
**Descendants of
John Darby**

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Descendants of John Darby

1-**John Darby**¹ died on 30 Jun 1700.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Sedgley, Staffordshire.

John married **Margaret Parkhouse**, daughter of **Richard Parkhouse** and **Jane Dudley**. They had two children: **John** and **Jane**.

2-**John Darby**^{1,2,3} was born about 1650, died on 24 Aug 1725 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire about age 75, and was buried in Broseley, Shropshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Wren's Nest, Dudley, Worcestershire.
- He worked as a Farmer, Nailer, Locksmith.

John married **Ann Bayliss**^{1,2,3} on 16 Apr 1676. Ann was born about 1650 and died on 28 Aug 1680 in Bristol, Gloucestershire about age 30. They had one son: **Abraham**.

3-**Abraham Darby**^{1,2,3} was born on 4 Apr 1678 and died on 8 May 1717 at age 39.

General Notes: The Quaker Ironmaster of Coalbrookdale. Was apprenticed to Jonathan Freeth. Became a partner in Bristol Brass Wire Co., then in 1709 switched to a foundry at Coalbrookdale.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was employed as an Apprenticed to Jonathan Freeth.
- He worked as a Maltmill maker in 1699 in Baptist Mills, Bristol.
- He worked as a Founding partner of the Bristol Brass Wire Company in 1702 in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as an Ironmaster in 1709 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.
- Miscellaneous: A further family connection?.

Abraham married **Mary Serjeant**^{1,2,3} daughter of **Thomas Serjeant**, on 18 Sep 1699 in FMH Dudley. Mary was born in Fulford Heath, Hampton in Arden, Warwickshire and died on 30 Jan 1718. They had seven children: **Mary, Ann, Hannah, Sarah, Abraham, Edmund, and Sergeant**.

4-**Mary Darby**⁴ was born on 29 Jun 1700 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, died on 10 Nov 1750 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 50, and was buried in FBG Broseley, Shropshire.

Mary married **Richard Ford**⁴ son of **Edmund Ford** and **Susanna Carter**, on 1 Aug 1718 in Abraham Darby's house, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. Richard was born on 26 Aug 1689 in Stourbridge, Worcestershire, died on 18 Aug 1745 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 55, and was buried in FBG Broseley, Shropshire. They had seven children: **Mary, Richard, Edmund, Susannah, Abraham, Hannah, and Darby**.

General Notes: Succeeded Abraham Darby, until handing over to Abraham's son, also Abraham in 1745. After the death of Abraham Darby I in 1717, the management of the works passed to his son in law, Richard Ford. During his time the Company began supplying products to Britain's growing mining industry. These included the first iron wheels for use on primitive wooden railways and cast iron cylinders for steam engines used to pump water from deep mines.

Like most other industries however, the ironworks still depended on a water power to drive its machinery and in long dry summers could this could bring iron making to a halt. After first installing horse powered pumps, Richard Ford had a Newcomen 'Fire Engine' installed in 1742 to lift water back up hill in Coalbrookdale making iron making a reliable year round operation for the first time.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmaster in 1715 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

5-**Mary Ford** was born on 8 Nov 1719 in Broseley, Shropshire and died in 1781 at age 62.

5-**Richard Ford**⁴ was born on 26 Dec 1721 in Broseley, Shropshire and died on 11 Aug 1792 at age 70.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmaster. The Dale company in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Richard married **Sarah**. Sarah was born in 1729 and died on 17 Jun 1798 at age 69.

5-**Edmund Ford** was born on 21 Feb 1723 in Broseley, Shropshire.

5-**Susannah Ford** was born in 1724 and died in 1784 at age 60.

5-**Abraham Ford**

5-**Hannah Ford** was born in 1726 and died in 1785 at age 59.

5-**Darby Ford** was born in 1734 in Broseley, Shropshire, died on 29 Feb 1756 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 22, and was buried on 2 Mar 1756 in FBG Broseley, Shropshire. The cause of his death was Drowned in the New Pool of the Coalbrookdale works.

4-**Ann Darby**

Ann married **John Hawkins**.^{2,4} John died in 1739.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmaster in Bersham Furnace, Bersham, Wrexham, Wales.

4-**Hannah Darby** died in 1727.

4-**Sarah Darby** died in 1726.

4-**Abraham Darby**^{3,5,6,7,8} was born on 8 Mar 1711 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, died on 31 Mar 1763 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 52, and was buried on 3 Apr 1763 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

General Notes: Took charge of his father's company in 1745 and expanded it further. Prior to his management, it had been run by his brother in law Richard Ford, who married his sister Mary. Abraham was initially apprenticed to Joseph Fry of Bristol. The Coalbrookdale business was handed on to his son in law, Richard Reynolds. Described as 'small, slight of build, yet strong and active, with very bright blue eyes', Abraham Darby II was born in 1711 and was only 6 when his father died. He started work at the age of 17, becoming a full partner in 1738 and following the death of Richard Ford, manager in 1745.

Under his leadership the Coalbrookdale Company was transformed. The smelting of iron with coke was perfected to the point when it was suitable for converting into wrought iron, a form of iron which could be shaped by hammering and rolling and which dominated the iron trade. New ironworks were built at nearby Horsehay and Ketley and the Company took control of mining its own raw materials and transporting them on a growing network of horse-drawn railways.

Abraham Darby II first wife Margaret Smith died and in 1740. He married again, to Abiah Sinclair, in 1746. They moved from Dale House into a new home called Sunnyside on the hill above Dale House in 1751 and Hannah, his daughter by his first marriage wrote:

" .Methinks how delightful it would be to walk with thee into fields and woods, then go into the Dale to view the works: the stupendous Bellows whose alternate roars, like the foaming billows, is awful to hear. It's really pleasant about our house, and so many comes and goes that we forget it's the Country till we look at the window and see the woodland prospect."

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmaster and Manager of the Coalbrookdale Ironworks in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Abraham married **Margaret Smith**.^{5,7} Margaret died on 9 Mar 1740 in 1746 Also Given. They had three children: **Hannah, Abraham, and Edmond**.

5-**Hannah Darby**^{2,5,6,7,8,9} was born in 1735 and died on 24 May 1762 in Ketley Bank, Wellington, Shropshire at age 27. The cause of her death was Measles.

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was Quaker.

Hannah married **Richard Reynolds**,^{2,5,6,7,8,9,10} son of **Richard Reynolds**^{2,5,6,7,8,10,11} and **Jane Dunn**,^{2,5,6,7,8,11,12} on 20 May 1757 in FMH Shrewsbury. Richard was born on 1 Nov 1735 in 17 Corn Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire, died on 10 Sep 1816 in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire at age 80, and was buried on 18 Sep 1816 in FBG Friars, Rosemary Street, Bristol. They had three children: **William**, **Hannah Mary**, and **James**.

General Notes: Reynolds, Richard (1735– 1816), ironmaster and philanthropist, was born on 1 November 1735 in Corn Street, Bristol, the only son of Richard Reynolds (d. 1769), iron merchant of Bristol, and his wife, Jane Dunne or Doane. He was the great-grandson of Michael Reynolds of Faringdon, Berkshire, one of the first converts to Quakerism. He was educated at Thomas Bennet's Quaker boarding-school at Pickwick, Wiltshire, and on 18 August 1750 was apprenticed to another Quaker, William Fry, grocer, of Castle Street, Bristol. He took up his freedom of the city of Bristol, which he claimed as the son of a freeman, on 14 May 1757. He married, on 20 May 1757, Hannah (1735– 1762), daughter of Abraham Darby (1711– 1763), with whom he had a son, William Reynolds (1758– 1803), and a daughter, Hannah Mary (b. 1761), who married William Rathbone in 1786. His second marriage on 1 December 1763 was to Rebecca (d. 1803), daughter of William Gulson of Coventry, with whom he had three children, Richard (b. 1765), Michael (1766– 1770), and Joseph (1768– 1859).

Reynolds moved to Shropshire in October 1756 as representative of the Bristol merchant Thomas Goldney, who had investments in the ironworks at Coalbrookdale and Horsehay, in which his partner was Abraham Darby II. In 1757 Reynolds took a one-third share of a new ironworks at Ketley, 4 miles from Coalbrookdale, together with Darby and Goldney. After his marriage he initially lived at Ketley, but he moved to Coalbrookdale in 1763 on the death of his father-in-law. He returned to Ketley in 1768, but again removed to Coalbrookdale in 1789. Gradually he bought up the Shropshire interests of the Goldney family, and extended his own property holdings, buying the manor of Sutton Maddock in 1776, and the manor of Madeley in 1780. In consequence he became the principal landlord of the Coalbrookdale Company. The affairs of the company in the 1770s and 1780s are not well documented, but it is evident that there were times when only Reynolds's financial resources, derived from his interests in Bristol and elsewhere, kept it from collapse. In 1789 the partnership owed him £20,000 and in December 1793 he advanced a further £4000 to keep the company in business.

Reynolds encouraged the experiments in 1766 of the brothers Thomas and George Cranage, who attempted to forge pig iron into wrought iron in a reverberatory furnace, using coal as the fuel, a process similar to that developed successfully by Henry Cort after 1784. The railway network associated with the Shropshire ironworks was extended in Reynolds's time, and the first use of iron rails in 1767 appears to have been his responsibility. Reynolds was one of the first ironmasters to install Boulton and Watt engines at his works, making an agreement with Boulton and Watt in December 1777 to construct new engines at Ketley.

Reynolds maintained a curiously distant relationship with the project to build the Iron Bridge across the Severn at Coalbrookdale, allowing his brother-in-law Abraham Darby to put his capital at risk. Reynolds held five shares in the bridge for just a month in 1778, and in 1781– 2, after the bridge had been completed, he bought the holding of Abraham Darby III, which in due course he passed to his daughter, Hannah Mary Rathbone.

In 1784– 5 Reynolds was prominent among the opponents of a proposed tax on coal, arguing that it would have a detrimental effect on the iron trade, and in 1785 he became a member of the United Chamber of Manufacturers of Great Britain. He reputedly refused government orders for armaments, although some sources suggest that cannon continued to be manufactured at Coalbrookdale in the period of his management, as they had been during the 1730s and 1740s. He passed his shares in the Ketley and Horsehay works to his sons in 1789, and in 1794 the name of the Coalbrookdale partnership was changed from Richard Reynolds & Co. to William Reynolds & Co. He remained resident at Coalbrookdale, but on 30 March 1803 his wife died, and the following year he settled in James' Square, Bristol.

Reynolds's letters show that he was a seasoned traveller. He was often in London, Liverpool, and Bristol, and visited such sites as the duke of Bridgewater's canal and coal mines at Worsley and Josiah Wedgwood's factory at Etruria. Among his other friends were James Watt, John Howard, John and Mary Fletcher of Madeley, James Montgomery, William Roscoe, MP, and John Wilkinson. Reynolds showed signs of impetuosity in his youth, and even considered a military career, but in his twenties it was remarked that he 'dropped into the sober and steady rut of the Society [of Friends]' (S. Smiles, *Industrial Biography*, 1863, 85). He was nevertheless an enthusiastic horseman, and took a gun on country walks. His character in adult life was marked by caution and discretion. Joseph Banks described him in 1767 as 'a Quaker who seemed Particularly Careful of his Speech' (Trinder, 1988, 28– 9). A memorialist commented that 'he held little conversation on trifling subjects as his mind was generally taken up with things of importance' (Excitements Held out to Mankind, 8). He was active in the affairs of the Society of Friends, attending the society's yearly meetings, wearing the traditional Quaker dress, and accompanying several American Quakers on tours of England. He was described by one former employee in Shropshire as 'a Quaker— not a thin, withered, crotchety disciple of George Fox, but a full-fed Quaker, fair and ruddy, with eyes of blue that gave back the bright azure of the sky and lightened up a fine and manly face' (Randall, 293).

Reynolds enjoyed rural scenery, and organized picnics on the Wrekin and Benthall Edge for his senior workers and their families. During the 1780s he laid out on Lincoln Hill on the eastern side of Coalbrookdale a network of 'sabbath walks' for the recreational use of his workers. Having a Quakerly concern for good works, he provided generously, but without ostentation, for many deserving causes and individuals and dispensed his philanthropy anonymously. During the grain crisis of 1795 he supposedly spent £20,000 in the relief of poverty. He took a prominent role in the anti-slavery movement, and also encouraged the foundation of Sunday schools in 1786. A Reynolds Commemoration Society was formed in Bristol on 2 October 1816 to continue his philanthropic works. Reynolds died during a visit to Cheltenham on 10 September 1816, following a biliary obstruction, and was interred in the Quaker burial-ground at the Friars, Bristol, on the 18th.

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Sources H. M. Rathbone, *Letters of Richard Reynolds with a memoir of his life* (1852) · B. Trinder, *The industrial revolution in Shropshire*, 2nd edn (1981) · Mrs E. Greg, ed., *Reynolds-Rathbone diaries and letters, 1753– 1839* (privately printed, London, 1905) · J. Randall, *History of Madeley*, ed. B. Trinder, 2nd edn (1975) · A. Raistrick, *Dynasty of iron founders: the Darbys and Coalbrookdale* (1953) · B. Trinder, *The Darbys of Coalbrookdale*, 4th edn (1993) · B. Trinder, ed., *The most extraordinary district in the world*, 2nd edn (1988) · N. Cossons and B. Trinder, *The iron bridge: symbol of the industrial revolution* (1979) · Excitements to beneficence, held out to mankind in the character and example of Richard Reynolds, esq. (1817) · M. P. Hack, *Richard Reynolds* (1896) · G. Pryce, *A popular history of Bristol* (1861) · VCH Shropshire

Archives Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Shropshire, accounts, incl. as executor of his father · RS Friends, Lond., letters · RS Friends, Lond., corresp. · U. Lpool L., corresp., diary, and papers | Shrops. RRC, financial records of Horsehay ironworks

Likenesses S. Percy, wax bust, c.1810, NPG; repro. in *European Magazine* (Feb 1817) [see illus.] · W. Sharp, line engraving, pubd 1817 (after W. Hobday), BM, NPG · portrait, 1896; in possession of William

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Gregory Norris of Coalbrookdale, 1896 · S. Bellin, engraving (after W. Hobday), repro. in H. M. Rathbone, Letters of Richard Reynolds with a memoir · Bottomley, engraving, repro. in Excitements to benevolence · W. Hobday, portrait; in possession of J. B. Braithwaite, London, 1896 · G. Meyer, engraving (after wax bust by S. Percy)

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Barrie Trinder, 'Reynolds, Richard (1735– 1816)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/23433>]

Born in Bristol and a member of its Quaker community, apprenticed to William Fry, 1691-1748, Richard Reynolds came to Coalbrookdale in 1756 to represent the interests of Thomas Goldney. He was appointed manager of the Horsehay Ironworks, and in 1757 he married Hannah Darby, daughter of Abraham Darby II.

Richard Reynolds (1735-1816) of Bristol was a Quaker and philanthropist, son of Richard Reynolds, an iron merchant and Quaker, and Janet. He became a partner in the iron and coal works at Ketley, Shropshire, after marriage to Abraham Darby's daughter, Hannah, in 1757. In 1762 he also became a partner in the Horshay iron works. He took the oversight of the Darby's Coalbrookdale iron works on Abraham Darby's death in 1763 during the minority of Darby's children, during which time he introduced many technical improvements. A charitable society, "The Reynolds Commemoration Society" was established in Bristol after his death to commemorate his charitable work there, including the founding of the Bristol Samaritan Society, the funding of the orphan asylum, Royal Infirmary and Alms-Houses in Bristol, and his clearance of the debts of small debtors who had been imprisoned. He was an active opponent of the slave trade. He had five children: William (1758-1803), Hannah Mary (1761-1839) who married William Rathbone IV in 1786, Richard (b.1765), Michael (1766-1770) and Joseph (b.1768).

When Abraham Darby II died in 1763, Richard took over the management of the company and moved into Dale House. During his time as manager he encouraged successful experiments with a method of making wrought iron using coal as fuel rather instead of charcoal. In 1768 he handed over the management of the works to Abraham Darby III.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Thomas Headley Bennett's school in Pickwick, Corsham, Wiltshire.
- He worked as an Apprentice to William Fry, grocer in 1749 in Castle Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as a Head of the Coalbrookdale Iron Co. Ironmaster.
- He had a residence 1757 To 1762 in Ketley Bank, Wellington, Shropshire.
- He had a residence 1762 To 1767 in Dale House, Coalbrookdale.
- He had a residence in 1767 in Ketley Bank, Wellington, Shropshire.
- He was a Quaker.
- He had a residence in 1804 in Bristol, Gloucestershire.

6-William Reynolds^{5,6,7,8} was born on 14 Apr 1758 in Ketley Bank, Wellington, Shropshire, died on 3 Jun 1803 in Tuckeys, Broseley, Shropshire at age 45, and was buried in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

General Notes: Reynolds, William (1758– 1803), ironmaster and scientist, was born at Ketley, Shropshire, on 14 April 1758, the elder of the two children of Richard Reynolds (1735– 1816), ironmaster of Coalbrookdale and Bristol, and his first wife, Hannah (1735– 1762), daughter of Abraham Darby (1711– 1763). His sister, Hannah (b. 1761), married William Rathbone. He had three half-brothers, the children of his father's second marriage, of whom Joseph Reynolds (1768– 1859) lived to adulthood and was his partner in the Ketley ironworks.

Between 1766 and 1769 Reynolds was educated by a resident tutor, George Harrison. Nothing is known of his subsequent education except that he spent some time studying chemistry with Dr Joseph Black (1728– 1799), and that by his late teens he was experimenting with Leyden jars and reading the works of Joseph Priestley. Reynolds's interests were concentrated in the Shropshire coalfield, in his lifetime the leading ironmaking area in Britain. By 1777, when he was nineteen, he was employed in his father's ironworks and was negotiating with James Watt (1736– 1819) over the installation of new steam engines at Ketley. He was subsequently responsible for similar Boulton and Watt engines at the partners' other works at Coalbrookdale and Horsehay. He was also involved in the establishment of a new blast furnace complex at Donnington Wood in 1783– 5.

Reynolds married Hannah Ball of Bridgwater, Somerset, on 3 November 1789. They were first cousins and were consequently disowned by the Society of Friends, from whose tenets they gradually moved away, although Reynolds always wore a Quaker broad-brimmed hat, refused to pay church rates, and was interred in the Quaker burial-ground at Coalbrookdale. They had three sons, William, Joseph, and Michael, all of whom died before reaching adulthood, and two daughters, Susannah, who married the Revd John Bartlett, and Hannah, who lived for less than two months in 1796.

In 1789 Reynolds, with his brother Joseph, received his father's shares in the Coalbrookdale concerns, and took over direction of the works at Ketley. The affairs of the partnerships were becoming increasingly complex, and in 1796 the interests of the Darby and Reynolds families were separated, William and Joseph Reynolds taking charge of the Madeley Wood and Ketley ironworks. The latter was the fifth largest in Britain in 1804 and was valued at £110,000 in 1803 at the time of William Reynolds's death. Reynolds encouraged experiments by Adam Heslop and James Sadler in devising new configurations for steam engines, and in 1782 used one of the first rotative steam engines to work a flour mill at Ketley. His most significant metallurgical achievement was perhaps his process for making manganese steel, which was patented in 1799. His status in the iron trade was shown in 1795– 6, when he acted as arbitrator in the bitter dispute between the brothers John and William Wilkinson. After Reynolds died his interests in the Ketley works passed to his brother, Joseph, while those in the Madeley Wood concern and at Coalport passed ultimately to his wife's nephew, William Anstice (1781– 1850), who had worked for Reynolds in Shropshire from 1796.

It was due to Reynolds's initiative that tow-paths were constructed along the River Severn between 1796 and 1809, allowing the use of horses for towing vessels. He was responsible for the construction of

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much of the tub-boat canal system of the east Shropshire coalfield. In 1786–7 he promoted two short private canals at Wombridge and Ketley, the latter incorporating an inclined plane. He personally surveyed the line of the Shropshire Canal, the strategic north–south link across the coalfield, before it received parliamentary sanction in 1788, and supervised the construction of the canal. Reynolds was also an active shareholder in the Shrewsbury Canal, which extended the coalfield network to the county town. He suggested the installation of a cantilevered tow-path through the 970 yard Berwick Tunnel, and the castings for the iron aqueduct at Longdon upon Tern were made at his ironworks at Ketley. Reynolds established the canal port at the eastern end of the Ironbridge Gorge, which from 1794 gained the name of Coalport. He constructed a riverside warehouse for general cargoes, and developed facilities for the downstream dispatch of coal brought to the banks of the Severn by canal. He was a shareholder in the Preens Eddy Bridge, which crossed the Severn near to the interchange. He invested in the potteries established there by John and Thomas Rose, and exploited the natural bitumen found in 1786 when his workmen were digging a canal tunnel into the side of the gorge.

Reynolds was involved with a glassworks at Wrockwardine Wood and an alkali works at Wombridge, both of which used innovative technology. He was probably responsible for the construction at Coalbrookdale by Richard Trevithick in 1802 of the first steam railway locomotive, and his death seems to have ended the project. In 1799 Simon Goodrich was told that Reynolds was experimenting with what appears to have been some kind of oil engine. He had close associations with Archibald Cochrane, ninth Earl Dundonald, and at his ironworks built kilns of Dundonald's design for making coke and extracting by-products, foreseeing that coal gas would be used for lighting and heating. He encouraged Dundonald in his plans, ultimately never realized, to construct an alkali plant at Coalport. At his home at Ketley Bank House, Shropshire, he displayed to visitors his collection of fossils, his library, and his laboratory. He was a pioneer of scientific geology, and influenced the subsequent work of Joseph Prestwich and Roderick Murchison. Part of his collection, after many vicissitudes, passed to the British Museum (Natural History) in 1956. Reynolds's scientific interests were allied with a zany sense of humour. In 1795 he remarked that he hoped when the war was over to construct a flute 150 feet long, blown by a steam engine, and the following year he displayed to visitors a colossal bottle with a capacity of over 70 gallons.

Reynolds's attachment to the Society of Friends did not prevent him from acting sociably within the local community. He presided over a dinner at the Tontine Hotel, next to the Iron Bridge, when a new landlord took over in 1795, and he was accustomed to meet regularly with his contemporaries at a public house known for the quality of its ale. He contributed substantially to the sections on transport and manufactures in Joseph Plymley's *General View of the Agriculture of Shropshire* (1803). His sketchbook, preserved in the library of the Science Museum, London, shows the range of his engineering interests. After some years of ill health, Reynolds died on 3 June 1803 at Coalbrookdale and was interred in the Quaker burial-ground there. He was survived by his wife.

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Sources B. Trinder, *The industrial revolution in Shropshire*, 2nd edn (1981) · B. Trinder, ed., *The most extraordinary district in the world*, 2nd edn (1988) · Mrs E. Greg, ed., *Reynolds-Rathbone diaries and letters, 1753–1839* (privately printed, London, 1905) · Thomas Telford, engineer [Ironbridge 1979], ed. A. Penfold (1980) · A. Raistrick, *Dynasty of iron founders: the Darbys and Coalbrookdale* (1953) · J. Randall, *History of Madeley*, ed. B. Trinder, 2nd edn (1975) · H. W. Dickinson, 'An 18th-century engineer's sketch book', *Transactions [Newcomen Society]*, 2 (1921–2), 132–40 · H. S. Torrens, 'The Reynolds–Anstice Shropshire geological collection, 1776–1981', *Archives of Natural History*, 10 (1981–2), 429–41 · N. Cossons and B. Trinder, *The iron bridge: symbol of the industrial revolution* (1979) · B. Trinder, *The Darbys of Coalbrookdale*, 4th edn (1993) · VCH Shropshire · R. Reynolds, memorandum, *Pocket companion* (1762) · H. M. Rathbone, *Letters of Richard Reynolds with a memoir of his life* (1852), 69

Archives Sci. Mus. · U. Lpool | Library of Birmingham, Boulton and Watt MS · Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Shropshire, accounts of Coalbrookdale ironworks · Staffs. RO, executors' accounts

Likenesses Wilson, portrait, 1796, Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Shropshire [see illus.] · W. Hobday, portrait, Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Shropshire · Sharp, engraving (after W. Hobday), priv. coll.

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Barrie Trinder, 'Reynolds, William (1758–1803)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Sept 2013 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/23445]

William Reynolds was the most versatile and talented of all the Shropshire ironmasters. He was the son of Richard Reynolds and was a partner in the Coalbrookdale Company until 1796 when the Darby-Reynolds partnership was dissolved. As well as iron making, Reynolds' business interests included a china works at Coalport, an alkali works at Wombridge, the Wrockwardine Wood glassworks, and the development of Coalport New Town.

He surveyed the route and oversaw the construction of the Shropshire Canal. The most important innovation in its construction was the use of inclined planes to transport boats from one level of water to another. He also oversaw the manufacture of the world's first cast iron canal aqueduct at Longdon-on-Tern.

His personal interest included; chemistry, botany, geology and mineralogy and he was associated with such men as Erasmus Darwin and Thomas Telford.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmaster in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.
- He was Probably dis-owned for marrying his cousin "before the priest".

William married **Hannah Ball**,^{5,7} daughter of **Joseph Ball**^{5,7,10,13} and **Susannah Reynolds**,^{5,7,10} in 1789. Hannah was born on 29 Jun 1768 in Bridgwater, Somerset and died on 29 Jan 1844 at age 75. They had six children: **William, Richard, Joseph, Michael, Hannah**, and **Susanna Hannah**.

7-**William Reynolds**⁷ was born on 28 Aug 1790 in 18th Also Given and died on 26 May 1807 at age 16.

7-**Richard Reynolds** was born on 18 Jun 1792 and died on 22 Apr 1793.

7-**Joseph Reynolds** was born on 1 Jun 1793 and died in O.S.P.

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7-**Michael Reynolds** was born on 12 Jun 1794.

7-**Hannah Reynolds**⁷ was born on 10 Jul 1796 and died on 22 Aug 1796.

7-**Susanna Hannah Reynolds**⁷ was born on 12 Aug 1799 and died in 1875 at age 76.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was baptized on 19 Sep 1819.

Susanna married **Rev. John Bartlett**. They had no children.

6-**Hannah Mary Reynolds**^{5,6,7} was born on 4 May 1761 in Ketley Bank, Wellington, Shropshire, died on 29 May 1839 in Woodcroft, Greenbank, Liverpool at age 78, and was buried in FBG Hunter Street, Liverpool.

Hannah married **William Rathbone**^{5,6,7} son of **William Rathbone**^{5,6,7,14,15,16} and **Rachel Rutter**^{5,6,7,14,16} on 17 Aug 1786 in FMH Shrewsbury. William was born on 10 Jun 1757 in Liverpool, died on 11 Feb 1809 in Greenbank, Liverpool at age 51, and was buried in FBG Liverpool. They had eight children: **William, Richard, Hannah Mary, Joseph, Theophilus, Theodore Woolman, Benson, and Basil**.

General Notes: **First cotton importer from America**

Rathbone, William (1757– 1809), merchant and philanthropist, the eldest son of William Rathbone (1726– 1789) and his first wife, Rachel Rutter, was born at Liverpool. The family, originally sawyers from Gawsworth, Cheshire, migrated to Liverpool before 1730 to become timber merchants and ultimately shipbuilders and shipowners. By 1868 four generations of the family had been engaged in trade, having fulfilled a critical role in the commercial expansion of Liverpool as a port city. The vehicle for their entrepreneurial activities was the firm of William Rathbone & Sons, founded in Liverpool in 1746. During the succeeding fifty years the firm was to gain a notable place in the Liverpool merchant community as a result of its external trading connections with Europe, North America, and the West Indies. In 1784 it imported the first consignment (eight bales and three barrels) of raw cotton to be grown in the United States. Previously, virtually all cotton imports had come from the West Indies, and the new consignment was seized at the custom house as an evasion of the navigation laws on the grounds that cotton was not grown in North America. The importation of raw cotton proved to be a lucrative business both for the Rathbones and other Liverpool merchants in the heyday of expansion of the Lancashire cotton industry before 1850. Their links with North America remained dominant, although they maintained a diversity of trading interests. In addition to raw cotton, turpentine, tar, ashes, flour, and tobacco were imported from the USA, hides from South America, wool from Australia, mahogany and sugar from the West Indies, and oats, barley, and butter from Ireland.

Rathbone was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and received a Quaker education. Well read in the classics, eloquent and energetic, he complemented his business interests with strong adherence to public causes of a liberal nature, both local and national. On 17 August 1786 he married Hannah Mary (d. 1839), the only daughter of Richard Reynolds (1735– 1816); they had four sons and one daughter. In 1792 Rathbone was prominent in efforts to avert the war with France, and in that year, and again in 1809, led a campaign against the monopoly of the East India Company. He also advocated freedom of trade with the United States and gave evidence before parliament on that subject. Equally controversially, he participated in the early anti-slavery movement and lent powerful support to his fellow Liverpoolian William Roscoe in calling for the abolition of the slave trade. In view of Liverpool's leading role in the trade, it was to Rathbone's credit that he was prepared to endure the censure of his fellow merchants.

