacy, with which he often regaled his juniors.

During his career in what was predominantly a conservative service, Collier was one of the few who could be viewed as left-of-centre politically. He was unusual during his time at the Foreign Office for his intellectual and analytical approach. He did not see the issues confronting Britain in terms of a choice between pro- and anti-fascism, but rather as necessitating a realist approach. It was Collier who kept the debate going in an office where there was little inclination for abstract thought. He enjoyed debate, and believed it was important to discuss key issues thoroughly. In some ways his approach was reminiscent of the intellectual approach of Sir Eyre Crowe. He died at the Kings Ride Nursing Home, 289 Sheen Road, Richmond upon Thames, on 20 October 1976, and was survived by his son; his wife had predeceased him.

Erik Goldstein

Sources L. Collier, 'The old foreign office', Blackwood, 312 (1972), 256–61 · GJ, 143 (1977), 162–3 · R. W. Clark, *The Huxleys* (New York, 1968) · The war diaries of Oliver Harvey, ed. J. Harvey (1978) · M. Roi, *Alternative to appeasement* (Westport, Connecticut, 1997) · Documents on British Foreign Policy, 2nd ser., 19 (1982), docs. 311 and 348 · FO List · WWW · Burke, Peerage · college register, Balliol Oxf. · private information [William Collier, son; Dr Zara Steiner, Dr Keith Neilson] · b. cert. · d. cert.

Archives BLPES · priv. coll., unpublished MS, 'North House'

Wealth at death £46,315: probate, 14 Jan 1977, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Erik Goldstein, 'Collier, Sir Laurence (1890–1976)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Oct 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/64924>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KCMG.
- He worked as a Diplomat.
- He worked as an Ambassador to Norway.

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Laurence married **Eleanor Antoinette Watson**,² daughter of **William Luther Watson**, on 31 May 1917. Eleanor died on 7 Aug 1975. They had one son: **William Oswald**.

10-**William Oswald Collier**² was born on 26 Nov 1919.

9-**Joan Collier** was born on 12 Feb 1893.

8-**Margaret Isabella Collier** died in 1928.

6-**William Collier**^{7,8,12} was born on 7 Mar 1771 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 16 Jul 1856 in Woodside, Plymouth, Devon at age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Corn and Timber merchant in Plymouth, Devon.

William married **Mary Hingston**,^{7,8,12} daughter of **James Hingston**⁷ and **Mary Nancarrow**,⁷ on 23 Mar 1798 in Bristol, Gloucestershire. Mary was born on 4 Sep 1769 in Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 28 Dec 1851 in Plymouth, Devon at age 82. They had five children: **Mary Hingston**, **Martha**, **Charlotte**, **William**, and **Susanna**.

7-**Mary Hingston Collier**¹³ was born on 21 Oct 1801 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 16 Sep 1881 in Woodside, Plymouth, Devon at age 79.

7-**Martha Collier**¹³ was born on 16 Aug 1803 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 6 Mar 1881 in Woodside, Plymouth, Devon at age 77.

7-**Charlotte Collier**^{7,8} was born on 22 Jun 1805 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 9 Mar 1890 in Woodside, Plymouth, Devon at age 84.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Elder.

Charlotte married **Edward James**,^{7,8,14} son of **Silvanus James**^{7,15} and **Ann Hamilton**,^{7,15} in 1836 in FMH Plymouth. Edward was born on 11 Mar 1801 in Redruth, Cornwall and died on 1 Dec 1870 in 36 Portland Square, Plymouth, Devon at age 69. They had five children: **Martha Jane**, **Edith Anne**, **William Collier**, **Charlotte Mary**, and **Edward Hamilton**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Soapmaker in 1833 in Plymouth, Devon.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

8-**Martha Jane James**¹⁶ was born in 1842 and died on 23 Aug 1916 in Plymouth, Devon at age 74.

8-**Edith Anne James**

Edith married **Arthur Edward Pridham**. They had one son: **Edward Tregelles**.

9-**Edward Tregelles Pridham** died in 1915.

8-**William Collier James**

8-**Charlotte Mary James**

Charlotte married **John Brown James**.

8-**Edward Hamilton James**

7-**William Collier**

7-**Susanna Collier** was born on 13 Mar 1811 in Plymouth, Devon.

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6-**Susannah Collier**¹⁷ was born on 20 Jun 1773 in Plymouth, Devon and died on 26 Jan 1847 in Plymouth, Devon at age 73.

6-**Jenny Collier** was born on 26 Jul 1775 in Plymouth, Devon.

6-**Joseph Collier** was born on 10 Sep 1777 in Plymouth, Devon, died about 19 Dec 1778 in Plymouth, Devon about age 1, and was buried on 22 Dec 1778 in FBG Plymouth.

5-**William Padley** was born in 1741 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales and died in 1801 at age 60.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmonger and Builder in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He worked as a proponent of the first Swansea Canal.

William married **Elizabeth Enzor**. They had seven children: **William, Mary, Elizabeth, Paul, Silvanus, Timothy, and Paul**.

6-**William Padley** was born on 21 Feb 1767 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

6-**Mary Padley** was born on 16 Mar 1768 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

6-**Elizabeth Padley** was born on 16 Mar 1768 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

6-**Paul Padley** was born on 1 Jul 1770 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales, died on 16 Apr 1771 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales, and was buried in FBG Swansea.

6-**Silvanus Padley** was born on 25 May 1774 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

Silvanus married **Elizabeth Wier**.

6-**Timothy Padley** was born on 9 Aug 1777 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

6-**Paul Padley** was born on 25 Dec 1778 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 14 Dec 1850 in Hampton Cottage, Leamington, Warwickshire at age 71.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Surveyor and Draughtsman in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He worked as a Burgess of Swansea on 21 Jan 1800 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He had a residence in 1803 in London.

Paul married **Olive James**.

4-**Elizabeth Bevan** was born in 1700 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

4-**Timothy Bevan**^{1,2,3,18,19} was born on 2 Jul 1704 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 12 Jun 1786 at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Pharmacist of London. Partner with his brother Silvanus.

Timothy married **Elizabeth Barclay**,¹ daughter of **David Barclay of Mathers & Urie**^{1,2,18,20,21,22} and **Anne Taylor**,^{20,21} on 8 Sep 1735 in FMH Bull & Mouth, London. Elizabeth was born on 21 Apr 1714 in Cheapside, London and died on 30 Aug 1745 in Hackney, London at age 31. They had three children: **Silvanus, Timothy Paul, and Priscilla**.

5-**Silvanus Bevan**¹ was born on 3 Oct 1743 in London, died on 25 Jan 1830 at age 86, and was buried in St. Nicholas', Brighton.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Apothecary of London.
- He worked as a Partner in Barclays Bank.
- He was a Quaker.
- He resided at Fosbury House in Wiltshire.

Silvanus married **Isabella Wakefield**, daughter of **Edward Wakefield**^{23,24} and **Isabella Gibbon**, on 10 Apr 1769. Isabella was born on 12 May 1752 in Parish of St. Lawrence Jewry, London and died on 17 Nov 1769 at age 17.

Silvanus next married **Louisa Kendall**,¹ daughter of **Henry Kendall**, on 23 Sep 1773 in St. Giles', London. Louisa was born in 1748, died in 1838 at age 90, and was buried in St. Nicholas', Brighton. They had seven children: **David, Henry, Frederick, Charles, George, Robert**, and **Richard**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Church of England.

6-**David Bevan**¹ was born on 6 Nov 1774 in Bishopsgate, London, died on 24 Dec 1846 in Belmont, Hertfordshire at age 72, and was buried in Trent Church, Cockfosters.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker of London.
- He resided at Fosbury House in Wiltshire.
- He had a residence in Trent Park, Enfield.
- He had a residence in Belmont, Hertfordshire.

David married **Favell Bourke Lee**,¹ daughter of **Robert Cooper Lee**, on 7 May 1798. Favell was born in 1780, died on 25 Aug 1841 at age 61, and was buried in Trent Church, Cockfosters. They had seven children: **Louisa Priscilla, Favell Lee, Robert Cooper Lee, Richard Lee, David Barclay, Frederica Emma**, and **Frances Lee**.

7-**Louisa Priscilla Bevan**²⁰ was born on 28 Dec 1800 and died on 1 Apr 1883 at age 82.

Louisa married **Augustus Henry Bosanquet**,²⁰ son of **William Bosanquet**²⁰ and **Charlotte Elizabeth Ives**,²⁰ on 20 Jun 1825. Augustus was born on 1 Mar 1792 and died on 19 Feb 1877 at age 84. They had seven children: **Louisa Clara, Horace Augustus, Arthur, Emmeline Favell, Percival, Theodore**, and **Adela**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Osidge, Hertfordshire.

8-**Louisa Clara Bosanquet** was born on 29 May 1826 and died on 12 Oct 1922 at age 96.

Louisa married **Rev. Horace Meyer**. They had one daughter: **Margaret Alda**.

9-**Margaret Alda Meyer** was born in 1868 and died on 13 Jan 1949 at age 81.

Margaret married **Rev. Raymond Francis Bevan**, son of **Francis Augustus Bevan**^{2,25} and **Constance Hogg**,² on 10 Jan 1893 in Christ Church, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire. Raymond was born on 20 Jun 1868 and died on 25 Nov 1940 at age 72. They had three children: **Constance E., Raymond Francis**, and **(No Given Name)**.

10-**Constance E. Bevan** was born in 1895 in South Kensington, London.

10-**Raymond Francis Bevan** was born in 1898 in Whittlebury, Northamptonshire.

10-**Bevan**

8-**Horace Augustus Bosanquet** was born on 5 Aug 1827.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

8-**Arthur Bosanquet**²⁰ was born on 27 Oct 1828 and died on 19 Apr 1885 at age 56.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Cleddon Hall, Monmouthshire.

Arthur married **Isabella Matilda Crawford**.

8-**Emmeline Favell Bosanquet** was born on 9 Jun 1830 and died in 1897 at age 67.

8-**Rev. Percival Bosanquet**²⁰ was born on 30 Dec 1831 and died in 1915 at age 84.

Percival married **Charlotte Louisa Bevan**,²⁰ daughter of **Richard Bevan** and **Charlotte Hunter**, on 9 Aug 1859 in St. Nicholas, Brighton. Charlotte was born in 1831 and died in 1911 at age 80. They had five children: **Eugene Percival**, **Gerald Percival**, **Herbert Percival**, **Louis Percival**, and **Maurice Percival**.

9-**Eugene Percival Bosanquet** was born on 13 Oct 1862.

9-**Gerald Percival Bosanquet** was born on 26 Apr 1864.

9-**Herbert Percival Bosanquet** was born on 3 Feb 1867 and died on 18 May 1867.

9-**Louis Percival Bosanquet**

Louis married **Ellen Hall**. They had one son: **Alfred Percival**.

10-**Alfred Percival Bosanquet**

9-**Maurice Percival Bosanquet**

8-**Theodore Bosanquet**²⁰ was born on 22 Jun 1833.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in West Down, Bradworthy, Devon.

Theodore married **Merelina Letitia Mary Bosanquet**, daughter of **James Whatman Bosanquet**. They had eight children: **James Tindal Ives**, **Henry Theodore Augustus**, **Bernard Charles Horace**, **Nicolas Conyngham Symonds**, **Mary Frances Merelina**, **Adelaide Louisa**, **Juliana Florence Cecilia**, and **Louise Marguerite Jermyn**.

9-**James Tindal Ives Bosanquet** was born on 30 Aug 1868.²⁰

9-**Henry Theodore Augustus Bosanquet**²⁰ was born on 3 Aug 1870.

9-**Bernard Charles Horace Bosanquet**²⁰ was born on 3 Mar 1876.

9-**Nicolas Conyngham Symonds Bosanquet**²⁰ was born on 26 Jun 1881.

9-**Mary Frances Merelina Bosanquet**

Mary married **Maj. Owen Charles Bevan**, son of **Francis Augustus Bevan**^{2,25} and **Constance Hogg**,² on 12 Apr 1894. Owen was born on 30 Oct 1870 and died on 28 May 1950 in Shortacres, Redhill, Reigate, Surrey at age 79. They had three children: **Francis Hugh**, **Emmeline**, and **Ursula Constance**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC.
- He worked as a Senior partner in Pember & Boyle, Stockbrokers.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

10-**Francis Hugh Bevan**²⁶ was born on 5 Mar 1895 in Redhill, Reigate, Surrey, was christened on 13 Apr 1895 in St. John's, Redhill, Surrey, and died in 1971 in Chichester, West Sussex at age 76.

Francis married **Pleasance Mary Vidal Scrutton**,²⁶ daughter of **Frederick Scrutton** and **Maude Cunliffe Vidal**, on 10 Mar 1923 in Parish Church, Nutfield, Reigate, Surrey. Pleasance was born on 18 Oct 1907 in Redhill, Reigate, Surrey and died on 12 Oct 1984 in Chichester, West Sussex at age 76. They had two children: **Robert Francis** and **Timothy Hugh**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 8 St. Johns Street, Chichester, West Sussex.

11-**Robert Francis Bevan** was born on 10 Dec 1924 and died in May 2005 at age 80.

11-**Sir Timothy Hugh Bevan**²⁶ was born on 24 May 1927 in London and died on 11 Feb 2016 at age 88.

General Notes: Sir Timothy Bevan, who has died aged 88, was chairman of Barclays Bank, of which his 18th-century forebears were founders.

Bevan took over the helm of Barclays in 1981 at the zenith of its fortunes: it had grown over the previous 15 years to become one of the world's biggest and most profitable multinational banks, with 120,000 staff and operations in more than 80 countries. Though high street banks were beginning to be threatened by building society competition, Barclays was the pace-setter of the industry, always the first to move in market developments.

A habitual pipe-smoker, Bevan had a jaunty humour, a brisk temper and a yachtsman's salty vocabulary. But he was a cautious banker - schooled by his experience leading Barclays' team in the Bank of England's "lifeboat" rescue of secondary banks after the 1973 property crash. He was also acutely conscious of his role as steward of Barclays' family traditions and its highly decentralised structure of local fiefdoms. He did, however, oversee the integration of Barclays' international and domestic operations, which had previously run as separate companies.

Like most commercial bankers of the era, Bevan was not much in tune with Thatcherite thinking; both on Barclays' behalf and as chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, he had several bruising encounters with the prime minister. The banks were scolded for their perceived failure to support British industry during the 1981 recession, and for raising interest rates without waiting for Bank of England signals - and on one occasion in 1983, while the prime minister herself was visiting the Falklands.

Worst of all was an incident in 1984, when Barclays' Strand branch inadvertently released details to a Sunday newspaper of a business account on which Mark and Denis Thatcher were signatories: Bevan had to present himself personally in Downing Street to apologise. However, when Barclays moved to open on Saturday mornings Mrs Thatcher told directors of the Midland that she would move her account unless they followed suit.

Perhaps the boldest move of his chairmanship was Barclays' commitment to Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the investment banking arm formed in 1986 by the acquisition of the stockjobbers Wedd Durlacher and the brokers de Zoete & Bevan - also, coincidentally, a family connection. It was Bevan's view that if Barclays was to venture into the securities business it should do so in the most powerful way possible, and he backed the project wholeheartedly. Despite teething problems, BZW seemed set at the time to become a British champion in the field - though a decade later it was dismantled, to be superseded by Bob Diamond's Barclays Capital operation.

Bevan also took the thorny decision to withdraw from South Africa - a matter of strong sentiment within Barclays, which had held a majority interest in the country's largest bank since 1926 and which prided itself on being as liberal as circumstances allowed in its own employment practices there. But many years of strident criticism from anti-apartheid groups had damaged Barclays' business with students, charities, local authorities and some foreign governments, and was also affecting the bank's share price. In 1985 Bevan called apartheid "repugnant, wrong, unChristian and unworkable", and the next year, in one of the last acts of his chairmanship, he announced the sale of Barclays' remaining stake in South Africa at a loss of £42 million.

By then the boom of the mid-1980s was well under way at home. Market leadership passed to NatWest as Bevan's caution held Barclays back - but many commentators felt that his attitude was vindicated by subsequent events. After his departure in 1987, a rush to retake the lead brought a disastrous explosion of bad lending, particularly in the property sector.

Timothy Hugh Bevan was born on May 24 1927. His father, grandfather and elder brother were all stockbrokers. But his great-grandfather, Francis Augustus Bevan, was a partner in the Lombard Street banking house of Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Ransom, Bouverie & Co - where Francis's great-grandfather Silvanus (whose mother was a Barclay) had first become a partner around 1770. The Lombard Street firm merged in 1896 with 19 other private banks around the country, many of them already connected by cousinage, to form Barclays Bank, and Francis Bevan was for 20 years its first chairman.

Young Tim was educated at Eton and served as a lieutenant in the Welsh Guards from 1945 to 1947. He then read for the Bar but never practised, having found too many ex-soldiers five years older than himself entering the profession ahead of him. Instead he joined Barclays, on April Fools' Day 1950, and made an early impression by scoring the highest marks of his year in the Institute of Bankers exams.

Following an established path for members of Barclays' founding families and "special list" recruits of similar social background, Bevan worked briefly in branches in London, Paris and the north of England before becoming a local director in Nottingham in 1957. Two years later he became the junior local director in the Lombard Street "parlour" - of which the senior occupant was his distant cousin, Emlyn Bevan, descended from a different son of Silvanus, who had been in situ since 1930.

Emlyn had in turn served his apprenticeship under Tim's great-uncle Cosmo Bevan, who had been there since the 1896 amalgamation. Their room, furnished in the style of the old partnership, was the epicentre of power in Barclays' arcane management structure, which preserved the dominance of the founding families long after their combined shareholding in the bank had reduced to insignificance.

In one of his rare and prickly encounters with the press, Bevan sought to play down this heritage: "I don't think what one's great-grandfather did is relevant," he told one interviewer. "Do you know what your great-grandfather did? It is a common misconception that we are a banking family." But under his kinsman's patronage he was appointed a director at 41 in 1966, and a vice-chairman two years later. At that time, it was assumed in the bank's innermost sanctums that Tim Bevan would in due course succeed Sir John Thomson as group chairman. Had he done so when Thomson stood down in 1973, Bevan would have been the youngest clearing bank chairman ever - but when the time came the board felt he was still too young, and chose Sir Anthony Tuke instead; during Tuke's tenure, Bevan was chairman of the UK side of the bank.

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After retiring from the Barclays chair in 1987, Bevan remained a director for some years. He was also chairman of BET, the industrial services group, deputy chairman of Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust and a director of Commercial Union and the Bank of New South Wales. He was knighted in 1984.

Bevan was a keen sailor and a demanding skipper. In one cross-channel race he broke his boat's boom during a breezy downwind leg but mended it using an oar as a splint. He became a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron in 1970, and was a regular competitor in the Fastnet Race - surviving the storm-battered 1985 race unscathed. He was also a member of the St Moritz Tobogganing Club.

Bevan was Chairman of the British Olympic Appeal for the 1984 Los Angeles Games. His appeal raised three times more than any previous Olympic Appeal, helping Team GB to win more medals than at any Games in the preceding 40 years and the succeeding 20. He also devoted his time to many charities notably the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, the Ocean Youth Club, the RNLI and the Princes Trust in Sussex.

In 1952, in a ceremony which Bevan described as "the most significant and fortunate event of my life", he married Pamela Smith. She survives him with two sons and two daughters.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law, Middle Temple.
- He worked as a member of Barclay's Bank in 1950.
- He worked as a Director of Barclay's Bank in 1966-1993 in Lombard Street, London.
- He worked as a Vice-Chairman of Barclay's Bank in 1968-1973 in Lombard Street, London.
- He worked as a Deputy Chairman of Barclay's Bank in 1873-1981 in Lombard Street, London.
- He worked as a Chairman of Barclay's Bank in 1988-1991 in Lombard Street, London.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers.
- He worked as a Vice President of the Institute of Bankers.
- Death Notice: The Daily Telegraph, 14 Feb 2016.

Timothy married **Pamela Murray Smith**, daughter of **Norman Smith** and **Margaret**. They had four children: **Nicola**, **Fiona**, **Mark**, and **Hugh**.

12-**Nicola Bevan**

12-**Fiona Bevan**

12-**Mark Bevan**

12-**Hugh Bevan**

10-**Emmeline Bevan** was born in 1898 in Redhill, Reigate, Surrey.

Emmeline married **Capt. Furse Fairfax Vidal Scrutton**, son of **Frederick Scrutton** and **Maude Cunliffe Vidal**, on 31 Aug 1918. Furse was born on 27 Jun 1893. They had two children: **Pamela Mary** and **Philip Furse**.

11-**Pamela Mary Scrutton** was born on 14 Jan 1920.

Pamela married **Cmdr. Dermot James Boris Jewitt**, son of **Capt. Reuben James Charles Jewitt** and **Enid Avice Bagot**. They had two children: **Sarah Mary** and **Penelope Anne**.

12-**Sarah Mary Jewitt**

Sarah married **James Nigel Best**. They had one son: **James Philip**.

13-**James Philip Best**

12-**Penelope Anne Jewitt**

Penelope married **Peter Allanson-Bailey**. They had one daughter: **Samantha Anne**.

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13-Samantha Anne Allanson-Bailey

11-**Philip Furse Scrutton** was born on 1 Jun 1923 and died on 30 Oct 1958 at age 35. The cause of his death was In a road accident with a military vehicle.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Clatford Mills, Andover, Hampshire.
- He worked as a Walker Cup and English International Golfer.

Philip married **Elizabeth Ann Todhunter**, daughter of **Capt. Robert Charles Todhunter RN** and **Patricia Estella Lempriere**. They had two children: **Joanna Furse** and **Amanda Elizabeth**.

12-Joanna Furse Scrutton

12-Amanda Elizabeth Scrutton

Philip next married **Audrey Mary Dubery**. They had one daughter: **Fiona Mary**.

12-Fiona Mary Scrutton

10-**Ursula Constance Bevan** was born on 9 Feb 1900 in Chislehurst, Kent.

Ursula married **Capt. George John Scaramanga** on 28 Sep 1918 in St. George's, Hanover Square, London. George was born on 17 May 1897 in Reigate, Surrey and died in 1971 at age 74. They had two children: **Julia Mereline** and **Anne Ursula**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Stockbroker.
- He worked as a partner in Cazenove's. Bankers.

11-**Julia Mereline Scaramanga** was born on 6 Feb 1920 in Surrey.

11-Anne Ursula Scaramanga

9-Adelaide Louisa Bosanquet

9-Juliana Florence Cecilia Bosanquet

9-Louise Marguerite Jermyn Bosanquet

8-**Adela Bosanquet** was born on 26 Feb 1835 and died in 1923 at age 88.

7-**Favell Lee Bevan**² was born on 14 Jul 1802 in Russell Square, London, died on 22 Aug 1878 in The Rivulet, Runton, Norfolk at age 76, and was buried in Sheringham, Norfolk.

General Notes: Mortimer [née Bevan], Favell Lee (1802– 1878), educational writer, was born on 14 July 1802 at Russell Square, London, second daughter of David Bevan (1774– 1846), a banker, and his wife, Favell Bourke (1780– 1841), daughter of Robert Cooper Lee. Educated at home, she was a 'delicate and fractious' child (Meyer, 2), early addicted to reading 'books of all kinds, especially poetry' (ibid., 12). An evangelical governess and an Independent minister, George Collison, strongly influenced the Bevan household, but Favell Bevan herself did not undergo a conversion experience until May 1827. Turning aside from her busy London social life, she began visiting and teaching the poor on her father's estate at Belmont, near Barnet. She heard the leading evangelical preachers of the day (including Edward Irving and Baptist Noel), and cultivated a circle of pious female friends.

Through her brother Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, Favell Bevan became acquainted with the young Henry Edward Manning, who was then debating his future career. Believing him to be 'in bondage to the law' (Meyer, 43) she endeavoured to convert him to evangelicalism. On Favell Bevan's part, at least, the relationship was more than a friendship, and in 1832 she ended a correspondence with Manning at her mother's request. For the rest of his life Manning held that he owed her a great debt, apparently regarding her as his 'spiritual mother', although her desire to convert him seems to have been frustrated. Her comments on his character were, however, perceptive: while admiring his talents, independence of mind, and candour (not a quality always associated with Manning), she identified 'pride of virtue' as the predominating aspect of his personality (Meyer, 35– 6).

Favell Bevan continued her good works, establishing a school at Fosbury House, her father's Wiltshire estate. In 1836 she published her first book, *The peep of day, or, A series of the earliest religious*

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instruction the infant mind is capable of receiving, a reading book which grew from her own teaching efforts. Convinced that simplified biblical narratives were the best means of teaching Christian doctrines (and, indeed, practically anything else) to children, she followed it with similar manuals, including *Line upon Line* (1837) and *More about Jesus* (1839). None, however, achieved the popularity of *The Peep of Day*, which passed through numerous English editions and was published by the Religious Tract Society in thirty-seven different dialects and languages. The pietistic tone of *The Peep of Day* is decidedly unappealing to the modern reader, who may well find her later publications less trying. These included geography books, such as *Near Home, or, The Countries of Europe Described* (1849), and reading books, such as *Reading without Tears* (1857). This practical and well-arranged little work showed her energetic interest in devising original ways to teach reading to young children: in her own schools she used large cards, rather than hornbook alphabets, in what may have been an early version of flashcards.

In 1836 Favell Bevan went on a tour of northern England and Scotland with her brother, Barclay, during which she met and stayed with several evangelical Anglican families, including that of the Revd Carus Wilson, one of whose daughters Barclay married. Wilson later married Favell Bevan herself, on 29 April 1841, to the Revd Thomas Mortimer of Gray's Inn proprietary chapel; family sources hint at an elopement and pass unflattering comments on Mortimer's apparently excessive girth. A widower with two daughters, he had served as a relief preacher at Robert Bevan's newly built church at Belmont. The couple lived first at Finchley, and later in Camden Town, before moving in 1847 to Mornington Road, London.

In 1847 Manning wrote to request the return of his letters; Favell Mortimer asked him to reciprocate, but allowed him to keep her letters when he expressed a wish to do so. They met in June 1847, when the stern, unbending hope of the rising Catholics rebuked his former mentor for insufficient seriousness, while acknowledging his spiritual debt to her.

In November 1850 Thomas Mortimer died at Broseley, in Shropshire; his widow lived there for four years after his death, before moving to Hendon. Her main consolation in widowhood was her 'adopted' son, Lethbridge Charles Moore (1823– 1894), a young soldier who subsequently became a priest under her influence and patronage. When he became vicar of Sheringham in Norfolk in 1862, Favell Mortimer accompanied him and his family to his new parish. She spent the rest of her life in Norfolk, living at Runton, mainly in *The Rivulet* which she purchased, looking after six orphans and continuing to write. She died on 22 August 1878 at *The Rivulet* and was buried in the churchyard at Sheringham.

Rosemary Mitchell

Sources L. C. Meyer, *The author of the 'Peep of day', being the life story of Mrs Mortimer* [1901] · *Family Friend*, new ser., 9 (1878), 183 · *The Times* (20 Jan 1892) · E. S. Purcell, *Life of Cardinal Manning*, 1 (1896), 62– 6 · R. Gray, *Cardinal Manning: a biography* (1985), 31– 5 · H. Carpenter and M. Prichard, *The Oxford companion to children's literature*, pbk edn (1999), 361– 2, 399 · Burke, Gen. GB · Allibone, Dict. · A. N. Gamble, *A history of the Bevan family* [1924] · C. A. O'Gorman, 'A history of Henry Manning's religious opinions, 1808– 1832', *Recusant History*, 21 (1992– 3), 152– 66, esp. 159– 61

Likenesses woodcut, 1878, BM · C. H. Jeens, engraving (after pencil sketch by G. Richmond, c.1840– 1850), repro. in Meyer, *Author of The peep of day*, frontispiece · wood-engraving, repro. in *The family friend*, 184

Wealth at death under £25,000: probate, 29 Oct 1878, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Rosemary Mitchell, 'Mortimer, Favell Lee (1802– 1878)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2010 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/19345>]

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Evangelical author of educational books for children.

Favell married **Rev. Thomas Mortimer**² on 29 Apr 1841. Thomas died in 1850 in Broseley, Shropshire.

7-Robert Cooper Lee Bevan^{1,2} was born on 8 Feb 1809 in Hale End, Walthamstow, London and died on 22 Jul 1890 in Trent Park, Barnet, London at age 81.

General Notes: Bevan, Robert Cooper Lee (1809– 1890), banker, was born on 8 February 1809 at Hale End, Walthamstow, the eldest son of David Bevan (1774– 1846), banker, and his wife, Favell Bourke Lee (1780– 1841), who came from a prominent Caribbean slave-owning family. His father was a partner in the Quaker private banking firm of Barclay, Bevan & Co. of Lombard Street in the City of London. The writer Favell Lee Mortimer was his sister. In 1826— the year Robert left Harrow School to matriculate at Trinity College, Oxford— David Bevan had to withdraw from the management of the bank after a paralytic seizure. A few years later, when his father's condition worsened, Robert ended his studies without a degree and took his father's place as a partner.

The Bevans, unlike the other partners and many of their provincial banking correspondents, were not Quakers, for Robert's grandfather, Silvanus, had been disowned by the Friends for marrying a non-Quaker in 1773. However, in the course of the nineteenth century, secular and religious forces led most other Quaker bankers, including many of Robert's Barclay and Tritton partners, also to desert their faith. Bevan acquired all the apparently un-Quakerly trappings of the establishment at an early age: he was not only educated at Harrow and Oxford, but his religion was Anglican, and in politics he was a Conservative. Married twice, Bevan's first marriage, on 24 February 1836, was to Lady Agneta Elisabeth Yorke (d. 1851), daughter of Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke and sister of the fourth earl of Hardwicke; and then on 30 April 1856 he married (Emma) Frances Shuttleworth (1827– 1909) [see Bevan, (Emma) Frances], daughter of Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, the bishop of Chichester. There were fourteen children from the marriages, including the banker Francis Augustus Bevan (1840– 1919), the conspiracy theorist Nesta Helen Webster (1875– 1960), and the scholars Anthony Ashley Bevan (1859– 1933) and Edwyn Robert Bevan (1870– 1943).

The owner of 3913 acres, Bevan had estates at Trent Park at New Barnet on the northern outskirts of London, and also in Wiltshire, as well as houses in London and at Brighton and, in later years, a villa in Cannes. Yet, after an evangelical conversion in his late twenties, Quakers could not wholeheartedly condemn him for 'conformity to the world', for he began to lead a far more religious life than others who had experienced this establishment conditioning. His wives shared his austere, uncompromising religiosity and his second wife became in middle life a member of the reclusive Plymouth Brethren sect.

Robert Bevan arranged open prayer meetings daily at 12.30 at the bank's offices in Lombard Street; he gave up hunting (a favourite sport in his youth) on grounds of conscience; and he spent extensively on church building and other charities, including the foundation of the London City Mission.

Barclays (as his bank was increasingly known) was at the centre of a network of (mainly Quaker) country bankers. The network proved its value in the financial crisis of 1824– 5, while his father was at the

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helm. The Lombard Street bank then co-ordinated assistance to those firms short of easily accessible funds, but otherwise strong; while numerous insolvent banks failed, Quaker bankers and others with Barclay, Bevan & Co. connections generally did well. After Robert became senior partner of the Lombard Street bank, he faced similar tests. Perhaps his most difficult decision was in the mid-1860s, when his partners' Norwich relations, the Gurneys, attempted to rescue the once exemplary (but by then badly managed) London billbroking firm of Overend Gurney & Co. The ultimate collapse of Overend Gurney in 1866 ruined the Gurneys, but Bevan firmly refused either to back the Gurneys with the Lombard Street bank's resources or to recommend a Bank of England rescue of the insolvent (rather than merely illiquid) firm. However, the partners of Barclays did help individually on a charitable basis after the Gurney bankruptcies.

Bevan became the doyen of conservative private bankers. By 1890 his firm was the second largest of the London private bankers (after Glyn Mills & Co.) by its balance-sheet size. Its profits had tripled during Bevan's fifty-year career as an active banker and ten as a sleeping partner (in later life he wintered in Cannes). His estate at the end of his life made him indisputably a millionaire. There were several richer nineteenth-century bankers, but the partners' rate of profit at Barclay, Bevan & Co. under his leadership was normally about 30 per cent, better than that achieved by leading merchant bankers. Bevan showed that conservative private banking could more than hold its own within the provincial correspondent banking and short-term business lending functions in which his firm excelled, against the (less profitable) joint-stock banks that grew to dominate English banking during his career.

