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**Descendants of  
Thomas Hodgkin**

Charles E. G. Pease  
Pennyghael  
Isle of Mull

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## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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1-**Thomas Hodgkin** died on 29 Jul 1709.

Thomas married **Ann Alcock** on 21 May 1665. Ann died on 24 Apr 1689. They had three children: **Thomas, John,** and **Elizabeth**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Shutford, Banbury, Oxfordshire.

2-**Thomas Hodgkin** was born on 29 Mar 1666 in Shutford, Banbury, Oxfordshire and died in 1740 at age 74.

Thomas married **Elizabeth**. They had seven children: **Ann, Thomas, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah,** and **Richard**.

3-**Ann Hodgkin** was born on 24 Dec 1696.

Ann married \_\_\_\_\_ **Hall**.

3-**Thomas Hodgkin** was born on 7 Aug 1699 and died on 6 Feb 1752 in Penn's Neck, New Jersey. USA at age 52.

General Notes: Emigrated to Pennsylvania.

3-**John Hodgkin** was born on 31 Oct 1701 in Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire and died on 9 Oct 1786 at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: Until 1931, Shipston on Stour was part of Worcestershire.

John married **Susanna Hitchman**. They had three children: **John, Susanna,** and **Thomas**.

4-**John Hodgkin**<sup>1</sup> was born on 25 May 1741, died on 31 May 1815 in Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire at age 74, and was buried on 4 Jun 1815.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Woolstapler in Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire.

John married **Elizabeth Gibbs**<sup>1</sup> on 28 Feb 1765. Elizabeth died on 29 Apr 1805. They had five children: **John, Susanna, Mary, Elizabeth,** and **Anna**.

5-**John Hodgkin**<sup>1,2,3</sup> was born on 11 Feb 1766 in Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire and died on 29 Sep 1845 in Tottenham, London at age 79.

General Notes: Hodgkin, John (1766– 1845), grammarian and calligrapher, was born at Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire, on 11 February 1766, the son of John Hodgkin, shopkeeper and wool stapler, and his wife, Elizabeth, née Gibbs. He was educated partly at a Quakers' school at Worcester, and partly by his uncle, Thomas Hodgkin, a successful private tutor in London, who invited his nephew to enter his own profession. In 1787 he joined the physicist and Egyptologist Thomas Young in superintending the education of the antiquary Hudson Gurney. The two tutors seem to have given each other mutual instruction for four years, and all remained warm friends. He was briefly a master at Ackworth Friends' school, Yorkshire, before leaving for France.

In 1792 Hodgkin spent some months at Vincennes in order to improve his knowledge of French. His recollections of the royal family are recorded in his manuscript autobiography (Wellcome Institute, London). When Louis XVI took the oath to the constitution, Hodgkin, as a Quaker, had a conscientious objection to raise his hand with the multitude swearing fidelity to the compact between king and people, while his plain dress caused him to be continually taken for a priest. He managed, however, to escape real danger. He describes in graphic language the consternation at Vincennes on 10 August 1792, the day of the massacre of the Swiss guard.

Upon his return to England Hodgkin married on 1 May 1793 at Lewes, Sussex, Elizabeth Rickman, a cousin of Thomas Rickman the architect. Their sons Thomas Hodgkin (1798– 1866) and John Hodgkin (1800– 1875) are noticed separately. Hodgkin soon became well known as a private tutor, chiefly to ladies belonging to the families of wealthy citizens in the environs of London. He resided for some years at Pentonville, London, and then moved to Tottenham. He instructed his pupils in the classics and mathematics, but especially in the art of handwriting, in which he greatly excelled.

Hodgkin has left a remarkable record of his skill in handwriting in his *Calligraphia Græca* (1794), dedicated to Hodgkin's friend Thomas Young, at whose suggestion it was composed. Young also furnished the gnomic sentences from various authors, which Hodgkin wrote in beautiful Greek characters, and his friend Henry Ashby engraved. A translation by Young of Lear's curse into Greek iambics, undertaken 'rogatu viri omnium disertissimi Edmundi Burke', was also added. The work was not published until 1807, when it appeared together with *Pœcilographia Græca*, in which nineteen Greek alphabets of various periods are figured, and some seven hundred contractions used in Greek manuscripts are given. Some of the latter were brought to Hodgkin's notice by the Greek scholar Richard Porson, with whom he had a slight acquaintance. Hodgkin also published, besides school and exercise books: *Definitions of some of the Terms Made Use of in Geography and Astronomy* (1804; 2nd edn, 1812); *Specimens of Greek Penmanship* (1804); *An Introduction to Writing* (4th edn, 1811); and *A Sketch of the Greek Accidence* (1812). He contributed to *Excerpta ex J. F. Bastii commentatione cum tabulis lithographicis a J. Hodgkin transcripta* (1835). He died in August 1845 at Tottenham, Middlesex, and was survived by his wife.

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Thomas Hodgkin, rev. Helen Caroline Jones

Sources Wellcome L., WMS/PP/HO [incl. MS autobiography] · Watt, Bibl. Brit. · IGI · K. Hodgkin, 'The uncertainties, mistakes, dilemmas and other contributions to a happy family life', 1992–4, priv. coll.

Archives Durham RO, papers · Wellcome L., autobiography, corresp., and papers

Likenesses portrait, priv. coll.; repro. in Hodgkin, 'Uncertainties, mistakes, dilemmas'

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Thomas Hodgkin, 'Hodgkin, John (1766–1845)', rev. Helen Caroline Jones, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/13427>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Teacher.

John married **Elizabeth Rickman**,<sup>1,3</sup> daughter of **Richard Peters Rickman**<sup>3,4,5</sup> and **Mary Verrall**,<sup>3,4,5</sup> on 1 May 1793 in FMH Lewes. Elizabeth was born on 23 Oct 1768 in The Cliffe, Lewes, East Sussex and died on 28 Apr 1833 in Tottenham, London at age 64. They had four children: **John, Rickman, Thomas, and John**.

**6-John Hodgkin** was born on 19 Jan 1795 in St. Georges Parish, Bloomsbury, Middlesex, died on 2 Jul 1799 in St. James Parish, Pentonville, Middlesex at age 4, and was buried on 5 Jul 1799 in Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire.

**6-Rickman Hodgkin** was born on 21 May 1797 in Clerkenwell, London, died on 21 Oct 1797 in London, and was buried on 24 Oct 1797.

**6-Dr. Thomas Hodgkin**<sup>1,2,6,7,8,9</sup> was born on 17 Aug 1798 in Penton Street, Pentonville, London, died on 4 Apr 1866 in Jaffa, Palestine at age 67, and was buried on 5 Apr 1866 in Jaffa, Palestine. The cause of his death was Dysentery or Cholera.

General Notes: He is now best known for the first account of Hodgkin's disease, a form of lymphoma and blood disease, in 1832.

Hodgkin, Thomas (1798-1866), physician and social reformer, was born on 17 August 1798 in Pentonville, London, the third of the four sons (two died young) of John Hodgkin (1766-1845), calligrapher and teacher, and his wife, Elizabeth (1768-1833), daughter of Richard Peters Rickman and his wife, Mary (Verrall) and a cousin of the architect Thomas Rickman. Both families had been Quakers since the mid-seventeenth century. Hodgkin was educated at home along with his younger brother, John Hodgkin (1800-1875), until 1816, when he became private secretary to William Allen, apothecary, scientist, and social activist. Allen introduced him to medicine and also reinforced his Quaker concerns for social reform. When an apprenticeship with Allen could not be arranged, Hodgkin was articled to an apothecary firm in Brighton.

Hodgkin quickly recognized that medicine better suited his interests, and spent a year walking the wards at Guy's Hospital, London. In 1820 he enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, where he received the MD in 1823. His thesis, *De absorbendi functione*, received praise for the excellence of the Latin prose. Hodgkin interrupted his Edinburgh studies with a year in Paris, where he gave particular attention to morbid anatomy (pathology) and learned to use the stethoscope from R. T. H. Laennec. On his return from Paris, he introduced the stethoscope to the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital.

Following his graduation, Hodgkin spent two more years on the continent, initially as physician and travelling companion to Abraham Montefiore, afterwards in additional medical studies in Paris. Returning to London in 1825, he became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and was appointed lecturer in morbid anatomy and curator of the anatomical museum of Guy's Hospital medical school. There he gave the first systematic lectures on morbid anatomy in England, conducted numerous autopsies, prepared many exhibits, and published a catalogue for the museum (1829). His significant medical papers included those on the discovery of the striated appearance of voluntary muscles, and a description of the shape of erythrocytes (1827); studies of carcinoma (1829); a description, before Sir Dominic Corrigan, of retroversion of aortic valves (1829); and discussion of the 1832 cholera epidemic. The paper that gained him eponymous fame, 'On some morbid appearances of the absorbent glands and spleen' (*Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, 17, 1832, 68-114), described seven cases with an unusual appearance of the lymph glands and spleen. Sir Samuel Wilks made similar observations more than thirty years later, and recalling Hodgkin's earlier paper, it was he who named the disorder Hodgkin's disease. Two of Hodgkin's cases, and possibly one other, have since been verified as meeting histological criteria for Hodgkin's disease. Hodgkin's books included *Lectures on the Means of Promoting and Preserving Health* (1835), based on lectures delivered at the Spitalfields Mechanics' Institute, and *Lectures on the Morbid Anatomy of the Serous and Mucous Membranes* (vol. 1, 1836; vol. 2, 1840).