In religious terms Rathbone was an early critic of some fundamental aspects of Quaker discipline. He objected especially to the disownment of Friends for mixed marriages and to the voluntary payment of tithes. He also argued in favour of wider latitude of behaviour in relation to Quaker doctrinal principles. Thus in 1792 he became a subscriber to the Unitarian Book Society of London, an action which produced a remonstrance (31 August 1793) from an Irish Friend, Job Scott. In the later 1790s Rathbone became embroiled in a doctrinal dispute emanating from Irish Friends, focusing on the infallibility of scripture. Abraham Shackleton took the side of heterodoxy, and the emergent controversy was fomented by Hannah Barnard (d. 1828) from New York. The heterodox party was then labelled the 'Barnard schism'. On 30 March 1804 Rathbone published a Narrative of the schism, 'correct in regard to documentary facts', for which action he was disowned by the Hardshaw (St Helens) monthly meeting at Manchester on 28 February 1805, on the grounds that he had expressed opinions contrary to Friends' doctrine on the immediate teaching of Christ and to the reverence due to the scriptures. Rathbone did not appeal against the decision, nor did he join any other religious body. He did, however, worship occasionally with the Unitarian congregation presided over by Robert Lewin at Benn's Garden, Liverpool. His close associate William Roscoe also attended the church.

Rathbone died at his residence, Greenbank, near Liverpool, on 11 February 1809 and was interred at the Quaker burial-ground in Liverpool. His commercial interests were inherited by his eldest son, also called William Rathbone (1787– 1868) Alexander Gordon, rev. M. W. Kirby

Sources E. A. Rathbone, Records of the Rathbone family (1913) · S. Marriner, Rathbones of Liverpool (1961) · S. Marriner, The economic and social development of Merseyside (1982) · F. E. Hyde, Liverpool and the Mersey: an economic history of a port, 1700– 1970 (1971) · J. R. Harris, ed., Liverpool and Merseyside: essays in the economic and social history of the port and its hinterland (1969)

Archives U. Lpool L., Sydney Jones Library, corresp. and papers

Likenesses E. Smith, line engraving (after J. Allen), BM, NPG · statue (William Rathbone jun.), Sefton Park, Liverpool

Wealth at death under £160,000— William Rathbone the younger: probate, 15 April 1868, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Alexander Gordon, 'Rathbone, William (1757– 1809)', rev. M. W. Kirby, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/23160>]

RATHBONE, WILLIAM (1757-1809), merchant, eldest son of William Rathbone (1726-1789), by his first wife, Rachel (Rutter), was born at Liverpool in 1757. The family came originally from Gawsworth,

Descendants of John Darby

Cheshire, and founded the firm of William Rathbone & Son at Liverpool in 1746. His father, a member and preacher of the Society of Friends, had taken an active part in the movement for the abolition of slavery initiated by Thomas Clarkson [q. v.] Rathbone, who was well educated and a good classic, became an important public man in Liverpool, advocating with zeal and eloquence a liberal policy in local and national affairs. He was prominent in 1792 in efforts to avert the war with France, and in that year and in 1809 led a movement against the monopoly of the East India Company. He was conspicuous as a promoter of municipal reform. To his exertions was largely due the formation of a body of opinion in Liverpool opposed to the slave trade (abolished 1807) ; his father seems to have been among his converts. Later he gave evidence before parliament in favour of free trade with the United States. It is worth noting that the first consignment of cotton grown in the States and imported thence (eight bales and three barrels) was made in 1784 to the firm of Rathbone. Previously nearly all cotton had come from the eastern West Indies, and the consignment was seized at the custom house as an evasion of the navigation laws, on the ground that cotton was not grown in America. Educated as a Friend, Rathbone had always been opposed in some points to the strictness of the society's discipline, objecting especially to the exclusion of members for mixed marriages, and for the voluntary payment of tithe. He held also that a wide latitude in doctrine was compatible with Friends' principles ; hence from 1792 he had become a subscriber to the Unitarian Book Society of London. This produced a remonstrance (31 Aug. 1793) from Job Scott, an Irish Friend. About 1795 a doctrinal controversy, turning on the infallibility of scripture, arose among Friends in Ireland, in which Abraham Shackleton [q. v.] took the side of heterodoxy. The difference was fomented by the preaching of Hannah Barnard (d. 1828) from New York, and the heterodox party was known (1802) as the 'Barnard schism.' Rathbone published, on 30 March 1804, a 'Narrative' of the proceedings, admitted to be 'correct in regard to documentary facts' (HODGSON). For this publication he was disowned by Hardshaw (St. Helens) monthly meeting at Manchester, on 28 Feb. 1805, on the ground that he had expressed opinions contrary to Friends' doctrine of the immediate teaching of Christ, and the reverence due to the scriptures. He did not appeal, nor did he join any other religious body, though occasionally worshipping with the Unitarian congregation at Benn's Garden, Liverpool, under Robert Lewin, of which his intimate friend, William Roscoe [q. v.], the historian, was a member. He died at his residence, Greenbank, near Liverpool, on 11 Feb. 1809, aged 52, and was buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Liverpool. He married on 17 Aug. 1786, Hannah Mary (d. June 1839), only daughter of Richard Reynolds (1735-1816) [q. v.], and left four sons and a daughter. His son William is noticed below ; another, Richard, married Hannah Mary Reynolds [see RATHBONE, HANNAH MARY]. He published : 1. 'A Narrative of Events ... in Ireland among the . . . Quakers,' &c., 1804, 8vo (anon.) 2. 'A Memoir of the proceedings of ... the Monthly Meeting of Hardshaw ... in the case of ... a publication entitled A Narrative,' &c., 1805, 8vo.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cotton merchant. First American cotton importer. In 1798 in Liverpool.
- He worked as a Founder member of the Liverpool Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.
- He had a residence 1786 To 1787 in Cornhill, Liverpool.
- He had a residence in 1787 in Greenbank, Liverpool.
- He was a Quaker before 1805.

7-William Rathbone^{6,7} was born on 17 Jun 1787 in Cornhill, Liverpool, died on 1 Feb 1868 in Liverpool at age 80, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool.

General Notes: William Rathbone (1787-1868), who inherited his father's philanthropic spirit in full measure and became eminent in Liverpool for his beneficence and altruism. Born in Liverpool on 17 June 1787, he was educated at a school in Hackney, Middlesex, under Thomas Belsham until 1803, when he proceeded to Oxford for private tuition by Theophilus Houlbroke. A unitarian by religious conviction, he maintained his Quaker connections until his marriage in 1812 to Elizabeth, the eldest child of Samuel Greg and the sister of Robert Hyde Greg, Samuel Greg, and William Rathbone Greg. For marrying out of the Society of Friends he was disowned, but was later reinstated. He withdrew finally from the society in 1829.

Rathbone achieved public recognition in the 1820s as an advocate of Roman Catholic emancipation. Coincidentally he developed an interest in parliamentary and municipal reform. On 13 January 1836 a public presentation was made to him in recognition of his services in these respects, an event which led to his appointment as mayor of Liverpool the following year. As a local politician he took a keen interest in educational provision and was instrumental in securing the advantages of the corporation schools on terms satisfactory to all denominations. In 1844 he presided at a meeting held in Liverpool to vindicate the actions of the Irish Roman Catholic lawyer Daniel O'Connell in favour of the abolition of the Anglo-Irish union inaugurated in 1801. Rathbone's interest in Irish affairs was further indicated in 1846-7, when he was placed in sole charge of the fund (c.£70,000 to £80,000) contributed by the New England states for the relief of suffering consequent on the Irish famine. In Quaker terms he was 'worldly' and, aside from his highly visible public career, possessed a taste for art.

Rathbone died at Greenbank on 1 February 1868 after an operation for calculus, and was buried in the borough cemetery. Joseph Blanco White had been his guest during his last days. A mural monument to his memory was placed in Renshaw Street Chapel, and a public statue was erected in Sefton Park, Liverpool. His wife, Elizabeth, died on 24 October 1882, aged ninety-two. Their eldest child, Elizabeth, married John Paget, a magistrate of London, in 1839, while their second daughter, Hannah Mary (1816-1872), married John Hamilton Thom on 2 January 1838. Their eldest son, William Rathbone (1819-1902), was at one time MP for North Caernarvonshire.

Alexander Gordon, rev. M. W. Kirby

Sources E. A. Rathbone, Records of the Rathbone family (1913) · S. Marriner, Rathbones of Liverpool (1961) · S. Marriner, The economic and social development of Merseyside (1982) · F. E. Hyde, Liverpool and the Mersey: an economic history of a port, 1700-1970 (1971) · J. R. Harris, ed., Liverpool and Merseyside: essays in the economic and social history of the port and its hinterland (1969)

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Likenesses E. Smith, line engraving (after J. Allen), BM, NPG · statue (William Rathbone jun.), Sefton Park, Liverpool

Wealth at death under £160,000-William Rathbone the younger: probate, 15 April 1868, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Alexander Gordon, 'Rathbone, William (1757-1809)', rev. M. W. Kirby, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/23160]

WILLIAM RATHBONE (1787-1868), eldest son of the above, was born at Liverpool on 17 June 1787. He was at school at Hackney under Thomas Belsham [q. v.] till 1803, and afterwards at Oxford under a private tutor, Theophilus Boulbroke. He inherited his father's public spirit, and became eminent in Liverpool as an educationist and philanthropist. He was an early advocate for Roman Catholic emancipation. On 13 Jan. 1836 a public presentation was made to him in recognition of his services in the cause of parliamentary and municipal reform. He was mayor of Liverpool in 1837. His interest in education was free from party bias ; he secured the advantages of the corporation schools on terms satisfactory to all denominations, including the Roman Catholics. In 1844 he presided at a meeting held in Liverpool to vindicate the action of Daniel O'Connell. During the Irish famine of 1846-7 he was placed in sole charge of the distribution of the fund for relief (between 70,000/. and 80,000/.) contributed by the New England states. This brought about his close intimacy with Theobald Mathew [q. v.] He was a correspondent of Channing Joseph Blanco White [q. v.] was his guest in his last days, and died under his roof. Few men have exercised a more extensive or a wiser benevolence, and ' his munificence was as delicate as it was widely spread.' A Unitarian by conviction, he remained in connection with Friends till his marriage, when he was disowned, but reinstated, and did not finally withdraw till 1829. He retained through life many of the characteristics of the society. Unlike his father, he had a taste for art. He had considerable power of speech, and a quaint humour. He died at Greenbank on 1 Feb. 1868, after an operation for calculus, and was buried in the borough cemetery, Liverpool. A mural monument to his memory was placed in Renshaw Street Chapel, and a public statue erected in Sefton Park, Liverpool. He married, in 1812, Elizabeth (d. 24 Oct. 1882, aged 92), eldest child of Samuel Greg, and sister of Robert Hyde Greg [q. v.], Samuel Greg [q. v.], and William Rathbone Greg [q. v.] His eldest child, Elizabeth, married, in 1839, John Paget, the London magistrate, author of ' Paradoxes and Puzzles,' 1874. His second daughter, Hannah Mary (1816- 1872), married, 2 Jan. 1838, John Hamilton Thorn [q. v.] His eldest son is William Rathbone, at one time M.P. for North Caernarvonshire. [Memoir (by William Roscoe) in Athenaeum, March 1809, pp. 260 sq. (reprinted, with notes, in the Monthly Repository, 1809, pp. 232 sq.) ; Tribute to the Memory of Mr. William Rathbone, 1809; Brooke's Liverpool 1775-1800. 1853, p. 243; Hodgson's Society of Friends in the Nineteenth Century, 1875, i. 29 sq. ; Unitarian Herald, 7 Feb. 1868 pp. 45 sq., 14 Feb. 1868 p. 54; Inquirer, 15 Feb. 1868 pp. 108 sq., 22 Feb. 1868 pp. 123 sq.; Athenaeum, 15 Feb. 1868, p. 255; Lawrence's Descendants of Philip Henry, 1844, p. 45 ; Jones's Heroes of Industry, 1886, p. 37; Evans's Hist, of Renshaw Street Chapel, 1887, pp. 35, '165; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1894, ii. 1686; private information.]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cotton & wool merchant. Rathbone Bros. In Liverpool.
- He worked as a Mayor of Liverpool.

William married **Elizabeth Greg**,^{6,7} daughter of **Samuel Greg**^{6,7} and **Hannah Lightbody**, on 9 Mar 1812. Elizabeth was born on 30 Aug 1790 in Manchester, died on 24 Oct 1882 at age 92, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool. They had six children: **Elizabeth, Hannah Mary, William, Agnes, Samuel Greg**, and **Philip Henry**.

8-**Elizabeth Rathbone**⁶ was born on 11 Jan 1813 and died in 1899 at age 86.

Elizabeth married **John Paget**.

8-**Hannah Mary Rathbone**⁶ was born about 1816 and died about 1873 about age 57.

Hannah married **John Hamilton Thorne**.

8-**William Rathbone**¹⁷ was born on 11 Feb 1819,⁶ died on 6 Mar 1902 at age 83, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a MP for North Caernarvonshire.

William married **Lucretia Wainwright Gair**, daughter of **Samuel Stillman Gair** and **Elizabeth Greene Wainwright**, on 6 Sep 1847. Lucretia was born on 16 Jul 1823, died on 27 May 1859 at age 35, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool. They had five children: **William Gair, Elizabeth Lucretia, Thomas Ashton, Henry Gair**, and **Edward Lucretius**.

9-**William Gair Rathbone** was born on 28 Jul 1849, died on 9 Apr 1919 at age 69, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool.

William married **Blanche Marie Luling** on 7 Jun 1877. Blanche was born about 1857 in New York, New York, USA and died in 1938 about age 81. They had two children: **Elena Elizabeth** and **William**.

10-**Elena Elizabeth Rathbone** was born in 1878 and died on 7 Oct 1964 at age 86.

Elena married **Sir Bruce Lyttleton Richmond**, son of **Douglas Close Richmond** and **Margaret Cecilia Bruce**, in 1913. Bruce was born on 12 Jan 1871 in Kensington, London and died on 1 Oct 1964 in The Old Rectory, Islip, Oxfordshire at age 93.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Editor of the Times Literary Supplement in 1902-1937.

10-**William Rathbone** was born in 1880 and died in 1941 at age 61.

William married **Agnes Dorothea Rankin** about 1904. Agnes was born in 1876 and died in 1945 at age 69. They had one son: **William**.

11-**William Rathbone** was born in 1906 and died in 1992 at age 86.

William married **Margaret Hester Lubbock**, daughter of **Cecil Lubbock** and **Edith Furse**, in 1932. Margaret was born on 24 Mar 1910 and died in 1986 at age 76.

9-**Elizabeth Lucretia Rathbone** was born on 15 Nov 1850, died on 29 Nov 1920 at age 70, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool.

9-**Thomas Ashton Rathbone** was born on 23 Oct 1856 in West Derby, Liverpool, died on 22 Sep 1895 in Upton on Severn, Worcestershire at age 38, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool.

Thomas married **Christabel Margeurite Barton**, daughter of **Rev. Gerard Barton**, on 19 Jan 1893 in St. Peter's, Kirkley, Lowestoft, Suffolk. Christabel was born in 1874 in Norwich, Norfolk.

9-**Henry Gair Rathbone** was born on 12 Oct 1857 and died in 1945 at age 88.

9-**Edward Lucretius Rathbone** was born on 19 May 1859, died on 9 Sep 1886 in Derwentwater, Cumbria. Drowning accident at age 27, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool.

William next married **Esther Emily Acheson Lyle**, daughter of **Acheson Lyle** and **Eleanor Warre**,¹⁷ on 6 Feb 1862. Esther was born on 17 Jul 1832 in Dublin, Ireland, died on 19 Mar 1918 at age 85, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool. They had six children: **Emily Evelyn**, **Cyril Charles**, **Acheson Lyle Rupert**, **Bertram Eric**, **Eleanor Florence**, and **Francis Warre**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Lady Superintendent of District Nurses in Liverpool.

9-**Emily Evelyn Rathbone** was born in 1865 and died in 1953 at age 88.

Emily married **Hugh Reynolds Rathbone**, son of **Richard Reynolds Rathbone** and **Frances Susannah Roberts**, on 20 Oct 1888. Hugh was born on 4 Apr 1862 and died on 19 Jan 1940 at age 77. They had four children: **Hannah Mary**, **Richard Reynolds**, **Edward Reynolds**, and **Hugo Ponsonby**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Grain merchant in Liverpool.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Liverpool Wavertree 1923 To 1924.

10-**Hannah Mary Rathbone** was born in 1889.

Hannah married **Warr**.

10-**Richard Reynolds Rathbone** was born on 23 Feb 1891 and died in 1962 at age 71.

Richard married **Sybil Rolfe**, daughter of **Rev. George Wilkinson Rolfe** and **Edith Sheward**, on 14 Apr 1928. Sybil was born in 1898 in Swanton Novers, Norfolk and died in 1972 at age 74. They had three children: **Richard Simon**, **Sebastian David Reynolds**, and **Bridget Mary**.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: Her brother in law was Hugh I'Anson Fausset.

11-**Richard Simon Rathbone**

11-**Sebastian David Reynolds Rathbone**

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11-**Bridget Mary Rathbone** was born in 1933 in Edmonton, London and died in 2014 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland at age 81.

Bridget married **Rev. Peter Gledhill** in 1957. Peter was born in 1930 and died on 11 Jul 2007 at age 77. They had four children: **Ruth, Sarah, Owen, and Martha.**

12-Ruth Gledhill

Ruth married **Alan Franks**. They had one son: **Arthur.**

13-Arthur Franks

12-Sarah Gledhill

12-**Owen Gledhill** was born on 25 Mar 1963 in Epping, Essex and died on 24 Mar 1986 in San Mateo, California, USA at age 22. The cause of his death was Suicide.

12-Martha Gledhill

10-**Edward Reynolds Rathbone** was born in 1892 and died in 1913 at age 21.

10-**Hugo Ponsonby Rathbone** was born in 1895 and died in 1969 at age 74.

9-**Cyril Charles Rathbone** was born on 23 Jul 1866, died on 11 Jan 1868 at age 1, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool.

9-**Acheson Lyle Rupert Rathbone** was born on 12 Nov 1867 and died on 22 Jan 1923 at age 55.

Acheson married **Blanche Anna**. Blanche was born on 26 Mar 1873 and died on 4 Sep 1918 at age 45.

9-**Bertram Eric Rathbone** was born on 30 Nov 1872 and died on 2 Jan 1917 at age 44.

9-**Eleanor Florence Rathbone** was born on 12 May 1872 and died on 2 Jan 1946 at age 73.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Member of Parliament for the Combined English Universities in 1929-1946.

9-**Francis Warre Rathbone** was born on 12 Nov 1874 and died on 25 Mar 1939 at age 64.

Francis married **Edith B.** before 1913. Edith was born on 3 Aug 1879 and died on 10 Jul 1967 at age 87. They had two children: **Bertram Lyle** and **Patrick Warre.**

10-**Bertram Lyle Rathbone** was born on 20 Jun 1913 and died on 6 Aug 2002 at age 89.

10-**Patrick Warre Rathbone** was born on 15 Dec 1917 and died on 26 Nov 2003 at age 85.

8-**Agnes Rathbone** was born on 17 Jan 1821 in Liverpool, died on 8 Jun 1862 at age 41, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool.

8-**Samuel Greg Rathbone** was born on 17 May 1823 in Liverpool, died on 13 Mar 1903 at age 79, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tea and Silk merchant in Liverpool.

Samuel married **Rosamund Maria Cuthbert** on 26 Apr 1855. Rosamund was born on 19 Aug 1834, died on 5 Feb 1867 at age 32, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool. They had nine children: **William Cuthbert, Rosamund Augusta, Caroline Ida, Sydney Cuthbert, Alexander Cuthbert, Ella Marion, Hilda Maria, Robert Cuthbert, and Rosamund Frances.**

9-**William Cuthbert Rathbone** was born in 1856 and died in 1943 at age 87.

9-**Rosamund Augusta Rathbone** was born in 1857.

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Rosamund married **Arthur Godfrey Burchardt-Ashton**. They had three children: **John Frederick**, **Alexander Ernest**, and **Stella**.

10-**John Frederick Burchardt-Ashton** was born in 1886.

10-**Alexander Ernest Burchardt-Ashton** was born on 28 Oct 1888, died on 11 Jul 1916 in Belgium. Killed In Action. at age 27, and was buried in Heuvelland, Belgium.

Alexander married **Averina Mary Constance Humphreys** in 1914. Averina was born on 24 Mar 1892 and died on 8 May 1982 at age 90. They had one daughter: **Rosamund**.

11-**Rosamund Burchardt-Ashton** was born in 1914.

10-**Stella Burchardt-Ashton** was born in 1890.

9-**Caroline Ida Rathbone** was born on 3 May 1859.

9-**Sydney Cuthbert Rathbone** was born in 1860.

9-**Alexander Cuthbert Rathbone** was born on 15 Jun 1861 and died on 28 Oct 1863 at age 2.

9-**Ella Marion Rathbone** was born in 1862, was christened on 20 Aug 1862 in Liverpool, and died in 1947 at age 85.

Ella married **Prof. Henry Selby Hele-Shaw** in 1890 in West Derby, Liverpool. Henry was born on 29 Jul 1854 in Billericay, Essex and died on 30 Jan 1941 in Cottage Hospital, Ross on Wye, Herefordshire at age 86. They had two children: **Rosamond Marion** and **Henry Rathbone**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with LLD FRS MInstME PIAE.
- He worked as a Professor of Engineering, University of Bristol.
- He worked as a Professor of Engineering, University of Liverpool in 1885.

10-**Rosamond Marion Hele-Shaw**

Rosamond married **Hall**.

10-**Lieut. Henry Rathbone Hele-Shaw RFC** was born on 7 Aug 1895 in Liverpool, died on 19 Jul 1916 in Somme, France. Died in combat at age 20, and was buried in Jeancourt Communal Cemetery, Peronne, France.

9-**Hilda Maria Rathbone** was born in 1863 and died on 14 Jun 1926 at age 63.

9-**Robert Cuthbert Rathbone** was born on 4 Aug 1865 and died on 2 Nov 1943 at age 78.

9-**Rosamund Frances Rathbone** was born in 1867.

Samuel next married **Eleanor Augusta K. Acheson Lyle**,¹⁷ daughter of **Acheson Lyle** and **Eleanor Warre**,¹⁷ on 9 Jan 1869. Eleanor was born on 23 Mar 1830, died on 27 Jan 1913 at age 82, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool.

8-**Philip Henry Rathbone** was born on 8 May 1828 in Liverpool, died on 22 Nov 1895 in Toxteth Park, Liverpool at age 67, and was buried in Toxteth Park Cemetery, Liverpool.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Insurance underwriter in Liverpool.

Philip married **Jane Stringer Steward**, daughter of **James Steward** and **Alice Lacell**, on 5 Jan 1853. Jane was born on 17 Apr 1833 in Liverpool and died on 14 Oct 1905 in Toxteth Park, Liverpool at age 72. They had 11 children: **Alfred Steward**, **Alice Jane Louisa**, **Edgar Philip**, **Harold Steward**, **Oswald Henry**, **Gerrard Manning**, **Herbert Reynolds**, **Edmund Hamilton**, **Ethelbert Wilfred Greg**, **Ethel Mary Leome**, and **Elfrida Lilian**.

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9-**Alfred Steward Rathbone** was born on 10 Sep 1853 and died on 15 Apr 1901 at age 47.

9-**Alice Jane Louisa Rathbone** was born on 7 Mar 1855 and died on 17 Apr 1912 at age 57.

9-**Edgar Philip Rathbone** was born on 3 Sep 1856 in Liverpool and died on 14 Jun 1924 in Wallingford, Oxfordshire at age 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Mining Engineer.

Edgar married **Anne Barbara George** on 16 Jun 1891 in Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa. Anne was born on 9 Apr 1866 in Cape Colony, South Africa and died on 4 Jul 1917 in Wandsworth at age 51. They had three children: **Philip St. John Basil**, **Beatrice**, and **John Ernest Vivian**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Violinist.

10-**Sir Philip St. John Basil Rathbone** was born on 13 Jun 1892 in Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa and died on 21 Jul 1967 in New York, New York, USA at age 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Actor.

Philip married **Ethel Marion Foreman** on 13 Oct 1914 in London. The marriage ended in divorce. Ethel was born on 2 Jun 1887 and died on 8 Sep 1976 at age 89. They had one son: **Basil Rodion**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were divorced Divorce in 1926.

11-**Basil Rodion Rathbone** was born on 21 Jul 1915 in London and died in 1996 at age 81.

Basil married **Caroline Blanche Fisher** on 27 May 1938 in Hollywood, California. Caroline was born on 3 May 1914 and died on 2 May 1985 at age 70.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Actress.

Philip next married **Ouida Branch**. Ouida was born on 14 Dec 1896 and died on 22 Nov 1974 at age 77. They had one daughter: **Barbara Cynthia**.

11-**Barbara Cynthia Rathbone** was born in 1939 and died in 1969 at age 30.

10-**Beatrice Rathbone** was born on 25 Jun 1893 in Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.

10-**Capt. John Ernest Vivian Rathbone** was born in 1897, died on 4 Jun 1918 at age 21, and was buried in Berles, Pas de Calais, France.

9-**Harold Steward Rathbone** was born on 10 May 1858 and died on 12 Dec 1929 at age 71.

9-**Oswald Henry Rathbone** was born on 29 Sep 1859 in Liverpool and died on 21 Nov 1919 at age 60.

9-**Gerrard Manning Rathbone** was born on 16 Oct 1860 and died on 16 Feb 1862 at age 1.

9-**Herbert Reynolds Rathbone** was born on 28 Mar 1862 and died on 8 May 1930 at age 68.

9-**Edmund Hamilton Rathbone** was born on 8 Sep 1863 and died on 2 Apr 1924 at age 60.

9-**Ethelbert Wilfred Greg Rathbone** was born on 19 Oct 1866 and died on 2 May 1911 at age 44.

Descendants of John Darby

9-Ethel Mary Leome Rathbone was born on 15 Sep 1869 and died on 26 Feb 1945 at age 75.

9-Elfrida Lilian Rathbone was born on 12 Jul 1871 and died on 23 Apr 1940 at age 68.

7-Richard Rathbone^{6,7,11,18} was born on 2 Dec 1788 in Greenbank, Liverpool and died on 10 Nov 1860 in Liverpool at age 71.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Quaker.
- He worked as a Commission Merchant Rathbone Bros. In Liverpool.

Richard married **Hannah Mary Reynolds**,^{6,7,11} daughter of **Joseph Reynolds**^{5,6,8} and **Deborah Dearman**,^{5,6,7,8,19} on 8 Apr 1817. Hannah was born on 5 Jul 1798 in Ketley Bank, Wellington, Shropshire and died on 26 Mar 1878 in Ivy Lodge, Aigburth, Liverpool at age 79. The cause of her death was Stroke. They had six children: **Hannah Mary, Richard Reynolds, Margaret, Basil, William Benson, and Emily**.

General Notes: Rathbone [*née* Reynolds], Hannah Mary (1798-1878), writer, was born into a Quaker family at Ketley, near Wellington, Shropshire, on 5 July 1798, the fourth of seven children of Joseph Reynolds (*b.* 1768, *d.* after 1857), an ironmaster, who had married his own master's niece Deborah Dearman (1770-1803). After their mother's death in childbirth the children were cared for by her sister Ann Dearman; Hannah Mary and her two sisters were educated at Mrs Herrick's school in Leicester. Hannah Mary Reynolds had been named after and was close to her father's half-sister Hannah Mary (1761-1839), who in 1786 had married the prominent Liverpool Quaker cotton merchant William Rathbone (1757-1809). The familial connections were strong, and on 8 April 1817 the young Hannah Mary Reynolds married the Rathbones' second son, Richard (1788-1860). Nearly ten years older, he was now helping to run the family firm, and Hannah Mary initially felt isolated because of the long hours that her husband worked. The couple had three sons and three daughters, born over twenty years. The family lived first in Liverpool, and then outside the city. Hannah Mary Rathbone was a talented artist. In the early 1830s she published drawings from Pinelli's etchings of Italian peasantry and contributed twenty paintings of birds to *The Poetry of Birds* (1833). Later she edited a poetry anthology on childhood: it featured many writers-including Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Hemans, 'L. E. L.', Scott, Tennyson, and Barrett-as well as Rathbone herself. It was published in 1840 as 'by a lady', and in 1841 with a preface over Rathbone's own name. In 1858 she would bring out a collection of her own original but indifferent poetry. Mother-child relations were also central to Rathbone's most important publication, *The Diary of Lady Willoughby*. She had read many histories and memoirs of the civil war and adjacent periods, and in 1844 produced a diary-fictitious, but based on the life of Elizabeth, Lady Willoughby, whose husband had supported parliament and then the royalists during the civil war and its aftermath. This covered the period from 1635 to 1648; a second volume (1848) took the story into the 1660s. Rathbone's *Lady Willoughby* is characterized by her devotion to her mother, husband, and children, as well as to her (moderate Anglican) faith; she takes a humanitarian rather than a partisan approach to political and religious conflict. While her personality reflects her creator's strong family ties and Quaker outlook, Rathbone also skilfully shows *Lady Willoughby* self-censoring some potential criticism of others. The 1844 *Diary* came out anonymously, and the publisher, Thomas Longman, presented it with seventeenth-century typeface and binding. Some assumed it was a genuine diary, others attributed it to Southey, Lord John Manners, or John Murray, but a preface to the third edition (1845) explained its fictitious nature. The *Diary* went into several editions, the last in 1873. It fostered a minor vogue for first-person historical narratives in contemporary typefaces, notably Anne Manning's 1850 account of Mary Powell (Milton's first wife), and Thackeray's *Henry Esmond* (1852). Rathbone said in 1845 that she wrote for relaxation. In 1852 she produced a life and letters of her paternal grandfather, the philanthropist Richard Reynolds (1735-1816), partly as a respite from family troubles. Financial difficulties in the mid-1840s had forced a return to Liverpool, but this had also aggravated the always fragile health of both Rathbone and her eldest daughter. Meanwhile the Rathbones' son Basil's business failures and drinking caused anguish and shame to his parents. By late 1853 both the invalid daughter and the long-estranged Basil were dead. On the other hand, financial improvements, helped by the profits from the *Diary*, had enabled the family to buy a country property, Woodcote. Rathbone lost her husband in 1860, and later moved to Garston in Liverpool. She died at her home there, Ivy Lodge in Aigburth, aged seventy-nine, of paralysis aggravated by apoplexy, on 26 March 1878.