Robert Bevan died on 22 July 1890 at Trent Park, New Barnet, from gout and other debilitating illnesses.

Leslie Hannah

Sources M. Ackrill and L. Hannah, *Barclays: the business of banking, 1690– 1996* (2001) · A. N. Gamble, *A history of the Bevan family* [1924] · P. W. Matthews, *History of Barclays Bank Limited*, ed. A. W. Tuke (1926) · Boase, *Mod. Eng. biog.* · Foster, *Alum. Oxon.* · IGI

Archives Barclays Archives, Wythenshawe, business papers

Likenesses Herkomer, portrait (in later life), priv. coll.

Wealth at death £953,382 11s. 11d.: resworn probate, Nov 1890, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Leslie Hannah, 'Bevan, Robert Cooper Lee (1809– 1890)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/47420>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker. Chairman and Partner in Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co. In 1888 in 54 Lombard Street, London.
- He had a residence in Fosbury House, Wiltshire.

Robert married **Lady Agneta Elizabeth Yorke**,² daughter of **Vice Admiral Hon. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke** and **Elizabeth Weake Rattray**, on 24 Feb 1836. Agneta died on 8 Jul 1851. They had seven children: **Sydney, Francis Augustus, Alice Lee, Wilfred Arthur, Roland Yorke, Lucy Agneta**, and **Edith Agneta**.

8-Sydney Bevan was born on 6 Oct 1838 and died on 22 Jun 1901 at age 62.

8-Francis Augustus Bevan^{2,25} was born on 17 Jan 1840 in 42 Upper Harley Street, London and died on 31 Aug 1919 in Monk Sherbourne, Granville Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 79.

General Notes: Bevan, Francis Augustus (1840– 1919), banker, was born on 17 January 1840 at 42 Upper Harley Street, London, the second son among the fourteen children of Robert Cooper Lee Bevan (1809– 1890), banker; his mother, Robert Bevan's first wife, was Lady Agneta Elisabeth Yorke, who died in 1851 when Francis was aged ten. His widower father did not immediately remarry and was assisted in bringing up the children by his deceased wife's maid, Lydia Marsh, and a private tutor, the Revd R. S. Tabor. Francis was then educated at Harrow School, before undertaking two years of foreign travel for which his taste persisted, with regular visits to the continent, and trips further afield to America, the Middle East, and India.

Bevan was married three times. In 1862 he married Elizabeth Marianne (1840– 1863), daughter of Lord Charles James Fox Russell. They had one son. Bevan's second wife, whom he married on 19 April 1866, was Constance (1841– 1872), youngest daughter of Sir James Weir Hogg, baronet. They had five sons. In 1875 he married Maria (d. 1903), second daughter of John Trotter of Dyrham Park, Barnet.

Bevan became a partner in the leading Lombard Street bank of Barclay, Bevan & Co. in 1859, succeeding as senior partner on his father's death in 1890. He was less decisive and rigid than his father and did not show his father's determination to maintain the bank's profitable independent existence at the heart of a national network of private banks. In 1896 he became the first chairman of a new corporate entity, Barclay & Co., which merged his Lombard Street partnership with the dominant East Anglian bank of Gurney & Co. (then controlled by the Barclay family and others), the north-eastern Backhouse Bank, and several smaller private banks. The new corporate bank grew rapidly, both by building new branches and by acquiring many small private banks whose owners warmed to Bevan's relaxed acceptance of their continuing local independence. However, the corporate bank was not as profitable as the old partnership, and from 1902 (when its shares were first quoted) the founding families' ownership interest was gradually diluted, becoming a minority one by the time Francis Bevan retired.

An Anglican, Bevan gave generously to a large number of Christian charities and missions; at a personal level, too, he was often uncritically open-handed. This generosity, together with his somewhat lax business instincts, appears to have led to a decline in the Bevan family fortune in real terms: his wealth at death was substantially below his father's, even in money terms. This was unlikely to have been due only to tax avoidance strategies, though certainly such strategies were more critical in 1919 than in 1890. The family estate at Trent Park, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, was sold in 1909 to Sir Edward Sassoon and Bevan settled at an old Mayfair house, at 1 Tilney Street, Park Lane. Although his son Cosmo (1863– 1935) was a local director in Lombard Street from 1896 to 1933 and a main board director from 1905 to 1933, he was overshadowed in the bank's senior management by the professional manager Frederick Goodenough from 1917: Bevan's descendants in the bank, including another son, Bertrand Yorke (1867– 1948) who also became director, did not produce another chairman until 1981.

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Bevan enjoyed travel abroad, cricket, classical concerts, and motoring, but his latter years were marred by intermittent illness, and he retired from the chairmanship at the beginning of 1917. He continued to attend the board and committee meetings until his death from heart disease on 31 August 1919, at Monk Sherbourne, Granville Road, Eastbourne, aged seventy-nine. He was buried in the family vault at Trent Park churchyard.

Leslie Hannah

Sources M. Ackrill and L. Hannah, *Barclays: the business of banking, 1690– 1996* (2001) · A. N. Gamble, *A history of the Bevan family* [1924] · P. W. Matthews, *History of Barclays Bank Limited*, ed. A. W. Tuke (1926) · *The Times* (2 Sept 1919) · E. Smart, 'Bevan, Francis Augustus', DBB · biographical file, Barclays Archives, Wythenshawe · d. cert. · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1919) · m. certs. (3) Archives Barclays Archives, Wythenshawe, Manchester

Likenesses G. Fiddes Watt, portrait

Wealth at death £410,879 15s. 9d.: probate, 17 Dec 1919, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Leslie Hannah, 'Bevan, Francis Augustus (1840– 1919)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/46629>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He resided at Fosburg Manor in Hungerford.
- He worked as a Banker. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co. In 1888 in 54 Lombard Street, London.
- He resided at Trent Park in New Barnet, Hertfordshire.
- He resided at 27 Queen's Gate Gardens in London.

Francis married **Elizabeth Marianne Russell**,² daughter of **Lt. Col. Lord Charles James Fox Russell**²⁷ and **Isabella Clarissa Davies**, on 22 Jul 1862. Elizabeth was born in 1840 and died on 8 Jun 1863 at age 23. They had one son: **Cosmo Francis Augustus**.

9-**Cosmo Francis Augustus Bevan** was born on 22 May 1863 and died on 29 Oct 1955 at age 92.

Cosmo married **Marion Leila Sullivan**, daughter of **Rev. Filmer Sullivan**. They had one son: **Desmond Russell**.

10-**Desmond Russell Bevan** was born on 27 Feb 1892 and died on 9 Jul 1931 at age 39.

Desmond married **Dorothy Lucy Martin**.

Francis next married **Constance Hogg**,² daughter of **Rt. Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg 1st Bt.**²⁸ and **Mary Claudine Swinton**, on 19 Apr 1866 in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. Constance was born in 1841 and died on 15 Oct 1872 at age 31. They had five children: **Bertrand Yorke**, **Raymond Francis**, **Gerard Lee**, **Owen Charles**, and **Ivor**.

9-**Bertrand Yorke Bevan** was born on 8 Jan 1867.

Bertrand married **Georgina Laura Frederica Malcomson**, daughter of **George Forbes Malcomson**. They had five children: **Robert Austen**, **Margaretta Constance**, **Enid Laura**, **Edith Joyce**, and **Nesta Rosamund**.

10-**Robert Austen Bevan** was born on 26 Jul 1890 in Kent and died on 7 Feb 1914 at age 23. The cause of his death was Died from injuries, when hunting, when his horse fell on him.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Cuckfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex.
- Miscellaneous: member of the Crawley and Horsham Foxhounds.

10-**Margaretta Constance Bevan** was born in 1892 in Patcham, Brighton, East Sussex.

10-**Enid Laura Bevan** was born in 1894 in Patcham, Brighton, East Sussex.

10-**Edith Joyce Bevan** was born in 1899 in Patcham, Brighton, East Sussex.

Edith married **Col. Cuthbert Savile Baines**.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

10-**Nesta Rosamund Bevan** was born on 17 Oct 1911 and died on 9 Mar 1999 at age 87.

Nesta married **Lt. Cmdr. Gerald Eliot Meysey Bromley-Martin**, son of **Maj. Eliot George Bromley-Martin** and **Katharine Emily Rose-Boughton-Knight**, in 1934. The marriage ended in divorce in 1950. Gerald was born on 10 Jan 1906 and died on 5 Nov 1954 at age 48. They had three children: **Christopher**, **Cecilia Judith**, and **Joanna Sylvia**.

11-**Christopher Bromley-Martin**

11-**Cecilia Judith Bromley-Martin** was born in 1937 and died on 31 Aug 1966 at age 29.

Cecilia married **Peter Glanville Collett**. They had four children: **Nicola Mary**, **Gerard Henry Glanville**, **Thomas John Eliot**, and **Alexander Peter Glanvill**.

12-**Nicola Mary Collett**

12-**Gerard Henry Glanville Collett**

Gerard married **Nicola May Marie Robson**. They had three children: **Charles Henry**, **Sally Elizabeth**, and **Alice Victoria**.

13-**Charles Henry Collett**

13-**Sally Elizabeth Collett**

13-**Alice Victoria Collett**

12-**Thomas John Eliot Collett**

12-**Alexander Peter Glanvill Collett**

11-**Joanna Sylvia Bromley-Martin**

Nesta next married **Lt. Cmdr. Graham Foster Cross** on 31 Mar 1950 in Saffron Walden, Essex. Graham was born on 4 Feb 1904 in London and died on 22 Oct 1996 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire at age 92.

9-**Rev. Raymond Francis Bevan** was born on 20 Jun 1868 and died on 25 Nov 1940 at age 72.

10-**Constance E. Bevan** was born in 1895 in South Kensington, London.

10-**Raymond Francis Bevan** was born in 1898 in Whittlebury, Northamptonshire.

10-**Bevan**

9-**Gerard Lee Bevan** was born on 9 Nov 1869 in Kensington, London, died on 24 Apr 1936 in Havana, Cuba at age 66, and was buried in Havana, Cuba.

General Notes: You can always find a thief in financial markets. That is where the money is. Most frauds are quite dull affairs, and some are never uncovered. A few, however, are spectacular. The scale of loss, or the glamour of the perpetrator, or the failure of the 'system' to spot and prevent the crookery, may contribute to make a good story. One case, almost within living memory, which has all of these elements, was that of Gerard Lee Bevan.

He was born in 1869 into a highly respected City banking family. The Bevans were among the founders of Barclays and continued to be involved in the management of the bank until recently. However, Gerard Bevan did not make the grade for the bank. Perhaps something about his personality, even then, raised doubts about whether he had the right qualities, although he had been at Eton and Cambridge and acquitted himself successfully. And he had magnetic charm. So he became a stockbroker. He joined Ellis & Co, an old firm of high repute. He was soon hugely successful and well respected until he crashed in the 1920s. Martin Vander Weyer tells us the story of his rise to riches and his fall from grace. He explains it all in a way which non-experts can understand and enjoy. It is an enthralling story well told.

Bevan's career must be classed as a tragedy. It started full of promise. His family was rich and well established in society. He married Sophie Kenrick who also came from a rich family, Midlands industrialists related to the Chamberlains. The author paints a vivid picture of titled upper-middle-class wealth nudging towards the aristocracy.

It all looked set fair. But then he took a wrong turning. At first it may have just been women: he was a serial adulterer, treating glamorous mistresses ostentatiously. And then he began arranging artificial support for the shares he had put his clients into. But the real crunch came when he met and teamed up with one Clarence Hatry, another legend in the history of City of London fraud. Dishonesty on a grand scale took over. Hatry was a company promoter, and the boss of City Equitable, a reinsurance company of which he had complete control. Bevan was then senior partner

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with absolute control of Ellis & Co. Bevan's partners, and the City Equitable directors, with distinguished names like Lord Ribblesdale, Sir Douglas Dawson and the Earl of March, did absolutely nothing to control either Bevan or Hatry, and took no steps to find out what was going on.

There was massive misuse of City Equitable's money to support rotten investments so that innocent punters were sucked in. Bevan liked the grand life style, with gestures to match; he once left a successful evening at Monte Carlo and gave all his winnings to a man at the door.

The crash came, as always happens, when the money ran out. But the story does not end there. Bevan fled the country in disguise, with a mistress, by air from Croydon. He was eventually caught, extradited and sent to prison. He ended up, by then having long been divorced from Sophie, married to another mistress, in a pauper's grave in Cuba.

It is exciting stuff, and the author tells it with references to Trollope's *Melmoth*, and to Elderson, the crook uncovered by Soames in Galsworthy's *The Forsyte Saga*, (almost contemporaneous with Bevan and Hatry). He answers the questions which come to mind as you read the story. What happened to Bevan's collection of antiquities? Names like Mallets and Speelman come up.

The grand directors of City Equitable were sued for negligence, but got away with it because the company's constitution exonerated directors from liability who were not guilty of 'wilful' misconduct. This was itself a scandal and led to the law being changed in the 1929 Companies Act. However, the book is not just for City people and lawyers. It is a rattling good yarn and leaves you wondering whether the man had a rotten core from the beginning or whether it was addiction to money and social position which seduced him into crime. It is a cautionary tale.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton.
- He was educated at Cambridge.
- He worked as a Stockbroker & later Senior Partner, Ellis & Co. In London.
- He worked as a Fraudster, with Clarence Hatry.

Gerard married **Sophie Kenrick**, daughter of **John Arthur Kenrick** and **Clara Taylor**, on 3 Oct 1893 in Kensington, London. The marriage ended in divorce. Sophie was born on 21 Mar 1867 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1941 in Cardigan, Wales at age 74. They had two children: **Clara Christabel** and **Sheila Venetia**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 21 Upper Grosvenor Street, London.

10-**Clara Christabel Bevan** was born on 16 Aug 1901 in 21 Upper Grosvenor Street, London.

Clara married **Maj. Charles Gervais**.

10-**Sheila Venetia Bevan** was born on 24 Apr 1905 in 21 Upper Grosvenor Street, London and died in 1988 in Watford, Hertfordshire at age 83.

Sheila married **Leslie George Boore** in 1927 in St. George's, Hanover Square, London. Leslie was born in 1896 and died in 1982 at age 86.

9-**Maj. Owen Charles Bevan** was born on 30 Oct 1870 and died on 28 May 1950 in Shortacres, Redhill, Reigate, Surrey at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC.
- He worked as a Senior partner in Pember & Boyle, Stockbrokers.

10-**Francis Hugh Bevan**²⁶ was born on 5 Mar 1895 in Redhill, Reigate, Surrey, was christened on 13 Apr 1895 in St. John's, Redhill, Surrey, and died in 1971 in Chichester, West Sussex at age 76.

11-**Robert Francis Bevan** was born on 10 Dec 1924 and died in May 2005 at age 80.

11-**Sir Timothy Hugh Bevan**²⁶ was born on 24 May 1927 in London and died on 11 Feb 2016 at age 88.

General Notes: Sir Timothy Bevan, who has died aged 88, was chairman of Barclays Bank, of which his 18th-century forebears were founders.

Bevan took over the helm of Barclays in 1981 at the zenith of its fortunes: it had grown over the previous 15 years to become one of the world's biggest and most profitable multinational banks, with 120,000 staff and operations in more than 80 countries. Though high street banks were beginning to be threatened by building society competition, Barclays was the pace-setter of the industry, always the first to move in market developments.

A habitual pipe-smoker, Bevan had a jaunty humour, a brisk temper and a yachtsman's salty vocabulary. But he was a cautious banker - schooled by his experience leading Barclays' team in the Bank of England's "lifeboat" rescue of secondary banks after the 1973 property crash. He was also acutely conscious of his role as steward of Barclays' family traditions and its highly

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decentralised structure of local fiefdoms. He did, however, oversee the integration of Barclays' international and domestic operations, which had previously run as separate companies.

Like most commercial bankers of the era, Bevan was not much in tune with Thatcherite thinking; both on Barclays' behalf and as chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, he had several bruising encounters with the prime minister. The banks were scolded for their perceived failure to support British industry during the 1981 recession, and for raising interest rates without waiting for Bank of England signals - and on one occasion in 1983, while the prime minister herself was visiting the Falklands.

Worst of all was an incident in 1984, when Barclays' Strand branch inadvertently released details to a Sunday newspaper of a business account on which Mark and Denis Thatcher were signatories: Bevan had to present himself personally in Downing Street to apologise. However, when Barclays moved to open on Saturday mornings Mrs Thatcher told directors of the Midland that she would move her account unless they followed suit.

Perhaps the boldest move of his chairmanship was Barclays' commitment to Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the investment banking arm formed in 1986 by the acquisition of the stockjobbers Wedd Durlacher and the brokers de Zoete & Bevan - also, coincidentally, a family connection. It was Bevan's view that if Barclays was to venture into the securities business it should do so in the most powerful way possible, and he backed the project wholeheartedly. Despite teething problems, BZW seemed set at the time to become a British champion in the field - though a decade later it was dismantled, to be superseded by Bob Diamond's Barclays Capital operation.

Bevan also took the thorny decision to withdraw from South Africa - a matter of strong sentiment within Barclays, which had held a majority interest in the country's largest bank since 1926 and which prided itself on being as liberal as circumstances allowed in its own employment practices there. But many years of strident criticism from anti-apartheid groups had damaged Barclays' business with students, charities, local authorities and some foreign governments, and was also affecting the bank's share price. In 1985 Bevan called apartheid "repugnant, wrong, unChristian and unworkable", and the next year, in one of the last acts of his chairmanship, he announced the sale of Barclays' remaining stake in South Africa at a loss of £42 million.

By then the boom of the mid-1980s was well under way at home. Market leadership passed to NatWest as Bevan's caution held Barclays back - but many commentators felt that his attitude was vindicated by subsequent events. After his departure in 1987, a rush to retake the lead brought a disastrous explosion of bad lending, particularly in the property sector.

Timothy Hugh Bevan was born on May 24 1927. His father, grandfather and elder brother were all stockbrokers. But his great-grandfather, Francis Augustus Bevan, was a partner in the Lombard Street banking house of Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Ransom, Bouverie & Co - where Francis's great-grandfather Silvanus (whose mother was a Barclay) had first become a partner around 1770. The Lombard Street firm merged in 1896 with 19 other private banks around the country, many of them already connected by cousinage, to form Barclays Bank, and Francis Bevan was for 20 years its first chairman.

Young Tim was educated at Eton and served as a lieutenant in the Welsh Guards from 1945 to 1947. He then read for the Bar but never practised, having found too many ex-soldiers five years older than himself entering the profession ahead of him. Instead he joined Barclays, on April Fools' Day 1950, and made an early impression by scoring the highest marks of his year in the Institute of Bankers exams.

Following an established path for members of Barclays' founding families and "special list" recruits of similar social background, Bevan worked briefly in branches in London, Paris and the north of England before becoming a local director in Nottingham in 1957. Two years later he became the junior local director in the Lombard Street "parlour" - of which the senior occupant was his distant cousin, Emlyn Bevan, descended from a different son of Silvanus, who had been in situ since 1930.

Emlyn had in turn served his apprenticeship under Tim's great-uncle Cosmo Bevan, who had been there since the 1896 amalgamation. Their room, furnished in the style of the old partnership, was the epicentre of power in Barclays' arcane management structure, which preserved the dominance of the founding families long after their combined shareholding in the bank had reduced to insignificance.

In one of his rare and prickly encounters with the press, Bevan sought to play down this heritage: "I don't think what one's great-grandfather did is relevant," he told one interviewer. "Do you know what your great-grandfather did? It is a common misconception that we are a banking family." But under his kinsman's patronage he was appointed a director at 41 in 1966, and a vice-chairman two years later. At that time, it was assumed in the bank's innermost sanctums that Tim Bevan would in due course succeed Sir John Thomson as group chairman. Had he done so when Thomson stood down in 1973, Bevan would have been the youngest clearing bank chairman ever - but when the time came the board felt he was still too young, and chose Sir Anthony Tuke instead; during Tuke's tenure, Bevan was chairman of the UK side of the bank.

After retiring from the Barclays chair in 1987, Bevan remained a director for some years. He was also chairman of BET, the industrial services group, deputy chairman of Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust and a director of Commercial Union and the Bank of New South Wales. He was knighted in 1984.

Bevan was a keen sailor and a demanding skipper. In one cross-channel race he broke his boat's boom during a breezy downwind leg but mended it using an oar as a splint. He became a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron in 1970, and was a regular competitor in the Fastnet Race - surviving the storm-battered 1985 race unscathed. He was also a member of the St Moritz Tobogganing Club.

Bevan was Chairman of the British Olympic Appeal for the 1984 Los Angeles Games. His appeal raised three times more than any previous Olympic Appeal, helping Team GB to win more medals than at any Games in the preceding 40 years and the succeeding 20. He also devoted his time to many charities notably the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, the Ocean Youth Club, the RNLI and the Princes Trust in Sussex.

In 1952, in a ceremony which Bevan described as "the most significant and fortunate event of my life", he married Pamela Smith. She survives him with two sons and two daughters.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law, Middle Temple.
- He worked as a member of Barclay's Bank in 1950.
- He worked as a Director of Barclay's Bank in 1966-1993 in Lombard Street, London.

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- He worked as a Vice-Chairman of Barclay's Bank in 1968-1973 in Lombard Street, London.
- He worked as a Deputy Chairman of Barclay's Bank in 1873-1981 in Lombard Street, London.
- He worked as a Chairman of Barclay's Bank in 1988-1991 in Lombard Street, London.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers.
- He worked as a Vice President of the Institute of Bankers.
- Death Notice: The Daily Telegraph, 14 Feb 2016.

12-**Nicola Bevan**

12-**Fiona Bevan**

12-**Mark Bevan**

12-**Hugh Bevan**

10-**Emmeline Bevan** was born in 1898 in Redhill, Reigate, Surrey.

11-**Pamela Mary Scrutton** was born on 14 Jan 1920.

12-**Sarah Mary Jewitt**

13-**James Philip Best**

12-**Penelope Anne Jewitt**

13-**Samantha Anne Allanson-Bailey**

11-**Philip Furse Scrutton** was born on 1 Jun 1923 and died on 30 Oct 1958 at age 35. The cause of his death was In a road accident with a military vehicle.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Clatford Mills, Andover, Hampshire.
- He worked as a Walker Cup and English International Golfer.

12-**Joanna Furse Scrutton**

12-**Amanda Elizabeth Scrutton**

12-**Fiona Mary Scrutton**

10-**Ursula Constance Bevan** was born on 9 Feb 1900 in Chislehurst, Kent.

11-**Julia Mereline Scaramanga** was born on 6 Feb 1920 in Surrey.

11-**Anne Ursula Scaramanga**

9-**Ivor Bevan**²⁵ was born on 15 Apr 1872 and died in Dec 1941 at age 69.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He resided at 9 Southwell Gardens in London.

Ivor married **Ethel Jean Coote**,²⁵ daughter of **Sir Algernon Charles Plumtre Coote 12th Bt.**²⁵ and **Jean Trotter**,²⁵ on 14 Jul 1896. Ethel was born on 29 Apr 1876 and died on 27 Jul 1941 at age 65.

Francis next married **Maria Trotter**,^{2,25} daughter of **Capt. John Trotter**²⁵ and **Hon. Charlotte Amelia Liddell**,²⁵ on 1 Jul 1875. Maria died on 20 Nov 1903. They had four children: **Leonard Francis**, **Evelyn Agneta**, **Audrey Nona**, and **Gytha Constance**.

9-**Leonard Francis Bevan** was born on 6 Apr 1876 and died on 13 Oct 1901 at age 25.

9-**Evelyn Agneta Bevan**²⁵ was born on 10 Jul 1877.

Evelyn married **Lt. Col. Philip Ridsdale Warren**²⁵ on 27 Apr 1903. Philip died on 6 Mar 1933 in London.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer.

9-**Audrey Nona Bevan**²⁵ was born on 23 Sep 1878.

Audrey married **Brig. Gen. Richard Narrien Gamble**²⁵ on 8 Oct 1901. Richard was born on 10 Mar 1860 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland and died on 17 Mar 1937 at age 77.

General Notes: e entered the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 10th Lincolnshire Regiment 13 August 1879; promoted to Lieutenant 2 April 1881; Captain 3 August 1887; Major, Royal Berkshire Regiment, 3 November 1900; Lieutenant-Colonel 30 April 1907 to 30 April 1911; Colonel 19 July 1911; Temporary Brigadier-General on 7 June 1915 to 31 May 1918. He graduated from the Staff College in 1891.

He served as Adjutant in the 10th Lincolnshire Regiment, 30 November 1881 to 20 November 1884; in the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-1885; ADC to GOC, Scottish District, 16 January 1894 to 30 September 1895; DAAG, Cork District, 2 October 1895 to 6 January 1898; Nile Expedition, 1898, at the battles of the Atbara and Khartoum, he was mentioned in despatches, and received the Medjidie 4th class medal, Khedive's medal three clasps and medal; Nile Expedition, 1899, operations in first advance against Khalifa; South African War, 1899-1901, on staff, mentioned in despatches, awarded the DSO in 1900, medal with four clasps; DAAG, South Africa, 7 April 1900 to 2 November 1900; DAQMG, 6th Division, 2nd Army Corps, 1 January 1903 to 12 May 1903; Major, 2nd in Command, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment, 1905-1907; Lieutenant-Colonel, Commander 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment, 1908-1911; General Staff Officer, 1st grade, India, 4 May 1912 to 5 November 1914; General Staff Officer, 1st grade, 6 November 1914 to 6 June 1915; Brigadier-General commanding the 17th Brigade, Mesopotamia, 7 June 1915 to 16 March 1916; Temporary DAG, HQ, India, June 1915? to 11 October 1916; Temporary Inspector of Volunteers, HQ India, 12 October 1916 to 31 May 1918; he was mentioned in despatches four times, and created a CB in 1915. He retired on the 13 October 1918.

9-**Gytha Constance Bevan**²⁵ was born on 19 Aug 1879.

Gytha married **Lionel Offley Micklem**²⁵ on 20 Oct 1903. Lionel was born in 1873 and died on 7 Feb 1952 in Kettering, Northamptonshire at age 79.

8-**Alice Lee Bevan** was born in 1843.

Alice married **Col. William Butler Gosset**, son of **Sir Ralph Allen Gosset** and **Arabella Sarah Butler**, on 3 May 1867. William died on 17 Nov 1906. They had one son: **Allen Butler**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Royal Engineers.

9-**Lt. Col. Allen Butler Gosset** was born on 1 Mar 1868 and died on 28 Jul 1948 at age 80.

Allen married **Olive Elizabeth Wilson**, daughter of **George Thorp Wilson**. They had one son: **George Allen**.

10-**Rev. George Allen Gosset** was born on 17 Feb 1925 and died in 1982 at age 57.

George married someone. He had two children: **Sarah Victoria Margaret** and **Jane Elizabeth Mary**.

11-**Sarah Victoria Margaret Gosset**

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11-Jane Elizabeth Mary Gosset

8-**Wilfred Arthur Bevan** was born on 21 Oct 1845 and died on 1 May 1905 at age 59.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker. Partner in Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co. In 1888 in 54 Lombard Street, London.
- He resided at Ravenhurst in St. John's Road, Eastbourne.

Wilfred married **Mary Elizabeth Green**, daughter of **Frederick Green**. They had six children: **Agneta Elizabeth**, **Amy Geraldine**, **Lena Mary**, **Maud Lucy**, **Muriel Edmée**, and **Violet May**.

9-Agneta Elizabeth Bevan

9-Amy Geraldine Bevan

9-Lena Mary Bevan

9-Maud Lucy Bevan

9-Muriel Edmée Bevan

9-Violet May Bevan

8-**Roland Yorke Bevan** was born on 30 Sep 1848 and died on 18 Feb 1923 at age 74.

Roland married **Hon. Agneta Olivia Kinnaird**, daughter of **Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird 10th Baron Kinnaird** and **Mary Jane Hoare**, on 7 Jan 1874. Agneta was born on 5 Jun 1850 and died on 16 Sep 1940 at age 90. They had two children: **Winifred Agneta Yorke** and **Olivia Mary Yorke**.

9-**Winifred Agneta Yorke Bevan** died on 11 Feb 1959.

Winifred married **William Sidney 5th Baron De L'Isle**, son of **Philip Sidney 2nd Baron De L'Isle** and **Mary Foulis**, on 5 Dec 1905. William was born on 19 Aug 1859 and died on 18 Jun 1945 at age 85. They had two children: **Mary Olivia** and **William Philip**.

10-**Hon. Mary Olivia Sidney** was born on 20 Nov 1906 and died on 24 Nov 1959 at age 53.

Mary married **Walter Hugh Stewart Garnett** on 3 Jun 1939. Walter was born in Jun 1891. They had one son: **Andrew William**.

11-Andrew William Garnett

10-**William Philip Sidney 1st Viscount De L'Isle** was born on 23 May 1909 and died on 15 Apr 1991 at age 81.

General Notes: Victoria Cross

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with VC.

William married **Hon. Jacqueline Corinne Yvonne Vereker**, daughter of **Field Marshal John Standish Surtees Prendergast Vereker 6th Viscount Gort. VC.** and **Corrina Katherine Vereker**, on 8 Jun 1940. Jacqueline was born on 20 Oct 1914 and died on 15 Nov 1962 at age 48. They had five children: **Elizabeth Sophia**, **Catherine Mary**, **Philip John Algernon**, **Anne Marjorie**, and **Lucy Corinna Agneta**.

11-**Hon. Elizabeth Sophia Sidney** was born on 12 Mar 1941 and died on 3 Feb 2016 at age 74.

Elizabeth married **Sir Edward Humphry Tyrell Wakefield 2nd Bt.**, son of **Sir Edward Birkbeck Wakefield 1st Bt.** and **Constance Lalage Thompson**. They had one son: **Maximilian**.

12-Maximilian Wakefield

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Maximilian married **Lucinda Pipe**. They had two children: **William Wavell** and **Edward Gort**.

13-**William Wavell Wakefield**

13-**Edward Gort Wakefield**

Elizabeth next married **Robert Samuel Clive Abel Smith**, son of **Robert Eustace Abel Smith** and **Mary Sidney Clive**.

11-**Hon. Catherine Mary Sidney**

Catherine married **Martin John Wilbraham**, son of **Maj. Edward Jack Wilbraham**. They had three children: **Alexander John**, **Rupert Edward Robert**, and **Jocelyn Thomas Ralph**.

12-**Alexander John Wilbraham**

Alexander married **Fernanda Amaral Valentini**, daughter of **Arnaldo Valentini**.

12-**Rupert Edward Robert Wilbraham**

Rupert married **Anna O. Evdokimova**, daughter of **Oleg Evdokimova**.

12-**Jocelyn Thomas Ralph Wilbraham**

Jocelyn married **Fiona Mary Butler-Adams**, daughter of **David Bernard Butler-Adams** and **Rosalie Annette Bradshaw**.

11-**Maj. Philip John Algernon Sidney 2nd Viscount De L'Isle**

Philip married **Isobel Tresyllian Compton**, daughter of **Sir Edmund Gerald Compton** and **Betty Tresyllian Williams**. They had two children: **Sophia Jacqueline Mary** and **Philip William Edmund**.

12-**Hon. Sophia Jacqueline Mary Sidney**

12-**Hon. Philip William Edmund Sidney**

11-**Hon. Anne Marjorie Sidney**

Anne married **Lt. Cmdr. David Harries**, son of **Rear Admiral David Hugh Harries**. They had three children: **Alexandra Victoria Corinna**, **David Henry**, and **James Hugh**.

12-**Alexandra Victoria Corinna Harries**

Alexandra married **Piers A. C. Hillier**, son of **Philip Hillier**. They had two children: **Hugh Alexander Philip** and **Penelope Elizabeth Anne**.

