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**Descendants of  
Abraham Bright**

Charles E. G. Pease  
Pennyghael  
Isle of Mull

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# Descendants of Abraham Bright

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## 1-Abraham Bright

Abraham married **Martha Jacobs**. They had one son: **William**.

## 2-William Bright

William married **Mary Goole**. They had one son: **Jacob**.

3-**Jacob Bright**,<sup>1,2</sup> son of **William Bright**<sup>3</sup> and **Mary Goole**<sup>3</sup>, was born in 1736, died on 22 Dec 1794 in Coventry, Warwickshire at age 58, and was buried on 26 Dec 1794 in FBG Coventry.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Worstead weaver in Foleshill, Coventry, Warwickshire.

Jacob married **Martha Lucas**,<sup>1,2</sup> daughter of **William Lucas**<sup>4</sup> and **Mary Grattan**. Martha was born on 3 May 1745 in Henley in Arden, Warwickshire, died on 18 Sep 1809 in Coventry, Warwickshire at age 64, and was buried on 24 Sep 1809 in FBG Coventry. They had two children: **Jacob** and **Priscilla**.

4-**Jacob Bright**<sup>1,2,5,6,7,8,9</sup> was born on 24 Aug 1775 in Foleshill, Coventry, Warwickshire, died on 7 Jul 1851 in Rosehill, Rochdale, Lancashire at age 75, and was buried in FBG Rochdale, Lancashire (George Street).

General Notes: Moved to Rochdale in 1802

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth.
- He worked as an apprentice Cotton spinner to William Holme.
- He worked as a Cotton spinner in 1796 in The Torr, New Mills, High Peak, Derbyshire.
- He worked as a Cotton Spinner in 1804 in Rochdale, Lancashire.

Jacob married **Sophia Holme**,<sup>1,2</sup> daughter of **William Holme**<sup>1</sup> and **Mary Lees**,<sup>1</sup> in 1804. Sophia was born on 3 May 1778 in Low Leighton, Marple, Manchester and died in 1806 at age 28.

Jacob next married **Martha Wood**,<sup>1,2,6,7</sup> daughter of **John Wood**<sup>1</sup> and **Margaret King**,<sup>1</sup> on 21 Jul 1809 in FMH Bolton. Martha was born on 17 Nov 1788 in Bolton, Lancashire, died on 18 Jun 1830 in Rochdale, Lancashire at age 41, and was buried in FBG Rochdale, Lancashire (George Street). They had 11 children: **William, John, Sophia, Thomas, Priscilla, Benjamin, Margaret, Esther, Jacob, Gratton, and Samuel**.

5-**William Bright** was born on 19 Oct 1810, died on 19 Oct 1814 at age 4, and was buried in FBG Rochdale, Lancashire (George Street).

5-**Rt. Hon. John Bright**<sup>1,2,3,6,7,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20</sup> was born on 16 Nov 1811 in Greenbank, Rochdale, Lancashire, died on 27 Mar 1889 in One Ash, Rochdale, Lancashire at age 77, and was buried in FBG Rochdale, Lancashire (George Street).

General Notes: Bright, John (1811– 1889), politician, was born at Green Bank, Rochdale, Lancashire, on 16 November 1811, the second son of Jacob Bright (1775– 1851) and Martha Bright, née Wood (1788/9– 1830). Jacob Bright came originally from Coventry, to where his Quaker ancestors had migrated from Wiltshire in the early eighteenth century, but he settled in Rochdale in 1802, becoming a bookkeeper to John and William Holme, the cotton spinners. He married Sophia Holme, his employers' sister, but she died in May 1806, and he married Martha Wood in 1809. They had seven sons and four daughters among whom were Jacob Bright and Priscilla Bright [see McLaren, Priscilla Bright]. John Bright became the eldest when their first child died in 1814.

Early life, education, and travels

John Bright attended a variety of schools between 1820 and 1827. Initially he was educated locally, at the Townhead School in Rochdale. Then in the summer of 1821 he went to a school at Pendarth, near Warrington, and in the following year he moved to the Friends' school at Ackworth, near Pontefract, which his father had attended. He objected to the severe regime at Ackworth, however, and his father withdrew him in 1823 and sent him instead to a school in York run by William Simpson (later Bootham School). Of all his schools John Bright enjoyed this one most, and later said he learned more here in two years than anywhere else. But his delicate health suffered in York and so in 1825 he was moved again, this time to a healthier environment, to a school in Newton in Bowland, near Clitheroe in Lancashire, where he remained for eighteen months, during which time he took up fishing. Jacob Bright had established his own business in 1823. The firm prospered and expanded during the 1820s and 1830s. On leaving school, John Bright joined the firm, and worked in the warehouse and office. In 1839 Jacob Bright retired and his sons took over the running of the business.

John Bright's schooling in politics began in 1830. He was reputed to have taken a lively interest in Henry 'Orator' Hunt's election at Preston in 1830, and scrawled, it is claimed, 'Hunt for ever' on the walls of the mill at Green Bank. But it was in the temperance movement and in the local literary and philosophical society that Bright initially took a small part in public life. His first speeches were delivered during 1830 in local chapels in support of temperance, and he and others founded the Rochdale Juvenile Temperance Band. In 1833 he helped establish the Rochdale Literary and Philosophical Society. Bright spoke regularly at the society's debates, and although discussion of party politics and religion was barred, he led motions against the monarchy, and against popular amusements and capital punishment. Bright's own

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preferred leisure activity was cricket, although he averaged only 6 in the 1833 season.

In 1832 Bright visited Ireland; he sailed from Liverpool to Dublin, visited Belfast, and returned via Glasgow. In June of the following year he travelled to the continent for the first time; he spent a month in Belgium and followed the Rhine through Germany and back to Rotterdam. After falling ill, and being fearful of the cholera epidemic, Bright cut short this trip. Three years later he undertook a much longer tour, embarking from Liverpool in August 1836 and spending eight months travelling with James King across the Mediterranean to Greece, Beirut, Jerusalem, and Egypt (where he fell ill with a fever); he returned by road via Italy and France, visiting Pompeii, Rome during the carnival, and Florence. Bright viewed much of the Mediterranean in a Byronic haze. He enjoyed Greece, but disliked Turkey, finding it plague-ridden and despotic, and he thought it of no consequence if Russia were to take over Constantinople. He found Jerusalem too ornate.

Rochdale politics, 1835– 1840

In the mid-1830s Bright began to make a name for himself in local politics. In 1836, in what was considered a bold move, he took on one of the leaders of the factory movement, the Oldham MP John Fielden, attacking his influential *The Curse of the Factory System*. Bright produced a pamphlet which replied to Fielden's *Curse*. In it he agreed that there was a need to reduce the hours worked by children, but he thought parliamentary legislation would be ineffective, in so far as factory masters would evade the law. But Bright also used his reply to criticize Fielden's hostility to foreign trade, arguing that repeal of the corn laws was the best way to help factory workers. At the same time Bright was drawn into local electoral politics. Along with his father in 1834 he was a founder member of the Rochdale Reform Association, one of the first local electoral registration associations in the country. And in January 1837, anticipating a general election, Bright published anonymously a pamphlet, *To the Radical Reformers of the Borough of Rochdale*, in which he warned of the revival of toryism both at Westminster and locally, where the church party was gaining strength over the church rates issue, using the influence of the drink trade to win support. Bright's attack on the tories focused in particular on their wish to repeal the new poor law, a measure that he felt deserved a fair trial.

Bright was a keen supporter of better educational provision, and it was in this context that he first met Richard Cobden, when he invited him in 1837 to speak on the issue in Rochdale. Bright also played a leading role in the opposition to the setting of a church rate in Rochdale. This local controversy, which attracted a great deal of national attention, was partly inspired by the arrival in 1840 of J. E. N. Molesworth as local vicar. Molesworth, a forthright supporter of the principle of church rates, made his views known locally and also at public meetings elsewhere in the country. Bright's family had themselves suffered from distraint for non-payment of rates (Bright's father had been levied with twenty-one warrants). Bright became one of the main leaders of the Religious Freedom Society, established to fight the setting of the rate. The struggle reached a climax in July 1840, when, at a meeting held in the churchyard of St Chad's, Bright and Molesworth climbed onto tombstones to deliver their speeches. Bright proposed that no rate be set—the vicar's own income could be used to support the church—and he looked forward to the time when 'a State Church will be unknown in England', and when the church would depend 'upon her own resources, upon the zeal of her people, upon the truthfulness of her principles, and upon the blessings of her spiritual head' (Smith, 52). Although the anti-church rate party narrowly won the vote at this meeting, at a subsequent poll the decision was reversed. The church rate controversy continued in Rochdale for many years. In 1842, for example, Bright contributed to the *Vicar's Lantern*, a periodical published in reply to one produced by Molesworth entitled *Common Sense*. In one article Bright denied Molesworth's claim that the church was based on prescription: 'custom without truth', he wrote, 'is but agedness of error' (Robertson, 104).

Husband and widower

By the late 1830s, as well as being an influential businessman, Bright had earned a formidable reputation as a leader of political dissent in Rochdale. Not surprisingly, when the Anti-Corn Law Association was formed in Manchester in October 1838 he joined and contributed money to its appeal for funds. At the beginning of February 1839 he addressed an anti-cornlaw meeting in Rochdale (a meeting at which Chartists defeated the anti-cornlaw motion). But Bright's growing public reputation caused him a great deal of private anguish, as his increasing involvement in politics threatened to draw him away from both Quaker principles and Quaker society. Matters came to a head in 1838– 9, after he met Elizabeth Priestman (d. 1841) from Newcastle at the Quaker meeting at Ackworth. Bright wanted to marry Elizabeth, but the Priestman family were worried by Bright's political notoriety and probably also by his laxity over smoking and consumption of alcohol. During 1839 Bright did his best to placate the Priestman family: he gave up cigars, made very few public speeches, and commenced building a marital home— One Ash in Rochdale. Bright and Elizabeth Priestman were married in November 1839; they honeymooned in the Lake District; and a daughter, Helen, the future mother of Hilda Clark, physician and humanitarian aid worker, was born in October 1840. Elizabeth Bright shortly after the birth showed the symptoms of the tuberculosis of which she soon died. Between caring for his wife and daughter, Bright resumed his public persona. Invited by Cobden, he addressed anti-cornlaw meetings in Bolton and Manchester, and in January 1840 became the treasurer of the Rochdale branch of the Anti-Corn Law League. However, Bright's full commitment to the league came only when Elizabeth died in September 1841. Cobden implored Bright to overcome his grief by absorption in the work of the league, and this he did, leaving his daughter in the care of his sister Priscilla.

The Anti-Corn Law League, and the Commons

Bright threw himself into the league's campaign within months of his wife's death. In December 1841 he was sent by the league to speak in Ireland, in February 1842 he joined deputations which held interviews with various ministers, pleading for a change in government policy, and in the same month he gave his first speech in London, addressing a league delegate conference at the Crown and Anchor tavern. As economic conditions worsened in 1842, Bright voiced the growing dissatisfaction of manufacturing opinion. He presented petitions opposing the reintroduction of the income tax, talked of linking free trade to the extension of the suffrage, and contemplated a campaign of factory closure in March 1842. However the 'plug' plots and widespread Chartist agitation during the summer of 1842 curbed his militancy. Bright's own employees supported the general strike of 11 August 1842. He called on them to avoid violence, and several days later issued an *Address to the Working Men of Rochdale* in which he insisted that 'neither Act of Parliament nor act of a multitude can keep up wages', and that although the principles of the Charter would be granted eventually, this would only be when the electorate was convinced, and in the meantime people had to work in order to live.

From late 1842 onwards Bright's influence within the league grew, and his national reputation began to supersede his parochial fame (in 1843 he was still known in the national press as 'Mr Bright of Rochdale'). Although he has often been seen simply as Cobden's lieutenant, Bright in fact brought to the league a new vigour and direction at a time when the campaign was beginning to falter. Bright brought over a great deal of dissenter support to the league. He was far more open than Cobden to the idea of including parliamentary reform with the demand for corn law repeal, and thought that the league might join its programme to that of the Complete Suffrage Union. Above all, Bright infused the league's operations with a sense of energy and optimism. He was a tireless public speaker, and one of the principal contributors to the league's *Anti-Corn Law Circular*. Unlike the more sceptical Cobden, Bright seems never to have despaired at the league's changing fortunes—he always believed that the league would succeed because of the justice of its cause.

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During the late autumn and winter of 1842 Bright joined Cobden and other league speakers in an expansion of the league's operations in the midlands, north-east, and Scotland. But by 1843 he was beginning to think that more could be achieved from within parliament, and by influencing metropolitan opinion. By then the league had decided to contest all by-elections and in March 1843, almost at the last moment, Bright decided to fight the seat of the city of Durham. He lost the contest at the beginning of April, but his supporters brought a petition against his opponent, Lord Dungannon. Dungannon was unseated for bribery, and when another election contest took place in July, Bright again contested the seat and was this time successful. He took his seat in the House of Commons on 28 July, and delivered his maiden speech ten days later, supporting William Ewart's motion in favour of a reduction of import duties.

Bright made a fairly immediate impact in parliament, not least because of his relative youth—it was unusual for someone of his provincial manufacturing background to be in parliament aged only thirty-one. His Quaker allegiance drew less comment. The Illustrated London News observed that Bright's 'dress is rather more recherché than that of the Friends of a generation back, differing but slightly from the ordinary costume of the day' (7 Nov 1843, 228). Although his deceased wife's family feared that, in becoming an MP, Bright was joining a 'club', Bright did manage to keep parliament and his Quakerism separate. During the 1840s and 1850s in particular, when in London he avoided the social circles which enveloped parliament, and regularly attended Quaker meetings at Devonshire House in Bishopsgate. Within the Commons, Bright and Cobden soon developed a troublesome double-act, with Cobden usually speaking first, quietly presenting the financial aspects of a topic, and then Bright speaking later in the debate, tearing into his opponents' speeches, often in a personalized fashion. Bright's raw, abrasive style drew the attention of the parliamentary reporters, but did not endear him to other MPs.

In 1844–5 the league began to change its strategy, and concentrate more on exposing the poor condition of the rural population. This was partly tactical, in order to win over a wider range of opinion. But it was also in response to the fact that in parliament Bright and Cobden were both coming under increasing attack from supporters of factory legislation—notably Lord Ashley—as poor employers. In March 1844 Bright countered Ashley's charge that conditions were so bad in the factories, by calling into question the reliability of Ashley's information, and by comparing the terrible plight of the rural labourer with that of the factory worker. Bright drew on examples derived from information he had collected while on speaking tours in north-east England, lowland Scotland, and southern England during the autumn and winter of 1843–4. In March 1844 Bright supported Cobden's motion for a select committee to inquire into the effects of protection on tenant farmers and their labourers. William Gladstone challenged Bright and Cobden over whether they would suspend discussion of the issue in parliament until such a committee reported; Bright replied that they would. Bright himself mounted an attack on the game laws, which allowed landowners to preserve game for hunting, despite the damage done to tenants' crops. On 27 February 1845 Bright moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the working of the laws, and this was granted, but in the event the committee's report made little impact. Bright tried to steer the committee towards a consideration of the whole working of the landlord–tenant relationship, and the following year, at his own expense, Bright published an abstract of the evidence heard by the committee, and wrote a preface addressed to the farmers of the country, but all to no avail. In March 1848 Bright's bill to repeal the game laws was unsuccessful.

In April 1845 Bright opposed Sir Robert Peel's proposal to augment the grant to Maynooth College in Ireland. Cobden in fact supported the measure—a rare moment of disagreement between the two men. Bright not only disapproved of the general principle of state endowment, but he also thought that the Maynooth grant was a form of 'hush money', a 'sop' given to the Catholic priests to dampen down wider Irish discontent. By the end of 1845, however, it was clear that famine in Ireland demanded a change in ministerial policy. Bright welcomed Lord John Russell's indication of his support for repeal, and following the announcement of the early recall of parliament in the new year of 1846, the league intensified its campaign, pressing for unconditional total repeal. At a meeting at Covent Garden in the middle of December 1845 Bright spoke of the threatening character of public agitation, and warned of the dangers of the ministry ignoring the calls for repeal.

On 27 January 1846 Peel publicly proposed corn law repeal, and the following day Bright spoke in support of Peel's decision. In the same session Bright was unsuccessful in his opposition to the Ten Hours Factory Bill, introduced by Lord Ashley in January and given a second reading in May. But the league felt vindicated by corn law repeal—Bright saw the struggle as a victory for the manufacturing north over the south. Throughout the summer of 1846 huge public celebrations were held in Manchester, Durham, and Rochdale. At Rochdale on 8 July a procession 12,000 strong paraded through the streets, carrying at its head alongside a tiny loaf a 60lb loaf inscribed with 'Cobden' and 'Bright' on its sides. A public subscription totalling £5000 was raised for Bright and was used to present him with 1200 books in a specially built bookcase, carved with the emblems of free trade.

MP for Manchester, and second marriage

In the longer term, the impact of corn law repeal on Bright's political career was more complicated. In Manchester many Liberals wanted either Bright or Cobden to stand as candidate for parliament, and Bright was rather annoyed that Cobden, away on the continent, procrastinated over withdrawing his name in favour of Bright's. Eventually, in October 1846, Bright was invited by the Manchester Reform Association to stand, and he accepted. But more moderate Liberal opinion in Manchester remained opposed to Bright, and preferred a whig or Peelite candidate. However, as the parliamentary session of 1847 unfolded, the unpopularity of the religious policy of the former and current ministries continued. Bright's resolute opposition to Lord John Russell's education scheme, and to the proposal to create a bishopric in Manchester, secured support from a large section of the Manchester electorate, and at the end of July 1847 he and Thomas Milner Gibson were returned unopposed. At the election hustings Bright was denounced by some of the crowd for his continued opposition to factory legislation.

Not for the first time, the new turns in Bright's political career also threatened to upset his private life. In June 1847 he married Margaret Elizabeth Leatham (known as Elizabeth; d. 1878), the daughter of a deceased wealthy Wakefield banker, William Leatham, and his wife, Margaret. Like the Priestmans, the Leathams were concerned by Bright's devotion to public affairs and feared that his becoming MP for Manchester would increase rather than lessen the problem. In the event the marriage went ahead, and seven children were born between 1848 and 1863. Elizabeth Bright remained in Rochdale, and during the 1850s and early 1860s Bright endeavoured to be at home as much as possible.

In the late 1840s and early 1850s Bright became one of the most prolific public speakers inside and outside parliament. Like many other radicals, he saw corn law repeal as the commencement rather than the conclusion of an era of reform, and he looked to the whigs under Russell as the natural party of progress and change. However, unlike Cobden, who now put financial reform and peace in Europe ahead of most other political considerations, Bright concentrated on a wide range of issues.

Radical causes

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Of these the most important issue was parliamentary reform. Bright gave immediate support to Joseph Hume's reform proposals in 1848, declaring just over a week after the Chartist demonstration in April that the existing system of 500,000 electors garrisoned by 5 million others required overhauling. In parliament he also gave consistent support to motions in favour of the ballot. At the end of 1848 Bright joined with the leading radical reformers in what became the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and he also supported his local freehold land society, which helped create 40s. freehold votes in Lancashire. Bright saw the redistribution of seats as the key to parliamentary reform, but in the aftermath of Chartism many deduced from his rhetoric that he also had radical plans for the extension of the suffrage. At the end of 1851 Bright made it clear that he did not support manhood suffrage, but rather sought a suffrage based on payment of rates and subject to a twelve-month residency qualification. When Russell brought forward a reform bill in 1852 and again in 1854, Bright criticized what he saw as Russell's attempt to dodge the question of the suffrage by creating the so-called 'fancy franchises' and the minority clause; Bright called this latter plan 'something like making the last in the race the winner' (Hansard 3, 130, 16 Feb 1854, col. 735).