Joanne Wilkes

Sources

U. Lpool L., Rathbone MSS, IV, VII, XV, XIX, XX, XXII [includes in typescript expanded version of *Old DNB* article on subject - XVB 3.9 (1)] · E. Greg, ed., *Reynolds-Rathbone diaries and letters, 1753-1839* (1905) · private information (1896)

Archives

U. Lpool L., corresp. and papers

Likenesses

G. Hargreaves, miniature, 1817, U. Lpool ; repro. in Greg, ed., *Reynolds-Rathbone diaries and letters* · F. T. Goodall, oils, sketch, 1870, U. Lpool

Wealth at death

under £8000: probate, 2 May 1878, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

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Joanne Wilkes, 'Rathbone, Hannah Mary (1798-1878)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/23158>]

Descendants of John Darby

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Writer and Painter.

8-**Hannah Mary Rathbone** was born in 1818 and died in 1853 at age 35.

8-**Richard Reynolds Rathbone** was born on 19 Apr 1820 and died in 1898 at age 78.

Richard married **Anna Gemmel**, daughter of **James Fleming**, on 15 May 1850 in Alexandria, Egypt. Anna died on 5 Apr 1851.

Richard next married **Frances Susannah Roberts**, daughter of **Hugh Roberts**. They had three children: **Hugh Reynolds**, **Richard Llewellyn Benson**, and **Mary Frances**.

9-**Hugh Reynolds Rathbone** was born on 4 Apr 1862 and died on 19 Jan 1940 at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Grain merchant in Liverpool.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Liverpool Wavertree 1923 To 1924.

10-**Hannah Mary Rathbone** was born in 1889.

10-**Richard Reynolds Rathbone** was born on 23 Feb 1891 and died in 1962 at age 71.

11-**Richard Simon Rathbone**

11-**Sebastian David Reynolds Rathbone**

11-**Bridget Mary Rathbone** was born in 1933 in Edmonton, London and died in 2014 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland at age 81.

12-**Ruth Gledhill**

13-**Arthur Franks**

12-**Sarah Gledhill**

12-**Owen Gledhill** was born on 25 Mar 1963 in Epping, Essex and died on 24 Mar 1986 in San Mateo, California, USA at age 22. The cause of his death was Suicide.

12-**Martha Gledhill**

10-**Edward Reynolds Rathbone** was born in 1892 and died in 1913 at age 21.

10-**Hugo Ponsonby Rathbone** was born in 1895 and died in 1969 at age 74.

9-**Richard Llewellyn Benson Rathbone** was born on 5 Jul 1864 and died on 20 Jun 1939 at age 74.

9-**Mary Frances Rathbone**

8-**Margaret Rathbone**¹¹ was born on 4 Apr 1821 and died in 1909 at age 88.

Margaret married **Abraham Dixon**,^{11,20,21} son of **Abraham Dixon**, in 1847. Abraham was born about 1820 and died on 30 Apr 1907 about age 87. They had four children: **Ada Mary**, **Letitia Margaret**, **Winifreda Anna**, and **Edith**.

Descendants of John Darby

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Chirkley Court, Surrey.

9-**Ada Mary Dixon**

9-**Letitia Margaret Dixon**

9-**Winifreda Anna Dixon**¹¹ was born in Apr 1850 and died on 3 Apr 1851 at age 1.

9-**Edith Dixon**²¹ was born in 1853.

Edith married **Grosvenor Caliste de Jacobi du Vallon**,²¹ son of **Capitaine Joseph Caliste Theodore Timoleon du Vallon** and **Agatha Lloyd**,²¹ on 29 Oct 1873 in Leatherhead, Surrey. Grosvenor was born on 21 Apr 1851. They had four children: **Grosvenor Camille Henry de Jacobi**, **Adrian Caliste de Jacobi**, **Hubert Caliste de Jacobi**, and **Gerald Caliste Dixon de Jacobi**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a HM Vice-Consul in 1905 in Beirut, Lebanon.

10-**Grosvenor Camille Henry de Jacobi du Vallon**²¹ was born on 27 Oct 1874, was christened on 5 Nov 1874 in Croydon, Surrey, and died in 1906 at age 32.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Vice-Consul in Dardanelles, Turkey.

10-**Adrian Caliste de Jacobi du Vallon**²¹ was born on 1 Jan 1876.

10-**Capt. Hubert Caliste de Jacobi du Vallon**²¹ was born on 19 Feb 1877 and died in 1951 at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the 11th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment before 1919.
- He worked as a Vice-Consul at Salonika in 1905-1906 in Salonika, Greece.
- He had a residence in South Buckhurst Lodge, Wadhurst, East Sussex.

Hubert married **Kate Ethel Heard**, daughter of **Samuel Thomas Heard**, on 1 Jun 1907 in Frimley, Camberley, Surrey. Kate was born in 1872 in County Kerry, Ireland and died in 1926 in Ticehurst, East Sussex at age 54. They had three children: **Katharine Edith de Jacobi**, **Margaret Antoinette de Jacobi**, and **Henry Grosvenor**.

11-**Katharine Edith de Jacobi du Vallon** was born in 1908 in Epsom, Surrey and died in 1965 in Midhurst, Surrey at age 57.

11-**Margaret Antoinette de Jacobi du Vallon** was born on 23 Nov 1909 in Epsom, Surrey and died in Sep 1998 in Uckfield, Sussex at age 88.

Margaret married **Arthur W. B. Jackson** in 1937 in Battle, Sussex. Arthur was born in 1906 and died in 1964 in Uckfield, Sussex at age 58.

11-**Lieut. Col. Henry Grosvenor de Jacobi du Vallon** was born on 8 Jul 1910 and died on 23 Jun 1986 at age 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC DSO.
- He worked as an officer of the 60th Regiment, The Royal Artillery.

Henry married **Rosemary Plummer** in 1935. Rosemary was born on 16 Jul 1911 and died in 1982 in Surrey at age 71. They had four children: **Jill**, **John Grosvenor**, **Anne**, and **Adrian L.**

12-**Jill de Jacobi du Vallon**

Jill married **Christopher John Ragg** on 24 Apr 1965. Christopher was born on 26 Dec 1937 and died on 12 Jan 2015 in Chobham, Surrey at age 77. They had one daughter: **Jessica**.

Descendants of John Darby

13-Jessica Ragg

Jessica married **Neil Heather**.

12-John Grosvenor de Jacobi du Vallon

12-Anne de Jacobi du Vallon

12-Adrian L. de Jacobi du Vallon

10-**Gerald Caliste Dixon de Jacobi du Vallon**²¹ was born on 31 Mar 1878 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1939 at age 61.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Royal Field Artillery.

Gerald married **Katharine**. Katharine was born in 1881.

8-**Basil Rathbone** was born on 5 Apr 1824 and died on 20 Feb 1853 at age 28.

8-**William Benson Rathbone** was born on 17 Apr 1826 in Toxteth Park, Liverpool and died on 26 Oct 1892 in Great Malvern, Worcestershire at age 66.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cotton Broker.

William married **Hannah Sophia Greg**, daughter of **Robert Hyde Greg**⁶ and **Mary Philips**, on 31 Mar 1852 in Altrincham, Cheshire. Hannah was born in 1832 in Manchester and died on 9 Jan 1914 in Allerton, Liverpool at age 82. They had eight children: **Arthur Benson, Edith, Florence, George, Nina, Frederick, Arnold Richard, and Mark Phillips**.

9-**Arthur Benson Rathbone** was born on 7 Feb 1853 in Aigburth, Liverpool and died on 15 Mar 1915 at age 62.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cotton Broker of Toxteth Park, Liverpool.

Arthur married **Emma Catherine Forget**, daughter of **Charles J. Forget** and **Louisa Bourgeois**, on 14 Feb 1878 in Mossley, Lancs. Emma was born in 1857 in Liverpool and died on 15 Mar 1933 in Ormskirk, Lancashire at age 76. They had four children: **Charles Arthur, Cecil Edmund, Guy Benson, and Sylvia Catherine**.

10-**Capt. Charles Arthur Rathbone** was born on 11 Nov 1878 in Liverpool and died on 6 Nov 1951 in Kidderminster at age 72.

Charles married **Muriel Eileen Graham**, daughter of **George Graham**.

10-**Cecil Edmund Rathbone** was born on 30 Aug 1881 in Liverpool and died on 1 Oct 1905 in Rohat, Punjab, India at age 24.

10-**Capt. Guy Benson Rathbone** was born on 29 May 1884 in Liverpool and died on 21 Apr 1916 in Suvla Bay, Gallipoli, Turkey. Killed in action at age 31.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Actor.

Guy married **Theodora De Selincourt**, daughter of **Charles Alexander De Selincourt**, on 22 Oct 1910 in Bayswater, London. Theodora died on 2 Feb 1973. They had one daughter: **Pamela Joyce**.

11-Pamela Joyce Rathbone

Pamela married **Edward Coulson**.

10-**Sylvia Catherine Rathbone** was born on 10 Oct 1890 in Liverpool and died on 22 Sep 1954 in Formby, Lancs. at age 63.

Descendants of John Darby

9-**Edith Rathbone** was born in 1854 and died in 1935 at age 81.

Edith married **Hon. Henry Romilly**, son of **Sir John Romilly 1st Baron Romilly** and **Caroline Charlotte Otter**, in 1878. Henry was born in 1845 and died in 1886 at age 41. They had one daughter: **Sophia Katherine**.

10-**Sophia Katherine Romilly** was born in 1879 and died in 1904 at age 25.

9-**Florence Rathbone** was born in 1855 and died in 1926 at age 71.

9-**George Rathbone** was born on 16 Aug 1857 and died in 1953 at age 96.

9-**Nina Rathbone** was born in 1859 and died in 1936 at age 77.

9-**Frederick Rathbone** was born on 15 Feb 1861 and died in 1940 at age 79.

9-**Arnold Richard Rathbone** was born on 8 Sep 1863 and died in 1915 at age 52.

9-**Mark Phillips Rathbone** was born in 1866 and died in 1954 at age 88.

8-**Emily Rathbone**⁷ was born in 1838 and died in 1907 at age 69.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Compiler of the following book.

Emily married **Eustace Greg**,⁷ son of **William Rathbone Greg**⁶ and **Lucy Henry**, in 1861 in West Derby, Liverpool. Eustace was born on 20 Jul 1837, was christened on 21 Sep 1837 in Manchester, and died in 1917 in St. Martin's, London at age 80. They had nine children: **Ethel Hyde**, **Lucy Geraldine**, **Ida Margaret Emily**, **Francis J. R.**, **Beatrice Edith**, **Hugh Bayley**, **Julian H.**, **Florence Amelia**, and **Lionel Hyde**.

9-**Ethel Hyde Greg** was born in 1863 in Liverpool and died in 1938 in Newton Abbot, Devon at age 75.

9-**Lucy Geraldine Greg** was born in 1865 in Manchester.

Lucy married **Prof. Frank Thomas Paul** in 1888 in St. George's, Hanover Square, London. Frank was born on 3 Dec 1851 in Pentney, Norfolk and died on 17 Jan 1941 at age 89.

General Notes: FRANK THOMAS PAUL (1851-1941)
by W. R. Bett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.L.

A CENTURY HAS gone full circle since Frank Thomas Paul was born on 3rd December, 1851. To-day he is part of the history of surgery which he helped to make. If, according to Carlyle, the history of the world is but the biography of great men, the curiosity of our age may justly comment upon Paul's ashes in his centennial year. And yet this same man, already an historical and almost legendary figure, died a mere 10 years ago, within the recollection of many gathered in this theatre to-night, in whose ears still faintly echoes the pious eulogy of in memoriam. It was tobacco and gambling that brought Paul to Liverpool, where almost his entire surgical life was spent. In February, 1875, two gentlemen entered the porter's lodge at the Royal Infirmary, where to their utter disgust they found four resident pupils smoking ! Asking them to desist, they were treated in " a grossly improper manner." It so happened that one of the two gentlemen was the Chairman of the Infirmary, and an advertisement promptly appeared for a R.M.O. to exercise general supervision over the two house-surgeons and the resident pupils. Paul, who had taken the M.R.C.S. from Guy's Hospital in 1873, was appointed to this post in April 1875. In addition to ward and clerical duties he had to give anaesthetics. He was certainly kept busy enough at a job which 50 years later took 11 different people to do efficiently. When he came to Liverpool erysipelas, septicaemia, pyaemia, and hospital and gas gangrene were rampant; one in three of the ovariectomies and breast excisions died. He was privileged to live through the exciting days of the Listerian revolution in surgery, which brought in its train undreamed-of operative safety. Paul was successively Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, Lecturer in Dental Surgery, Surgeon to the Southern and Stanley Hospitals, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Dean of the Medical School, and for 20 years Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary. He retired in 1911. In science the credit notoriously goes not to the man to whom an idea first occurs, but to him who succeeds in convincing the world. One of the brightest luminaries in the British surgical sky and a pioneer in the surgery of the abdomen, Paul for long was scarcely known outside England. Because of his neglect to write extensively in the medical journals -some of his best work was published in the Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal, which did not reach a wide public-others received credit for original observations which were really his.

Eponyms.-Paul has achieved eponymous immortality through two terms-Paul's tube and Paul's operation-which are likely to endure in history even when the memory of his fame will be but a tale mumbled in old men's mouths. Paul's glass and rubber tubes-a temporary measure to drain off the faeces after a colostomy-are first mentioned in his article " A Method of Performing Inguinal Colotomy, with Cases" ((1891) British Medical Journal ii, 118-9), in which he reports three cases " to show that the bowel bears very kindly what at first appears to be somewhat rough treatment." His paper on " Colectomy" ((1895) British Medical Journal i, 1136-9) is the most important contribution to the story of extra-abdominal resection of the colon in the surgical literature and is a masterpiece of logical reasoning, written with deceptive ease and simplicity by one who has exercised the muscles of his mind. Never cheating himself with the glittering bubble of illusion, never

Descendants of John Darby

allowing his judgment to be coloured by the prejudice of the moment, the author resolutely faces and critically analyses his failures and turns them into success. His paper begins *"In placing the following seven cases of colectomy on record, I am aware that my contribution may have the reverse effect to that which I would wish, yet it is not the less a matter of duty to relate them. The mortality has been from various causes unsatisfactory. The first three patients died outright from the operation, one of the others died from a second operation undertaken to improve her condition, and the sum of the existence of the remaining three survivors was nothing to boast of... These seven cases represent the education of an individual surgeon."* Advocating immediate wide removal of the affected portion of the bowel, Paul gives clear and precise directions, which the passage of more than half a century has failed to improve. Only his recommendation to close the artificial anus as soon as the spur is completely destroyed has since been modified as we have learned to appreciate the advantage of waiting for the surrounding oedema to subside. At the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in 1912 Paul said: *"I did my first colectomy by the glass tube method just twenty years ago. ... Since 1892 I have adhered to the same technique, and with very good success. Only at one period, when I imagined I had become clever enough to obtain primary union, did I abandon the tubes and go back to suture. I did one case in this way at the Infirmary and one in private practice. Both died, the latter being the only fatal case in the table, and the former sharing this unenviable distinction with only one other patient."* (*"Personal Experiences in the Surgery of the Large Bowel."* (1912) *British Medical Journal* ii, 172-81.) That Paul's operation did not at once become known abroad is evident from the fact that three years after its publication Johann von Mikulicz-Radecki began to practise resection of the colon by the extra-abdominal method. His technique included crushing of the spur as advised by Paul, but he did not mention the Liverpool surgeon. Mikulicz then went to America, where he made known his operation, and it was entirely due to his illustrious name that the extra-abdominal operation was generally adopted. The historian, however, is justified in attaching Paul's name to an operation which he was the first to practise by a technique almost entirely identical with that of the surgeon to-day. Some people compromise and use the term "Paul-Mikulicz operation." In 1925, on completion of 50 years' membership of the Liverpool Medical Institution, Paul was presented by the surgeons of Liverpool with a volume of his Selected Papers: Surgical and Pathological, covering the period 1881 to 1913. The Surgeon.-Paul's brilliant operative technique aroused the admiration and envy of his brother craftsmen. That most exquisite of surgical artists, Lord Moynihan, spoke of Paul as the neatest operator he had ever seen, and his colleague at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, Frank Jeans-an orator to whom men would listen entranced-said of him: "Paul operating in the heyday of his manual efficiency always made me think that he did with his hands what Pavlova did with her feet, only Paul's work was much more useful." Paul's comment is worth recalling: "A gentle touch comes from the heart rather than from the hand." Paul, incidentally, was also an expert at staining and interpreting pathological tissues.

The Man.-An enthusiastic yachtsman, colour-photographer, motorist, and gardener, it was said of Paul that he could have earned a living wage as a bee-keeper or motor mechanic. He died on 17th January, 1941, in the ninetieth year of his age. To-day, when Paul's name comes to the ear or his familiar image before the mental eye, some men recall not his incomparable clinical teaching from which so many have so greatly and so continuously profited; not his original and enduring contributions with which he has enriched the art and the science of surgery; not the superlative craftsmanship of the operator and the daring of his spirit. Rather do they vividly recall the quiet, unobtrusive, self-effacing figure of one who never prostituted himself to the bitch-goddess of success, who walked in the valley of humility, and who incongruously but never ironically-thought failure so much more interesting than success.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CHM FRCS.

9-**Ida Margaret Emily Greg** was born in 1868 in Liverpool and died in 1921 in Isle of Wight, Hampshire at age 53.

9-**Francis J. R. Greg** was born in 1871 in Putney, London and died in 1897 in London at age 26.

9-**Beatrice Edith Greg** was born in 1873 in Putney, London and died in 1935 in Marylebone, London at age 62.

9-**Hugh Bayley Greg** was born in 1874 in Putney, London.

Hugh married **Jane Higgins**. They had one son: **Sidney Francis**.

10-**Sidney Francis Greg**

9-**Julian H. Greg** was born in 1875 in Putney, London.

9-**Florence Amelia Greg** was born in 1877 in Putney, London and died in 1955 in Brighton, East Sussex at age 78.

9-**Maj. Lionel Hyde Greg** was born in 1879 in Putney, London and died on 15 Feb 1945 in Lewes, East Sussex at age 66.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department in Madras, India.
- He worked as a member of the Indian Service of Engineers.

7-**Hannah Mary Rathbone**⁷ was born on 3 Aug 1791 in Greenbank, Liverpool and died in 1865 at age 74.

Descendants of John Darby

Hannah married **Dr. William Reynolds**,⁷ son of **Joseph Reynolds**^{5,6,8} and **Deborah Dearman**,^{5,6,7,8,19} in 1831. William was born on 5 Jul 1803 and died in 1877 at age 74.

7-**Joseph Rathbone**⁷ was born on 4 Jul 1793 in Greenbank, Liverpool and died in 1794 at age 1.

7-**Theophilus Rathbone**⁷ was born in 1795 in Greenbank, Liverpool and died in 1798 at age 3.

7-**Theodore Woolman Rathbone**⁷ was born on 4 Aug 1798 in Greenbank, Liverpool and died on 15 Aug 1863 at age 65.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Allerton Priory, Liverpool.
- He worked as a Cotton broker in Liverpool.
- He worked as a director of the London and Birmingham Railway.

Theodore married **Lucy Pearson**,⁷ daughter of **Edward Pearson** and **Lucy Hesketh**, on 8 May 1826 in Bangor, Wales. Lucy died on 19 Apr 1848 in Malta. They had three children: **Lucy Anna**, **Theodore William**, and **Jessie Sophia**.

8-**Lucy Anna Rathbone** was born in 1827 and died on 11 Dec 1872 at age 45.

8-**Theodore William Rathbone** was born on 14 Mar 1832 and died on 21 Oct 1890 at age 58.

8-**Jessie Sophia Rathbone** was born in 1837 and died on 13 Jul 1863 at age 26.

7-**Benson Rathbone**⁷ was born on 26 Aug 1800 in Greenbank, Liverpool and died on 27 Oct 1834 in Geldestone, Norfolk. Died falling from a stage-coach at age 34.

7-**Basil Rathbone**⁷ was born on 14 Dec 1802 in Greenbank, Liverpool, died on 30 Oct 1804 at age 1, and was buried on 2 Nov 1804.

6-**James Reynolds** died in O.S.P.

5-**Abraham Darby**^{7,22} died on 20 Mar 1789 in Madeley, Shropshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmaster in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

5-**Edmond Darby** died in Died in Infancy.

Abraham next married **Abiah Maude**,⁷ daughter of **Samuel Maude** and **Rachel Warren**, on 9 Mar 1745 in FMH Kendal. Abiah was born in 1716 and died on 19 Jun 1794 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 78. They had seven children: **Rachel**, **Mary "Mally," Abraham**, **Sarah "Sally," Samuel**, **William**, and **Jane Maude**.

General Notes: Abiah Darby came to live in Coalbrookdale in 1746 following her marriage to Abraham Darby II. She became a Quaker minister in 1748, preaching in public, visiting Quaker groups around the country and even visiting prisoners in Shrewsbury Jail. Abiah also wrote pamphlets and religious tracts, including 'Useful Instruction for Children' and 'An Epistle to the Inhabitants of Hereford'. Her detailed diary gives many fascinating insights in to her religious life and the domestic and business concerns of an Eighteenth century Quaker ironmaster's family.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister.
- She had a residence before 1745 in Kendal, Cumbria.

5-**Rachel Darby** was born in 1746 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire and died in 1746 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

5-**Mary "Mally" Darby**⁷ was born on 4 Aug 1748 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire and died in 1807 at age 59.

Mary married **Joseph Rathbone**,⁷ son of **William Rathbone**^{5,15} and **Elizabeth Shepherd Johnson**. Joseph died in 1790.

Descendants of John Darby

5-**Abraham Darby**⁵ was born on 24 Apr 1750 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire and died on 26 Mar 1789 at age 38.

General Notes: Abraham Darby III was born in Dale House in 1750 and is best remembered for his involvement with building the Iron Bridge. In 1785 the Society of Arts' awarded him its Gold medal, 'sensible of the magnitude and importance of this bridge'.

Abraham entered the works at the age of 18 and under his management the company underwent further expansion. He took over the Bedlam Furnaces, built a new ironworks at Donnington Wood, enlarged the Coalbrookdale furnace, built new forges at Horsehay and Ketley, and worked farms at Madeley, Sunnyside and the Hay.

Abraham III married Rebecca Smith in 1776 and they moved into Dale House which had been substantially altered and renovated before their marriage. They lived there until 1780 when they moved to the Hay Farm. Abraham III died of scarlet fever in 1789 aged 39.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmaster in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Abraham married **Rebekah Smith**,⁵ daughter of **Francis Smith** and **Ruth Gulson**,⁷ on 3 May 1776 in Balby, Doncaster, Yorkshire. Rebekah was born on 3 Feb 1752 in Baxtergate, Doncaster, Yorkshire and died in 1834 at age 82. They had seven children: **Abraham Maude, Ann, Mary, Francis, Joseph, Hannah,** and **Richard**.

6-**Abraham Maude Darby** was born in 1778 and died in Died Young.

6-**Ann Darby**^{5,6,11,23,24} was born on 10 Jun 1779 in Madeley, Shropshire and died in May 1840 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 60.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at York Quarterly Meeting, Girls School. (Later became The Mount School) in 1791 in York, Yorkshire.

Ann married **Barnard Dickinson**,^{5,6,11,23,24,25} son of **John Dickinson**^{5,11,24} and **Mary Barnard**,^{5,11,24} on 9 Apr 1805 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. Barnard was born on 5 Apr 1781 in Beverley, Yorkshire and died on 30 Apr 1852 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 71. They had 11 children: **Joseph, Mary Darby, Sarah, Barnard, Rebecca, Henry, Samuel, Francis, Hannah, Christopher,** and **William**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Gildersome School in Gildersome, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Joseph Tatham's Academy 1789 To 1796 in Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an apprentice to William Stickney, farmer in Ridgmont, Holderness, Hull, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an apprentice for two years with John Burgess in 1799 in Wigston, Leicestershire.
- He worked as a Farmer with William Rowntree 1801 To 1802 in Riseborough, Pickering, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Farmer 1802 To 1804 in Thorpe Bassett, Malton, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1824.
- He worked as a Farmer and Ironmaster in 1804 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

7-**Joseph Dickinson**¹¹ was born on 20 Mar 1806 in Hay, Madeley, Shropshire and died on 18 May 1860 at age 54.

Joseph married **Lucy Midgley**,¹¹ daughter of **William Midgley**²⁶ and **Alice Butterworth**, on 14 Jul 1842 in Rochdale, Lancashire. Lucy was born on 29 Oct 1806 in Rochdale, Lancashire and died on 17 Jun 1854 in Astley Abbots at age 47.

Joseph next married **Eliza Ormiston**, daughter of **John Ormiston** and **Eliza**, on 21 Oct 1856 in St Asaph. Eliza was born on 8 Feb 1826. They had one son: **Barnard Ormiston**.

8-**Barnard Ormiston Dickinson** was born on 4 May 1859 in Boddonneyn, Rhyl.

7-**Mary Darby Dickinson**^{5,11,23,27,28,29,30} was born on 15 Feb 1807 in Hay, Madeley, Shropshire, died on 21 Aug 1861 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 54, and was buried on 26 Aug 1861 in FBG Birmingham.

Mary married **Charles Sturge**,^{5,23,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34} son of **Joseph Sturge**^{6,25,31,35,36} and **Mary Marshall**,^{6,25,31,35} on 29 Jun 1831 in FMH Coalbrookdale. Charles was born on 5 Jul 1801 in Shipcombe, Elberton, Thornbury, Gloucestershire and died on 1 May 1888 in Summer House, Bewdley, Worcestershire at age 86. They had nine children: **Charles Dickinson, Wilson, Sarah, Joseph Marshall, Ann Dickinson, Eliza Mary, Henry, Mary Sophia,** and **Maria**.

Descendants of John Darby

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Corn Merchant & Railway Director in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

8-Charles Dickinson Sturge³⁷ was born on 25 Sep 1832 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 2 May 1915 in Harborne, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 82, and was buried in FBG Birmingham.