13-**Hugh Alexander Philip Hillier**

13-**Penelope Elizabeth Anne Hillier**

12-**David Henry Harries**

David married **Sophy Emma MacLean**, daughter of **Lachlan Roderick MacLean**. They had two children: **Lara Constance** and **Miranda Violet**.

13-**Lara Constance Harries**

13-**Miranda Violet Harries**

12-**James Hugh Harries**

11-**Hon. Lucy Corinna Agneta Sidney**

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Lucy married **Hon. Michael Charles James Willoughby 13th Baron Middleton**, son of **Digby Michael Godfrey John Willoughby 12th Baron Middleton** and **Janet Marshall-Cornwall**. They had five children: **James William Michael, Charlotte, Emma Coralie Sarah, Rose, and Charles**.

12-James William Michael Willoughby

James married **Lady Cara Mary Cecilia Boyle**, daughter of **John Richard Boyle 15th Earl Of Cork** and **Hon. Rebecca Juliet Noble**. They had three children: **Thomas Michael Jonathan, Flora Rebecca Lucy, and Rupert James Hugh**.

13-Thomas Michael Jonathan Willoughby

13-Flora Rebecca Lucy Willoughby

13-Rupert James Hugh Willoughby

12-Charlotte Willoughby

12-Emma Coralie Sarah Willoughby

12-Rose Willoughby

12-Charles Willoughby

9-Olivia Mary Yorke Bevan

Olivia married **Lancelot Rathborne**.

8-Lucy Agneta Bevan died on 7 Sep 1845.

8-Edith Agneta Bevan died on 14 Apr 1929.

Edith married **William Middleton Campbell 3rd Of Colgrain**, son of **Colin Campbell 2nd Of Colgrain**, on 9 Jan 1873. William was born on 15 Aug 1849 and died in 1919 at age 70. They had one son: **Colin Algernon**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Governor of The Bank of England.

9-Colin Algernon Campbell was born on 5 Aug 1874 and died on 3 Jan 1957 at age 82.

Colin married **Mary Charlotte Gladys Barrington**, daughter of **John Beatty Barrington** and **Charlotte Catherine Bayley**. They had two children: **John Middleton** and **Lorna Middleton**.

10-John Middleton Campbell Baron Campbell Of Eskan was born on 8 Aug 1912 and died on 26 Dec 1994 at age 82.

John married **Barbara Noel Roffey**, daughter of **Leslie Arden Roffey**. They had two children: **Agneta Joanna Middleton** and **Peter Mark Middleton**.

11-Hon. Agneta Joanna Middleton Campbell was born in 1944 and died on 13 Sep 2002 at age 58.

Agneta married **Jonathan Geoffrey William Agnew**, son of **Sir Geoffrey William Gerald Agnew** and **Hon. Doreen Maud Jessel**. They had three children: **Caspar Jonathan William, Lara Joanna, and Katherine Agneta**.

12-Caspar Jonathan William Agnew

Caspar married **Annabel J. Summers**, daughter of **Tim Summers**. They had three children: **Hector Jonathan Timothy, Daisy Matilda, and Edward Thomas William**.

13-Hector Jonathan Timothy Agnew

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13-Daisy Matilda Agnew

13-Edward Thomas William Agnew

Caspar next married **Suzanne Michelle Modzelewski**. They had one son: **Theodore John William**.

13-Theodore John William Agnew

12-Lara Joanna Agnew

Lara married **Michael H. Gavshon**.

12-Katherine Agneta Agnew

11-Hon. Peter Mark Middleton Campbell

Peter married **Annie Cuthbert**. They had three children: **Lucy A. M.**, **Barnaby James Middleton**, and **Toby Alexander Middleton**.

12-Lucy A. M. Campbell

12-Barnaby James Middleton Campbell

12-Toby Alexander Middleton Campbell

10-Lorna Middleton Campbell

Lorna married **John Bayly**, son of **Richard Edmund Bayly** and **Anna Selina Waller**. They had four children: **John, Desmond Peter, Charlotte Mary**, and **Anne Lorna**.

11-John Bayly

John married **Kathrin Else Luise Helmke**, daughter of **Erich Helmke**. They had one daughter: **Kirsten Gerda**.

12-Kirsten Gerda Bayly

11-Desmond Peter Bayly

11-Charlotte Mary Bayly

11-Anne Lorna Bayly

Robert next married **Emma Frances Shuttleworth**,² daughter of **Rt. Rev. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth**² and **Emma Martha Welch**, on 30 Apr 1856. Emma was born on 25 Sep 1827 in Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 15 Mar 1909 in Châlet Passiflora, Cannes, France at age 81. They had nine children: **Millicent Ada, Ada Frances, Gladys Mary, Gwendolen, Enid Bertha, Anthony Ashley, Hubert Lee, Edwyn Robert**, and **Nesta Helen**.

General Notes: Bevan [née Shuttleworth], (Emma) Frances (1827– 1909), translator and poet, was born in Oxford on 25 September 1827, the eldest of three children of Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth (1782– 1842), warden of New College, Oxford (1822– 40), and bishop of Chichester (1840– 42), and Emma Martha Welch. Her father was anti-Tractarian and her mother pious: according to Henry Fox (later fourth Lord Holland), 'prim, precise and very dull' (Webster, 23). Intellectual from childhood, when her father enquired if she wished to take a story-book with her on a journey, she replied, 'No thank you Papa, I have my book on pneumatics to take with me' (ibid., 25). A gifted artist— apparently as a child her drawing won the praise of John Ruskin— she painted the reredos at Fosbury church, Wiltshire. Frances developed high-church views. But when living with her widowed mother at Wykenham Rise, Totteridge, Middlesex, she met the evangelical Anglican Robert Cooper Lee Bevan (1809– 1890), a banker and eventually chairman of Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co. She became his second wife on 30 April 1856, and they resided at Trent Park, East Barnet, Hertfordshire, and later at 25 Prince's Gate, London. Bevan had four sons and two daughters from his first marriage, and he and Frances had eight children who survived into adulthood: Anthony Ashley Bevan (1859– 1933), who became professor of Semitic languages at Trinity College, Cambridge; Edwyn Robert Bevan (1870– 1943), later a religious scholar; and Hubert, Millicent, Gladys, Gwendolen, Enid, and Nesta. Shortly after her marriage Frances joined the Plymouth Brethren in Barnet. Her husband, however, remained Church of England.

Frances withdrew from society. She was distant from family life, not giving her children toys but only 'useful' presents and not permitting them fiction— although she did take pleasure in the writings of Lewis Carroll. She dressed in black with no ornamentation (but paradoxically allowing cosmetics), and her 'tall, majestic figure' (ibid., 38) had an 'air of command' (ibid., 71). She spoke French and German well, and published her first book of verse translations from German in 1858. Two similar works followed in 1859 and 1884. Hymns of Ter Steegen, Suso and Others (2 vols., 1894– 7) became her most

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widely known collection and works from it passed into various church hymnaries. 'Sinners Jesus will Receive', a translation of a hymn by the Lutheran Erdmann Neumeister, enjoyed considerable popularity. As a translator she was not exact, and compared with, for example, John Wesley, passion is restrained. Among her own compositions, 'Midst the darkness, storm and sorrow', a Brethren standard, gave quintessential expression to her individualistic, other-worldly mysticism, and 'Christ, the Son of God, hath sent me' was a missionary favourite. In addition she produced religious tracts and seven books, mainly sketches of individuals such as the medieval mystic Mechtild von Magdeburg, the pietist Gerhardt Tersteegen, and John Wesley. Writing with a strong animus against Roman Catholicism, she attempted to trace an evangelical succession— often represented by capable women— which stressed divine grace and assurance of salvation. Tersteegen's piety she found particularly congenial.

Due to Robert Bevan's gout, in later years the family spent the winter in Cannes, where Frances engaged in philanthropic activities. Even at the age of seventy she rose to read Hebrew at 8.30 a.m. She died on 15 March 1909 at Châlet Passiflora, Cannes.

Neil Dickson

Sources N. H. Webster, *Spacious days* (1950) · J. S. Andrews, 'Frances Bevan: translator of German hymns', *Evangelical Quarterly*, 34 (1962), 206– 13 · J. S. Andrews, 'Frances Bevan: translator of German hymns', *Evangelical Quarterly*, 35 (1963), 30– 38 · D. M. Lewis, ed., *The Blackwell dictionary of evangelical biography, 1730– 1860*, 2 vols. (1995) [see also 'Bevan, Robert Cooper Lee', and 'Shuttleworth, Philip Nicholas'] · J. S. Andrews, "'Sinners Jesus will receive' — the British reception of Neumeister's hymn", *Evangelical Quarterly*, 55 (1983), 223– 7 · J. S. Andrews, 'The recent history of the Bevan family', *Evangelical Quarterly*, 33 (1961), 81– 92 · m. cert. · d. cert. · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1909)

Likenesses photograph, repro. in Webster, *Spacious days*

Wealth at death £17,001 16s. 4d.: probate, 26 May 1909, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Neil Dickson, 'Bevan, (Emma) Frances (1827– 1909)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/47622>]

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Church of England the Plymouth Brethren.
- She worked as a Poet and Translator.

8-**Millicent Ada Bevan** died on 7 Aug 1946.

Millicent married **Reginald Charles Hart-Dyke**, son of **Sir Percyvall Hart-Dyke 6th Bt.** and **Elizabeth Wells**, on 10 Jun 1897. Reginald was born on 1 May 1852 and died on 17 Apr 1943 at age 90. They had one son: **Ashley Francis**.

9-**Ashley Francis Hart-Dyke** was born on 16 Oct 1899.

Ashley married **Marie Voldengen**, daughter of **Johan Voldengen**. They had one daughter: **Margaretha Millicent**.

10-**Margaretha Millicent Hart-Dyke**

Margaretha married **Gordon Desmond Stanton**. They had two children: **Britt Marie** and **Bridgitte Maja**.

11-**Britt Marie Stanton**

11-**Bridgitte Maja Stanton**

Bridgitte married **Nicolas Pierre Erwan Le Du**, son of **Jean-Francois Henri Le Du** and **Daniele Nicole Legrand**.

8-**Ada Frances Bevan** died on 24 Mar 1861.

8-**Gladys Mary Bevan** died on 15 Oct 1947.

8-**Gwendolen Bevan** died on 24 Oct 1937.

Gwendolen married **Hon. Ian Grant Neville Keith-Falconer**, son of **Francis Alexander Keith-Falconer 8th Earl Of Kintore** and **Louisa Madeleine Hawkins**, on 4 Mar 1884. Ian was born on 5 Jul 1856 and died on 11 May 1887 at age 30.

Gwendolen next married **Lt. Col. Frederick Bradshaw**.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

8-Enid Bertha Bevan

Enid married **Harry Filmer Sullivan**, son of **Rev. Filmer Sullivan**.

8-**Anthony Ashley Bevan**² was born on 19 May 1859 in Trent Park, Barnet, London and died on 16 Oct 1933 in Stapleford, Cambridge at age 74.

General Notes: Bevan, Anthony Ashley (1859– 1933), orientalist and biblical scholar, was born at Trent Park, Barnet, on 19 May 1859, the eldest of the three sons of Robert Cooper Lee Bevan (1809– 1890), of Fosbury House, Wiltshire, and Trent Park, head of the great banking-house later known as Barclay & Co., and his second wife, (Emma) Frances Bevan (1827– 1909), hymn writer and biographer, daughter of Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, bishop of Chichester. The youngest son was the archaeologist and Hellenist Edwyn Robert Bevan. Anthony Ashley Bevan was educated at Cheam, Surrey, the Gymnase Littéraire, Lausanne, and the University of Strasbourg, where he studied under Theodor Noeldeke, one of the greatest scholars in the field of oriental studies. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1884, and obtained a first class in the Semitic languages tripos of 1887. In 1888 he gained a Tyrwhitt Hebrew scholarship and the Mason prize for biblical Hebrew, and two years later was elected a fellow of his college and appointed lecturer in oriental languages. In 1893 he became lord almoner's professor of Arabic at Cambridge, a post previously held by his brother-in-law I. G. N. Keith-Falconer and by R. L. Bensly. It had a stipend of only £50 p.a., but Bevan had ample private means and was soon dispensed from the one obligation of lecturing formally once a year. The post was abolished after his death. He was elected a fellow of the British Academy in 1916, resigning in 1928.

Bevan was:

one of the dozen most learned Arabists, not of England and Europe only, but of the whole world. He was almost equally distinguished for his knowledge of Hebrew and Old Testament literature. He knew Syriac thoroughly and other Semitic languages well, and he had an excellent acquaintance with Persian language and literature. (Burkitt)

He also had a knowledge of Sanskrit, and was fluent in French, Italian, and German. His published work was relatively small, but what there is of it is of the highest scholarship. His edition of the satirical poems the Naka'idot of Jarir and al-Farazdak (3 vols., 1905– 12), was a tribute to his teacher the famous orientalist William Wright, who had initiated the project and then passed it on to his successor, Professor Robertson Smith, upon whose early death Bevan accepted the task of completing and publishing it over the subsequent twenty years. He also compiled an exhaustive volume of indexes and addenda to the Mufadotdotaliyat (1924), and so completed the edition of the poems edited by Sir C. J. Lyall. He was drawn more to classical Arabic than to later literature, but he was also interested in Manichaeism, and wrote an article on the subject for J. Hastings's Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics (vol. 8, 1915). In these and in his short commentary on the book of Daniel (1892), as well as in his other Old Testament studies, he always showed keen critical faculty and incisive judgement. Classical Hebrew was his interest, and although he was an enthusiastic pupil of Solomon Marcus Schiller-Szinessy, the university reader in Talmudic and rabbinic literature and a remarkable figure in his day, Bevan's attitude to medieval New Hebrew literature was not sympathetic.

Throughout he was fastidious and scrupulously careful: as he observed in the course of one of his typically uncompromising reviews, 'even slight inaccuracies are liable to become sources of confusion'. His friends and pupils could well believe the story that he was almost reduced to tears on discovering a misprint in one of his own works.

If Bevan's output was slight he spared himself no pains in assisting his colleagues, among other ways by reading their proofs: many, including his brother Edwyn, were indebted to his scholarship. Even the inner circle stood a little in awe of his immense erudition and the authority which it gave him. He did much teaching, and as a teacher surprised his pupils by his methods and by his readiness to confess his inability to translate some Hebrew passage which they thought that they had mastered from their knowledge of the Authorized Version. But he was hospitable and at his ease with undergraduates. A hater of tobacco, he freely provided excellent cigars; witty, with a characteristic laugh and with a tongue like a rapier, he was a man of unbounded kindness and sympathy. He was generous with his inherited wealth. He was a benefactor of the university library and Museum of Archaeology, gave all his books to the faculty of oriental languages, and left £10,000 to Trinity College for such purposes as professorial fellows might think fit. Unostentatious, he was determined to ensure that his benefactions were made without drawing attention to himself.

Bevan had had an extremely evangelical upbringing, which led to later reaction; he was liberal and outspoken in his opinions. Slightly built and of middle height, he was scrupulously neat and tidy in dress and demeanour, and his politeness was almost a byword. He was over-particular about his food and over-anxious as to his health. He died, unmarried, at Stapleford, near Cambridge, on 16 October 1933.

S. A. Cook, rev. John Gurney

Sources F. C. Burkitt, 'Professor A. A. Bevan', Cambridge Review (27 Oct 1933), 45– 6 · The Times (17 Oct 1933) · The Times (20 Oct 1933) · Venn, Alum. Cant. · Boase, Mod. Eng. biog. · personal knowledge (1949) · private information (1949)

Likenesses W. Stoneman, photograph, 1920, NPG · L. Underwood, pencil drawing, 1929, Trinity Cam. · photographs, Trinity Cam.

Wealth at death £135,242 8s. 2d.: probate, 25 Nov 1933, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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S. A. Cook, 'Bevan, Anthony Ashley (1859– 1933)', rev. John Gurney, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/31868>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Arabic scholar and Orientalist.

8-**Hubert Lee Bevan** was born on 8 Oct 1860 in Trent Park, Barnet, London and died on 29 Nov 1939 at age 79.

Hubert married someone. He had one daughter: **Dorothy Millicent Isabel**.

9-**Dorothy Millicent Isabel Bevan** died on 31 Mar 1972.

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Dorothy married **Lt. Col. Hon. Noel Gervase Bligh**, son of **Ivo Francis Walter Bligh 8th Earl Of Darnley** and **Florence Rose Morphy**, on 18 Jan 1934. Noel was born on 14 Nov 1888 and died in 1984 at age 96.

8-Edwyn Robert Bevan² was born on 15 Feb 1870 in Trent Park, Barnet, London and died on 18 Oct 1943 in 38 Winchester Court, Vicarage Gate, London at age 73.

General Notes: Bevan, Edwyn Robert (1870– 1943), ancient historian and philosopher, was born in London on 15 February 1870, the seventh son of Robert Cooper Lee Bevan (1809– 1890), banker, of Fosbury House, Wiltshire, and Trent Park, and the third with his second wife, the translator and poet (Emma) Frances Shuttleworth (1827– 1909) [see Bevan, (Emma) Frances]. His siblings included the banker Francis Augustus Bevan, the biblical scholar Anthony Ashley Bevan, and the conspiracy theorist Nesta Helen Webster.

While being educated at Monkton Combe School, Bevan insisted on having tuition in Greek, and won an open scholarship at New College, Oxford, of which he was later elected an honorary fellow. After obtaining first classes in classical moderations (1890) and literae humaniores (1892) he travelled in India, a visit which led to a permanent interest in Indian problems and personal friendship with many Indians. He next spent a year partly at the British School of Archaeology in Athens, partly on excavations in Egypt. On 25 April 1896 he married Mary (d. 1935), youngest daughter of the philanthropist and evangelist Granville Augustus William Waldegrave, third Baron Radstock. They had two daughters.

By inheritance Bevan was a wealthy man, but in 1921 a widespread failure on the stock exchange suddenly engulfed all his investments and made him hastily look for paid work. He took the blow with his usual serenity; even his children did not know that anything particular had happened. King's College, London, offered him a post as lecturer in Hellenistic history and literature which he held from 1922 to 1933, when increasing deafness made teaching difficult and a legacy enabled him to retire. After this he devoted himself chiefly to problems of religion and philosophy. His Gifford lectures (Edinburgh), delivered in 1933 and 1934 and published as *Symbolism and Belief* (1938), are particularly notable.

Brought up in evangelical traditions and as a convinced Christian whose religion inspired all his activities, and who as an undergraduate used to hold meetings for prayer in his college rooms, Bevan, without abandoning the regular practice of a devotional life as unconcealed as it was unobtrusive, early emancipated himself from a belief in the inerrancy of scripture which might have restricted the freedom of his historical investigations. But nothing about any subject interested him so nearly as its bearing upon the Christian religion. Of that religion he found the classical statement in Philippians 2: 5– 11. Those nearest to him spoke of the serenity of his faith, which was not disturbed by his full appreciation of the difficulties which made many of his contemporaries find it impossible to reconcile such a faith with the outlook of a modern educated thinker. Without denying the possibility of miracles he did not consider Christianity committed to any which differed in principle from the 'familiar miracle' involved in every determination of motion by desire or will. Even in respect of Christ's resurrection the Christian faith was not 'vain', so long as Christians were convinced that his disciples experienced an inner relationship with their risen master.

Like many religiously minded scholars of his generation Bevan owed much to Baron Friedrich von Hügel. He was a member of the London Society for the Study of Religion, of which von Hügel was the founder, and, with him, enjoyed and valued the friendship of the Jewish scholar and theologian C. J. Goldsmid-Montefiore. Like the latter he was an active member of the Society of Jews and Christians founded for the frank discussion of their mutual agreements and disagreements. He was also involved in the Student Christian Movement and was close to one of its prominent figures, John Leslie Johnston, a young fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, who fell in the First World War. Bevan published a memoir of Johnston in 1921 and dedicated his *Christians in a World at War* (1940) to Johnston's memory. It is in this latter book, in the concluding essays of *Hellenism and Christianity* (1921), and in his presidential address of 1927 to the Oxford Society of Historical Theology on 'Some aspects of the present situation in regard to the gospel record' that Bevan's religious position can best be studied. To these should be added the book addressed to a wider public, *Christianity*, published in 1932 in the Home University Library.

It was through this deep devotion to the Christian religion that Bevan was drawn to the study of the Hellenistic age. In 1902, after seven years of concentrated study, he published *The House of Seleucus* (2 vols.), a pioneer work in Hellenistic history. The period fascinated him as the marriage place of Greek and Hebrew thought and the background of primitive Christianity. This book established him as one of the chief authorities on the Hellenistic age, and was followed in 1904 by *Jerusalem under the High Priests*, the chapters on 'Syria and the Jews' and 'The Jews' in the *Cambridge Ancient History*, vols. 8 and 9, two chapters on the Greeks in the *Cambridge History of India*, vol. 1, and those in the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* on Alexander, Lysimachus, Perdiccas, and the Ptolemies. Turning more to the Greek side of the same age, he wrote on deification in *Hastings's Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics*, on mystery religions in *The History of Christianity in the Light of Modern Knowledge* (1929), and in 1913 a book, *Stoics and Sceptics*. In the same year he published a small but enlightening volume, *Indian Nationalism*, returning to the theme in *Thoughts on Indian Discontents* (1929).

The First World War took Bevan, after a short time in the Artists' Rifles, to the departments of propaganda and information and finally to the political intelligence department of the Foreign Office. For his services he was appointed OBE in 1920. His war writings included *The Land of the Two Rivers* (1917) on Mesopotamia, and *The Method in the Madness* (1917) on the psychological aberration which seemed to be at work in the German mind. He never forgot the nobler and more liberal elements in Germany, however, and translated Rudolf Olden's book *Is Germany a Hopeless Case?* (1940).

Bevan was exact and scholarly in his treatment of evidence; he used the resources of a fine imagination to understand past ages and to see contemporary events as processes rooted in the past. He considered the process of history not as a series of different civilizations but as 'a single élan spirituel in two efforts'. Behind the modern world was the Hellenic civilization, which he saw as 'the unique beginning of something new in the history of mankind'. It failed and was swamped by primitive barbarians, to recover and get a fresh embodiment in the modern 'western world'. True civilization was now, in the first half of the twentieth century, making 'its second try'.

Bevan received the honorary degrees of LLD, St Andrews (1922), and DLitt, Oxford (1923), and was elected FBA in 1942. He died at his London home, 38 Winchester Court, Vicarage Gate, on 18 October 1943.

Half a century of retrospect suggests a number of reflections upon Bevan's work: first, his activity as a translator and popularizer goes back, like his scholarly publishing, to 1902, and continued throughout his life, foreshadowing the explosion of translations and books designed to bring a knowledge of the Greek and Roman worlds to those without Greek and Latin; one particular piece is of additional interest, his contribution to *The Hellenistic Age* (1923), in origin a series of lectures given in the context of 'the employment of the Lewis Collection [at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge] as a stimulus to graduate work'. Bevan's scholarly production has worn less well: *Seleucus* is essentially an attempt at narrative history on a grand scale, whereas work since the First World War has concentrated, given the nature of the evidence, rather on synchronic studies of institutions and cultures, in particular in the context of the history of earlier states in the same geographical area. A. D. Momigliano recalled in 1986 the impact made at the time by *Sibyls and Seers* (1928); but Bevan's scholarly works have either like *Stoics and Sceptics* disappeared from bibliographies or figure only at

the margins.

Gilbert Murray and Clement C. J. Webb, rev. Michael H. Crawford

Sources G. Murray, PBA, 29 (1943) · Burke, Gen. GB (1952) · personal knowledge (1959) · private information (1959)

Archives Bodl. Oxf., corresp. with Gilbert Murray

Wealth at death £64,437 11s. 2d.: probate, 13 April 1944, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Gilbert Murray and Clement C. J. Webb, 'Bevan, Edwyn Robert (1870–1943)', rev. Michael H. Crawford, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/31869>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE FBA.
- He worked as a Philosopher & Historian.

Edwyn married **Hon. Mary Waldegrave**,² daughter of **Granville Augustus William Waldegrave 3rd Baron Radstock** and **Susan Charlotte Calcroft**, on 25 Apr 1896. Mary died in 1935. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **(No Given Name)**.

9-Bevan

9-Bevan

8-Nesta Helen Bevan was born on 24 Aug 1876 in Trent Park, Barnet, London and died on 16 May 1960 at age 83.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Writer, Historian & Conspiracy Theorist.

Nesta married **Capt. Arthur Templer Webster**.

7-Richard Lee Bevan was born on 15 May 1811 and died on 12 Feb 1900 at age 88.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Of Brixworth Hall, Northants.

Richard married **Isabella Judith Maria Loraine-Smith**, daughter of **Rev. L. Loraine Loraine-Smith**. They had seven children: **Favell Isabella Gertrude**, **Laura Agneta Wellington**, **Eustace**, **David Augustus**, **Richard Aubrey Chichester**, **Lambton**, and **Mildred**.

8-Favell Isabella Gertrude Bevan was born in 1841 and died in 1906 at age 65.

Favell married **Col. Hugh Maurice Jones-Mortimer** on 23 Feb 1865. Hugh died in 1892. They had five children: **Wilson Cuthbert**, **Favell Helen**, **Gertrude Isabella**, **Hugh Carstairs**, and **Lambton Allix**.

9-Wilson Cuthbert Jones-Mortimer was born on 6 Mar 1872.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Of Plas Newydd, Ruthin, Denbigh.

Wilson married **Eleanor Clare Hippisley**, daughter of **Henry Edward Hippisley**. They had one son: **Hugh Maurice Carstairs**.

10-Hugh Maurice Carstairs Jones-Mortimer

9-Favell Helen Jones-Mortimer was born in Jul 1868.

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Favell married **Alexander Cross Hall**.

9-**Gertrude Isabella Jones-Mortimer** was born in 1866 and died on 19 Dec 1949 at age 83.

Gertrude married **Charles Gathorne Hill**, son of **Charles Hill** and **Elizabeth Matilda Gathorne**. Charles was born on 7 Jun 1857 and died on 11 Dec 1934 at age 77. They had two children: **Charles Loraine** and **Favell Mary**.

10-**Charles Loraine Hill**^{10,29} was born on 18 Feb 1891 and died on 14 Dec 1976 at age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Harptree Court, East Harptree, Somerset.

Charles married **Mary Amabel Harford**,^{10,29} daughter of **Maj. Sir John Charles Harford 1st Bt.**^{10,25,30,31} and **Blanche Amabel Raikes**,^{10,25,30} on 20 Jun 1916. The marriage ended in divorce in 1944. Mary was born in 1894 and died on 21 Jan 1966 in Burdocks, Fairford, Gloucestershire at age 72. They had six children: **John Charles Gathorne**, **Diana Joscelyn**, **Richard**, **Sonia Favell**, **Audrey**, and **Pamela**.

11-**John Charles Gathorne Hill** was born on 15 Jun 1917.

John married **Pamela Joan Skuce**.

11-**Diana Joscelyn Hill** was born on 5 Sep 1919 and died on 20 May 1957 at age 37.

Diana married **Robin Ernest Donald Campbell**, son of **Venerable Donald Fitzherbert Campbell** and **Gladys Mary Nicholl**,²⁵

11-**Richard Hill**

Richard married **Jean Mary Vernon Wills**, daughter of **Sir George Vernon Proctor Wills 2nd Bt.** and **Nellie Jeannie Rutherford**. They had four children: **Angela Mary Loraine**, **Caryll Loraine**, **Charles Peter Loraine**, and **Sarah Loraine**.

12-**Angela Mary Loraine Hill**

12-**Caryll Loraine Hill**

12-**Charles Peter Loraine Hill**

12-**Sarah Loraine Hill**

11-**Sonia Favell Hill**

Sonia married **Charles Thomas Keyser**. They had two children: **Charles P.** and **James E.**

12-**Charles P. Keyser**

12-**James E. Keyser**

11-**Audrey Hill**

11-**Pamela Hill**

Pamela married **Henry Hobhouse**, son of **Sir Arthur Lawrence Hobhouse** and **Konradin Huth Jackson**. They had three children: **Henry**, **William A.**, and **Robert Bruce**.

12-**Henry Hobhouse**

12-**William A. Hobhouse**

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12-Robert Bruce Hobhouse

10-Favell Mary Hill died on 3 Jan 1969.

9-Hugh Carstairs Jones-Mortimer was born in 1867 and died on 12 Aug 1895 in South Africa at age 28.

9-Lambton Allix Jones-Mortimer was born on 5 Oct 1876.

8-Laura Agneta Wellington Bevan was born on 18 Jun 1843 in Belmont, Hertfordshire and died in 1922 at age 79.

Laura married **Charles Peter Allix**,³² son of **Charles Allix** and **Mary**, on 2 Aug 1866. Charles was born on 21 Feb 1842 and died in 1921 at age 79. They had seven children: **Laura Matilda Ethelwyn**, **Isabella Maude**, **Laura Mildred**, **Charles Israel Loraine**, **Richard Peter**, **John Peter**, and **Mary Cecily**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Swaffham Prior House, Cambridge.

9-Laura Matilda Ethelwyn Allix³² was born on 14 May 1867 in Swaffham, Cambridge and died on 4 Jan 1936 in Richmond, Yorkshire at age 68.

General Notes: **Saturday 4th January 1936** - When I came in, there was a message from Dick Pease to say that his mother Ethelwyn had died peacefully this morning – I do not know how old she was (68? 69?) – they were married in 1889 - & Arthur died in 1927 –

From the time that Betty & I married in 1922, neither Arthur nor Ethelwyn took any notice of us socially – which to say the least was mannerless & gratuitously offensive – Even when we lost our little Judy & I had to meet Arthur on business a few days after her death - he never said a kind word or alluded to it – When Arthur was not well, he proposed to come here to talk business with me – but Betty after 4 years

of their insulting attitude said "No!" - & I told Arthur it could not be –

No one else unless it was Mrs Clive Dixon & Alice & Evelyn behaved in this way for a time & Herbert & Claud were quite nice – Since Arthur's death there has been no association whatever –

There was a vein of jealousy in Ethelwyn but she was a capable woman & a good mother – but like Arthur had a hard & nasty side – she never got on with Herbert & Alice nor with Jack & Elsie – Elsie however was always nasty to the Arthur Peases especially to Lucy! In old days I had very nice times with Arthur, Ethelwyn & the girls & the change that came over them is rather difficult to understand.

Mon 6 Jan 1936 – I went to Ethelwyn's funeral 2.30 p.m. Middleton Tyas & sat with Maud & Blanche & met several relatives I had not seen for a long time – e.g. Betty Wilson from Kenya & Jack Alix – *The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

Laura married **Sir Arthur Francis Pease 1st. Bt.**,^{32,33,34,35,36} son of **Arthur Pease**^{2,11,32,35,37,38,39} and **Mary Lecky Pike**,^{11,32,35,37,39,40} on 1 Oct 1889 in Swaffham Burbeck, Cambridge. Arthur was born on 11 Mar 1866 in Hummersknott, Darlington, County Durham and died on 23 Nov 1927 in Middleton Lodge, Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire at age 61. They had four children: **Richard Arthur**, **Mary Ethelwyn**, **Dorothy Laura**, and **Elizabeth Frances**.

General Notes: Times Nov 1927 :- We regret to announce that Sir Arthur Francis Pease, of Middleton Tyas, near Darlington, was seized with illness while attending a meeting of Horden Collieries at Darlington yesterday, and died soon after being taken home. He was 61. DL. JP. High Sheriff Co. Durham 1920. Chairman Durham County Council 1922. 2nd Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Jan 1918-Mar 1919. Chairman Pease & Partners Ltd. Director of Lloyds Bank. Director of North Eastern Railway Co. -----

Arthur Francis Pease was the eldest son of the later Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P. for Darlington, and elder brother of Lord Daryngton (Mr. H. Pike Pease) and cousin of Lord Gainford (Mr. J. A. Pease) and of Sir Alfred Edward Pease. He was born at Hummersknott, Darlington, on March 11, 1866, and was educated at Brighton College and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in the History Tripos in 1888. After leaving Cambridge he received a thorough business training in the head office of Pease and Partners, Limited, at Darlington, shortly afterwards joining the board and ultimately becoming managing director, and, on the death of Sir David Dale in 1906, chairman and managing director. Latterly, however, owing to failing health he had given up the chairmanship to Lord Gainford. He was chairman of the Middlesbrough Estate, Limited, the North-Eastern Improved Dwellings Company, William Whitwell and Co., and the Durham and North Yorkshire Public House Trust, and a director of Lloyds Bank, the Horden Collieries, Limited, the Forth Bridge Railway Company, the National Benzole Company, and other concerns. On the death of Sir David Dale he was elected a director of the North-Eastern Railway, retaining his seat after its amalgamation into the London and North-Eastern Railway Company.