After 1847 Bright also became prominently associated with Indian affairs. Concerned by the diminishing supply of cotton from the southern states of America, and convinced that the days of cotton plantation slavery were numbered, Bright— along with other leading Lancashire merchants, manufacturers, and MPs— looked to India as an alternative source of cotton supply. In 1848 he chaired a select committee on the subject, and in 1850, backed by the Manchester chamber of commerce (though without the support of the East India Company), Bright and his colleagues funded an unofficial mission of inquiry to India. Taking the view that the East India Company stood in the way of effective development of India's commercial resources, Bright opposed renewal of the company's charter in June 1853, and called for the government of India to be made more accountable to parliament, and for settlement and colonization in India to be encouraged.

Bright's reputation as one of the foremost spokesmen of religious dissent grew at mid-century. In parliament he supported Jewish emancipation, abolition of church rates, and the ending of religious tests in the ancient universities: in May 1853 he told the Commons that 'if this country had been governed upon the principles prevalent in the Universities, it would have remained Roman Catholic in religion, and Austrian in politics to this day' (Hansard 3, 127, 26 May 1853, col. 639). He was horrified by the anti-Catholic reaction of 1851, although in assuming it was simply a 'Cockney' panic he perhaps underestimated its salience. Along with other radicals he opposed Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, arguing that religious doctrine could not be the basis of citizenship.

### Reform of Ireland and political alliances

After 1847 Bright remained faithful to the cause of free trade, opposing the sugar duties and supporting the newspaper tax repeal movement. Like Cobden he continued to advocate the reform of landed society— he was a member of select committees on county government and on the condition of tenant farmers, although these achieved little. But after 1847 the main focus of Bright's campaign for land reform became Ireland. As early as 1843 Bright had told the Durham electorate that the source of discontent in Ireland lay in 'an absentee aristocracy and an alien Church'. Unlike many of his contemporaries, including Cobden, Bright did not despair of the capacity of the Irish for self-improvement. He pointed to America as an example of what industrious Irish emigrants could achieve in the right environment, and his first pronouncements on Irish reform were directed to this end, calling for something like freedom of religion combined with free trade in land. In December 1847 Bright set out his proposed reforms to the Commons, which included the sale of encumbered estates. He also wanted to see the transfer of the funds of the Church of Ireland to the Catholic, protestant, and Presbyterian churches. At the same time in 1847– 8 Bright gave his support to the Russell government's security measures in Ireland (with the exception of the Crown and Government Security Bill of April 1848, which included the British mainland as well), and, in April 1849, along with most of the other members of the select committee on the Irish poor laws, he opposed the use of British poor law funds for the support of the Irish poor.

Bright only began to develop a deeper awareness of the Irish problem in the summer of 1849, when he visited the province for a month, and appreciated more fully that Irish economic problems could not be simply remedied by free trade in land. He interviewed over sixty people, and from this and from taking copious notes from the 1845 report of the Devon commission on land occupation in Ireland, realized that the insecurity of tenanted land was a fundamental obstacle to the development of a landed middle class in Ireland. In November 1849 he wrote to Russell, urging him to support tenant-right and to end the law of entail, and by June 1850 he had prepared his own tenant-right bill, although he deferred this, giving his support to a similar bill proposed by William Sharman Crawford. In October 1852 Bright again visited Ireland, trying to gain the adhesion of the southern Tenant League to Sharman Crawford's schemes.

In identifying himself so publicly, and so stridently, with Irish reform and with parliamentary reform Bright alarmed most of the whigs. He in turn despaired over their hesitancy and caution, and their propensity to make political capital out of scares such as the Don Pacifico incident and the papal aggression. By the early 1850s Bright was beginning to believe that better political leadership would be forthcoming from the Peelites, and in November 1852 he even began corresponding with Benjamin Disraeli. When Lord Aberdeen formed his coalition ministry in December 1852, Bright was disappointed not to be offered a post. Bright's radicalism— especially over Ireland, Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, and the papal aggression— was also beginning to alienate some of his more moderate constituents in Manchester. However, he remained secure as MP for Manchester. In 1851 he turned down the opportunity to stand as candidate for Rochdale, and against the backdrop of the revival of the protectionist cry, both he and Milner Gibson were returned unopposed in 1852.

Although disappointed not to be included in the coalition administration, Bright did at least believe that the presence of Peelites and Sir William Molesworth in the cabinet boded well for peace in Europe. Bright himself was reluctant to get too involved as tensions between France and Britain grew, and Russia continued to encroach upon the Black Sea and Turkey. In October 1853 he refused an invitation to attend a meeting in Manchester to denounce Russian actions; but he was equally hesitant over speaking at the Edinburgh peace conference in the same month, and went there only after pressure was put on him by his brother-in-law Duncan McLaren. At Edinburgh Bright spoke on the same platform as Admiral Sir Charles Napier. But this appearance aside, Bright spent most of the winter of 1853– 4 concentrating on parliamentary reform, speaking at Sheffield and Manchester on this in January, and placing his hopes for peace in the Aberdeen cabinet's negotiations.

### The Crimean War

By March 1854 it was clear that a British declaration of war against Russia was inevitable. Bright accepted this, but was alarmed at the mood of levity and lack of solemnity which appeared to surround the decision to go to war, a mood manifest at a Reform Club dinner given by Lord Palmerston and other ministers to Napier before his departure to the Baltic. In the Commons Bright objected to the proceedings at the dinner, provoking a sarcastic reply from Palmerston in which he referred to Bright as 'the hon. and reverend gentleman'. But Bright was careful to ground his opposition to the war in diplomatic analysis, rather than simply reverting to humanitarian pacifism. When war was finally declared at the end of March, he criticized the decision, pointing out that the balance of power argument could not apply to Turkey.

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Although he remained relatively quiet, Bright's unpopularity grew throughout the summer and autumn of 1854. He was burnt in effigy in Manchester, and his name became synonymous with 'unEnglish', commerce-obsessed pacifism. Tennyson caricatured him in *Maud* as

This broad-brimm'd hawker of holy things,  
Whose ear is cramm'd with his cotton, and rings.

In such an atmosphere Bright was convinced that reason would not prevail: '[t]he country is drunk just now, and will hear nothing against its passion', he confided to his diary at the beginning of November (Diaries, 4 Nov 1854, 178). But his constituents forced his hand, when in October Absalom Watkin wrote to him, inviting him to attend a meeting in Manchester in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and to use the occasion to 'state the conclusive reasons for [his] condemnation of the war'. Bright replied in a long letter, which was published simultaneously on 4 November in the *Manchester Examiner and Times* and in the *London Times*, and, to the anger of his critics, later in the *St Petersburg Journal*. In the letter Bright reiterated his opposition to the war, criticized Watkin for claiming that the war was morally justifiable, and asserted his right to hold views that were independent of his constituents. Bright subsequently attended the meeting in Manchester, but was unable to get a hearing.

Back in Westminster, some parliamentary opinion was beginning to doubt the wisdom of the government's direction of the war. Bright capitalized on this, delivering a powerful speech on 22 December against the Enlistment of Foreigners Bill, and in the following February, once the Aberdeen cabinet had resigned, he urged Palmerston to give his backing to Russell's peace mission to Vienna. At 1 a.m. on 23 February, labouring under a heavy cold, Bright delivered one of the most moving speeches he ever gave in the House of Commons. He lamented the losses that the nation had sustained, losses felt even in parliament itself: '[t]he Angel of Death has been abroad throughout the land; you may almost hear the beating of his wings' (Hansard 3, 136, 23 Feb 1855, col. 1761). Bright kept up the pressure on Palmerston throughout the spring, offering the prime minister a curious bargain by which he promised not to speak in the Commons again for the next fifteen years if the government ended the war. Eventually, Russell's mission came to little, and during June and July Bright attacked Palmerston for undermining Russell's negotiating hand.

Nervous breakdown and convalescence

These speeches in parliament proved to be Bright's last public appearance for some time. In the middle of January 1856, shortly after the birth of his sixth child, Bright suffered a nervous breakdown which left him physically incapacitated— as he later described his condition he 'could neither read, write, nor converse for more than a few minutes'— and kept him out of public life for over two years. The breakdown was undoubtedly brought on by the stress he endured as the leading opponent of the government during the war, but the mental strain of being separated from home and a sense of religious crisis may also have played a part. He sought rest and recuperation, first at a hydropathic establishment in the Yorkshire dales before travelling to Scotland where he fished for salmon and stayed with friends such as the family of Edward Ellice sen. He spent much of the autumn of 1856 in Llandudno in north Wales, and then in November travelled to the Mediterranean; he stayed in Algiers, Italy, and Nice (where he met the empress of Russia) before returning to Rome in January 1857, where he remained for two months. He headed homewards via Turin and Switzerland, and reached Britain in June.

In his absence Manchester opinion continued to turn against Bright. In November 1856 he actually offered to resign as MP on account of his ill health, but a meeting in the city in the new year requested him to stay on. When an election was called in March, following Palmerston's defeat over the bombardment of Canton (Guangzhou), Bright again offered to stand down, leaving it up to local Liberals to decide whether his name should go forward. They did, and Bright issued an address from Rome, but it proved a mistake. Although Cobden spoke on his behalf, both Bright and Milner Gibson were defeated, with Sir John Potter (whom Bright called a 'vain man who ate and dined his way to a knighthood') and James Aspinall Turner elected in their places. Bright's fractious decade as MP for Manchester was finally at an end.

Return to politics and parliamentary reform

Within months of his defeat at Manchester, Bright's name was being linked with various constituency vacancies, including Rochdale. During the summer he was asked to stand at Birmingham. He initially refused, suggesting instead that Cobden or Milner Gibson be approached, but the Liberal committee in Birmingham insisted on a candidate who was closely identified with parliamentary reform. Bright's unopposed election took place as news of the Indian mutiny continued to come through, and Bright was careful to signal to his new constituents that he supported the suppression of the mutiny, although in private he castigated the folly and misrule which had now met with retribution.

Leaner and fitter, Bright returned to the House of Commons at the beginning of February 1858, and shortly afterwards seconded Milner Gibson's motion on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, introduced following the attempted assassination of Napoleon III. When he was defeated on this motion, Palmerston resigned office, and Lord Derby formed a new administration. Bright urged Gladstone, to whom he had grown closer, not to join Derby's cabinet. Like its predecessor, the Derby government became preoccupied with the reform of Indian government, and Bright played a central role in the discussions in parliament. Indeed, some of Derby's proposed reforms, such as the composition of the new council for India, were included to conciliate Bright. Bright welcomed the transfer of power from the East India Company to the British government, but wanted to go further, and called for greater decentralization through the creation of five separate presidencies.

By the summer of 1858 Bright was contemplating a return to public speaking for the first time in over two years. In February he had given public support to the call for the renewal of the campaign for parliamentary reform, calling for a major redrawing of the electoral map. 'The franchise itself', he pointed out, 'gives no real power, unless accompanied by the right of all the possessors of it to elect something like an equal number of representatives' (Public Letters, 51). At the end of October he delivered two speeches to his Birmingham constituents. In the first speech on parliamentary reform, which was widely covered in the national press, he appealed to the Liberal Party to ignore the peerage and reassert its traditional commitment to reform, based above all on the redistribution of seats. In his second speech, given to a banquet two days later, Bright attacked interventionist foreign policy, which he characterized as 'a gigantic system of outdoor relief for the aristocracy' (Bright, Speeches, 2.382). Bright was criticized by some for wanting to 'Americanize' British institutions, but most agreed that he was setting the pace in the reform campaign. During the following winter Bright gave a series of speeches in London, the north-west, and Scotland supporting parliamentary reform, while behind the scenes he attempted to reach agreement with Lord John Russell over reform measures. This failed and at Bradford in the new year Bright unveiled his own reform bill, which included a ratepayer franchise in the boroughs, £10 rental franchise in the counties, the secret ballot, and a massive redistribution of seats.

Disraeli introduced the government's own reform bill on 20 February, and Bright, Russell, and most of the rest of the Liberal Party united in their opposition to it. The Conservative administration was dissolved at the end of March, with both Palmerston and Russell hinting that a future Liberal government would support a reform measure. In April Bright was re-elected at Birmingham. Lord Derby's government

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resigned soon after the new parliament met, and Bright and Cobden became pivotal in the machinations surrounding the formation of the new administration. At a public meeting of the Liberal Party at Willis's Rooms on 6 June Bright pledged himself to follow Palmerston's and Russell's leadership if they committed themselves to parliamentary reform. His attack on the peerage still fresh, Bright was not offered a place in the new cabinet, although Cobden was. (He declined.)

### The Liberal Party and the American Civil War

With the Liberal Party reunited under the ageing Palmerston, in the early 1860s Bright became a figurehead for a variety of reform issues and pressure groups. Some of these were familiar. He resumed his role as a prominent spokesman for dissent, supporting the Liberation Society and its campaign to abolish church rates, pointing out on several occasions that Wales and Scotland furnished examples of how the church might flourish if state support was withdrawn. Bright remained a supporter of temperance, although he thought that alcohol consumption would be best regulated by municipal licences rather than a permissive bill, as many zealous temperance campaigners wished. Bright also returned to the attack on indirect taxation, calling in a speech to the Financial Reform Association at Liverpool in December 1859 for the complete abolition of duties, except on wine, spirits, and tobacco, and for a fixed income tax to be brought in instead. Bright's commitment to fiscal reform was partly inspired by Gladstone's chancellorship of the exchequer, and partly by Cobden's part in the negotiation of the Anglo-French commercial treaty— negotiations which Bright supported resolutely in the Commons throughout 1860. But Bright also saw fiscal reform as a means to other ends. He wanted to curb the power of the Lords, whose obstruction over the repeal of the paper duty in May 1860 he found particularly unconstitutional. Bright also kept up pressure on the cabinet over parliamentary reform— bills were shelved in 1860 and 1861— and in this respect he became more radical, tending to talk less about the redistribution of seats and more about the need for parliament to represent working-class interests. Bright's support for land reform continued afresh as well, and led him into controversy in December 1863, when *The Times* accused both Cobden and Bright of wanting to redistribute the land of the rich among the poor.

Bright's public and parliamentary appearances were fairly restricted during 1861, but the growing concern within Britain over the American Civil War brought him back to his old crusading self. Initially reluctant to get involved in an issue of war, Bright was stirred into action by the economic distress in Lancashire brought on by the severance of the cotton supply (his own firm went onto short time), and by the talk of war between Britain and the Union which followed the Trent affair. Bright was also alarmed by the expressions of support for the Southern Confederacy which he heard in some quarters, including Cobden, Gladstone, and his fellow Birmingham MP William Scholefield. In speeches in Rochdale, Birmingham, and London during 1862– 3 he argued that the southern states were fighting for the maintenance of slavery, not independence, and that emancipated labour would lead to a better cotton supply. In June 1863 Bright opposed Roebuck's motion in the Commons calling for the recognition of the Confederacy. Throughout the war Bright corresponded with the leading politicians of the north, especially Charles Sumner, and more than anyone else in Britain he was responsible for a positive image of the north (he called it a 'lifeboat' for the downtrodden of Europe) and of Lincoln. Bright's reputation soared in the United States: his portrait was hung in Lincoln's presidential offices, a tree was named after him in California, two small editions of his speeches were published in New York in 1862 and one in Boston in 1865, and countless invitations called on him to visit the country.

The end of the American Civil War marked a turning point in Bright's life. Younger generations of advanced Liberals— in particular, positivists, Oxford academics such as J. E. T. Rogers, and the trade-union-led Reform League— looked to Bright for radical leadership. Lord Palmerston's death in October 1865 was the signal for the revival of the parliamentary reform movement, and Bright was expected to play a major part. There were also private reasons for an even greater involvement in public affairs. The year 1864– 5 was one of sadness for Bright: his son Leonard died on 8 November 1864 aged five, Cobden died on 2 April 1865, and Bright's brother-in-law and close political ally Samuel Lucas died two weeks later. As with his first wife's death, Bright buried his grief by absorption in public affairs and began to spend less time at home in Rochdale.

### Parliamentary reform, 1865– 1868

Bright was re-elected at Birmingham in July 1865, and his name was mooted by Gladstone when Russell formed his cabinet later in the year, but W. E. Forster was preferred instead. During 1865 Bright was an active supporter of the campaign to try Governor Eyre for the execution of Jamaican rebels [see Jamaica Committee], and he also counselled moderation over treatment of Fenian conspirators. On 12 March 1866 Gladstone introduced the government's reform bill. This prompted the opposition of some of the Liberal Party— principally Robert Lowe and Edward Horsman— and on the following night Bright attacked them, comparing them to refugees in the 'cave of Adullam' (Hansard 3, 182, 13 March 1866, col. 219). In June 1866 Russell's government faltered over the Reform Bill. Bright urged them to dissolve and call an election, but instead they resigned and widespread public agitation ensued. Bright now stood firmly with the radical movement outside parliament, defending the right of the Reform League to hold a meeting in Hyde Park in July, the meeting having been previously prohibited by Lord Derby's new government. From August through to December, Bright undertook an arduous speech campaign, comparable to those of the Anti-Corn Law League days, all the time putting further pressure on the government so as to make parliamentary reform irresistible. At Birmingham at the end of August he told his audience that the object of reform was 'to restore the British constitution in all its fulness, with all its freedom, to the British people' (Bright, *Speeches*, 2.198), and later in the year he warned of the dangers of withholding change, comparing the impending catastrophe to the eruption of Etna or Vesuvius.

Bright's prominence at the head of the reform campaign made him the target of criticism. The Adullamites mounted an assault on his reputation as a factory master (this was refuted by Bright's own employees at a meeting in January 1867), the *Fortnightly Review* carried an attack (later retracted), and at the beginning of February he received a note threatening his assassination. As well as campaigning in public, Bright wrote to Disraeli in private, urging him towards reform. Disraeli introduced the Conservatives' reform bill on 18 March, and during its long-drawn-out second reading Bright criticized its limitations, both inside and outside parliament. Finally, in August an amended bill was passed, which included the clause for the representation of minorities. Bright objected to this, but in most other respects he thought the bill was a mirror of his own proposals of 1859.

Although exhausted by the reform campaign, Bright's attention was also fixed upon Ireland by agrarian discontent and Fenian conspiracies. He had spoken in Dublin in July 1866, and he returned to Ireland in July 1868, as well as addressing Irish affairs in some of his speeches in England during the spring. Bright supported the union, compared Ireland to the situation of the American colonists, and called for lenient treatment of the Fenian prisoners. As ever he backed extensive land reform, advocating the breakup and sale of large estates (especially those of absentee peers) to existing tenants in order 'to make the Irish farmer attached to the soil by tie of ownership rather than by ... the necessity to have a holding in land that he may live' (Public Letters, 139). Bright and Gladstone were in constant communication over Irish affairs and other matters, and during the election campaign that followed the dissolution of parliament in November, Bright was careful not to say anything that committed the Liberals to a specific Irish policy. In and out of the cabinet, 1868– 1880

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During the summer of 1868 Bright was already talked of as a cabinet minister-elect, and following Lord Derby's resignation he was invited to what he called 'a sort of Opposition Cabinet Meeting'. Widely tipped to become secretary of state for India, he was indeed offered this post by Gladstone in December, but declined the position on the grounds of its being a burdensome office, and one associated with the military establishment. Instead, he accepted the presidency of the Board of Trade, glad to join the cabinet, not least because it would mean fewer speeches. Impeccably dressed (including a pair of white bridal gloves, which he was advised to remove), Bright was sworn in at Windsor, and came away feeling respect for the queen, 'a Monarch whom Monarchy has not spoiled' (Diaries, 337).