General Notes: Charles Dickinson Sturge 82 2 5 1915 Harborne, Birmingham. Charles Dickinson Sturge, born September 25th, 1832, was the eldest son of the late Charles and Mary Darby Sturge, of Birmingham, a nephew of the late Joseph Sturge, and grandson of Barnard Dickinson, of Coalbrookdale. His life covers, as will be seen, the very interesting transition period of the 19th century, so that he could well remember the coaching times. Nevertheless, his interest in the life around him never declined, and he was always open to take up fresh ideas and give them due consideration. The range of subjects which interested him was very wide ; indeed the aspect in which he first presented himself was often that of one with an inexhaustible store of information and an eagerness to acquire more. As many who have known and loved him could tell, this was a very superficial view of his character, although it is on record that at the age of sixteen he took an intelligent interest in the conversation of the many notable people who stayed at his father's house, and that his schoolmaster was accustomed to single him out, during walks with his boys, for talk on public questions. His interest in the work of his Monthly Meeting began early, and continued to the last. He was specially useful in his care of Trust Property and the Deeds relating thereto, and acted for a time as Clerk to the Bull Street Preparative Meeting. For many years, before the Home Mission Committee had workers at Hartshill, a quarrying village in North Warwickshire, he made the Meeting his care, and his frequent visits are remembered with love and thankfulness. Within a few months of his death, he felt he must visit this village yet once more, and much enjoyed meeting those he knew. He was greatly interested in the Bevan-Naish Library, a collection of all books written by or concerning Members of the Society of Friends, made by the late Paul Bevan and Arthur J. Naish, and now placed in the Friends' Library in Birmingham. He was one of those who gave much thought to young men newly arrived in the Meeting, frequently having several to dinner on First Days, especially those living in lodgings. He loved travelling, whether at home or abroad, and in his earlier days, when it was more difficult to get about, would share his pleasure and acquired knowledge with others, by delivering lectures and in conversation ; but perhaps his own native district was most dear to him, and his enjoyment of a long walk, the flowers, birds and scenery continued to the end. To many of those left behind, the very happiest memories must be of his thoughtful care of those with whom he had come in touch, and his eagerness to be of use, his love for little children which made them happy in his presence, and his thoughtful calls on the sick. It is said, " To children he was charmingly polite, and they repaid him with confidence." The business difficulties of later middle life were borne with wonderful patience, and without embitterment of spirit, but rather with an increase of desire for the well-being of those around him. This found expression in his work as Secretary of the " Allotments and Small Holdings Association," a post which he held for twenty-two years. The cause of International Peace was always dear to his heart. A long and happy married life was one of his great blessings. He married Ellen, daughter of Joseph Clark, of Birmingham, and they were privileged to celebrate their Golden Wedding on September 3rd, 1912, when a gathering of friends was held at the Priory Rooms, in the building of which he had taken a great interest, and where the Women's Sunday Morning Schools have been held for fifty years. He acted as Secretary to the Trustees up to the day of his death. At one time he taught a class of boys in the Severn Street School, and acted as Secretary to the Teachers' Meeting, and for many years, till nearly seventy-six, collected the Savings Fund in two of the Schools, starting from home each Sunday morning for a five mile walk. He gave great assistance in rebuilding the Meeting House at Bewdley, in Worcestershire, where the family had at one time a summer residence. A serious illness in 1908 obliged him to curtail many of his activities, but he was happily able to enjoy and wonder at the considerate attention paid to him, hardly realising that his age and alert interest made a most attractive combination. He was from home when his last illness came on. Tenderly cared for by loving friends he passed peacefully away in the eighty-third year of his age, and was laid to rest in the cemetery, where lie many Birmingham Friends, amid the singing of the birds in exquisite sunshine. " Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works." - James ii. 18.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Manufacturing chemist in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Charles married **Ellen Eliza Clark**,^{5,37,38} daughter of **Joseph Clark**^{5,37,38} and **Mary Smith**,^{5,38} on 3 Sep 1862 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Ellen was born on 2 Feb 1833 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire.

8-Wilson Sturge^{5,21,39,40,41} was born on 14 Apr 1834 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 4 Oct 1899 at sea, returning to England. Heart failure. at age 65, and was buried in Protestant Cemetery, Bay of St. Paul, Malta.

General Notes: Wilson Sturge, 65 4 10mo. 1899 Birmingham. As Wilson Sturge will hereafter be best known in the history of the Society of Friends in connection with his services among the Dukhobors in the Island of Cyprus - the closing work of his life - it will be fitting to give the readers of the " Annual Monitor " an outline of the circumstances that led to his going there, and without some knowledge of which it would be impossible for them to realise the value of the help he rendered to the Society. When Friends began to assist these poor Russians in finding and settling in a new home, they were under the disadvantage of not being able to hold any communication with them, except indirectly and at uncertain intervals, and thus they were unable to come to an understanding upon some well-considered plan of emigration. The funds raised by the Society, although substantial, were insufficient to transport the large number of persons re-quired, beyond the nearest available point; and inquiries set on foot within such range of Batoum were practically restricted to the three countries of Syria, Egypt and Cyprus. Of these, the last-named was the only one found feasible ; and with all the effort that could be made it was not possible to arrange for a large area of land in an island 2,000 miles away, without a considerable lapse of time. Meanwhile other sympathisers with the Dukhobors, who realised the severity of their sufferings, and the urgent need of their removal, while they did not grasp the importance of first having shelter ready to receive them, labouring, as many of them were under serious illness, advised them at once to obtain their passports and prepare for the voyage to Cyprus. The result was disastrous to the people it was intended to serve, as a large number broke up their homes and crowded into Batoum, where there was no proper accommodation for housing them. Previous to the bursting of the storm of persecution which had left them in so stripped a condition, they had set aside a little fund towards a hoped-for emigration ; and finding themselves threatened on the one hand by fever, and on the other by starvation from the exhaustion of their means while waiting, they fell back on this fund to engage a steamer which should convey them at once to Cyprus, where they heard the English Friends were getting them an asylum. Their doing this obliged Friends suddenly to raise a large guarantee to the British Government, without which the landing could not be permitted; and, what was worse, on the arrival of the vessel at Larnaca

Descendants of John Darby

with over eleven hundred souls on board, there was no provision for housing them; some tents sent by the London Committee being still on the water en route for the island. The authorities there, however, telegraphed to the Colonial Office, asking if they should act on behalf of the Committee ; an offer which it is needless to say was thankfully accepted. New tents were purchased on the spot, and these were pitched in the public gardens at Larnaca, as the only area instantly available. The gardens were, however, in a low and marshy situation, and the poor Dukhobors, numbers of whom had already been suffering from marsh fever in the Caucasus, and who were worn down from want of proper food and shelter before their emigration, began to sicken and die. To those who were in touch with the position, and on whom the responsibility weighed of getting it set right, the prospect was little short of appalling. It was at this juncture that Wilson Sturge offered his services to the Committee to go out to Cyprus and organise the settlement of the immigrants ; this having been suggested to him by one of his friends as a duty that no one else could so well undertake. Few things are more remarkable in the Divine government of the world than the infinite variety of instruments that are fitted for the infinitely varied services that have to be performed in it, and the way in which our several individualities are made to subserve the special kinds of work allotted to us. "In a great house there are many vessels." No one conversant with the Society of Friends can fail to have observed how greatly its training tends to develop individuality and the power of initiative in its members. Of this Wilson Sturge was a good example ; and it is not too much to say that he was so remarkably fitted for the particular work he did in Cyprus, that no other person in the Society could have done it nearly so well. He was a good "all-round" man, somewhat reserved in speaking of matters that many treat too glibly, well read, an enthusiastic naturalist, and possessed of a dry humour that made his letters delightful reading. Not only had he the requisite business training in the firm of which he was so long a member, (Joseph & Charles Sturge), and the agricultural knowledge needed for the management of the farms the Committee had to provide for the Dukhobors in Cyprus, but he added to these a large experience gained in travel, and during his distribution of relief among the Finns after the Crimean War, and among the French peasantry who suffered from the war of 1870-1 ; as well as such a knowledge of the Russian peasantry of the Caucasus and of the Russian language, as he had acquired during a six years' residence at Poti, where he had acted as an exporter of hardwoods and minerals, besides holding the post of British Vice-Consul. Poti lies on low and marshy ground at the mouth of the river Rion, on the Black Sea, is very unhealthy, few residents, if any, escaping attacks of fever. In his lonely residence in this spot* Wilson Sturge had not escaped this malady, which had somewhat shaken his health ; though at the time he offered to go out to Cyprus it was such as to justify the Committee in their acceptance of his valued help. A farm had been secured for the Dukhobors at Athalassa, some three miles from Nicosia, the capital of the Island, where a number of huts had been built as quickly as the circumstances had permitted. The housing was still miserably insufficient, and illness was rife among the newcomers on all hands ; so that when Wilson Sturge landed the tasks before him were multifarious and difficult. Food, firing, clothing, building materials, seeds and trees for planting, agricultural implements, pumps and appliances for irrigation, and medicines and comforts for the sick, all had to be estimated for and provided, and doctors and (** An official at that time in the Caucasus spoke very feelingly of the remarkable influence Wilson Sturge exercised in this isolated position on those with whom he was brought into business relations, by his strict integrity and the way in which he kept his word under all circumstances, amid surroundings where custom made this example conspicuous by its contrast : a light shining amid great darkness.*) nurses arranged for ; while land had to be set out for cultivation, and further areas of it procured, and cattle purchased, in another part of the island, necessitating journeys and interviews with officials, the drawing up of agreements, and much correspondence with the Committee in England. When to all this is added the control of over a thousand persons placed suddenly in a new environment, unaccustomed to western ideas and modes of living and of work, and gifted with the unfailing equipment of original and thoughtful people - a not inconsiderable will of their own - it will be realised that Wilson Sturge's work was no sinecure. He faced it with unfailing sympathy, backed by a firm will ; for he had the natural power of command without which there can be no effective government. From the outset the authorities of Cyprus had done everything in their power to make the Dukhobor settlement a success, and Wilson Sturge fought against the difficulties that surrounded it, in the steady belief that they would be overcome. The initial mistakes which have been glanced at, and for which he was in no way responsible, made this, however, impossible, and it became necessary to re-emigrate the "Cyprus" Dukhobors to the colder climate of north-west Canada. To detail the history of this further migration would here be out of place. Wilson Sturge threw himself into the share of it that fell to his lot with the same energy that he had shown throughout the sojourn of the Dukhobors in the Island, arranging for the transport of the women and children and such material as it was desirable for them to take with them, to the seaside and then on board the vessel that was to carry them across the Atlantic ; and for the purchase of the fruit and vegetables, as well as seeing to the water-supply, for their five thousand mile voyage. As his boat pulled away from the Lake Superior, and the great ship steamed out into the blue Mediterranean, the last farewell of her thousand passengers to the man who had given them such untiring help was a touching scene. Men, women, and children crowded to the bulwarks to wave their hands to "the little grand- father," as they affectionately termed him - the children especially loved him - and tears and low sobs, amid the chant of the hymn they raised, testified to the depth of the feeling with which they parted from Cyprus, with its hundred and ten graves of their people, and to their sense of the sympathy there shown them. That the name of Wilson Sturge will never be forgotten by them, is evidenced by the following extract from a letter sent by them from Canada when they heard of his death: - "We want to express our feelings, that you should know how we sorrow for your husband and our dear grandfather, who has gone from us into eternity. May the Lord raise him up and take him into His heavenly kingdom. He has died in the flesh, but his memory will never die in us and in our children. He has engraven a deep impression on our hearts. In Cyprus he cherished us as a hen cherishes her chickens on the nest : he cared for us as a father cares for his children." We were sick and he bound our wounds ; we were an hungered and he gave us to eat; we were naked and he clothed us." After so long a separation from his home, Wilson Sturge might reasonably have been spared the further wearisome work of closing up the connection of the Dukhobor Committee with the island, involving as it did the reaping, threshing, and sale of the crops of grain, the surrender of leases, the disposal of land and farm stock, and many other details. But he was too self-denying a man to shirk any duty that stood in his path, whether great or small, and not until the whole was done, and everything, as he wrote to the Committee, was " finished up in a workmanlike manner," did he leave Cyprus. He paid a farewell visit to the High Commissioner and Lady Haynes Smith, at Government Cottage, where he was always a welcome guest in the intervals of his busy work ; and on the 29th of Tenth Month, took a passage for home on board the JBenmore. As the vessel did not sail immediately, he took a long walk next day (Seventh-day), getting back just in time for her starting at 3 o'clock in the after- noon. This walk, he afterwards complained, "had been too much for him. On Second-day he became drowsy; and intervals of unconsciousness followed, though he spoke cheerfully once or twice between them. Two days after he passed away; and as the vessel was nearing Malta, his remains were taken ashore at that island, and buried in the Protestant Cemetery, which overlooks what is known as the " Bay of St. Paul," a spot he had visited thirty-four years previously, and to which he referred in 1886 in Birmingham Meeting when speaking from the words, " There stood by me this night the Angel of God, whose I am, and whom I serve." And we cannot more fitly end this brief mention of our beloved friend than in the closing words of this sermon, in which he alluded to the spot that was thereafter to become his own burial place : - " And as we, too, sail the troubled sea of life, may we find in our extremity that on our right hand also stands the Angel of God, and that underneath us are the everlasting arms."

Descendants of John Darby

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 17 Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Wilson married **Sarah Lloyd**,^{21,39,41,42} daughter of **Samuel Lloyd**^{5,6,39,42,43,44,45,46,47} and **Mary Honeychurch**,^{5,6,39,42,44,47} on 7 Sep 1859 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Sarah was born on 3 Oct 1831 in Wood Green, Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 21 Feb 1922 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 90. They had ten children: **Mary Darby, Wilson Henry, Leonard, Helen Winifred, Arthur Lloyd, Philip Maximilian, Amy Elizabeth, Edward Pease, Sara Millicent, and Evelyn.**

9-**Dr. Mary Darby Sturge** was born on 16 Oct 1862 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 14 Mar 1925 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 62.

9-**Wilson Henry Sturge**^{5,41,48,49,50,51,52,53} was born on 12 Mar 1864 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 4 Mar 1935 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 70.

General Notes: STURGE.-On March 4th, 1934, Wilson Henry Sturge (1875-81), aged 70 years. [Is this a year out?]

WILSON HARRY STURGE died on March 4th, at the age of seventy, after a few months of illness. After six years at Bootham, he left with a deep loyalty to the School, and frequently came back to the Whitsuntide gatherings. He possessed in an unusual measure creative power, tenacity of purpose, and energy. In his business of electrical engineering (Sturge and Baker Ltd.) these qualities showed themselves in his inventiveness, which brought forth a number of new devices. Many of these, such as bowl fires, have been universally adopted. His personality found perhaps even greater scope in social work. He saw plainly the evils of " this sorry scheme of things "-its drabness and its waste, moral and naaterial; and he also possessed the much rarer powers of seeing great possibilities in unpromising things, and of working tenaciously towards the ideal which he had seen. He felt deeply the dreariness of much of the Black Country, and laboured to win back some of that desert-by taking part in experimental schemes of tree-planting on slag-heaps, by helping to start the Midland Vacant Land Cultivation Society, by founding garden clubs, and by putting in hard manual work himself. From his early days he worked for the Adult School movement, giving unsparingly time, thought, and energy, and he took a house near Farm Street Adult School, in order that he might share the environment of those among whom he was working. He had a great gift for friendship, and many will miss his companionship and help - his friends in the Adult School, in the Society of Friends, in the causes for which he worked, in the business world, and not least in the O.Y.S.A. He was fond of games and of social life, founding the Swarthmoor Football Club and the Economic Reading Circle in Birmingham, planning and keenly enjoying musical evenings, at which he played the 'cello, river parties on Avon and Severn, and cycling excursions. He was a keen lover of flowers and birds, and in his younger days a good cricketer and oarsman. He was the originator of the O.Y.S.A. Branch Associations. In 1906 he married Lucy Gibbins, and he leaves two daughters and a son. " Service was the keynote of his full and active life. Truly it might be said that ' he went about doing good.' " *Bootham magazine - July 1935*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1875-1881 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Managing Director of Sturge & Baker Ltd., Electrical accessories manufacturer.
- He resided at 35 Carpenter Road in 1935 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Wilson married **Lucy Gibbins**,^{5,41,48,49,50,51,53} daughter of **William Cadbury Gibbins**^{5,54,55} and **Phoebe Waterhouse**,^{5,54,55} on 24 Apr 1906 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire. Lucy was born on 13 Oct 1874 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 24 Dec 1956 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 82. They had three children: **Monica Dorothea, Mary Teresa, and Wilson Waterhouse.**

Marriage Notes: STURGE- GIBBINS.-On the 24th April, 1906, at Birmingham, Wilson Henry Sturge (1875-81), of Birmingham, to Lucy Gibbins, of Edgbaston.

10-**Monica Dorothea Sturge**⁴⁹ was born on 6 Jul 1908 in Handsworth, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in May 2002 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 93.

General Notes: STURGE.-On the 6th July, 1908, at Handsworth, Birmingham, Lucy, wife of Wilson Henry Sturge (1875-1881), a daughter, who was named Monica Dorothea.

10-**Mary Teresa Sturge**

Mary married **Joseph Russell Elkington**, son of **Joseph Passmore Elkington** and **Mary Russell Bucknell**. They had four children: **Judith, Mary Gwynneth, Joseph John, and Joseph Sturge.**

11-**Judith Elkington**

11-**Mary Gwynneth Elkington**

11-**Joseph John Elkington**

11-**Joseph Sturge Elkington**

10-**Wilson Waterhouse Sturge**^{41,51,56,57,58,59,60,61,62} was born on 5 Jul 1911 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 10 Sep 1988 at age 77.

Descendants of John Darby

General Notes: STURGE.-On the 5th July, 1911, at Birmingham, Lucy, wife of Wilson Henry Sturge (1875-81), a son, who was named Wilson Waterhouse.

STURGE - on 10th September, 1988, Wilson W. Sturge (1925-29), aged 77.

WILSON W. STURGE (Bootham 1925-29) Wilson Sturge went from Bootham to Dalton Hall, Manchester University where he gained a first class honours degree in 1932. He then joined the family firm of electrical engineers in Birmingham with which he was associated for the whole of his working life. While a boy at Bootham he was a keen cricketer and played for the 1st XI, eventually graduating to the Falcons. He was also Bootham Fives Champion, and his name can be found on the championship plaque that now graces the walls of the lecture room since its creation from the lower level of the old fives court. He played a major role in the Birmingham OYSA branch over many years, and recently transferred its minute books to the Bootham Archives: he also negotiated the transfer of the Birmingham Scholarship Funds into the general OYSA Scholarship Amalgamated Funds. A faithful and regular attender at Whit Reunions, he died on 11th September, 1988, aged 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1925-1929 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Electrical Manufacturer.
- He had a residence in 90 Nursery Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He was educated at University of Manchester in 1929-1932.

Wilson married **Catharine Mary Glaisyer**,^{56,57,58,59,60,63} daughter of **John Glaisyer**^{39,41,63,64,65,66,67,68} and **Anita Catharine Wilson**,^{39,41,63,64,65,66,67} on 3 Apr 1940 in FMH Bull Street, Birmingham. Catharine was born on 19 Jan 1914 in 20 Clarendon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire. They had three children: **Jillian Mary**, **Catharine Anita**, and **Michael Wilson**.

Marriage Notes: Sturge-Glaisyer.-On 3rd April, at the Friends' Meeting House, Bull Street, Birmingham, Wilson Waterhouse Sturge (1925-9), to Catharine Mary Glaisyer.

General Notes: GLAISYER.-On the 19th January, 1914, at 20 Clarendon Road, Edgbaston, Anita Catharine (Wilson), wife of John Glaisyer (1888-93), a daughter .

11-**Jillian Mary Sturge**

11-**Catharine Anita Sturge**

11-**Michael Wilson Sturge**

Michael married **Lotti Gamler**, daughter of **Alfred Gamler** and **Margrit**. They had two children: **Nicholas Wilson** and **Christina Margrit**.

12-**Nicholas Wilson Sturge**

12-**Christina Margrit Sturge**

9-**Leonard Sturge**^{41,69} was born on 12 Jun 1865 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 17 Jan 1921 in Perth, Perth and Kinross, Scotland at age 55.

General Notes: STURGE.-On the 17th January, Leonard Sturge (1876-1882), of 17 Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged 56.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1876-1882 in York, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in 17 Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

9-**Helen Winifred Sturge** was born on 14 Nov 1866 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 6 Jun 1941 in Selly Oak, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 74.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Headmistress, The Mount School, York.

9-**Arthur Lloyd Sturge**³⁹ was born on 4 Feb 1868 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 4 Dec 1942 in Ashmore, Dorset at age 74.

Descendants of John Darby

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chairman of Lloyds 1922 To 1923 in London.
- He had a residence in Dolobran, Chislehurst, Kent.

Arthur married **Jessie Katharine Howard**,³⁹ daughter of **Theodore Howard**^{39,42,70} and **Susan Maria Jowitt**,^{5,39,42,70} on 2 Jun 1896 in Bickley, London. Jessie was born on 13 Mar 1870 in Tottenham, London and died on 17 Jan 1944 in Ashmore, Dorset at age 73. They had five children: **Guendolen, Rhona Winifred, Raymond Wilson, Katharine Brenda**, and **Arthur Collwyn**.

10-**Guendolen Sturge** was born on 14 Aug 1899 in Chislehurst, Kent.

Guendolen married **Capt. Albert Victor Stapleton**, son of **Joseph Stapleton** and **Agnes Draper**, on 16 Jul 1927 in Chislehurst, Kent. Albert was born on 20 May 1897 in Portsmouth and died on 21 Sep 1939 in Bexley, Kent at age 42. They had three children: **Penelope Joan, Katharine Mary**, and **Belinda Jane**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a RA MC.

11-Penelope Joan Stapleton

Penelope married **Peter Joscelyn Everett**, son of **Percy Varley Everett** and **Joyce Mary Angela Robinson**. They had three children: **Katherine Winn, Sara Gillian**, and **Jocelyn Mary**.

12-Katherine Winn Everett

12-Sara Gillian Everett

12-Jocelyn Mary Everett

11-**Katharine Mary Stapleton**⁷¹ was born on 14 Jul 1930 in Chislehurst, Kent and died on 26 Feb 2011 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire at age 80.

Katharine married **Dr. James Lionel Somervell**,⁷¹ son of **Dr. Theodore Howard Somervell**^{6,39,72,73} and **Margaret Hope Simpson**,³⁹ on 22 Nov 1952 in Godalming, Surrey. James was born on 23 Apr 1927 in Neyyoor, Travancore, India and died in 2009 at age 82. They had three children: **James Hugh, Mary Helen**, and **Thomas Richard**.

12-James Hugh Somervell

James married **Felicity Huxtable**. They had three children: **Katharine Lucy, Polly Elizabeth**, and **Phillipa Jane**.

13-Katharine Lucy Somervell

13-Polly Elizabeth Somervell

13-Phillipa Jane Somervell

12-Mary Helen Somervell

Mary married **Tim Kelly**. They had two children: **Benjamin Hugh** and **Anna Francesca**.

13-Benjamin Hugh Kelly

13-Anna Francesca Kelly

12-Thomas Richard Somervell

Thomas married **Jane Watts**. They had two children: **Jack Alexander James** and **Tess Elizabeth Sophie**.

13-Jack Alexander James Somervell

Descendants of John Darby

13-Tess Elizabeth Sophie Somervell

11-Belinda Jane Stapleton

Belinda married **Alan John Darlington**, son of **Richard Darlington** and **Irene Davies**. They had three children: **Richard**, **William**, and **James**.

12-Richard Darlington

12-William Darlington

12-James Darlington

Guendolen next married **William Charles Douglas Considine**, son of **William Considine** and **Katherine Mellon**, on 17 Dec 1938 in Grayshott. William was born on 16 Nov 1900 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. They had three children: **William Howard**, **Andrew Francis**, and **Margaret Douglas**.

11-William Howard Considine

William married **Unnamed**. They had two children: **Jon** and **Phillipa**.

12-Jon Considine

12-Phillipa Considine

11-Andrew Francis Considine was born on 3 Jan 1943 in Chislehurst, Kent and died on 27 Oct 1943 in Ash.

11-Margaret Douglas Considine

10-Rhona Winifred Sturge was born on 4 Nov 1900 in Chislehurst, Kent.

Rhona married **Ronald Douglas Ure**, son of **George William Ure** and **Helen Agnes Rodan**, on 1 Aug 1935 in Ashmore. Ronald was born on 27 Dec 1889 in Dumfries. They had one daughter: **Patricia Douglas**.

11-Patricia Douglas Ure

10-Raymond Wilson Sturge was born on 10 Jun 1904 in Chislehurst, Kent and died on 30 Mar 1984 at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Lloyds Underwriter.

Raymond married **Margaret Sylvia Keep**, daughter of **Walter John Keep** and **Alice Lilian Siddeley**, on 24 Sep 1929 in Groombridge. Margaret was born on 16 Dec 1906 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia and died on 4 Dec 1995 at age 88. They had five children: **Priscilla Margaret**, **Diana Catherine**, **Anthony Charles**, **Caroline Lloyd**, and **Katharine Sara Lloyd**.

11-Priscilla Margaret Sturge

Priscilla married **Peter Wyatt Kininmonth**, son of **Alec Marshall Kininmonth** and **Helen Wyatt Webster**. They had four children: **James Wyatt**, **Charles Alexander**, **Philippa Margaret**, and **Peter David Wyatt**.

12-James Wyatt Kininmonth

James married **Sue Griffen**. They had two children: **Annabel** and **Harriet**.

13-Annabel Kininmonth

13-Harriet Kininmonth

Descendants of John Darby

12-Charles Alexander Kininmonth

Charles married **Nicola M. Symington**.

12-Philippa Margaret Kininmonth

Philippa married **Martin Charles Kelway-Bamber**. They had two children: **Alice Kate** and **James Peter Glen**.

13-Alice Kate Kelway-Bamber

13-James Peter Glen Kelway-Bamber

12-Peter David Wyatt Kininmonth

Peter married **Anne F. C. Thompson**.

11-Diana Catherine Sturge Baroness Eccles

Diana married **John Dawson Eccles 2nd Viscount Eccles**, son of **Sir David McAdam Eccles 1st Viscount Eccles** and **Hon. Sybil Frances Dawson**. They had four children: **Alice Belinda**, **William David**, **Catherine Sarah**, and **Emily Frances**.

12-Hon Alice Belinda Eccles

Alice married **Rev. Robert Charles Irwin Ward**. They had four children: **Samuel John**, **James Nicholas**, **Susanna Mary**, and **David Christopher**.

13-Samuel John Ward

13-James Nicholas Ward

13-Susanna Mary Ward

13-David Christopher Ward

12-Hon. William David Eccles

William married **Claire Margaret Alison Seddon**, daughter of **Brian Seddon**. They had three children: **Peter David**, **Thomas Edward**, and **Catherine Lucy**.

13-Peter David Eccles

13-Thomas Edward Eccles

13-Catherine Lucy Eccles

12-Hon. Catherine Sarah Eccles

Catherine married **Joseph Brendan Gannon**, son of **Patrick Gannon**. They had two children: **Sorcha Margaret** and **Ella Catherine**.

13-Sorcha Margaret Gannon

13-Ella Catherine Gannon

12-Hon. Emily Frances Eccles

Emily married **Patrick J. Irwin**, son of **Rear-Admiral Richard O. Irwin**. They had two children: **Stella** and **Claire**.

13-Stella Irwin

Descendants of John Darby

13-Claire Irwin

11-Anthony Charles Sturge

Anthony married **Denise Avon Sadlier**, daughter of **Cmdr. Cyril Arthur Roy Sadlier** and **Laurie**. They had two children: **Lisa Catherine** and **Tiffany Louise**.

12-Lisa Catherine Sturge

12-Tiffany Louise Sturge

11-Caroline Lloyd Sturge

Caroline married **Brig. James William Frederick Rucker**. They had three children: **Sara Caroline**, **Rupert Charles William**, and **Jeremy Hamilton Lloyd**.

12-Sara Caroline Rucker

12-Rupert Charles William Rucker

12-Jeremy Hamilton Lloyd Rucker

11-Katharine Sara Lloyd Sturge

Katharine married **Stephen Irwin**. They had three children: **Vanessa**, **Adrian**, and **Julian**.

12-Vanessa Irwin

12-Adrian Irwin

12-Julian Irwin

10-Katharine Brenda Sturge

Katharine married **Charles Christopher Lloyd**, son of **Ernest Sampson Lloyd**³⁹ and **Mary Young**,³⁹ on 6 Aug 1938 in Ashmore. Charles was born on 2 Sep 1906 in Bangalore, Madras, India and died in 1986 at age 80. They had two children: **Joanna Mary** and **John Howard**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Lecturer, RNC Greenwich.

11-Joanna Mary Lloyd

Joanna married **Henry Greenfield**. They had two children: **Julian** and **Rachel**.

12-Julian Greenfield

12-Rachel Greenfield

11-John Howard Lloyd

10-Arthur Collwyn Sturge

Arthur married **Beryl Gwenllian Arthur**, daughter of **Thomas Arthur** and **Mary Gwenllian Elizabeth Williams**, on 22 Sep 1938 in London. Beryl was born on 22 Oct 1917 in Hong Kong, China and died in Feb 2002 at age 84. They had four children: **Richard Arthur**, **Nicholas Collwyn**, **Susan Amanda**, and **Virginia Claire**.

11-Richard Arthur Sturge

Descendants of John Darby

11-Nicholas Collwyn Sturge

11-Susan Amanda Sturge

11-Virginia Claire Sturge

9-**Philip Maximilian Sturge**³⁹ was born on 11 Apr 1869 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 31 Dec 1935 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 66.

Philip married **Florence Maud Stammers**,³⁹ daughter of **Harry Noble Stammers** and **Florence Edmonds**, on 12 Apr 1910 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Florence was born on 21 Nov 1888 in Handsworth, Birmingham, Warwickshire. They had three children: **Sylvia Lloyd**, **Daphne Maud**, and **Philip Arthur Joseph**.

10-Sylvia Lloyd Sturge

Sylvia married **George Ronald Lewin**, son of **Frank Lewin** and **Elizabeth Winkfield**. They had four children: **Rosemary Sylvia**, **Robin Anthony**, **Nicholas Francis**, and **Desmond William Maximilian**.

11-Rosemary Sylvia Lewin

11-Robin Anthony Lewin

11-Nicholas Francis Lewin

11-Desmond William Maximilian Lewin

10-Daphne Maud Sturge

Daphne married **Neville Herbert Brown**, son of **Herbert Alfred Brown** and **Mabel Mary Wilkinson**. They had two children: **Angela Daphne** and **Charles Neville**.

11-Angela Daphne Brown

11-Charles Neville Brown

10-**Philip Arthur Joseph Sturge** was born on 4 Mar 1919 in Moseley and died in Mar 1995 at age 76.