Tues 22 Nov 1927 - At York Ag. So. Council. The result of the poll for the N. Riding. **Wed 23 Nov 1927** - Arthur F. Pease dies (at a Board Meeting [of] Horden Colliery Directors or just after reaching home - aged 61. Elected to Council of Yks Ag. So.

Self 137

Geo. Kendrew 130- Elected

Ld. Downe 105

Ramsay 77

Hubert Dorrington 65 Thurs 24 Nov 1927 - I heard of Arthur's death just as I started for the meet at Ayton with Sister Welch & Anne - I gave orders for blinds to be drawn down & went there - Some had heard that I had died suddenly in the night & had been "awfully shocked"! His death was not unexpected - He has lived 61 years, been successful in the directions of wealth &

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importance, has never known sorrow, all his children have grown up & are a particularly nice lot, all his brothers & sisters are living - He had few interests beyond business & hunting & shooting - was a fair shot - & at one time a bold crashing rider, heavy weight - he was full 6 feet high & a big strong man. **The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.**

Pease, Arthur Francis. Adm. pens. at TRINITY, May 12, 1885. [Eldest] s. of Arthur [M.P., Mayor of Darlington], of Cliff House, Marske-on-the-Sea, Yorks. (and Mary Lecky, dau. of Ebenezer Pike, of Bessborough, Co. Cork). B. [Mar. 11], 1866 [at Hummersknott], Darlington, Durham. School, Brighton College. Matric. Michs. 1885; B.A. 1888; M.A. 1893. Chairman and Managing Director of Pease and Partners, Ltd.; a Director of Lloyds Bank; Horden Collieries, Ltd.; the Forth Bridge Railway Co. and the North-Eastern Railway Co.; etc. Prominent during the protracted negotiations arising out of the minimum wage agitation. Second Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1918-19. Created Baronet, 1920. Chairman of the Durham C.C., 1922-7. J.P. and D.L. for Co. Durham; High Sheriff, 1920. Married, Oct. 1, 1889, Laura Matilda Ethelwyn, dau. of Charles Peter Allix, of Swaffham Prior House, Cambs. Died Nov. 23, 1927, at Darlington. Brother of the next and of Herbert P. (1886). (Burke, P. and B.; Fox-Davies, Armorial Families; Walford, County Families; D.N.B.; Who was Who; The Times, Nov. 24, 1927.)

----- An intimate knowledge of all questions connected with the coal trade made Arthur Pease a valuable member of the Durham Coal Trade Association, and he was a member of the owners' side of the Durham Reconciliation Board. He was prominently before the public during the protracted negotiations arising out of the minimum wage agitation, and was one of the three members representing the Durham owners on the Coalowners' committee appointed to meet the Government and the Miners' Federation's representatives. On the formation of the Joint District Board for Durham in April, 1912, under the Minimum Wage Act, he was appointed to state the case of the coalowners. He was also a vice-chairman of the Cleveland Mineowners' Association. He held office as Second Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1918-19, and was created a baronet in 1920. He was elected chairman of the Durham County Council in 1922, and had done good work on that body as the chairman of the Higher Education Committee. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Durham, and was High Sheriff in 1920. Always a keen lover of sport, he was regularly to be seen with the Zetland Hounds, and on occasions with the other packs hunting North Yorkshire and South Durham. In politics he was an ardent Unionist, and had been president of the Darlington Unionist Association from its formation in 1910. Sir Arthur Pease married, in 1889, Laura Matilda Ethelwyn, daughter of Mr. Charles Peter Allix, of Swaffham Prior House, Cambridgeshire. She survives him, with one son and three daughters. His son, Captain Richard Arthur Pease, who succeeds him in the title, was born in 1890, served in the Great War, married Jeanette Thorn, daughter of the late Gustav Edward Kissel, of New York, and has two sons and one daughter. Sir Arthur Francis Pease (1880), 1st Bart., created 1920; MA (Cantab.); DL; JP; High Sheriff, Co. Durham, 1920; Second Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1918-19; Chairman, Durham County Council, 1922. From Oatlands he went on to Brighton College and Trinity College, Cambridge; took his BA (Historical Tripos), 1888; MA, 1893. Chairman of Messrs. Pease & Partners, Ltd. Address: Middleton Lodge, Middleton Tyas, Yorks.

Pease, Sir Arthur Francis, first baronet (1866-1927), coal owner and industrialist, was born at Hummersknott, Darlington, on 11 March 1866, the eldest son of Arthur Pease, coal owner and MP, and his wife, Mary Lecky, daughter of Ebenezer Pike of Bessborough, co. Cork. He came from a Quaker family which had long been associated with industrial development in Durham and Yorkshire. He was the great-grandson of Edward Pease, railway projector; grandson of Joseph Pease [see under Pease, Edward], also a railway projector, and the first Quaker to sit in parliament; and nephew of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, first baronet, of Hutton Lowcross and Pinchinthorpe, who for nearly forty years represented a Durham constituency in the House of Commons. Pease was educated at Brighton College, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and received a business training in Darlington with the family colliery concern, Pease & Partners. Pease was fortunate to avoid the financial catastrophe which afflicted the family bank, J. and J. W. Pease, in 1902, when negotiations for a takeover by Barclay & Co. revealed the bank to be insolvent. Pease had earlier sold his interest in the business to his uncle, Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, whose estate was forfeited to meet liabilities in excess of £400,000. A portion of this sum was owed to Pease & Partners and it was owing to Arthur Francis Pease's acknowledged non-involvement in the bank's collapse that he was able to become chairman and managing director of that concern in 1906. In the course of time Pease became associated as chairman or director with numerous coalmining and other industrial undertakings in the north of England; he was also a director of Lloyds Bank and of the London and North Eastern Railway Company. In 1889 he married Laura Matilda Ethelwyn, daughter of Charles Peter Allix, of Swaffham Prior House, Cambridgeshire, who survived him; they had a son and three daughters. Pease became known to the public as a prominent negotiator when an organized demand arose among miners for a minimum wage. He was one of three representatives of the Durham owners who served on the committee of coal owners which was appointed in 1912 to meet the government and the Miners' Federation. Subsequently, when the joint district board for Durham was set up under the Minimum Wage Act of 1912, Pease was called upon to state the case for the owners. After the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, Pease's great experience of industrial affairs was at once available for the government, and during the years 1914-21 he was an active member of many government committees. He held office as second civil lord of the Admiralty from 1918 to 1919, and was created a baronet in 1920. In the conduct of labour relations Pease departed from the principles of conciliation and arbitration which had informed Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease's stance as a negotiator in the Durham coal industry in the two decades before 1900. These were the years of 'Lib-Labism' when organized labour accepted a subordinate position in the hierarchy of liberal capitalism. As a unionist, Pease rejected this philosophy, especially in the years after 1906 when employers and trade unionists in the coal industry began to mobilize on a national basis in the face of declining productivity and profitability. In the great disputes of the 1920s Pease was a firm advocate of the view that, in the event of trade union opposition to wage reductions in response to trade depression, employers should resort to the tactics of the lock-out. Pease devoted much time to the affairs of his native county. He was elected chairman of the Durham county council in 1922 and took an especial interest in education. He was a JP and a deputy lieutenant for the county of Durham, and in 1920 he served as high sheriff. During the First World War he helped to raise the 18th battalion of the Durham light infantry. Preoccupation with business affairs prevented him from seeking election to the House of Commons, but his strong political sympathies induced him to act as president of the Durham Unionist Association from the time of its formation in 1910. He was devoted to all forms of sport and was a regular follower of the Zetland hounds. Pease's health eventually became precarious as a result of overwork, and he died at his home, Middleton Lodge, Middleton Tyas, near Darlington, on 23 November 1927, after a cerebral haemorrhage during a meeting of directors. His son, Richard Arthur Pease, succeeded to the baronetcy.

M. W. Kirby

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Oatlands School, Harrogate in 1880.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

- He was educated at Brighton College.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Chairman and Managing Director of Pease & Partners Ltd in Darlington, County Durham.
- He worked as a Director of London & North Eastern Railway Company.
- He worked as a Director of Lloyds Bank Ltd.
- He worked as a Director of Horden Collieries Ltd.
- He worked as a Director of the Owners of the Middlesbrough Estate Ltd.
- He worked as a President of Mining Association of Great Britain 1913 To 1914.
- He worked as a Chairman and Managing Director of the North Bitchburn Coal Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Chairman of Henry Stobart & Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a High Sheriff for Durham in 1920.
- He had a residence in Middleton Lodge, Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire.

10-**Sir Richard Arthur Pease 2nd Bt.** was born on 18 Nov 1890 in Tees Grange, Darlington, County Durham, died on 13 Nov 1969 at age 78, and was buried on 18 Nov 1969 in St. Michael's, Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire.

General Notes: Captain Northumberland Hussars Yeomanry.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Pease & Partners Ltd.
- He worked as a Director of T. & R. W. Bower Ltd.
- He worked as a Director of the North Bitchburn Coal Co. Ltd.

Richard married **Jeanette Thorn Kissel**, daughter of **Gustav Edward Kissel** and **Caroline Roberts Thorn**, on 19 Jan 1917 in London. Jeanette was born on 30 Aug 1890 in Morristown, New Jersey, USA and died on 3 Nov 1957 in Richmond, Yorkshire at age 67. They had four children: **Arthur Peter**, **Aline Thorn**, **Richard Thorn**, and **Derrick Allix**.

11-**Arthur Peter Pease** was born on 15 Feb 1918 in London, died on 15 Sep 1940 in Maidstone, Kent. Killed In Action at age 22, and was buried in St. Michael's, Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire.

General Notes: F/O Arthur Peter Pease served during the Battle of Britain. He was the son of Sir Richard and Lady Pease of Middleton Tyas. Arthur joined Cambridge University Air Squadron and after training, was posted to No 1 School of Army Co-operation at Old Sarum. He was then posted to 5 OTU at Aston Down to convert to Spitfires and from there to 603 Sqn at Dyce. Arthur shot down a He111 on 30 July 1940 and destroyed a Bf109 on 3 September 1940. Just four days later he was forced to belly-land due to damage inflicted on his aircraft and on 15 September he was shot down. Arthur Pease is buried in the family grave at Middleton Tyas Churchyard.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton College.
- He worked as a Flying Officer. No. 603 (City of Edinburgh) (fighter) Squadron in Dyce, Aberdeenshire.

11-Aline Thorn Pease

Aline married **Patrick Claude Hannay**, son of **Claude Hannay** and **Elsie Dorr**, on 1 May 1940 in London. Patrick was born on 16 Oct 1912 in USA and died on 24 May 1940 in Killed In Action Over France at age 27.

Aline next married **Kenneth James William Mackay 3rd Earl Of Inchcape**, son of **Kenneth Mackay 2nd Earl Of Inchcape** and **Frances Caroline Joan Moriaty**, on 12 Feb 1941 in London. Kenneth was born on 27 Dec 1917 in Uckfield, Sussex and died on 17 Mar 1994 at age 76. They had three children: **Lucinda Louise**, **Kenneth**, and **James Jonathan Thorn**.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

General Notes: Kenneth James William Mackay. Earl of Inchcape

12-Lady Lucinda Louise Mackay

Lucinda married **David Wilson Bogie** in 1983. David was born on 17 Jul 1946 in Dundee, Angus, Scotland and died on 9 Dec 1999 in London at age 53.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Advocate Sheriff in Aberdeen.

12-Kenneth Mackay 4th Earl Of Inchcape

Kenneth married **Georgina Nesbitt**, daughter of **Sydney Cresswell Nesbitt**. They had three children: **Elsbeth Pease**, **Ailsa Fiona**, and **Fergus James Kenneth**.

13-Lady Elspeth Pease Mackay

Elsbeth married **James Peter Hordern**, son of **Rt. Hon. Sir Peter Maudslay Hordern** and **Elizabeth Susan Chataway**. They had two children: **Tobias Peter Edmund** and **Iona Frances**.

14-Tobias Peter Edmund Hordern

14-Iona Frances Hordern

13-Lady Ailsa Fiona Mackay

Ailsa married **Hon. Ralph William Robert Stonor**, son of **Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Thomas Campion George Sherman Stonor 7th Lord Camoys** and **Elizabeth Mary Hyde-Parker**. They had three children: **Ralph Thomas William Peter**, **Henry William Robert**, and **Cecily Isla Mary**.

14-Ralph Thomas William Peter Stonor

14-Henry William Robert Stonor

14-Cecily Isla Mary Stonor

13-Fergus James Kenneth Mackay Viscount Glenapp

Fergus married **Rebecca M. Jackson**. They had one daughter: **Leonora Georgina Frances**.

14-Hon. Leonora Georgina Frances Mackay

12-Hon. James Jonathan Thorn Mackay

James married **Mary Caroline Joyce**. They had two children: **Aidan James Turner** and **Sophie**.

13-Aidan James Turner Mackay

13-Sophie Mackay

Aline next married **Thomas Chambers Windsor Roe**, son of **John Valentine Roe** and **Emma Maud Otimer Windsor**, on 4 Jun 1955 in Pully, Switzerland. Thomas was born on 23 Mar 1917 in Hove, Brighton, East Sussex and died in 1988 at age 71. They had two children: **Oriel Mclane Thorn** and **Patrick Rupert Windsor**.

12-Oriel Mclane Thorn Roe

12-Patrick Rupert Windsor Roe

11-Sir Richard Thorn Pease 3rd Bt.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

Richard married **Anne Heyworth**,⁴¹ daughter of **Lt. Col. Reginald Francis Heyworth** and **Hon. Moyra Marjoribanks**, on 9 Mar 1956 in London. Anne was born on 10 Apr 1924 in London and died on 9 Oct 2017 at age 93. They had three children: **Carolyn Thorn**, **Richard Peter**, and **Nichola**.

12-Carolyn Thorn Pease

Carolyn married **John Silvester Varley**, son of **Philip Varley**. They had two children: **Emma Thorn Anne** and **George John**.

13-Emma Thorn Anne Varley

13-George John Varley

12-Richard Peter Pease

Richard married **Cecilie Tholstrup**.

Richard next married **Kate Chubb**. They had one son: **Wilfred Richard**.

13-Wilfred Richard Pease

12-Nichola Pease

Nichola married **Robin Crispin William Odey**, son of **Lt. Col. George Richard Odey** and **Janet Caroline Carver**. They had three children: **Felix Crispin**, **Sophia Anne**, and **Maximilian Alexander Tom**.

13-Felix Crispin Odey

13-Sophia Anne Odey

13-Maximilian Alexander Tom Odey

11-**Derrick Allix Pease** was born on 4 Mar 1927 in Richmond, Yorkshire and died on 28 May 1998 at age 71.

Derrick married **Hon. Rosemary Portman**, daughter of **Edward Claud Berkeley Portman 5th Viscount Portman** and **Hon. Sybil Mary Douglas-Pennant**. They had four children: **Jonathan Edward**, **Rosalind Jeanette**, **Christopher Berkeley**, and **Arthur David**.

12-Jonathan Edward Pease

Jonathan married **Mary Moore Dutton**, daughter of **Francis Moore Dutton**. They had three children: **Catherine Annie**, **Victoria Margaret**, and **Alice Rosie**.

13-Catherine Annie Pease

13-Victoria Margaret Pease

13-Alice Rosie Pease

12-Rosalind Jeanette Pease

Rosalind married **Evan Robert Hanbury**, son of **Col. James Robert Hanbury** and **Sarah Margaret Birkin**. They had three children: **Susanna Rosemary**, **James Robert**, and **William Edward**.

13-Susanna Rosemary Hanbury

Susanna married **Thomas Michael John Stourton**. They had three children: **Flora**, **Marina Polly**, and **Mary Joanna Rosalind**.

14-Flora Stourton

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

14-Marina Polly Stourton

14-Mary Joanna Rosalind Stourton

13-James Robert Hanbury

13-William Edward Hanbury

Rosalind next married **Rodney John Berkeley Portman**, son of **Berkeley Charles Portman** and _____ ?.

12-Christopher Berkeley Pease

Christopher married **Mariana Steuart Fotheringham**, daughter of **Robert Scrymsoure Steuart-Fotheringham** and **Elizabeth Mary Charlotte Lawther**. They had four children: **Edward Robert, Dorothy Elizabeth, Sybilla Mary, and Carola Rosemary**.

13-Edward Robert Pease

13-Dorothy Elizabeth Pease

13-Sybilla Mary Pease

13-Carola Rosemary Pease

12-Arthur David Pease

Arthur married **Lucilla K. H. Regis**.

Richard next married **Laura Margaret Martin**, daughter of **Hughes Martin** and **Margaret Burroughs**, on 19 Apr 1961. Laura was born on 20 Nov 1891 in Cork, County Cork, Ireland and died on 19 Dec 1983 at age 92.

10-Mary Ethelwyn Pease was born on 18 Feb 1892 in Tees Grange and died on 14 Jan 1981 at age 88.

10-Dorothy Laura Pease was born on 21 Apr 1893 in Tees Grange, Darlington, County Durham and died on 3 Sep 1971 at age 78.

Dorothy married **Lt. Col. John Harold Mousley**, son of **James Alfred Mousley** and **Ada Churton**, on 6 Sep 1927. John was born on 26 Aug 1885 in New Barnet, Hertfordshire and died on 28 Jan 1959 in Northallerton, Yorkshire at age 73. They had three children: **Laura Frances, James Arthur, and Ethelwyn Ada**.

11-Laura Frances Mousley was born on 18 Mar 1929 in London and died on 28 Oct 2014 in Cartmel Grange Nursing Home, Grange over Sands, Cumbria at age 85. She had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Founder member of the St. Leonard's Hospice, York.
- Announcements: Daily Telegraph, 1 Nov 2014.

11-James Arthur Mousley

James married **Gro Rieve Kristiansen**, daughter of **Leif Rieve Kristiansen**. They had three children: **Kristin Ethelwyn, John Rieve, and Karl Jane**.

12-Kristin Ethelwyn Mousley

12-John Rieve Mousley

12-Karl Jane Mousley

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

11-Ethelwyn Ada Mousley

Ethelwyn married **Christopher John Arnold Dixon**, son of **Hubert John Dixon** and **Mary Frances Arnold**, on 8 Oct 1955 in Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire. Christopher was born on 17 Aug 1928. They had four children: **Anthony John**, **Phyllida Mary**, **Timothy James**, and **Michael Christopher**.

12-Anthony John Dixon

12-Phyllida Mary Dixon

12-Timothy James Dixon

12-Michael Christopher Dixon

10-**Elizabeth Frances Pease** was born on 2 Aug 1894 in Tees Grange, Darlington, County Durham and died on 2 Sep 1974 at age 80.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914.

Elizabeth married **Capt. Sir Frank O'Brien Wilson RN**, son of **Col. John Gerald Wilson** and **Angelina Rosa Geraldine O'Brien**, on 25 Nov 1919 in Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire. Frank was born on 30 Apr 1883 in Cliffe Hall, Darlington, County Durham and died on 7 Apr 1962 in Kilima Kiu, Machakos, Kenya at age 78. They had four children: **Elizabeth Theresa**, **Richard O'Brien**, **Arthur Denis**, and **Dorothy Vivien**.

General Notes: Note: In March 2010, my father Sir J Gurney Pease was contacted by Anna Williams of Oxford Scientific films, who had been commissioned to prepare a documentary about Theodore Roosevelt's 1909 expedition to Africa, during which time he stayed with my grandfather. Philip Percival of that era's grandson, was also in contact with Anna Williams upon the same matter.

JGP's sister, my aunt, Anne Chetwynd-Stapylton lived in Kenya during the late 1940's early 1950s with her husband Mark. Anne writes to my father on 21 March 2010, "I wonder which of Philip Percival's grandsons is going to contact you. PP's daughter, whose name I can't remember, (might be Peggy) was married to Frank Howden, neighbours of the Wilsons, and our friend Harry Langworthy worked as a pupil for him after we left the Egerton School. I can't remember what other children PP had - a son, I think, and maybe another daughter" The Wilsons farmed at Kilima Kiu - Betty Wilson was Dick Pease's sister.."

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CMG DSO JP DL.
- He worked as a Farmer in Kilima Kiu, Machakos, Kenya.

11-**Elizabeth Theresa Wilson** was born on 30 Oct 1920 in Nairobi, Kenya and died on 1 Mar 2007 in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh at age 86.

Elizabeth married **Lt. Col. George Maurice Churcher**, son of **George Churcher** and **Ada Minnie Broomfield**, on 12 Aug 1959 in Kilima Kiu, Machakos, Kenya. George was born on 2 Aug 1893 in Alverstoke, Hampshire and died on 28 Dec 1979 at age 86. They had one daughter: **Catherine Elizabeth**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC.

12-Catherine Elizabeth Churcher

11-Richard O'Brien Wilson

Richard married **Anne Florence Rowan-Thomson**, daughter of **John Leslie Rowan-Thomson** and **Florence Lighton Stubbs**. They had four children: **Jeremy James O'Brien**, **Patrick Murrrough**, **Michael Rowan**, and **Graeme Richard**.

12-Jeremy James O'Brien Wilson

12-Patrick Murrrough Wilson

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

12-Michael Rowan Wilson

12-Graeme Richard Wilson

11-Arthur Denis Wilson was born on 1 Sep 1924 in Kilima Kiu, Machakos, Kenya and died on 10 Jun 1990 at age 65.

Arthur married **Claire Highton**, daughter of **Langton Highton** and **Marjorie Thompson**. They had two children: **Hilary Frances** and **Christopher Denis Langton**.

12-Hilary Frances Wilson

12-Christopher Denis Langton Wilson

Arthur next married **Jillian Hoy Skinner**, daughter of **George Thomas Skinner**.

Arthur next married **Judy Maxted**.

11-Dorothy Vivien Wilson

9-Isabella Maude Allix was born in 1869 and died in 1954 at age 85.

Isabella married **Capt. Edward Gordon Young** in 1897. Edward died on 5 Jun 1900 in Kimberley, South Africa.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Haileybury.
- He worked as a Royal Engineers.

9-Laura Mildred Allix was born in 1871 and died in 1884 at age 13.

9-Charles Israel Loraine Allix was born on 1 Dec 1872 and died on 13 Mar 1960 at age 87.

Charles married **Hon. Hilda Strutt**, daughter of **Henry Strutt 2nd Baron Belper** and **Lady Margaret Coke**, on 23 Oct 1906. Hilda was born on 25 May 1879 and died on 28 Apr 1923 at age 43. They had four children: **Mary Diana**, **Pamela Rachel**, **Aurea Ethelwyn**, and **Peter Loraine**.

10-Mary Diana Allix

Mary married **Reginald Metcalfe Hurrell**. They had four children: **Judith**, **Elizabeth**, **Anne Ethelwyn**, and **Henry Charles**.

11-Judith Hurrell

11-Elizabeth Hurrell

11-Anne Ethelwyn Hurrell

11-Henry Charles Hurrell

10-Pamela Rachel Allix

Pamela married **Frank Charles Thorpe**.

10-Aurea Ethelwyn Allix

Aurea married **Maj. Philip Henry de L'Hérison Cazenove**, son of **Maj. Edward Cazenove** and **Gwendolen Chambres**, on 12 Jan 1942. Philip was born on 21 Dec 1901. They had four children: **Henry de Lerisson**, **Richard Peter de Lerisson**, **Michael Philip de Lerisson**, and **Anne Gwendolen**.

11-Henry de Lerisson Cazenove

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

11-**Richard Peter de Lerisson Cazenove** was born on 1 Feb 1944 and died on 21 Jun 2017 at age 73.

11-**Michael Philip de Lerisson Cazenove**

Michael married **Carolyn Anne Faulconer**, daughter of **Ivor Christopher Faulconer** and **Anne Jacqueline Fleming**. They had three children: **James E. de Lerisson**, **Annabelle S.**, and **Philip David de Lerisson**.

12-**James E. de Lerisson Cazenove**

James married **Lucy A. Heise**, daughter of **Roger Heise**. They had one son: **William James de Lerisson**.

13-**William James de Lerisson Cazenove**

12-**Annabelle S. Cazenove**

Annabelle married **James E. D. Shortridge**. They had four children: **Sam**, **Benjamin**, **Freddie**, and **Thomas Jack Deacon**.

13-**Sam Shortridge**

13-**Benjamin Shortridge**

13-**Freddie Shortridge**

13-**Thomas Jack Deacon Shortridge**

12-**Philip David de Lerisson Cazenove**

11-**Anne Gwendolen Cazenove**

10-**Peter Loraine Allix** was born on 10 Feb 1919 and died on 30 May 1940 in Killed In Action, Dunkirk. at age 21.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton.
- He worked as a Coldstream Guards.

9-**Richard Peter Allix** was born in 1876 and died in 1877 at age 1.

9-**John Peter Allix** was born in 1879 and died in 1959 at age 80.

John married **Virginia Norman**. They had three children: **Charles Richard Peter**, **John Hereward**, and **Michael Du Val**.

10-**Charles Richard Peter Allix**

Charles married **Jocelyn Bower**. They had two children: **Richard Loraine** and **Wendy Virginia**.

11-**Richard Loraine Allix**

11-**Wendy Virginia Allix**

Charles next married **Margaret Breach**. They had one son: **Charles Peter**.

11-**Charles Peter Allix**

Charles next married **Julia Wharton Aherne**.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

10-John Hereward Allix

John married **Louise Walker**. They had two children: **Timothy Peter Hereward** and **Jane Catherine**.

11-Timothy Peter Hereward Allix

11-Jane Catherine Allix

10-Michael Du Val Allix

Michael married **Mary Moran**. They had three children: **Nicolas Michael**, **Mark Loraine**, and **Jacqueline Mary**.

11-Nicolas Michael Allix

11-Mark Loraine Allix

11-Jacqueline Mary Allix

9-**Mary Cecily Allix** was born in 1890.

8-**Capt. Eustace Bevan** was born in 1849 and died in 1894 at age 45.

Eustace married **Mary Macauley Hill**.

8-**David Augustus Bevan**² was born in 1856 and died on 26 Dec 1937 at age 81.

David married **Dame Maud Elizabeth Brand**, daughter of **Henry Bouverie William Brand 1st Viscount Hampden** and **Eliza Ellice**, on 22 Oct 1885. Maud was born in 1856 and died on 8 Jan 1944 at age 88. They had four children: **Maurice**, **Nancy Isabel**, **Thomas Richard**, and **John Henry**.

General Notes: DBE.

9-**Maurice Bevan** was born on 9 Aug 1886 and died on 6 Jan 1925 at age 38.

Maurice married **Joan Ponsonby**, daughter of **Louis George De Hale Ponsonby** and **Eliabeth Susan Popham**, on 9 Jun 1914. Joan was born on 3 Jul 1887. They had four children: **David Gerald**, **Elizabeth Anne**, **Oliver Dermot**, and **Susan Hermione**.

10-David Gerald Bevan

David married **Anne Madeleine Elliot**, daughter of **Capt. Hubert William Arthur Elliot** and **Mary Hestor Owen**, on 24 May 1940. Anne was born on 28 Apr 1920 and died on 13 Oct 1954 at age 34. They had one son: **Oliver**.

11-Oliver Bevan

10-Elizabeth Anne Bevan

10-Oliver Dermot Bevan

10-Susan Hermione Bevan

Susan married **Maj. Charles Patrick Russell Bowen-Colthurst**, son of **Capt. Robert Macgregor Bowen-Colthurst** and **Winifred Susan Bartholomew West**. They had three children: **Rosemary**, **Patricia**, and **Elizabeth**.

11-Rosemary Bowen-Colthurst

Rosemary married **John Fairfax Gates**, son of **Gr/Capt. Richard Thomas Fairfax Gates**.

11-Patricia Bowen-Colthurst

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

Patricia married **Orbell John Clifton Oakes**, son of **Orbell Ray Oakes**.

11-Elizabeth Bowen-Colthurst

9-Nancy Isabel Bevan was born on 9 Jun 1888.

Nancy married **John Neville Buchanan**.

9-Thomas Richard Bevan²⁶ was born on 16 May 1890.

Thomas married **Margaret Richmond Turnure**. They had two children: **Prudence Mary** and **Timothy Michael**.

10-Prudence Mary Bevan

10-Rear Admiral Timothy Michael Bevan

Timothy married **Georgiana Sarah Ann Knight**, daughter of **Maj. Claude Thorburn Knight** and **Hon. Priscilla Dodson**. They had three children: **Thomas Loraine**, **Michael David**, and **Richard John**.

11-Thomas Loraine Bevan

11-Michael David Bevan

11-Richard John Bevan

9-Col. **John Henry Bevan**² was born on 5 Apr 1894 in 4 Lower Berkeley Street, London and died on 3 Dec 1978 in 232 Cranmer Court, Sloane Avenue, London at age 84.

General Notes: Bevan, John Henry (1894– 1978), intelligence officer and stockbroker, was born on 5 April 1894, at 4 Lower Berkeley Street, London, the younger son of David Augustus Bevan (1856– 1937), stockbroker, and his wife, the Hon. Dame Maude Elizabeth Bevan (1856– 1944). Educated at Eton College and Christ Church, Oxford, Bevan was commissioned as a territorial in the Hertfordshire regiment in October 1913 and served on the western front during the First World War, being twice mentioned in dispatches and winning the MC as a captain in 1917. In January 1918 he joined the specially selected staff of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson at the supreme war council as a GSO2; his speciality was writing strategic appreciations from the enemy's point of view during the great German offensives in spring 1918. After the war he spent three years with Hambros bank in Copenhagen before returning to the City to join the stockbroking firm founded by his father. In 1927 he married Lady Barbara Bingham (1902– 1963), daughter of the fifth earl of Lucan; they had a son and two daughters.

A Territorial Army reservist, Bevan was recalled in 1939, working first in MI5 before joining as a major the staff of Mauriceforce for the ill-starred campaign in Norway. His career in strategic deception did not begin until his appointment as controlling officer by the chiefs of staff on 21 May 1942. Systematic, organized deception, as practised on an unheard-of scale during the Second World War, had its origins in the Middle East in 1940 under the sponsorship of General Sir Archibald Wavell and Lieutenant-Colonel Dudley Clarke of A force. Yet it was only in the early 1970s that their achievements and those subsequently of Bevan's London controlling section began to receive the historiographical acknowledgement they deserved, thanks to the release of official sources following the Public Records Act of 1967 and the publication of Sir John Masterman's *The Double-Cross System in the War of 1939 to 1945* in 1972.

In appointing Johnny Bevan, the chiefs of staff found an officer with the necessary combination of imagination, initiative, resilience, and sound military instincts, to say nothing of personal charm and persuasiveness. 'His most remarkable feature was a very fine forehead, both broad and deep; and one of his greatest assets an extraordinarily attractive smile', according to the novelist Dennis Wheatley, a member of the London controlling section (Wheatley, 59). The new controlling officer had to start from scratch— almost singlehandedly planning the cover and deception for operation Torch (the invasion of north Africa), winning the confidence of the prime minister and the chiefs of staff, and developing as wide a range of contacts as possible so as to 'sell' deception. Ever present was the strain of playing with dynamite, intensified for Bevan by recurrent insomnia. The main UK-based deception in 1943 misfired but the system was preserved, a system based on an unprecedented combination of watertight security and superb intelligence. MI5 had decided in June 1942 that they did indeed control all Abwehr agents in the country and from then on the latter were used with growing confidence for deception purposes; moreover, ULTRA intelligence made it possible to monitor the credibility of the agents with their controllers and to identify those strategic presuppositions of Hitler's that could most profitably be played up to mystify and mislead him. For no operation was it more urgent to induce Hitler to make 'a calculated false move' (Wingate, 'Narrative', 1.4) than the cross-channel invasion in 1944.