Bright's first spell in cabinet was fairly short, as at the beginning of 1870 he was cut down by a recurrence of his Crimean War nervous illness. During 1869 he supported Gladstone's proposed disestablishment of the Church of Ireland, and was particularly critical of possible opposition from the Lords. In a public letter in June he warned that if they remained out of harmony with the nation they might 'meet with accidents not pleasant for them to think of' (Public Letters, 146–7). He also pressured the cabinet to include an extra clause in the Irish Land Bill to provide state aid for tenant land purchase. This became known as the 'Bright clause'. But apart from this Bright took little part in either the general legislation of the government, or in the running of his own department. Indeed, his absence from the consultation leading to the Elementary Education Bill was regretted by several leading nonconformists, and later (much to Forster's discomfort) by Bright himself. At the beginning of August 1870 Bright wrote a letter of resignation to Gladstone, which he then withdrew. Troubled not only by ill health, but also by the government's unwillingness to concede Russia's Black Sea claims, Bright sent another letter of resignation to Gladstone in November, and this was made public on 20 December, the sole stated grounds for his resignation being his ill health. Bright did not reappear in parliament until April 1872, and he resisted Gladstone's pleas to rejoin the cabinet until August 1873, when he became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster (an office he had once opposed).

Bright did not speak in parliament at all between August 1869 and February 1875, and confined himself to addressing the public through letters to newspapers. In his absence, advanced Liberalism moved in a more radical direction, and Bright's public letters in these years attest to his refusal to move as quickly. He opposed the enfranchisement of women, believing it would strengthen toryism and priestcraft; he was unsympathetic to the demands of the temperance movement; and he was opposed to working-men parliamentary candidates, and also to the rise of the mandate and caucus system. In his one major public speech in these years, given to his Birmingham constituents in October 1873, Bright declared that '[t]he history of the last forty years of this country ... is mainly a history of the conquests of freedom ... For me the final chapter is now writing' (Public Addresses, 213). He was increasingly viewed as an elder statesman within the Liberal Party, and he now looked the part with his heavier gait and silvery white hair. Although he regained his seat, the Liberals were defeated in the 1874 general election, Gladstone resigned, and at the meeting held in February 1875 to elect a leader, Bright presided and, somewhat ironically, the whig Lord Hartington was chosen.

Bright did return to the public platform during the political crisis over the Eastern question in 1876–8, but even then he did so with some reluctance. He spoke out against Disraeli's support for the Ottoman empire and, as on previous occasions, he argued that the problem of the Eastern question stemmed from the flaws contained in the 1856 treaty of Paris, and it was to the revision of that treaty that he looked for a remedy. Such caution and mellowing on his part were thought by many to have sapped Gladstone's campaign against the Bulgarian atrocities. However, Bright did strike a more strident note, calling for strict neutrality when it seemed as though Disraeli was going to involve Britain in war against Russia, and later in 1878–9, in Afghanistan and Egypt. In the midst of all this in May 1878 Bright's wife died of apoplexy, and, although their relationship had been a rather distant one, he went into severe depression, suffering from 'desolation' at his loss.

Back in cabinet, resignation, home rule, and death

Disraeli's government was defeated in the general election of March 1880 and Bright, returned unopposed for Birmingham, was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster once again, although with a reduced workload. On the opening of parliament Bright became involved in the controversy over Charles Bradlaugh's wish to affirm rather than take the oath, but most of his time during the next few years was taken up with Irish affairs. Out of necessity, Bright supported the suspension of habeas corpus in January 1881, but was pleased with the Land Bill which was given a second reading in May. Indeed, Bright was convinced that this act, building on the Irish legislation of Gladstone's first ministry, provided the basis of a peaceful settlement. In July 1882 Bright resigned from the cabinet, following the bombardment of Alexandria, and from then on he took a more independent stance on Irish policy. As he had done publicly since the mid-1860s, he defended the union, arguing that two separate assemblies would be the source of confusion and mischief. Above all, Bright denigrated the parliamentary tactics of Charles Stewart Parnell and other nationalist MPs. He accused them of sympathizing with criminal acts in Ireland, and of destroying a moderate programme of land reform by insisting on the appropriation of land from its present owners in the province.

Bright notched up two anniversaries in 1883— forty years in the Commons and twenty-five years as MP for Birmingham— and in June 500,000 people lined the streets of Birmingham to celebrate the occasion. Bright remained obdurate in his old radicalism. He opposed the new vogue for land nationalization and resisted the campaign to include proportional representation in the new franchise bill. On the question of parliamentary reform, he wanted to curb the Lords' power of veto, especially when they threw out the Franchise Bill of 1884, with Lord Salisbury justifying their action by referring to Bright's 1859 declaration that the redistribution of seats was more important than the extension of the franchise.

In 1885 Bright was returned for the new constituency of Birmingham Central, beating off the challenge of Lord Randolph Churchill. Despite pressure from his family, from fellow MPs, and from Gladstone himself, Bright opposed home rule for Ireland when Gladstone made it his policy in 1886. In March 1886 the two had a long discussion on the issue, and to his usual objections to a Dublin parliament and to what he saw as capitulating to the Parnellites, Bright now added 'the views and feelings of the Protestant and loyal portion of the people' (Diaries, 536). At his unopposed election at the beginning of July 1886 Bright stated that he could not follow Gladstone simply because he was party leader, and later suggested that only Gladstone's personal authority gave home rule any credence. The disagreement with Gladstone caused Bright much personal anguish, and he refused to play a more public role in the growing division within the Liberal Party, although reports of his views dominated the press during the summer and gave encouragement to the unionists.

Bright hardly appeared in public after 1886, but honours continued to come his way. Oxford awarded him an honorary DCL in 1886, Mrs Humphry Ward asked to write his biography, and a new but ill-fated university was named after him in Wichita, Kansas. In August 1887 he gave what turned out to be his last speech at a dinner in Greenwich given to Lord Hartington. By the following summer he was suffering from lung congestion, and to this became added diabetes and chronic nephritis. Bright died aged seventy-seven on 27 March 1889 in his home, One Ash, and after a quiet ceremony three days later was buried in the graveyard of the Friends' meeting-house in Rochdale. On the same day a funeral service was held at Westminster Abbey.



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### Bright in perspective

Long before he died Bright was already the subject of much political hagiography. Three major biographies were published before his death (at least one of which he revised himself), and a substantial and enduring collection of his speeches was published in 1869, at the height of his public career. Inevitably, his historical reputation has tended to rest on the earlier part of his career: his nonconformism, the Anti-Corn Law League years, his lonely opposition to the Crimean War, and his leadership of the reform movement in the mid-1860s. Such a focus is not without justification— Bright himself often expressed the view that all that was most formative in British Liberalism had occurred between 1830 and 1870— but it is a view that obscures some of the complexities of Bright's politics. Bright's religion too was complicated. Rather than providing him with a public vocation, his Quakerism often served to remind him of a private world he had forsaken. Tenniel's depiction of Bright (in cartoons in *Punch*) wearing a broad-brimmed Quaker hat and an eye-glass neatly captures this ambiguity. (A similarly double-edged caricature was Anthony Trollope's salmon-fishing radical in the *Palliser* series of political novels.)

On some major political issues Bright shifted ground. Over parliamentary reform, his views on the order of priority between redistribution of seats and franchise extension did change, and like Gladstone, he only really embraced the working-class radical movement in the 1860s. Over Ireland he grew more moderate on the question of land reform, and less tolerant towards Catholic nationalism. Where he might have been expected to change his views, on the other hand, he held firm, resisting calls for state intervention at the height of the agricultural depression and during the land nationalization fervour of the mid-1880s. But Bright was consistent in two main areas, which coloured virtually all his thinking: his hostility to the peerage, and to the established church. When nineteenth-century Liberalism required a whipping-post, it was usually one of these parts of the established order which fulfilled the role, and there was no more effective orator than Bright in denouncing them.

Bright was the most effective radical speaker of the Victorian years, and although his diaries and his voluminous correspondence fill out the picture somewhat, his life and his views, as his contemporaries always suggested, are still to be found in the many addresses and impromptu speeches that he gave. He was a compulsive speaker, a master of extemporization, usually only requiring a few hastily written notes to give him his cue.

In time Bright became something of a national hero. Suspected of being a nouveau riche in the 1840s, by the 1860s he was being celebrated as 'honest' John Bright, a man whose humble origins vouchsafed his authenticity as a leader of the working class. Just as Gladstone's career is a microcosm of British political life in nineteenth-century Britain, so Bright's public life, stretching from the local church rate battles of the mid-1830s to the home-rule crisis fifty years later, is a distillation of all that was brilliant and all that was complex in nineteenth-century British radicalism.

### Miles Taylor

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with PC MP.
- He was educated at Penketh School in Penketh, Warrington, Cheshire.
- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1822-1823.
- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1823-1825 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for the City of Durham in 1843-1847.
- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Manchester in 1847-1857.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Birmingham in 1857-1885.
- He worked as a Chancellor of The Duchy of Lancaster in 1880-1882.
- He worked as a Rector of The University of Glasgow in 1880-1883.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Birmingham Central in 1885-1889.
- He worked as a President of The Board of Trade in 1868-1871.
- He worked as a Chancellor of The Duchy of Lancaster in 1873-1874.

John married **Elizabeth Priestman**,<sup>6,13,14,19</sup> daughter of **Jonathan Priestman**<sup>1,6,13,14,21,22</sup> and **Rachel Bragg**,<sup>1,6,13,14,21,22</sup> on 27 Nov 1839 in FMH North Shields. Elizabeth was born on 23 Jun 1815 in Summerfield, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 10 Sep 1841 in Leamington, Warwickshire at age 26. They had one daughter: **Helen Priestman**.

6-**Helen Priestman Bright**<sup>1,6,13,19,23,24</sup> was born on 10 Oct 1840 in Rochdale, Lancashire and died on 12 Jan 1927 in Street, Somerset at age 86.

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Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Women's Rights activist.

Helen married **William Stephens Clark**,<sup>1,6,13,19,23,24,25</sup> son of **James Clark**<sup>1,26,27,28,29,30</sup> and **Eleanor Stephens**,<sup>1,26,27,29,30</sup> on 24 Jul 1866 in FMH Rochdale. William was born on 22 Feb 1839 in Street, Somerset, died on 20 Nov 1925 in Millfield Street, Street, Somerset at age 86, and was buried on 23 Nov 1925 in FBG Street, Somerset. They had six children: **John Bright, Roger, Esther Bright, Alice, Margaret, and Hilda**.

Marriage Notes: CLARK-BRIGHT.-On the 24th July, 1866, at Rochdale, William Stephens Clark (1850-4), of Street, Somerset, to Helen Priestman Bright, of One Ash, Rochdale.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

General Notes: Clark, William Stephens (1839– 1925), shoe manufacturer and retailer, was born on 22 February 1839 at Street in Somerset, the third of fourteen children of James C. Clark (1811– 1906), rug and shoe manufacturer of Street, and Eleanor, née Stephens (1812– 1879), of Bridport. He was educated at Sidcot School in Somerset (1848– 50), and then at Bootham's School, the Quaker foundation in York, until 1854.

William joined the family business in 1856 as an apprentice, quickly gaining a good understanding of the trade. Organized as a partnership between his father and his uncle, Cyrus, the company specialized in producing and marketing quality ready-made shoes at a time when much of the industry was still on a bespoke basis. With an output of 234,000 pairs in 1857, produced by a small factory workforce and a large number of outworkers, it was already one of the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in the country. Within a few years, however, poor financial practice put the company in serious difficulties and in 1863 Clark took control, successfully rescuing it and becoming a full partner in 1873. Between 1863 and 1903 Clark guided the fortunes of the C. and J. Clark business, saving it from bankruptcy to become a major company in the shoe industry in a location distant from the main midland centres of production. By 1903, when Clark retired, the company was employing some 1400 workers producing 870,000 pairs with a sales value of £150,000, nearly a fivefold increase in production and a fourfold increase in money values since 1863.

As a businessman Clark was distinguished by his financial ability, working with others to establish proper accounting procedures. He established a separate company, Clark, Morland & Son Ltd, for the remaining rug making business in 1870, under the direction of John Morland, the husband of his sister Mary. In 1877 he also created the Avalon Leather Board Company. Clark oversaw the gradual mechanization of shoe production in the main firm, starting with stitching and riveting, and leading to the almost complete elimination of outwork in favour of factory production at the start of the new century. In marketing terms he saw the continued advantage of an insistence on quality, durability, and solidity, and aimed to sell shoes to the more expensive end of the home market.

Foreign competition became fiercer towards the end of the nineteenth century and Clark, despite earlier misgivings, encouraged a proliferation of the product range as a strategy to defend market share. This policy was largely successful, although there were long-term disadvantages, and it allowed the company a production share of just under one per cent of British output— a respectable size in a notoriously fragmented industry. In the light of problems created by his own father's and uncle's increasing rigidity in business he perhaps made a timely decision to relinquish control in favour of his son, John Bright Clark (1867– 1933), and to see the company acquire limited liability status.

Clark came from a strong Quaker family, and his connections helped him at a number of points in his career. In 1866 he married Helen Priestman Bright (1840– 1927), the daughter of John Bright; they had two sons and four daughters, including Alice Clark (1874– 1934), and Hilda Clark (1881– 1955). His religious views led him to emphasize his direct social responsibilities to his workforce as an employer, and his indirect ones as a leading figure in the local community and county government. He encouraged home ownership among his workers and various local improvements including a library, and Crispin Hall for the local inhabitants to meet in. Such paternalism also had an economic benefit in a low-wage area where production was sometimes threatened by labour turnover and out-migration. However, he opposed trade union recognition for his workers during the period that he was in charge of the firm.

In politics Clark was a Liberal. Although he refused to stand for parliament, he and his wife supported Josephine Butler in her campaign against the Contagious Diseases Acts, and later they worked for women's suffrage. He was continuously active in local government from 1878 to 1922 as a leading councillor, alderman, and magistrate; he was also an important figure in the west of England temperance movement. As a Quaker he had a special interest in education, and became chairman of the central education committee of the Society of Friends. Clark died of a heart attack at his home, Millfield, Street, on 20 November 1925, and was buried at the burial-ground of the Friends' meeting-house in Street three days later. He was survived by his wife.

Michael Haynes

CLARK.— On November 20th, at Street, William Stephens Clark (1850-4), aged 86 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot in 1848-1850.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1850-1854 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Shoe Manufacturer in Street, Somerset.
- He worked as a JP for Somerset.

7-**John Bright Clark**<sup>1,6,13,19,31,32,33,34,35,36</sup> was born on 17 Dec 1867 in Greenbank, Street, Somerset and died on 6 Apr 1933 in Street, Somerset at age 65.

General Notes: S. THOMPSON CLOTHIER (1870-74) and JOHN BRIGHT CLARK (1879-84) are naturally mentioned together because they had so much in common and were so closely associated

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with the affairs of Street. John Bright Clark was Chairman of the Urban District Council and Thompson Clothier was its clerk for forty years. Thompson Clothier, as an architect, notably beautified the district which he served so faithfully, but it was rather his beautiful life which made such an impression upon all who knew Street. He was a man of unfailing kindness, courtesy and hospitality, quiet, reserved and deeply sympathetic. His home was " a centre of happiness and refreshment." John Bright Clark, grandson of John Bright, displayed in a remarkable degree his family's high conception of citizenship. He was a man of literary tastes and wide culture, but he never spared himself in public service. For 26 years he was a member of the County Council. He was Chairman of the Public Health Committee, managing director of C. and J. Clark, and a Justice of the Peace. At a great memorial gathering there was a wonderful tribute from the factory workers, when " a former member of the staff, speaking with great fervour, said ' John Bright Clark was a man.' " *Bootham magazine - July 1933*  
CLARK.— On April 6th, John Bright Clark (1879-84), aged 65 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1879-1884 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Managing Director, C & J Clark Ltd., Boot & Shoe Manufacturer in Street, Somerset.
- He worked as a JP for Somerset.
- He had a residence in Overleigh House, Street, Somerset.

John married **Caroline Susan Pease**,<sup>1,13,31,32,33,34</sup> daughter of **Thomas Pease**<sup>1,6,37,38,39,40,41</sup> and **Susanna Ann Fry**,<sup>1,39</sup> on 27 Jul 1904 in FMH Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire. Caroline was born on 17 Oct 1866 in Cote Bank, Henbury Hill, Westbury on Trym, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 31 Jul 1908 in Overleigh House, Street, Somerset at age 41. They had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **John Anthony**.

Marriage Notes: CLARK-PEASE -On the 27th July, 1904, at Frenchay, near Bristol, John Bright Clark (1879-84), of Street, to Caroline Susan Pease.

8-**Clark**<sup>33</sup> was born on 28 Jul 1905 in Street, Somerset and died on 28 Jul 1905 in Street, Somerset. (Still-born).

General Notes: CLARK.-On the 28th July, at Street, Somerset, Caroline Susan, wife of John Bright Clark (1879-1884), a daughter (stillborn).

8-**John Anthony Clark**<sup>32,34</sup> was born on 19 Jul 1908 in Street, Somerset and died on 27 Feb 1985 in Mendip, Somerset at age 76.

General Notes: CLARK.-On the 19th July, at Street, Caroline Susan, wife of John Bright Clark (1879-84), a son, who was named John Anthony.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with JP DL.
- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at New College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Director of C & J Clark, Shoe manufacturers in 1931-1974.
- He worked as a Chairman of C & J Clark, Shoe manufacturers in 1967-1974.
- He worked as an Alderman, Somerset County Council in 1965.
- He worked as a Governor of Millfield School.
- He worked as a High Sheriff of Somerset in 1970.

John married **Eileen Mary Cousins**,<sup>32</sup> daughter of **Charles Cousins** and **Jessie Catherine Bull**, on 12 Aug 1930 in London. Eileen was born on 30 Aug 1905 in Great Tey, Essex and died in Mar 1993 in Taunton Deane, Somerset at age 87. They had five children: **Caroline**, **John Cyrus**, **Lancelot Pease**, **Joanna Bickmore**, and **Thomas Aldam**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Home Orchard, Street, Somerset.

### 9-Caroline Clark

Caroline married **Dr. Michael Tom Pym**, son of **Rev Thomas Wentworth Pym** and **Dora Olive Ivens**, on 11 Jan 1958 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire. Michael was born on 8 Oct 1925 in Marylebone, London and died on 2 Apr 1984 in Malmesbury, Wiltshire at age 58. They had four children: **Hugh Ruthven**, **Roger Wentworth**, **Alexander Stephen**, and **Private**.

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### 10-Hugh Ruthven Pym

Hugh married **Susan J. Neill**. They had three children: **Jonathan**, **Andrew Michael**, and **Kirsty Fiona**.

#### 11-Jonathan Pym

#### 11-Andrew Michael Pym

#### 11-Kirsty Fiona Pym

### 10-Roger Wentworth Pym

Roger married **Valerie O. Decaux**. They had three children: **Agatha**, **Lawrence**, and **Xavier Michael**.

#### 11-Agatha Pym

#### 11-Lawrence Pym

#### 11-Xavier Michael Pym

### 10-Alexander Stephen Pym

Alexander married **Akiko Najaki**. They had one son: **Denis**.

#### 11-Denis Pym

### 10-Private

Private married Private

#### 11-Private

#### 11-Private

#### 11-Private

### 9-John Cyrus Clark

John married **Mary E. Moore**.

**9-Lancelot Pease Clark** was born on 30 Apr 1936 in Wells, Somerset and died on 27 Feb 2018 at age 81.

General Notes: Lance Clark, who has died aged 81, was a sixth-generation leader of his family's Somerset-based shoemaking enterprise, C& J Clark.

Clarks traces its history to 1825 when Cyrus Clark, a tanner and fellmonger, established a new venture making sheepskin rugs in premises owned by his father-in-law in the village of Street.

Three years later Cyrus's brother James began using outworkers in their cottages to produce slippers known as Brown Petersburgs from the sheepskin offcuts, and the footwear business was born.

As devout Quakers, the family provided high standards of welfare (including housing, schooling and playing fields) for their growing workforce as the business industrialised in the Victorian era.

By the mid-20th century, Clarks was a recognised industry leader on the strength of its fitting system for children's shoes and its crepe-soled "Desert Boot", whose design (by Lance Clark's cousin, Nathan) was based on suede boots bought by wartime British officers in Egyptian bazaars.