Philip married **Sylvia Constance Anne Foxell**, daughter of **Humphrey Foxell** and **Constance Johnson**, on 30 Dec 1942 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire. Sylvia was born on 20 Sep 1922 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 16 Jan 2015 at age 92. They had four children: **Phylida Jane**, **Judith Anne**, **David Philip**, and **William John**.

11-**Phylida Jane Sturge** was born on 1 Feb 1944 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in Dec 2012 at age 68.

11-Judith Anne Sturge

11-David Philip Sturge

11-William John Sturge

9-**Amy Elizabeth Sturge**⁷⁴ was born on 12 Jul 1870 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 6 Dec 1943 in Selly Oak, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 73.

9-**Edward Pease Sturge** was born on 3 Mar 1872 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 4 Mar 1951 in London at age 79.

Edward married **Grace Tower Warren**, daughter of **George Washington Warren** and **Mary Alice Flood**, on 5 Jun 1926 in FMH Purchase, New York, USA. Grace was born on 8 Jul 1890 in New York, New York, USA. They had three children: **Maida Grace**, **Joseph Edward**, and **David Warren**.

10-Maida Grace Sturge

10-Joseph Edward Sturge

Descendants of John Darby

Joseph married **Julie Anne Rider**, daughter of **Cecil Harvey Rider** and **Nellie Rosina Mears**. They had two children: **Joseph** and **(No Given Name)**.

11-Joseph Sturge

11-Sturge

Joseph next married **Caroline Ann George**. They had one daughter: **(No Given Name)**.

11-Sturge

Joseph next married **Elisabeth Aldwyth Watkins**.

10-David Warren Sturge

9-Sara Millicent Sturge was born on 10 Sep 1873 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1963 at age 90.

9-Evelyn Sturge was born on 20 Jun 1875 in Moseley and died on 3 Jan 1961 in Selly Oak, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 85.

8-Sarah Sturge^{5,23,33,39,75,76} was born on 26 Feb 1836 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 14 Jun 1877 in Darlington, County Durham at age 41, and was buried on 19 Jun 1877 in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

General Notes: **14 June 1877, Thurs:** A telegram from Edward says that Sarah died this morning at 2 o'clock asking us to go to him - At letters, into Town to get the needful things - off at 2.15 for Malvern, arrived 6.33, found Edward, Beattie, Lillie Sturge, Iza and Charles Sturge & Mrs Playen - Edward was quiet and himself - he had been a good deal upset at first on being called, the girls were all done up, Minnie was a great aid, I did my best at arrangements; had a long chat with Dr Kidd after post mortem which disclosed a sad disagonisation of the bowels from long disease & a little stone in one passage.

15 June 1877, Fri: After a fair night's rest, all the Ladies seemed better. Arrangements again; we leave Saturday for Southend. Funeral on Tuesday at Darlington at 3 o'clock; servants & remains to come on Monday; arrangements with House Agents - wrote Dr - & letters &c &c; Wilson Sturge came over & returned with Lilly; wrote Alf red & children.

16 June 1877, Sat: Left Malvern about 9.15 & travelled with Edward & Beatrice to Darlington; It was warm and dusty enough but we got along comfortably, reaching Southend a little before seven o'clock; Jane & Emma were busy enough with letters and preparations.

19 June 1877, Tues: At my letters with Fyle, David Dale's clerk, then arrangements. Poor Sarah's funeral at 3 o'clock, a large party and many friends & neighbours; A prayer from Isaac Sharp, a few words from Theodore Fry at the grave. To Southend after meeting, walked round by Woodside with Henry Dickinson, a large family gathering good time in the Southend drawing room - after they broke up, supper & then to bed tired.

The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Sarah married **Edward Pease**^{5,23,33,39,45,75,76,77} son of **Joseph Pease**^{5,6,14,25,39,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98} and **Emma Gurney**^{2,5,6,33,39,78,81,83,89,90,94,96,98,99,100,101} on 26 Feb 1862 in FMH Birmingham. Edward was born on 24 Jun 1834 in James Street, Westminster, London, died on 13 Jun 1880 in Lucerne, Switzerland at age 45, and was buried on 19 Jun 1880 in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham. They had one daughter: **Beatrice Mary**.

Marriage Notes: **26 Feb 1862, Wed:** Edward's wedding day - a cold morning, very in a carriage with Gurney, Minnie, Sarah & Wilson Sturge to the meeting house where the party soon assembled. The Bride seemed calm and "self contained", Maids were Eliza and Nanny Sturge, Edith Sturge, Sophy Pease, Emma G. Pease, & Maria Sturge, Groomsmen were, Arthur, Gurney, Frank & Charles Pease, Charles Dickinson Sturge (1832-1915) & John Edmund Sturge (1842-1880). Besides these, my father, Charles Sturge, Jane, Frank Gibson, Henry Fell Pease, Lewis & Bessie Fry, Henry, John & Elizabeth Lucy Fowler, and Barnard Dickinson (1809-1896) and the former's wife Miss Darby (*This latter seems a bit muddled*), Uncle John &c, George Lloyd (1824-1903) acted as the Master of Ceremonies. Meeting began with a prayer from Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, then they spoke and spoke well, then a sermon from Uncle John, one from Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, a few words from a young man; walked to Frederick Street with my father and John Fowler and young Joseph Sturge (1847-1934); called on John Edward & Kitty Wilson, they have 3 fine boys. Then dinner which was excellent, sat between Hannah Sturge and Mary George Lloyd (1821-1901); after dinner, lounged about - in the evening, all Birmingham to tea, a few charades, to bed late and tired.

The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

General Notes: Edward aged 29 - I remember his bringing home my Aunt Sarah after his wedding in 1862 - he married a little, gentle, timid, kind, very delicate woman Sarah Sturge daughter of Charles Sturge of Bewdley (Shropshire) a pure Quaker family (She died in 1877). My uncle Edward was a very kind good uncle, rather curious and eccentric in some ways and jerky in his manner, but refined and courteous - he became a teetotaller and like all my uncles who did so died young considering the easy life he led. He was supposed to have the Darlington Mills (Spinning and Weaving) under his care with help from his uncle Henry Pease, but he did not, owing to his health, bother much with it after his marriage tho' before, he rode about England and Scotland wool buying &c. He spent his life in good works doing kind things, but mostly in travelling on the continent, fishing in Scotland, walking a great deal and in the social life of his relations. He earned nothing but spent lavishly in breeding mules and he imported the best Poitou, Spanish and other donkey blood, Arab Stallions from India, used to have Cleveland

Descendants of John Darby

mares and a vast stud - he aimed at proving the value of mules to agriculturists in England. When he died his stock was sold mostly at York and in the south and his great effort ended in nothing - he bought the Bewdley Estates, enjoyed forestry and experiments there, lived a good deal in summer at Greencroft, Darlington, was devoted to my father who kept him financed and got him out of his business neglects and pulled his fortune round from insolvency to wealth for his only daughter (The present [1916] Countess of Portsmouth). I have often wondered what Edward would think of the recompense my father received for his 14 labours of love for him and his. In Scotland he leased Kindrochit at Braemar for fishing &c. We were all very fond of our queer, good kind uncle - who wore a beard and was deaf.

The first remembrances of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.

Edward Pease, 45 13 6 mo. 1880 Darlington. A (*Quaker*) Minister.

Edward Pease was the second son of the late Joseph and Emma Pease, of Darlington. After some years of careful home training, he received the remainder of his education at Grove House school, Tottenham. He possessed an excellent memory, a very considerable amount of hope and courage, decided self-reliance, and large conversational powers. These general traits were combined with a clear and decided judgment, and a keen discrimination in discerning right from wrong. The testimony of various schoolfellows borne to the effect which his Christian profession and consistency of conduct, as well as his occasional words of caution, produced on their minds at school and during their subsequent lives, writing while at school to one of these who had t, he says, " pray for me, that, shunning all ill examples, I may be enabled to walk in the footsteps of Him who is our perfect example ; I pray that I may be enabled to ask help and wisdom from Him who is almighty to afford them." As a young man, working with working men, when making himself acquainted with his future business, whilst heartily appreciating the story and the joke, he endeavoured to arrest all that was lowering or profane, and by his example to raise the tone of life and the level of conversation in the workshop. While such was his outward life, deeply did he humble himself under the mighty hand of God. Writing in 1854, he says, - " My mind has been much troubled with the reflection that I seem to be doing nothing for my fellow men, and that my heart is not rightly warmed towards them, or else such would not be the case. This induces the awful fear that I am not one of Christ's disciples, not being possessed of that love to the brethren which is their distinguishing badge. I fear that in this reflection there is a mixture of pride, a longing to be distinguished in good works. Lord, grant that whatever I do it may all be done to Thy glory, a willing thank-offering to Him, who has done everything for me." Again in 1856 : - "I have been preserved in sickness and in health, at home and abroad ; times of gladness have been given to show the goodness of the Lord, and times of deep sorrow to show that here I have no continuing civt. The visitations of Divine love have been from time to time graciously continued ; but where is my progress in the Christian course ? Six years ago I was favoured with strong convictions of my deep sinfulness and need of a Saviour, and was sometimes contrited to tears at the thought of His love ; and still I seem to be halting between two opinions, and as if I dare not say Christ is mine, I seem to sin as often and as deeply as ever, and yet two or three times, when in the pangs of sudden illness I have cried unto the Lord for mercy, the fear of death was taken away, and I had a peaceful trust that for Christ's sake all would be well. But now, in health, I seem to have no living faith. I do not pray believing that I shall receive what I ask for, but rather because I feel myself in the bondage of sin, and could not be satisfied without praying to be delivered from it. Then again, I feel myself to be deficient in that love which is the badge of discipleship. I seem to be almost entirely selfish; pray for others, doubtless ; but mostly from a feeling that unless I do so, my prayers on my own account will be of little avail. I wander too, in darkness ; faint indeed is the light that I have as to what to do and what to leave undone ; the Wonderful Counsellor seems well-nigh weary of giving His counsel to such a wilful constant sinner. Thus I go heavily on my way, apparently of no use. I spend my years as a tale that is told. Were it not for the exceeding great and precious promises given to me in the Scriptures, and confirmed by the witness within me, I should indeed ' be in despair. Father, I thank Thee for the assurance that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin."

On First day, Eleventh month 8th, 1857, light seems remarkably to have arisen upon his soul. " And now," he writes, " what joy broke in upon me in the evening meeting, for I verily believe the veil was removed, and while seeing my sins and my nothingness in a stronger light than ever before, I was led to feel that Christ died for me, for He has taken my sins ; that I am not my own, but bought with a price. the overwhelming sense of his love which took possession of me ; that I, the chief of sinners, should be an heir of God, and joint heir with Christ ! During almost all the meeting, I felt as it were lifted from the world, seeing of how little importance it is in comparison with the glory that shall be revealed hereafter. I prayed that God would do with me what He would, and felt that I could not but love Him in return for such wondrous, matchless love. Never, indeed, did I feel such happiness; and though my tears came, they were tears of joy. Long have I wandered in darkness, seeking for light and finding none, going heavily on my way. And now, in His own good time, it has pleased the Lord to lift up the light of His countenance upon me. He has been graciously pleased to give me that blessed evidence of acceptance in the Beloved which is above all price. Bless the Lord, my soul ! "

In 1858, after lamenting his coldness and deadness, owing, as he believed, to not yielding to the promptings felt within to give more time to silent retirement and waiting upon God in prayer, he writes : - " For want of this watching and praying how grievously have I often fallen into sin, and yet I do feel Christ precious, and can at times rejoice in Him as my Saviour. Lord God, I I desire at this time to approach Thee, humbled to the very dust in the feeling of my un worthi- ness, yet looking up with filial confidence through the merits of Christ, and to crave of Thee an increase of faith. that Thou wilt grant unto me Thy Holy Spirit to guide me in the richly blest yet awfully responsible path Thou hast given me to tread. Lord, I look around on a world greatly polluted, and I see multitudes in the misery of sin ; and having been graciously permitted to see, - and oh ! I trust, even to feel, in some measure- that in Thee alone is peace and happiness, I would indeed crave that Thy will be done on earth even as it is in heaven. And if, in the accomplishing of this great and glorious work, Thou hast any service for thy poor, unworthy servant, ' Draw me, Lord, and I will run after Thee.' All I have is Thine, and I would cast myself at Thy feet, desiring that Thou wilt make me whatever Thou wouldst have me to be."

"Eleventh month 27th, 1858.- Evening, stayed at home, and was memorably favoured in wrestling in prayer, and felt a clearer evidence of the all-prevailing power of the cleansing blood of Christ than ever before. My soul was bowed in deep humiliation that such a creature should be clothed in the robe of Christ's righteousness, and permitted communion with the King of Kings."

"28th, evening. - Again favoured with much enlargement in prayer. Oh ! what an unspeak- able mercy ! Felt indeed how impossible it is to grasp the mystery of infinite love. Was led afresh to cast myself at the feet of Jesus, and crave that His will may be wholly done in and through me ; that I may be emptied of self and : filled with Him. Was enabled to make use of the Lord's Prayer in a fuller sense of its sublimity and comprehensiveness and holiness, than I think I have ever had before."

As a teacher in the First day school, his desires were earnest to bring his scholars to Christ. In First month, 1860, he writes, - "In the afternoon school took the Bible-class (in the absence of their usual teacher), consisting of about sixteen young men. I felt weak and nervous, but I fear that it arose more from that fear of man that bringeth a snare, than from consciousness of my utter inability to teach aright without divine aid. Still I trust my prayers for help, however feeble, were heard, and that I was enabled in measure, though not as I ought to have done, to speak to them of Christ as our Shepherd, the chapter being John X. I believe that when we feel a shrinking from any service that presents itself, we should be careful prayerfully to examine ourselves as to the real motive for such shrinking; for it seems to me that sometimes we, as it were, mentally calculate that our powders of thought and expression are unequal to the task, forgetting that they that wait on the Lord shall

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renew their strength, and that if any man lack wisdom, and ask in faith, it shall be given him. And with regard to words, we cannot but believe that the promise of our dear Saviour to His Apostles when He sent them forth, was written for our instruction, not to be anxious 'how or what thing ye shall answer, or what ye shall speak.' At other times I believe we are too apt to be considering whether we shall make a good impression as to ability, whether we shall be appreciated, or whether we shall not seem small or ridiculous. that we may more and more rely on the gracious promise that when He putteth forth His own sheep He goeth before them, and know a full willingness to be made as fools for Christ's sake."

Alluding in 1861 to a sermon of Benjamin Seebohm's, in which he felt himself to be specially addressed, as one who was being fitted for further service in testifying of the grace of God more publicly, he says, "O Lord God, thou only knowest if such conflicts and labours, and oh ! such inexpressible joys, are in store for me. I desire to prostrate myself before Thee in reverent submission ; to offer unto Thee the tribute of praise for Thy unmerited love in Christ Jesus, and for the blessed guidance of Thy Holy Spirit; and to commit my future wholly and unreservedly unto Thee, craving that I may be so baptised into the name and power of Christ, that my meat may indeed be to do the will of my Father, and to finish His work. And, Lord, in some sense of the love of God shed abroad in my heart, I desire at this time fervently to pray that Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven,"

Thenceforward, step by step, he was led onwards into the work of the ministry of the Gospel, and was recorded by his friends as a minister in 1875. Endowed with natural eloquence, he was yet jealously careful not to take part in this work without a full sense of divine anointing and requiring on each separate occasion. He had also the happy gift of condensing what he had to say in a few well-chosen sentences.

He was married in the Second month, 1862, to Sarah, daughter of Charles Sturge, of Birmingham. Closely united, they travelled on life's pilgrimage together, blessing many by acts of thoughtful kindness, in doing which they were true helpmeets to each other. Strengthened by her sympathy, he took an earnest interest in the work of the Bible Society, in the Temperance cause, in the promotion of education, and in many other kindred efforts for the benefit of his fellow-men ; and during the latter years of his life, his mind was especially directed to the evils attendant on the opium traffic. He was earnestly interested in political subjects, and the right government of the country ; his one political standard being "right or wrong. He derived much pleasure from nature, closely observing and admiring the varieties in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, as well as exploring her in her grander aspects, and greatly enjoying active exercise among the mountains.

It was his lot to follow to the grave his beloved wife, his parents, and many dear to him, his contemporaries in life. These successive bereavements told much on his sensitive nature. Yet, alluding to his married life and his wife's death, he says, " It is doubtless mysterious that the wise and good should die in their prime, but as I go to one place after another, associated with dear Sarah's illness and pain, I feel almost joyful to think of her, not only free from these, but radiant with eternal health and glory." The state of his own health for several years made him especially alive to the uncertainty of the continuance of his life : but for him death had no terrors. Writing at the close of 1877, the year of his wife's death, he says, - " Looking at the past, looking especially at the memorable year just closing, I may well say, ' Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life,' while through the atoning merits of my God and Saviour, I lay hold of the words, "And I shall dwell in the house of the Lord for ever."

His strength had been from time to time much recruited by journeys abroad, or by spending the winter months in a milder climate. Early in 1880 he went to Cannes in company with members of his family. For a time there seemed to be symptoms of improvement, but as he travelled over the St. Gothard on the homeward journey, it became evident that his life was drawing rapidly to a close. Within two days after arriving at Lucerne the end came. Perceiving his critical condition, he said, " Living or dying - the Lord's." He commended his child to the Lord in prayer. One of his sisters, whilst watching beside his bed, quoted, " When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee," and his response was, " Thou hast compassed me about with songs of deliverance." Very shortly after this he departed, to join, we cannot doubt, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, in the everlasting song.

12 June 1880, Sat: At my letters & papers - a telegram from Lucerne says that Edward has got safely there, breathing relieved and more comfortable; went down to [sic] by train to Leyton with Gurney Barclay from Liverpool ?Street Station?.

13 June 1880, Sun: A beautiful morning; to meeting, a good sermon from Theodore Fry; called on Jane M. Barclay afterwards; on reaching Knotts Green found a telegram from Elizabeth Lucy Fowler at Lucerne telling of Edward's death this morning. I was not unprepared, still it was a great shock and one can hardly realise it. Telegraphed Emma at Southend, Charles Sturge & to E.L. Fowler – resolved to return to Palace Gardens, came back, wrote numerous letters, went to bed heavy hearted.

14 June 1880, Mon: A letter from Jane with an a/c of Saturday at Lucerne. Edward had got there with some difficulty but seemed much better than when he was at Brunnen, and they seemed to have been much relieved about him. Spent the morning writing letters, putting off my engagements and our dinner parties, writing family letters &c &c ; then into the town to tailors, hair cutting &c home; a call from Rachel Fowler and Sophie Fry – then a walk with Maud. Arthur & May came in during the evening – a nice mention of Edward in the *Echo* (Northern); his death is paragraphed in *The Globe & Newcastle Chronicle*.

15 June 1880, Tues: Letter this morning from Jane Pease containing the a/c of Edward's quiet death at Lucerne about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, he seems to have been spared much suffering. Arthur came in, talked over arrangements with him.

18 June 1880, Fri: Left London for Darlington a 10 o'clock, Jane Elizabeth Fowler, Emma, May, Loo Fowler, John E. Fowler, Minnie & self – to Southend. Edward's remains had arrived at Greencroft yesterday; with Arthur on arrangements for the funeral. To Woodside to see Kate & Bessie Charles, saw Charlie & John Henry in their beds; began to draw a little memorial of Edward for tomorrow evening. Much talk about Beatrice's future home – it looks as if she would come to us.

19 June 1880, Sat: Saturday, funeral arrangements and stuck steadily to my memorial of Edward; about 2 o'clock we all assembled at Greencroft. The coffin was foreign in shape and not like an English one. There was a very large attendance; I heard afterwards even more persons than at my father's funeral. Minnie, Beatrice & I walked together, she was very calm poor child. Fielden Thorpe said a few words and Jonathan Hodgkin prayed; we went in to meeting where we heard Fielden Thorpe, Watson Binns and a man from Waterford. To Southend where I read a little memoir and a psalm; a few words from Cousin Eliza was all the vocal administration we had.

The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House school, Tottenham.

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- He worked as a Woollen manufacturer in Darlington, County Durham.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1875 in Darlington MM.
- He had a residence in Bewdley, Worcestershire.
- He had a residence in Greencroft, Darlington, County Durham.

9-**Beatrice Mary Pease**^{23,33} was born on 20 Feb 1866 in Torquay, Devon and died on 13 Dec 1935 in Hurstbourne Park, Hampshire at age 69.

General Notes: "It was a wonderful journey after leaving Oxford, on beautiful country roads via Newbury and Abingdon - the sun was out from time to time. As we neared the church at Hurstbourne Priors at 2.30 groups of villagers were standing about. One or two reporters made a dash for me, hoping for distinguished visitors.

"I was shown to a place in the Church, 3rd pew from the top, and gradually the pews in front filled up with members of the Wallop family, and Miss Brownlow came next to me. The Church became more and more packed; the Earl and Lady Portsmouth tried to get members of his family to join them in the big Portsmouth pew but they would have none of it. I liked the look of the earl best of all the family group, but his wife was less pleasing and over 'American' I could not make out why six pews in front on the other side were kept empty, but found later that the coffin was being dragged on a farm-wagon from the house by men on the Estate (as when the earl died.) These farmers or labourers filled the empty pews. Lord Lymington and the Estate Agent followed the coffin from the house and as it was carried up the church, and then Lord Lymington joined the present Earl and Lady Portsmouth in the family pew. Lord-Lymington had taken over detail evidently and according to Miss Brownlow, had settled that the service should be what Beatrice had chosen for her own husband. Everything seemed most appropriate and really reverent and beautiful in an old world way.

"The grave was near the Church door and after the service was over people lingered about talking quietly. I had a few words with Mrs Leverton Harris, who was feeling the occasion a good deal, and was anxious that I should pass on the word how wonderful Miss Brownlow had been. Miss Brownlow asked me to go with her up to the house and took me to her sitting-room and spoke about Beatrice. It is nearly two years since she spoke, and she has been quietly peaceful, her face like a child's for beauty and repose; after death there lines of old age appeared. She was able to swallow liquids but often had to be roused up to do so. Last Wednesday she had a relapse but on Thursday morning was better, about 9.30 she was worse again and died at 1.30. I went into the drawing-room before leaving and spoke with lady Margaret Watney. Miss Brownlow pressed me to speak to Lord Lymington; he certainly has a pleasing manner. He spoke of the illness having lasted since 1929.

"I was pressed to stay for tea, but there seemed no sign of it, so I said goodbye. The only representative of the Pease family seemed to be Mrs Buxton and "Phillipa" (?), and it seemed very important to go."

Transcript of a letter by E. Sturge (Not known). Courtesy of Peter Sturge, to Charles E. G. Pease, by e-mail.. 23 July 2016

Beatrice married **Newton Wallop 6th Earl Of Portsmouth**,²³ son of **Isaac Newton Fellowes Wallop 5th Earl Of Portsmouth**²³ and **Lady Eveline Alicia Juliana Herbert**,²³ on 17 Feb 1885 in St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington. Newton was born on 19 Jan 1856 and died on 4 Dec 1917 in Hurstbourne Park, Hampshire at age 61. They had no children.

8-**Joseph Marshall Sturge**^{102,103,104} was born on 13 Jun 1838 and died on 17 Jan 1916 in Charlbury, Oxfordshire at age 77.

Joseph married **Ann Burke**,^{102,104} daughter of **Francis Burke**, on 3 Apr 1866 in St. Peter's Church, Montserrat, West Indies. Ann was born in 1833 in Montserrat, West Indies and died on 1 May 1910 in Charlbury, Oxfordshire at age 77. They had five children: **Charles, May Gertrude, Vida Mary, Edna Annie, and Ada Eliza**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Not Quakers.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: The Montserrat connection.

9-**Dr. Charles Sturge**⁴¹ was born on 28 Mar 1867 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada and died about 1947 in London about age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1881-1884 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University of London.
- He worked as a Master at Paradise House School in 1891-1917 in Stoke Newington, London.
- He worked as a Master at St. George's School in 1917-1918 in Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.
- He worked as a Master at Bede Collegiate School in 1918-1932 in Sunderland, County Durham.

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- He resided at 51 Dartmouth Park Hill in 1935 in London.

9-May **Gertrude Sturge**^{104,105} was born on 1 May 1871 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire and died in 1961 at age 90.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1889-Dec 1890 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Writer.
- She worked as a Visiting Justice to Oxford Prison.
- She worked as a Member of the Agricultural Wages Committee for Oxfordshire.
- She was Not a Quaker when admitted to The Mount School.

May married **Prof. George Cockburn Henderson**,¹⁰⁵ son of **Richard Henderson** and **Ann Robinson**, on 5 Jan 1899 in Leicester, Leicestershire. The marriage ended in divorce in 1911. George was born on 1 May 1870 in Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia and died on 9 Apr 1944 in Dora Creek, Lake Macquarie, Australia at age 73. The cause of his death was Suicide. They had no children.

General Notes: George Cockburn Henderson (1870-1944), historian, was born on 1 May 1870 near Newcastle, New South Wales, eighth of nine children of Richard Henderson, an English coalminer who was a Methodist and illiterate, and his wife Ann, née Robinson. Henderson was educated at Hamilton Public School and Fort Street Model School, Sydney. He became a pupil-teacher and in 1889 went to the Fort Street Training School and next year to the University of Sydney (B.A., 1893). In his final year he won the University medal, (Sir) Francis Anderson's prize and the Frazer scholarship; he was markedly influenced by Professors Anderson, George Wood and (Sir) Mungo MacCallum. He resumed schoolteaching and joined the university's extension lecture staff. Next year the university awarded him the James King of Irrawang travelling scholarship; he studied history and philosophy at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A., 1898; M.A., 1901). Henderson enjoyed Oxford life and worked with an East London settlement conducted by Mansfield College. His final second-class honours were unexpectedly disappointing.

On 5 January 1899 at Leicester, Henderson married May Gertrude Sturge, a Quaker writer, and went with her to Sydney as acting professor of history and, next year, of philosophy. In September they returned to England and he resumed extension work. In 1901 in Italy he examined intensively the life of St Francis of Assisi. Next year the University of Adelaide appointed Henderson to the chair of modern history and English language and he began lectures in June. His wife stayed behind; in 1911 they were divorced. Henderson's domestic life blended boarding-houses with the Adelaide Club and he had many friends. However, he experienced periods of acute mental depression.

He taught an English course based on Shakespeare, especially Hamlet, Browning, and T. R. Lounsbury's History of the English Language. Students who split infinitives were sternly treated. He centred his modern European lectures on St Francis and his English constitutional lectures on Cromwell; Burke was used for eighteenth-century American and English affairs. Henderson's innovative 1907 syllabus included Imperial and colonial history; that year he published Sir George Grey, Pioneer of Empire in Southern Lands. Its research had shown him the need for collections of local historical records, so he arranged through Thomas Gill the purchase by the local branch of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia of S. W. Silver's valuable York Gate library. In 1909 he lectured on early South Australian history and also persuaded (Sir) George Murray to establish the Tinline scholarship to commemorate his mother's family name, the holders to examine the State's history from original records.

Henderson believed that Australian universities should foster interest in Australian history, and undertake a 'systematic and scientific' history of the British Empire. In 1914 he spent a year's leave overseas and as a member of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery board, reported on European archives and record offices; the outcome was the opening in 1920 of the South Australian archives department, the first in Australia.

Through Henderson's interest in continuing adult education, country centres were set up. His lectures were fervently evangelical: 'His voice rings out at once as rich and powerful and under splendid control ...' Though no proselytizer, he was convinced of the value of his literary, historical and philosophical views; these advocated a high moral idealism, opposed materialism, and stressed Nature's beauty and bounty. 'His look of cold, Red Indian stoicism' seemed forbidding to some students; others valued his idealism that made them aware of inner resources.

Though not formally religious, Henderson stressed Christian ideals; similarly, he admitted socialism's claims, but disapproved of its methods. While avoiding politics, he criticized the low standard of schoolteachers and their poor conditions. He had declined the government's 1906 offer of the post of director of education. He also raised funds for (Sir) Douglas Mawson's 1911 Antarctic expedition. He supported conscription in 1916-17 and the later formation of an Australian Imperial Association; some of his World War I lectures were published by George Hassell to aid relief and memorial funds.

In 1922 Henderson's enormous teaching load was relieved by the appointment of extra staff, but his health remained precarious. Despair filled him every morning and he endured severe insomnia. On 27 October he married in Adelaide Dr Annie Heloise Abel, an American historian, but his mental state worsened. In June 1923 he was hospitalized; his wife returned home and the marriage was later dissolved. Henderson resigned and was made emeritus professor in 1924.

He returned to New South Wales and soon rediscovered the soothing effect of historical enquiry. In his youth he had written: 'to read order into chaos-this is the secret of happiness and the source of content'. Encouraged by old friends William Ifould and Robert Hawkes, he took up new research on Fiji. He worked in the Mitchell Library and in Europe and made four difficult sea journeys in the tracks of the eighteenth-century European explorers to Fiji. He published Fiji and the Fijians, 1835-1856 (1931), The Journal of Thomas Williams, Missionary in Fiji, 1840-1853 (1931), The Discoverers of the Fiji Islands ... (1933), as well as documents on Fiji's constitution and politics. He also lectured in history at the University of Sydney and as research professor in 1937-44 completed 'The history of government in Fiji'; it remains unpublished. Although some of his work has been violently attacked, he was a notable pioneer in the field of Pacific history.