Bevan and the London controlling section made a decisive contribution to the success of operation Overlord. Their primary function was to co-ordinate deception between theatres of operation and to formulate overall deception policy. This they fulfilled for the invasion by drawing up plan Bodyguard, the grand strategic deception for 1944, as well as implementing a number of supporting schemes involving liaison with a wide range of authorities from the Foreign Office to the Ministry of Economic Warfare. Bevan himself flew to Moscow, barely surviving a defective oxygen mask, to arrange Soviet co-operation with Bodyguard. The tactical cover plan for the cross-channel assault was, as always, planned and executed by the operational headquarters concerned, in this case the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF). By this stage of the war large-scale visual deception had been reduced to a form of insurance against chance sightings by sporadic German aerial reconnaissance. To an extent totally unforeseen in 1942, reliance was now put upon the XX (or double-cross) agents, in particular Garbo and Brutus, backed up by bogus wireless traffic to 'validate' an inflated order of battle in the UK. Bevan was one of a handful of officers representing SHAEF, MI5, and the London controlling section, who worked quickly and at times off the record to

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

preserve surprise for the assault and to put across Major Roger Hesketh's brilliant 'story' that the D-day landings were mere preliminaries to a more powerful invasion of the Pas-de-Calais, thereby pinning German reserves north of the Seine while the battle for Normandy was decided.

Appointed CB in 1945, Bevan returned to stockbroking; he also became chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. His recreations remained those of the countryman, particularly gardening and ornithology. Once a year he hosted a dinner at Brooks's Club for his wartime associates, mostly majors and colonels, whose conventional background and appearance concealed such a rich talent for ingenuity and guile. Bevan died at the age of eighty-four of lung cancer on 3 December 1978 at 232 Cranmer Court, Sloane Avenue, London, and his body was cremated.

John P. Campbell

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Archives TNA: PRO, J. Bevan, Captain GS, 'The great offensive in France: German plans for the future', SWC 204, 6 May 1918, CAB 25/121 | TNA: PRO, historical record of deception in the war against Germany and Italy, 2 vols., CAB 154/100, 101

Likenesses portrait, repro. in D. Wheatley, *The deception planners* (1980)

Wealth at death £252,740: *Daily Telegraph* (24 Feb 1979)

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John P. Campbell, 'Bevan, John Henry (1894–1978)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2008 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/67774>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Intelligence officer.
- He worked as a Stockbroker.

John married **Lady Barbara Violet Bingham**,² daughter of **George Charles Bingham 5th Earl Of Lucan** and **Violet Sylvia Blanche Spender-Clay**, on 18 Jan 1927. Barbara was born on 17 Aug 1902 and died on 17 Dec 1963 at age 61. They had three children: **Marion**, **Jennifer Jane**, and **Julian Charles**.

10-Marion Bevan

Marion married **Peter Wake**. Peter was born on 19 Jul 1921 and died in 1993 at age 72. They had three children: **Susan**, **Edward**, and **Philip Hereward**.

11-Susan Wake

11-Edward Wake

11-Philip Hereward Wake

10-Jennifer Jane Bevan

Jennifer married **Col. Sir John Luke Lowther**, son of **Col. John George Lowther** and **Hon. Lilah Charlotte Sarah White**, on 21 Feb 1952. John was born on 17 Nov 1923 and died on 11 Apr 2011 at age 87. They had three children: **Sarah Charlotte Margaret**, **Hugh William**, and **Lavinia Mary**.

General Notes: See obituary. *Daily Telegraph*. 13 May 2011.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton. Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Lord Lieutenant, Northants. DL. High Sheriff. Sewing Machine Salesman. Paint manufacturer.

11-Sarah Charlotte Margaret Lowther

Sarah married **Henry Merton Henderson**, son of **Maj. John Ronald Henderson** and **Sarah Katherine Beckwith-Smith**. They had two children: **Harry Oliver** and **Katie Sarah**.

12-Harry Oliver Henderson

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

12-Katie Sarah Henderson

11-Hugh William Lowther

Hugh married **Hon. Amanada Ursula Georgina Vivian**, daughter of **John Hamilton Hussey Vivian 4th Baron Swansea** and **Miriam Antoinette Caccia-Birch**. They had four children: **Flora Miriam, Bertie, Georgia, and Lucia**.

12-Flora Miriam Lowther

12-Bertie Lowther was born in 1989 and died in 1989.

12-Georgia Lowther

12-Lucia Lowther

11-Lavinia Mary Lowther

Lavinia married **Julian Edward Tomkins**. They had two children: **Benjamin Henry** and **Geordie Edward**.

12-Benjamin Henry Tomkins

12-Geordie Edward Tomkins

10-Julian Charles Bevan

8-Rev. **Richard Aubrey Chichester Bevan** was born on 28 Aug 1860 and died on 7 Jan 1925 at age 64.

Richard married **Lady Mary Wilfreda Waldegrave**, daughter of **William Frederick Waldegrave 9th Earl Waldegrave** and **Lady Mary Dorothea Palmer**, on 15 May 1900. Mary was born in 1875 and died on 25 Dec 1947 at age 72. They had five children: **Favell Margaret, Katherine Mildred, Michael Lee, Thomas, and Francis Richard**.

9-Favell Margaret Bevan

Favell married **Thomas Van Oss**.

9-Katherine Mildred Bevan

9-Michael Lee Bevan was born on 12 Jul 1903.

9-Thomas Bevan was born in 1908 and died in 1908.

9-Francis Richard Bevan

8-Cmdr. **Lambton Bevan**

Lambton married **Frances Baird**, daughter of **Edwin Baird**.

8-Mildred Bevan

7-Rev. **David Barclay Bevan** was born on 9 Mar 1813 and died on 31 Jan 1898 at age 84.

David married **Agnes Carus-Wilson**, daughter of **Rev. William Carus-Wilson** and **Anne Neville**, on 27 Jun 1837 in Casterton, Cumbria. Agnes was born in 1818 in Tunstall, Lancashire and died in 1855 at age 37. They had six children: **Matilda Favell Lee, Emily Agnes, Cecilia Carus, Claudius Barclay, Jessie Neville, and Agnes Carus-Wilson**.

8-Matilda Favell Lee Bevan was born in 1845 in Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire and was christened on 5 Oct 1854 in Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire.

Matilda married **Clement Carus-Wilson Shephard**, son of **Henry Shephard**.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

8-**Emily Agnes Bevan** was born in May 1839 in Casterton, Cumbria and was christened on 9 Jul 1839 in Casterton, Cumbria.

Emily married **Rev. John Erskine Campbell Colquhoun** on 9 Feb 1864 in Great Amwell, Hertfordshire. John was born in Jun 1831. They had nine children: **Agnes Henrietta, William Erskine, Alice, Laurence, Lilian, Archibald John, Janet, Violet, and Helen Marjory.**

9-Agnes Henrietta Colquhoun

Agnes married **Rev. Stanley Augustus Pelly**, son of **Dr. Saville Marriott Pelly** and **Jane Billing Morris**. Stanley was born in 1853.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Vicar of Swanicke in Swanicke, Alfreton, Derbyshire.

9-**William Erskine Colquhoun** was born in 1866.

9-Alice Colquhoun

Alice married **L. A. Bosanquet**. They had two children: **Cicely** and **Eveline**.

10-Cicely Bosanquet

10-Eveline Bosanquet

9-**Laurence Colquhoun** was born in 1869 and died in 1870 at age 1.

9-Lilian Colquhoun

Lilian married **H. Bosanquet**.

9-**Archibald John Colquhoun** was born in 1874.

Archibald married **Anna Ross**. They had one daughter: **Christian**.

10-**Christian Colquhoun** was born in 1908.

9-Janet Colquhoun

9-Violet Colquhoun

9-**Helen Marjory Colquhoun** was born in 1889 and died in 1903 at age 14.

8-**Cecilia Carus Bevan**²⁰ was born in 1848 in Casterton, Cumbria, was christened on 1 Oct 1848 in Casterton, Cumbria, and died on 14 Mar 1874 at age 26.

Cecilia married **Rev. Gustavus Bosanquet**²⁰ on 3 Jun 1868 in Little Amwell, Hertfordshire. Gustavus was born on 18 Aug 1840. They had three children: **Cyril Gustavus, Florian Gustavus, and Leila Frances.**

9-**Cyril Gustavus Bosanquet** was born on 10 Apr 1869.

9-**Florian Gustavus Bosanquet** was born on 3 Apr 1870.

9-**Leila Frances Bosanquet** was born on 4 Oct 1871 and died on 10 Mar 1883 at age 11.

8-**Rev. Claudius Barclay Bevan** was born on 4 Oct 1851 in Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, was christened on 8 Dec 1851 in Brighton, East Sussex, and died on 3 Jul 1929 at age 77.

Claudius married **Margaret Elizabeth Tippett** in 1874 in Plymouth, Devon. Margaret died on 28 Dec 1939. They had two children: **William Carus Barclay** and **Cecilia Olive**.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

9-**William Carus Barclay Bevan** was born on 25 Oct 1877 in Ottery St Mary, Devon.

William married **Beatrice M. Visick**.

9-**Cecilia Olive Bevan** was born in 1876 in Truro, Cornwall and was christened on 24 Feb 1876 in St. Paul's, Truro, Cornwall.

8-**Jessie Neville Bevan** was born in 1853 in Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire and was christened on 14 Aug 1853 in Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire.

8-**Agnes Carus-Wilson Bevan** was born in 1855 in Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire and died on 17 May 1924 in Northgate House, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk at age 69.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: Married firstly to Sir James Naesmyth Bt..

David next married **Rachel Nisbet** in 1860 in Kent. Rachel was born in 1829 and died in 1863 at age 34. They had one daughter: **Rachel Alice**.

8-**Rachel Alice Bevan** was born in 1863 in Great Amwell, Hertfordshire and was christened on 11 Feb 1863 in Great Amwell, Hertfordshire.

David next married **Annis Isabel Wood**. They had three children: **Mabel Annis**, **Norman Barclay**, and **John Evelyn Barclay**.

8-**Mabel Annis Bevan** was born in 1867 and was christened on 17 Aug 1867 in Alton, Hampshire.

Mabel married **Arthur Anderson Watkins**, son of **Rev. Edwin Arthur Watkins** and **Ann Cowley**, on 7 Jul 1886 in St. James, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Arthur was born in 1857 in Fort George, Ontario, Canada. They had one daughter: **Vivian Anderson**.

9-**Vivian Anderson Watkins** was born in 1888 in Germany.

8-**Norman Barclay Bevan** was born on 11 Jul 1869 in Little Amwell, Hertfordshire, was christened on 19 Oct 1869 in Little Amwell, Hertfordshire, and died in 1947 in Stratton, Cornwall at age 78.

8-**John Evelyn Barclay Bevan** was born on 12 May 1871 in Kensington, London, was christened on 25 Jul 1871 in Little Amwell, Hertfordshire, and died in 1924 in Stratton, Cornwall at age 53.

7-**Frederica Emma Bevan** was born on 24 Nov 1803, died on 23 Sep 1886 in Elham, Kent at age 82, and was buried on 27 Sep 1886 in Christ Church, Folkestone, Kent.

Frederica married **Ernest Augustus Stephenson** on 3 Jun 1834 in Trinity Church, Marylebone, London. Ernest was born in 1802 and was buried on 17 Mar 1822 in St. Mary The Virgin, Dover, Kent.

7-**Frances Lee Bevan** was born on 5 Apr 1819 and died on 20 Mar 1903 at age 83.

Frances married **Admiral William Morier RN**. William was born on 27 Sep 1790 in Smyrna, Turkey and died on 29 Jul 1864 in Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 73. They had one daughter: **Augusta Louisa**.

8-**Augusta Louisa Morier** was born in 1844 and died in 1901 at age 57.

Augusta married **Frederick Lincoln Bevan**, son of **Charles James Bevan** and **Emma Charlotte Curtis**, on 16 Feb 1865. Frederick was born on 21 Aug 1838 and died on 25 Oct 1909 at age 71. They had three children: **Granville**, **William Morier**, and **Olga Agneta**.

9-**Granville Bevan** was born in 1867 and died on 26 Nov 1950 at age 83.

Granville married **Annie Royden Yerburch**, daughter of **John Eardley Yerburch** and **Annie Royden**. Annie was born on 2 Jul 1897 and died on 19 Oct 1967 at age 70.

9-**William Morier Bevan**⁴² was born on 20 Oct 1870 and died in 1964 at age 94.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Silk Broker.
- He had a residence in 1901 in Rose Cottage, Nutfield, Reigate, Surrey.

William married **Ernestine Theodosia Favell Bosanquet**,⁴² daughter of **Rev. Cecil Bosanquet** and **Theodosia Chapman**,^{42,43} in 1898 in St. George's, Hanover Square, London. Ernestine was born

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

on 3 Oct 1870 and died on 1 Jun 1951 at age 80. They had two children: **Morier Geoffrey Bosanquet** and **Frederick Bernard Gaston**.

10-**Morier Geoffrey Bosanquet Bevan**⁴² was born on 13 Oct 1899 in Reigate, Surrey and died in Jan 1994 in Warmington, Cambridgeshire at age 94.

Morier married **Adele Locke**. They had one son: **Hugo Peter Charles**.

11-**Hugo Peter Charles Bevan**

Hugo married **Carol Fane**, daughter of **Capt. Charles Nevile Fane** and **Gladys Mabel Lowther**. They had four children: **Georgina Lucy**, **Rupert Charles Morier**, **Charlotte Adèle**, and **Sophie Alexandra Fane**.

12-**Georgina Lucy Bevan**

Georgina married **Rupert Patrick Fordham**, son of **John Rupert Fordham**. They had one son: **Patrick Hugo John**.

13-**Patrick Hugo John Fordham**

12-**Rupert Charles Morier Bevan**

Rupert married **Sophie Louise Royds**, daughter of **Clement Michael Charles Royds** and **Victoria Cooke**. They had one son: **Orlando**.

13-**Orlando Bevan**

12-**Charlotte Adèle Bevan**

12-**Sophie Alexandra Fane Bevan**

10-**Frederick Bernard Gaston Bevan**⁴² was born on 11 Dec 1903 in Nutfield, Reigate, Surrey and died on 25 Feb 1995 in Hastings, Sussex at age 91.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Diplomat.
- He worked as an Architectural Historian.

Frederick married **Esther Amanda Pryor**, daughter of **Thomas J. Pryor** and **Esther**. Esther was born in 1908 in Illinois, USA and died in 1998 at age 90. They had one daughter: **Favell Amanda**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 17 Fair Meadow, Rye Hill, Rye, East Sussex.

11-**Favell Amanda Bevan**

Favell married **Ian O. Keir**.

9-**Olga Agneta Bevan** was born in 1876 and died on 14 Apr 1956 at age 80.

Olga married **Maurice Bertie Talbot-Crosbie** on 14 Nov 1907. Maurice was born on 3 Dec 1880 and died on 7 Nov 1953 at age 72. They had two children: **Lesbia Violet** and **John Darnley Coke**.

10-**Lesbia Violet Talbot-Crosbie** was born on 15 Dec 1908.

10-**John Darnley Coke Talbot-Crosbie** was born on 5 Dec 1910.

John married **Isabel Pamela Ivy Beckwith**, daughter of **Lieut. Col. William Malebisse Beckwith** and **Lady Muriel Beatrice Gordon-Lennox**, on 14 Feb 1950. Isabel was born on 23 Apr 1908. They had no children.

6-**Henry Bevan** was born in 1778 and died in 1860 at age 82.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

Henry married **Harriet Droz**. Harriet was born in 1783 and died in 1852 at age 69. They had two children: **Caroline Mary** and **Louisa Harriet**.

7-**Caroline Mary Bevan**

7-**Louisa Harriet Bevan**

6-**Rev. Frederick Bevan** was born in 1779 and died in 1859 at age 80.

Frederick married **Ann Elizabeth Buxton**. Ann was born in 1782 and died in 1848 at age 66.

6-**Charles Bevan** was born on 5 Mar 1781 and died on 13 May 1832 at age 51.

Charles married **Mary Beckford Johnston** on 14 Jun 1808 in St. Marylebone, London. Mary was born in 1789 and died in 1854 at age 65. They had seven children: **Louisa Mary, Emily, Charles James, Henry Close, Mary Johnston, James Johnstone, and Beckford**.

7-**Louisa Mary Bevan** was born on 19 Jul 1809.

7-**Emily Bevan** was born on 28 Jun 1810.

7-**Charles James Bevan** was born on 22 Jun 1812 and died on 18 Apr 1881 in 4 Bryanstone Square, London at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Barclay, Perkins & Co., Brewers.
- He had a residence in 4 Bryanstone Square, London.

Charles married **Emma Charlotte Curtis**, daughter of **Timothy Abraham Curtis** and **Margaret Harriet Green**, on 10 Feb 1835. Emma was born in 1813. They had nine children: **Emma, Frederick Lincoln, Ernest Charles, Florence Frederica, Arthur Talbot, Cecil Maitland, Philip Charles, Constance Louisa, and Georgina Frances**.

8-**Emma Bevan** was born on 20 Nov 1835.

8-**Frederick Lincoln Bevan** was born on 21 Aug 1838 and died on 25 Oct 1909 at age 71.

9-**Granville Bevan** was born in 1867 and died on 26 Nov 1950 at age 83.

9-**William Morier Bevan**⁴² was born on 20 Oct 1870 and died in 1964 at age 94.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Silk Broker.
- He had a residence in 1901 in Rose Cottage, Nutfield, Reigate, Surrey.

10-**Morier Geoffrey Bosanquet Bevan**⁴² was born on 13 Oct 1899 in Reigate, Surrey and died in Jan 1994 in Warmington, Cambridgeshire at age 94.

11-**Hugo Peter Charles Bevan**

12-**Georgina Lucy Bevan**

13-**Patrick Hugo John Fordham**

12-**Rupert Charles Morier Bevan**

13-**Orlando Bevan**

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

12-Charlotte Adèle Bevan

12-Sophie Alexandra Fane Bevan

10-Frederick Bernard Gaston Bevan⁴² was born on 11 Dec 1903 in Nutfield, Reigate, Surrey and died on 25 Feb 1995 in Hastings, Sussex at age 91.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Diplomat.
- He worked as an Architectural Historian.

11-Favell Amanda Bevan

9-Olga Agneta Bevan was born in 1876 and died on 14 Apr 1956 at age 80.

10-Lesbia Violet Talbot-Crosbie was born on 15 Dec 1908.

10-John Darnley Coke Talbot-Crosbie was born on 5 Dec 1910.

8-Ernest Charles Bevan was born on 29 Aug 1839 and died on 23 Mar 1915 in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk at age 75.

8-Florence Frederica Bevan was born on 17 Nov 1849.

8-Arthur Talbot Bevan was born in 1843 and died on 9 Jul 1918 at age 75.

8-Rev. Cecil Maitland Bevan was born on 24 Aug 1844 and died on 15 Nov 1923 at age 79.

Cecil married **Helen Constance Lester Hebbert**. Helen was born on 10 Feb 1848. They had one son: **Cecil Stewart Reginald**.

9-Cecil Stewart Reginald Bevan was born in 1875 and died in 1973 at age 98.

8-Rev. Philip Charles Bevan was born on 8 Dec 1845.

Philip married **Madeline Augusta Elizabeth Reade**, daughter of **Rev. Frederick Reade**, on 24 Sep 1872 in Parish Church, Hove, Brighton, East Sussex. Madeline was born in 1850 and died in 1898 at age 48.

8-Constance Louisa Bevan was born on 1 Dec 1847.

8-Georgina Frances Bevan was born on 2 Jun 1849.

7-Henry Close Bevan was born on 17 May 1814.

7-Mary Johnston Bevan was born on 15 Jun 1817.

7-James Johnstone Bevan was born on 6 Jun 1818 and died on 5 Nov 1898 at age 80.

James married **Hon. Alice Mary Addington**, daughter of **William Wells Addington 3rd Viscount Sidmouth** and **Georgiana Susan Pellew**, on 6 Mar 1894. Alice died on 23 Sep 1929. They had one daughter: **Evelyn Mary**.

8-Evelyn Mary Bevan died on 17 Jul 1912.

Evelyn married **Sir Lawrence John Jones 4th Bt.**, son of **Sir Willoughby Jones 3rd Bt.** and **Emily Jones**, on 13 Apr 1882. Lawrence was born on 16 Aug 1857 and died on 21 Oct 1954 at age 97. They had six children: **Hester Catherine, Rachel Margaret Lawrence, Willoughby John, Lawrence Evelyn, Bertram Edward, and Maurice Herbert**.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

9-**Hester Catherine Jones** was born in 1883 and died on 1 Nov 1918 at age 35.

9-**Rachel Margaret Lawrence Jones**

9-**Willoughby John Jones** was born on 19 Mar 1884 and died on 11 Aug 1898 at age 14.

9-**Sir Lawrence Evelyn Jones 5th Bt.** was born on 5 Apr 1885 and died on 6 Sep 1969 at age 84.

Lawrence married **Lady Evelyn Alice Grey**, daughter of **Albert Henry George Grey 4th Earl Grey⁴⁴** and **Alice Holford**, on 23 Nov 1912. Evelyn was born on 14 Mar 1886 and died on 15 Apr 1971 at age 85. They had five children: **Nancy Lawrence**, **Dinah Evelyn Lawrence**, **Delia Vera Lawrence**, **Vivien Lawrence**, and **Lavinia Lawrence**.

10-**Nancy Lawrence Jones** was born on 7 Oct 1913.

Nancy married **David Vivian Morse**. They had three children: **Jonathan Patrick**, **Annabel Harriet**, and **Oliver James**.

11-**Jonathan Patrick Morse**

11-**Annabel Harriet Morse**

11-**Oliver James Morse**

10-**Dinah Evelyn Lawrence Jones** was born on 11 Jun 1916 and died on 25 Dec 1942 at age 26.

10-**Delia Vera Lawrence Jones** was born on 27 Aug 1920 and died on 10 Apr 1927 at age 6.

10-**Vivien Lawrence Jones** was born on 30 Aug 1923.

Vivien married **Simon Anthony Rowland Asquith**, son of **Hon. Herbert Asquith** and **Lady Cynthia Mary Evelyn Charteris**, on 1 Oct 1942. Simon was born on 20 Aug 1919 and died in 1973 at age 54. They had three children: **Conrad Robin**, **Ivon Shaun**, and **Rosalind Lucy**.

11-**Conrad Robin Asquith**

11-**Ivon Shaun Asquith**

11-**Rosalind Lucy Asquith**

10-**Lavinia Lawrence Jones**

9-**Bertram Edward Jones** was born on 1 Oct 1886 and died on 16 Apr 1958 at age 71.

Bertram married **Gwendolen Mary Goodall**. They had one son: **(No Given Name)**.

10-**Jones** was born on 20 Dec 1928 and died on 20 Dec 1928.

Bertram next married **Margaret Louise Cookson**. They had one son: **Christopher**.

10-**Dr. Sir Christopher Lawrence-Jones 6th Bt.**

Christopher married **Gail Pittar**. They had two children: **Mark Christopher** and **John Alexander**.

11-**Mark Christopher Lawrence-Jones**

11-**John Alexander Lawrence-Jones**

9-**Rev. Maurice Herbert Jones** was born on 8 Dec 1888 and died on 8 Sep 1915 at age 26.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

7-Beckford Bevan was born on 21 Apr 1823 and died in 1898 at age 75.

Beckford married **Louisa Sophia Hoffmann** in 1851. Louisa died in 1859. They had one son: **Algernon Beckford**.

8-Algernon Beckford Bevan was born in 1855.

Algernon married **Anne Katherine Petteward** in 1881. Anne was born in 1855. They had one son: **Bernard Beckford**.

9-Bernard Beckford Bevan

6-Rev. George Bevan was born in 1782 and died in 1819 at age 37.

George married **Anne Buchanan**. Anne was born in 1782 and died in 1831 at age 49. They had one son: **George Innes**.

7-George Innes Bevan

George married **Rachel Bevan**, daughter of **Robert Bevan** and **Mary Peele Taylor**. They had four children: **Rachel Georgina**, **Ernest George**, **Frederick Neil**, and **George**.

8-Rachel Georgina Bevan

Rachel married **Charles Richard Gurney Hoare**,^{45,46} son of **John Gurney Hoare**^{10,38,45} and **Caroline Barclay**,⁴⁵ Charles was born on 8 Oct 1847 and died on 22 May 1899 at age 51. They had eight children: **Dorothy Gurney**, **George Philip Gurney**, **Winifred Gurney**, **Francis Richard Gurney**, **Cyril Archibald Gurney**, **David Gurney**, **Cuthbert Gurney**, and **(No Given Name)**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Harrow.
- He worked as a Banker in London.
- He had a residence in Lexden House, Colchester, Essex.
- He had a residence in Frognal, Hampstead, London.

9-Dorothy Gurney Hoare was born on 9 Dec 1874.

9-Sgt. George Philip Gurney Hoare⁴⁷ was born on 18 Dec 1875, died on 6 Sep 1915 at age 39, and was buried in Caterham Cemetery, Surrey.

General Notes: SERGEANT G. P. G. HOARE

Essex Yeomanry

The Headmaster's 89-94 Aged 39 September 6th, 1915

Eldest son of Charles R. G. Hoare (O.H.), Banker, and Rachel G. Hoare, nee Bevan, of Lexden House, Colchester.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

Sergeant Hoare fought in the South African War in 1900 and 1901, serving in the Duke of Cambridge's Yeomanry.

He went to the Front with the Essex Yeomanry in December, 1914. He was severely wounded on May 13th, 1915, and was invalided home.

He died in hospital in England, after a second operation, on September 6th 1915.

GEORGE PHILIP GURNEY HOARE

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Charles Richard Gurney Hoare, Stewart Marischal Keith-Douglas, and George Philip Gurney Hoare, carrying on business as Wharfingers, at Willson's and Symon's Wharves, Tooley-street, in the county of London, and at Dunster House, in the city of London, under the style or firm of " HOARE, WILSON, and CO.," has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the first day of January, 1906, so far as regards the said Stewart Marischal Keith-Douglas. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Hoare, Wilson, and Co., Symon's Wharf, Tooley-street.— Dated ninth day of January, 1906.

CHARLES R. G. HOARE.

S. M. KEITH-DOUGLAS.

G. P. G. HOARE.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Harrow.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Sergeant serving in the Duke of Cambridge's Yeomanry in 1900-1901 in South Africa.
- He worked as a Sergeant serving with the Essex Yeomanry.

9-**Winifred Gurney Hoare** was born on 16 Dec 1876.

9-**Maj. Gen. Francis Richard Gurney Hoare** was born on 14 Dec 1879 in Frognal, Hampstead, London.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CB CBE.
- He was educated at Harrow.
- He worked as an officer of the Transvaal Horse Artillery in 1912.
- He worked as an officer in the Army Ordnance Department in 1914.
- He worked as an officer of the Royal Flying Corps in 1917.
- He worked as a founder member of the South African Air Force in 1920.
- He worked as a Staff Officer. Air Equipment at Defence Headquarters in 1921-1933 in South Africa.

9-**Cyril Archibald Gurney Hoare**⁴⁵ was born on 26 Nov 1880 in Frognal, Hampstead, London and died in 1880.

9-**David Gurney Hoare**⁴⁵ was born on 27 Feb 1882 in Frognal, Hampstead, London.

9-**Brig. Gen. Cuthbert Gurney Hoare**⁴⁵ was born on 21 Jan 1883 in Frognal, Hampstead, London and died on 31 Jan 1969 at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CMG CBE.
- He was educated at Harrow.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He was educated at Sandhurst.
- He worked as an Officer of The Worcester Regiment in 1901.
- He worked as an Officer of 39th King George's Own Central India Horse in 1910-1914.
- He worked as an Instructor at the Indian Central Flying School in 1914.
- He worked as an Assistant Commandant at the Central Flying School in 1915-1916.
- He worked as a GOC, RAF Training Units in Canada and the USA in 1918-1919.

9-**Hoare**⁴⁵ was born on 2 Jan 1883 in Frognal, Hampstead, London.

8-**Ernest George Bevan** was born on 21 Mar 1848 in Bury, Suffolk.

Ernest married **Florence Tillard**.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

8-Frederick Neil Bevan

8-George Bevan was born in 1842 and died in 1898 at age 56.

6-Robert Bevan was born on 4 May 1784 in Suffolk and died on 16 Jan 1854 in Suffolk at age 69.

General Notes: Robert Bevan Esq. was a native of the County Suffolk in England. He was married to Mary Peele Taylor. Here is a quote about Robert from the book, "Old familiar Faces", by Theodore Watts-Dunton, page 57:

"...Rougham Rookery, the residence of the banker Robert Bevan Esq., one of the kindest and most benevolent men in Suffolk."

He was a member of the Friends of the Church Missionary Society of the Church of England, Suffolk.

Robert was buried on the grounds of his Rougham Manor alongside his wife, Mary.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Rougham Rookery, Suffolk.

Robert married **Mary Peele Taylor**. Mary was born on 17 Nov 1786 in Norfolk and died on 24 Apr 1853 in Suffolk at age 66. They had four children: **William Robert, Lucy Brooke, Rachel, and Sophia**.

7-**William Robert Bevan** was born on 18 Jan 1812 in Norwich, Norfolk, died on 9 Jun 1890 in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk at age 78, and was buried in St. Petronilla Church, Whepstead, Suffolk.

General Notes: We regret to announce the death of a well-known representative of an old and much respected county family who has just passed away, in the person of Mr. Wm. Robert Bevan, of Plumpton House, Whepstead, who died on Monday morning last about a quarter to two o'clock at the ripe age of 78 years. The Bevans are descended from an old Welsh family, resident for some time at Swansea.

Mr. W. R. Bevan went to Sudbury in 1836, and became associated with the well-known banking firm of Oakes, Bevan and co., succeeding Mr. David Hanbury, who is buried in the chancel of Middleton Church.

He was well known as a magistrate, not only on the Sudbury Bench, but at the Clare, Melford, Thingoe and Thedwestre Petty Sessional Courts. Up to two years ago he generally presided as chairman at the Bury St. Edmund's Thingoe Divisional Bench, and at that time, on the attainment of his 76th birthday, was warmly congratulated by his brother magistrates on his satisfactory state of health, and his ability to discharge his judicial duties. He was the oldest magistrate in the Western Division of Suffolk, with one exception, Mr. H. S. Waddington, who was appointed about a month before him.

The funeral took place at Plumpton on Thursday morning at 1? 15. The officiating clergy were the Rector (Rev. T J Steele), the Rector of Hardingham (Rev O Sintsville I...ton) and the Vicar of All Saints', Northampton (Osnan Hull). The hymn "Rock of ages" was feelingly sung. Amongst those present were Mr and Mrs Gascoyne Bevan, Miss Emmeline Bevan, Miss Beatrice Bevan, Mr and Mrs Frederick Bevan, Mr R Hutton Wilson, Mr Edward Cadge (Loddon), Capt Rawlinson, Madame Orpanowski, Miss Rawlinson, Go.... and Miss Bevan, Rev C Oldfield, Rev C... Turner (Bradfield St. George), Rev B S T Mills (Lawshall), the Mayor of Bury St Edmund's (Mr H Lacy Scott), Mr W Biddell, Lavenham Hall; Mr J H Porteus Oakes, Nowton Court; Rev. J. A. Drake, Brockley; Mr H A Oakes, Stowmarket, Mr Rockford Bevan and Mr Algernon B Bevan, Mr F M Bland; Dr Macnab and Mr D M Cameron, Bury; Mrs White Chevington; Rev E J Tompson, Saxham Magna; Rev H I Kilner, Saxham Parva; Rev L Davidson, Chedburgh; Mr G Lancelot Andrewes, Miss Andrewes, and Mr H Bridgman, Sudbury; Mr H M Dewing, Mr Kersey Dennis, Mr Dennis, jun., Mr J C Turner, Rev E Latham, Mr S Craske Roper, Mr S Clemente, Mr J Digby, Mr Hitchcock, and many others. Beautiful floral wreaths were sent from members of the family, as well from Mr H J Porteus Oakes, the clerk of the Bank, & co. On the brass breastplate of the coffin was the inscription: -

William Robert Bevan,
Born 18th January, 1812
Died 9th June, 1890

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Partner in the bank, Oakes, Bevan and Co.