Simultaneously, Hodgkin was active in reform, publishing *An Essay on Medical Education* in 1828, and serving on the general committee of the British and Foreign School Society. He advocated the colonization of Africa by freed American black people as a solution to slavery, supported the American Colonization Society, and created the British African Colonization Society for the further promotion of colonization in Liberia. His youthful concern for the plight of North American Indians became a lifelong defence of all indigenous groups threatened by the advance of Western civilization. He was one of the founders of the Aborigines' Protection Society, and its foremost spokesman. In 1836 he was appointed to the senate of the newly organized University of London and remained active in its oversight of medical education.

Hodgkin expected to be promoted assistant physician at Guy's in 1837 and was bitterly disappointed when he did not receive the post. The rejection was due to the animosity of Benjamin Harrison, treasurer of the hospital, who disliked Hodgkin's Quaker practices and his reformist activities, particularly those relating to the treatment of Indians by the Hudson's Bay Company, of which Harrison was deputy chairman. None the less, Hodgkin is remembered as one of the 'great triumvirate of Guy's' (Cameron, 127).

Following his rejection, Hodgkin resigned from Guy's and developed a small private practice. He often treated poor patients gratis and was known to undercharge rather than take advantage of anyone's pocket. He spent 1842-3 teaching at St Thomas's Hospital medical school.

Hodgkin wanted to marry his first cousin, Sarah Godlee, but Quaker practice forbade it. He remained a bachelor until 3 January 1850, when at the age of fifty-one he married Sarah Frances Callow Scaife (1804-1875), a widow, whose husband had been Hodgkin's patient. The couple lived at 35 Bedford Square, London. Hodgkin had no children of his own but was devoted to his brother, John, and to his eleven

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children, from whom the distinguished Hodgkin family is descended. This includes the historian Thomas Hodgkin (1831-1913), Sir Alan Hodgkin, winner of the Nobel prize for medicine, and Robin Hodgkin, mountaineer.

Hodgkin adhered loyally to Quaker tenets. He dressed in Quaker garb and used Quaker speech patterns. In 1837 he refused fellowship in the Royal Society of Physicians: non-Anglicans were not customarily admitted to the fellowship, and Hodgkin, who regarded his nomination as something which would place him in an invidious position, did not want exemption from a discriminatory rule. Hodgkin increasingly devoted his time to non-professional activities. He continued to support Liberia and other schemes for African colonization. He was a founder of the Ethnological Society of London and active in the British Association for the Advancement of Science, especially the section dealing with ethnology. He was honorary secretary of the Royal Geographical Society for fourteen years and then honorary foreign secretary. He also worked for the Syrian Medical Aid Society which sent physicians to Beirut and Damascus. Hodgkin's persistence, often in the face of public indifference to or disapproval of some of the causes he espoused, was one of his more remarkable characteristics.

As a result of his travels with Abraham Montefiore, Hodgkin became a good friend of Sir Moses Montefiore, the Anglo-Jewish leader and philanthropist. He accompanied Montefiore as personal physician on five overseas missions for the relief of oppressed Jews, to places including the Holy Land, Morocco, and Constantinople. Hodgkin died of dysentery, or possibly cholera, in Jaffa, Palestine, on 4 April 1866, while travelling with Montefiore, and was buried there on 5 April in the protestant cemetery. Montefiore, heart-stricken at the loss of his friend, had a granite obelisk placed over the grave, to mark their friendship and commemorate Hodgkin as 'a man distinguished alike for scientific attainments, medical skill, and self-sacrificing philanthropy'.

Amalie M. Kass

Sources A. M. Kass and E. H. Kass, *Perfecting the world, the life and times of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, 1798-1866* (1988) · E. H. Kass and A. H. Bartlett, 'Thomas Hodgkin, MD, 1798-1866: an annotated bibliography', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 43 (1969), 138'9675 · C. Hilton, 'The Hodgkin family papers', *Medical History*, 40 (1996), 90'96104 · A. M. Kass, 'Friends and philanthropists: Montefiore and Dr Hodgkin', *The century of Moses Montefiore*, ed. S. Lipman and V. D. Lipman (1985) · H. C. Cameron, *Mr Guy's Hospital, 1726'961948* (1954) · S. Wilks and G. T. Bettany, *A biographical history of Guy's Hospital* (1892) · private information (1891) · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1866)

Archives American Colonization Society, Washington, DC · Bodl. RH, corresp. as secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society · Durham RO, family and personal papers · RGS, letters to the RGS · Royal Anthropological Institute, London · RS · RS Friends, Lond. · University of Toronto, notes on the geology of Morocco · Wellcome L., corresp. and papers | BL, corresp. with his nephew J. E. Hodgkin, Add. MS 42502a · RS, corresp. with Sir J. F. W. Herschel

Likenesses R. Cruikshank?, lithograph, c.1830, Wellcome L. · P. Levin, oils, c.1854, Guy's Hospital medical school, London · T. Sully, oils, 1858, Hist. Soc. Penn. · photograph, unknown collection; copyprint, NPG [see illus.]

Wealth at death under £10,000: probate, 28 May 1866, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Amalie M. Kass, 'Hodgkin, Thomas (1798-1866)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/13429]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician and Pathologist.
- He worked as a Philanthropist.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Thomas married **Sarah Frances Callow**,<sup>1,2,9</sup> daughter of **Martin Callow** and **Mary Alderson**, on 3 Jan 1849. Sarah was born on 1 Sep 1804 in Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire and died on 1 Nov 1875 in Kensington, London at age 71.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in 35 Bedford Square, London.

**6-John Hodgkin**<sup>1,2,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17</sup> was born on 11 Mar 1800 in Penton Street, Pentonville, London, died on 3 Jul 1875 in Durley Dean, Bournemouth, Dorset at age 75, and was buried in FBG Winchmore Hill.

General Notes: Hodgkin, John (1800– 1875), barrister and Quaker minister, was born on 11 March 1800 in Penton Street, Pentonville, London, and grew up in Pentonville and in Tottenham. He was the youngest child of John Hodgkin (1766– 1845), tutor and calligrapher, and Elizabeth Hodgkin, née Rickman (1768– 1833). Both parents belonged to long-standing Quaker families. Their only other child to survive infancy was the medical writer Thomas Hodgkin (1798– 1866). Both boys (who were close friends all their lives) were educated at home, chiefly by their father. They received a thorough classical training and some knowledge of science. It was a sheltered upbringing, which John Hodgkin felt was responsible for his painful sensitivity as a young man. In his childhood and for the rest of his life periods of intense intellectual work alternated with ill health.

Advised by his family and by Joseph John Gurney (1788– 1847), Hodgkin chose to become a barrister rather than follow his father into teaching. In 1819 he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn (where his Quaker principles made it necessary to ensure that his dues would not subsidize the chaplain and thus the established church) and from 1821 to 1824 he trained in the chambers of George Harrison, the first Quaker to be called to the bar. Hodgkin rarely appeared in court but had a large practice and was in considerable demand as a teacher. His specialism was conveyancing, and his chief concerns were clarity and concision: in an 1829 pamphlet he proposed simplifying the conveyancing process by setting up a general register of titles to property.

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In 1829 Hodgkin married Elizabeth Howard (1803– 1836), daughter of Luke Howard (1772– 1864), Quaker chemical manufacturer and meteorologist. Hodgkin credited her with vivifying his previously austere life, bringing him a conception of religion based on love rather than law. They lived in Tottenham and had four surviving children, including the historian Thomas Hodgkin (1831– 1913). In 1836 Elizabeth Hodgkin died in childbirth.

The 1830s brought the Beaconite controversy: the Society of Friends divided over the perceived aridity of Quaker orthodoxy. Dissidents called for greater appeal to the emotions and less stress upon law. Hodgkin's marriage had connected him with Friends who left the society, but he remained a member and sought to synthesize the two approaches. Shortly after his first wife's death he urged reconciliation at his local meeting— his first 'offering'— and in 1840 he was officially recorded as a minister.