Though he was tended lovingly by nieces and nephews on his small property at Dora Creek near Lake Macquarie, Henderson's last years were depressed. He struggled against this, but he felt that 'his brain was on fire'. He committed suicide in his garden on 9 April 1944 and was buried in Sandgate Methodist cemetery. He had written of Fletcher Christian's death, 'It was probably a release: better dead than live on in a state of undying unrest'. There were no children and the residue of his estate of £14,919 went to the University of Sydney to found the G. C. Henderson research

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scholarship for work on the South Pacific islands. He is commemorated in the history department of the University of Adelaide by the Henderson room (which includes part of his library) and the Henderson Jubilee Fund-History.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Professor of Modern History and English, University of Adelaide.

May next married **Richard Henry Gretton**, son of **Rev. Henry Gretton** and **Mary Wace**, in Jul 1911. Richard was born in 1874. They had no children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Writer and Painter.

9-**Vida Mary Sturge** was born in 1876 and died in 1975 at age 99.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Anglican Nun.

9-**Edna Annie Sturge** was born on 5 May 1876 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire and died in 1970 in York, Yorkshire at age 94.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.
- She worked as a Councillor and Alderman in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Lord Mayor of York in 1941-1942.

Edna married **David Sprunt Crichton** in 1901 in Witney, Oxfordshire. David was born on 3 Nov 1869 in Dundee, Angus, Scotland and died in 1921 at age 52. They had one son: **David Sturge**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Welfare Officer for Rowntrees of York in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Lieut. David Sturge Crichton** was born in 1906, died on 29 Aug 1941 in As A Prisoner Of War at age 35, and was buried in Durnbach War Cemetery. Grave 3.C.17.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the 1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders.

9-**Ada Eliza Sturge**

8-**Ann Dickinson Sturge**²⁷ was born on 8 Dec 1840 and died on 26 Feb 1906 in Woodley, Berkshire at age 65.

Ann married **Jacob Hart Player**,^{27,35} son of **Jacob Player**³⁵ and **Eliza Dredge**, on 16 Mar 1864 in Warwick. Jacob was born on 18 Dec 1833 in Frome, Somerset. They had eight children: **Mabel, Grace, Margaret, Eliza, Gilbert, Hugh, Ralph, and Henry**.

9-**Mabel Player**

9-**Grace Player** was born on 17 Mar 1870.

9-**Margaret Player** was born on 1 May 1866.

9-**Eliza Player** was born on 20 Jun 1865.

9-**Gilbert Player**

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9-Hugh Player

9-Ralph Player

9-Henry Player died in Died in Infancy.

8-Eliza Mary Sturge²⁷ was born on 14 Nov 1842 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 24 Nov 1905 in Bewdley, Worcestershire at age 63.

General Notes: Eliza M. Sturge, 63 24 Ilmo. 1905 Bewdley. Eliza Mary [Sturge, third daughter of Charles and Mary Darby Sturge, was born in Birmingham in 1842. When quite young the responsibility of her father's busy household devolved upon her. As head of the bright home where all were made welcome as friends, Eliza Sturge showed great and increasing interest in all subjects which touched on the higher education of women. Believing it to be right to do so, at a time when platform speaking by women was little understood, she courageously took an active part, and thus helped to open the way for the more naturally given women's work for women of the present generation. Never in her busiest moments did she fail to give loving attention to the many little nephews and nieces to whom the brightly told children's stories she read them were a constant pleasure. Her keen delight in contributing to the well-being of others was a most forcible characteristic. In 1877 Charles Sturge went to live at Bewdley, in Worcestershire, where, amidst the beautiful surroundings of river and forest, which she had known from a child, Eliza Sturge's active mind was ever devising happy interests for constant guests, and making bright holiday times for the children. As her father's health failed home responsibilities increased. Her pure strength of character, in its loving unselfishness, aided by the warm interest she took in all she came in contact with, seemed to come more and more fully from the Great Giver. Her constant companions and many friends felt in her bright helpfulness, that He had granted to her of His Spirit. At times she was troubled by what she spoke of as her want of conscious realisation of guiding Love, but we all felt her courageous heart was not idle, nor "unfruitful unto the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ." After her father's death in 1888 she was, in some ways, more free to enter into the interests of the little town of Bewdley. As Honorary Secretary of the Institute she arranged successful lectures by guests invited to her home ; lectures from those who were in the forefront of work on Temperance, Peace, and the alleviation of suffering. Friends, who gladly came to her aid, received from her, their pioneer sister, refreshment and help. She gave much time to thought and care for the children of Bewdley, who were very near her heart. The British School enjoyed her constant visits, and also the Band of Hope. It was a liberal education to visit with her the cottage homes, where her tactful interest was fully appreciated, and her gifts in presiding over committee's of working-men at the Bewdley Institute encouraged higher standpoints. Her presence in the little Meeting-house was greatly valued. When she was appointed a member of " The Meeting for Sufferings," her wide sympathies received a personal help and stimulus that those serving with her perhaps hardly realised ; but those near her knew ; those for whom her concise reports and helpful comments were greatly teaching. Later she was appointed on the first Committee of Education for the county of Worcestershire. Her previous experience as a member of the first Birmingham School Board, peculiarly qualified her for this work, and everyone who knew her rejoiced that her capacities had such congenial employment. Nature Study for children appealed to her, which was no surprise to the nephews and nieces, who will always remember long, happy tramps with their beloved aunt through the forest near Bewdley. Throughout her short, painful illness, with her characteristic thought for others, Eliza Sturge was constantly arranging that books, flowers and fruit brought to her, should be shared with other sufferers. She passed away on the 24th of 11th month, 1905, at the house of her niece, Doctor Mary Darby Sturge. Those who were with her felt her life here was one of loving service, very near to God.

8-Henry Sturge³⁰ was born on 26 Dec 1844 and died on 1 Mar 1846 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 1.

8-Mary Sophia Sturge was born on 14 Sep 1846 and died on 10 Mar 1848 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 1.

8-Maria Sturge was born on 27 May 1849 and died in 1907 at age 58.

7-Sarah Dickinson was born on 9 Jun 1808 in Hay and died on 8 Dec 1835 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 27.

7-Barnard Dickinson^{106,107} was born on 2 Sep 1809 in Hay, Madeley, Shropshire and died on 1 Jan 1896 in Margate, Kent at age 86.

7-Rebecca Dickinson was born on 29 Dec 1810 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, died on 27 Aug 1828 in Darlington, County Durham at age 17, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

7-Henry Dickinson¹⁰⁸ was born on 24 Mar 1812 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Henry married **Deborah Darby**, daughter of **Edmund Darby**^{7,109} and **Lucy Burlingham**,¹⁰⁹ on 17 Mar 1841 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. Deborah was born on 12 Oct 1810 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire and died on 29 Oct 1855 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 45.

Henry next married **Susanna Hadwen**,¹⁰⁸ daughter of **Isaac Hadwen**^{5,89,108,110} and **Tabitha Ashworth**,^{89,108,110} on 27 Jan 1858 in Morley. Susanna was born on 1 Feb 1831 in West Derby, Liverpool. They had five children: **Henry, John Theodore, Alfred Ernest, Mary Susanna**, and **Hadwen**.

8-Henry Dickinson was born on 12 Aug 1859 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

8-John Theodore Dickinson was born on 28 Mar 1861 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Descendants of John Darby

8-**Alfred Ernest Dickinson** was born on 13 Nov 1863 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

8-**Mary Susanna Dickinson** was born on 24 Jan 1867 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

8-**Hadwen Dickinson** was born on 24 Jan 1867 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

7-**Samuel Dickinson** was born on 4 Jul 1814 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire and died on 6 Sep 1840 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 26.

7-**Francis Dickinson** was born on 14 Jan 1816 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Francis married **Sarah Ann Stevens**,¹¹¹ daughter of **John Stevens**¹¹¹ and **Jane Bevans**,¹¹¹ on 15 Nov 1844. Sarah was born on 4 Jan 1820 in West Ham, London. (2nd also given). They had ten children: **Alice Margaret, Louisa, Clara, Hubert Francis, Samuel, Edith Mary, Arthur, Grace, Charles Edward Gildersome, and Clement Wilberforce.**

8-**Alice Margaret Dickinson** was born on 18 Aug 1845.

8-**Louisa Dickinson** was born on 4 Oct 1846.

8-**Clara Dickinson** was born on 26 Nov 1847.

8-**Hubert Francis Dickinson** was born on 23 Jun 1849.

8-**Samuel Dickinson** was born on 3 Dec 1850.

Samuel married **Matilda Gibbs**. They had one son: **Kenneth Lincoln Montague**.

9-**Kenneth Lincoln Montague Dickinson** was born on 4 Dec 1877 in Nelson, New Zealand.

8-**Edith Mary Dickinson** was born on 18 Feb 1853.

8-**Arthur Dickinson** was born on 23 May 1854.

8-**Grace Dickinson** was born on 30 Oct 1855.

8-**Charles Edward Gildersome Dickinson** was born on 30 Jul 1862.

8-**Rev. Clement Wilberforce Dickinson** was born on 28 Feb 1864 in Sevenoaks, Kent.

Clement married **Sarah Alice Spink**, daughter of **Daniel Spink** and **Elizabeth Collins**, in 1887. Sarah was born in 1858.

7-**Hannah Dickinson**^{5,25,31,112} was born on 30 Dec 1816 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, died on 19 Oct 1896 in 64 Wheeley's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 79, and was buried on 24 Oct 1896 in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

General Notes: Sturge [née Dickinson], Hannah (1816– 1896), philanthropist, was born on 30 December 1816, the ninth of the eleven children of Barnard Dickinson (1781– 1852), ironmaster, and Ann Darby (1779– 1840), daughter of Abraham Darby (1750– 1789), ironmaster of Coalbrookdale, and his wife, Rebecca. The Dickinsons and Darbys were members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and both Barnard and Ann were formally recorded as ministers, a status which recognized qualities of inspiration and leadership. In 1831 Barnard Dickinson retired from business to devote himself to the Society's religious life and administration; his daughter was brought up in this atmosphere of entrepreneurial values and strenuous piety.

In 1846 Joseph Sturge (1793– 1859), a widower twenty-three years her senior, proposed to Hannah, and the couple were married on 14 October of that year at the Coalbrookdale Quaker meeting-house. Hannah's sister, Mary Darby Dickinson, had married Joseph's younger brother, Charles, and close ties had developed between the two families. For the rest of her life Hannah Sturge lived at 64 Wheeley's Road, Sturge's home in the fashionable Birmingham suburb of Edgbaston. There were five children of the marriage, one son and four daughters: Joseph, Sophia Sturge (1849– 1936), Priscilla, Eliza, and Hannah.

Hannah Sturge played a significant part in her husband's public life. Joseph and Charles Sturge were partners in a grain importing company, a highly speculative venture which was saved from bankruptcy during a crisis by the £1800 she had inherited from her father. This ensured the continued flow of wealth without which Joseph could not have sustained his activities as one of the best known Quaker philanthropists and reformers of his day. Hannah also played a useful supportive role as hostess in a busy household visited by many people prominent in public life, including Richard Cobden, John Bright, and Harriet Beecher Stowe. She acquired a sympathy for a variety of reforms, and after Joseph's death in 1859 she continued to promote his work, gaining a reputation in her own right as 'one of the most

Descendants of John Darby

benevolent and philanthropic ladies in Birmingham' (Birmingham Daily Mail, 21 Oct 1896). One of her visitors in 1865 was delighted by the 'atmosphere of benevolent thought and action' (Mackie, 2.70) that prevailed under her roof. In addition to her work for the poor, at various times she was active in the Ladies' Temperance Association, the Ladies' Negro's Friend Society, the anti-slavery Free Produce Committee, a committee to promote the education of girls in Jamaica, the Infirm and Aged Women's Society, and the juvenile reformatory movement. She played a less active role in the Society of Friends than her parents, taking only an occasional part in the work of the Quaker women's committees in Warwickshire. Joseph Sturge died while their children were young, but Hannah brought them up in accordance with his wishes, and two of them, Joseph and Sophia, carried his ideals and work into the 1930s. She also compiled a publication entitled *Tracts and Hymns Selected for Children* (1857), which was intended to provide her children and others with religious and moral materials 'suitable for them to commit to memory'. The volume was republished almost unchanged in 1896. In her prime Hannah Sturge was a tall, fine woman with high colour and brown hair, but in later life she was described as fat. She had a mind of her own, and, as Charles Sturge disapprovingly noted, Joseph admitted that he could do little to control 'her doings'. She was remembered during her declining years as 'eccentric, morbid, warm hearted, very nervous' (Sturge). On 19 October 1896 Hannah died at her home at 64 Wheeley's Road 'while she was engaged in one of those acts of unobtrusive kindness in which she found so much pleasure' (The Friend). The cause of death was registered as bronchitis and heart failure. She was interred on 24 October in the Quaker burial-ground at Coalbrookdale. She is best seen as a product of the early nineteenth-century religious revival, fulfilling roles as wife, mother, widow, and philanthropist within the conventions appropriate to middle-class Quaker women of her day.

Alex Tyrrell

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Likenesses group portrait, photograph, 1850– 59 (with her family), repro. in Hughes, *Sophia Sturge* · group portrait, photograph (as an elderly woman; with her children), Friends' Meeting House, Birmingham; repro. in W. A. Cadbury, *The Society of Friends*, Bull Street, Birmingham (1956)

Wealth at death £781 4s. 8d.: probate, 11 Dec 1896, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Alex Tyrrell, 'Sturge, Hannah (1816– 1896)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/55214>]

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Philanthropist.

Hannah married **Joseph Sturge**,^{5,6,25,31,32,95,112,113,114,115,116} son of **Joseph Sturge**^{6,25,31,35,36} and **Mary Marshall**,^{6,25,31,35} on 14 Oct 1846 in FMH Coalbrookdale. Joseph was born on 2 Aug 1793 in Old Manor House, Elberton, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, died on 14 May 1859 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 65, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham. They had five children: **Joseph, Sophia, Priscilla, Eliza, and Hannah**.

General Notes: Sturge, Joseph (1793– 1859), philanthropist, son of Joseph Sturge (1763– 1817), a farmer and grazier, and his wife, Mary Marshall (d. 1819) of Alcester, Warwickshire, was born at Elberton, Gloucestershire, on 2 August 1793. He was the fourth of twelve children: six boys and six girls. After a year at Thornbury day school and three years at the Quaker boarding-school at Sidcot, Sturge at fourteen commenced farming with his father. Afterwards he farmed on his own account. The Sturges were members of the Society of Friends, and at the age of nineteen, when Joseph followed the family's pacifist beliefs and refused to find a proxy or to serve in the militia, he watched his flock of sheep driven off to be sold to cover the delinquency. In 1814 he settled at Bewdley as a corn factor, but did not make money. In 1822 he moved to Birmingham, where he lived for the rest of his life. There, in partnership with his brother Charles Sturge (1801– 1888), who was associated with him in many of his later philanthropic acts, he created one of the largest grain-importing businesses in Britain. With other family members he invested in railways and in the new docks at Gloucester. Leaving the conduct of the business to Charles, he devoted himself after 1831 to philanthropy and public life. On 29 April 1834 he married Eliza, only daughter of James Cropper, the philanthropist. She died in 1835. He married again on 14 October 1846; his second wife was Hannah [see Sturge, Hannah (1816– 1896)], daughter of Barnard Dickinson of Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, with whom he had a son and four daughters.

From the 1820s Sturge warmly espoused the anti-slavery cause in collaboration with his younger sister Sophia Sturge (1795– 1845). He soon became dissatisfied with T. F. Buxton and the leaders of the movement, who favoured a policy of gradual emancipation. In 1831 he was one of the founders of the agency committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, whose programme was entire and immediate emancipation. Sturge and his friends engaged lecturers, who travelled through Britain and Ireland arousing popular interest. They were disappointed by the measure of emancipation passed by the government on 28 August 1833, granting compensation to slave owners and substituting a temporary system of unpaid apprenticeship for slavery. Between November 1836 and April 1837 Sturge visited the West Indies gathering evidence to demonstrate the flaws of the apprenticeship system. On his return he published *The West Indies* in 1837 (1838), the first edition of which rapidly sold, and gave evidence for seven days before a committee of the House of Commons. He travelled round Britain, hoping, as one of his friends explained, to bring 'the battering ram of public opinion' to bear on parliament and the West Indian planter interest. He was successful, and in 1838 the apprenticeship system was terminated.

Sturge and his friends subsequently sent large sums of money to Jamaica in support of schools, missionaries, and a scheme for settling former slaves in 'free townships'. He founded the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in 1839, and organized international anti-slavery conventions in 1840 and 1843. In 1841 he travelled through the United States with the poet J. G. Whittier, to observe the condition of the slaves there, and on his return published *A Visit to the United States* in 1841 (1842). Towards the end of his life he bought an estate on the island of Montserrat to prove the economic viability of free labour if efficiently and humanely managed.

Meanwhile political agitation in England was rising. One of the first members of the Anti-Corn Law League, Sturge was reproached by the Free Trader for deserting repeal when, in 1842, he launched a campaign for 'complete suffrage', hoping to secure the co-operation of the league and the Chartist movement under his leadership. He was encouraged by the support he received from Edward Miall and

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middle-class nonconformists as well as from some of the Chartists, including A. G. O'Neill and Henry Vincent, but the league leaders refused to participate, and the movement faded away after it was opposed by William Lovett and Feargus O'Connor at a conference in Birmingham in December 1842. Sturge unsuccessfully contested parliamentary elections at Nottingham in 1842, Birmingham in 1844, and Leeds in 1847 on platforms that included 'complete suffrage'.

For several years after the mid-1840s Sturge was one of the leaders of a movement for 'people diplomacy', which attempted to create an international public opinion in favour of arbitration as a means of avoiding war. Together with Richard Cobden, Henry Richard, Elihu Burritt, and others, he organized peace congresses at Brussels, Paris, Frankfurt, London, Manchester, and Edinburgh. In 1850 he visited Schleswig-Holstein and Copenhagen with the object of inducing the governments of Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark to submit their dispute to arbitration. In January 1854 he was appointed one of the deputation from the Society of Friends to visit the tsar of Russia in an attempt to avert the Crimean War. Largely through Sturge's support, the *Morning Star* was launched in 1856 as an organ for the advocacy of non-intervention and arbitration. In 1856 he visited Finland to arrange for distribution of funds from the Friends towards relieving the famine caused by the British fleet's destruction of private property during the war. Sturge died suddenly after a heart attack at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, on 14 May 1859, as he was preparing to attend the annual meeting of the Peace Society, of which he was president. He was buried in the graveyard of the Bull Street meeting-house, Birmingham.

A man of stocky build, with a prominent forehead, brown hair, blue eyes, and benevolent features, Sturge was often admired for the energy with which he pursued his good causes. Two of his children, Joseph and Sophia Sturge (1849– 1936), continued his philanthropic and reforming work into the twentieth century.

Sturge's range of interests as a philanthropist and reformer was very wide: anti-slavery, peace, free trade, suffrage extension, infant schools and Sunday schools, reformatories, spelling reform, teetotalism, hydropathy, and public parks. He was one of the street commissioners of Birmingham during the 1820s, and from 1838 to 1840 he was an alderman of the newly created Birmingham town council. The mainspring of his actions was a sense of Christian duty derived from his Quakerism. He was also influenced by his association with radical nonconformists who shared his antipathy for the aristocratic Anglican élite which dominated British political life. He has been seen as one of the many wealthy Quakers who attempted to alleviate the problems of the age by their philanthropy. He has also been described as one of the best examples of a group of reformers who called themselves 'moral radicals' and strove to impart a religiously based idealism to the emergent Liberal Party of the mid-nineteenth century.

Alex Tyrrell

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Likenesses B. R. Haydon, group portrait, oils, 1841 (The Anti-Slavery Society convention, 1840), NPG · J. Barrett, oils, 1855, Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery [see illus.] · woodcut, pubd 1859, NPG; repro. in *British Workman* (July 1859) · M. Gauci, lithograph (after R. Ripplingille), BM · D. J. Pound, stipple and line engraving (after photograph by Whitlock), BM, NPG · J. Thomas, marble statue, Five Ways, Birmingham · marble bas-relief, William Knibb Memorial Baptist Church, Falmouth, Jamaica

Wealth at death under £60,000: probate, 26 May 1859, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Alex Tyrrell, 'Sturge, Joseph (1793– 1859)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2009 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/26746>]

Son of a farmer in Gloucestershire, was an English Quaker, abolitionist and activist. He founded the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society (now Anti-Slavery International). He worked throughout his life in Radical political actions supporting pacifism, working-class rights, and the universal emancipation of slaves. In the late 1830s he published two books about the apprenticeship system in Jamaica, which helped persuade the British Parliament to adopt an earlier full emancipation date. In Jamaica, Sturge also helped found Free Villages with the Baptists, to provide living quarters for freed slaves; one was named "Sturge Town" in his memory.. Features in the painting of *The Anti-Slavery Society Convention, 1840*, by Benjamin Robert Haydon

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot School.
- He worked as a Corn Merchant of Birmingham.
- He worked as a Secretary of the Birmingham Anti-slavery Society in 1826.
- He worked as a President of The Peace Society in 1858.
- He worked as a Director of the London & Birmingham Railway.

8-Joseph Sturge was born on 6 Sep 1847 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 27 Jun 1934 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 86.

8-Sophia Sturge was born on 5 Jan 1849 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 17 Jan 1936 in 39 Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 87, and was buried on 21 Jan 1936 in Lodge Hill cemetery, Selly Oak, Birmingham, Warwickshire. The cause of her death was Dermatitis herpetiformis and chronic rheumatism. She had no known marriage and no known

Descendants of John Darby

children.

General Notes: Sturge, Sophia (1849– 1936), peace campaigner, was born in Birmingham, on 5 January 1849, the second of the five children of Joseph Sturge (1793– 1859), corn merchant, and his second wife, Hannah Sturge (1816– 1896), daughter of Barnard Dickinson, ironmaster of Coalbrookdale, and his wife, Ann. The two families were members of the Society of Friends. Joseph Sturge was a well-known philanthropist, and Sophia was brought up in an atmosphere of strenuous piety and community service. After her education at home by governesses she embarked on a lifelong career of philanthropy and reform. At a time when women were claiming a share in public life she served as president of the Young British Women's Temperance Association and as a member of the Women's Liberal Social Council. From the 1860s she supported the women's suffrage campaign. Deeply moved by the sufferings of the Irish people, she sympathized with Irish home rule and went to Connemara in 1888, where, with financial assistance from some Quakers, she set up a basket-making industry in the village of Letterfrack. She lived there for seven years, pursuing this venture with great energy. Subsequently, in Ireland and the Scottish highlands, she attempted to set up cottage industries for making toys. As an authority on handicrafts she was consulted by the congested districts boards in Scotland and Ireland. Hoping to diminish unemployment and urban destitution in England, she was also associated with the land settlement schemes of Joseph Fels, an American philanthropist. Sophia Sturge's sympathies recognized no frontiers: from her parents she had inherited business-cum-philanthropic interests in the Caribbean island of Montserrat, and in her own right she supported reforms promoted by the early Indian National Congress. By the turn of the century world peace had become her chief interest. A strong believer in international arbitration, she attended peace conferences in Boston and Stockholm in 1904 and 1910. She opposed the South African War and assisted Norman Angell's peace campaign. In July and August 1914 she worked strenuously for the Neutrality League which attempted to keep Britain out of the First World War. Putting the strength of her convictions to severe tests during the war years, she not only pressed for a negotiated peace but also assisted enemy aliens in Britain through the Friends Emergency Committee and attempted to ameliorate the harsh treatment of conscientious objectors. After the war she went to the Netherlands where she helped German children to recuperate from their hardships. During the 1920s she promoted peace by participating in the conferences of the Union of Democratic Control and by travelling throughout Britain to address schoolchildren. Her published works were primarily directed to young people in the hope of fostering international understanding: they included books on Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway; a tale called *The Patriot* (1909); and *The Children of Hunger*, a collection of children's letters from Germany and Austria written in the aftermath of the First World War.

Sophia Sturge never married; she lived in the parental home at Wheelleys Road, Edgbaston, until her mother's death, when, with her brother and sisters, she moved to 318 Hagley Road, Edgbaston. Later she moved to nearby Frederick Road. She lived frugally, but her home was always a base for her public life where she entertained local and international visitors. Vehement, even importunate, in pursuit of her good causes, she cultivated an impressive presentation of self. She was remembered as a 'beautiful tall lady' (Hughes 181) who dressed in a blue cloak (the colour of peace) with flowing draperies in the style of Elizabeth Fry. Her attitude to Quakerism was ambivalent: loyal to her parents' example, as a young woman she was none the less alienated by what she saw as restrictive Quaker customs and became a member of the Church of England. However, she resumed her Quakerism before her death. She died on 17 January 1936 at 39 Frederick Road and was buried on 21 January at Lodge Hill cemetery, Selly Oak, Birmingham. The registered cause of death was dermatitis herpetiformis and chronic rheumatism.

Alex Tyrrell

Sources W. R. Hughes, *Sophia Sturge: a memoir* (1940) · monthly meeting minutes, North Division, Warwickshire, Leicestershire and Rutland, 1839– 50, Society of Friends, Birmingham, Bull Street Meeting House · *The Times* (18 Jan 1936) · *The Times* (24 Jan 1936) · b. cert. · d. cert. · A. Tyrrell, *Joseph Sturge and the 'moral radical party' in early Victorian Britain* (c.1987) · E. Isichei, *Victorian Quakers* (1970) · J. Liddington, *The long road to Greenham: feminism and anti-militarism in Britain since 1820* (1989) · P. Kilroy, *The story of Connemara* (1989)

Likenesses photographs, repro. in Hughes, *Sophia Sturge*

Wealth at death £7595 18s. 4d.: probate, 22 Feb 1936, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Alex Tyrrell, 'Sturge, Sophia (1849– 1936)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/54086>]

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Peace campaigner.
- She had a residence in 64 Wheelley's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- She had a residence in 318 Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- She had a residence in Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

8-**Priscilla Sturge**³⁹ was born on 3 May 1850 in Wheelley's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 5 Jul 1946 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 96.

Priscilla married **William Arthur Albright**,³⁹ son of **Arthur Albright**^{5,31,37,89} and **Rachel Stacey**,^{5,31,37,39,40,89} on 11 Sep 1897 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire. William was born on 13 Oct 1853 in 30 George Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died on 13 Jul 1942 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 88.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 29 Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

8-**Eliza Sturge** was born on 3 May 1852 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Descendants of John Darby

8-**Hannah Sturge** was born on 5 Dec 1854 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

7-**Christopher Dickinson** was born on 29 Dec 1818 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Christopher married **Sophia Brown**, daughter of **Richard Marks Brown**^{5,117,118,119,120} and **Dorcas Kirby**,¹¹⁸ on 16 May 1844 in Luton, Bedfordshire. Sophia was born on 21 Mar 1815 in Luton, Bedfordshire. They had four children: **Alfred, Isabella, Ann Darby**, and **William Henry**.

8-**Alfred Dickinson** was born on 20 Mar 1845 in Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire.

8-**Isabella Dickinson** was born on 4 Aug 1847 in Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire.

Isabella married **Herbert Minton Taylor**, son of **Rev. Robert Taylor**, on 21 Jul 1870 in Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire. Herbert was born on 16 Aug 1845 and was christened on 29 Sep 1845.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MRCVS.
- He worked as a Veterinary Surgeon in 1881 in Weeke, Hampshire.

8-**Ann Darby Dickinson** was born on 3 May 1849 in Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire.

Ann married **Herbert Minton Senhouse**, son of **Rev. S. Minton**, on 26 Jun 1872 in London. Herbert was born on 15 May 1848. They had two children: **Herbert Hoskins Minton** and **Alfred Darby Minton**.

9-**Herbert Hoskins Minton Senhouse** was born on 20 May 1873 and died in 1952 at age 79.

9-**Alfred Darby Minton Senhouse** was born on 23 Dec 1874.

8-**William Henry Dickinson** was born on 8 Nov 1850 in Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire.

7-**William Dickinson** was born on 11 Aug 1822 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Manufacturing Chemist of Coalbrookdale.

William married **Louisa Marianne Bradley**, daughter of **John Bradley** and **Marianne Woodyatt**, on 23 Jul 1858 in St. James', Picadilly, London. Louisa was born on 8 Mar 1829 in London. They had two children: **William Addenbrooke** and **Herbert**.

8-**William Addenbrooke Dickinson** was born on 23 Jun 1859 in Bromley, Kent.

8-**Herbert Dickinson** was born on 20 May 1861 in Bromley, Kent.

6-**Mary Darby** was born in 1780 in Madeley, Shropshire and died in 1800 at age 20.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at York Quarterly Meeting, Girls School. (Later became The Mount School) in 1791 in York, Yorkshire.

6-**Francis Darby**^{29,117} was born on 5 Apr 1783, died on 20 Mar 1850 in Sunnyside, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 66, and was buried in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Francis married **Hannah Grant**,²⁹ daughter of **John Grant**^{5,121} and **Hannah Brook**,^{5,6,121} on 16 Jun 1808 in FMH Leighton Buzzard. Hannah was born in 1783 in Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, died on 20 Dec 1860 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 77, and was buried in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. They had two children: **Matilda Frances** and **Adelaide Anne**.