William married **Sarah Cowell Rawlinson**, daughter of **Abraham Rawlinson**⁴³ and **Emma Chapman**,⁴³ on 4 Dec 1839 in Freebridge, Norfolk. Sarah was born on 14 Mar 1815 in Fakenham, Norfolk, died in Jun 1891 in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk at age 76, and was buried in St. Petronilla Church, Whepstead, Suffolk. They had 11 children: **William Henry Rawlinson, Albert John, Edmund Rolfe, Gascoigne, Harriet Gurney, Emmeline Mary, Abraham Rawlinson, Eustace Edmund, Cecilia Adeline, Caroline, and Beatrice Anna Sarah**.

8-**William Henry Rawlinson Bevan** was born on 6 Oct 1840 in Sudbury, Suffolk and died on 20 Oct 1919 in London at age 79.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Church missionary in Canon of Kimberly, Kuruman and Bloemfontein, South Africa.

8-**Albert John Bevan** was born in 1842 in Sudbury, Suffolk and died in 1849 in Sudbury, Suffolk at age 7.

8-**Edmund Rolfe Bevan** was born in 1843 in Sudbury, Suffolk and died in 1849 in Sudbury, Suffolk at age 6.

8-**Gascoigne Bevan** was born in 1844 in Sudbury, Suffolk and died in 1894 at age 50.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker in Sudbury, Suffolk.

Gascoigne married **Emily Lynch**.

8-**Harriet Gurney Bevan** was born in 1848.

Harriet married **William Chatterley Bishop** in 1894. William was born in 1853 in Douglas, Isle of Man and died in 1922 at age 69.

8-**Emmeline Mary Bevan** was born in 1850.

8-**Abraham Rawlinson Bevan** was born in 1850 and died on 14 Apr 1888 in Del Norte, Colorado at age 38.

Abraham married **Cecile Agnes Blackmore**. They had one daughter: **Agnes**.

9-**Agnes Bevan** was born on 6 Feb 1886 in Del Norte, Colorado and died in 1966 at age 80.

Agnes married **Dr. Edwards Albert Park**. Edwards was born in 1878 and died in 1969 at age 91. They had three children: **Sara, Charles, and David**.

10-**Sara Park**

10-**Charles Park**

10-**David Park**

8-**Eustace Edmund Bevan** was born on 10 Nov 1851 in Sudbury, Suffolk and died in 1924 in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He emigrated to Colorado, USA about 1875.

Eustace married **Margaret Mottley**, daughter of **Capt. George Henry Mottley**.

Eustace next married **Astrid Louise Anderson** in 1877. Astrid was born in 1859 and died in 1940 at age 81. They had three children: **William Julius, Reginald Bertrand, and Hilda Victoria**.

9-**William Julius Bevan** was born in 1877 and died in 1951 at age 74.

9-**Reginald Bertrand Bevan** was born in 1877 and died in 1952 at age 75.

9-**Hilda Victoria Bevan**

8-**Cecilia Adeline Bevan** was born in 1853.

Cecilia married **Robert Hutton Wilson**, son of **Arthur Henry Hutton Wilson**, in 1876. Robert was born in 1842 in County Durham. They had four children: **Arthur Henry Hutton, Violet Emily, Margaret, and Cecil Hutton**.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

9-Arthur Henry Hutton Wilson

9-Violet Emily Wilson

9-Margaret Wilson

9-Cecil Hutton Wilson

Cecil married **Madeline Marion Howland Jackson**.

8-Caroline Bevan was born in 1855.

8-Beatrice Anna Sarah Bevan was born in 1857 and died in 1943 at age 86.

Beatrice married **Rev. Henry Ingate Kilner** in 1894. Henry was born in 1850 and died on 13 Sep 1935 at age 85.

7-Lucy Brooke Bevan was born in 1813 and died in 1899 at age 86.

Lucy married **Rev. John Hull**. John died on 8 Mar 1887. They had one daughter: **Elizabeth Alice**.

8-Elizabeth Alice Hull was born on 9 May 1847 and died on 13 Dec 1925 at age 78.

Elizabeth married **Warren Maude Moorsom**, son of **Admiral Constantine Richard Moorsom**⁴⁸ and **Mary Maude**,⁴⁸ on 8 Jan 1873. Warren was born on 4 Feb 1840 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 13 Nov 1920 in Bath, Somerset at age 80. They had one son: **Constantine Warren Maude**.

9-Constantine Warren Maude Moorsom was born on 29 Dec 1873 and died on 29 Dec 1955 at age 82.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Teacher at Harrow School.

Constantine married **Adelaide Mary Slater** on 4 Aug 1904 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire. Adelaide was born in 1869 and died on 8 Feb 1938 at age 69. They had one daughter: **Ruth Maude**.

10-Ruth Maude Moorsom was born in 1905 in Ormskirk, Lancashire and died in 1993 at age 88.

Ruth married **Anthony Leonard Scott**, son of **Francis Winstone Scott** and **Ernestine Hester Maud Bowes-Lyon**, in 1935 in Hendon, Middlesex. Anthony was born on 11 Sep 1911 and died in 2000 at age 89.

7-Rachel Bevan

8-Rachel Georgina Bevan

9-Dorothy Gurney Hoare was born on 9 Dec 1874.

9-Sgt. George Philip Gurney Hoare⁴⁷ was born on 18 Dec 1875, died on 6 Sep 1915 at age 39, and was buried in Caterham Cemetery, Surrey.

General Notes: SERGEANT G. P. G. HOARE

Essex Yeomanry

The Headmaster's 89-94 Aged 39 September 6th, 1915

Eldest son of Charles R. G. Hoare (O.H.), Banker, and Rachel G. Hoare, nee Bevan, of Lexden House, Colchester.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

Sergeant Hoare fought in the South African War in 1900 and 1901, serving in the Duke of Cambridge's Yeomanry.

He went to the Front with the Essex Yeomanry in December, 1914. He was severely wounded on May 13th, 1915, and was invalided home.

He died in hospital in England, after a second operation, on September 6th 1915.

GEORGE PHILIP GURNEY HOARE

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Charles Richard Gurney Hoare, Stewart Marischal Keith-Douglas, and George Philip Gurney Hoare, carrying on business as Wharfingers, at Willson's and Symon's Wharves, Tooley-street, in the county of London, and at Dunster House, in the city of London, under the style or firm of " HOARE, WILSON, and CO.," has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the first day of January, 1906, so far as regards the said Stewart Marischal Keith-Douglas. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Hoare, Wilson, and Co., Symon's Wharf, Tooley-street.— Dated ninth day of January, 1906.

CHARLES R. G. HOARE.

S. M. KEITH-DOUGLAS.

G. P. G. HOARE.

Noted events in his life were:

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- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
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9-**Maj. Gen. Francis Richard Gurney Hoare** was born on 14 Dec 1879 in Frognal, Hampstead, London.

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9-**Brig. Gen. Cuthbert Gurney Hoare**⁴⁵ was born on 21 Jan 1883 in Frognal, Hampstead, London and died on 31 Jan 1969 at age 86.

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- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He was educated at Sandhurst.
- He worked as an Officer of The Worcester Regiment in 1901.
- He worked as an Officer of 39th King George's Own Central India Horse in 1910-1914.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

- He worked as an Instructor at the Indian Central Flying School in 1914.
- He worked as an Assistant Commandant at the Central Flying School in 1915-1916.
- He worked as a GOC, RAF Training Units in Canada and the USA in 1918-1919.

9-**Hoare**⁴⁵ was born on 2 Jan 1883 in Frognal, Hampstead, London.

8-**Ernest George Bevan** was born on 21 Mar 1848 in Bury, Suffolk.

8-**Frederick Neil Bevan**

8-**George Bevan** was born in 1842 and died in 1898 at age 56.

7-**Sophia Bevan** was born in 1826.

Sophia married **Rev. Jacob George Mountain**, son of **Rev. Jacob Henry Brooke Mountain** and **Frances Mingay Brooke**. Jacob was born on 14 Oct 1818 in Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire and died on 10 Oct 1856 in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada at age 37.

General Notes: MOUNTAIN, JACOB GEORGE, Church of England clergyman and educator; b. 14 Oct. 1818, son of the Reverend Jacob Henry Brooke Mountain, rector of Blunham, England, and Frances Mingay Brooke; m. 1854 Sophia Bevan; there were no children by this marriage; d. 10 Oct. 1856 in St John's.

Grandson of Jacob Mountain*, the first Church of England bishop of Quebec, nephew of George Jehoshaphat Mountain*, the third bishop of Quebec, and son of an Anglican minister, Jacob George Mountain too became an ecclesiastic. He was educated at Eton College, where he won the Newcastle medal, a high distinction in that school. In 1838 he attended Merton College, Oxford, as a postmaster, earning a 2nd class honours degree in classics. Mountain then returned to Eton where he was engaged as a private tutor. Some time later he was offered a mastership, a position of honour and great responsibility which was rarely proffered to anyone but a fellow of King's College, Cambridge. However, a desire to enter holy orders dominated his thoughts and he refused the post. Mountain was subsequently ordained deacon and became the assistant curate of Clewer, near Eton, so that he could complete his tutoring assignment.

Initially Mountain wanted to work in one of the many thickly populated areas in England neglected by the church; when no offer was made, he volunteered for the colonies. Although his uncle in Quebec could well have used his services, Mountain was attracted by the conditions in Newfoundland described by Bishop Edward Feild, who had journeyed to England in 1846 to appeal for men to serve in the extremely isolated and spiritually neglected portions of his diocese. Mountain, a Tractarian like Feild, offered to come as soon as he could. He set sail in April 1847, arriving the following month.

His ability and learning would have been invaluable to the Theological Institute at St John's, but Mountain insisted on being sent to a hard and destitute outpost where he could work with the poor. That autumn he became the first rural dean at Harbour Breton in the mission of Fortune Bay and laboured there, without any companionship of mind, for seven years. The parish, which had a long, bare, and rugged coastline and covered approximately 200 square miles, contained some 40 tiny settlements, most composed of only three or four resident families along with the migratory West Country fishermen. They had to be reached by oar or sail and Mountain's task was made more difficult because he was never free from seasickness. As chairman of the board of education for the region, he established at least one government school on Brunette Island and had at least two schoolmasters brought out from England at his own expense.

In July 1854 Mountain journeyed to England where he married. Returning to Newfoundland that autumn, he assumed the post of principal at Queen's College (formerly the Theological Institute). While still retaining the charge of the college, at the end of February 1856 he replaced Thomas Finch Hobday Bridge, who had just died of fever, as chief minister of the parish and cathedral church of St John's and commissary to Feild. He also had in his charge two outposts located near the capital. Seven months later Mountain, in an exhausted state caused by overwork, also became ill with fever and passed away on 10 October. In 1867 his widow married Bishop Feild.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Principal of St. John's College, Newfoundland.

Sophia next married **Rt. Rev. Edward Field** on 30 Apr 1867. Edward was born on 7 Jun 1801 in Worcester and died on 8 Jun 1876 in Hamilton Cemetery, Bermuda at age 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Bishop of Newfoundland 1844 To 1876.

6-**Richard Bevan** was born in 1788 in Swallowfield, Berkshire and died in 1870 at age 82.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker in London.
- He had a residence in High Cliff Lodge, Brighton, Sussex.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

Richard married **Charlotte Hunter** on 30 Aug 1823 in Holy Trinity, Clapham, London. Charlotte was born in 1801 and died in 1835 at age 34. They had five children: **Theodosia, Elizabeth Charlotte, Charlotte Louisa, Harriet Caroline,** and **Richard Alexander**.

7-**Theodosia Bevan** was born in 1828 and died in 1886 at age 58.

Theodosia married **Rev. Thomas Pyper** on 22 May 1857 in The Parish Church, Brighton, Sussex. Thomas was born in 1818 and died in 1902 at age 84. They had four children: **Joseph Colling, Annie Charlotte, Catharine Mary,** and **Richard Bevan**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Vicar of New Radford in New Radford, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire.

8-**Rev. Joseph Colling Pyper**⁴⁹ was born in 1858, was christened on 22 Oct 1858 in Chapel Royal, Brighton, East Sussex, and died on 21 Apr 1932 in 18 Enys Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 74.

Joseph married **Maude Amelia Fosbery**,⁴⁹ daughter of **Lt. Col. George Vincent Fosbery VC**^{41,49} and **Emmeline Georgiana Hall**,⁴⁹ on 22 Oct 1891 in St. Mary's, Brighton, East Sussex. Maude was born on 13 Jan 1864 in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan, was christened on 7 May 1864 in Calcutta, West Bengal, India, and died on 15 May 1915 in Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 51. They had three children: **Joseph Richard, Dorothy Maude,** and **Mary Gertrude**.

9-**Capt. Joseph Richard Pyper**^{49,50} was born in 1892 in France and died on 10 Feb 1942 in Singapore at age 50. The cause of his death was Pneumonia.

General Notes: Known as "Dickie" Pyper

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC and Bar.
- He was educated at Eastbourne College in 1908-1911 in Eastbourne, East Sussex.
- He worked as an officer of the Royal Fusiliers in 1914-1918.
- He worked as a Senior Superintendent of Excise in Singapore.
- He worked as an officer of the RASC.

Joseph married **Helen Mary Armstrong**,^{49,50} daughter of **Ernest Lloyd Armstrong**^{49,50} and **Kathleen Alice Brameld**,^{49,50} on 30 Sep 1919 in St. Lawrence's Church, Long Eaton, Derbyshire. Helen was born on 29 Feb 1896 in 25 George Road, West Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire and died on 20 Jul 1995 in Royal Surrey Hospital, Guildford, Surrey at age 99. They had two children: **Hugh Richard** and **Jeffery Maurice**.

10-**Hugh Richard Pyper**^{49,50} was born on 23 Jul 1921 in Bungsar Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with AIEE.
- He worked as a Resident Engineer. Huttenbach Ltd. In Teluk Anson, Perak, Malaysia.

Hugh married **Susan Janet Morrison**, daughter of **George Roy Nevill Morrison** and **Edith Marjorie Armstrong**,⁴⁹ They had one daughter: **Caroline Susan**.

11-**Caroline Susan Pyper**

Caroline married **Richard John Goulden**.

10-**Jeffery Maurice Pyper**⁴⁹ was born on 15 Mar 1924 and died in 1992 at age 68.

Jeffery married **Philippa Marion Surrey Dane**, daughter of **William Surrey Dane**^{49,50} and **Dorothy Mary Armstrong**,^{49,50}

9-**Dorothy Maude Pyper** was born in 1894 in France and died in 1963 at age 69.

Dorothy married **Daniel William Wheeler**.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

9-**Mary Gertrude Pyper** was born in 1897 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died in 1973 at age 76. She had no known marriage and no known children.

8-**Annie Charlotte Pyper** was born in 1861 and was christened on 13 Jun 1861 in St. Michael's, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

8-**Catharine Mary Pyper** was born in 1865 and was christened on 1 Apr 1865 in St. Michael's, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

8-**Rev. Richard Bevan Pyper** was christened in 1868 in New Radford, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died in 1953 at age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Curate of All Saints church in 1895-1904 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire.

Richard married **Elisabeth**. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **(No Given Name)**.

9-Pyper

Pyper married **Talbot**. They had one son: **Richard Dennis Blaquière**.

10-Richard Dennis Blaquière Talbot

9-Pyper was born in 1912.

7-**Elizabeth Charlotte Bevan** was born in 1830 and died in 1894 at age 64.

Elizabeth married **Rev. Christopher Oldfield**. Christopher was born in 1821 and died in 1903 at age 82.

7-**Charlotte Louisa Bevan**²⁰ was born in 1831 and died in 1911 at age 80.

8-**Eugene Percival Bosanquet** was born on 13 Oct 1862.

8-**Gerald Percival Bosanquet** was born on 26 Apr 1864.

8-**Herbert Percival Bosanquet** was born on 3 Feb 1867 and died on 18 May 1867.

8-Louis Percival Bosanquet

9-Alfred Percival Bosanquet

8-Maurice Percival Bosanquet

7-**Harriet Caroline Bevan** was born in 1832 and died in 1834 in Died in Infancy at age 2.

7-**Richard Alexander Bevan** was born in 1834 and died in 1918 at age 84.

Richard married **Laura Polhill** in 1861. Laura was born in 1833 and died in 1906 at age 73. They had one son: **Robert Polhill**.

8-**Robert Polhill Bevan**² was born on 5 Aug 1865 in 17 Brunswick Square, Hove, Brighton, East Sussex and died on 8 Jul 1925 in St Thomas's Home, Lambeth, London at age 59.

General Notes: Bevan, Robert Polhill (1865– 1925), painter, was born at 17 Brunswick Square, Hove, Sussex, on 5 August 1865, the fourth of the six children of Richard Alexander Bevan (1834– 1918), a banker of Brighton, and Laura Maria Polhill (d. 1906). After four terms at Winchester College (1880– 81) he was educated at home in Horsgate, near Cuckfield, Sussex, by private tutors, one of whom, A. E. Pearce, a designer for Doulton from 1873 to 1930, taught him drawing. His artistic education continued in London at the Westminster School of Art in 1888, in Paris in 1889– 90 at the Académie Julian, and from 1890 to 1891 in the village of Pont-Aven in Brittany, the centre of an artists' colony dominated since 1886 by Paul Gauguin. In 1891 he spent time in Madrid to study the works of Velázquez and Goya on his way to Tangier, where he stayed until 1892 or 1893. He then returned to Pont-Aven where, in 1894, he met Gauguin. During his years in France he also met Renoir and Cézanne.

Because he enjoyed a degree of financial independence, Bevan was able to discover and nurture his talent slowly and to integrate his art and his life. He loved the country; above all he loved horses. In

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

Tangier he was master of foxhounds for a season. Horses are the subject of his earliest surviving paintings, all done in Brittany. On his return to England in 1894 he went to live at Hawkrigge on Exmoor where he could combine painting and hunting. In 1897 he met the Polish painter Stanisława de Karłowska (1876– 1952) and on 9 December they married in Warsaw. Their first child, Edith Halena, was born in December 1898; their second, Robert Alexander, in March 1901. Over the next ten years, in England (from 1900 in London at 14 Adamson Road, Swiss Cottage) and on long summer visits to Poland, Bevan worked largely in isolation, sustained by his early acquaintance with many-faceted French post-impressionism. For the rest of his career as a painter and lithographer he sought nourishment in Van Gogh's rhythmic draughtsmanship and directional brushwork, Gauguin's expressionist use of pure colour, and the schematic simplifications of definition evolved within the Pont-Aven school.

The Polish village scenes included in Bevan's first one-man exhibition in 1905— probably the most radical paintings by a British artist then to be seen in London— were barely noticed by the critics. It was not until 1908, when he contributed to the first Allied Artists' Association non-jury exhibition, that he was discovered by Spencer Gore and Harold Gilman and introduced into the circle orchestrated by Walter Sickert at 19 Fitzroy Street. Bevan was a founder member of the Camden Town group established in 1911, of the London group set up in 1913, and in 1914 of the Cumberland Market group. The last group was named after Bevan's studio at no. 49 where, in 1914 and 1915, he painted the horse-drawn carts in the great cobbled Camden Town square which served as London's hay market. By 1906– 7 the brilliant colours and joyous freedom of Bevan's earlier painting had given way to a more traditional, light-toned, impressionist palette and a more considered, broken touch. His unique contributions to the urban vocabulary of Camden Town group painting were cab-horse scenes and, from 1912, horse sales at Tattersalls, Aldridges, the Barbican, and Wards. He also painted his own neighbourhood, but his sunny views of spacious avenues on the borders of St John's Wood have little in common with the mean back streets of Camden Town painted by Sickert, Gore, and Gilman. During the summer Bevan painted in the country, most often in the Blackdown hills on the Devon– Somerset borders. In 1912, 1913, and 1915 he was at Appleyhayes as a guest of the retired rancher and amateur painter H. B. Harrison; from 1916 to 1919 in a cottage rented near by, in the Bolham valley; and in 1920 and 1923– 5 on Luppitt Common, further south in Devon. He responded energetically to the west country scenery, with its strong patterning of fields, woods, and clustered cottages, producing a series of paintings expressive of both the angular structure and the poetry of its landscape.

In 1925 Bevan was diagnosed as having cancer; he died— still little known outside his own circle— on 8 July in St Thomas's Home, Lambeth, London, following an operation. He was survived by his wife. The Cab Yard, Night (exh. 1910, purchased 1913 by Brighton Art Gallery) was the only painting to enter a public collection during his lifetime. Despite memorial shows in 1926 and an Arts Council exhibition in 1956, his unique contribution to British art was not widely recognized until 1965, the centenary of his birth. In that year the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford arranged a comprehensive retrospective and R. A. Bevan, the artist's son, published his informative and well-illustrated memoir.

Wendy Baron

Sources R. A. Bevan, Robert Bevan, 1865– 1925: a memoir by his son (1965) · F. Stenlake, From Cuckfield to Camden Town: the story of artist Robert Bevan (1865– 1925) (1999) · W. Baron, 'Robert Polhill Bevan', in W. Baron and M. Cormack, The Camden Town Group (1980), 2– 11 [exhibition catalogue, Yale U. CBA, 16 April– 29 June 1980] · W. Baron, The Camden Town Group (1979) · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1925)

Archives AM Oxf., sketchbooks · Tate collection, corresp. and papers

Likenesses R. Bevan, self-portrait, oils, c.1914, NPG

Wealth at death £16,392 4s. 7d.: administration with will, 14 Aug 1925, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Wendy Baron, 'Bevan, Robert Polhill (1865– 1925)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/64228>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an English painter, draughtsman and lithographer.

Robert married **Stanisława De Karłowska**² on 9 Dec 1897 in Warsaw, Poland. Stanisława was born on 8 May 1876 in Poland and died on 9 Dec 1952 at age 76. They had two children: **Edith Halina** and **Robert Alexander**.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous:

9-**Edith Halina Bevan**² was born in Dec 1898.

Edith married **Charles Baty**.

9-**Robert Alexander Bevan**² was born on 15 Mar 1901 and died on 20 Dec 1974 at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a British communications and advertising executive.

Robert married **Natalie Ackenhausen**.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

Richard next married **Sarah Dewar**. Sarah died in 1883.

5-**Timothy Paul Bevan** died in 1773.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Apothecary of London.

Timothy married **Amelia Moseley**.

5-**Priscilla Bevan**

Timothy next married **Hannah Gurney**,^{2,3,18,19} daughter of **Joseph Gurney**^{2,3,51,52} and **Hannah Middleton**,^{2,3,51} on 12 Apr 1752. Hannah was born on 17 May 1714 in Norwich, Norfolk and died on 28 Mar 1784 in Clapham, London. Visiting her son's home at age 69. They had one son: **Joseph Gurney**.

General Notes: 1739/07/08 Nathaniel SPRINGALL of St. Augustines, widower, worstead weaver, and Hannah Gurney, single woman, dau. of Joseph Gurney of the same parish, worstead weaver, married on 8/07/1739. Witnesses included: Kerzia SPRINGALL, John SPRINGALL and many others (NMM 1028/), BPSwann

5-**Joseph Gurney Bevan**^{2,3,19,53,54,55} was born on 18 Feb 1753 in London, died on 12 Sep 1814 in Stoke Newington, London at age 61, and was buried in FBG Bunhill Fields, London.

General Notes: Joseph Gurney Bevan was for many years in business as a chemist and druggist in the well-known firm, in which William Allen was afterwards a partner, and which was carried on under the style of Allen, Hanbury and Co., in Plough Court, Lombard Street. He was distinguished for unblemished integrity and an undeviating regard for Truth. He and his wife were conspicuous in the observance of all that in the Society of Friends was then understood to be comprehended in the words " plainness of speech, behaviour, and apparel."

Bevan, Joseph Gurney (1753– 1814), religious writer, was born on 18 February 1753 in London, the only child of Timothy Bevan (1704– 1786), pharmacist, and his second wife, Hannah Springhall (1714– 1784), daughter of Joseph and Hannah Gurney. Raised as a member of the Society of Friends, he was of a lively and affectionate disposition and very quick to learn. From an uncle who was an artist and naturalist he derived a good deal of knowledge; his literary studies he pursued for some years under a physician who was also a classical scholar with a taste for poetry. Bevan's own love of poetry later induced him to recommend the study of Latin under certain restrictions; at the age of fifty he himself diligently studied Greek in order to read the New Testament. In his desire for fashionable clothing he twice changed his mode of dress but returned to his traditional, plain clothing out of regard for his mother. At the age of seventeen he was 'under serious impressions of mind' and thought it his duty to desist from using the heathen names of the months.

In 1776 Bevan married Mary (1751– 1813), daughter of Robert and Hannah Plumstead of London; there were no children from the marriage. Mary also was a Quaker minister. Bevan's father now gave him a share in his business in Plough Court, Lombard Street, London. Bevan pursued his trade with integrity, fairness, and honesty, and retired from it in 1794 with a considerable diminution of capital, largely resulting from his generosity to others and his scruples. From conscientious motives he had refused, for example, to supply goods to armed vessels; likewise, chosen to act as a constable in his ward, he faithfully fulfilled the duties of his office rather than hire a substitute. In his journal he regretted his spiritual pride and want of resignation, while watching his spiritual state closely. He also recorded his attempts to control what he described as his naturally hot temper.

In 1794 Bevan began writing for an almanac published by James Phillips, and continued to do so for four years, with the exception of 1797, when his poem, 'Patience', was not finished in time. He also wrote a few poems in imitation of the psalms, and other pieces of verse. In 1796 he moved to Stoke Newington. In 1800 he wrote his Refutation of the Misrepresentations of the Quakers, appended to which was his 'Summary of the history, doctrine and discipline of Friends', which was in effect a very concise, official statement. Later translated into French, German, and Italian it was among four works presented by the society to the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia when they were in London in 1814. In 1802 Bevan published his examination of Thomas Foster's Appeal to the Society of Friends on the primitive simplicity of their Christian principles and church discipline, (1801); by an investigation of Foster's work and of the writings of early Friends, Bevan's intention was to show that the Friends were not Unitarians. His Thoughts on Reason and Revelation (1805), a short publication of twenty-three pages, is divided into sections dealing with reason, revelation in general, infidelity, scripture, faith, and experience. In 1807 he published The Life of the Apostle Paul, and in 1810 he edited the tenth part of Piety Promoted, with a new historical introduction. Some of his letters and verse were published in 1815, with a short memoir of his life, edited by Josiah Forster under the title, Extracts from the Letters and other Writings of the Late Joseph Gurney Bevan.

For many years Bevan fulfilled with zeal the station of an elder providing his friends with information derived from his daily family readings of scripture, 'my habit of nearly thirty years' standing', as he put it in 1806. In 1794 he was clerk to the yearly meeting of Friends, in whose proceedings he was active and influential for over twenty-five years. Towards the end of the eighteenth century he became anxious to encourage an orthodox Quaker position compatible with an evangelical viewpoint. He played a major part in the controversy with the visiting American minister Hannah Barnard. She questioned the historical accuracy of much of scripture, while claiming to have views in accord with those of earlier major Quaker writers; Bevan had a leading role in opposing her views. He was described by the Quaker diarist James Jenkins, who was something of a cynic about the contemporary Quaker establishment, as 'our chief disciplinarian' (Journal of the Friends' Historical Society, 20, 1923, 73). On 23 May 1813 Mary Bevan died, following a fit that had resulted in severe memory loss. Bevan himself, who was now afflicted with cataracts, asthma, and dropsy, bore all these troubles with exemplary humility and patience. In the last part of his life two female friends, daughters of a Mr Capper, would read to him selections from John Kendall's Collection of Letters, Thomas Ellwood's journal, and Mary Waring's diary. The elder of the sisters had been married to Paul Bevan, one of Bevan's cousins; another cousin was the philanthropist and prison reformer Elizabeth Fry. Bevan spent the greater part of the closing days of his life at his cousin Paul's house at Tottenham. He died on 12 September 1814 and was buried at the Quaker burial-ground, at Bunhill Fields. His Quaker books, incorporated with the collection of his cousin Paul, became the nucleus of the important Bevan– Naish collection in Birmingham.

David J. Hall

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

Sources Extracts from the letters and other writings of the late Joseph Gurney Bevan; preceded by a short memoir of his life (1821) · DNB · 'Dictionary of Quaker biography', RS Friends, Lond. [card index] · J. Smith, ed., A descriptive catalogue of Friends' books, 2 vols. (1867); suppl. (1893) · N. Penney, ed., Pen pictures of London Yearly Meeting, 1789– 1833 (1930) · 'The Quaker family of Bevan', Journal of the Friends' Historical Society, 22 (1925), 15– 17 · R. M. Jones, The later periods of Quakerism, 1 (1921), 308 · Journal of the Friends' Historical Society, 20 (1923)

Archives RS Friends, Lond., letters, memoirs, and verses

Likenesses silhouette, 1809 (after S. Zachary), RS Friends, Lond., Gibson MSS, Ms vol 334/30 · silhouette, Friends' House Library, Pict. box B60

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David J. Hall, 'Bevan, Joseph Gurney (1753– 1814)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/2319>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1796 in Stoke Newington, London.
- He worked as a Chemist and Druggist, Plough Court Pharmacy in London.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Joseph married **Mary Plumstead**,^{2,53} daughter of **Robert Plumstead**^{53,56} and **Hannah Lunn**,⁵³ in 1776 in London. Mary was born on 26 Jun 1751 in Fenchurch Buildings, London and died on 23 May 1813 at age 61.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister in 1784.

4-**Paul Bevan**¹ was born on 19 Dec 1705 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 9 Jan 1767 at age 61.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He had a residence in Tottenham, London.

Paul married **Elizabeth Phillips**,¹ daughter of **Richard Phillips**^{1,57} and **Esther Griffiths**,^{1,57} on 9 May 1754. Elizabeth was born in 1724 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales and died on 15 May 1771 at age 47. They had eight children: **Esther, Jane, Priscilla, Silvanus, Paul, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, and Paul**.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: Her name appears as Elizabeth in the registers and not as Esther as in some sources.

5-**Esther Bevan** was born on 4 May 1755 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

5-**Jane Bevan** was born on 4 Nov 1756 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

5-**Priscilla Bevan** was born on 20 Oct 1857 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

5-**Silvanus Bevan**^{1,58} was born on 13 Sep 1758 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales, died on 15 Jul 1783 at age 24, and was buried in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

Silvanus married **Mary Fox**,^{1,58} daughter of **Edward Fox**^{1,7,59} and **Anna Were**,^{1,7,59} on 17 Nov 1780. Mary died in 1787 and was buried in Cornwall. They had two children: **Sylvanus** and **Paul**.

6-**Sylvanus Bevan** was born about 1782 and died on 10 Dec 1819 about age 37.

6-**Paul Bevan**^{1,58,60} was born on 30 Aug 1783 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales, died on 12 Jun 1868 in Tottenham, London at age 84, and was buried in FBG Tottenham.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Coal Trader.

Paul married **Rebecca Capper**,^{1,53,58,61} daughter of **Jasper Capper**^{1,2,7,12,53,61,62,63,64,65} and **Anne Fry**,^{1,7,12,53,61,62,64,65,66} on 24 Oct 1804. Rebecca was born on 11 May 1783 in Gracechurch Street,

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London, died on 9 Nov 1817 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales at age 34, and was buried on 13 Nov 1817 in FBG Tottenham. They had six children: **Mary, Joseph, Sylvanus, Edward, William, and Samuel.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an A Quaker Minister.

7-**Mary Bevan**^{1,2,60,61} was born on 25 Oct 1805 in Enfield and died on 7 Nov 1880 at age 75.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at York Quarterly Meeting, Girls School. (Later became The Mount School) in 1810-1814 in York, Yorkshire.

Mary married **Alfred Waterhouse**,^{1,2,60,61} son of **Nicholas Waterhouse**^{7,60} and **Ann Rogers**,^{7,60} on 16 Jul 1829 in FMH Tottenham. Alfred was born on 15 Jun 1798 in Liverpool and died on 27 Dec 1873 in White Knight's Park, Reading, Berkshire at age 75. They had eight children: **Alfred, Ellen, Maria, Katherine, Theodore, William, Edwin, and Sylvanus Bevan.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cotton Broker of Liverpool & then Bristol.
- He had a residence in 1849 in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He had a residence in London.
- He had a residence in 1858 in White Knight's Park, Reading, Berkshire.