Clark's father Anthony, the company's sales director in the postwar years, often took him into the factory as a boy, as a bribe for going to the Quaker meetings on Sundays.

He found it "a magical place", and worked there in school holidays and university vacations '96 but briefly contemplated joining an artists' commune in Australia before accepting his destiny and entering the business. His first management task was to drive sales in continental Europe.

Clark's own distinctive contribution to the shoe range was the Wallabee, a flat-soled, lace-up moccasin design launched in 1967 and manufactured in a factory that Clarks had acquired at Kilkenny in Ireland.

The Wallabee became an unlikely must-have wardrobe item in the worlds of reggae and hip-hop '96 and even for Walter White, the chemistry teacher turned drug baron played by Bryan Cranston in the television series Breaking Bad.

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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Lance was managing director of C & J Clark's manufacturing and wholesaling activities from 1974, the year in which his father retired as chairman, until 1994. Creative and freethinking, he adhered to Quaker ideals of ethical capitalism and fiercely disapproved of what he saw as modern corporate greed. "He spoke quietly, but you were forced to listen ... He could ruffle feathers in the boardroom," recalled one colleague, though "never for his own gain, but for the greater good".

Lancelot Pease Clark was born on April 30 1936, the third of five children of Anthony, who was a great-grandson of James Clark. Lance's middle name came from his paternal grandmother, who descended from two other notable Quaker industrial dynasties, the Peases and the Frys.

Clarks remained a private company with many family shareholders, of whom Lance, with around 6 per cent, was the largest. Towards the end of his tenure the dynasty was riven by disagreement over the marketability of the shares and the future of the company, one faction favouring a sale to Berisford International, a former commodity-trading concern. But Lance was opposed, telling his children: "I'll never sleep properly again if I let this company slip through my fingers." In May 1993 he led a dissident group who defeated the proposal in a mass meeting of shareholders at the Shepton Mallet showground by 53 per cent to 47.

After his time the company turned to non-family managers, and to buying in shoes from overseas factories rather than manufacturing in the UK. The extended Clark family's majority interest is still valued at more than £500 million.

After retiring from Clarks, Lance remained active in the industry. He was involved with men's shoe brands such as Barkers and Edward Green, and was chairman of his eldest son Galahad's venture VivoBarefoot, which makes "minimalist" running shoes with ultra-thin soles.

But the largest portion of his energy was devoted to Soul of Africa, a shoemaking social enterprise which he established in 2003 after visiting Durban to advise on employment for women in the industry. The project makes shoes in South Africa, Ethiopia and Tunisia, using locally sourced materials and reinvesting profits into social and educational projects.

Clark was also a talented watercolour painter, and gave the proceeds from the sale of his paintings to Soul of Africa.

Lance Clark married first, in 1967, Helga Hoffmann, who died in 2000. He married secondly in 2003, Ying Zhou, who survives him with their three children, and four children of his first marriage.

Lance Clark, born April 30 1936, died February 27 2018  
*The Daily Telegraph 19th March 2018*

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Managing Director of Terraplana footwear.

Lancelot married **Helga Hoffmann** in 1967. Helga died in Jun 2000. They had four children: **Galahad John David, Odette Marie, Conrad Bright, and Tony Michael.**

10-**Galahad John David Clark**

10-**Odette Marie Clark**

Odette married **Timothy D. Campbell.**

10-**Conrad Bright Clark**

10-**Tony Michael Clark**

Lancelot next married **Ying Zhou.** They had three children: **Yoyi Zhou, Ume Youmei, and Fiona.**

10-**Yoyi Zhou Clark**

10-**Ume Youmei Clark**

10-**Fiona Clark**

9-**Joanna Bickmore Clark**

Joanna married **Raymond Blake Pelly,** son of **Air Chief Marshal Sir Claude Bernard Raymond Pelly** and **Margaret Ogilvie Spencer.** They had four children: **Gail, Monica, Catherine Hilda, and Aidan John Raymond.**

10-**Gail Pelly** was born on 26 Feb 1965 and died on 4 Jun 1965.

10-**Monica Pelly**

10-**Catherine Hilda Pelly** was born on 29 Sep 1967 and died in 1984 in Dartington, Devon at age 17.

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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### 10-Aidan John Raymond Pelly

### 9-Thomas Aldam Clark

Thomas married **Caryne Chapman**. They had two children: **Joseph Ezekiel** and **Asher Moe**.

### 10-Joseph Ezekiel Clark

### 10-Asher Moe Clark

John next married **Evelyn Vallentin Pechey**,<sup>35</sup> daughter of **John Thomas Primrose Pechey** and **Alice Emily**, on 17 Oct 1923 in Tonbridge Parish Church. Evelyn was born on 5 Nov 1886 in Leytonstone, London, was christened on 1 Feb 1887 in Leytonstone, London, and died in 1970 in Wells, Somerset at age 84.

**7-Roger Clark**<sup>1,13,19,23,24,34,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49</sup> was born on 28 Apr 1871 in Greenbank, Street, Somerset and died on 28 Aug 1961 in Street, Somerset at age 90.

General Notes: Roger Clark who died at his home in Street on the 28th of August, at the age of 90 was affectionately known to a large number of Old Scholars of many school generations. With one exception, he outlived his schoolfellows, but to the end of his long life his interest in Bootham and concern for its well-being remained strong and active. His association with the School was close. His father was a pupil under John Ford, his mother was the daughter of John. Bright, and it was she who opened the Library named in memory of the school's most illustrious scholar; he himself was a pupil for five years when John Firth Fryer was Superintendent; three sons and four grandsons are on the roll of former and present scholars. He was secretary of the Old Scholars Association during the years of rebuilding, following the fire of 1899 and the happy relationship of mutual service between past and present which has always been a feature of the School owes much to his influence during those formative years. His address as President of the O.Y.S.A., so rich in reminiscences and wise insights, gave enormous pleasure to us all. He held the profession of schoolmaster in high regard and confessed privately that it would have given him much satisfaction had a member of his family become a teacher. However, the next best thing was that his daughter should marry a schoolmaster and it was especially pleasing to him that his son-in-law was a member of the staff of the School he loved so well. Although the ban on the admission of non-Anglicans to Oxford and Cambridge had been removed in the year of Roger's birth, it was not before the turn of the century that any substantial change took place in the further education of boys leaving Bootham. Most of them entered industry or commerce, rather than the professions, and further education was usually either in an apprenticeship or at a technical institution. Roger was a student for two years at the Yorkshire College, later to become Leeds University, specialising in Chemistry and dyeing preparatory to entering the family business of Clark, Son and Morland. He became a director of the firm and later was appointed Secretary to C. and J. Clark Ltd., a post he held for forty years, after which he served as Chairman. He has set a fine example of service through the provision of a community's basic need, and in these days of anonymous combines and take-overs it is good to see the firm he did so much to establish and consolidate continue to enjoy independence and public esteem. He had a clear sense of social obligation and in an exacting business life could still find time to fill with distinction several public offices, the chief of which was perhaps the clerkship of London Yearly Meeting. Education was one of his main interests. He served for many years on the governing bodies of three Friends Schools and was a member of the Friends Education Council. With his wife, Sarah, he established a pioneer school for infants which is a memorial to their son, Hadwen, who died while still a boy at Bootham. How many committees have been rescued from boredom by Roger's felicitous wit! His humour, always expressed with grace and charm, readily won confidence and goodwill. Friends are liable to take themselves and their social concerns with considerable gravity and Roger had the gift of bringing the needed balance of gaiety. It is surely in right ordering to recall in an obituary one of his stories. Friends were involved in a discussion on gambling. Roger suggested that our knowledge of the subject was not always well informed. He had heard of a woman Friend who thought that a man with a bad reputation was not as black as he was usually painted for she had heard him say that he had-put his shirt on a bleeding horse that had been scratched. His interests were broad and liberal. He read widely and to converse with him about things of the mind and spirit was a real joy. In later years he loved to talk about people and places but always with courtesy, charity and a complete absence of boredom. To receive a letter from him, written in an engaging style and in hand writing which somehow underlined his integrity, was a privilege. It is natural always to think of Roger in companionship with his wife, Sarah. We are grateful to them for an outstanding example of the beauty of a Christian marriage relationship. Their tastes were simple but in their family life at Whitenights they brought a graciousness to living which does not readily flourish amid our modern affluence. We are proud to belong to the community we call Bootham, not because of the grandeur of its buildings or its distinguished academic record or its achievements in athletics, but in the last resort, because of the honour to be counted one with some men of outstanding character. Roger Clark was one of those men. He lived amongst us a life of rare beauty and we give our thanks to God whose grace was its source of strength and power. T.F.G.

**CLARK**.- On 28th August, 1961, at his home at Street, Somerset, Roger Clark (1883-88), aged 90 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sibford School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1883-1888 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Shoe manufacturer. Director, Secretary and Chairman, C & J Clark. In Street, Somerset.
- He had a residence in Overleigh, Street, Somerset.

Roger married **Sarah Bancroft**,<sup>1,13,19,23,24,34,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49</sup> daughter of **William Poole Bancroft**<sup>1,23</sup> and **Emma Cooper**,<sup>1,23</sup> on 18 Jun 1900 in Rockford, Wilmington, Delaware, USA. (at Sarah's family home, in Quaker manner and usage.). Sarah was born on 24 Aug 1877 in Rockford, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. and died on 23 Apr 1973 in Street, Somerset at age 95. They had seven children: **William Bancroft**, **Priscilla Bright**, **Hadwen Priestman**, **Stephen**, **Nathan Middleton**, **Eleanor**, and **Mary Priestman**.

Marriage Notes: CLARK-BANCROFT.-Roger Clark (1883-88) and Sarah Bancroft were married on 18th June, 1900, under the care of Friends, in the home of Sarah Bancroft's parents, Rockford,

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Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. (Whitenights, Street, Somerset.)

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Whitenights, Street, Somerset.

General Notes: CLARK.-On 23rd April, 1973, at her home at Street, Somerset, Sarah Bancroft Clark, wife of the late Roger Clark, aged 95 years. A much loved and admired Honorary Member of the Old Scholars Association.

**8-William Bancroft Clark**<sup>19,23,42,50,51,52,53,54,55,56</sup> was born on 1 Mar 1902 in Street, Somerset, died on 23 Aug 1993 at age 91, and was buried in FBG Street, Somerset.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot School in 1915-1916 in Sidcot, Somerset.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1916-1919 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Shoe Manufacturer in Street, Somerset.

William married **Catharina "Cato" Petronella Smuts**,<sup>19,50,51,52,53,54,55,56</sup> daughter of **Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts**<sup>57</sup> and **Sibella Margaretha Krige**, on 28 Dec 1928 in Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa. Catharina was born on 3 Dec 1904 in Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa and died on 21 Oct 1968 at age 63. They had seven children: **Jacob Daniel, Giles, Jan Smuts, Richard Bancroft, Petronella, Sibella Margaretha**, and **Sarah Bancroft**.

Marriage Notes: CLARK-SMUTS.-On December 29th, at Irene, Transvaal, South Africa, William Bancroft Clark (1916-19), to Caterina Petronella Smuts.

**9-Jacob Daniel Clark**<sup>50,58,59,60,61,62</sup> was born on 29 Nov 1931 in Street, Somerset and died in 2004 at age 73.

General Notes: CLARK.-On 29th November, to Caterina and W. Bancroft Clark (1916-19), a son, who was named Jacob Daniel.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1945-1949 in York.

Jacob married **Pauline Owen-Hughes**, daughter of **Harry Owen-Hughes** and **Frances Isobel Oakley**. They had four children: **Gloria Jane, Alice Helena, Hugh Daniel**, and **Emma I.**

**10-Gloria Jane Clark**

**10-Alice Helena Clark**

**10-Hugh Daniel Clark**

**10-Emma I. Clark**

**9-Giles Clark**<sup>51</sup> was born on 15 Jan 1933 in Street, Somerset and died on 2 Jan 1935 in Street, Somerset at age 1.

General Notes: CLARK.-On January 15th, 1933, to Cato and W. Bancroft Clark (1916-19), a son, who was named Giles.

**9-Jan Smuts Clark**

Jan married **Donna Maria Shaftoe**. They had two children: **Ian Christian Smuts** and **Betsy Bancroft**.

**10-Ian Christian Smuts Clark**

**10-Betsy Bancroft Clark**

**9-Richard Bancroft Clark**

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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Richard married **Helen Mary Braine**. They had one daughter: **Susanna Johanna**.

10-**Susanna Johanna Clark**

9-**Petronella Clark**

9-**Sibella Margaretha Clark**

9-**Sarah Bancroft Clark**

8-**Dr. Priscilla Bright Clark**<sup>23,43</sup> was born on 3 Feb 1906 in Street, Somerset (9th also given in Bootham).

General Notes: CLARK.'97On the 9th February, 1906, at Street, Sarah Bancroft, wife of Roger Clark (1883'978), a daughter, who was named Prisciilla Bright .

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at University College, London. B.A., MRCS.

Priscilla married **Kenneth Robert Hope Johnston**, son of **John Alexander Hope Johnston** and **Kate Winsome Gammon**, on 18 Dec 1937 in Street, Somerset. Kenneth was born on 18 Jun 1905 in Tonbridge, Kent. They had four children: **William Bancroft**, **Catherine Bright**, **Lucy Margaret**, and **Mary Priestman**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Cambridge and Harvard Universities.
- He worked as a QC.

9-**William Bancroft Johnston**

9-**Catherine Bright Johnston**

9-**Lucy Margaret Johnston**

9-**Mary Priestman Johnston**

8-**Hadwen Priestman Clark**<sup>19,23,34,46</sup> was born on 19 Nov 1908 in Street, Somerset and died on 3 Apr 1924 in Oxford, Oxfordshire. At the home of Henry and Lucy Gillett. at age 15.

General Notes: CLARK.-On the 19th November, 1908, at Street, Sarah Bancroft, wife of Roger Clark (1883-8) , a son, who was named Hadwen Priestman.

CLARK.— On April 3rd, 1924, at Oxford, at the home of Henry and Lucy Gillett, Hadwen Priestman Clark (at Bootham, 1921-24), second son of Roger and Sarah Bancroft Clark, aged 15 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1921-1924 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Stephen Clark**<sup>19,44,56,58,63,64,65</sup> was born on 26 Dec 1913 in Street, Somerset and died on 31 May 2011 in Street, Somerset at age 97.

General Notes: CLARK.— On the 26th December, 1913, at Street, Somerset, Sarah (Bancroft), wife of Roger Clark (1883-8), a son, who was named Stephen.-----

In 1966, my father, Stephen Clark, who has died aged 97, was appointed company secretary of C & J Clark, his family's shoe business in Street, Somerset. He remained with Clarks until his retirement in 1975.

Born in Street, Stephen was educated at the Quaker Bootham school in York; Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania; and King's College, Cambridge. Aged 21, he started working for the Avalon Leatherboard Company in Street. The company, which was associated with Clarks, made board for use in insoles. In 1941, he became manager of the company, where he was instrumental in innovations such as Articor, a board consisting of ground-up leather bound with latex. Under his stewardship, the company became profitable after years of loss-making.

Stephen's passion was for preserving historic buildings. In 1962, he bought a house in Somerset named Ston Easton Park in order to prevent it from falling into ruin. He sold it in 1964 to the journalist William Rees-Mogg. With the proceeds he bought Bowlsh House, a fine but dilapidated house in Shepton Mallet. He restored it and opened a restaurant there, which still exists.

He also rescued a porch from another historic house which was to be demolished, and re-erected it in a field opposite Bowlingreen Mill in Street, with a fine avenue of walnut trees leading to it. He said his proudest achievement was planting an avenue of poplars along the road leading from the mill to Glastonbury.



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In the US, Stephen was elected a trustee of Woodlawn Trustees, founded by his grandfather, William Poole Bancroft, for the preservation of open space for public enjoyment in Wilmington, Delaware, and the vicinity, as well as the provision of affordable rental housing. He was passionately committed to his grandfather's vision and, after retiring from Clarks, served as president of Woodlawn Trustees from 1976 to 1988.

Stephen was a beautiful ice skater and swam regularly in the rivers around Street. He also spent much of his time riding. His brother Nathan, who created the bestselling desert boot, died three weeks after him at the age of 94. Stephen is survived by his wife, Marianna, me and my sisters Lydia and Alice, his son Henry, 11 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1927-1930 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Swarthmore College in 1930-1932 in Pennsylvania, USA.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge in 1932-1935.
- He worked as a member of Avalon Leatherboard. Joseph Bancroft & Sons in 1934 in Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, USA.
- He worked as a Manager of Avalon Leatherboard in 1941 in England.
- He worked as a Secretary of C & J Clark, Shoe manufacturers in 1966-1975 in Street, Somerset.
- His obituary was published in The Guardian on 29 Aug 2011.

Stephen married **Marianna Irene Hanka Goldmann**, daughter of **Henryk Goldmann** and **Irene Peltzer**. They had four children: **Lydia, Harriet, Alice, and Henry Gratton**.

**9-Lydia Clark**

**9-Harriet Clark**

**9-Alice Clark**

**9-Henry Gratton Clark**

**8-Nathan Middleton Clark**<sup>24</sup> was born on 16 Jul 1916 in Street, Somerset and died on 23 Jun 2011 at age 94.

General Notes: CLARK.-On the 17th July, 1916, at Street, Somerset, Sarah (Bancroft), wife of Roger Clark (1883-8), a son, who was named Nathan Middleton.

Other sources give his date of birth as being the 16th.

Obituary Daily Telegraph. 1st July 2011.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shoe Manufacturer of Street, Somerset. Later of New York, USA.

**8-Eleanor Clark**

Eleanor married **Prof. Giles Henry Robertson**, son of **Prof. Donald Struan Robertson** and **Petica Coursolles Jones**, on 3 Apr 1943 in Street, Somerset. Giles was born on 16 Oct 1913 in Cambridge and died in 1987 at age 74. They had five children: **James, Sarah Caroline, Roger Clark, Charles Donald, and Robert Baldwin**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Watson Gordon Professor of Fine Art, Edinburgh University.
- He worked as a Trustee of The National Galleries of Scotland.
- He worked as a Governor of the Edinburgh College of Art.

**9-James Robertson**

**9-Sarah Caroline Robertson**

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9-Roger Clark Robertson

9-Charles Donald Robertson

9-Robert Baldwin Robertson

8-Mary Priestman Clark<sup>65,66,67,68</sup> was born on 19 Aug 1922 in Street, Somerset and died in Nov 2015 at age 93.

Mary married **Percy Albert Lovell**,<sup>65,66,67,68</sup> son of **Martin Luther Lovell** and **Mary Lilian Bown**, on 28 Dec 1945 in FMH Street, Somerset. Percy was born on 13 Apr 1919 in Warmley, Bristol, Gloucestershire, died on 12 Dec 2004 in West Lea, Wylam, Northumberland at age 85, and was buried on 29 Jan 2005 in FBG Street, Somerset. They had four children: **William, Jonathan Priestman, Benjamin**, and **Martin**.

Marriage Notes: Lovell-Clark.-On 28th December, at the Friends Meeting House, Street, Somerset, Percy Albert Lovell (Master at Bootham since 1943), to Mary Priestman Clark.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in West Lea, Wylam, Northumberland.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Music, Bootham School in 1943-1964 in York, Yorkshire.

9-William Lovell

9-Jonathan Priestman Lovell

Jonathan married **Linda Norfolk Roberts**. They had two children: **Martha Jane** and **James**.

10-Martha Jane Lovell

10-James Lovell

9-Benjamin Lovell<sup>65</sup> was born on 5 Oct 1950 in York, Yorkshire.

General Notes: Lovell.-On 5th October, 1950, to Mary P. and Percy A. Lovell (Master at Bootham since 1943), a son, Benjamin.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1964-1969 in York, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, USA.
- He worked as a Vice-president of Marketing, C & J Clark Ltd., North America.
- He worked as an Actor.

9-Martin Lovell

Martin married **Kate Ryan**. They had five children: **Cuthbert, Dorothy, Harold, Edmund**, and **Arminel Mary**.