The 1840s were a pivotal period for Hodgkin. In 1843 he married Anne Backhouse (1815– 1845); they had one child before her death of Bright's disease. Also in 1843 he retired from legal practice after a breakdown in his health, although he continued to advise Friends on legal matters and retained an interest in legal reform. Conversely, he poured energy into his activities as a minister, travelling frequently in this capacity. In 1850 and 1851 he was clerk to the yearly meeting in London. By the end of his life he had visited almost all the Friends' meetings of the United Kingdom and many abroad, always preaching strictly extempore and being noted for his empathy with the particular circumstances of his listeners.

In 1847 and 1849 Hodgkin visited the Friends' meetings in Ireland and in 1850 married Elizabeth Haughton (1818– 1904), an Irish Quaker. They had six children. Participation in Irish famine relief efforts (he took a particular interest in the fishing settlement of the Claddagh, near Galway) involved him in drafting the Encumbered Estates Act (1849) which aimed to encourage Irish landlords to invest in their properties, but he turned down a position administering the act.

In 1857 Hodgkin left Tottenham for Lewes in Sussex, his mother's home town. He remained energetic in the Friends' cause. A visit to the United States in 1861 coincided with the outbreak of civil war, in which Friends found themselves caught between the conflicting principles of anti-slavery and pacifism. In 1863 he went to Spain as one of a delegation to plead for imprisoned protestants. In November 1874 he suffered a stroke which left him paralysed. He died at Durley Dean in Bournemouth on 3 July 1875 and was buried at Winchmore Hill, Middlesex.

Christopher Hilton

Sources Wellcome L., Hodgkin family MSS, WMS/PP/HO · J. Hodgkin, autobiography, c.1863– 1869, Wellcome L., WMS/PP/HO/E/C5 · 'Dictionary of Quaker biography', RS Friends, Lond. [card index] · Durham RO, Hodgkin MSS, D/HO · A. M. Kass and E. H. Kass, Perfecting the world, the life and times of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, 1798– 1866 (1988) · 'John Hodgkin', Friends of a half century, ed. W. Robinson (1891) · L. von Glehn Creighton, Life and letters of Thomas Hodgkin (1917) · DNB · M. Rose, Curator of the dead: Thomas Hodgkin, 1798– 1866 (1981) · L. Rosenfeld, Thomas Hodgkin: morbid anatomist and social activist (1993)

Archives Durham RO, corresp. and papers · E. Sussex RO · RS Friends, Lond., letters · Wellcome L., corresp. and papers | LMA, Howard family MSS

Likenesses photograph, c.1860, repro. in Kass and Kass, Perfecting the world · Meisenbach, engraving, c.1865– 1869 (after photograph by Elliott & Fry), repro. in 'John Hodgkin' · Elliott & Fry, photograph, 1867, Wellcome L. · J. Sperling, group portrait, oils (with family), repro. in Creighton, Life and letters

Wealth at death under £80,000: probate, 29 July 1875, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Christopher Hilton, 'Hodgkin, John (1800– 1875)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/13428>]

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JOHN HODGKIN,

Barrister at Law.

John Hodgkin was born at Pentonville in the year 1800. He and his brother Thomas, afterwards well known as Doctor Hodgkin, were brought up at home. Both were bright intelligent boys, and well repaid the labour bestowed on their education by their father, (himself engaged in private teaching,) and by other in-structors. But though the intellectual result of home education was so satisfactory in their case, John Hodgkin's own judgment in after life was decidedly in favour of at least some years of school training ; and he was often heard to say, that he thought it mistaken kindness to send a full-grown man to take his share in the conflict of life, untaught to " endure hardness " in the bracing atmosphere of a school.

He chose the Law for his profession, and studied for some years in the chambers of George Harrison, an eminent conveyancer, himself a member of the Society of Friends. Here the thoroughness of his previous work, joined to his clear and accurate habits of thought, caused him to take a high place ; and he was soon spoken of as " Harrison's most promising pupil." It may be remarked here, that throughout his professional life he was conspicuous for the pains which he took in teaching the Science, as well as practising the Art y of Law. His list of pupils was generally a long one ; often he had to turn away applications for admission to which he felt that he could not do justice ; and when his own work was pressing most heavily upon him, he generally contrived to spend an hour daily, in reading and discussing some legal text-book with his pupils. He was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn in the year 1825, and sprang almost at once into a large conveyancing practice.

In the 29th year of his age he married Elizabeth Howard (daughter of Luke and Mariabella Howard,) and settled at Bruce Grove, Tottenham, where he lived for the next twenty-eight years, - years of many changes, and of some deep sorrows.

Up to this point we have said nothing as to the development of the Divine Life in his soul. His experience was rather that of " the seed springing and growing up, thou knowest not how," than the instantaneous change we find in the history of Paul or Luther, or Bunyan. He frequently alluded in after life to the proceedings in connection with the appeal of Thomas Foster, (disowned for promulgating Unitarian opinions,) as having exercised an important influence in the formation of his religious belief; though he was only fourteen years old at the time that he listened to them. Later on, we believe that the conversation and writings of Joseph John Gurney, and the clear, powerful ministry of William Forster, were of great use in fixing the religious convictions thus produced. Most of all, probably, the influence of his tenderly loved wife tended to strengthen in him that child-like trust in God, and that willingness to take Him at His word, which were conspicuous features in her own character.

The six years which followed his marriage were years of almost unclouded happiness, and increasing outward prosperity. Probably almost the only trouble of this time came to him from the so-called " Beacon controversy," arising from the publication by Isaac Crewdson of his " Beacon," to warn modern Friends against what he considered the deficiencies on some doctrinal points of the writings of the early Friends. The result of this controversy was to carry off into other religious communities a large number of John Hodgkin's oldest friends and family con- nexions. He did not, we believe, approve of all the measures adopted towards the dissentients, and his affection for those who were his near relatives was never interrupted by their increasing divergence of views : but his own line of duty seemed

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clearly marked out for him, to remain in the Society in which he had been born, and to serve Christ there.

We believe that it was towards the end of the year 1835, that he first spoke in one of our meetings. He felt at the time that he was making his choice between two modes of life : - M On this side, professional advancement and renown , possibly political distinction ; - on that, the being accounted a fool for Christ's sake." He made the choice of Moses, and those who knew him best never heard a hint, which would lead them to suppose that he regretted his decision.

Only a few months after he had yielded to this conviction of duty, he had to receive a message like that which came to the prophet Ezekiel : - " Son of man, behold I take away from thee the desire of thine eyes with a stroke." His wife, whom he loved with an almost idolizing affection, died after an illness of three days : leaving him with five little motherless children, the youngest of whom was soon laid in its mother's grave. Before her death, beside many other words of sweet leave-taking, she said (on his asking her whether she had any especial message for him) "just this : not to withhold anything, either in public or private, which may be required for the good of our poor Society." It may easily be understood how his work for Christ would be endeared to him by such words from those dying lips ; and on the other hand how much " less than nothing and vanity " the honours and pleasures of the world now appeared in his view, when, stunned by his great calamity , he went forth again to recommence the dull routine of daily toih

After an interval of about two years, his gift in the ministry was officially recognized by his fellow-members, and he was recorded as a Minister by Tottenham Monthly Meeting, In the thirty- seven years of his ministerial life he travelled much in the exercise of his gift. His first visit was to the Quarterly Meeting of Lincolnshire. Afterwards, the Eastern Counties, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Warwickshire, and many other English Meetings, were visited by him. In 1845 he travelled among the Friends in the South of France, in 1847 he visited Ireland, in 1861 America.

His ministry was remarkable for its union of intellectual force and richness, with what we do not shrink from calling a baptizing power. His discourses did not, like some we may have heard at times from good and earnest men, consist of texts slightly connected together, and leaving little for the mind to apprehend or remember. They were each one an organic whole, coherent in all its parts, and capable of being remembered long after by the hearers. But on the other hand, they were very far from being mere appeals to the intellectual faculties. They were by no means previously studied discourses. He sought for the present help and guidance of the Holy Spirit. The whole man in him - body, soul and spirit- seemed to be absorbed in the utterance of the Divine message ; and a wonderful degree of sympathy with the spiritual needs of his audience was often granted to him. A Friend once said to the writer of this memoir, - " I was sitting as a young man in the meeting, at , when John Hodgkin rose up, and preached a sermon in which he seemed to be turning over all the pages of my heart, and reading everything that was written there : " and we believe that many others have, in a greater or less degree, found themselves similarly reached by his ministry.

It may perhaps be mentioned here for the sake of those who never heard him in his vigour, that till the last few years of his life he had a voice of singular strength and clearness; and that under the pressure of religious feeling he generally exerted almost its full power. The result was sometimes an apparent waste of vocal energy ; but on the other hand, deaf persons, (of whom there is often a larger number in the congregation than we are aware of,) not un- frequently said to him, " we thank thee for speaking so loud. Thou art the only Minister in the meeting whom we always hear."