7-**Matilda Frances Darby** was born on 23 Jun 1809 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Matilda married **Abraham Darby**, son of **Edmund Darby**^{7,109} and **Lucy Burlingham**,¹⁰⁹ on 8 Aug 1839 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. Abraham was born on 30 Mar 1804 in Dale House, Coalbrookdale

Descendants of John Darby

and died in 1878 at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a High Sheriff, Bucks.

7-**Adelaide Anne Darby** was born in 1817 and died on 16 Jul 1899 at age 82.

Adelaide married **Henry Whitmore** on 15 Apr 1852 in Madeley, Shropshire. Henry was born on 13 Oct 1813 in Apley Park, Wellington, Shropshire and died on 2 May 1876 in Westminster, London at age 62.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Bridgnorth.

6-**Joseph Darby** was born in 1785 and died in Died Young.

6-**Hannah Darby**⁵ was born in 1786 and died in 1859 at age 73.

Hannah married **William Tothill**,⁵ son of **William Tothill**^{5,19} and **Sarah Waring**,^{5,19} in 1818. William was born on 10 Dec 1783 in Staines, Middlesex and died on 2 Dec 1875 in Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 91. They had five children: **William, Joseph Darby, Francis, Sarah Hannah, and Rebecca Mary**.

General Notes: Tothill, William (1783-1857), merchant, was born at Staines 10 December 1783, eldest of the three sons, (there were four surviving daughters), of William Tothill (1760-1842), surgeon, and Sarah Tothill, (born Waring, 1754-1809). By 1816, he was established as a merchant in Bristol. He married in 1818, Hannah Darby (1786-1859), daughter of Abraham Darby, (the third Abraham Darby of that name), (1750-1789) and Rebecca Darby, (born Smith 1752-1834). There were three sons and two daughters. He was one of the group of Bristol merchants who met in the autumn of 1832, to investigate the possibility of a railway from the city to London. The Bristol Committee, (of which he became secretary), first formally met on the 21st January 1833 and he was among those responsible for the appointment two months later, of Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806-1859), as engineer, (perhaps having been impressed by his improvements to the city docks). The Great Western Railway was incorporated in 1835; completed throughout in 1840. When in 1844, Abraham Darby, (the fourth Abraham Darby, 1804-1878), acquired the Ebbw Vale Ironworks, Tothill became one of his fellow partners, (but the possibility that it was his son William Tothill (born 1819), should not be wholly discounted, the other partners being of his age.) In 1855, again with Abraham Darby (the fourth 1804-1878), he (or his son), was among the sponsors of the West Somerset Railway, authorized 1857 opened 1862; a project designed to bring Iron ore from the Brendon Hills, to Watchet Harbour, convenient for shipment to Barry or Cardiff for Ebbw vale. The five partners in that company, offered guarantees to The Bank of England in 1857, against a loan or credit facility of £120,000, to enable it to expand the ironworks. William Tothill snr. was of Stoke Bishop at the time of his death, 2 December 1875. Notes. E. Thomas Coalbrookdale and the Darbys (1999).

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant in 1816 in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as a Director of the Ebbw Vale Co. In Ebbw-vale, Monmouth.
- He worked as a Railway Pioneer.

7-**William Tothill** was born in 1819 in Madeley.

General Notes: William was born at Madeley in 1820 and owned an alum works in Bristol. He was a partner in the Coalbrookdale works and the Ebbw Vale works.

7-**Joseph Darby Tothill** was born in 1821 and died in Died in Infancy.

7-**Francis Tothill** was born on 14 May 1823 in Shropshire and died on 1 Jun 1900 in Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 77.

General Notes: William was a barrister. He inherited his father's directorship in the Ebbw Vale Company. He was appointed a director of the WSMR when his father retired, and from 1883 he was Chairman until his death in 1900.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Barrister at Law in Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Francis married **Jane Digby**, daughter of **John Digby**, on 23 Mar 1847 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire. Jane died in 1852. They had three children: **Ann Loftus, Mary Darby, and Frances Jane Digby**.

Descendants of John Darby

8-**Ann Loftus Tothill** was born in 1849 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and was christened on 3 Oct 1849 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Ann married **Charles Edward Alfred George** in 1876. Charles was born in 1852 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died in 1907 at age 55. They had five children: **Dorothea Jane Digby, Marjory Philippa, Cicely Mary, Mary Loftus, and Gilbert Edward.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Fleet House, Fleet, Dorset.

9-**Dorothea Jane Digby George** was born in 1877 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, was christened on 28 Dec 1877 in Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died in 1958 in Winchester, Hampshire at age 81.

Dorothea married **Admiral Clement Greatorex**, son of **Reuben Cornwell Greatorex**, on 25 Jul 1908 in Fleet, Dorset. Clement was born on 7 Jan 1869 in Hendon, Middlesex, died on 21 Mar 1937 at sea, returning to England from New Zealand at age 68, and was buried on 22 Mar 1937 at Sea..

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CB MVO.
- He worked as an officer of the Royal Navy.
- He worked as a Naval assistant to the Third Sea Lord.
- He worked as a Director of Naval Equipment in 1913-1917.
- He worked as a Senior Naval Officer for the Shetland Islands in 1917-1919.
- He worked as a Commader of the Portsmouth Division of the Reserve Fleet.
- Miscellaneous: He died on board the ship Tamaroa.

9-**Marjory Philippa George** was born in 1881, was christened on 29 Sep 1881 in Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died in 1968 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent at age 87.

Marjory married **Hugh Crawford Cavendish**, son of **Alexander Carnegie Cavendish** and **Joanna May Campbell Crawford**, on 8 Sep 1908 in Fleet, Dorset. Hugh was born on 1 Jan 1881 in Cochin, India and died on 1 Aug 1916 at age 35. They had one son: **Hugh Edward.**

10-**Hugh Edward Cavendish** was born in 1912 in Fleet, Dorset, was christened on 28 Apr 1912 in Fleet, Dorset, died on 28 Apr 1912 in Fleet, Dorset, and was buried on 29 Apr 1912.

9-**Cicely Mary George** was born in 1883 and was christened on 11 Mar 1883 in Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

9-**Mary Loftus George** was born on 16 Jun 1887 in Westbury on Trym, Bristol, Gloucestershire, was christened on 12 Aug 1887 in Westbury on Trym, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died in 1983 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent at age 96.

9-**Capt. Gilbert Edward George** was born on 16 Jun 1887 in Westbury on Trym, Bristol, Gloucestershire and was christened on 12 Aug 1887 in Holy Trinity, Westbury on Trym, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

8-**Mary Darby Tothill** was born in 1850 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and was christened on 26 Feb 1851 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Note: Is this the painter & illustrator?.

8-**Frances Jane Digby Tothill** was born in 1852 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, was christened on 5 Jul 1852 in St. Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and died in 1875 at age 23.

Frances married **James Colthurst Godwin** in 1874 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire. James was born in 1847, died in Apr 1905 at age 58, and was buried on 14 Apr 1905 in Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Gloucestershire. They had two children: **Jane Digby** and **Ada Mary Jane.**

Descendants of John Darby

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Iron, Tin-plate merchant and Ironmonger. Godwin, Warren, Fry & Co. In Redcliffe Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as a High Sheriff of Bristol in 1897.
- He worked as a Lord Mayor of Bristol in 1900.

9-**Jane Digby Godwin** was born in 1875.

9-**Ada Mary Jane Godwin** was born in 1875 in Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Gloucestershire and was christened on 16 May 1875 in Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Francis next married **Frances Margaret Galbraith**. They had three children: **Francis William Galbraith**, **Edward Reynolds**, and **Hugh Henry Darby**.

8-**Col. Francis William Galbraith Tothill** was born on 22 May 1860 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 19 Dec 1938 at age 78.

Francis married **Winifred Arnold Pittis** on 21 Jan 1893 in Westbourne Park, Paddington, London. Winifred was born on 10 Feb 1871 in Streatham. They had two children: **Geoffrey Ivan Francis** and **Margaret Winifred Arnold**.

9-**Geoffrey Ivan Francis Tothill** was born on 21 Mar 1894 in St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands and died on 27 Mar 1916 in Ypres, Belgium. Killed in action at age 22.

General Notes: Godparents. Hugh Henry Darby Tothill & G.F. Hogg

Noted events in his life were:

- He was baptized on 12 May 1894.
- He worked as a 6th Batt. Royal Fusiliers.

9-**Margaret Winifred Arnold Tothill** was born on 14 Jun 1895 in St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

General Notes: Godparents. Gilbert Tothill Munro & George P. Douglas

Noted events in her life were:

- She was baptized on 10 Aug 1895.

Margaret married **Capt. John Brooke**, son of **Sir George Frederick Brooke 1st Bt.** and **Emily Alma Barton**, on 14 Jun 1918 in London. John was born on 2 Oct 1887 and died on 13 Mar 1974 at age 86. They had one son: **Geoffrey Arthur George**.

10-**Lt. Cmdr. Geoffrey Arthur George Brooke** was born on 25 Apr 1920 and died on 6 Jan 2009 at age 88.

General Notes: Lt.-Cdr. Geoffrey Arthur George Brooke was educated at Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, Devon, England. He gained the rank of Midshipman in 1934 in the service of the Royal Navy. He fought in the Second World War, including serving the battleship H.M.S Prince of Wales when it was sunk. He gained the rank of Lieutenant in 1942. He was decorated with the award of Distinguished Service Cross (D.S.C.). He gained the rank of Lieutenant-Commander in 1946. In 1948 he represented Great Britain in the modern pentathlon at the London Olympics. He retired from the military in 1958. He was an advertising executive between 1958 and 1985. He wrote the book Alarm Starboard!, published 1982. He wrote the book Singapore's Dunkirk, published 1989. He lived at Beech House, Handcross Road, Balcombe, Haywards Heath, Sussex, England.

Geoffrey married **Venetia Mabel Cornwallis**, daughter of **Capt. Hon. Oswald Wykeham Cornwallis** and **Hon. Venetia Jane Digby**, on 25 Oct 1956. Venetia was born on 8 Nov 1928 and died on 31 Dec 2020 at age 92. They had three children: **Caroline Jane**, **Venetia Anne Margaret**, and **Georgina Emily Rose**.

11-**Caroline Jane Brooke**

Caroline married **Barry Rudolf**.

11-**Venetia Anne Margaret Brooke**

Venetia married **David John Elliot Sewell**. They had one daughter: **Emily Venetia**.

12-**Emily Venetia Sewell**

Descendants of John Darby

6-**Richard Darby**^{98,122} was born on 1 Jan 1788, died on 7 Aug 1860 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 72, and was buried in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Richard married **Maria Sorton**,^{98,122} daughter of **John Sorton** and **Ann Overton**, on 5 Sep 1811 in FMH Frandley, Cheshire. Maria was born on 26 Oct 1790, died on 3 Feb 1860 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 69, and was buried in FBG Ironbridge, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. They had six children: **Richard Sorton**, **Maria Louisa**, **William Henry**, **Charles Edward**, **Rebecca Sarah**, and **Caroline Ann**.

7-**Richard Sorton Darby** was born in 1812, was christened on 20 Jan 1845 in Oldbury, Worcestershire, and died on 24 Mar 1883 at age 71.

General Notes: Died intestate

Richard married **Anna Wilkinson**. Anna died on 18 Jan 1884 and was buried in St Nicholas Church, Chislehurst, Kent. They had one daughter: **Anna Maria**.

8-**Anna Maria Darby** was christened on 20 Jan 1845 in Oldbury, Worcestershire.

Anna married **Sheldon Dudley Ashby**, son of **Edward Ashby**^{123,124} and **Mary Anne Dudley**. Sheldon was born on 6 Jan 1836 in Staines, Middlesex, died on 24 May 1887 at age 51, and was buried on 27 May 1887 in St Nicholas Church, Chislehurst, Kent. They had three children: **Rose Maud**, **Gerald Sorton**, and **Edward Bernard**.

General Notes: jerrold

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Solicitor.

9-**Rose Maud Ashby** was born in 1864.

9-**Gerald Sorton Ashby Darby** was born in 1866. Another name for Gerald was Gerald Sorton Ashby.

General Notes: A SOLICITOR SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE. Gerald Sorton Ashby Darby, aged 37, solicitor, pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court to forging and uttering a "mortgage deed". He also pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretence, and to mutilating books relating to his affairs in bankruptcy. The prisoner, it was stated, was admitted a solioitor some years ago, and practised in Paddington-street until last year, when he was struck off the rolls. In June last year he became a bankrupt, with liabilities amounting to £2,982, and assets, which he valued at £23,953, but which had realised nothing. The first forged mortgage deed was dated 1897, and was in respect of property in Queen's Head-street, Islington. Upon this he obtained £500. In 1900 his aunt had £1,300 to invest, and again he forged other deeds upon the same property to secure his aunt's money. The case, Mr. Mathews said, was a very grave one, and was greatly aggravated by the gross perjury the prisoner committed before the Incorporated Law Society. Mr. Warburton, who defended, said the prisoner was the son of a solicitor, and his mother was the daughter of a Shropshire justice of the peace. He was educated at Charterhouse, and married the daughter of an officer of some social position. After this he conceived the idea of becoming solioitor to public companies, but unfortunately all had turned out unfortunate.— Canon Haig-Brown, who was headmaster of the Charterhouse, was called to speak to the prisoner's character. Other witnesses also gave evidence on his behalf. Mr. Justice Grantham said whatever his character was once there was no justification for his conduct, and he sentenced him to five years penal servitude.
29 June 1904 Teesdale Mercury

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Charterhouse.
- He worked as a Solicitor in 32 Gracechurch Street, London.

Gerald married **Frances Norris**. They had one son: **Richard Sorton Charles Dudley**.

10-**Richard Sorton Charles Dudley Ashby**

9-**Edward Bernard Ashby** was born in 1877 and was christened on 8 Jul 1877 in Chislehurst, Kent.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Accountant. Barclay's Bank in Hounslow, Middlesex.
- Miscellaneous: Entomologist, 33, Park Road, Whitton, Middlesex.

7-**Maria Louisa Darby** was born in 1814 and died in Died Young.

Descendants of John Darby

7-**William Henry Darby**^{122,125} was born on 2 Apr 1819, died on 23 Jun 1882 in Brymbo, Wrexham, Denbigh. (9th also given) at age 63, and was buried in Wrexham cemetery, Wrexham, Clwyd, Wales.

General Notes: William Henry Darby, 63 23 6 mo. 1882 Brymbo, near Wrexham.

W. H. Darby was the son of Richard and Maria Darby, of Coalbrookdale, members of the Society of Friends ; and to the principles of this Society he was warmly attached to throughout his life. A record of his life would be a record of deeds more than of words, of benevolent and unselfish actions, all tending to alleviate distress, and to raise the tone of thought, feeling, and action in society generally. He was a man of very extended interests, and his sympathies might be said to embrace the whole world ; but his efforts were especially directed towards the benefit of those about him, and the best welfare of his country. A pure government, in which the rulers should govern by a principle of righteousness and justice, was to him no Utopian idea, but a reality at which he constantly aimed, endeavouring by letters and public addresses to influence such members of Parliament -as he deemed amenable to reason and persuasion. A free religion, liberty of thought and action, justice to every grade in society, peace, proper economy of the public funds, the education of the poor, and temperance, were topics continually before his mind, and for which he laboured as a duty he owed botli to God and to his fellow-man.

In early manhood he became an earnest teetotaler, and being united in marriage with a Friend whose views on this and many other subjects entirely accorded with his own, his household from the commencement of his married life was regulated upon very pronounced temperance principles. W. H. Darby was also a constant advocate of the temperance cause, both on public platforms and in private conversation, and while health and strength remained he was continually planning and executing fresh modes of attack, never tiring of the warfare against drinking habits and intemperance. A spirit so active and energetic could scarcely fail to wear out its mortal tenement, and for some years before his death his health gradually failed. The end at last was very sudden; no long sickness compelled him to doff his armour, though he was less and less able to bear its weight ; yet he wore it to the last, and died whilst still engaged in fighting the battle of truth and righteousness. In thus endeavouring to serve his generation, he saw no merit in himself, indeed his humility was very striking ; and in addition to the witness of his life, he has left a written record, declaring that his only hope for eternity rested upon the mercy and sacrifice of Jesus Christ, the Great Captain of our salvation.

His remains were attended to their last resting place in the Wrexham Cemetery by a very large concourse of people, who endeavoured by every means in their power to testify their appreciation of his many Christian virtues, their respect for the pureness and nobility of his life, and their heartfelt sorrow and regret at his loss.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmaster in Brymbo, Wrexham, Denbigh.

William married **Sarah Littleboy**,¹²⁵ daughter of **William Littleboy**^{5,109,126} and **Sarah Eeles**,^{5,109,126} on 5 Jul 1854. Sarah was born on 9 Mar 1822 in Bourne End, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, died on 9 Dec 1903 in Wrexham, Clwyd, Wales at age 81, and was buried in Wrexham cemetery, Wrexham, Clwyd, Wales. They had four children: **John Henry**, **William**, **Alfred**, and **Ellen**.

8-**John Henry Darby** was born on 17 Sep 1856.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Of Brymbo, Wrexham.

John married **Isabella Littleboy**, daughter of **William Littleboy**^{37,75,127} and **Sarah Thurlow**,^{37,75,127} on 2 Jul 1884. Isabella was born on 25 Sep 1862. They had one daughter: **Gwendolen**.

9-**Gwendolen Darby** was born on 1 May 1885.

8-**William Darby** was born on 20 Nov 1858.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Birkenhead, Cheshire.

William married **Maria Thistlethwaite**, daughter of **John Thistlethwaite**¹²⁸ and **Deborah Barlow**,¹²⁸ on 3 Feb 1886 in FMH Morley, Wilmslow, Cheshire. Maria was born on 9 Jun 1862 in Birkenhead, Cheshire, died on 9 May 1938 at age 75, and was buried in FBG Heslington Road, York. They had three children: **Ruth**, **Henry Basil**, and **Roger Sorton**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1876-Dec 1878 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Ruth Darby** was born on 19 Sep 1887.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1901-1905 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Henry Basil Darby** was born on 11 Aug 1891 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1961 at age 70.

Descendants of John Darby

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park in 1905-1909.
- He worked as a Member of the Friends Ambulance Unit before 1918 in Belgium and France.
- He was awarded with Cross of Chevalier of Order of the Crown.

Henry married **Helen Ryland**, daughter of **Frederick Ryland** and **Clara Chamberlain**. Helen was born in 1892 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1992 in Aged 99 at age 100.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Finwood, Lowsonford, Henley in Arden, Warwickshire.

General Notes: Her estate was valued at £1,377,588. Source: *The Independent*. 19 September 1992.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Lowsonford, Derbyshire.

9-**Roger Sorton Darby**^{41,129,130,131,132} was born in 1894, died on 27 Feb 1958 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 64, and was buried in FBG Heslington Road, York.

General Notes: DARBY.-On 27th February, 1958, at his home in Birmingham, Roger Sorton Darby (1909-12), aged 64 years

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park in Apr 1907-Jul 1907.
- He worked as a member of the Ironbridge Trust.
- He worked as an Iron and Steel Merchant in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1909-1912 in York, Yorkshire.

Roger married **Janet Ellen Crosskey**,^{41,130,131} daughter of **Lieut. Col. Cecil Crosskey** and **Dorothea Sophia Smith**, on 11 Apr 1934 in Church of the Messiah, Birmingham, Warwickshire. Janet was born in 1906, died on 9 Oct 1991 at age 85, and was buried in Kingswood Unitarian Meeting House, Wythall, Worcestershire. They had two children: **Michael Sorton** and **Deborah Jean**.

Marriage Notes: DARBY-CROSSKEY.-On April 11th , 1934, at the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham, Roger S. Darby (1909-12), to Janet Ellen Crosskey.

10-**Michael Sorton Darby**

10-**Deborah Jean Darby**

Deborah married **David R. D. Taylor**.

8-**Alfred Darby** was born on 6 Jul 1860.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Of Wrexham.

Alfred married **Ellen Petite**.

8-**Ellen Darby** was born on 6 Oct 1864 and died on 20 Apr 1865.

7-**Charles Edward Darby**¹³³ was born in 1822 and died on 28 May 1884 in Wrexham, Clwyd, Wales at age 62.

7-**Rebecca Sarah Darby**¹⁰² was born in 1832 and died on 30 Jan 1910 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 78.

7-**Caroline Ann Darby** died in Died Young.

Descendants of John Darby

5-**Sarah "Sally" Darby** was born on 24 Aug 1752 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire and died in 1821 at age 69.

General Notes: Sarah Darby was the sister of Abraham Darby III. Following his death she was one of the controlling shareholders in the Company along with his widow Rebecca, his sisters Sarah Darby and Mary Rathbone, and Samuel Darby's widow Deborah.

'Sarah Darby was the head of the Coalbrookdale Company, which she ruled with a firm, prudent hand. The names of Sarah and Rebecca Darby stood first on the notes of the bank called the Petticoat Bank. She was of sedentary habits. She sat in her drawing room in great state surrounded by tables and papers, like a lawyer's office.'

In 1796 the partnership between the Darby and Reynolds families was dissolved. The Darbys retained the Coalbrookdale Company name and continued to control the works at Coalbrookdale and Horsehay. It was during this period that the company carried out work for Richard Trevithick, building the world's first steam locomotive for him during the winter of 1802.

5-**Samuel Darby**¹¹ was born on 16 Jan 1755 in Madeley, Shropshire and died on 1 Sep 1796 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 41.

Samuel married **Deborah Barnard**,^{7,11,24} daughter of **John Barnard**¹³⁴ and **Hannah Wilson**,¹³⁴ on 2 Aug 1776 in Sheffield, Yorkshire. Deborah was born on 25 Aug 1754 in Upperthorpe, Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 14 Feb 1810 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 55. They had three children: **Samuel**, **Edmund**, and **Hannah**.

General Notes: Deborah was the wife of Samuel Darby, the brother of Abraham Darby III. Like her Mother-in-law Abiah, Deborah became a Quaker Minister, and devoted much of her energies to promoting the Quaker faith. This included a visit to America between 1793 and 1796. After her husband's death, Deborah, along with Sarah (Sister of Abraham Darby III) and Rebecca Darby (Widow of Abraham Darby III) took an active roll in overseeing the running of the works.

6-**Samuel Darby**^{7,11} was born in 1779 and died on 1 Feb 1808 in Upper Berwick, Shropshire (3rd also given) at age 29.

Samuel married **Frances Anna Williames**, daughter of **John Williames**. They had two children: **Mary** and **Ann**.

7-**Mary Darby**¹¹ was born on 3 Mar 1788 and died on 6 Dec 1863 at age 75.

Mary married **Rev. Edward Pryce Owen**,^{11,135} son of **Ven. Hugh Owen**, on 6 Dec 1825. Edward was born in 1788 and died in 1863 at age 75. They had two children: **Hugh Darby** and **Mary Owen**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Vicar of Wellington.
- He worked as a Rector of Eyton in Eyton, Shropshire.

8-**Hugh Darby Owen**^{11,90,135} was born on 1 Jul 1827 in Wellington, Shropshire and died about 1878 about age 51.

Hugh married **Harriet Eliza Smith**,¹¹ daughter of **Samuel Smith** and **Eliza Annesley**, on 25 Sep 1851 in Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Harriet was born on 30 Mar 1828 in Fort George, Madras, India and died on 9 Dec 1914 at age 86. They had six children: **Hugh Darby Annesley**, **Mary Matilda**, **Alice Harriet Eva**, **Edward Roderick**, **Georgiana West**, and **Evelyn Maud**.

9-**Hugh Darby Annesley Owen**¹¹ was born on 17 Aug 1852 in The Hewletts, Prestbury, Gloucestershire, was christened on 5 Oct 1852 in Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and died in 1908 at age 56.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Bettws Hall, Bettws, Montgomeryshire.

9-**Mary Matilda Owen**^{6,11,135} was born in 1854 in The Hewletts, Prestbury, Gloucestershire and was christened on 8 Feb 1854 in Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Another name for Mary was Lady Mary Matilda Owen-Mackenzie.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: Took the additional name of Owen, by Royal Licence., 1909.
- She had a residence in Bettws Hall, Bettws, Montgomeryshire.

Mary married **Francis Fenwick**. They had one son: **George**.

10-**Capt. George Fenwick**¹³⁵ was born in 1885.

Descendants of John Darby

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC.
- He worked as an officer of the Norfolk Yeomanry.

Mary next married **Archibald George Bovill**.¹³⁵ Archibald was born in 1854 in London and died on 13 Aug 1897 in Rainthorpe Hall, Flordon, Norfolk at age 43.

Mary next married **Sir George Sutherland Mackenzie**,^{6,135} son of **Sir William Mackenzie** and **Margaret Prendergast**, on 14 Jul 1905 in Chelsea, London. George was born on 5 May 1844 in Bolarum, India and died on 1 Nov 1910 in 157 Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London at age 66.

General Notes: Mackenzie, Sir George Sutherland (1844– 1910), explorer and businessman, was born at Bolarum, India, on 5 May 1844, the third son of Sir William Mackenzie, inspector-general of the Madras medical service, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Edmund Prendergast, of Ardfinnan Castle, co. Tipperary. Educated at Clapham under Dr Charles Pritchard, he went into business, joining the firm of Gray, Dawes & Co., East India merchants, in London, and agents for the British India Steam Navigation Company. As a partner in the firm, Mackenzie was closely connected with the British India Steam Navigation Company, of which he was made a director. In 1866, at twenty-two years of age, he went to the Persian Gulf as the representative of his firm, and after some time at Bushehr was sent into the interior to establish agencies at Shiraz and Esfahan. In 1869 Mackenzie opened a branch at Basrah and expanded trade by steamer services on the Tigris and Euphrates; and in 1875 he travelled from Esfahan through the Bakhtiari country by way of Shustar to the head of the gulf. Though unarmed and with three attendants only, he was never attacked, and by his tact made friends with the chiefs of the tribes. In 1878 he made the reverse journey, starting from Muhammarah, steaming up the Karun River, and then proceeding by way of Shustar. At his death Mackenzie was called 'the doyen of Persian explorers' (GJ, 6, 1910, 738). The Foreign Office drew on his experience and the advice of his close associate Sir William Mackinnon to urge railway construction on the shah of Persia in 1886, a plan which foundered on prevarication and financial problems. Mackenzie also revived the idea of steam navigation on the Karun and in 1888 drafted a concession agreement; it was rejected by the shah. On 10 July 1883 Mackenzie married Eliza Mary (d. 1904), the daughter of Major William Cairns Armstrong, of 28 Hogarth Road, London. They had no children.

After the Anglo-German agreement of 1886, in May 1887 the British East African Association, of which Mackenzie was a member, obtained from the sultan of Zanzibar a concession of the coastline of east Africa between the Uмба River and Kipini, near the mouth of the Tana. A founders' agreement, dated 18 April 1888, in which Mackenzie figures as a contributor of £5000 and a director, was followed by a royal charter which, on 3 September 1888, incorporated the association under the name of the Imperial British East Africa Company. At the same time, the agency house of Smith, Mackenzie & Co. at Zanzibar acted as importers for the company and for the government of the East Africa Protectorate from 1895.

In October 1888 Mackenzie arrived at Zanzibar to take over, as managing director, the coast leased to the company, and then went on to Mombasa. The time was critical. The African nations in the German sphere were rising against the German East African Company. A joint blockade of the whole east African coast by Great Britain and Germany was found necessary. In the British sphere the Arabs were on the eve of an armed rising owing to runaway slaves being harboured at the mission stations. Mackenzie averted this danger, and paid Arab slave owners compensation for the fugitive slaves at the rate of \$25 a head, the gross sum amounting to £3500. Sir Charles Euan-Smith, British consul-general at Zanzibar, described this act as one of 'unparalleled generosity and philanthropy', and bore the strongest testimony to Mackenzie's 'tact and good judgment'. The admiral on the station, Fremantle, commented on his 'tact, care and discretion', and reported that 'he has literally won golden opinions, the Arabs spontaneously giving him a feast' (Parl. Pap. Africa, no. 1, 1889, August 1889, pp. 13, 17, 21, 36, etc.). By further gifts and cash he created a company network of Swahili Arabs in the interior and co-operated with potential Indian and Arab rivals by financing caravans.

Mackenzie paid a visit to England in 1889, but returned to Mombasa again in December of that year accompanied by Captain F. D. Lugard, who wrote of 'the personal affection which Mackenzie inspired in all who served under him'. By way of developing east Africa he introduced Persian agriculturists and improved Mombasa town and harbour, but was less successful in recruiting staff to run departments or man interior posts. Mackenzie sent Lugard, commissioned to the company, to survey the route to Machakos; when this failed he was instrumental in directing this initiative towards Uganda, a policy continued by his successor, Sir Francis de Winton. He was also of assistance to the Italians in negotiating treaties for them with the Somali, and received the grand cross of the crown of Italy. Mackenzie returned to Britain in May 1890. There he continued to urge further British expansion into Uganda and directed Lugard's publicity campaign against company evacuation in November 1892.