10-Cuthbert Lovell

10-Dorothy Lovell

10-Harold Lovell

10-Edmund Lovell

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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### 10-Arminel Mary Lovell

7-**Esther Bright Clark**<sup>1,13,19,69</sup> was born on 28 Feb 1873 in Greenbank, Street, Somerset and died on 12 Jul 1935 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 62.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1888-Jun 1891 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was educated at College of Science in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.

Esther married **Samuel Thompson Clothier**,<sup>1,13,19,36,69</sup> son of **John William Columbus Clothier**<sup>1,13,70,71,72</sup> and **Catherine Thompson**,<sup>1,13,70,72</sup> on 12 Aug 1897 in FMH Street, Somerset. Samuel was born on 11 Jun 1857 in Street, Somerset and died on 7 Apr 1933 in Street, Somerset at age 75. They had one son: **Peter Thompson**.

General Notes: S. THOMPSON CLOTHIER (1870-74) and JOHN BRIGHT CLARK (1879-84) are naturally mentioned together because they had so much in common and were so closely associated with the affairs of Street. John Bright Clark was Chairman of the Urban District Council and Thompson Clothier was its clerk for forty years. Thompson Clothier, as an architect, notably beautified the district which he served so faithfully, but it was rather his beautiful life which made such an impression upon all who knew Street. He was a man of unfailing kindness, courtesy and hospitality, quiet, reserved and deeply sympathetic. His home was " a centre of happiness and refreshment." John Bright Clark, grandson of John Bright, displayed in a remarkable degree his family's high conception of citizenship. He was a man of literary tastes and wide culture, but he never spared himself in public service. For 26 years he was a member of the County Council. He was Chairman of the Public Health Committee, managing director of C. and J. Clark, and a Justice of the Peace. At a great memorial gathering there was a wonderful tribute from the factory workers, when " a former member of the staff, speaking with great fervour, said ' John Bright Clark was a man.' " *Bootham magazine - July 1933*

CLOTHIER.— On April 7th, Samuel Thompson Clothier (1870-74), aged 75 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1870-1874 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Stone merchant in Street, Somerset.
- He worked as an Architect in Street, Somerset.
- He had a residence in Leigh Holt, Street, Somerset.

8-**Peter Thompson Clothier**<sup>13,19,69</sup> was born on 28 Mar 1910 in Street, Somerset and died on 6 Jun 1994 at age 84.

General Notes: CLOTHIER.-On the 28th March, 1910, at Street , Esther Bright , wife of S. Thompson Clothier (1870-4), a son, who was named Peter Thompson.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shoe Manufacturer.

Peter married **Violet Owen Hughes**, daughter of **John Owen Hughes** and **Susan Ellen Dunn**, on 21 Mar 1935 in Cumnor, Oxford. Violet was born on 24 Sep 1904 in Hong Kong, China. They had four children: **Anthony Thomas**, **Gabriel Owen**, **Elaine Bright**, and **John Conway**.

### 9-Anthony Thomas Clothier

### 9-Gabriel Owen Clothier

9-**Elaine Bright Clothier** was born on 16 Dec 1943 in Street, Somerset and died on 18 Sep 1985 at age 41.

Elaine married **Little**.

### 9-John Conway Clothier

7-**Alice Clark**<sup>1,6,73</sup> was born on 1 Aug 1874 in Greenbank, Street, Somerset, died on 11 May 1934 in Millfield, Street, Somerset at age 59, and was buried in Arnos Vale Cemetery, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

General Notes: Clark, Alice (1874– 1934), campaigner for women's rights, was born on 1 August 1874, at Green Bank, Street, Somerset, the fourth of the six children of William Stephens Clark (1839– 1925), shoe manufacturer and social reformer, and Helen Priestman Bright (1840– 1927), daughter of John Bright (1811– 1889) of Rochdale, politician. Her family's wealth derived from the shoemaking

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enterprise, C. and J. Clark Ltd, in Street. Alice Clark was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, counting some noted Quaker women ministers among her forebears. Hilda Clark (1881– 1955) was her sister.

Most of her education was undertaken at home, but in May 1891 Alice Clark began a period of formal schooling at Brighthelmston, Southport, a school founded by Hannah Wallis, also a Quaker. She completed her studies there in December 1892, having passed the Cambridge matriculation examinations. Unlike her three sisters, however, she did not then continue her formal education at university or college. Instead, she chose to enter the family firm to pioneer a new career for women. She began an informal apprenticeship in 1893, learning each of the various processes of shoe manufacture and selling.

Alice Clark's family circle included a number of women who had taken a leading part in the formation of an organized movement for women's rights in the 1860s, including her mother, and her great-aunts, Priscilla Bright McLaren, Margaret Tanner, and Mary and Anna Maria Priestman. She followed their example, working continuously on behalf of women's rights from early adulthood. From the 1890s she campaigned on behalf of women's suffrage as a member of the Women's Liberal Federation, helping form a branch in her locality. Temperance was another cause which she pursued during these years, alongside adult education.

Ill health first interrupted Alice Clark's business career in 1897. After a period in a Black Forest sanatorium, she returned to work in the Clark factory, supervising several of the manufacturing processes, and managing the home order office and correspondence with customers. In 1904, when the firm became a limited company, she was appointed one of the original five life directors of C. and J. Clark Ltd. In 1909 she again became seriously ill and tuberculosis of the throat and lungs was diagnosed. The prognosis was not hopeful, but she made what was considered a striking recovery. The period of convalescence, however, was prolonged and only completed in 1912.

This crisis was followed by a change of direction, and Alice Clark withdrew from an active role in the family firm for some years. Her illness had coincided with ever more violent confrontations between the authorities and militant women's suffragists, a development she viewed with some anguish. In 1907 Alice Clark had herself taken up a non-violent form of militancy when she attempted to resist the payment of taxes. Now she increasingly lent her support to the constitutional National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, a branch of which was formed in Street in 1910. Following her recovery, she sought a more active role in its campaigns and made herself a new home in London. There she rapidly moved into the leadership of the National Union, joining its executive committee in 1913. She also became its assistant parliamentary secretary at a critical time, as the National Union pursued a working alliance with the Labour Party with the aim of pressuring the Liberal government to enact votes for women.

In 1914 Alice Clark was awarded the Charlotte Shaw fellowship at the London School of Economics. Her research, undertaken with direction from Dr Lilian Knowles, was published as *The Working Life of Women in the Seventeenth Century* (1919). This was among the earliest studies in the field, and underwent several reprintings. It represents the foremost of those 'pessimistic' accounts which argue that the advent of capitalism undermined the economic and social position of women. Some of its findings have been confirmed by subsequent research. Others have been thrown into question, perhaps most notably the periodization which Alice Clark applied to the process of industrialization, and her tendency to see the position of women in the seventeenth century in too rosy terms. None the less, her study constitutes one of the most comprehensive surveys available on this topic.

During the First World War Alice Clark took a prominent part in the work of the Friends' War Victims Relief Committee, notably in aid to refugees in France, and in the organization of post-war famine relief in Austria. 1922 saw her return at last to full-time work at the Clark factory. In this last period of her working life she became an innovator in marketing, in staff training, and in personnel management, and continued to promote technical and adult education in Street. During her final years Alice Clark left the Society of Friends, turning instead to the doctrines of Christian Science. She died on 11 May 1934, at Millfield, her home, in Street; her remains were cremated at Arnos Vale, Bristol.

### Sandra Stanley Holton

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Archives C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset, Millfield papers | State Library, Pretoria, South Africa, Jan Smuts MSS

Likenesses C. B. McLaren, photograph, c.1895, repro. in Gillett, *Alice Clark* · Harry Parr, photographs, 1909, repro. in Gillett, *Alice Clark* · photograph, c.1922, repro. in Gillett, *Alice Clark* · photographs, C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset, Clark archive

Wealth at death £51,177 16s. 1d.: resworn probate, 27 July 1934, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Sandra Stanley Holton, 'Clark, Alice (1874– 1934)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/38517>,

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Director of C & J Clark, shoe manufacturers in Street, Somerset.
- She worked as a Relief Worker.
- Miscellaneous: She was in charge of Quaker relief in Austria, After 1918.
- She worked as an a Quaker then Christian Scientist.

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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7-**Margaret Clark**<sup>1,13,74,75</sup> was born on 10 Feb 1878 in Greenbank, Street, Somerset and died on 24 Jan 1962 in Street, Somerset at age 83.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Newnham College, Cambridge.

Margaret married **Arthur Bevington Gillett**,<sup>1,13,74,75</sup> son of **George Gillett**<sup>1,13,74,75,76,77,78,79</sup> and **Hannah Elizabeth Rowntree**,<sup>1,13,74,75,76</sup> on 11 May 1909 in FMH Street, Somerset. Arthur was born on 16 Dec 1875 in 314 Camden Road, London and died on 4 Jun 1954 in Street, Somerset at age 78. They had four children: **Jan Bevington**, **Anthony Walter**, **Arthur Nicholas**, and **Helen Bright**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Barclays Bank.
- He had a residence in 102 Banbury Road, Oxford, Oxfordshire.

8-**Jan Bevington Gillett**<sup>13,74,75</sup> was born on 28 May 1911 in 102 Banbury Road, Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 17 Mar 1995 in Kew, London at age 83.

General Notes: Jan Gillett was an outstanding personality in tropical African botany for over 60 years; he was a man of knowledge, curiosity, charm and unfailing kindness.

His father's family were bankers in Oxford and Banbury, his mother's shoe manufacturers in Street, Somerset. On both sides he was descended from Quaker businessmen and industrialists, with strong liberal and sometimes radical political views. His mother (a granddaughter of the Quaker statesman John Bright) was an ardent pro-Boer and accompanied Emily Hobhouse to South Africa in 1903 to undertake relief work among Boer families, which led to her meeting General Jan Smuts and his wife, who became lifelong friends. It was after Smuts that Jan was named.

He was educated at the Dragon School, in Oxford, and at Leighton Park School, Reading. He won a scholarship to King's College, Cambridge, in 1929, and took First Class honours in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos. After obtaining a diploma in Education at London University he taught at the Warehousemen & Clerks School, Cheadle Hulme, until he joined the Army in 1941.

Influenced by his mother, herself a keen amateur botanist, Jan Gillett was also inspired by his biology master at Leighton Park, F.W. Flattely (co-author of *The Biology of the Seashore*, 1922). In 1928 he joined John Hutchinson, a distinguished Kew botanist, on a collecting tour in South Africa. After assisting Hutchinson at Kew for a few weeks with the Flora of West Tropical Africa and a visit to Munich to learn German (when he also saw something of Nazism) he returned to South Africa in mid-1929. There, with his parents, Hutchinson and Smuts, he undertook a collecting expedition into the Rhodesias, as far north as Lake Tanganyika. The botanical results were substantial and fully described in Hutchinson's *A Botanist in Southern Africa* (1946).

In 1932, while still at Cambridge, he was invited to join the British Somaliland / Ethiopia Boundary Commission and made a fine collection of plants, accompanied by an astute survey of the vegetation, published in the *Kew Bulletin* for 1941.

Despite his keen interest in botany and blandishments from the Director of Kew, Gillett's political interests were keener still. He took up schoolmastering, feeling that research would take up more time than he felt able to spare from radical politics. He had joined the Communist Party in 1932 and remained a member until 1946, though his sympathy for its policies had virtually vanished in 1939.

Conscripted in 1941, he was commissioned into the Royal Armoured Corps and went to India in 1942 in the Reconnaissance Regiment of the 2nd (British) Division. After participating in the relief of Imphal and Kohima he transferred to "V" Force, a cadre of intelligence officers operating in the jungle and between the lines. He was mentioned in despatches and recommended for the MC. He returned to England after the Japanese surrender at the end of 1945.

In 1946, thanks to Smuts's influence at the Foreign Office, he was appointed botanist to the Iraq Department of Agriculture. He was based at the department's research station at Abu Ghraib, near Baghdad. He made extensive collections in remote parts of the country which later proved of great value for work done at Kew on the Flora of Iraq. He had married Gertrude Spector in 1937 and had three sons and a daughter. His wife being Jewish they found life in Iraq increasingly uncomfortable after the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 and in 1949 he returned to England to take up a job with the Colonial Office as a Principal Scientific Officer at Kew on the newly instigated Flora of Tropical East Africa.

He worked under Edgar Milne-Redhead and as the senior member of the research team he undertook revisionary work for a large part of the legumes, including not only the largest and most complex genera, but laying the foundation of a new classification for the subfamily of peaflowers, now universally accepted. He also did important work on indigo plants. His theoretical concepts, notably the effects of pest pressure as a factor in natural selection, were wide-ranging and well ahead of his time.

In 1952-53, he made an expedition to the hitherto little-known parts of the Kenya-Ethiopia border on a further Boundary Commission. He brought back not only an outstanding collection of plants, with numerous species new to science, but also the highest commendation of R.G. Turnbull, a future Governor of Tanganyika, with special interests in the development of arid zones. In 1963 he accompanied an ecological survey mission of Jordan at the invitation of King Hussein; this was organised by the ornithologist Guy Mountfort and the party included Sir Julian Huxley, Max Nicholson and the bird photographer Eric Hosking. The mission's achievements are racily described in Mountfort's *Portrait of a Desert* (1965).

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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In 1959 Gillett had been nominated as Botanist in Charge of the East African Herbarium, but the colonial authorities vetoed the appointment of an ex- Communist to a government job just as Kenya was coming out of the Mau Mau emergency. There were other small incidents to ruffle the authorities, such as his locally publicised arrest in Richmond Park in 1959, proving the ponds were safe to skate on in winter. However, Kenya became independent in 1963 and Bernard Verdcourt, successively Assistant Botanist and then Botanist in Charge since 1959, made way for him, shortly after appointing Christine Kabuye as his Assistant.

The next 20 years until 1971 were spent in East Africa as Botanist in Charge of the Herbarium, and thereafter adviser to his successor Christine Kabuye. He provided a major impetus to the Herbarium, seeing its transfer from the East African High Commission to the National Museums of Kenya, maintaining the high standards of the largest herbarium in tropical Africa, and training up a new generation of local botanists. It was a matter of great satisfaction to him that he was able to arrange for Christine Kabuye's nomination, as a Ugandan national, to what was now a Kenya government appointment.

Freed of administrative duties, and with support from the Overseas Development Administration, Gillett began to spend more time in the field, taking up an interest in commiphoras (the source of myrrh) in Kenya and undertaking surveys in Somalia. He made many contributions in a self-effacing way to the compilation of books on local plants and with the production of the Flora of Tropical East Africa. Overtaxed however by the demands put on him and with failing health he returned to England in 1984.

He was at once, somewhat to his family's concern, a daily visitor to Kew Gardens, becoming a much-loved father-figure of African botany in the Herbarium. He became a regular attender of the Friends meeting in Isleworth, and an elder. With the change of altitude his health improved and in 1989 he was given a new lease of life with a by-pass operation. He completed his landmark account of the commiphoras for the Flora of Tropical East Africa in 1991 and continued his studies of arid-land plants for the new Flora of Somalia. He helped his friend the distinguished settler leader Sir Michael Blundell with his Guide to the Wild Flowers of East Africa and also advised African protgs on their books.

In his last years he turned more to ideas about the role of diet, fire, speech and religion to their origins and spread of human culture and customs. His astuteness, his extraordinary breadth of reading left him unrivalled in any argument he liked to raise, even as he struggled with problems of a failing memory. His faith as a Quaker, his love of life and his social concern contributed greatly to the richness of Kew and even in his last days at home he rallied to talk to his botanical friends with all his old enthusiasm.

Roger Polhill

Jan Bevington Gillett, botanist: born 28 May 1911; married 1937 Gertrude Spector (three sons, one daughter); died Kew 17 March 1995.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Botanist in Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew.

Jan married **Gertrude Spector**,<sup>74,75</sup> daughter of **Simon Spector** and **Sarah Lapsker**, on 30 Oct 1937 in Stepney, London. Gertrude was born on 24 May 1916 in London and died in Mar 2005 in Barnes Hospital, Barnes, London at age 88. They had four children: **Simon**, **Rachel Richenda**, **Mathew**, and **Peter Bevington**.

### 9-Simon Gillett

Simon married **Alice Boycott**. They had two children: **Mary Louisa** and **Margaret Atalanta**.

#### 10-Mary Louisa Gillett

#### 10-Margaret Atalanta Gillett

### 9-Rachel Richenda Gillett

Rachel married **Norman David Fruchter**. They had two children: **Lev Jacob** and **Chenda Sarah**.

#### 10-Lev Jacob Fruchter

#### 10-Chenda Sarah Fruchter

### 9-Mathew Gillett

Mathew married **Mary Patricia Heaphy**.

### 9-Peter Bevington Gillett

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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**8-Anthony Walter Gillett**<sup>13,74,75</sup> was born on 16 Jul 1912 in 102 Banbury Road, Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 3 Dec 1992 in London at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer.

Anthony married **Mary Diana Maltby**,<sup>75</sup> daughter of **Samuel Edwin Maltby**<sup>80,81</sup> and **Marjorie Cooper**,<sup>80</sup> on 7 Dec 1935 in Blackburn, Lancashire. Mary was born on 27 Feb 1916 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 27 Aug 2003 in Cambridge at age 87. They had three children: **Anna Marjorie**, **Charles Thomas**, and **Jan**.

### 9-Anna Marjorie Gillett

**9-Charles Thomas Gillett**<sup>74,75</sup> was born on 20 Feb 1942 in Morecambe, Lancashire and died on 17 Mar 2010 at age 68.

General Notes: Initially making his mark as the author of *The Sound of the City* (1970), which has been described as "the first comprehensive history of rock and roll", Gillett soon diversified into other areas of the music business. Through the record label and publishing company Oval Music, which he co-founded with Gordon Nelki in the mid-1970s, he was instrumental in launching the careers of acts such as Ian Dury, Lene Lovich and Paul Hardcastle.

He also realised his teenage dream of becoming a radio DJ, in a somewhat stop-start career which began and ended on BBC radio. At first his series of highly influential programmes concentrated principally on American roots and popular music; but from the mid-1980s until shortly before his death he turned his enthusiasm more and more towards world music.

Always forthright in his opinions, Gillett was a democratic on-air host, perhaps most fondly remembered in recent years for "radio ping-pong" sessions, in which guests would perform and/or alternate their records of choice in response to his.

He documented his own "discoveries" and listener favourites in a series of 10 double-CD compilations, beginning with *World 2000* and ending with *Otro Mundo* in 2009. To the end he maintained his sincerity and a passion for music often ignored by mainstream media, stating in the sleeve notes for the final compilation: "It is a scandal that all these artists are so completely and utterly sidelined and ignored by people who should know better... What else do these artists have to do, for their work to be rightfully acknowledged?"

In person, Gillett was warm, softly-spoken and generous with his time and advice, acting as a mentor to many young writers and musicians. In an interview with *fRoots* magazine in 2001 he explained how he had made his way in so ruthless a business: "When people ask me how do you get started in this game, it's my advice that you have to somehow see something that nobody's doing that you could uniquely do. That's almost my only philosophy."

Although most were charmed by his easy-going manner and openness, Gillett could be a shrewd businessman, as the British musician Jah Wobble (who was briefly signed to Oval) wryly noted in his recent book *Memoirs Of A Geezer*. Gillett would, however, have been the first to admit that he lacked the necessary ruthlessness to flourish as a businessman in a notoriously cut-throat environment. Charles Thomas Gillett was born on February 20 1942 at Morecambe, Lancashire. He first developed an interest in music as a teenager while growing up in Stockton-on-Tees. He took a degree in Economics at Cambridge, and in 1964 married Buffy Chessum, whom he had met some years earlier. They then moved to the United States, where Gillett attended New York's Columbia University and studied for an MA in popular music – this would eventually form the basis of *The Sound Of The City*.

On returning to England in 1966, he taught social studies and film-making at Kingsway College in London and in 1968 began writing a column in *Record Mirror*, after convincing the editor that the magazine was failing to cater for its fans of vintage rock and roll.