The pressure of religious, combined with professional, work was very heavy during the five years which followed his acknowledgment as a Minister ; and his friends watched with anxiety the constant state of tension in which his mind was kept thereby. At length in the summer of 1843 the result followed which justified their fears. He had a severe attack of brain fever, accompanied by other alarming symptoms ; and for several days his life was despaired of by his physicians. He himself had a conviction that he should recover • and closely connected with this conviction was the belief, that the life thus given back to him was to be spent more exclusively in the service of Christ, than had yet been the case. His wife (he had a few months before married Ann Backhouse of Darlington) heartily encouraged him to make the sacrifice which he believed to be called for at his hands ; and thus at the early age of forty-three, and in the full tide of professional success, he retired from practice at the bar, and gave himself up to preaching the gospel.

His time however was not wholly occupied with directly religious work. Much-some of his friends thought too much - of the semi-secular work connected with the Meeting for Sufferings was laid upon his willing shoulders ; and at the time of the great Irish Famine, he engaged with characteristic thoroughness in two projects for the good of Ireland ; the improvement of the Fisheries on the west coast, and the introduction of new forms of process for the sale of heavily encumbered estates. In the first of these enterprises, he and his coadjutors were defeated by the ignorance and obstinacy of those whom they wished to benefit. The second was more successful; he had the satisfaction of seeing the Encumbered Estates Bill, which he had had some share in preparing, and much in advocating, passed by Parliament, and become the means of removing many of the worst features in the economic condition of the sister island. A religious visit which he paid to Friends in Ireland in the year 1847, deepened his interest in the welfare of that country; and was, we believe, made a means of blessing to the hearts of many there, who had not before fully appreciated the freedom and the happiness of the Christian life. In the London Yearly Meeting he occupied a position, somewhat resembling that of his older and much honoured friend Samuel Tuke. Like him he was, by the natural constitution of his mind, much less of an advocate than a judge. He seldom spoke early in a discussion ; but when a subject had been well debated, and the clerk was beginning to get anxious as to how "the sense of the meeting" would emerge from the apparent chaos of propositions and counter- propositions, he would rise, and by a few weighty and well-considered words, (like the " wherefore my sentence is" of the Apostle James in the Council at Jerusalem) would frequently guide the meeting to the right decision.

In 1845 he was left a second time a widower; and in 1850 he married, a third time, Elizabeth Haughton of Carlo w, who survives him. He removed in 1858 from the neighbourhood of London, and took up his abode at Lewes, his mother's old home ; where many of her relations (his chief companions in early life) still resided,

It was to him almost an awful sacrifice which he had to make, when at the age of sixty-one he believed himself called upon to leave his wife and children and happy home, and preach the gospel in America. Though not a bad sailor, he had a peculiar aversion to travelling by sea; so much so that when he had once crossed the Atlantic, he was often heard to say that nothing but the fact that his wife and children were in England, would ever have induced him to recross it. He was enabled to minister acceptably to the wants of his brethren, then sorely distressed and per- plexed by the outbreak of the great Civil War. His especial gift of sympathy with the young, was we believe much appreciated by his American friends. He was permitted to return to his family in peace, and thirteen years more of quiet happiness were granted to him at home.

At length, to use the touching words of the earliest of biographers, " the time drew nigh that Israel must die." The years after seventy told more upon his strength than those who only knew him socially were aware of. When visiting his friends at a distance, or taking part in the business of the Society, his spirits rose, and his strength seemed as great as in past days ; but the prostration of his physical powers when he returned home, showed that the old vigour was no longer there. In the summer of 1874 he had the inexpressible grief of losing his daughter Ellen, one of his younger children, just as she was entering upon life, and learning in many ways to help and cheer her father. With all the many sorrows which he had known, this was practically the first time that he had been called upon to suffer as a father ; and though he bore the affliction with full submission to his Heavenly Father's will, there can be little doubt that it hastened the stroke which had for some time been impending.

In the Twelfth month of 1874 he went to Bournemouth, where he had fixed to spend the winter for the sake of the health of another of his daughters. He had only been there a week, and on account of the

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inclemency of the weather had had no opportunity of enjoying the beauty of the place, when in the morning of the 16th of Twelfth month, he was seized with paralysis, which rendered the left side of his body almost powerless. He was very silent during the first day after the attack ; and his wife at first doubted whether he was aware of the nature of his malady. On the following day she asked him, if he knew why his dear hand was so powerless ? He answered " Yes, it is some kind of paralysis, I suppose. Most likely it will go on to weaken the brain and the mental powers, until I become quite a log." She expressed her surprise that he could so quietly and calmly bear so heavy a trial ; upon which his eyes filled with tears, and he spoke of God's goodness to him all his life long, and expressed his thankfulness that this attack had not come on before arriving at Bournemouth.

All through his illness, whenever his bodily condition allowed somewhat of the natural brightness of his mind to appear, there was abundant expression of his perfect faith and hope, and entire submission to the will of God. The words " Thy will be done " were many times in the day on his lips. From the first to the last week of his illness, two texts were continually present to his mind, and frequently repeated by him ; - " Father, I will that they also whom Thou hast given me be with me where I am, that they may behold my glory which Thou hast given me," - and " We have not a High Priest who cannot be touched with a feeling of our infirmities."

From an early period of his malady, his speech was a good deal affected by it. Only those who knew him in his vigour, and heard him shaping forth his thoughts in clear, accurate, well-chosen words, (the faculty of speech evidently assisting the development of his ideas,) can understand how great an affliction the loss of the power of intelligible utterance must have been to him. By practice those who were constantly attending upon him learned to catch his meaning better, and after some months greater distinctness of articulation returned, yet they were often tantalized by hearing sentence after sentence of bright and interesting thoughts flow past them, from which they were unable to recover more than a few unconnected words.

On the 28th of Twelfth month he said,- " I wish I could show forth more of the substantial peace which I feel; but this confused state of body and mind, not soul, prevents my always being as restful and patient as I desire to be. I have not to say as the Sinless One did, my God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me ? I feel that my Saviour is with me ; and where He is, there He will permit His poor servant to be. I know in whom I have believed, and He has not forsaken me now in my extremity. Poor and weak and unworthy as I am, yet can I say - ' See how a Christian can die.' I know that all my sins are forgiven. I know that Jesus loves me. I feel called upon, whilst still able, to bear testimony to the faithfulness and love and goodness of God to His poor servant. My distress, though partly mental and partly bodily, is not the soul's distress. My soul is at rest- no distress there- all peace, quietness, confidence. I know in whom I have believed, and that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him to that day."

Twelfth month, 30th. " Thou, gracious Saviour, knowest my mental and bodily affliction, because Thou tookest our nature upon Thee, and canst understand by Thy marvellous union of Divine and Human all that I endure, as no mere human being can. Thou art touched with a feeling of my infirmity, and art able to succour in every hour and every moment of my life." Some time after this prayer, he again alluded to this wonderful mystery, saying that nothing but the combination of perfect human nature with the Divine nature, could understand our wonderful complex nature : " His perfect human capacity of suffering, combined with perfect Almighty power, can alone meet our need." He further stated, that in the last few months he had had this blessed doctrine made more and more clear to his view. " On this bed of suffering I feel, I know its glorious truth, to my infinite help and comfort. I know it, not theoretically merely, but practically, in this illness ; and for this cause this illness may have been sent." Shortly after this time one of his younger sons sent him Farrars Life of Christ as a New Year's present. This book was an invaluable resource during many succeeding months. The main facts discussed were of course so well known that the mind recurred to them without effort; while the picturesque descriptions excited his interest, and occasionally some of the views expressed suggested criticisms, which were often very much to the point. Half seriously, and half in play, he proposed that one of his children should commence from his dictation " Notes on Farrar," and he seemed to enjoy collecting materials for what he often spoke of as " our joint work."

Second month, 27th, 1875. He prayed for his children - " Lord, give it to all, especially to the younger ones, to remember that with increased powers will come increased opportunities of intercourse with the worldly minded, and for influencing such for good. Grant that whilst in the world, they may not be of the world, and that their words and actions may show that they belong not to the world, but to Thee." He often spoke of his precious daughter Ellen, who had gone before him ; - expressed his belief that she was now at rest with the Saviour, whom she had at heart loved, though she herself regretted that she had not in her short life worked more for Him, - and that he would shortly join her in His presence. Sending a message to some young relations, he said. " Tell them all fear is taken away. I have joy and hope for the future. May they be established in this joy and hope of the gospel, before they are laid upon a bed of sickness as I am. \* \* I am truly a happier man than in the days of my greatest prosperity. Peace and hope and joy compensate for all the suffering.\* The brightest days of reputation are not to be compared with my present peace. \* \* I wish the young men whom I have watched over in their intellectual career should know, that the peace and joy which I now possess exceeds all : - and I long that they should enjoy this peace before loss of power comes. I wish them to know it is a message from my deathbed, with my dear love."