Mackenzie must bear some of the responsibility for the failure of the Imperial British East Africa Company, which lost its charter in 1895. Like other directors he placed too much confidence in Mackinnon and allowed his imperial patriotism to override his business acumen— a mistake he had never made in Persia. Mackenzie continued to direct the affairs of Gray, Dawes & Co. profitably, and made large investments in the Indian textile factories of Binny & Co. Ltd. He was made CB in 1897 and KCMG in 1902. He also held the grand cross of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. He was a member of the council of the Royal Geographical Society from 1893 to 1909 and vice-president in 1901– 5. On 14 July 1905, the year after his first wife's death, he married Mary Matilda, the widow of Archibald Bovill and daughter of Hugh Darby Owen, in Chelsea. They had no children. He died suddenly at 157 Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, on 1 November 1910, and was buried at Brookwood cemetery, Surrey. A photograph of a portrait which belonged to his sister Mrs Mackinnon, of 10 Hyde Park Gardens, was left to the Royal Colonial Institute, of which Mackenzie was a prominent member.

C. P. Lucas, rev. Colin Newbury

Sources R. L. Greaves, *Persia and the defence of India* (1959) · J. S. Galbraith, *Mackinnon and east Africa, 1878– 1895: a study in the new imperialism* (1972) · S. Jones, *Two centuries of overseas trading: the origins and growth of the Inchcape Group* (1986) · DSBB · m. certs. · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1910) · d. cert.

Archives SOAS, corresp. relating to British East African Company business | Bodl. RH, corresp. with F. D. Lugard · Inchcape Group, London, archives · TNA: PRO, Foreign Office confidential print

Likenesses portrait, priv. coll. · wood-engraving, NPG; repro. in ILN (24 Aug 1889)

Wealth at death £104,004 19s. 6d.: probate, 16 Dec 1910, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Descendants of John Darby

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C. P. Lucas, 'Mackenzie, Sir George Sutherland (1844– 1910)', rev. Colin Newbury, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2008
[http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/34750,

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KCMG CB.
- He worked as an Administrator of the British East Africa Company.

9-**Alice Harriet Eva Owen**^{90,136} was born in 1855 in The Hewletts, Prestbury, Gloucestershire.

Alice married **William Montague Hammet Kirkwood**,^{90,136} son of **John Townsend Kirkwood**¹³⁶ and **Eleanor Elizabeth Morrison Hammett**,¹³⁶ on 9 Jul 1874. William was born on 20 Feb 1850, was christened on 22 Mar 1850 in Llandilo Fawr, Carmarthen, Wales, and died on 28 Mar 1926 at age 76. They had no children.

General Notes: KIRKWOOD, William Montague Hammett

Born 1850; 4th s of late John Townsend Kirkwood of Yeo Vale, N Devon, and Gore Court, Kent; m 1st, Harriet Alice, d of Hugh Darby Owen of Betty's Hall, Montgomeryshire; 2nd, Ethel, d of Edward Morris; died 28 March 1926

Legal Adviser, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government, Tokyo, 1885– 1902

EDUCATION Marlborough College. Old Marlburian Scholar

CAREER Member of Inner Temple; Her Majesty's Crown Advocate in Japan and Legal Adviser, British Legation and Consulates, 1882– 85; assisted in drafting the Japanese Constitution and Codes of Law; travelled extensively through the Far East; spent several months amongst the head-hunting tribes of Formosa in 1897, and was engaged to organise the administration of that island when ceded to Japan; was Adviser to the first US Phillipine Commission, and received the thanks of Congress for his services; was a censor in the War Office during the War, and Commandant of Boy Scout Camps working for the Flax Branch of the Board of Agriculture; Commissioner of Boy Scouts for Kensington. Knight Grand Cross of the Rising Sun; Knight Grand Cross of the Sacred Treasure; Japanese Constitution Medal

ADDRESS

12 Egerton Gardens, London

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Marlborough College.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law: Inner Temple.
- He worked as a Legal Adviser to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government in 1885-1902 in Tokyo, Japan.

9-**Maj. Edward Roderick Owen** was born on 4 May 1856 in The Hewletts, Prestbury, Gloucestershire, was christened on 24 Jul 1856 in Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, died on 11 Jul 1896 in Ambigol Wells, Sudan. (Cholera) at age 40, and was buried in Ambigol Wells, Sudan.

General Notes: OWEN, EDWARD RODERIC, Major, was born on 4 May, 1856, at The Hewletts, Prestbury, Gloucestershire, where his father then resided, son of Hugh Darby Owen, Esq., of Bettws Hall, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, and of Mrs. Hugh Owen. "Roddy" Owen was educated at a private school at Malvern, and at Eton (1869-73), and for a year with a tutor, during which time he began his riding career by winning the Duke of Beaufort's Blue Coat Race at Dauntsey on the late Mr. E. Chaplin's Holland. He entered the Army through the Militia, receiving on the 3rd March, 1875, a commission in the 2nd Battn. South Devon Infantry Militia (11th Foot). On the 11th Sept. 1876, he was transferred to the 1st Battn. of the 20th (East Devon– shire) Regt., which, in 1881, became known as the Lancashire Fusiliers. He joined his new regiment at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He shot in the Rocky Mountains; came Edward Roderic OweD. home on leave in 1878; kept a few horses (which were trained by his elder brother Hugh at Cirencester), and rode some races. In 1879 his regiment was stationed at Malta, and in 1881 Roddy hunted to his heart's content, and won many important races. In 1883 he was stationed at Mhow in India, and in March, 1884, wa attached to the Staff of the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, as Extra A.D.C. He became well known on all the race-courses in Bengal. In 1884, at the age of 28, he was promoted to Captain, and returned to Ireland, where he migrated from the staff of Lord Ripon to that of Lord Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He won the great Sandown Steeplechase in 1884, and in two successive years he rode the winning mount in the Sandown Grand Prize. Twice he won the great Sandown Steeplechase on the same horse, Kilworth. In 1899 he had the highest average of wins among gentlemen riders for the year. In 1889 and 1900 he was A.D.C. to 'General Sir Evelyn Wood at Aldershot. In 1891 he was selected for the Mounted Infantry Regt. at Aldershot, which had been raised and was then commanded by Colonel Hutton. In 1892 he steered Father O'Flynn to victory in the Grand National, and directly after the race he took the train to London, applied at the War Office for active service, and served as Chief of the staff to General Sir Francis Scott, Inspector-General of the Gold Coast Constabulary; commanded the expedition against Zebus in West Africa, and left England for Lagos. In 1892 he served with Sir Gerald Portal's fission in Uganda. He was chosen as Commandant of the Equatorial Provinces of Torn and Unyoro, 1893-94, during which time he quelled single-handed a Moslem revolt of a critical nature. He was then entrusted with the important mission of planting the British flag under circumstances of extreme difficulty at Wadelai, thus safeguarding the upper reaches of the Nile for Great Britain. He received the African Medal, 1892, the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, and was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order [London Gazette, 4 Jan. 1895]: 'In recognition of service against the Zebus in 1892, and during the recent operations in Central Africa, Edward Roderic Owen, Captain and Brevet Major, The Lancashire Fusiliers.' The Insignia were presented 3 Sept. 1895. In the summer of 1894 he was home on leave, and in Jan.

Descendants of John Darby

1905, sailed for India to join his regiment at Quetta. He became Official Correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" during the North-West Frontier Campaign, and being attached to the King's Own Scottish Borderers, took part in their well-known charge. He and Colonel Sir Younghusband were the first to enter the Fort of Chitral, after a forty-mile ride in a hostile country, in advance of the Relief Force. Major Owen travelled in the Palmirs; joined the Sudan Expedition, receiving the Medal and the Firket Medal. In the endeavour to stamp out cholera at Ambigol Wells, where he was Commandant, he contracted illness and died there. The Arabs, who loved him, placed circles of white stones round his grave. A Memoir of him has been written by his sister, Lady Owen-Mackenzie.

RODDY OWEN DSO

The Regiment and the county of Lancashire got to know each other particularly well in the winter of 1798-99, when the Twentieth had great success in raising recruits in Preston. (Recruits had been raised there before, and the Regiment had marched through the county on its way to Culloden.) Although it was known at this time as the East Devonshire Regiment, it began to rely more and more on getting its ranks filled from Lancashire, so that when, in 1881, the Report of the Ellice Committee on Formation of Territorial Regiments recommended the extensive re-allocation of Line regiments to counties, a long established connection was openly recognised in naming the Regiment the Lancashire Fusiliers. (Editors note:- it should be pointed out here that the story of the Regiment not being granted the "Royal" in their official title due to some misdemeanor is a myth!-Joe.)

Another firm connection with Lancashire was already in being, for the Regimental Depot had been moved from Exeter to Wellington Barracks, Bury, in 1873, and those familiar buildings, which dated originally from 1845, with many later additions, were to become well known indeed to all the succeeding generations of Fusiliers. It remained the Regimental Depot until 1961, when the final parade was held there on March 17: it is still the Regimental Headquarters (Lancashire), and houses the Regimental Museum.

Apart from the changes affecting the Regiment, there had been many important innovations in the Army as a whole since the mismanagement of the Crimean War had revealed the faults of the old system, and the growing military power of Prussia began to alter the military balance of Europe. Cardwell's reforms were carried out between 1868 and 1873, and included the abolition of purchase by officers of commissions and steps in rank. (Not before time !! But it would still be many many years before "working class" applicants would be able to gain commissions-Joe-Editor)

Among the other changes was the introduction of a trained reserve, which had to depend on a short-service army. Cardwell introduced enlistment for six years with the colours, followed by six years in the reserve, and he also assisted recruiting by abolishing flogging in peace time. Another equally important step was to develop recruiting grounds and to connect the regular Army with the militia by making it territorial in its regimental title, assigning to each historic numbered infantry regiment a local depot and a county name. The Twentieth already had its second battalion, but it was made the rule that all regiments should have two linked battalions-one of which would be on foreign service-associated with its county militia and volunteers.

Although the name of the Regiment changed, a link with the West Country still remained. A handsome memorial in Exeter Cathedral recalls those members of the Regiment who fell in the Crimea. The old Twentieth had to a large extent been officered by men from West Country families and this link remained for some time. (Other ranks had long been recruited mainly in Lancashire.)

The abolition of purchase did not show its full effects for some time and as the pay of an officer was not very great, it was still necessary for an officer to have some private means especially if he was to get married. It was unusual for an officer to marry young and, therefore, he was able to devote more of his time to regimental activities and to becoming imbued with the regimental spirit. For a young officer fond of sport and with the gift of friendship, life could be very pleasant in an infantry regiment in the second half of the last century. Whether his battalion was stationed in India, Ireland or at home, there was always plenty of racing, shooting and dancing. The Regiment had a reputation for its excellent cellars: s of Professor Saintsbury's scholarly wine-bibbing was done with an officer of The Twentieth.*

How one could make the most of this kind of life is exemplified in the short, brilliant career of Roddy Owen, one of the 'characters' that the British regimental system used to be able to accommodate and even encourage-to the advantage of the system, and the Army as a whole. A brilliant horseman and a good shot, Roddy Owen's courage went without saying, but at the time of his death the quality of leadership that went with it was also being revealed; his high sense of honour and duty found its expression through a most original turn of mind. He was a man of whom the Lancashire Fusiliers have always been proud.

* The late Maurice Healy, in his Stay Me Wit! Flagon (1941), recalled a 1923 Les Musigny he had drunk in the 1st Battalion mess that was, 'all that good burgundy should be; and it lost nothing by being drunk in such excellent and hospitable company'. He also wondered, in a later chapter on beer, whether Lancashire ales had helped 'to make the Lancashire Fusiliers what they are: and what highs, praise could be given.

Edward Roderic Owen was born in 1856, the younger son of a Welsh country gentleman. Adept in the saddle from his earliest days, he grew up to be the outstanding gentleman-rider of his sports-loving generation, bringing his Turf career to a splendid conclusion by winning the 1892 Grand National on 'Father O'Flynn'. He left Eton in 1873, and entered the Militia in 1875, a very common way into the Army in those days. The next year he was commissioned into the Regiment. He joined the 1st Battalion, then stationed in Canada, and almost at once began to make his mark, both inside the Regiment, where he was a most popular young officer, and outside it. After tours of duty in Cyprus and Malta, in 1884 he became successively A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Between 1885 and 1891 in that country (then even more of a horseman's paradise than it is today) and elsewhere, he raced and rode his name into a legend.

Innumerable stories are told of his prowess on the Turf, his cavalier performances off it, and his never-failing wit. Major-General G. Surtees, a former Colonel of the Regiment, has given instances of all these in an article in the Army Quarterly:*

While out on training as A.D.C. to General Sir Evelyn Wood** at Aldershot, Roddy's horse ran away with him, or so he said on return in apologetic explanation to the general: 'Would you believe it, sir, I never got a pull at him for miles!' He omitted to mention having picked up racing-kit from his servant at the station, taken a train to a nearby meeting, and ridden a race. When this account was given to me by an old member of my regiment and a contemporary of Roddy's, I had asked if he got away with it.

'Oh, yes', was the reply. 'He could talk his way in or out of anything.' My informant went on with a story of Roddy at Quetta: 'The whole garrison was away on a field day, Roddy being stuck in barracks as Captain of the Week. Bored with nothing to do, he rode out to us. Seeing the troops lying down in position ready for the final assault, he galloped up waving his sword and yelling, "Charge!" -which we all promptly did, delighted to get the whole thing over so quickly.'

Roddy, of course, didn't wait for the trouble to come, and you can imagine how damned angry the general was. Major Owen would get no leave for a very long time and so on. Now comes the surprising bit. Roddy, on being told of this while dressing for dinner, immediately ordered his horse, saying, 'We'll see about that', and went off to the general. On return he announced his departure on leave. We never heard what transpired. Roddy wouldn't say a word about anything like that.

* April 1961,

**Later Field-Marshal.

THE LANCASHIRE CONNECTION

Many similar stories of this part of Roddy Owen's life are told; his sister, Mrs. Bovill, and G. R. Askwith, published the one that follows in a memoir after his death:

He rode almost entirely across country and over hurdles, and would travel from one end of the kingdom to another for a good meeting. Many were the expedients necessary for working in leave, riding and military duties. Dressing in the railway-carriage or waiting-rooms and galloping across country to catch a train at branch stations were but ordinary incidents of the racing season. He would arrive at Manchester, for instance, in the early morning after a night in the train, get into uniform, do his day's work, and be off again. There is a tale that, just catching a train as it was leaving the station, Roddy found himself in a carriage with one elderly lady, and due to ride immediately on arrival. He slowly fitted up a railway rug from rack to rack, saying, 'Don't be alarmed, madam, at hearing a noise. I am subject to fits of illness which soon, however, pass away. I always do this on such occasions.' After some minutes of scrambling, the lady was frightened out of her senses by seeing a brilliant yellow silk arm stretched out behind the rug, but was reassured by the appearance of Roddy, in a greatcoat, with his riding boots showing beneath, calmly remarking that he was now quite in normal health.

Naturally, such a way of life required a considerable flair for handling superior officers; at a regimental inspection, 'the General remarked that he had not seen him before at previous inspections.

Roddy had been running all over the country to race meetings, but he only replied with a deep bow, "Sir, the loss is mine".'

Many of Roddy Owen's close friends were aware of his wide reading and his acute intelligence; many had noticed that under the gay and handsome exterior lay the makings of a fine soldier. They, at any rate, may not have been as surprised as the rest of the racing world when it was learned that, four days after he had won the Grand National in 1892 by twenty lengths, he was on his way out to the Jebu War in West Africa. During the ten preceding years, The Sportsman records 812 mounts with 254 wins; in 1891 his percentage of wins was 46.6. Now he was to make his name in other fields.

Africa, West and East, was to be the scene of his next exploits. Although he distinguished himself and was wounded in the Jebu War, this did not detain him long. The following year found him, now a brevet-major, serving as a member of Sir Gerald Portal's commission to Uganda. The rise of Mahdism in the Sudan after Gordon's death at Khartoum in 1885, with the collapse of Egyptian power and the defeat of Abyssinia, had thrown the whole of north-eastern Africa into ferment. Uganda was an area of vital strategic importance, containing the head waters of the Nile. During a period when Government policy was highly equivocal and uncertain, the duty of securing British interests fell largely upon relatively junior officers, carrying great responsibility in outlying, isolated commands. Owen was such a one, working to procure the allegiance of the agitated tribes of the interior, where the slave trade was once again making destructive headway. He had to act as a diplomat, an adviser, and at times as an arbiter between them.

Dogged by ill-health in that fever-stricken region, he nevertheless succeeded in asserting British authority. It was as a result of his efforts, and those of other men like him, in similar thankless situations, that Uganda became a British Protectorate, and now forms part of the British Commonwealth. Uganda's Owen Falls were named in his honour, close to the point where he first raised the Union Jack.

After a year and a half in East Africa, Owen was due for leave. Characteristically, almost his last act before leaving Cairo was to wire home for tickets to the Ascot enclosure. On January 5, 1895, he was gazetted D.S.O., and on the same day departed for Dublin to join a draft of the Lancashire Fusiliers on their way to Bombay. Garrison duty held out little appeal for him. For those who were lucky enough, there was action in plenty on the North-West Frontier of India at this time, and Roddy Owen was not the man to be left out of it. Intrigue and assassination in the frontier state of Chitral had produced an anti-British movement, as a result of which the British Agent found himself besieged with a small and barely trustworthy garrison in Chitral Fort. A relief force was assembled in March, and Owen obtained permission to accompany it as the correspondent of the journal The Pioneer. (It was in a similar capacity that Lieutenant Winston Churchill, 4th Hussars) shortly afterwards attached himself to the Malakand Field Force.) The expedition was soon on the move, forcing the Malakand Pass in April, and pressing on to the Swat River. He joined in a charge by the Cavalry of the Guides on April 4, and three days later charged again with the Bengal Lancers. On May 14 Chitral Fort was relieved, after tremendous marches through the snow of the high mountains, and the immediate purpose of the expedition was at an end.

It was typical of Roddy Owen that he did not consider his labours finished. He determined to visit all the localities connected with the campaign, and to obtain first-hand accounts of them. He spent twelve days riding over the mountains (sometimes with nothing to feed on but tea and mulberries), was entertained by the local Rajahs (one of whom believed himself to be descended from Alexander the Great), and even entered Russian territory, returning finally to Quetta just as his leave expired. During all this time, his interest in natural history, geography, local customs, as well as grand strategy, received full expression in his writing.

In camp at night the moon shone over the mountains, and I gazed on the vast grandeur of the Himalayas. I have seen, and felt too, the smallness of all one's interests, pleasures, and above all oneself, as night draws near, seated round the camp fire in the great pine forests of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; have felt a void in one's own soul in contemplating the monotonous prairie of North America and plains of Africa; but I know no spot where surroundings, though silent, are so awe-inspiring as these mountain ranges, torn by the weather into a thousand fantastic designs, of every colour, of every shape-some a succession of spiral towers windowed by snow, others vast and solid, rude in their colossal stolidity, arrogant in their remorseless stare and unquestioned individuality unless where crowned by masses of snow giving an air of lightness and life to their structure.

From the North-West Frontier, Owen returned to Egypt, where Sir Herbert Kitchener was preparing the last stages of the advance which, two years later, brought him and the Regiment to Khartoum. At Cairo, on the anniversary of his Grand National win on 'Father O'Flynn', Roddy Owen won his last race. Then Kitchener wired for him to come to the front; this meant a change of mount-to two camels which he bought at Aswan, writing:

Goodness knows how I'm going to ride them, uncomfortable brutes, but nevertheless, if all goes well, I could after this campaign leave the service before my forty-first birthday, having accomplished the dream of my life, to take an active part in securing the Nile for England. But it was not to be.

In June, Owen was present at the Battle of Firkeh, where, after a daring night march, Kitchener's Egyptian and Sudanese regiments won a complete victory over the Dervishes-an omen of things to come. But then all progress was temporarily stopped by a series of misfortunes. Violent storms swept the desert, turning every gully into a torrent, and tearing away miles of the precious railway.

Worse still, cholera struck the army, and the death rate began to rise steadily.

Roddy Owen, on detached duty, wrote

Descendants of John Darby

I am seated on a rock surrounded with desert, the only European here, with seven cases of cholera on the 5th, 6th and 7th inst., but I think we've tackled it. The quarantine has so upset arrangements that it is within the bounds that we do not prosecute our journey to Dongola as yet. But we must stick to Khartoum as an objective, and, bar Euro pean complications, the dream of Cecil Rhodes looks likely of accomplishment.

Shortly after writing this, Owen was himself smitten by cholera; he died on July 11th, 1896, and his Arab followers buried him that night in a desert grave beside the River Nile.

His memory is still cherished in the Regiment. He was not a typical regimental officer-heaven knows what the Army would be like if all officers were Roddy Owens !-but he was typical of generations of high-spirited, audacious individualists whose contribution to the Army, and the nation, has been invaluable.

And so the nation and the regiment lost a unique and supremely different soldier.

He was proud to be in the XXth and the XXth were proud of having him amongst them.

Joe Eastwood.

Omnia Audax XXth

Brevet-Major Edward Roderic OWEN, DSO - Lancashire Fusiliers (Attached Egyptian Army) - died at Ambigol, 11th July 1896, commanding a Sudanese Irregular corps. Born 4th May 1856 at Prestbury, Gloucestershire. Son of Hugh Owen. A talented jockey, he rode 'Father O'Flynn' to victory in the 1892 Liverpool Grand National horse race. Served in West Africa 1892 (wounded, DSO, MID, medal & clasp, Brilliant Star of Zanzibar). Commandant Equatorial Provinces of Torn and Unyoro 1893-4. As Commandant of Ambigol Wells he died of cholera.

Michael Murray

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DSO.
- He worked as an officer of the Lancashire Fusiliers (Attached to the Egyptian Army).

9-**Georgiana West Owen** was born in 1858 in The Hewletts, Prestbury, Gloucestershire and was christened on 15 Apr 1858 in Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

9-**Evelyn Maud Owen** was born in 1861 in The Hewletts, Prestbury, Gloucestershire and was christened on 1 Jul 1861 in Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

8-**Mary Owen Owen**¹¹ died on 13 Jun 1865.

Mary married **Colmore Frind Gregoe-Colmore**,¹¹ son of **Frind Gregoe-Colmore** and **Elizabeth Sarah Roberts**, on 18 Jul 1850. Colmore was born on 12 Mar 1827. They had seven children: **Bertha**, **Eva Laura**, **Harriet Frances**, **Mary Harriet Frances**, **Charles**, **William Barwick**, and **Henry Owen Garland**.

General Notes: Of Cheltenham

9-**Bertha Colmore**

9-**Eva Laura Colmore**

9-**Harriet Frances Colmore**

9-**Mary Harriet Frances Colmore**

9-**Charles Colmore** was born on 13 Oct 1862.

9-**William Barwick Colmore**

9-**Henry Owen Garland Colmore** died in Died Young.

7-**Ann Darby** died in Died Young.

6-**Edmund Darby**^{7,109} was born on 22 Apr 1782 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire and died on 29 Mar 1810 in Upper Berwick, Shropshire (Melksham also given) at age 27.

Edmund married **Lucy Burlingham**,¹⁰⁹ daughter of **John Burlingham** and **Hannah Bradley**, on 10 May 1803 in Worcester. Lucy was born on 9 Jan 1782 in Worcester, Worcestershire and died on 10 May 1870 in Ebbw-vale, Monmouth at age 88. They had six children: **Abraham**, **Deborah**, **Corbyn**, **Samuel Maude**, **Alfred**, and **Mary**.

7-**Abraham Darby** was born on 30 Mar 1804 in Dale House, Coalbrookdale and died in 1878 at age 74.

Descendants of John Darby

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a High Sheriff, Bucks.

7-**Deborah Darby** was born on 12 Oct 1810 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire and died on 29 Oct 1855 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 45.

7-**Corbyn Darby** was born on 21 Mar 1805 and died on 16 Nov 1814 in Woburn School at age 9.

7-**Samuel Maude Darby** was born on 13 Aug 1806 and died on 11 Jan 1807.

7-**Alfred Darby**²⁴ was born on 21 Dec 1807 and died on 14 Apr 1852 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire at age 44.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Ironmaster in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

Alfred married **Rebecca Miller Christy**,¹³⁷ daughter of **William Miller Christy**^{5,89,119,137,138} and **Ann Fell**,^{5,89,137,138} on 10 May 1848 in Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. Rebecca was born on 28 Feb 1821 in Stockwell, Lambeth, London and died on 21 Mar 1909 at age 88. They had three children: **Alfred Edmund William**, **Alice Mary**, and **Alfreda Lucy**.

8-**Alfred Edmund William Darby** was born on 7 Sep 1850 in Stanley Hall, Astley Abbots, Shropshire. and died in 1925 at age 75.

8-**Alice Mary Darby** was born on 7 Nov 1851 in Stanley Hall, Astley Abbots, Shropshire.

Alice married **Col. Francis Alexander Wolryche-Whitmore**, son of **Rev. Francis Henry Wolryche-Whitmore**, on 7 Jun 1871. Francis was born in 1845 and died in 1927 at age 82. They had five children: **Frances Evelyn**, **Francis William**, **Olive Mary**, **Geoffrey Charlton**, and **John Eric Alexander**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Dudmaston Hall, Shropshire.

9-**Frances Evelyn Wolryche-Whitmore**

9-**Francis William Wolryche-Whitmore**

9-**Olive Mary Wolryche-Whitmore** was born in 1879 and died on 6 Oct 1951 at age 72.

Olive married **Hon. Eustace Scott Hamilton-Russell**, son of **Gustavus Russell Hamilton-Russell 8th Viscount Boyne** and **Lady Katherine Frances Scott**, on 27 Jun 1906. Eustace was born on 7 Feb 1878 and died on 3 Nov 1962 at age 84. They had one daughter: **Rachel Katharine**.

10-**Rachel Katharine Hamilton-Russell** was born on 31 Aug 1908 and died on 22 Mar 1996 at age 87.

Rachel married **Malcolm Findanus Macgregor**.

Rachel next married **Sir George Peter Labouchere** on 10 May 1943. George died on 14 Jun 1999.

9-**Geoffrey Charlton Wolryche-Whitmore**

9-**John Eric Alexander Wolryche-Whitmore** was born in 1883 and died in 1956 in Rongai, Kenya at age 73.

John married **Mary Parry**. Mary died in 1964 in New Zealand. They had one daughter: **Gillian Mary**.

10-**Gillian Mary Wolryche-Whitmore** was born in 1927 and died on 27 Oct 1964 at age 37.

Gillian married **William Anthony Traill**, son of **Lt. Col. Anthony O'Brien Traill** and **Marjorie Anderson**. They had three children: **Wendy Shelagh**, **Richard Robin**, and **Alexander Michael**.

11-**Wendy Shelagh Traill**

Descendants of John Darby

11-Richard Robin Traill

11-Alexander Michael Traill

8-**Alfreda Lucy Darby** was born on 24 Nov 1852 in Stanley Hall, Astley Abbots, Shropshire.

Alfreda married **Maj. Hillyar David Chapman**,¹³⁹ son of **William Robert Chapman**^{139,140} and **Caroline Sarah Fryer**,^{139,140} in 1878. Hillyar was born on 3 May 1846 in Islington, London and died in 1913 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 67. They had three children: **Alister Hillyar Darby**, **Lucy Beryl**, and **Auriol Frances Kyrle**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Worsted Manufacturer in London.
- He had a residence in Kilhendre, Ellesmere, Cheshire.
- He had a residence in Arundel House, Arundel, Sussex.

9-**Capt. Alister Hillyar Darby Chapman** was born in 1883, died on 27 Sep 1915 in Pas de Calais, France. Killed In Action. at age 32, and was buried in Noeux-les-Mines Communal Cemetery, Grave I.K.11.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the 1st Royal Dragoons.

9-**Lucy Beryl Chapman** was born in 1886 in London.

General Notes: Possibly the same Lucy Beryl Chapman, spinster, who died 18 March 1954 and lived at The caravan, Belgate, Shobdon, Herefordshire.

9-**Auriol Frances Kyrle Chapman** was born in 1896 in Chelsea.

Auriol married **Gerald James Keane**.

7-**Mary Darby** was born on 21 Dec 1808.

Mary married **Rev. William Jones**.

6-**Hannah Darby** was born on 4 Aug 1780 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire and died on 5 Aug 1780 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

5-**William Darby** was born on 12 Dec 1756 in Madeley, Shropshire, died on 11 Jul 1757 in Madeley, Shropshire, and was buried in FBG Broseley, Shropshire.

5-**Jane Maude Darby** was born on 9 Jun 1758 in Madeley, Shropshire, died on 2 Oct 1758 in Madeley, Shropshire, and was buried on 14 Oct 1758 in FBG Broseley, Shropshire.

4-**Edmund Darby** was born in 1712, died on 1 Jun 1756 in Broseley, Shropshire at age 44, and was buried on 3 Jun 1756 in FBG Broseley, Shropshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: Edmund fell from his horse and later died, 24 May 1756, Albrighton, Shropshire.

4-**Sergeant Darby** was born in 1713 and died in 1725 at age 12.

John next married **Joan Luckock**¹ on 31 Mar 1686 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. Joan died on 7 Apr 1724.

2-Jane Darby

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