The praise which greeted *The Sound Of The City* transformed his fortunes, and he was soon being invited to appear on British television as a "music expert" and to make a series of artist profiles; but he turned down an offer to present *The Old Grey Whistle Test* in favour of a job with BBC Radio London, another position offered to him after he had identified a gap in their market.

From 1972 to 1978 he presented the show *Honky Tonk*, championing the latest releases by independent labels. He was the first to play demos by then unknown acts such as Elvis Costello and Dire Straits, effectively breaking the latter's first record, *Sultans of Swing*, through airplay.

Approached by Ian Dury to manage his band *Kilburn & The High Roads* through Oval, Gillett's initial attempts at landing them a deal foundered – although Gillett later benefited from publishing royalties when Dury's career took off at the end of the decade. Similar successes included Lene Lovich's *Lucky Number* and Paul Hardcastle's *19*.

Gillett published his second book, *Making Tracks: Atlantic Records and the Making of a Multi-billion-dollar Industry*, in 1974, but it was radio that eventually became his vocation.

In 1980 he started DJing on London's Capital Radio. He was fired three years later, but was reinstated after overwhelming public demand, and his new show, *A Foreign Affair*, signalled the beginning of his interest in what would soon be termed world music.

Gillett later credited the Senegalese artist Youssou N'Dour's debut show in Britain in 1984 as the main catalyst for this shift in direction.

He left Capital in 1990, and received a Sony Gold lifetime achievement award the following year. In 1995 he returned to work for BBC Radio, presenting a weekly round-up on the BBC World Service and a succession of two-hour shows on BBC London 94.9 FM (initially GLR).

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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Gillett was forced to retire from this in 2006 after contracting Churg-Strauss syndrome, a rare auto-immune disorder.

After treatment, he returned to broadcasting in a much reduced capacity with the weekly half-hour show Charlie Gillett's World of Music, and from mid-2007 as one of three DJs alternately hosting the weekly World On 3 show. However, ill-health finally curtailed his broadcasts two months ago.

Charlie Gillett died in London on March 17. His wife and three children survive him.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a British radio presenter, musicologist and writer.

Charles married **Buffy Chessum**. They had three children: **Suzy, Jody, and Ivan**.

**10-Suzy Gillett**

**10-Jody Gillett**

**10-Ivan Gillett**

**9-Jan Gillett**

Anthony next married **Jean Margaret Turner**, daughter of **Laurence Beddome Turner** and **Katharine Mary Morgan**. They had two children: **Timothy Laurence** and **Harriett Jane**.

**9-Timothy Laurence Gillett**

**9-Harriett Jane Gillett**

**8-Arthur Nicholas Gillett**<sup>74,75</sup> was born on 14 Dec 1914 in 102 Banbury Road, Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 23 Jun 2008 at age 93.

General Notes: Nicholas Gillett who died on 23 June was a worthy recipient of the International Gandhi Peace Award in 1999. In his acceptance speech he spoke about caterpillars, horse flies and bees to illustrate the need for fresh approaches to peace building. Had he been less self-effacing he might have spoken of his own background and achievements.

He was born into a Quaker family in 1915. His great grandfather on his mother's side was the radical, anti-war MP, John Bright. His mother went to South Africa in the aftermath of the Boer War to teach Boer women, confined in concentration camps set up by the British, to spin and weave wool and generate a small income. Later on in 1931 his mother was introduced to Gandhi but as it was Gandhi's day for not speaking, they communed in silence.

Nicholas's father owned and ran a private bank. His uncle was Joseph Rowntree, founder of the charities from which many peace organisations have benefited. Both parents were active supporters of the League of Nations, set up after the First World War.

Nicholas went to the Quaker school, Leighton Park, and then to Oxford where he studied philosophy, politics and economics. One of his first friends there, Chandra Mal, had worked for Gandhi as a secretary and was a committed devotee. During the vacations, Nicholas went to a variety of work camps in this country and overseas. He helped Corder Catchpool in Berlin in his work for reconciliation and was appalled as he watched Hitler address a youth rally in Innsbruck.

At a work camp in Salford, Manchester, he met Ruth Cadbury and they were married in 1938. Ruth's grandfather was George Cadbury who had established the Bournville chocolate factory and estate for the workers. Her parents, Henry and Lucy Cadbury, were wardens of the Quaker Study Centre, Woodbrooke, where Gandhi stayed in 1931.

After initial training to be a teacher of physical education, Nicholas grew increasingly interested in educational psychology. He, Ruth and their growing family of six children managed two farms during the Second World War and from 1945 onwards Nicholas lectured at Teacher Training Colleges at Saltley, Cheltenham and Dudley while studying for an MA in education at Birmingham University in his spare time. He helped to found the first Parent-Teacher Associations in the country and served UNESCO in the Philippines, Thailand and Iran. The family moved to Bristol in 1965 where Nicholas lectured at the University and gave generously of his time and money to various peace and development groups and especially the UNA.

During this time, Nicholas withheld the part of his tax payment which would have gone to the Ministry of Defence and he and Ruth had their more valuable furniture and other possessions seized by bailiffs to make up the deficit. Some of the property was bought at auction by members of the family and returned to them but it showed their commitment to the pacifist cause.



## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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From 1975 to 1977 Nicholas and Ruth represented Quaker Peace and Service in Northern Ireland where they supported the Peace People led by Mairead Corrigan, Betty Williams and Ciaran McKeown. Ruth took the lead in setting up the means by which disaffected paramilitary men from both sides could disengage from their units, adopt new identities and live peaceful and useful lives.

Three years after their return to Bristol from Belfast, Nicholas and Ruth went off to serve QPS again in the Quaker UN office in Geneva. Ruth died suddenly two months after she and Nicholas had celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in Bristol in 1988.

Nicholas practised farming in his early adult life and he spent his last years helping his second wife, Mehr Fardoonji, manage an organic market garden near Chester. Mehr is a Parsee and had walked with Vinoba Bhave in the Land-Gift Movement. Nicholas continued to write and speak about peace, development and education.

Nicholas's parents had been close friends with Jan Christian Smuts who had been responsible for imprisoning Gandhi in South Africa. Each man had considerable respect for the other and while in prison, Gandhi made a pair of sandals as a present for Smuts. Later, Smuts gave them to Nicholas's mother. Nicholas found them in a cupboard one day and continued to wear them until they were worn out. He, more than most people, walked in the footsteps of Gandhi.

Graham Davey

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at Carnegie Physical Training College.
- He worked as a Peace worker.
- He was awarded with International Gandhi Peace Award in 1999.

Arthur married **Ruth Candia Cadbury**,<sup>74,75</sup> daughter of **Henry Tylor Cadbury** and **Lucy Bellows**, on 20 Apr 1938 in Jordans. Ruth was born on 2 Oct 1915 in London and died in 1988 at age 73. They had six children: **David Bright**, **Martin Bevis**, **Jean Elizabeth**, **Katharine Jane**, **Candia Margaret**, and **Jonathan Nicholas**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Peace worker.

### 9-David Bright Gillett

David married **Marion B. Groom**. They had two children: **Nathan Peter** and **Benjamin James**.

### 10-Nathan Peter Gillett

### 10-Benjamin James Gillett

### 9-Martin Bevis Gillett

### 9-Jean Elizabeth Gillett

Jean married **Michael Barlow**.

### 9-Katharine Jane Gillett

Katharine married **Malcolm Winter**.

### 9-Candia Margaret Gillett

Candia married **Philip Carolan**.

### 9-Jonathan Nicholas Gillett

Arthur next married **Mehr Fardoonji**.

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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8-**Helen Bright Gillett**<sup>74,75</sup> was born on 19 Mar 1917 in 102 Banbury Road, Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire.

Helen married **Arthur Hugh Gordon**,<sup>74</sup> son of **Capt. Cosmo Alexander Gordon Younger of Ellen** and **Frances Gertrude Graham**, on 27 Sep 1941 in Oxford. Arthur was born on 19 Apr 1916 in London. They had five children: **Jenephor, Margaret Penelope, Richard Ian Robert, Susan, and Alexander William**.

9-**Jenephor Gordon**

9-**Margaret Penelope Gordon**

9-**Richard Ian Robert Gordon**

9-**Susan Gordon**<sup>74</sup> was born on 30 Jan 1953 in Mill Hill, London and died on 25 Feb 1953 in Mill Hill, London.

9-**Alexander William Gordon**

7-**Dr. Hilda Clark**<sup>6,73</sup> was born on 12 Jan 1881 in Greenbank, Street, Somerset, died on 24 Feb 1955 in 4 Overleigh, Street, Somerset at age 74, and was buried in FBG Street, Somerset. The cause of her death was Parkinson's disease.

General Notes: Clark, Hilda (1881– 1955), physician and humanitarian aid worker, was born on 12 January 1881 at Green Bank, Street, Somerset, the youngest of the six children of William Stephens Clark (1839– 1925), shoe manufacturer and social reformer, and Helen Priestman Clark (1840– 1927), daughter of John Bright (1811– 1889), politician, and his first wife, Elizabeth Priestman. The historian and campaigner for women's rights Alice Clark (1874– 1934) was her sister. The family's wealth derived from the shoemaking enterprise, C. and J. Clark Ltd, in Street. Hilda Clark was a birthright member of the Society of Friends. She counted some noted Quaker women ministers among her forebears, while her aunt, Dr Annie Clark, was among the first women to train in medicine in Britain, and her mother and great-aunts helped to found a range of women's rights organizations from the late 1860s.

Hilda Clark was an athletic child, a keen gymnast and an intrepid horsewoman. Her education began at home, and was continued at two Quaker-run schools: Brighthelmston, at Birkdale in Southport, Lancashire, about 1896– 7, and The Mount, in York, from about 1897 to 1900. She then went on to medical training at Birmingham University, about 1901, moving to the Royal Free Hospital, London, in 1906 to complete her studies, graduating MB BS in 1908. There she met Edith Mary Pye, a superintendent of nurses, with whom she enjoyed a lifetime's companionship and shared endeavours in the fields of humanitarian aid and internationalism. Edith Pye later wrote of the Clark family that 'their Quaker faith permeated their whole existence, and their relations with the world around them' (War and its Aftermath, 5). Hilda Clark, like many young Quakers of her generation, was especially influenced by the Quaker summer school movement begun by John Wilhelm Rowntree. This movement sought to promote among Quakers both a greater intellectual rigour with regard to their religious faith, and a fuller engagement with contemporary social problems. Her family background ensured an active interest in public affairs, especially through her commitment to radical politics, temperance, women's suffrage, and internationalism. Her vital and energetic presence was valued by colleagues in the many causes that she pursued.

Clark's medical career began in 1909 with an appointment at the Birmingham Maternity Hospital. Her growing interest at this time, however, was in public health. The following year she left her hospital post to establish a tuberculosis dispensary in her home village of Street. There she provided the controversial tuberculin vaccine treatment under the guidance of Camac Wilkinson, a specialist committed to the promotion of this therapy, which offered an alternative to sanatorium treatment. Both her sister, Alice Clark, and Edith Pye were among her private patients at this time, each making a successful recovery from episodes of the disease. Hilda Clark eventually published the results of her work at the Street dispensary in 1915 in her *Dispensary Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis*. In 1911 she was appointed a tuberculosis officer by the public health authorities in Portsmouth and subsequently published several articles in this field. Her advocacy of tuberculin treatment eventually proved the source of some local controversy, however, and she resigned from her post in 1913 to pursue an ambition to establish a working-class general practice in London.

Following the outbreak of the First World War, Clark was among those who proposed that the Society of Friends undertake refugee relief work in France. She herself was among a Quaker expeditionary force sent there in November 1915, and soon she became supervisor of a maternity hospital for refugees established at Chalons. There she was joined at various times by Edith Pye and Alice Clark. Subsequently she added to her responsibilities the supervision of a convalescence home, while also spending some time in Paris each week at the headquarters of the Quaker relief effort. Eventually her own health broke down, and in 1917 she left France for recuperation in England, where afterwards she returned temporarily to her post as tuberculosis officer in Portsmouth. In 1919 Clark heard from a close family friend, General Jan Smuts, of the famine in Austria. She set off in July 1919 to investigate the need for aid, and her report led to the Quaker Austrian famine relief effort, in pursuit of which she returned to the field, administering aid from Vienna. Subsequently she toured the United States to raise funds for similar famine relief efforts in the Soviet Union.

In 1922 Clark's name reappeared in the medical directories after an absence of several years, though she seems never to have returned to her medical career. Instead she devoted herself to the causes of the League of Nations, the Women's Peace Crusade, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in which her closest friends, Edith Mary Pye and Kathleen Courtney, were also active in the inter-war period. This work took her to Geneva on a number of occasions, and also on fact finding missions in Poland, Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Turkey during the 1920s. In the 1930s she became a public speaker and broadcaster on international affairs, and worked for the relief of refugees from the Spanish Civil War through the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees. She also aided refugees from Nazi Germany and from Austria through the Friends' Service Council.

After their home in London was bombed in 1940, Clark and her household moved to Kent, where she helped with the work of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association. Becoming increasingly disabled with Parkinson's disease, she returned to Street in 1952, where she died at her home, 4 Overleigh, on 24 February 1955. She was buried in the Street meeting-house burial-ground.

Sandra Stanley Holton

Sources War and its aftermath: letters from Hilda Clark from France, Austria and the Near East, 1914– 24, ed. E. M. Pye [1956] · R. Clark, *The Friend* (11 March 1955), 256– 7 · 'Dictionary of Quaker

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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biography', RS Friends, Lond. [card index] · Nisbet's Medical Directory · Medical Directory · S. S. Holton, Suffrage days: stories from the women's suffrage movement (1996) · J. Alberti, Beyond suffrage: feminists in war and peace, 1914– 1928 (1989) · S. Oldfield, Spinsters of this parish: the life and times of F. M. Mayor and Mary Sheepshanks (1984) · M. Worboys, 'The sanatorium treatment for consumption in Britain, 1890– 1914', Medical innovations in historical perspective, ed. J. V. Pickstone (1992), 47– 71 · private information (2004) · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1955) · b. cert. · d. cert. Archives C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset · RS Friends, Lond. | C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset, Millfield MSS, archive Likenesses group portraits (with family), C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset · photograph, Wellcome L. [see illus.] · portrait, repro. in War and its aftermath, facing p. 38 · portraits, C. and J. Clark Ltd, Street, Somerset Wealth at death £81,239 9s. 1d.: probate, 23 June 1955, CGPLA Eng. & Wales © Oxford University Press 2004– 14 All rights reserved: see legal notice Oxford University Press Sandra Stanley Holton, 'Clark, Hilda (1881– 1955)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/38518>]

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1897-1899 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Physician & Relief Worker.
- She was Quaker.

John next married **Margaret Elizabeth Leatham**,<sup>1,6,12,19</sup> daughter of **William Leatham**<sup>1,22,82,83,84</sup> and **Margaret Walker**,<sup>1,82,83,84</sup> on 10 Jun 1847. Margaret was born in 1817, died on 13 May 1878 in One Ash, Rochdale, Lancashire at age 61, and was buried in FBG Rochdale, Lancashire (George Street). They had four children: **John Albert**, **William Leatham**, **Margaret Sophia**, and **Leonard**.

6-**John Albert Bright** was born on 18 Mar 1848 and died on 1 Nov 1924 in Rochdale, Lancashire at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Liberal Unionist MP.

John married **Edith Eckersley Shawcross**, daughter of **William Tuer Shawcross** and **Elizabeth Eckersley**. Edith was born in 1861 and died on 30 Jan 1926 in Bath, Somerset at age 65.

6-**William Leatham Bright**<sup>72,85</sup> was born on 12 Aug 1851 and died on 23 Sep 1910 at age 59.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House school in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Stoke on Trent.

William married **Isabella McIvor Tylor**,<sup>72,85</sup> daughter of **Alfred Tylor**<sup>6,86</sup> and **Isabella Harris**,<sup>1,6</sup> in 1883. Isabella was born in 1863 and died on 27 Mar 1892 in Westminster, London at age 29. They had three children: **John Leatham**, **Phyllis M. G.**, and **Daphne**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

7-**John Leatham Bright** was born in 1884.

7-**Phyllis M. G. Bright**<sup>85</sup> was born in Feb 1886 and died on 5 Aug 1887 in Westminster, London at age 1.

7-**Daphne Bright** was born in 1890.

6-**Margaret Sophia Bright**<sup>6,19</sup> was born in 1856 and died on 13 Feb 1924 at age 68.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1871-Dec 1872 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Watercolourist and illustrator.

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Margaret married **Professor John Theodore Cash**,<sup>6,19,20,87</sup> son of **John Walker Cash**<sup>6,19,88,89</sup> and **Martha Midgley**,<sup>6,88</sup> in 1881. John was born on 16 Dec 1854 in Manchester and died on 30 Nov 1936 in Albyn House, Broomy Hill, Hereford, Herefordshire at age 81. They had four children: **Rowland Walker**, **Dorothy Margaret**, **Ian Theodore Bright**, and **Marion Priscilla**.

General Notes: Cash, John Theodore (1854– 1936), physician and pharmacologist, was born at Manchester on 16 December 1854, the younger son of John Walker Cash, who retired from business and took up farming near Leeds, and his wife, Martha Midgley. He was educated at Bootham School, York, and the Edinburgh collegiate school, and studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated MB CM, and qualified MRCS (England), in 1876, and gained a gold medal for his MD thesis in 1879. In 1881 he married (Margaret) Sophia (d. 1924), daughter of the statesman John Bright; the couple had two sons and two daughters. Sophia Cash was an accomplished artist and painted the beautiful watercolours used to illustrate her husband's lectures on materia medica.

After graduation Cash studied the methods of pharmacological research in Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. He was then house physician at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, but returned to Berlin and afterwards moved to Leipzig, where he worked with the celebrated physiologist Carl Ludwig. On arriving in London he began researches with T. L. Brunton at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and from 1880 to 1884 published many valuable pharmacological papers which were representative of a new and accurate scientific approach to the elucidation of the actions of drugs. His elaborate and precise researches upon the various alkaloids of aconitum, begun prior to 1886, paved the way for his pioneer endeavours, by researches on the substituted ammonias and benzene compounds, to lay the foundations of a relationship between chemical constitution and pharmacological action; this investigation, published jointly with Brunton in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society in 1884, indicated to synthetic chemists paths towards the discovery of new remedies. In the years that followed he made other communications to the Royal Society on this subject.

The high scientific standard of Cash's researches led to his appointment to the regius chair of materia medica and therapeutics in Aberdeen University in 1886 and to his election as a fellow of the Royal Society in the following year. He was a skilled experimentalist, ingenious in devising recording apparatus, and imbued with the axiom that in order to obtain true results the least disturbance of the tissues was of paramount importance. His gracious manner and cultured language as a lecturer inspired honourable work by his students and his scientific example encouraged Arthur Robertson Cushny to adopt pharmacology as his life work.

Cash was dean of the faculty of medicine at Aberdeen University and from 1911 to 1919 a member of the General Medical Council when he took a large share in editing the British Pharmacopœia of 1914. He received the honorary degree of LLD from the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

Cash's chief recreation was a passionate devotion to salmon and trout fishing: he was an expert on the pathology of diseases of the salmon, and a particular salmon fly bears his name. The opening of the salmon fishing season could always be dated by his disappearance from the laboratory after months of continuous research. He retired from his chair in 1919 and settled at Hereford where, on the Wye, he enjoyed his favourite pastime but continued to be keenly interested in pharmacological researches. Cash died at his home, Albyn House, Broomy Hill, Hereford, on 30 November 1936 and was buried at Hereford.

Cash.— On 30th November, 1936, John Theodore Cash (1865-8), aged 80 years.

W. J. Dilling, rev. M. P. Earles

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with BM CM MRCS MD FRS FRMS Hon. LLd.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1865-1869 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Physician and Pharmacologist.
- He worked as a Regius Professor of of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Aberdeen University in 1886-1919.