Third month, 18th. When reading to him - " Oh that I had wings like a dove ! then would I fly away, and be at rest," his wife observed that such was probably often the language of his heart in these weary days. After a pause he replied- " I think not, for my life is complete in Him ; and as a part of ' Thy will be done,' it is mine to say, ' my times are in Thy hand.'" Soon after he added, " Father into Thy hands I commit my spirit."

Sixth month, 6th. Some allusion being made to the length of his illness, his wife remarked that he had now been nearly six months ill. He seemed surprised, saying " have I indeed ? " and almost immediately gave thanks thus :- " Oh thanks be unto Thee, who hast enabled me to bear it, and who hast loaded me with benefits ; who hast given me my dear wife's care during all that time, and hast kept my mind in rest and peace. I thank Thee for Thy showers of blessings during these six months of trial, and that Thou hast so softened the harshness of the affliction."

Sixth month, 17th On this day there was a great change for the worse ; sickness and faintness came on suddenly. He said to his wife, " I believe if we keep close together, and keep looking up, we shall be helped, though we hardly know how." Afterwards he repeated several times, " Lord, I am ready for Thy coming." From this time the bodily strength rapidly gave way, and the periods of imperfect consciousness were much longer. Yet at intervals sweet words of hope and trust came from his lips : - " I am going home, going home. Jesus is with me." \* He gave thanks that he " needed not any earthly priest ; he had the Great High Priest near him, and He was all sufficient." \* \* \* He recalled the promise, " I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am, there ye may be also." \* \* " I shall soon see Him, and rejoice in His presence." \* \* \* " Our union shall not end here : we shall meet in Heaven." \* \* " Jesus has been very precious to me."

The last two days were passed in entire unconsciousness. At noon on the 3rd of Seventh month, the struggle was ended; and we reverently believe the happy spirit took its flight from the weary body of humiliation, and entered upon the glorious realization of the promise to which he had clung so earnestly, - " Father, I will that they also whom Thou hast given me, be with me where I am, that they may behold my glory which Thou hast given me."

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**6 July 1875, Tues:** Making preparations for leaving Town on Friday; put off going earlier for horses & servants on a/c of John Hodgkin's death & funeral on Thursday.

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**8 July 1875, Thurs:** At letters, packing up &c then off to Winchmore Hill; lunched at Aunt Howard's with the funeral party, and then in a long train of carriages to the burying ground. A large company; too much preaching at meeting. [J.] Bevan Braithwaite long; home, dined and down to the House; paired with Lord Holmsdale and came home; finished packing & to bed.  
*The (Unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.*

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Conveyancing Lawyer & Philanthropist in London.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law.
- He had a residence in Shelley's, Lewes, East Sussex.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister about 1840.

John married **Elizabeth Howard**,<sup>1,2,12,14,15,17</sup> daughter of **Luke Howard**<sup>1,2,3,4,14,15,18,19,20</sup> and **Mariabella Eliot**,<sup>1,4,14,15,19,20</sup> on 11 Mar 1829 in FMH Pontefract. Elizabeth was born on 26 Jan 1803 in Plaistow, Essex, died on 19 Jan 1836 in Tottenham, London at age 32, and was buried on 26 Jan 1836 in FBG Winchmore Hill. They had five children: **John Eliot, Thomas, Mariabella, Elizabeth, and Luke Howard.**

General Notes: Elizabeth, the eldest surviving daughter of Luke and Mariabella Howard, was a very lively and engaging child; she possessed a very enquiring mind and as she grew up, her affectionate and dutiful conduct to her parents, her loving interest in all that related to her brothers and sisters, her efficiency in all that she undertook, and her unselfish desire to serve and please, with the attractive manner in which her services were performed, all these, and much more that might be mentioned made her a truly loved member of the social circle, her excellent natural abilities were improved by diligent cultivation, but though she had great pleasure in the acquisition of knowledge, it was not pursued for mere self gratification, to the exclusion of other duties, for both she and her sister when quite young gave up much time and attention to various objects of benevolence particularly the instruction of the children of the poor. On the 11th of the third month of 1829 Elizabeth was married at Pontefract to John Hodgkin, she then came to reside in Tottenham which was her home for the remainder of her life. In the new position in which she was placed, she exhibited in her daily walk a combination of Christian graces adorning her naturally lovely character, and in all the relations of wife, mother and mistress of a family, she was most exemplary and admirable. Her dear little children were objects of the most affectionate interest to her, but she was suddenly called to leave her happy home for a better home above. She died at Tottenham in perfect peace on the 19th of first month 1836 soon after the birth of her fifth child, and her remains were interred at Winchmore Hill on the 26th (her birthday) when she would have completed her 33rd year. The baby, a fine little boy named Luke Howard died about ten days after the lamented mother and was laid in the same grave. Four little children were left behind, the eldest six years of age.

**7-John Eliot Hodgkin**<sup>14,21,22,23</sup> was born on 30 Dec 1829 and died on 5 Oct 1912 in Woodlands, Upper Richmond Road, Putney at age 82.

General Notes: FSA. FR Hist. Soc.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House School in 1844 in Tottenham, London.
- He was educated at University College, London in 1845.
- He worked as a Director of the Pulsometer Engineering Company. Engineer.

John married **Sarah Jane Ransome**,<sup>14,21</sup> daughter of **Robert Ransome**<sup>1,21,23,24</sup> and **Sarah Coleby**,<sup>21,23,24</sup> on 12 Oct 1854 in FMH Ipswich. Sarah was born on 12 May 1834 in St. Matthews, Ipswich, Suffolk<sup>23</sup> and died on 4 Nov 1893 in Childwall, Richmond, Surrey at age 59. They had ten children: **Eliot, Edith, John, Janet, Stanley Howard, Charles Ernest, Mariabella Eliot, Philip Eliot, Gerard Eliot, and Elizabeth Howard.**

**8-Eliot Hodgkin**<sup>23</sup> was born on 21 Aug 1855 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 12 Jan 1900 at age 44.

**8-Edith Hodgkin**<sup>5,23</sup> was born on 22 Sep 1856 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Edith married **Walter May**,<sup>5</sup> son of **Walter May**<sup>4,25</sup> and **Elizabeth Beale**,<sup>5,25</sup> on 21 Sep 1896 in Petersham Parish Church. Walter was born on 14 May 1863 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire. They had one son: **John Eliot.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MInstCE.
- He worked as a Consulting engineer.

**9-John Eliot May** was born on 18 Nov 1897 and died on 21 Nov 1897.



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8-**John Hodgkin**<sup>23</sup> was born on 18 Nov 1857 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

John married **Grace Woodland Stock** on 20 Jul 1889 in Richmond, Surrey. Grace was born on 7 Jun 1865 and died on 19 Dec 1892 at age 27. They had three children: **Adrian Eliot, Frank,** and **Henry**.

9-**Adrian Eliot Hodgkin** was born on 1 Oct 1890.

Adrian married **Beatrice Vera Roberts** on 30 Mar 1921. Beatrice was born on 16 Aug 1897. They had two children: **John Eliot** and **Richard Eliot**.

10-**John Eliot Hodgkin**

10-**Richard Eliot Hodgkin** was born on 26 Jun 1924, died on 14 Feb 2013 at age 88, and was buried on 1 Mar 2013 in Taunton Deane Crematorium.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE MC.
- He had a residence in Taunton, Somerset.
- His obituary was published in the Daily Telegraph on 20 Feb 2013.

Richard married **Karen (Karina) Aagot Georgina Montagu-Pollock**, daughter of **Sir Seymour Montagu-Pollock 4th Bt.** and **Karen-Sofie Dedekam**, on 13 Sep 1952. Karen was born on 26 May 1931 in Oslo, Norway, died on 15 Oct 2016 at age 85, and was buried on 28 Oct 2016 in Taunton Deane Crematorium. They had three children: **Georgina Elizabeth, Harry John,** and **Edward Eliot**.

11-**Georgina Elizabeth Hodgkin**

Georgina married **Nicholas David Douro Hoare**, son of **Michael Douro Hoare** and **Valerie Anne James**. They had one son: **Caspar Michael Douro**.

12-**Caspar Michael Douro Hoare**

Georgina next married **David Francis Clift Peace**. They had one son: **Philip Louis Clift**.

12-**Philip Louis Clift Peace**

11-**Harry John Hodgkin**

Harry married **Karen Lesley Pearce**. They had three children: **Polly Grace, John Eliot,** and **George Harry**.