8-**Alfred Waterhouse**^{2,61,67,68,69,70} was born on 19 Jul 1830 in Aigburth, Liverpool, died on 22 Aug 1905 in Yattendon Court, Berkshire at age 75, and was buried in St. Peter & St. Paul, Yattendon, Berkshire.

General Notes: Waterhouse, Alfred (1830– 1905), architect, was born on 19 July 1830 in Aigburth, Liverpool, the eldest of seven children of Alfred Waterhouse (1798– 1873), cotton broker of Liverpool (later of Whiteknights, Reading), and his wife, Mary Bevan (1805– 1880).

Early years

Both parents belonged to the Society of Friends and the young Alfred's upbringing was strictly Quaker. He was educated at Grove House School, Tottenham, where he mixed with the sons of influential Quaker families, many of whom were later to become clients. He showed an early aptitude for drawing, which he learned from the books of J. D. Harding and Samuel Prout. In 1848 he was articled to the staunchly Quaker P. B. Alley, then in partnership with Richard Lane, the leading neo-classical architect of Manchester. In 1853 his education was completed with a ten-month tour of France, Italy, and Germany, after which he set up in practice as an architect in Manchester. His first commissions came from relatives, from Quaker connections, and from the local body of nonconformist (mainly Congregationalist) businessmen; but he soon had quite a substantial practice, and was himself training a few pupils, among them G. T. Redmayne (1840– 1912), who was later to become his brother-in-law, and Ernest Geldart (1848– 1929). National acclaim came with his design for the Manchester assize courts, won in competition in 1859. In 1860 he married Elizabeth (1834– 1918), daughter of John Hodgkin of Tottenham, with whom he had three sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom married the poet Robert Bridges.

In 1865 Waterhouse opened a London office on the basis of several promising commissions and secure family connections. His brother Theodore (1838– 1891) was already in practice there as a solicitor and developer, while another brother, Edwin Waterhouse (1841– 1917), was in practice as an accountant. From his office and home at 8 (later 20) New Cavendish Street he built up a large and highly successful practice that made him the most widely employed British architect in the years from c.1865 to c.1885. On 24 February 1877 he was baptized into the Church of England. In 1878 he purchased the manor of Yattendon in Berkshire, where he lived as the squire in a new house of his own design. He continued to work until 1901, taking his eldest son, Paul Waterhouse (1861– 1924), into partnership in 1891, and by the end of his career had been responsible for almost 650 separate works.

Professional practice

Waterhouse's huge success as an architect (probate records reveal that he left a fortune of £215,036) was founded on a thoroughly professional approach rather than on brilliance or innovation as a stylist. His approach is characterized by a great ingenuity in both planning and designing; and he was always ready to offer alternative solutions to his clients' problems. He was meticulous in his attention to detail, and throughout his career did not scorn the smallest commissions, designing such things as prize book-plates for Girton College, Cambridge (while engaged on much larger commissions there), or letter-headings and an inn sign for the marquess of Westminster (for whom he later rebuilt Eaton Hall). However, like most young architects of the mid-century he was greatly influenced by A. W. N. Pugin, and espoused Gothic as the most exciting style for the times. Yet he was always ready to modify the style in order to produce workable buildings, claiming that he had 'not endeavoured slavishly to copy the Gothic of any particular period or country' (Manchester Guardian, 19 April 1859). It was this approach, coupled with his skill as a planner, that won him the competition for the new assize courts for Salford (dem.) with a design that was described as 'one of the remarkable experiences of our time' (The Builder, 30 April 1859) and second only to those for the government offices in Whitehall by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, which had caused such controversy in the battle of the styles. His efficient planning set the standard for future court buildings, and its Gothic style, with sculpture by the O'Shea brothers, was described by Ruskin as 'much beyond anything yet done in England on [his] principles' ('On traffic', lecture delivered at Bradford, 21 April 1864).

Major works

Once established in this way Waterhouse was able to win major public commissions such as that for Strangeways gaol (1861– 9). His Manchester connections were still strong enough in 1868 for him

to win the competition to design the new town hall. This, which is probably his masterpiece, displays all his mastery of planning on an awkward triangular site. It is also, with its steep roofs, and three spires at different angles, a demonstration of the potential of picturesque composition in the Gothic style. However, it was also thoroughly modern in the adoption of fireproof construction and the lining of its interior walls with terracotta, the architect's first extensive use of the material. The building was fully fitted with furniture designed by the architect, and he remained engaged with this one structure until 1894. Waterhouse's ability to work amicably with committees and to modify his designs to suit the needs of large groups made him well suited to undertake such commissions, and allowed him to create another classic in the Natural History Museum (1866 and 1870–80). This is chiefly known as the first building completely faced in terracotta, with an array of moulded creatures, all designed by Waterhouse. Yet the building is important in other ways. It has an internal iron frame and the clear planning, the product of close collaboration with Richard Owen, the first director, is striking. That the building was achieved in spite of changes of government and perpetual parsimony is also a considerable tribute to Waterhouse's determination and tact.

The Natural History Museum was Waterhouse's first major work in the capital. He had initially been commissioned in 1866 to carry out the design by Captain Fowke, but had taken the opportunity to redesign that scheme, retaining only the two-light Italianate windows of the South Kensington style in his Romanesque revival design. The achievement of so important a building was some compensation for his failure in the competition for the law courts in 1867, which he had entered hoping his legal connections would give him a good understanding of what was needed. His design was preferred by the users, the bar committee, but rejected in favour of G. E. Street's design by the architects. Such a decision reflected the common view of his work that practicality rather than form was uppermost.

This was in fact precisely what Waterhouse advocated in his presidential address to RIBA students (presidential address, repr. in *Building News*, 1 Feb 1889), and was probably one of the reasons why he was given his third great commission of the 1870s— the rebuilding of Eaton Hall. This, the most expensive country house of the century, was essentially a flawed masterpiece, in that its design appears to have developed slowly round the client's desire to retain features of the old house, which had already been reworked by W. Porden (c.1803– 1812) and by W. Burn (1845– 54). As a result the house has been much reviled by later critics who blamed Waterhouse for its incoherence. Changes in taste in the twenty-five years it took to complete, as well as the death of the client's first wife, and his remarriage, led to considerable adjustments in the course of the work, even to the removal and replacement of substantial elements. The grounds contain one of Waterhouse's few classical designs in the shape of a circular Ionic 'parrot house' in golden terracotta, complete with caryatids.

Waterhouse's Victorian clients seemed to like what he offered, and Eaton Hall was by no means his only domestic commission, merely the largest. Waterhouse built or substantially altered some ninety houses for clients of varying means. The earliest of these were for relatives, such as his cousin Sebastian Waterhouse in Liverpool; but these were soon followed by a range of mansions for industrialists on the urban fringes and several houses in the Lake District, among which was Fawe Park (1858), for James Bell MP. This last was the subject of the first watercolour Waterhouse exhibited at the Royal Academy. At the peak of his career he also designed a number of substantial country houses. Among these were: Blackmoor House, Hampshire (1865– 73), for Roundell Palmer (Lord Selborne); Hutton Hall, Yorkshire (1864– 71), for Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease; Town Thorns, near Rugby (1871– 6), for the American Washington Jackson; and Iwerne Minster, Dorset (1877– 82), for Lord Wolverton.

Waterhouse's domestic work linked him to the successful establishment in a conventional way, as did the design and restoration of churches. However, he did comparatively little in this line, though he did produce convincing Gothic churches at Penmaen-mawr (St Seiriol's, 1865– 9), where the Gladstone family were involved, at Blackmoor (St Matthew's, 1866– 70), for Lord Selborne, and at Twyford, Hampshire (St Mary's, 1876– 8), where Sir Thomas Fairbairn was the principal donor. His most successful church was probably the urban St Elisabeth's, Reddish, Lancashire (1883– 5), for the local industrialist William Houldsworth. However, it is not surprising that Waterhouse was also involved in building for the nonconformists, such as the church at Besses o' th' Barn, Manchester (1863), for the Congregationalists, for whom he also enlarged the Lancashire Independent Theological College (1876– 80). There was less scope for architectural employment by the Society of Friends, though his early commissions did include designing or enlarging meeting-houses. Among the later chapels the King's Weigh-house Chapel in Mayfair (1889– 93) and the Lyndhurst Road Congregational Chapel, London (1883– 7), are particularly striking.

Institutional designs

However, Waterhouse is better known as a designer of large institutional buildings. Where some would say Eaton Hall should be classed as such, his skill as a planner was shown in a wide range of town halls, such as those at Darlington (1861– 3), Hove (1880– 83), and Reading (1871– 6), institutions such as the Turner Memorial Home (1882– 5) or the Seamen's Orphans' Institution in Liverpool (1870– 75), or hospitals such as Liverpool Royal Infirmary (1886– 92) or St Mary's Hospital, Manchester (1889– 1901). This was a type of designing in which he excelled, from early beginnings with the Bingley Institute (1863) right up to University College Hospital, London (1894– 1903), the first vertically planned hospital in Britain. Perhaps his most complex and effective planning exercise was in the National Liberal Club in London (1884– 7), where he combined three floors of large public rooms with four of bedrooms and service rooms on an awkward triangular site off Whitehall. Though distinctly conventional in its Italianate classical decoration, this building was extremely up to date in its steel and concrete fireproof structure, and in its servicing and electric lighting. It was one of the two designs (the other being the Natural History Museum) which Waterhouse selected to represent his work at the Chicago World Fair of 1893.

Partly for his fame and his planning skills, but partly also for his reputation as an economical designer, Waterhouse was extensively employed by the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, having work in one or other city continuously from 1865 until his retirement. He began with the Cambridge Union Society, and continued with extensive work at Balliol College, Oxford (the college that his son Paul attended), but declined an invitation to design a block of rooms to replace William Wilkins's King's College screen in Cambridge. His buildings for Gonville and Caius College still provide a terminal feature for King's Parade; but his wish to provide a complete new set of buildings for Pembroke College was frustrated by an emerging respect for historic structures, and that college actually sacked him as their architect. At Girton, however, he was given the opportunity to design a new college from scratch, introducing the corridor plan instead of the traditional staircase system. He was chosen for Girton by Emily Davies for the beauty of his building, but it is also clear that a number of his friends and clients were involved in the movement for women's education. As an efficient and progressive architect, Waterhouse was also a natural choice as architect for the northern universities. His first work was for Owens College (later Manchester University), where he had a series of commissions from 1860 until his retirement. He also designed the first buildings for the Yorkshire College (later Leeds University) and for Liverpool University, using in the latter the red brick and terracotta for which he was famous, and which gave rise to the term 'red brick' universities. He was further involved in education with Leighton Park School in Reading (1890– 95), the Quaker foundation that absorbed the trust of the Grove House School of Tottenham, and, among others, with Reading grammar school (1868– 72 and 1873– 4), Middlesbrough grammar school (1885– 6 and 1888– 90), St Paul's School, Hammersmith (1881– 7), and the City and Guilds of London Institute (1881– 6), the last two being closely connected with the Clothworkers' Company, who had also been involved with Leeds University.

Planning skills, practicality, and business efficiency also made Waterhouse an attractive proposition in industry. He designed structures as varied as the Binyon and Fryer warehouse in Manchester and

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Lime Street Hotel in Liverpool. The National Provincial Bank in Piccadilly and Foster's Bank in Cambridge are only two of several banks he designed, and later in his career he designed the Hotel Metropole in Brighton. However his best-known commercial work was in the form of offices and investment property. One of his first commercial works was the Royal Insurance office in Manchester (1861), in which for a while he had his own office. He and his brother were personally involved in the development of sets of chambers as a commercial venture in Carey Street (1872 and 1879–95). Later he built for the Pearl Insurance Company in Liverpool (1896–8) and the headquarters of the Refuge Insurance Company in Manchester (1891–6). But by far the most extensive set of such commissions came from the Prudential Assurance Company, for whom he designed some twenty-seven buildings in the years between 1877 and 1904, establishing what is probably the first example of an architectural house style.

In all these buildings great attention was paid, in addition to practical and structural matters, to the picturesque massing and the skyline, which were so important in the developing streetscape of late nineteenth-century cities. Waterhouse's eclectic approach to style allowed him to create degrees of richness that could accurately reflect status or meet a variety of cost constraints. His general preference for Gothic forms was combined with a structural logic that matched richly articulated façades with straightforward steel skeletons. Although he used a variety of stones, particularly early in his career, he was concerned at the problems of supplying large quantities of evenly coloured stone, and also at the problems of pollution. He was an early member of the Smoke Abatement Society, and this was a major factor in his adoption of the supposedly self-washing terracotta for which he is so famous. This moulded material also had the advantage of allowing rich ornament at an economical price, but required a good understanding and close co-operation between manufacturer and architect, something on which Waterhouse justifiably prided himself. From the 1880s his terracotta exteriors were matched by similar material inside in the form of moulded and glazed faience, mostly manufactured by the Leeds Fireclay Company. He also regularly designed furniture, including a grand piano for his own use, fittings, and even decorative items such as pen-rests. He produced designs for floor tiles, and evidently had close enough relations with suppliers of such things as door furniture and sanitary ware for the manufacturers to supply items of 'Mr Waterhouse's design'. His work therefore had a consistency that is thoroughly Victorian in its use of high-quality materials, attention to practical details, and its general solidity.

Death and reputation

During his lifetime Waterhouse's work was only ever criticized with respect, and generally highly praised. However, it was seldom bold or formally avant-garde, and his preference for a safe conservative taste meant that by 1900 his work was little valued. In the first half of the twentieth century it was widely reviled; and his fondness for tiled interiors led one critic to rhyme his name with 'municipal slaughterhouse'. However, some historians took him seriously, and Kenneth Clark rated him superior to George Gilbert Scott (K. Clark, *The Gothic Revival*, 2nd edn, 1950, 262). For all the odium heaped on his designs by a modernist generation, it is significant that his obituary commented 'even those who did not like his architecture liked the man' (*Architectural Record*, 30 Aug 1905). This characteristic made him an excellent professional colleague. He was involved in adjudications on a number of occasions, but was also very widely in demand as a competition assessor. He assessed no fewer than sixty competitions between 1864 and 1899, and thus had a hand in the selection of the design of many of the major public buildings of the latter half of the nineteenth century. He also acted as a trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum and as treasurer of the Royal Academy and of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. The respect of his colleagues was shown in his election as president of the RIBA from 1888 to 1891. He had already won a grand prix at the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1867, with a rappel in 1878, and the coveted RIBA gold medal (1878) for his Manchester town hall design. He was awarded diplomas from Vienna (1869), Brussels (1886), Antwerp (1887), Milan (1888), and Berlin (1889), as well as an honorary LLD from Manchester University in 1895, the year it became the Victoria University. To this professional success was added recognition as a watercolourist. He exhibited a total of eighty watercolours at the Royal Academy, exhibiting first in 1857 and regularly from 1868; and was praised in 1884 for producing 'beyond question the most brilliant' (*Building News*, 1884, 817) watercolour in the show. He was elected ARA in 1878 and RA in 1885. The majority of his paintings were architectural, but he produced a significant number of picturesque landscapes both for exhibition and for private pleasure. These were mostly given to family members or friends and remain in private hands; but the Victoria and Albert Museum and the RIBA have several of his fine architectural watercolours. Waterhouse suffered a major stroke in 1901, and retired from business; but the practice was continued by his son Paul and subsequently by his grandson and great-grandson. He lived in retirement at Yattendon Court, Yattendon, until his death there on 22 August 1905; he was buried at Yattendon six days later, in the parish church of Sts Peter and Paul, which he had restored and improved. His productive capacity was enormous, but he trained few architects of note. However, he had a large artistic and literary circle of friends, which included Frederic Leighton, Frederic Shields, and Frank Dicksee, and the sculptor Hamo Thornycroft was a particular protégé. His portrait by William Quiller Orchardson hangs in the RIBA, while another, by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, was until recently retained by the family. Corbels in the shape of portrait busts of himself and his wife, made for his first house at Barcombe Cottage in Manchester, survive in Manchester City Galleries.

Colin Cunningham

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with PRIBA RA.
- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as an Architect.
- He worked as a President of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1888-1890.

Alfred married **Elizabeth Hodgkin**,^{61,69,70} daughter of **John Hodgkin**^{2,60,62,67,68,70,71,72,73,74} and **Elizabeth Howard**,^{2,67,70,71,72,74} on 8 Mar 1860 in FMH Lewes. Elizabeth was born on 16 Jul 1834 in Tottenham, London, died on 2 Apr 1918 in Yattendon Court, Berkshire at age 83, and was buried in St. Peter & St. Paul, Yattendon, Berkshire. They had five children: **Paul, Mary Monica, Florence Eliot, Alfred Maurice**, and **Amy Theodore**.

9-Paul Waterhouse was born on 29 Oct 1861 in Manchester and died on 19 Dec 1924 in Yattendon Court, Berkshire at age 63.

General Notes: **3 June 1872, Mon**: Sauntered about in the sun chatting to little Paul, then by the 10.10 train from Reading to London; travelled with *Jonathan Backhouse* Hodgkin. Home;

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

The (Unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRIBA.
- He worked as an Architect.

Paul married **Lucy Grace Palgrave**, daughter of **Sir Reginald Francis Douce Palgrave** and **Grace Battley**, on 16 Jul 1887. Lucy was born on 18 Sep 1861. They had three children: **Michael Theodore**, **Rachel Howard**, and **Ursula Margaret**.

10-**Capt. Michael Theodore Waterhouse**^{75,76,77} was born on 31 Aug 1888 in Norwich, Norfolk and died on 24 May 1968 in The Close, Yattendon, Newbury, Berkshire at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC CBE PRIBA.
- He worked as an Architect.
- He worked as a President of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1948-1950.

Michael married **Rissa Edith Barclay**,⁷⁷ daughter of **Lt. Col. Hubert Frederick Barclay**⁴⁶ and **Edith Noel Daniell**, on 16 Nov 1920 in Norwich, Norfolk. Rissa was born on 23 Mar 1896 in Norwich, Norfolk. They had four children: **David Barclay**, **Elizabeth**, **Prudence**, and **Caroline**.

11-**David Barclay Waterhouse**⁷⁷ was born on 17 Aug 1921 and died on 22 Feb 1998 in Searles at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Architect.

David married **Diana Gray**. They had three children: **Davina Margaret**, **Paul Alexander**, and **Elizabeth Catherine**.

12-**Davina Margaret Waterhouse**

12-**Paul Alexander Waterhouse**⁷⁷ was born in 1952 and died in 1996 at age 44.

12-**Elizabeth Catherine Waterhouse**

David next married **Jessie Faber**. They had four children: **Nicholas**, **Rupert**, **Humphrey**, and **Sarah**.

12-**Nicholas Waterhouse**

12-**Rupert Waterhouse**

12-**Humphrey Waterhouse**

12-**Sarah Waterhouse**

11-**Elizabeth Waterhouse**

11-**Prudence Waterhouse**

11-**Caroline Waterhouse**

10-**Rachel Howard Waterhouse**¹⁰ was born on 19 Dec 1895.

Rachel married **Capt. James Paton Younger**,¹⁰ son of **James Younger**¹⁰ and **Annie T. Paton**, on 30 Apr 1921. James was born on 11 Jun 1891 and died on 17 Sep 1974 at age 83. They had four children: **Mary Elizabeth**, **James Andrew**, **Robert Paul**, and **Stephen John**.

Descendants of Jenkin Bevan

11-**Mary Elizabeth Younger** was born on 27 Mar 1922 and died on 18 Dec 2017 at age 95.

Mary married **Cmdr. Denis Handcock Mackay**. They had three children: **Lionel James**, **Mariel Grace**, and **Rachel Jane**.

12-**Lionel James Mackay**

12-**Mariel Grace Mackay**

12-**Rachel Jane Mackay**

11-**James Andrew Younger**

James married **Portia Mary Ottley**. They had two children: **Elizabeth Rachel** and **Mary Clare**.

12-**Elizabeth Rachel Younger**

12-**Mary Clare Younger**

11-**Robert Paul Younger** was born on 20 Aug 1928.

Robert married **Gillian Mary Savory**. They had two children: **Katherine Mary** and **Lorna Louise**.

12-**Katherine Mary Younger**

12-**Lorna Louise Younger**

11-**Stephen John Younger**

Stephen married **Jean Maxwell Brickman**, daughter of **Brig. Eric Brickman**. They had two children: **Michael James** and **Alastair Stephen Eric**.

12-**Michael James Younger**

12-**Alastair Stephen Eric Younger**

10-**Ursula Margaret Waterhouse** was born on 19 Oct 1902 and died in Aug 1990 in Dorset at age 87.

9-**Mary Monica Waterhouse** was born on 31 Aug 1863 in Victoria Park, Manchester, died on 9 Nov 1949 in London at age 86, and was buried in St. Peter & St. Paul, Yattendon, Berkshire.

Mary married **Dr. Robert Seymour Bridges**,⁷⁸ son of **John Thomas Bridges** and **Harriett Elizabeth Affleck**, on 3 Sep 1884. Robert was born on 23 Oct 1844 in Walmer, Kent, died on 21 Apr 1930 in Boar's Hill, Oxford, Oxfordshire at age 85, and was buried in St. Peter & St. Paul, Yattendon, Berkshire. They had three children: **Elizabeth**, **Margaret**, and **Edward Ettingdeane**.

General Notes: MA. MB. LL.D. FRCP. D.Litt. OM.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton & Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Poet Laureate 1913-1930.

10-**Elizabeth Bridges** was born on 5 Dec 1887 and died on 7 Apr 1977 at age 89.

Elizabeth married **Ali Albar Daryaish**.

10-**Margaret Bridges** was born on 10 Oct 1889 and died on 25 Apr 1926 at age 36.

Margaret married **Horace William Brindley Joseph**.

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10-Rt. **Hon. Sir Edward Ettingdeane Bridges 1st Baron Bridges**⁷⁹ was born on 4 Aug 1892 in Yattendon Manor, Berkshire and died on 27 Aug 1969 in Winterfold Heath, Surrey at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KG GCB GCVO MC PC FRS.
- He worked as an Architect.
- He worked as a Cabinet Secretary in 1938-1946.

Edward married **Hon. Katharine Dianthe Farrer**, daughter of **Thomas Cecil Farrer 2nd Baron Farrer** and **Evelyn Mary Spring-Rice**, on 1 Jun 1922. Katharine was born on 21 Aug 1896 and died in 1986 at age 90. They had four children: **Shirley Frances**, **Thomas Edward**, **Robert Oliver**, and **Margaret Evelyn**.

11-**Hon. Shirley Frances Bridges** was born on 23 Oct 1924 and died on 20 Dec 2015 at age 91.

Shirley married **Hilary Topham Corke**, son of **Alfred Topham Corke**, on 15 Jun 1957. Hilary was born on 12 Jul 1921 in Malvern, Worcestershire and died on 3 Sep 2001 in Abinger Hammer, Surrey at age 80. They had four children: **Emma Lucy**, **Cicely Catharine**, **William Edward Orlando**, and **Georgina Phoebe**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Writer, composer and poet.

12-**Emma Lucy Corke**

12-**Cicely Catharine Corke**

12-**William Edward Orlando Corke**

12-**Georgina Phoebe Corke**

11-**Thomas Edward Bridges 2nd Baron Bridges** was born on 27 Nov 1927 and died on 27 May 2017 at age 89.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Diplomat. Ambassador to Italy 1983-87.

Thomas married **Rachel Mary Bunbury**, daughter of **Sir Henry Noel Bunbury**, on 1 Sep 1953. Rachel was born in 1926 and died in 2005 at age 79. They had three children: **Mark Thomas**, **Nicholas Edward**, and **Harriet Elizabeth**.

12-**Mark Thomas Bridges 3rd Baron Bridges**

Mark married **Angela Margaret Collinson**. They had four children: **Venetia Rachel Lucy**, **Camilla Frances Iona**, **Drusilla Katharine Anne**, and **Miles Edmund Farrer**.

13-**Hon. Venetia Rachel Lucy Bridges**

13-**Hon. Camilla Frances Iona Bridges**

13-**Hon. Drusilla Katharine Anne Bridges**

13-**Hon. Miles Edmund Farrer Bridges**

12-**Hon. Nicholas Edward Bridges**

Nicholas married **Susan Guggenheim**, daughter of **Peter Guggenheim** and **Rae Pamela**. They had two children: **Alice Clementine** and **Matthew Orlando**.

13-**Alice Clementine Bridges**

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13-Matthew Orlando Bridges

12-Hon. Harriet Elizabeth Bridges

Harriet married **John Charles Eells**.

Harriet next married **William J. Leonard**.

11-Hon. **Robert Oliver Bridges** was born on 18 Aug 1930 and died on 17 Jan 2015 in Royal Marsden Hospital, London at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Architect.
- Death Notice: The Daily Telegraph, 21 Jan 2015.

Robert married **Rosamund Theresa De Wesselow**, daughter of **Roger Christopher Vaughan De Wesselow** and **Rosamund Beatrice Silley**. They had two children: **John Edward** and **James George Robert**.

12-John Edward Bridges

12-James George Robert Bridges Baron Bridges of Headley

James married **Alice Mary Hickman**. They had three children: (No Given Name), (No Given Name), and (No Given Name).

13-Bridges

13-Bridges

13-Bridges

11-Hon. **Margaret Evelyn Bridges** was born on 9 Oct 1932 and died on 22 Nov 2014 at age 82.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with DPhil CBE FBA.
- She worked as a Historian.

Margaret married **Paul William Jex Buxton**, son of **Wing Cmdr. Denis Alfred Jex Buxton** and **Emily Mary Hollins**, on 17 Sep 1971. Paul was born on 20 Sep 1925 and died in 2009 at age 84. They had two children: **Sophia Frances** and **Hero Elizabeth**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Under-secretary, Northern Ireland Office.

12-Sophia Frances Buxton

12-Hero Elizabeth Buxton

9-Florence Eliot Waterhouse was born on 11 Nov 1866.

9-Alfred Maurice Waterhouse⁸⁰ was born on 19 Apr 1868 and died on 24 Dec 1890 in Yattendon, Berkshire at age 22.

General Notes: Known as "Prissie".

9-Amyas Theodore Waterhouse was born on 19 Nov 1872 and died in 1956 at age 84.

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Amyas married **Florence Ruth Gamlen** on 1 Jan 1907. Florence was born in 1882. They had four children: **Ann Monica, Celia Mary, Maurice James, and Theodore.**

10-**Ann Monica Waterhouse**

10-**Celia Mary Waterhouse**

10-**Maurice James Waterhouse**

10-**Theodore Waterhouse**

8-**Ellen Waterhouse**^{2,81,82,83,84} was born on 14 Mar 1832 in Aigburth, Liverpool and died on 9 Sep 1876 in Coley Hurst, Reading, Berkshire at age 44.

Ellen married **Wilson Crewdson**,^{2,81,82,83,84,85} son of **Wilson Crewdson**^{14,15,24,82,86,87} and **Margaret Robson**,^{24,82,86,87,88} on 9 May 1855 in FMH Lawrence Weston, Bristol, Gloucestershire. Wilson was born on 9 Dec 1832 in Chorlton upon Medlock, Manchester and died on 18 Jul 1880 in Brighton, East Sussex (AM gives 20 July) at age 47. They had five children: **Wilson, Ethel Mary, Harold Bevan, Herbert Cecil, and Gertrude Gwendolen Bevan.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cotton Manufacturer.
- He had a residence in Celey Hurst, Reading, Berkshire.

9-**Wilson Crewdson**⁸⁹ was born on 13 Apr 1856 in Manchester and died on 28 May 1918 in St. Leonards on Sea, Sussex at age 62. The cause of his death was Became ill whilst cycling. Coronary?.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FSA.

Wilson married **Mary Frances Adelaide Bevan**, daughter of **William Bevan**¹ and **Marie Sofia Read**, on 28 Jun 1883. Mary was born on 4 Dec 1863. They had two children: **Wilson Theodore Oliver** and **Roger Bevan.**

10-**Brig. Wilson Theodore Oliver Crewdson** was born on 8 Nov 1887 and died on 8 Dec 1961 at age 74.

Wilson married **Albinia Joane Bacon**, daughter of **Sir Nicholas Henry Bacon 12th & 13th Bt.**⁹⁰ and **Constance Alice Leslie-Melville**, on 9 Jan 1924. Albinia was born on 3 Jan 1897 and died on 5 Jul 1997 at age 100. They had two children: **Wilson Peregrine Nicolas** and **Sarah Albinia.**

11-**Wilson Peregrine Nicolas Crewdson** was born in 1927 and died on 5 Jan 2014 at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- His obituary was published in the Daily Telegraph notices on 8 Jan 2014.

Wilson married **Hon. Lucy Clare Beckett**, daughter of **Ralph William Ernest Beckett 3rd Baron Grimthorpe** and **Mary Alice Archdale**. They had four children: **Giles Wilson Mervyn, Diana Constance Mary, Elizabeth Ann Joan, and Virginia Clare.**

12-**Giles Wilson Mervyn Crewdson**

Giles married **Hon. Aurelia Margaret Amherst Cecil**, daughter of **William Hugh Amhurst Cecil 4th Baron Amhurst** and **Elizabeth Merriman.**

Giles next married **Frances Mary Nunnely**. They had three children: **Minna Sophie Clare, Oliver, and Lara Catherine Rose.**

13-**Minna Sophie Clare Crewdson**

13-**Oliver Crewdson**

13-**Lara Catherine Rose Crewdson**

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12-Diana Constance Mary Crewdson

Diana married **Christopher J. M. Langley**, son of **Lt. Col. James Langley**. They had three children: **Venetia Margaret Clare**, **Edwina Chantal Elizabeth**, and **Rose Katharine Lucy**.

13-Venetia Margaret Clare Langley

13-Edwina Chantal Elizabeth Langley

13-Rose Katharine Lucy Langley

Rose married **James Gordon Robert Dashwood**, son of **Robert Thomas Dashwood** and **Georgina M. Harris**. They had one son: **Peregrine 'Reggie' Christopher Gordon**.

14-Peregrine 'Reggie' Christopher Gordon Dashwood

12-**Elizabeth Ann Joan Crewdson** was born on 20 Apr 1961 and died on 17 Sep 1963 at age 2.

12-Virginia Clare Crewdson

Virginia married **Giles J. G. Appleton**, son of **Group/Capt. James Appleton**.

11-Sarah Albinia Crewdson

Sarah married **Sir Philip Henry Manning Dowson** in 1950. Philip was born on 16 Aug 1924 in Johannesburg, South Africa and died on 22 Aug 2014 at age 90. They had three children: **Anna Lucinda**, **Robert Charles Manning**, and **Aurea Katherine**.

General Notes: Sir Philip Dowson, who has died aged 90, was one of Britain's most prominent post-war architects and, in later life, president of the Royal Academy of Arts (1993-99).

A realist as much as a Modernist, he designed buildings with an eye on their proposed function. As a result he was to become the architect to whom Britain's universities, cultural institutions and blue-chip corporations turned when they required a new wing, library or headquarters.

Dowson was one of the driving forces — as chief architect — at Arup Associates, an innovative and collaborative team of influential architects, engineers and quantity surveyors. His aim was to maintain a scientific and rational approach; in addition to the function of a space, construction techniques and the character of materials were the foundation blocks of his designs.

Dowson's projects ranged from the redevelopment of the Old Truman Brewery in Brick Lane, London, to new Oxbridge builds — including student rooms at St John's College, Oxford, and the Forbes Mellon Library at Clare College, his alma mater at Cambridge. In all of his work he followed the maxim of his boss Ove Arup: "signature thinking, not signature style".

Philip Henry Manning Dowson was born on August 16 1924 in Johannesburg, South Africa. Educated at Gresham's School, Norfolk, he spent a year reading Mathematics at University College, Oxford, before joining the Royal Navy in 1943. He served in both the Atlantic and Pacific theatres during the Second World War. In 1947 he left the Navy and returned to his studies, this time reading Art History at Clare College, Cambridge, after which he trained at the Architectural Association.

In 1953 Dowson joined the engineering firm Ove Arup and Partners as an architect and, in 1963, with Sir Ove Arup, Ronald Hobbs and Derek Sugden, became a founding partner and later chief architect of Arup Associates.