7-**Rowland Walker Cash**<sup>6</sup> was born in 1883 in Wandsworth, London.

7-**Dorothy Margaret Cash**<sup>19</sup> was born in 1885 and died on 10 Nov 1964 in Kensington, London at age 79.

7-**Ian Theodore Bright Cash**<sup>6,19,90</sup> was born on 27 Feb 1888 in 25 Dee Street, Aberdeen, Scotland and died on 6 Aug 1952 in Ascot, Berkshire at age 64.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1900-1904 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Managing Director of John Bright & Sons Ltd. In Rochdale, Lancashire.

Ian married **Audrey Margaret Read Hardy**,<sup>19</sup> daughter of **Percival Hardy**, on 1 Mar 1918 in St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Belgravia, London. Audrey was born on 27 Sep 1897 in London and died on 18 Jul 1983 in London at age 85. They had one son: **Christopher Bright**.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: She married 2nd, William Eric Chetwynd-Stapylton.

8-**Christopher Bright Cash**<sup>19</sup> was born in 1919 and died on 12 Dec 1982 in Fulham, London at age 63.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Teacher and Artist.

7-**Marion Priscilla Cash**<sup>6,19</sup> was born on 6 Feb 1897 and died in 1971 in Hove, Brighton, East Sussex at age 74.

6-**Leonard Bright**<sup>91</sup> was born in 1858 in Rochdale, Lancashire and died on 8 Nov 1864 in Rochdale, Lancashire at age 6.

5-**Sophia Bright**<sup>41</sup> was born on 27 May 1813, died on 4 May 1844 in Poynton, Stockport, Cheshire at age 30, and was buried on 9 May 1844 in FBG Rochdale, Lancashire (George Street).

Sophia married **Thomas Ashworth**.

5-**Thomas Bright** was born on 22 Sep 1814.

Thomas married **Caroline Coultate**, daughter of **William Coultate** and **Judith**.

5-**Priscilla Bright**<sup>92</sup> was born on 8 Sep 1815.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker but Dis-owned for marrying a Presbyterian.

Priscilla married **Duncan McLaren** on 6 Jul 1848. Duncan was born on 12 Jan 1800 and died on 26 Apr 1886 at age 86. They had three children: **Charles Benjamin Bright**, **Helen Priscilla**, and **Walter Stowe Bright**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Edinburgh in 1865-1882.
- He worked as a Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

6-**Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Benjamin Bright McLaren 1st Baron Aberconway** was born on 12 May 1850 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland and died on 23 Jan 1934 in Belgrave Square, London at age 83.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with QC PC MP.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Stafford 1880 To 1886.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Bosworth 1892 To 1910.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Institute of Naval Architects.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Metropolitan Railway Company.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Tredegar Iron and Coal Company.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company.
- He worked as a Chairman of John Brown and Company.

Charles married **Laura Elizabeth Pochin**, daughter of **Henry Davis Pochin** and **Agnes Heap**, on 6 Mar 1877 in FMH Westminster. Laura died on 4 Jan 1933. They had four children: **Florence Priscilla**, **Henry Duncan**, **Elsie Dorothea**, and **Francis Walter Stafford**.

7-**Hon. Florence Priscilla McLaren** died on 1 Mar 1964.

Florence married **Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Norman 1st Bt.** on 8 May 1907. Henry was born on 19 Sep 1858 and died on 4 Jun 1939 at age 80. They had three children: **Laura Rosalind**, **Willoughby Rollo**, and **Anthony Charles Wynyard**.

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8-**Laura Rosalind Norman** was born on 20 Feb 1908.

Laura married **Sir Aubrey Francis Burke**, son of **Andrew Burke**. They had five children: **Meriel Colleen**, **Merlene Jennifer**, **Miranda Rosalind**, **Melanie Lorna**, and **Kevin Aubrey Francis**.

9-**Meriel Colleen Burke**

Meriel married **Theodore Cyril Vance Packman**, son of **Cyril William George Vance Packman**. They had two children: **Camilla Jane** and **Nicola Charlotte**.

10-**Camilla Jane Packman**

10-**Nicola Charlotte Packman**

9-**Merlene Jennifer Burke** was born in 1938 and died in 1942 at age 4.

9-**Miranda Rosalind Burke**

Miranda married **Paul Munro Gunn**, son of **Sir James Gunn**. They had four children: **Pauline Miranda**, **Munro James**, **Marcus Charles**, and **Petronella Clare**.

10-**Pauline Miranda Gunn**

10-**Munro James Gunn**

10-**Marcus Charles Gunn**

10-**Petronella Clare Gunn**

9-**Melanie Lorna Burke**

9-**Kevin Aubrey Francis Burke**

8-**Maj. Willoughby Rollo Norman** was born on 12 Oct 1909 and died on 28 Oct 1997 at age 88.

Willoughby married **Hon. Barbara Jacqueline Boot**, daughter of **John Campbell Boot 2nd Baron Trent** and **Margaret Joyce Pyman**, on 26 Jun 1934. The marriage ended in divorce in 1973. Barbara was born on 26 Sep 1915. They had two children: **Jermey Nicholas** and **Sarah Jessica**.

9-**Jermey Nicholas Norman**

Jermey married **Danuska Maria Weeks Grajewski**.

9-**Sarah Jessica Norman**

Sarah married **Maj. Peter Egerton-Warburton**, son of **Col. Geoffrey Egerton-Warburton** and **Georgiana Mary Dormer**. They had two children: **Charles Piers** and **James Willoughby**.

10-**Charles Piers Egerton-Warburton**

Charles married **Fiona Clare Bonham-Carter**, daughter of **Robin Desmond Bonham-Carter**. They had two children: **Piers** and **Marcus**.

11-**Piers Egerton-Warburton**

11-**Marcus Egerton-Warburton**

10-**James Willoughby Egerton-Warburton**

James married **Elizabeth Boughton Riggio**.

Willoughby next married **Anna Caroline Worthington**, daughter of **William Greville Worthington** and **Lady Mary Diana Duncombe**.

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**8-Wing Cmdr. Anthony Charles Wynyard Norman** was born on 13 Mar 1912 and died in 1995 at age 83.

Anthony married **Anne Watson Hughes**.

**7-Sir Henry Duncan McLaren 2nd Baron Aberconway** was born on 16 Apr 1879 and died on 23 May 1953 at age 74.

Henry married **Christabel Mary Melville MacNaghten**, daughter of **Sir Melville Leslie MacNaghten** and **Dora Emily Sanderson**, on 19 Jul 1910. Christabel was born on 12 Dec 1890 and died on 7 Aug 1974 at age 83. They had five children: **Elizabeth Mary, Charles Melville, John Francis, Anne Laura Dorinthea**, and **Christopher Melville**.

**8-Hon. Elizabeth Mary McLaren** was born on 31 May 1911 and died on 4 Dec 1991 at age 80.

Elizabeth married **Kenneth Ralph Malcolm Peter Carlisle** on 9 Jun 1938. Kenneth died in 1983. They had four children: **Christabel Mary, Kenneth Melville, Katherine Jane**, and **Barbara Ann**.

**9-Christabel Mary Carlisle**

**9-Kenneth Melville Carlisle**

**9-Katherine Jane Carlisle**

**9-Barbara Ann Carlisle**

**8-Sir Charles Melville McLaren 3rd Baron Aberconway** was born on 16 Apr 1913 and died on 4 Feb 2003 at age 89.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Barrister.
- He worked as a Chairman of John Brown & Company.
- He worked as a Deputy Chairman of Westland Aircraft.

Charles married **Deidre Knewstub**, daughter of **John Knewstub**. They had three children: **Julia Harriet, Caroline Mary**, and **Henry Charles**.

**9-Hon. Julia Harriet McLaren**

Julia married **Capt. Charles Walter Hayes Ridley**. They had three children: **Emma Jane, Harriet Deidre**, and **Casper Charles**.

**10-Emma Jane Ridley**

**10-Harriet Deidre Ridley**

**10-Casper Charles Ridley**

**9-Dr. Hon. Caroline Mary McLaren**

Caroline married **Raimund Guernsey Sargent**. They had two children: **Dominic FitzWilliam** and **Orlando Gorham**.

**10-Dominic FitzWilliam Sargent**

**10-Orlando Gorham Sargent**

Caroline next married **Dr. Graham Charles Steele**.

Caroline next married **William Howard**.

**9-Sir Henry Charles McLaren 4th Baron Aberconway**

Henry married **Sally Ann Lentaigne**, daughter of **Capt. Charles Nugent Lentaigne**. They had two children: **Emily Rose** and **Charles Stephen**.

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10-Hon. Emily Rose McLaren

10-Hon. Charles Stephen McLaren

Charles next married **Ann Lindsay Aymer**, daughter of **Alexander Lindsay Aymer**. They had one son: **Michael Duncan**.

9-Hon. Michael Duncan McLaren

Michael married **Caroline Jane Stacey**, daughter of **Sir John Stacey**. They had three children: **Angus John Melville**, **Iona Ann Mariel**, and **Hamish Charles Duncan**.

10-Angus John Melville McLaren

10-Iona Ann Mariel McLaren

10-Hamish Charles Duncan McLaren

8-Sqn. Ldr. Hon. John Francis McLaren was born on 19 Jun 1919 and died on 23 Mar 1953 at age 33.

John married **Lady Rose Mary Primrose Paget**, daughter of **Sir Charles Henry Alexander Paget 6th Marquess of Anglesey** and **Lady Victoria Marjorie Harriet Manners**, on 30 Apr 1940. Rose was born on 21 Jul 1919 and died on 1 Nov 2005 at age 86. They had two children: **Victoria Mary Caroline** and **Harriet Diana Christabel**.

9-Victoria Mary Caroline McLaren

Victoria married **Jonathan Jeremy Kirwan Taylor**, son of **Sir Charles Stuart Taylor** and **Constance Ada Shotton**. They had four children: **Arabella Lucy Kirwan**, **Lucinda Sophie Kirwan**, **Caroline Samantha Kirwan**, and **Katharine Polly Kirwan**.

10-Arabella Lucy Kirwan Taylor

10-Lucinda Sophie Kirwan Taylor

10-Caroline Samantha Kirwan Taylor

10-Katharine Polly Kirwan Taylor

9-Harriet Diana Christabel McLaren

Harriet married **Hugh John Reay Geddes**, son of **Hon. John Reay Campbell Geddes** and **Diana Elizabeth Swift**. They had two children: **Luke John McLaren** and **Sam Duncan McLaren**.

10-Luke John McLaren Geddes

10-Sam Duncan McLaren Geddes

8-Dame Prof. Anne Laura Dorinthea McLaren was born on 26 Apr 1927 and died on 7 Jul 2007 in Killed in a car accident at age 80.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with FRS FRCOG DBE.
- She worked as a Developmental Biologist.

Anne married **Dr. Donald Michie** on 6 Oct 1952. The marriage ended in divorce in 1959. Donald was born on 11 Nov 1923 in Rangoon, Burma and died on 7 Jul 2007 in Killed in a car accident at age 83. They had three children: **Susan Fiona Dorinthea**, **Jonathan Mark**, and **Caroline Ruth**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Researcher in Artificial intelligence.



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### 9-Prof. Susan Fiona Dorinthea Michie

Susan married **Andrew Murray**. They had three children: **Jessica Katharine**, **Jack Douglas**, and **Laura Catriona**.

10-**Jessica Katharine Murray**

10-**Jack Douglas Murray**

10-**Laura Catriona Murray**

### 9-Prof. Jonathan Mark Michie

Jonathan married **Carolyn Downs**. They had two children: **Alex** and **Duncan**.

10-**Alex Michie**

10-**Duncan Michie**

### 9-Caroline Ruth Michie

### 8-Hon. Christopher Melville McLaren

Christopher married **Jane Elizabeth Barrie**. They had two children: **Robert Melville** and **Lara Jane Christabel**.

9-**Robert Melville McLaren**

9-**Lara Jane Christabel McLaren**

7-**Hon. Elsie Dorothea McLaren** was born in 1884 and died on 15 May 1973 at age 89.

Elsie married **Col. Sir. Edward Alexander James Johnson-Ferguson 2nd Bt.** on 28 Apr 1904. Edward was born on 3 Mar 1875 and died on 27 Dec 1953 at age 78. They had three children: **Neil Edward**, **Brian Charles**, and **Raymond Patrick**.

8-**Sir Neil Edward Johnson-Ferguson 3rd Bt.** was born on 2 May 1905 and died in 1992 at age 87.

Neil married **Sheila Marian Jervis**, daughter of **Col. Herbert Swynfen Jervis**, on 24 Jan 1931. Sheila died in 1985. They had four children: **Ian Edward**, **Christoper Charles Jervis**, **Michael Herbert**, and **Nicholas Swynfen**.

9-**Sir Ian Edward Johnson-Ferguson 4th Bt.** was born on 1 Feb 1932 and died on 6 Dec 2015 at age 83.

Ian married **Rosemary Teresa Whitehead**, daughter of **Cecil John Whitehead**. They had three children: **Mark Edward**, **Paul Duncan**, and **Simon Joseph**.

10-**Maj. Sir Mark Edward Johnson-Ferguson 5th Bt.**

Mark married **Dr. Julia Catherine Getley**. They had one daughter: **Emma Victoria**.

11-**Emma Victoria Johnson-Ferguson**

10-**Paul Duncan Johnson-Ferguson**

Paul married **Maria Barbara Antoinette Menke**. They had three children: **Cecilia Teresa Marie**, **Amelie**, and **Lydia**.

11-**Cecilia Teresa Marie Johnson-Ferguson**

11-**Amelie Johnson-Ferguson**

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11-Lydia Johnson-Ferguson

10-Simon Joseph Johnson-Ferguson

Simon married **Helen Ferguson**. They had one son: **Alister**.

11-Alister Johnson-Ferguson

9-Christopher Charles Jervis Johnson-Ferguson

Christopher married **Sarah Loraine Sherston-Baker**, daughter of **Sir Humphrey Dodington Benedict Sherston-Baker**. They had four children: **Victoria Margaret, Katharine Jane, Charles Patrick**, and **Lucy Mary**.

10-Victoria Margaret Johnson-Ferguson

10-Katharine Jane Johnson-Ferguson

Katharine married **Keith Thompson**. They had two children: **Jack** and **Benjamin Charles**.

11-Jack Thompson

11-Benjamin Charles Thompson

10-Charles Patrick Johnson-Ferguson

10-Lucy Mary Johnson-Ferguson

9-Michael Herbert Johnson-Ferguson

Michael married **Jennifer Mary Green**. They had five children: **James Herbert, Sarah Catherine, Fiona Marion, Laura Rose**, and **Robert Charles**.

10-James Herbert Johnson-Ferguson

James married **Rachel Peddie**. They had two children: **Phoebe Charlotte** and **Edward Herbert**.

11-Phoebe Charlotte Johnson-Ferguson

11-Edward Herbert Johnson-Ferguson

10-Sarah Catherine Johnson-Ferguson

10-Fiona Marion Johnson-Ferguson

Fiona married **James Patrick Hodson**. They had three children: **George Patrick, Flora Anne**, and **Herbert Alexander**.

11-George Patrick Hodson

11-Flora Anne Hodson

11-Herbert Alexander Hodson

10-Laura Rose Johnson-Ferguson

10-Robert Charles Johnson-Ferguson

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### 9-Nicholas Swynfen Johnson-Ferguson

Nicholas married **Mabel Dawson**. They had two children: **Alona Frances** and **Karen Alice**.

#### 10-Alona Frances Johnson-Ferguson

#### 10-Karen Alice Johnson-Ferguson

8-**Brian Charles Johnson-Ferguson** was born on 1 Dec 1908 and died in 1988 at age 80.

Brian married **Daphne Stirling**, daughter of **Brig. Walter Andrew Stirling**. They had four children: **Torquil Charles**, **Merlin Louie**, **Lorraine Giselle**, and **Denzil Crispin**.

### 9-Torquil Charles Johnson-Ferguson

Torquil married **Margaret Finlay**. They had three children: **Iona**, **Ninian Charles**, and **Ailsa Finlay**.

#### 10-Iona Johnson-Ferguson

#### 10-Ninian Charles Johnson-Ferguson

#### 10-Ailsa Finlay Johnson-Ferguson

### 9-Merlin Louie Johnson-Ferguson

Merlin married **Peter James Dernie**. They had three children: **Henry Crispin**, **Jemima Louie**, and **Olivia Lucy**.

#### 10-Henry Crispin Dernie

#### 10-Jemima Louie Dernie

#### 10-Olivia Lucy Dernie

### 9-Lorraine Giselle Johnson-Ferguson

Lorraine married **Markus Luscher**. They had five children: **Thomas**, **Kirsty**, **Callum**, **Nicola**, and **Ross**.

#### 10-Thomas Luscher

#### 10-Kirsty Luscher

#### 10-Callum Luscher

#### 10-Nicola Luscher

#### 10-Ross Luscher

9-**Denzil Crispin Johnson-Ferguson** was born on 7 Jan 1955 and died on 6 Jan 1979 at age 23.

8-**Raymond Patrick Johnson-Ferguson** was born on 9 Oct 1912 and died on 10 Sep 1997 at age 84.

Raymond married **Winifred Clare Edwards**.

7-**Hon. Francis Walter Stafford McLaren** was born on 16 Jun 1886 and died on 30 Aug 1917 in Flying accident. at age 31.

Francis married **Barbara Jekyll** on 20 Jul 1911. Barbara died on 24 Sep 1973. They had two children: **Martin John** and **Guy Lewis Ian**.

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8-Maj. **Martin John McLaren** was born on 11 Jan 1914 and died on 27 Jul 1979 at age 65.

Martin married **Nancy Ralston**, daughter of **Gordon Ralston** and **Nina Josephine Tisdall**. They had three children: **Richard Francis**, **Francis Andrew**, and **Patrick Andrew**.

### 9-Rev. **Richard Francis McLaren**

9-**Francis Andrew McLaren** was born on 5 Aug 1949 and died on 2 Sep 1960 at age 11.

9-**Patrick Andrew McLaren** was born on 27 Sep 1963 and died on 14 Dec 1990 at age 27.

8-**Guy Lewis Ian McLaren** was born on 8 Nov 1915 and died on 18 Aug 1978 at age 62.

Guy married **Maryse Jubin**. They had two children: **Michael** and **Mary Caroline**.

### 9-**Michael McLaren**

Michael married **Sally Ann Reid**. They had two children: **James Alexander Michael** and **Sophie Annabel Mary**.

#### 10-**James Alexander Michael McLaren**

#### 10-**Sophie Annabel Mary McLaren**

### 9-**Mary Caroline McLaren**

Mary married **Nicholas John Durlacher**. They had one son: **David Michael**.

#### 10-**David Michael Durlacher**

6-**Helen Priscilla McLaren** was born on 28 Oct 1851 and died on 3 Jan 1934 at age 82.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with MBE.
- She worked as a Campaigner for improvements in health, women's condition and political change.

Helen married **Dr. Andrea Carlo Francisco Rabagliati**, son of **Giacomo Rabagliati**, on 25 May 1877. Andrea was born in 1843 in Scotland and died on 7 Dec 1930 in Bradford, Yorkshire at age 87. They had two children: **Cuthbert Euan Charles** and **Herman Victor**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRCSE.
- He worked as a Physician and Dietician.

7-**Col. Cuthbert Euan Charles Rabagliati** was born in 1892 and died in 1978 at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC DFC.
- He worked as a Pilot, Racing Driver and member of MI6.

### 7-**Herman Victor Rabagliati**

6-**Walter Stowe Bright McLaren**<sup>1,16,92</sup> was born on 17 Apr 1853 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland and died on 29 Jun 1912 in Great Comp Cottage, Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent at age 59.