12-**Polly Grace Hodgkin**

12-**John Eliot Hodgkin**

12-**George Harry Hodgkin**

11-**Edward Eliot Hodgkin**

Edward married **Karen Lesley Jones**. They had two children: **Amy Beatrice** and **Lucy Margaret**.

12-**Amy Beatrice Hodgkin**

12-**Lucy Margaret Hodgkin**

9-**Frank Hodgkin** was born on 8 Dec 1892.

9-**Henry Hodgkin** was born on 8 Dec 1892.

8-**Janet Hodgkin**<sup>23</sup> was born on 3 Jan 1859 in West Derby, Liverpool.

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Janet married **Lancelot Harison**<sup>23</sup> on 12 Jun 1913. Lancelot was born on 11 Nov 1854.

8-**Stanley Howard Hodgkin**<sup>23</sup> was born on 9 Jan 1860 in West Derby, Liverpool and died in 1951 at age 91.

Stanley married **Florence Esther Honor** on 22 Dec 1904. Florence was born on 27 Jul 1869. They had two children: **Eliot** and **Mariabella Honor**.

9-**Eliot Hodgkin** was born on 16 Dec 1905.

General Notes: RHS Gold medal winner

[http://www.avonbulbs.co.uk/iris-katherine-hodgkin\\_1080\\_1082.htm](http://www.avonbulbs.co.uk/iris-katherine-hodgkin_1080_1082.htm)

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Manager for ICI. Plant collector.

Eliot married **Hon. Katherine Mary Hewart**, daughter of **Gordon Hewart 1st Viscount Hewart** and **Sarah Wood Riley**. They had one son: **Gordon Howard Eliot**.

10-**Sir Gordon Howard Eliot Hodgkin**

Gordon married **Julia Lane**. They had two children: **Louis** and **Sam**.

11-**Louis Hodgkin**

11-**Sam Hodgkin**

9-**Mariabella Honor Hodgkin**

Mariabella married **Henry Rolf Gardiner**. Henry was born on 5 Nov 1902 and died in 1971 at age 69. They had one son: **John Eliot**.

10-**John Eliot Gardiner**

John married **Elizabeth Wilcock**.

John next married **Isabella De Sabata**.

8-**Charles Ernest Hodgkin**<sup>21,23</sup> was born on 16 Jan 1861 in West Derby, Liverpool.

Charles married **Alice Jane Brooke** on 3 Jun 1902. Alice was born on 4 Jul 1870. They had one son: **Curwen Eliot**.

9-**Curwen Eliot Hodgkin** was born on 19 Jun 1905 in Purley Lodge, Purley on Thames, Berkshire, died on 30 May 1987 in London at age 81, and was buried in St. John's, Notting Hill, London.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Painter.
- Miscellaneous:

Curwen married **Maria Clara Francheschi** on 24 Apr 1940. Maria was born in 1907 in Switzerland and died in 2009 at age 102. They had one son: **Max**.

10-**Max Hodgkin**

8-**Mariabella Eliot Hodgkin**<sup>20,23</sup> was born on 24 Apr 1862 in West Derby, Liverpool and died on 21 Feb 1897 at age 34.

Mariabella married **Lancelot Harison**<sup>23</sup> on 20 Jul 1892. Lancelot was born on 11 Nov 1854. They had two children: **Gerard Orby Dobell** and **Iva**.

9-**Gerard Orby Dobell Harison** was born on 2 Jul 1893 and died on 18 Sep 1897 at age 4.

9-**Iva Harison** was born on 13 Aug 1895.

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8-**Philip Eliot Hodgkin**<sup>23</sup> was born on 24 Apr 1864 in West Derby, Liverpool and died on 11 May 1912 at age 48.

Philip married **Isabel Frances Robins** on 23 Sep 1902. Isabel was born on 6 Jun 1864.

8-**Gerard Eliot Hodgkin**<sup>23</sup> was born on 26 Oct 1865 in West Derby, Liverpool.

Gerard married **Beatrice Winifred Randall** on 24 Dec 1904. Beatrice was born on 8 Apr 1878. They had one son: **Luke Farnborough**.

9-**Luke Farnborough Hodgkin** was born on 18 Oct 1905.

8-**Elizabeth Howard Hodgkin**<sup>23</sup> was born on 23 Mar 1867 in West Derby, Liverpool.

John next married **Margaret Elizabeth Howard**.

7-**Dr. Thomas Hodgkin**<sup>1,2,12,14,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33</sup> was born on 29 Jul 1831 in Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London, died on 2 Mar 1913 in Treworgan, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 81, and was buried in FBG Budock, Falmouth.

General Notes: IN about 1851, he entered the legal chambers of Joseph Bevan Braithwaite. His legal ambitions soon came to a close when he was stricken with an epileptic seizure. In 1853, as part of his recovery, he spent time at Ben Rhydding. He then decided to travel on the continent, with Alfred Waterhouse... the future architect. Upon his return, he entered the Leatham family bank at Pontefract, whilst staying nearby at Ackworth Villa.

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Thomas Hodgkin ...81 2 3 1913 Beat, Northumberland. Died at Treworgan, nr. Falmouth.. A Minister. Tottenham, as it was during the early part of last century, has entirely disappeared. In the noisy London suburb of to-day it is difficult to recognise the " quiet old village of Tottenham High Cross " with its peaceful houses and gardens. Not only are the bricks and mortar of old Tottenham gone and the outward flavour of old-worldliness vanished, but even sadder is the scattering of that society of cousins and friends who lived in an atmosphere of quiet culture. We of a later day, who never entered that charmed circle, may admire and perhaps envy the high level of spiritual and intellectual life which existed there ; or we may think that with all the brilliance of their intercourse, there was something slightly exclusive about this little group, shut off as it was from the outer world. But there are still a few dear people who can remember Tottenham as it was, and they will be the first to bear witness to the great geniality and warmth of the love which encircled that happy little company. Into this quiet Quaker circle Thomas Hodgkin was born, at the house in Bruce Grove, on the 29th of July, 1831. Behind him, on both sides, were long lines of Quaker ancestry. Six generations back there was a certain Thomas Hodgkin living in the little Oxfordshire village of Shutford who is recorded to have married Ann Alcock in the year 1665. From these two the Hodgkins were descended. It is impossible in a short survey to do justice to all the men whose influence moulded the character of Thomas Hodgkin in early life. Among them were his grandfather, Luke Howard the scientist, his mathematical teacher De Morgan, and schoolfellows who afterwards became famous, such as Lord Lister and Sir Edward Fry. But above all, John Hodgkin, his father, stands pre-eminent. He was a man well-read in the classics, trained for the Bar, and practising as a Conveyancer in London. He had the judicial mind, and, better still, possessed wisdom in the widest sense of the word. He was eminent in the Society of Friends and he travelled far and wide as a minister. He was a prophet of modern days, with something of that power of foresight and prediction which is granted to those who walk with God. Thomas Hodgkin lived in a close comradeship of mind with this wonderful father, and in after life he described their relation as more nearly resembling that of brothers than of father and son. Thomas was educated at home and at Grove House School, and from there he went to University College, London, being barred from the older universities by the fact of his nonconformity. After obtaining his degree he began to read for the Bar in the Chambers of Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, but through ill-health was forced to discontinue this, and for some years he lived in uncertainty as to his career. Then, in the year 1856, a young man of twenty-five, he entered Hea-d's Bank at Whitehaven, where he learnt thoroughly the business of banking and soon took a position of responsibility there. What were his spiritual experiences and outlook during this first period of his life ? First and foremost the loss of his mother, when he was not much more than four years old, seems to have left an ineffaceable mark. In the autobiography that he wrote nearly 65 years later, for his own children, he speaks of the anniversary of her death - the 19th of January - as " a day never to be forgotten in my calendar," and says that he distinctly remembers her parting words to him when he was taken in to say good-bye to her on her death-bed, " that she was going away and I should never see her again, and bidding me strive to be a good boy. I felt that the light of my life had gone out when my dearest mother died. Before that time all had been bright and happy ; probably there had been childish quarrels and disgraces, but the thought of them all was swallowed up in her great encompassing love." So the four poor little motherless bairns were left in the sorrowful house under the devoted care of their faithful nurse Betsy Hitchcock, always gratefully remembered by her nurslings as "dear Betsy." She, with the help of their uncle's wife Rachel (Robert) Howard, who lived close by, did what was possible to supply a mother's place. Happy holiday visits to their maternal grandfather Luke Howard, in his country home at Ackworth, were great events in the children's lives. Passing on to the end of his College life there came the years of outward uncertainty and spiritual travail, but there was one incident near the end of this time to which he looked back with great joy, " I remember," he writes, " how, when I was going down in February, 1856 to begin banking at Whitehaven, I spent the night at an hotel in the Midlands, feeling lonesome and somewhat downhearted. And I made a vow like Jacob's, that I would serve the Lord, who I felt sure would guide and protect me. I have kept the vow but badly, but I think the remembrance of that Bethel night at the inn in the Midlands has sometimes helped and steadied me. And how abundantly, beyond my most ardent hopes, God has blessed me ! " Photographs show him at this time with rather a sad look on his face, due no doubt to physical delicacy. But very soon all this was to pass away. In mental power and training at least he was fully equipped, having at command a fluency of language and a literary style that were always easy, dignified and strong. Apart from dress, there was nothing as yet particularly Quakerly about him ; he was a Friend by birth and upbringing rather than by conviction. In 1859 he went to live at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and joined with others in forming the well-known banking business of Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease and Spence, amalgamated forty-three years later with Lloyds Bank, Limited. In 1861 he married Lucy Anna Fox, fifth daughter of Alfred and Sarah Fox, of Falmouth. With this marriage began what he speaks of in his autobiography as " the long happy pilgrimage of more than 50 years." Shortly after it his health improved very markedly, and though there was a good deal of anxiety and even sorrow in the early years, the time at Newcastle which forms the second period in our survey was undoubtedly one of mature joy. His life was crowded with interests of all kinds, to which we can only allude in passing. It must be understood at once that the business into which, as he himself said, he put all the hardest work of his life, never obsessed him or became in any way his master. He was able to bring a strong, sane Christianity right into the centre of his commercial life. So