Arup Associates was applauded for the "clarity, logic and elegance" with which they approached building design — a combination that proved popular among commissioning institutions such as universities (Dowson brought his practical Modernism to bear on large campus sites in Oxford and Cambridge).

Key to his approach was the "tartan grid" in which "thin bays of the tartan pattern provided a dedicated zone of structure and mechanical servicing, leaving the larger bays clear for functional use". It was the perfect fit for laboratories, offices, halls of residence and libraries.

However, one of his early successes was the conversion of an unusual 19th-century building. On commission from Benjamin Britten in 1965, he transformed a vast malthouse at Snape, Suffolk, into a concert hall — incorporating a foyer, stage and auditorium — for the Aldeburgh Festival. Sensitive to the risk of spoiling the building's character, Dowson succeeded in creating a 134-by-58-by-49ft hall with a new period-looking roof and ash and cane seating. The Maltings Concert Hall was opened by the Queen in 1967.

In 1969 he designed The Modern House for Sir Jack Zunz, the British engineer responsible for the roof of the Sydney Opera House. The four-bedroom house on Drax Avenue in Wimbledon — described by English Heritage as "well-crafted, meticulously planned" — is now Grade II listed.

The following year, building work began on Dowson's design for a block of 156 study-bedrooms within the grounds of St John's College, Oxford. "It was a bold stroke," wrote Vaughan Grylls in Oxford Then and Now. The Thomas White Building took five years to build, with the final dormitory formed in "brutal bush-hammered concrete" with an ancient wall retained in its midst. It was a modern building which aimed to "reflect the mood of Oxford and the character of its surroundings and settle into the silhouette of a medieval city." It won both RIBA and Concrete Society awards.

In the early Seventies Dowson was a mentor to Michael (later Sir Michael) Hopkins, who later recalled: "Working for IBM in Portsmouth on three buildings at the same time, he had one too many. I was working with Norman Foster at the time and Philip suggested that we should take on the design of their temporary offices, 250,000 square feet — a fantastic opportunity. Philip was always very generous with his time and energy in the support of younger architects, taking on the mantle of Hugh Casson, Robert Matthew and Leslie Martin — the architectural knights — as the patron of younger architectural practices."

Dowson's project on Brick Lane in the late Seventies — creating a new headquarters for Truman out of their old brewery and two listed Georgian houses — helped set in motion a wider

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interest in the reconfiguration of derelict historical buildings at the end of the 20th century.

There were frustrations along the way. In the early Nineties the reclusive Hong Kong developer Victor Hwang hired Dowson to realise his vision for the Battersea Power Station — a project which fell through after more than a decade which saw impenetrable planning problems. "I've seen three Prime Ministers come and go, and not a single brick has been laid on this project," Huang said in 2000.

Dowson was also left aggrieved in the early Nineties when Arup's scheme for the Paternoster Square development next to St Paul's Cathedral was dropped due to pressure from the Prince of Wales. "It is quite extraordinary what is happening at St Paul's," said Dowson.

Dowson retired as a senior partner at Ove Arup in 1990, and three years later was elected president of the Royal Academy of Arts. He had a long association with the Academy, having been elected to it in 1979. He was awarded its Royal Gold Medal for Architecture in 1981. As president of the RA, Dowson's tenure was notable for his steering of its acquisition of the Burlington Gardens building behind the Piccadilly galleries (left vacant when the Museum of Mankind moved to Bloomsbury).

He drew up plans for how the two buildings might be joined, thus doubling the Academy's footprint. "Armed with these, using his reputation as an architect and his ability to be taken seriously by government, he prized the freehold out of them for a modest £5 million," noted Sir Michael Hopkins. "A bargain then, and the equivalent price today of a very small shoebox in Mayfair." Construction work to join the two buildings begins in 2015 (using designs by Sir David Chipperfield).

Dowson's personal interests reflected his professional pursuits: he was an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Art; a governor of St Martin's School of Art (1975-82); and a trustee of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and of the National Portrait Gallery. He was also a keen sailor.

Among numerous awards and honours, Sir Philip Dowson was appointed CBE in 1969, and knighted in 1980.

He married, in 1950, Sarah Crewdson, who survives him with a son and two daughters.

Sir Philip Dowson, born August 16 1924, died August 22 2014

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE PRA RIBA.
- He worked as a Chief Architect, Arup Associates.
- His obituary was published in The Daily Telegraph on 14 Sep 2014.

12-Anna Lucinda Dowson

Anna married **Prof. Kim Ashley Nasmyth**.

12-Robert Charles Manning Dowson

12-Aurea Katherine Dowson

Aurea married **Hon. Richmond James Innys Colville**, son of **John Mark Alexander Colville 4th Viscount Colville of Culross** and **Mary Elizabeth Webb-Bowen**. They had two children: **Alexander** and **Oliver**.

13-Alexander Colville

13-Oliver Colville

10-**Capt. Roger Bevan Crewdson** was born in 1893 in Reigate, Surrey and died on 16 Apr 1941 in Chelsea, London. Killed in enemy action at age 48.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: More than 1000 people lost their lives that night.

Roger married **Gwendolen Georgiana Howard**, daughter of **Hon. Oliver Howard** and **Muriel Mary Temple Stephenson**, on 5 Sep 1923. The marriage ended in divorce. Gwendolen was born on 5 Oct 1902 and died on 30 Mar 1936 at age 33.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were divorced Divorce in 1934.

9-**Ethel Mary Crewdson**⁸⁴ was born on 22 Dec 1859 in Manchester and died on 17 Jun 1876 in Manchester at age 16.

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9-**Harold Bevan Crewdson**⁹¹ was born on 28 Apr 1861 in Manchester and died on 7 Nov 1865 in Manchester at age 4.

9-**Herbert Cecil Crewdson**⁸¹ was born on 22 Nov 1865 in Manchester and died on 7 Apr 1883 in Reading, Berkshire at age 17.

9-**Gertrude Gwendolen Bevan Crewdson**² was born on 28 Mar 1872 in Manchester and died on 14 Oct 1913 in Homewood, Aspley Heath, Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire at age 41. The cause of her death was Tuberculosis.

General Notes: Gertrude Gwendolen Bevan Crewdson . . 41 14 10 1913 Woburn Sands. On the 14th of October, 1913, there passed away at the early age of forty -one, at her own residence, Homewood, Woburn Sands, one whose quiet, unobtrusive nature prevented her from being much known beyond the sphere in which she moved, but whose sweet, unselfish life for others well deserves a record. Gwendolen Crewdson was the second daughter of the late Wilson and Ellen Crewdson, from whom she inherited names well-known in the Society of Friends. Her mother died soon after her birth in 1872, and her early childhood was clouded by the death of her father, to whom she was much attached, and also by the death of one of her brothers. During her earlier years, she and her only surviving brother, Wilson Crewdson, lived together in a house at Reading, the household being under the care of a lady. Miss Loader, who also supervised Gwendolen Crewdson's studies, and herself took a direct part in her education. Under the careful training of this lady her character unfolded in beauty and symmetry, expanding afterwards into wide circles of influence. At this early period of her life there was a freshness and originality in her nature which helped to form that striking personality felt by all who came into contact with her. After a time the home was removed to Bournemouth, the climate of which was thought to be better for her health, which was never robust. It was there, when she was approaching her twenty-first year, that she and her brother began to consider the possibility of her going for a course of study to Girton College, Cambridge. Before doing so, and in order to prepare for the entrance examination of the College, as her education had hitherto been carried out entirely at home, she was advised to go for a time to a good preparatory school. At her age, most ladies' schools would have been to some extent unsuitable, but her friends found for her one which admirably met all her requirements. This was St. Leonards School, St. Andrews, where she took up her residence in a house for mistresses ; and it was very striking how soon she adapted herself to her novel surroundings, and made rapid progress in the studies which were essential to her taking the Cambridge course, and of which she had no previous knowledge. She had always had a taste for Natural History, and on entering Girton, in 1894, she took the Natural Science Tripos, her subjects being Chemistry, Physiology, and Botany ; and she afterwards spent a fourth year of Post-Graduate study in Geology, for which she had a great liking. She " went down " for two years, after completing her course, and then, in 1900, returned to Girton as Librarian and Registrar, offices which she held till she became Junior Bursar in 1902. Her brother in the meantime had removed to Reigate, and the question arose whether she should continue to make his house her home for the holidays, or make a home of her own. She characteristically decided in favour of the latter, saying : - " I wish to make something of my life." This resolve was most fruitful in its results. While at Girton she had conceived the idea of providing a House of Rest in the holidays for gentlewomen engaged in earning their own living, whose homes did not provide, and whose limited means did not permit of their otherwise obtaining a restful and inexpensive holiday. With this end in view, and being herself possessed of ample means, she purchased "Homewood"- a house with a large garden, situated close to pine woods on a spur of the Chiltern Hills, near Woburn Sands, and at a height of some five hundred feet above the sea-level. After becoming established at Homewood, and finding it increasingly difficult to combine attention to her responsibilities there with her work at Girton, she resigned her post as Bursar in 1905. At Homewood her guests were invited for a few weeks' stay, seven or eight being received into the house at a time, and many were found to benefit by a longer stay. It was of the essence of her scheme that a small charge should be made to those of her guests who could afford to pay it ; and after her decease it was found that the money she had left in her will to the " Frances Mary Buss Loan Fund " for students, consisted of the accumulated fees of the inmates who had been received at Homewood, which she had regularly deposited in a bank for the purpose. For many years she had made a hobby of picking up pieces of valuable old furniture, and these, with her numerous Japanese pictures, and curios from many countries, made the interior of the house extremely quaint and interesting ; and at the same time nothing demanded by modern ideas of comfort was lacking. She altered and enlarged the house, and added to the garden again and again, till the place became really charming ; and to the tired guests, whose work in most cases lay in cramped and dingy surroundings, it must have appeared a veritable earthly paradise. We can readily believe that it required no small amount of self-denial to sacrifice, thus deliberately, the privacy of her home life, but she had her reward in the marked success of her beneficent undertaking. It is interesting in this connexion to learn that her family have decided to continue " Homewood " as a Rest House for ladies engaged in teaching. This has been done tentatively, but we hear that the results are so far encouraging. Gwendolen Crewdson was fond of travelling, and one of the great interests of her life was a visit to Khartoum, with all the incidents of a Nile expedition. It was undertaken in the true spirit of a student. She visited the most recent excavations in Egypt, and read extensively on Egyptian topics in the best works on the subject, with the same painstaking care that she gave to other branches of study. She also paid similar visits to Crete and Greece, in which her determination to leave no stone unturned and no point of interest unvisited drew forth, not infrequently, despairing protests from her less energetic fellow-travellers. She was all her life a consistent member of the Society of Friends. Although a strict teetotaler she did not exalt total abstinence into a fetish, and she never obtruded her opinions on those about her. She was a strong advocate of women's suffrage, but the methods of " militancy " were abhorrent to her. In matters of education Gwendolen Crewdson took a keen interest, and as a member of the Committee for re-organizing Sibford School she found scope for the exercise of her powers not only in re-arranging the curriculum, but also in all the practical details of the School. She had gathered large experience in matters of sanitation, and when the premises had to be altered and enlarged she went into all the details, and where she saw a weak point would, with quiet, reasoning pertinacity, see that it was put right. Her outlook was broad, but she was insistent upon detail. Her interest in the School continued to the last, as shown by a letter written for her within a week of her death. The sudden close to this beautiful life was unexpected by her doctors and friends. A near relative writes : - " She became rapidly worse as the autumn advanced, but none of us expected that the end was so near. In the memoranda she has left we read how she fully recognised that before long she might be called upon to put aside the life-work in which she had taken such a great interest, and how she calmly faced the future with full confidence. It must have been a great giving up, but there was no word of complaint, nothing but rejoicing. She left the written message to her friends, to be opened after her departure : - ' Rejoice with my spirit when all is over, and do not mourn over my worn-out body.' " This brief record of a true and unselfish life, all too short to fulfil its ideals, may be supplemented by a few extracts from the tributes re- ceived from Gwendolen Crewdson's intimate friends. " It was good to know her, she was so highminded, so absolutely truthful and accurate in all her ways. Her strong scientific mind probably accounted for the thoroughness with which she did every piece of work which she attempted. She had a kindly, sympathetic nature, and with it combined a very wise judgment. I have come across many who, for having known her, have thanked God and taken courage. " Throughout her College life, I think I can truthfully say, she was universally loved and feared : everyone who met her felt the charm and attraction of her nature, and at the same time was conscious of a high standard of conduct up to which she lived, and expected that others should also live." A college tutor sums up tersely some of the sources from which her influence was drawn : " Her charm of manner was a striking note in her character, and this was enhanced by her natural reserve ; it was a most attractive blend of humour and modesty. I do not remember hearing her speak of the deeper things of life, yet you could be quite sure they were there ; they crystallized into life instead of words. I

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have no special recollection of what she did, only a vivid remembrance of what she was. The singleness of vision and aim, the strenuousness and persistence of purpose which were characteristic of her, and might have led her to disregard the feelings or opinions of others, were tempered by her kindness of disposition, and a saving sense of humour. She could not have done a mean or petty action to save her Hfe. I have never known anyone to whom the language of the fifteenth Psalm was more applicable. *' She has been cut off in the midst of her days ; but that is not the last word. She once wrote, in a letter of sympathy to a friend who was suffering from bereavement : - ' When someone so full of vitality goes, it makes it impossible to believe that their energies have really come to an end. It seems as though they must be needed for other work.' And to some of us, amongst the ' thoughts that transcend our wonted themes,' there will ever arise a vision, on that farther shore, of the welcoming smile and the helping hand, greeting, as of old, the tired traveller, and succouring the bewildered and distressed."

Crewdson, Gertrude Gwendolen Bevan (1872– 1913), college administrator and benefactor, was born on 28 March 1872, in Manchester, the second daughter among the four children of William Crewdson, a manufacturer and a member of the Society of Friends, and his wife, Ellen Waterhouse, sister of Alfred Waterhouse, the architect. She was left an orphan in 1881 and was thereafter brought up by a housekeeper, Miss Loader, who was also a governess with considerable experience of preparing students for Cambridge. At first they lived in Reading, and then at Bournemouth, in the hope of improving Gertrude's health: she had a tendency to consumption all her life. Her formal education began late. Because of its bracing air, and on the advice of Elizabeth Welsh, mistress of Girton College, Cambridge, she chose to go to St Leonard's School, St Andrews, at the age of twenty-one. She went as a by-pupil in a house which then trained teachers, to prepare herself for university entrance. She made rapid progress there and in 1894 entered Girton, whose buildings had been designed by her uncle. Mistrusting woolly abstractions, she had a penchant for expressing ideas in diagrammatic form, and she chose to read for the natural sciences tripos part I. She then took a fourth year at the college to study geology. Her beauty and charming personality, together with great talent as a pianist, ensured the respect and affection of her fellow students, who elected her senior student during her final year (1897– 8), to represent them in college affairs.

When she left Cambridge, Gertrude Crewdson was elected by the former students who had received certificates that they had fulfilled the conditions necessary for a Cambridge degree, as their representative on the governing body of Girton College. In 1906 she graduated MA, taking advantage of the offer of Trinity College, Dublin, between 1904 and 1907, to confer degrees on women with appropriate qualifications. She had returned to Girton in 1900 as librarian and registrar, becoming junior bursar in 1902. A woman of means, she was a quiet and generous donor, providing the college with small requisites of plants and books. She resigned in 1905 to live in her own home.

From 1892 to 1899, Miss Crewdson had her permanent home with her older brother, Wilson Crewdson (1856– 1918) and his wife, Mary Bevan, in Reigate, Surrey. In 1899, she bought her own house, Homewood, Aspley Heath, near Woburn Sands in Bedfordshire. She furnished it with great taste and care, buying antique furniture, Japanese pictures and ornaments, some of these being curios from her travels abroad. She opened the house and its extensive garden during the summer months as an inexpensive holiday home for professional women, putting aside the small sums raised. On her death these amounted to £250, which she left to Girton College, resulting in the Frances Buss Loan Fund. Among her other benefactions to the college was a large piece of land to the north of the buildings, which she had purchased in 1902 to save it from housing development.

Her Quaker upbringing had instilled in Gertrude Crewdson a high sense of purpose and service. A teetotaler, she had firm principles, but never obtruded them on her associates. She supported the non-militant women's suffrage movement. She took a particular interest in the Quaker School for Artisans at Sibford, near Banbury. She travelled widely in Greece, Crete, Sweden, and Norway, but her first love was for Egypt and its ancient past. Characteristically, she took a course in Egyptology before spending a winter and spring in Khartoum. On her death, Girton was the recipient of her collection of Egyptian antiquities.

Gertrude Crewdson was active, to the point of being restless, all her life, an attribute consonant with her lifelong battle with tuberculosis, of which she died, at home, on 14 October 1913, at the early age of forty-one. A memorial brass was unveiled in her memory in the chapel at Girton College. Her successor as bursar, Eleanor Allen, when she died in 1929, bequeathed money to the college to found the Crewdson memorial prize for natural sciences.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a College administrator and benefactor.

8-**Maria Waterhouse**⁶⁸ was born on 21 Feb 1834 in Aigburth, Liverpool and died on 11 Aug 1905 in Hastings, Sussex at age 71.

8-**Katherine Waterhouse** was born on 20 Apr 1836 in Aigburth, Liverpool and died in 1898 at age 62.

Katherine married **George Tunstal Redmayne** on 30 Jun 1870. George was born on 27 Dec 1840. They had two children: **Martin** and **Leonard**.

9-**Martin Redmayne** was born on 13 Nov 1871.

9-**Leonard Redmayne** was born in 1877.

Leonard married **Mildred Jackson**. Mildred was born in 1877. They had two children: **Dorothy** and **Geoffrey Brian**.

10-**Dorothy Redmayne** was born in 1904.

10-**Geoffrey Brian Redmayne** was born in 1906.

8-**Theodore Waterhouse**⁶⁹ was born on 12 Apr 1838 in Aigburth, Liverpool and died in 1891 at age 53.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Solicitor and founder of Waterhouse & Co. In London.

8-**William Waterhouse**⁶⁰ was born on 29 Oct 1839 in Aigburth, Liverpool and died on 1 Oct 1869 at age 29.

William married **Mary Janet Burges**.⁶⁰ Mary was born in 1845 and died on 1 Oct 1868 at age 23.

8-**Edwin Waterhouse**^{2,61} was born on 4 Jun 1841 in Oakfield, Aigburth, Liverpool, died on 17 Sep 1917 in Feldemore at age 76, and was buried in Holmbury St Mary.

General Notes: Waterhouse, Edwin (1841'961917), accountant, was born on 4 June 1841 at Oakfield, Aigburth, Liverpool, the seventh and youngest child of Alfred Waterhouse senior (1798'961873), a partner in the firm of Nicholas Waterhouse & Sons, merchants and brokers of Liverpool, and his wife, Mary, née Bevan (1805'961880). He spent most of his childhood in the south of England at several family homes, including Sneyd Park, near Bristol, and various addresses in central London.

Having been taught by private tutors, and because his parents were committed members of the Society of Friends, in September 1855 Waterhouse entered University College School, a leading academy for dissenters. A diligent student, he won prizes in French and geometry, and two years later joined his elder brother Theodore (1838'961891) at University College, London, where he attended classes in mathematics, Greek, Latin, and English. He graduated in 1860 with second-class honours, but had made no decision about a future career. His elder brother Alfred Waterhouse (1830'961905) was already established as an architect, Theodore was to take articles as a solicitor, and Edwin, as he later recalled, had allowed this important matter to be in abeyance. I knew nothing of business, and felt a dislike of the 'city' and ... the pale and anxious faces which I saw on my infrequent visits there. A doctor's career might have suited me, but I had no special bent in that way, and I feared a failure. (Memoirs, 68)

A chance introduction to William Turquand, a leading accountant, led to Waterhouse being articled to the City firm of Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co. in January 1861. There he learned the rudiments of bookkeeping and assisted with insolvencies and audits, but after three years of what he described as an 'apprenticeship' decided to set up on his own account. In February 1864 he took two rooms at 11 Old Jewry Chambers and wrote to business acquaintances of his father in order to seek employment. A major source of income during his first year in practice was the reorganization of the accounts of his brother, then a prominent architect in Manchester. While undertaking a cost-accounting assignment at John Fowler's steam plough works in Leeds, Waterhouse met William Holyland (1807'961882), a principal clerk of Turquand, who informed him that he was about to form a partnership with Samuel Lowell Price (1821'961887). Holyland suggested that he join them and, as Waterhouse wrote,

I had been doing very well for myself during the last few months, but the offer seemed to open out chances of quickly attaining a wider experience, whilst ensuring a more steady practice and affording me the advantages of assistance should I need it. (Memoirs, 81)

Thus, the firm of Price, Holyland, and Waterhouse was formed on 1 May 1865; Edwin, the youngest and least experienced, took a quarter-share in the profits.

Having leased prestigious offices in the Queens Assurance Company building at the corner of Gresham Street (no. 13, later 44) and King Street, the firm flourished from the outset. Unlike the first generation of accountancy firms which prospered as insolvency specialists, Price, Holyland, and Waterhouse gained a reputation as auditors largely as a result of Waterhouse's work for railway companies, banks, and financial institutions. His probity and insistence upon prudent conventions won him important audits, including the London and North Western, South Eastern, Metropolitan, and London, Brighton and South Coast railways. Waterhouse was so busy with these tasks that in 1883 he declined to serve as the auditor of the Midland Railway. In addition, he was appointed joint auditor of the National Provincial Bank of England (from 1880) and of the London and Westminster Bank, while the firm audited Lloyds Bank, the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Atlas Assurance, the Equity and Law Life Assurance Company, and the Foreign and Colonial Government Trust Company from its foundation in 1868. The rising fee income of the partnership was a measure of its commercial success. In the first year of operation it earned £9138, increasing to an average of £14,450 between 1870 and 1885, with peaks in 1870 (£18,070), 1876 (£17,135), and 1877 (£17,749). Fees rose appreciably after 1889 and during the following decade were in excess of £40,000 per annum. In 1887, on the death of Price, Edwin Waterhouse became senior partner (Holyland having retired in 1874) and, as was customary, took a lion's share of the profits. In 1896'967, for example, when £35,897 was available for distribution among the four partners, he received £21,000 (59 per cent). This level of income enabled him to build a substantial home in the country, Feldemore, at Holmbury St Mary, Abinger, near Dorking, Surrey, which was designed by his brother-in-law George Redmayne, the Manchester architect; he occupied the house from 1880 and progressively extended it during the 1890s. At his death he left an estate worth £257,780 gross, and it appeared that the greater part of his fortune had been earned from professional fees rather than share dealing or other forms of financial speculation.

Waterhouse was also called upon to undertake a number of investigations by companies, institutions, and government bodies. In 1877 he devised a sliding scale for the Consett Iron Company, by which wages could be related to the sale price of iron; in 1889 he assisted Lancashire county council in allocating receipts and expenditure between boroughs and urban districts under the new Local Government Act; and in 1908 he reorganized the finances of the Underground Electric Railway of London. In 1887'968 Waterhouse, together with Frederick Whinney (1829'961916), produced a report on the accounting organization of the Woolwich arsenal for a parliamentary committee chaired by Lord Randolph Churchill. He was subsequently asked to conduct similar investigations into the Admiralty's dockyards (1888'969) and the Royal Ordnance factories (1901). A member of the 1894'965 Davey departmental committee on joint-stock companies, he was responsible for representing the profession's views, and the report which followed formed the basis for the Companies Act of 1900. When further change was considered, Waterhouse was invited to serve on the 1905'966 (Loreburn) committee, which, in turn, led to the Companies Act of 1907. However, despite these achievements, it would be wrong to view Waterhouse as one of the outstanding original thinkers of the profession. His talents lay not so much with the introduction of radical ideas as in the practical organization and running of a major City partnership. He had the social contacts to attract new clients, the ability to maintain established connections, and the judgement to select staff of youthful promise (he introduced a policy of recruiting prizewinners from the institute examinations).

Having been a founder member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) on its foundation in 1880, Waterhouse became active in its organization. Although he failed at the first attempt to be elected to the council, in 1887 he took the place formerly occupied by Price. In 1892, without having held the customary post of vice-president, he was elected president and served for two years. Not all of his presidential initiatives were successful, and his campaign to establish a professional monopoly, as exercised by legal and medical practitioners, did not meet with government approval. His presidency corresponded with the opening in 1893 of the ICAEW's purpose-built hall in Moorgate. He retired from the council in July 1915 after twenty-eight years' service. Ernest Cooper (1848'961926), another eminent City accountant, reported that Waterhouse 'always showed me rather more courtesy than I deserved' (Cooper, 49), while Nicholas Waterhouse,

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Waterhouse's youngest son by his first marriage, observed that 'he never suffered a fool gladly but had a wonderful insight into character, and those who really knew him held him in the highest respect and affection' (Waterhouse, *Reminiscences*, 3). An inability to tolerate any behaviour that might pass for slackness and his ingrained Quaker mores led to a prohibition of smoking. If Waterhouse 'found a pipe or pouch lying around in the office or in the audit room of a client, he thought nothing of throwing them on the fire but, then relenting, would compensate the offender with the price of a new outfit' (ibid., 102). He periodically suffered from the depression that had afflicted his mother in her later life, and a devotion to Christianity, together with a thorough commitment to his professional duties, may have served as defence against its onset.

In 1868 Waterhouse married Georgina, née Thöl (1848'961896); they had four daughters and two sons, William and Nicholas. Both boys joined Price Waterhouse as articled clerks, but William died suddenly of pneumonia in 1900 before taking his final examination; Nicholas qualified, was admitted to the partnership in 1906 on his father's retirement, and became the senior partner in 1945. In 1898, two years after the death of his first wife, Waterhouse married Helen Caroline, née Weber (1855'961941); they had one son, Theodore (1907'961976), who also worked for Price Waterhouse. Edwin Waterhouse died, aged seventy-six, at Feldemore, on 17 September 1917 and was buried in the parish churchyard at Holmbury St Mary.

Edgar Jones

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Likenesses J. Kopf, bronze relief, c.1898, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London; on loan from Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales · photograph, c.1907, PricewaterhouseCoopers [see illus.]

Wealth at death £257,780 3s. 6d.: probate, 23 Jan 1918, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Edgar Jones, 'Waterhouse, Edwin (1841'961917)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/47873>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Accountant and Partner in Price Waterhouse & Co. In London.
- He worked as a President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Edwin married **Georgine Emma Catharine Thöl**,^{2,61} daughter of **Johann Philip Thöl** and **Agnes Augusta Popert**, on 3 Apr 1869. Georgine was born on 30 Oct 1848 and died in 1896 at age 48. They had six children: **Agnes Mary**, **Theresa**, **William**, **Nicholas Edwin**, **Ellen Penelope**, and **Gertrude Valentine**.

9-**Agnes Mary Waterhouse** was born on 14 Jun 1870 and died in 1883 at age 13.

9-**Theresa Waterhouse** was born on 15 Oct 1872.

Theresa married **Rev Jacob A. Forrest**. Rev was born in 1861. They had four children: **James**, **Andrew Bernard**, **John**, and **Jessie**.

10-**James Forrest** was born in 1900.

10-**Andrew Bernard Forrest** was born in 1901.

10-**John Forrest** was born in 1903.

10-**Jessie Forrest** was born in 1905.

9-**William Waterhouse**² was born on 6 Dec 1874 and died in 1900 at age 26.

9-**Sir Nicholas Edwin Waterhouse**² was born on 24 Aug 1877 and died on 28 Dec 1964 at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Accountant. Price Waterhouse & Co. In London.
- He worked as a President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Nicholas married **Audrey Hale Lewin**. Audrey was born in 1883 and died in 1945 at age 62.

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Nicholas next married **Louise How**.

9-**Ellen Penelope Waterhouse** was born in 1880.

9-**Gertrude Valentine Waterhouse** was born in 1884.

Edwin next married **Helen Caroline Weber**.² Helen was born in 1855 and died in 1941 at age 86. They had one son: **Theodore**.

9-**Theodore Waterhouse**² was born in 1907 and died in 1976 at age 69.

8-**Sylvanus Bevan Waterhouse** was born on 11 Apr 1844 in Aigburth, Liverpool and died on 14 Apr 1844.

7-**Joseph Bevan** was born on 10 Jan 1807 and died on 17 Aug 1833 at age 26.

7-**Sylvanus Bevan** was born on 8 May 1808 and died on 12 Feb 1826 at age 17.

7-**Edward Bevan** was born on 1 Nov 1809 and died on 12 Apr 1864 at age 54.

Edward married **Maria Goodwin**. Maria was born on 14 Dec 1818 and died on 21 May 1854 at age 35.

7-**William Bevan**¹ was born on 4 Oct 1812 and died on 11 Oct 1876 at age 64.

General Notes: Features in the painting of The Anti-Slavery Society Convention, 1840, by Benjamin Robert Haydon

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Friend's School, Boley Hill in Rochester, Kent.
- He worked as a Solicitor in Old Jewry, London.
- He had a residence in St. Stephen's Square, Bayswater.

William married **Marie Sofia Read**. Marie was born on 25 Jan 1835. They had five children: **John Henry Paul, Antonia Rebecca, Mary Frances Adelaide, Constance Sofia, and Christine Elsie**.

8-**John Henry Paul Bevan** was born on 29 Aug 1860.

8-**Antonia Rebecca Bevan** was born on 5 Aug 1862.

8-**Mary Frances Adelaide Bevan** was born on 4 Dec 1863.

9-**Brig. Wilson Theodore Oliver Creadson** was born on 8 Nov 1887 and died on 8 Dec 1961 at age 74.

10-**Wilson Peregrine Nicolas Creadson** was born in 1927 and died on 5 Jan 2014 at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- His obituary was published in the Daily Telegraph notices on 8 Jan 2014.

11-**Giles Wilson Mervyn Creadson**

12-**Minna Sophie Clare Creadson**

12-**Oliver Creadson**

12-**Lara Catherine Rose Creadson**

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11-Diana Constance Mary Crewdson

12-Venetia Margaret Clare Langley

12-Edwina Chantal Elizabeth Langley

12-Rose Katharine Lucy Langley

13-Peregrine 'Reggie' Christopher Gordon Dashwood

11-Elizabeth Ann Joan Crewdson was born on 20 Apr 1961 and died on 17 Sep 1963 at age 2.

11-Virginia Clare Crewdson

10-Sarah Albinia Crewdson

11-Anna Lucinda Dowson

11-Robert Charles Manning Dowson

11-Aurea Katherine Dowson

12-Alexander Colville

12-Oliver Colville

9-Capt. Roger Bevan Crewdson was born in 1893 in Reigate, Surrey and died on 16 Apr 1941 in Chelsea, London. Killed in enemy action at age 48.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: More than 1000 people lost their lives that night.

8-Constance Sofia Bevan was born on 25 Apr 1865.

8-Christine Elsie Bevan was born on 20 Apr 1867.

7-Samuel Bevan¹ was born on 12 May 1816 and died on 22 Oct 1868 at age 52.

Noted events in his life were:

- He resided at Rosewood in Pangbourne, Berkshire.

Samuel married **Caroline Brooks**. Caroline was born on 28 Sep 1819.

Paul next married **Judith Nicholls Dillwyn**,^{1,58} daughter of **William Dillwyn**^{2,7,31,58,92,93,94} and **Sarah Weston**,^{2,7,31,58,92,94} on 21 May 1831 in London. Judith was born on 26 Aug 1781 in Walthamstow, London, died on 27 Jun 1868 in Tottenham, London at age 86, and was buried in FBG Tottenham.

5-Paul Bevan was born on 22 Oct 1759 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

5-Elizabeth Bevan was born on 17 Jan 1761 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

5-Elizabeth Bevan was born on 17 Jul 1762 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales and died in 1835 at age 73.

Elizabeth married **John Pim**, son of **John Pim**^{95,96} and **Sarah Clibborn**,^{95,96} in 1790 in FMH Tottenham. John was born in 1752 and died in 1829 at age 77.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant in London.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

5-**Paul Bevan** was born on 20 Mar 1765 in Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales.

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