General Notes: Walter McLaren, M.P. 59 29 6mo. 1912 London. The life of Walter S. B. McLaren did, not lie very much with Friends, though in many respects it was much in accord with their principles. His

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mother, Priscilla McLaren, the sister of John Bright, was always a Friend at heart, although, according to the unwise practice of the Society 60 or 70 years ago, she was disowned in consequence of her marriage with an excellent man who happened to be a Presbyterian. Walter McLaren was married at Meeting, and his membership appears to have been valued. His life was for many years a strenuous one, partly from exigencies of business, but no pressure of that kind, and no political engagements stood in the way of thought or personal effort for people who were in difficulty or for good causes that were not popular. Many have said that he never appeared to think of himself. He twice represented Crewe in Parliament, from 1886 to 1895, and again from 1910 to his death in 1912. It was in political work that he thought he could best serve the principles he loved, and the course he took on more than one question was such as could not have been followed by anyone in whose mind the thought of personal success had a place. In the earlier years he was a moving spirit in the struggle against vicious legislation in England, and especially in India. Throughout his active life he was a most devoted worker and a powerful speaker in the movement for giving the rights of citizenship to women, and as such Mill be long remembered by those who had the happiness of working with him.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Worsted spinner in Keighley, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Crewe 1886 To 1895.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Crewe 1910 To 1912.

Walter married **Eva Muller**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **William Muller**, on 18 Apr 1883 in FMH ?. Eva died on 16 Aug 1921.

5-**Benjamin Bright**<sup>9</sup> was born on 23 Mar 1817 and died on 16 Mar 1845 in Prussia, Germany at age 27.

5-**Margaret Bright**<sup>6,93</sup> was born on 14 Jul 1818 in Rochdale, Lancashire, died on 4 Feb 1890 in 7 Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, London at age 71, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery.

General Notes: Lucas, Margaret Bright (1818– 1890), temperance activist and suffragist, was born on 14 July 1818 at Rochdale, Lancashire, the youngest daughter of Jacob Bright (1775– 1851), cotton mill proprietor, and his second wife, Martha, née Wood (d. 1830). Several of her ten siblings, notably John Bright and Jacob Bright, became prominent in politics and reform. Educated 'in the institutions of the Society of Friends', she recalled: 'I developed slowly for we were strictly brought up and told that "children should be seen and not heard"' (M. Parker). On 6 September 1839 Margaret married Samuel Lucas (1811– 1865), a London corn exchange merchant and a fellow Quaker. The pair moved to Manchester in 1845, when Samuel took up a cotton mill partnership, but the family settled permanently in London in 1850. Margaret became politicized during the anti-cornlaw agitation, when, in 1845, she aided her husband in organizing meetings and raising money. Until her husband's death in 1865, however, her main burdens remained within the family, including the rearing of her two children, Samuel Bright Lucas, a deaf mute, and Katharine. By 1870 both children had married, Katharine to John Pennington Thomasson (later MP for Bolton).

Relieved from the cares of immediate family, Lucas now sought a clear plan to fit her Quaker moral purpose. Suffering from bronchial trouble, and seeking a change of climate, she went to North America to stay with a cousin, Esther Blakey, in Halifax in 1870. Lucas easily mixed in the trans-Atlantic reform network that included strong Quaker participation. Woman suffragists and temperance reformers in the north-eastern United States warmly welcomed her as 'John Bright's sister'. She would reciprocate the hospitality when American reformers came to Britain.

The American visit was a turning point in Lucas's public temperance career. There she witnessed 'the advanced views and institutions of a less trammelled social system', influences she found 'congenial' (Memoir, 14– 28). She had signed the temperance pledge at the age of sixteen, but joined the American-devised Independent Order of Good Templars in 1872, and became a grand worthy vice-templar in 1874. The Good Templars organized the British tour of 'Mother' (Eliza) Stewart, whose social protest against saloons in the Woman's Crusade had stimulated the creation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) in 1874. Lucas and Stewart spoke at a Newcastle upon Tyne meeting in 1876 which led to the founding of the British Women's Temperance Association (BWTA). Elected BWTA president in 1878, Lucas also supported peace and anti-prostitution work, and served on the executives of the National Society for Women's Suffrage and the Ladies' National Association. Yet temperance took her chief labours, and she remained BWTA president until her death. In 1885 American WCTU leader Frances Willard selected Lucas as first World's WCTU president, in order to emphasize the organization's global commitment. As a consequence, Lucas crossed the ocean again in 1886 to attend an American WCTU convention in Minneapolis, at which she was fêted.

Lucas represented the phase of women's temperance that located the movement's power primarily in the home and in the superiority of women's moral virtues. In her fourth annual report she stated: 'I believe in the household women have a greater power over men, than men have over women, in inducing abstinence from intoxicating drinks' (Memoir, 32). She also made, in the 1870s, more conservative assessments of the possibility of social protest than Americans did. British women would not, Lucas believed, emulate the American crusade marches. 'It is hardly likely we can go through the streets and kneel at the doors of the gin palaces' (Crusader, 51), she argued, but temperance women could in Britain hold processions and assemblies. They could also petition, and in 1879 she took the first women's petition in favour of Sunday closing to the House of Commons.

By 1883– 4 the general failure to convert men to temperance led to a more radical conclusion: 'The conviction grows upon me that while Petitions educate the workers and the people something more is needed to make them effectual'. Had not 'the time come', she asked, 'when it becomes a duty to claim the right to vote on the side of Temperance?' (Memoir, 32). Nevertheless the BWTA remained only one of several women's temperance organizations, and it did not embark on its major period of expansion until after her death from tuberculosis on 4 February 1890 at her London home, 7 Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury. She was buried in Highgate cemetery.

Colleagues described Lucas variously as a 'homely British matron' (C. E. Parker, 36), and yet 'well-preserved, erect and vigorous' (Willard, 120), an earnest speaker, 'tall and stately' (M. Parker) with an impressive shock of silvery hair when in her sixties. The BWTA achieved greater heights under her successor, Lady Henry Somerset, but Lucas was an important link in the Anglo-American women's reform networks and a pioneer in British women's temperance.

Ian Tyrrell

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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Wealth at death £5891 17s. 4d.: probate, 14 March 1890, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Ian Tyrrell, 'Lucas, Margaret Bright (1818– 1890)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/17135>]

Margaret married **Samuel Lucas**,<sup>6</sup> son of **Samuel Hayhurst Lucas**<sup>6,38,94</sup> and **Hannah Smith**,<sup>38,95</sup> on 6 Sep 1839. Samuel was born on 21 Dec 1810 in Westminster, Colorado, died on 16 Apr 1865 in 4 Gordon Street, Gordon Square, London at age 54, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery. They had two children: **Samuel Bright** and **Katherine**.

General Notes: Lucas, Samuel (1811– 1865), journalist and educational reformer, was the eldest son of Samuel Hayhurst Lucas, a Quaker corn merchant of Wandsworth, Surrey. His younger brother was Frederick Lucas, who converted to Roman Catholicism and founded The Tablet; Samuel, by contrast, remained a Quaker all his life, and opposition to the established church was a steady theme throughout his career. His childhood and early adult years were spent in Surrey and in London. On 6 September 1839 he married Margaret Bright (1818– 1890) [see Lucas, Margaret Bright], daughter of Jacob Bright and sister of John Bright, of the Anti-Corn Law League. In 1845 they moved to Manchester, where Lucas became a partner in a cotton mill. He was involved in the later campaigns of the Anti-Corn Law League, having been active from 1844 in the Anti-State Church Association (from 1853 the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control).

In August 1847 Lucas became one of the six veterans of the anti-cornlaw campaign who founded the Lancashire Public Schools Association (LPSA), which was organized along similar lines to the league, and used petitioning and pamphleteering as its chief campaign tools. Lucas chaired the LPSA committee, in which capacity, according to his colleague J. Alfred Steinthal, he demonstrated his 'sweet temper' and 'rare tact and judgement', most notably in smoothing differences arising from divergences in religious outlook (Jones, 38). Lucas's Plan for the Establishment of a General System of Secular Education in the County of Lancaster (1847), written on behalf of the LPSA, advocated a decentralized scheme of public schools' administration similar to that which operated in Massachusetts. From June 1849 he edited a journal, the Education Register, which ran until early the following year. In August 1849 he returned to London, where he set up in business as a corn merchant.

Late in 1849 the LPSA changed its name to the National Public Schools Association (NPSA), having recruited Richard Cobden as a powerful advocate. Lucas continued to be active in the cause: in 1850 he edited a collection of essays entitled National Education not Necessarily Governmental, Sectarian or Irreligious. His anxiety to keep the NPSA firmly to a secularist path led him to oppose compromise with religious bodies and occasionally placed him at odds with Cobden. He was frustrated by the indifference or hostility that met NPSA proposals in the House of Commons, and, dissatisfied at coverage in the mainstream press, in August 1853 he started the Advocate for National Instruction, which ran for four issues. More significantly, from the summer of 1857 until his death Lucas served as editor of the Morning Star, the radical newspaper started by Cobden and Bright in March 1856. As an 'active managing partner', with a financial stake in the paper (Koss, 126), he was successful at bringing in Justin McCarthy and Edmund Yates as contributors, and was involved in the takeover of the People's Charter and The Dial. Lucas was active in the Association for the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge, particularly at the time of the House of Lords' rejection of Gladstone's attempt to repeal the paper duty in 1860. During the American Civil War he was a prominent supporter of the North, helping to found the Emancipation Society, which opposed slavery, in 1862.

Lucas died from a bronchial illness at 4 Gordon Street, Gordon Square, London, on 16 April 1865, and was buried in Highgate cemetery in north London. Many of the proposals contained in his 1847 Plan subsequently found their way onto the statute book in the Education Act of 1870.

Miles Taylor and H. J. Spencer

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Wealth at death under £3000: probate, 3 June 1865, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Miles Taylor, H. J. Spencer, 'Lucas, Samuel (1811– 1865)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/17139>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Corn Merchant & Cotton manufacturer.
- He worked as a Journalist and educational reformer.
- He was a Quaker.

**6-Samuel Bright Lucas**

**6-Katherine Lucas**

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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Katherine married **John Pennington Thomasson**,<sup>6</sup> son of **Thomas Thomasson**<sup>6</sup> and **Maria Pennington**, in 1867. John was born on 19 May 1841 in Bolton, Lancashire and died on 16 May 1904 in Heaton, Bradford, Yorkshire at age 62. They had three children: **Lucas**, **Beatrice**, and **Franklin**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cotton Spinner. John Thomasson & Son.
- He worked as a MP for Bolton 1880 To 1885.

7-**Lucas Thomasson** was born in 1868.

7-**Beatrice Thomasson** was born in 1870.

7-**Franklin Thomasson** was born on 16 Aug 1873 in Alderley Edge, Cheshire, died on 29 Oct 1941 at age 68, and was buried in Lyndhurst, New Forest, Hampshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Leicester in 1906-1910.

Franklin married **Elizabeth Coffin**, daughter of **Caleb Coffin**, on 11 Jul 1895. Elizabeth was born in New York, New York, USA and died in 1927. They had three children: **John**, **Marjorie**, and **Barbara**.

8-**John Thomasson** was born in 1898.

8-**Marjorie Thomasson** was born in 1901.

8-**Barbara Thomasson** was born in 1903.

Franklin next married **Gertrude Prescott**. They had three children: **Margaret**, **Christopher**, and **Jenny**.

8-**Margaret Thomasson**

8-**Christopher Thomasson**

8-**Jenny Thomasson**

5-**Esther Bright** was born on 5 May 1820.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Oct 1833-Jun 1835 in York, Yorkshire.

Esther married **James Vaughan**.

5-**Rt. Hon. Jacob Bright**<sup>19,90</sup> was born on 26 May 1821 in Greenbank, Rochdale, Lancashire and died on 7 Nov 1899 in "Nunns Acre", Goring on Thames at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with PC MP.
- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1834-1837 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Manchester in 1867-1874.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Manchester in 1876-1885.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for South-west Manchester in 1886-1895.
- He worked as a Chairman of John Bright & Brothers, Cotton Spinners in Rochdale, Lancashire.

## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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Jacob married **Ursula Mellor**,<sup>19</sup> daughter of **Joseph Mellor** and **Pennington**, in 1855. Ursula was born on 5 Jul 1835 in Liverpool and died on 12 Mar 1915 at age 79.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Campaigner for women's rights.

5-**Gratton Bright**<sup>19,90</sup> was born on 19 Oct 1823 in Rochdale, Lancashire and died on 27 Oct 1853 in Bologna, Italy at age 30.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1834-1839 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Cotton spinner in Rochdale, Lancashire.

5-**Samuel Bright**<sup>19,90</sup> was born on 16 Oct 1826, died on 27 Mar 1873 in Geneva, Switzerland at age 46, and was buried in Rochdale cemetery, Rochdale, Lancashire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lawrence Street School (later to become Bootham School) in 1837-1841 in York, Yorkshire.

Samuel married **Selina Mary Gibbs**. Selina was born on 8 Feb 1831, died on 10 Oct 1917 at age 86, and was buried in Rochdale cemetery, Rochdale, Lancashire. They had three children: **Mabel**, **Julian Charles**, and **Madeline**.

6-**Mabel Bright** was buried in Rochdale cemetery, Rochdale, Lancashire.

6-**Julian Charles Bright** was born in 1854, died in 1854, and was buried in Rochdale cemetery, Rochdale, Lancashire.

6-**Madeline Bright** was born in 1857, died in 1857, and was buried in Rochdale cemetery, Rochdale, Lancashire.

Jacob next married **Mary Metcalfe**,<sup>1,2,8</sup> daughter of **Thomas Metcalfe**, in 1845. Mary was born in 1776, died on 21 Oct 1880 in Rochdale, Lancashire at age 104, and was buried in FBG Rochdale.

4-**Priscilla Bright**<sup>96,97</sup> was born in 1776 and died on 1 Jul 1850 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 74.

Priscilla married **James Bevans**,<sup>96,97,98</sup> son of **John Bevans**<sup>96</sup> and **Mary Moline**,<sup>96</sup> on 18 Sep 1817 in Holborn, London. James was born on 21 Jul 1777 in Chick Lane, Southwark, London and died on 4 Apr 1832 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 54. They had seven children: **Lucas Bright**, **Ann**, **Edwin Bright**, **Ann Moline Bright**, **Maria**, **Eliza**, and **James**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Hydraulic Engineer in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

5-**Lucas Bright Bevans**<sup>96</sup> was born on 13 Jul 1818 in Westminster, London and died on 3 Dec 1884 in San Gregorioe, Polanco, Uruguay at age 66.

Lucas married **Lucina Saturina Gregoria Davila Falcon**<sup>96</sup> on 10 Nov 1857 in Parroquia DE San Fructuoso, Tacuarembó, Uruguay. Lucina was born in 1825 in Nuestra Senora Del Rosario, Colonia, Uruguay and died before 1879. They had seven children: **Lucas Falcon**, **Santiago Falcon**, **Luciana Gregoria Falcon**, **Juan Falcon**, **Paulino Falcon**, **Luciana Eloisa Falcon**, and **Juan De La Cruz Falcon**.

6-**Lucas Falcon Bevans**<sup>96</sup> was born on 12 Aug 1848 in Tacuarembó, Uruguay.

6-**Santiago Falcon Bevans**<sup>96</sup> was born on 2 Nov 1854 in Tacuarembó, Uruguay.

6-**Luciana Gregoria Falcon Bevans** was born on 24 Apr 1857 in Tacuarembó, Uruguay.

6-**Juan Falcon Bevans**<sup>96</sup> was born on 9 Mar 1859 in Parroquia DE San Fructuoso, Tacuarembó, Uruguay.

6-**Paulino Falcon Bevans**<sup>96</sup> was born on 12 Jun 1862 in Parroquia DE San Fructuoso, Tacuarembó, Uruguay.

6-**Luciana Eloisa Falcon Bevans** was born on 23 Feb 1864 in Parroquia DE San Fructuoso, Tacuarembó, Uruguay.



## Descendants of Abraham Bright

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6-**Juan De La Cruz Falcon Bevans**<sup>96</sup> was born on 24 Nov 1866 in San Gregorioe, Polanco, Uruguay.

Lucas next married **Flora Davila Falcon**, daughter of **Jose Antonio Falcon** and **Angelita Davila**.

5-**Ann Bevans**<sup>96</sup> was born on 13 Jul 1818 in London.

5-**Edwin Bright Bevans**<sup>96</sup> was born on 4 Feb 1820 in Westminster, London and died on 2 Apr 1824 at age 4.

5-**Ann Moline Bright Bevans**<sup>96,97</sup> was born on 2 Dec 1821 in London and died on 1 Oct 1897 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 75.

Ann married **Thomas Stockdale**<sup>96,97</sup> on 24 Mar 1856 in St. John's Cathedral, Buenos Aires. Thomas was born in 1829 in Liverpool and died on 25 Nov 1875 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 46.

5-**Maria Bevans**<sup>96,97,99</sup> was born on 28 Sep 1823 in Adroque, Argentina, died on 28 Feb 1886 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 62, and was buried on 1 Mar 1886 in Cementerio DE La Recoleta, Buenos Aires.

Maria married **Charles Henri Pellegrini**,<sup>96,97,99</sup> son of **Bernardo Pellegrini** and **Marguerite Berthet**, on 14 May 1841 in Basilica de Nuestra Senora del Socorro, Buenos Aires. Charles was born on 28 Jul 1800 in Chambery, Savoie, France and died on 12 Oct 1875 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 75. They had five children: **Delfina Julia**, **Carlos Enrique Jose**, **Ernesto Juan Antonio Gustavo**, **Ana**, and **Arturo**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer, Lithographer, Painter and Architect of France and Argentina.

6-**Delfina Julia Pellegrini**<sup>97</sup> was born on 22 Feb 1843 in Buenos Aires, Argentina and died in 1913 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 70.

Delfina married **Martin Meyer Warburg**<sup>97</sup> about 1868. Martin was born on 4 Sep 1845 in Germany and died in 1930 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 85. They had four children: **Emilio Meyer**, **Bernardo Meyer**, **Maria Meyer**, and **Carlos Ernesto**.

7-**Emilio Meyer Pellegrini** was born in 1869 and died in 1927 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 58.

7-**Bernardo Meyer Pellegrini** was born in 1871 and died on 5 Sep 1940 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 69.

7-**Maria Meyer Pellegrini**<sup>97</sup> was born in 1880 in Buenos Aires, Argentina and died in 1980 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 100.

7-**Carlos Ernesto Pellegrini**<sup>97</sup> died on 5 Jun 1944.

6-**Carlos Enrique Jose Pellegrini**<sup>97</sup> was born on 11 Oct 1846 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, died on 17 Jul 1906 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 59, and was buried in La Recoleta Cemetery, Buenos Aires.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a 11th President of Argentina 1890-92.

Carlos married **Carolina Ignacia Lagos**<sup>97</sup> on 25 Dec 1871 in Basilica de Nuestra Senora del Socorro, Buenos Aires. Carolina was born on 1 Feb 1852 in Buenos Aires, Argentina and died on 28 Sep 1925 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 73.

6-**Ernesto Juan Antonio Gustavo Pellegrini**<sup>97</sup> was born on 9 Mar 1852 in Buenos Aires, Argentina and died on 15 Feb 1914 in Adroque, Argentina at age 61.

6-**Ana Pellegrini**<sup>97</sup> was born in 1854 and died in 1920 at age 66.

6-**Arturo Pellegrini**<sup>97</sup> was born in 1863 and died in 1909 at age 46.

Arturo married **Paulina Carolina Frers Nicholson** on 28 Mar 1895 in Iglesia Nuestra Senora DE La Merced, Buenos Aires. Paulina was born on 27 Sep 1875 in Azul, Argentina and died in 1941 in Buenos Aires, Argentina at age 66.

5-**Eliza Bevans**<sup>96</sup> was born on 22 Sep 1825 and died on 21 Apr 1836 in Victoria Cemetery, Argentina at age 10.

5-**James Bevans**<sup>96</sup> was born on 9 Aug 1827 in Southwark, London.

James married **Marta Castillo Ramallo**.

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