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much was this the case, and so plain to him were the issues between the right course and the wrong, that in later years he found it difficult to believe that complexity of conditions might seem to leave no choice except between two inevitable evils. It puzzled, almost as much as it pained him that friends whom he loved and admired should feel it their duty to engage in undertakings which they did not fully approve, in order to compass the good of the nation as a whole. Historical work, during the years at Newcastle, had already won him wide fame, through his great book, Italy and her Invaders, and to this he brought the same broad Christian outlook. He read the past in the light of the present, and he was able to see in the present the forces at work in the past. The problems of old Rome had for him their corresponding problems in England to-day ; Paul's arguments with the Jews on the subject of outward ordinances lived again in the testimony of Friends against water baptism. His service in the Society of Friends must have begun soon after he went to Newcastle, and when he first began to speak in Meetings for Worship, no one was more delighted than his own father. If it be asked what new influences helped him to take this step, it seems possible that friendships with such men as Edward Backhouse and Charles Brown may have counted for a good deal. For about 30 years, then, we may picture him going down Sunday after Sunday, often twice in the day, to the Friends' Meeting House in Pilgrim Street and taking frequent vocal part. Those who listened to him can still hear some of the messages ringing in their ears, such as the following : - " Fear not, little flock." "And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of His Son into your heart, crying Abba, Father." Or again : " Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." Or, most beloved of all : " There remaineth therefore a Sabbath rest for the people of God." He was recorded a Minister by Newcastle Monthly Meeting in 2nd month, 1869. He also contributed frequently to the periodicals of the Society. His " Thoughts on the Inspiration of the Scriptures," published in 1865, show to what sore stress of mind he, with many others, had been brought by the revolutionary theories of Huxley and Darwin. Looking back after half a century, this pamphlet does not seem to be a very daring scientific flight, and it may be difficult for some to imagine how entirely the theory of evolution was felt to overthrow the well-established props on which religion rested. But the paper was then much in advance of the general thought of the Society, and the open-minded attitude which Thomas Hodgkin took enabled him ultimately to weather the storm of doubt with colours flying, and to rejoice in the unfolding revelations of God, to which the new knowledge gave men entry. Remembering this, we understand his rather hard judgment on John Henry Newman (see his paper on " English Protestantism " published in The Trial of our Faith) who, he says, might have led men " wisely and tenderly forward" but chose rather to lead them back again into the " bondage of mediaevalism." Thus Thomas Hodgkin took a considerable share in religious work, although as a member of the Society of Friends his position was in some ways rather unusual. Whenever he came to Yearly Meeting his words were listened to with pleasure and approval, but yet in an indescribable way he stood somewhat apart at this time from the main body of Friends. He would come from his world of books and business and travel, and his words gained freshness from this detachment. But he felt himself, and others felt him to be, a little removed from the full stream of Quaker life. On one notable occasion, in the Yearly Meeting of 1888, when the acceptance of the Richmond Declaration of Faith was under discussion, his opposition to any action which might be construed as the setting-up of a creed, powerfully contributed to the course adopted by the Yearly Meeting, of printing the Declaration in the Proceedings, but without expressing any judgment upon it. We now come to the third and last period of his life when in 1894 he felt able to retire from the incessant strain of business, and to leave Newcastle for a country home at a considerable distance from that town. He still continued to come to business occasionally, but he was for the most part freed from its cares, and could devote himself more fully to literary and religious work. The difficulty of finding a house large enough to contain his library without being unsuitable in other ways, forced him to live more than 50 miles from a Friends' Meeting. He had always felt himself at home in the Anglican service, but now that he became a regular attender, the fact of being unable to go to a Friends' Meeting when at home seemed to confirm his Quaker convictions and his love of a more spiritual worship. A pamphlet published in 1898 on the Society of Friends (reprinted from " Our Churches and Why we Belong to Them ") shows quite plainly his attitude with regard to the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. He had always felt that the true Quaker position was to emphasise the mistake, not of observing the outward ordinances, but of maintaining that they were necessary to salvation. Friends, he would say, must remember that their testimony is to the non-necessity of observing the Sacraments rather than to the necessity of not observing them. When attending a little Scotch church on one of his many journeys abroad, the whole congregation were invited very simply to partake of the bread and wine ; and in this outward communion, as well as in the inward communion of soul, he gladly shared. This will show that he was in no way narrow in his point of view, though he had always been quite firm in opposition to sacerdotal doctrines. Now, in the last twenty years of his life, when thrown into much closer contact with the Church of England, what seemed to him the unreality and repetition of its services, Sunday after Sunday, became extraordinarily wearisome. As a result he was often to be found leading the simple service of fisher-folk in the dark entrance hall at Bamborough, or attending one of the Nonconformist chapels in the village of Lowick, and in the last years of his life sharing in an informal Friends' Meeting in a neighbouring upper room. With regard to his outlook on doctrinal questions, it seems best to quote his own words in "The Trial of Our Faith." "The Spirit of the risen Christ still dwells in the hearts of the children of men. It is not merely certain historical facts which occurred under the sway of Augustus and Tiberius Caesar that we as Christians believe ; it is a living and abiding Spiritual presence in the world to which we bear witness. " Whoever so thinks about Christ, whoever can truly say, ' He is to me unique among the sons of men, He brings to me a message from the Eternal One such as none other that I know of has ever borne ' - such a man seems to me to be my brother in the faith. I know that many, perhaps most, of those who are called ' heterodox,' could come as far as this ; still it seems to me that all who have got thus far have at least their faces towards the light, and I would say to all these, ' Let us live with this Man, Who is above all other men, as much as we can, let us imitate His spirit, study His words, and translate them day by day into acts, and then our understanding of Who and What He is will grow.' " Thomas Hodgkin's study of the weary centuries of controversy and strife over the person and nature of Jesus, had taught him that the surest way of preaching Christ was to live in His spirit rather than to impose on others doctrines about Him ; and, to the end of his life, the work of Christ in the individual heart remained above all things a sweet and sacred mystery, which it was almost irreverent to urge upon others in creed or the letter. To quote again from his paper on " The Central Mystery of Christianity," " What, then, is the conclusion at which the mind arrives after it has thus waited reverently at the threshold of the Heavenly Temple, and looked within for light ? Was Jesus Christ of Nazareth a Jewish teacher of signally pure and holy life ? Yes, but more . - Did he die a noble death, and set a splendid example of self-sacrifice to all the ages to come ? Yes, but more . - Was he emphatically the Son of Man, the noblest offspring of the human race, cui nihil vigeat simile aut secundum ? Yes, but more. - Was He the Word of God, the one transcendent expression of the thought of the Maker to the creatures whom He has made, the one voice, helpful above all others to break this awful silence of Nature, who seems so regardless of the sorrows and aspirations of her inmate, Man ? Yes ! and that thought, perhaps more than all others, seems to me to bring soothing and help to the men who face the problem of life at the end of the nineteenth century." He entirely endorsed the opinion of Prof. Johnston Ross in lamenting the modern attitude with regard to the Cross ; he felt that there was an awe and a reverence fifty years ago, which is lacking to-day, and he was quite fearless in upholding his testimony even among critical audiences. During his Australian visit he was asked to give an address at the " Australian Church ," in Melbourne, which, at the last moment, he found to be attended by a rather peculiar body, with Unitarian tendencies. He kept his promise, however, and gave his address on " Present day Religion and Social Conditions," but he felt that he would not be true to himself if he failed to uphold his unswerving belief in the divinity and redemptive power of Christ, and he concluded with the following words : - " I can only speak that which I do know ; but I know I am in a temple of freedom, and even those who differ from me will let me say the things which I know for myself to be true. It was well that I was called Thomas, for truly I have always had an infinite capacity for doubt ; and yet the longer I live, and increasingly with every year in later life, I feel intensely that Christ is the key to all my spiritual difficulties. He said, 'And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto Me.' He is the remedy for all our sins and all our sorrows ... 'In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth ' I would say unto paralysed humanity, ' rise up and walk.' " The visit to Australia and New Zealand in

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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1909 was the most considerable service of his later years. He went in company with his wife and two of their children, and carried official minutes from the home Meetings. For many years he had attended the Australasian Committee in London, and his interest in the members of our Yearly Meeting at the other end of the world had been steadily growing. He was nearing his eightieth year when the journey began, and it needed a good deal of courage to go so far from home. The voyage, however, was much more trying to his wife than to him. He suffered less from the sweltering heat of the tropics than from the superficiality, possibly unavoidable, of life on board ship. By day he would read his Boethius, or James Backhouse's Journal, or the Travels of Captain Cook, but not so as to be shut off from those who had lighter ways of passing the time. The endless card-playing all around him, especially on Sunday, was the thing which most wearied him. And when evening came, and the decks emptied, he would sit out in the twilight and allow his thoughts to dwell on all the unknown work which he had come so far to do. . Imagine his delight after the weary weeks at sea, at finding himself welcomed at every port by Friends " speaking the same spiritual language" and turning their eyes towards the same home. The Australasians received him with the splendid hospitality for which they are famous, and the few weeks spent in each State were crowded with engagements. His first stay was at Hobart, and proved a time of great activity. Night after night he would attend Meetings or deliver addresses, and usually during the day he would visit the homes of Friends or go distant excursions at their suggestion. He was, however, troubled with several slight attacks of giddiness and difficulty of speech, which were rather alarming, and it was obvious to those with him that in some way or other his work must be reduced. During the succeeding months in New Zealand and Australia, it was always arranged that if he had any strenuous evening engagement, he should spend the preceding hours of the day in quiet rest. This was rather a hardship, as he was always eager to share in all that was going on, and it required real self-denial to sever himself from the rest of the party. His work was by no means confined to the Society of Friends, and he would deliver addresses and show lantern slides on historical or religious subjects to audiences of all kinds. On the S.S. " Orontes " he discoursed on " Twenty Centuries of Roman History " in a half -hour's talk to second-class passengers, and during another voyage he gave another Roman lecture to the saloon passengers, who were mainly ecclesiastics going to a Church Congress at Perth (Western Australia). Amid all these external engagements, his mind was always at work upon the problems before the courageous little groups of Friends in Australia and New Zealand. After the First Conference of New Zealand Friends, at Wellington, he visited one or two isolated Friends, and then made up his mind to penetrate to the distant home of Joseph Vaughan in the far north. Cautious people said it was, for him, an impossible undertaking in the middle of winter, but his mind was set on it, and he went. The journey meant a voyage along the coast, a train ride, a day in the coach over almost impassably muddy roads, then a trip in a motor launch across the fiords of Hokianga, and a final drive up to the house of his host. He could only pay a short visit of two nights, and then repeated the same long journey back again ; but those who have read his journal know how immensely worth while he felt that visit to have been. On the eve of his departure from New Zealand he signed a letter addressed to every family of Friends in the Dominion, which concluded as follows : - " The best service you can render to this country, which you have made your home, is to infuse into it something of that earnestness of soul, that zeal for truth and righteousness which animated so many of our forefathers. Its sons, thinking of its natural beauty and its glorious climate, call it, admiringly, ' God's Own Country.' Will it not be a noble aim for you, as Christian patriots, to make those grand words more nearly true, and to work for the time when it may in a deeper and more real sense be called ' The Country of the Living God " ? The next five months were spent in the Australian continent, and perhaps this was in some ways the most fruitful part of the whole journey. His mind was by this time thoroughly attuned to the Australian outlook, and this, and the radiant sunshine of those spring months made his service exceedingly happy, both to himself and those whom he visited. The General Meeting at Adelaide was a time of great unity, which none present will ever forget ; but the pain of parting with so many new yet dear friends cast an inevitable shadow on all the brightness. " This journey has been an immense thing in my life," were his last words as he went on board the homeward-bound steamer at Fremantle on a glorious summer evening in November, 1909. In spite of his joy in the Australian sunshine and his love for his Australian friends, the pull of England at his heart was sometimes almost more than he could bear. He used to say : " I would willingly exchange all this for one of the foggiest, dreariest days in dear Northumberland." On his return, Friends at home were amazed to find that the journey, instead of wearing him out, had given him new strength, had fired his enthusiasm, had made him more of a Quaker than ever, and had greatly increased his enjoyment of home. " I begrudge every day away from it," he said once, speaking of Barmoor. Yet he never did grudge, in practice, the frequent journeys to Newcastle, in the service of his fellow- citizens, or the longer ones to London to attend the Meeting for Sufferings, and the many committees and deputations on which he served. It has been recorded that " more than anywhere else shall we miss his wise counsel in the Yearly Meeting and Meeting for Sufferings." More than three years of life thus full and active remained to him, and only during the last few months did his splendid vitality begin to fail. " I have had such a full and interesting life," he wrote in one of his last letters, " but now I long to rest." The lingering illness and the death in October, 1912, of his somewhat older brother Eliot saddened his last year and turned his thoughts more than ever to the Beyond - " the wonderful not terrible Beyond," to use his own words. The call came just as he would have wished, on Sunday morning, March 2nd 1913, as he was preparing to start for Meeting at Falmouth. There was no leave-taking. He had always dreaded a lingering illness or the loss of his reason, or any " struggle of this dying." "All his life he had been showing men the live-ability of life, and then, quite suddenly, it was his turn to show them the dieableness of death." There was no austerity in his life ; the keynote was joy ; and in his death there was nothing terrible. His body was laid to rest in the quiet little Friends' burial ground at Budock, where he had always wished to be laid. The little company did not gather round his grave as mourners ; they could " rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory " because they had known and loved this one of the sons of God, and knew that he had entered into His Rest.

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Hodgkin, Thomas (1831-1913), historian, was born on 29 July 1831 at Bruce Grove, Tottenham, the second son of John Hodgkin (1800-1875), barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and his first wife, Elizabeth (d. 1836), daughter of the meteorologist Luke Howard. The Hodgkins were Quakers, and Thomas, debarred from Oxford and Cambridge by the university tests, was educated at Grove House, Tottenham, and University College, London, where he graduated BA with honours in classics in 1851. He had entered Lincoln's Inn in 1850 to read for the bar, but found life in London deleterious to his health. Hodgkin's connections readily opened a career in banking to him, and he moved first to Pontefract, and then to Whitehaven. In 1857 the failure of the Northumberland and District Bank in Newcastle upon Tyne created an opening for a new enterprise there, and the firm of Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease and Spence took up the opportunity in 1859. Hodgkin was the longest-lived of the partners, but he retired from business well before the bank was absorbed into Lloyds Bank in 1902, and from 1874 devoted his time to literary work.

On 7 August 1861 Hodgkin married Lucy Ann (1841-1934), daughter of Alfred and Sarah Ann Fox (née Lloyd) of Falmouth. They had six children: three sons and three daughters. Though he had added the care of a family to his daily business, and was involved in a variety of civic activities, Hodgkin found time and energy for intellectual pursuits, and they became an absorbing interest. As an undergraduate he had written a prize essay on the classical historians, and in Northumberland he readily immersed himself not only in Roman archaeology but also in topography and general antiquities. He was not active in national politics, but as a liberal he supported the cause of Italian unification, and his first visit to Italy in 1868 fired him with a desire to write a major history of that country. There was, however, more than democratic enthusiasm in his resolution. Under the Italian sky and sun he understood, he said, why medieval emperors and princes had readily ventured from their northern territories for the prizes that the peninsula offered.

The vigorous commerce and culture of Newcastle were a decisive influence in Hodgkin's life. On his return he gave a series of lectures in Newcastle on Renaissance Italy. His first thoughts were of a general history that would come down to his own day, but he soon turned to a more specialized though no less ambitious project. He proved well matched to the task, and the first edition of Italy and her

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Invaders (4 vols.) came out in 1870. The second edition (8 vols.) appeared between 1892 and 1899. The theme of the work, the end of the Roman hegemony and the emergence of the culture and institutions of medieval Italy, derives plainly enough from Hodgkin's early studies. His interest in historiography was matched by literary scholarship. His book on Claudian (1875), an accomplished author and observer of the late empire who first wrote in Greek, has lasted well. Hodgkin's enthusiasm for the light and landscape of Italy speaks for itself, but his eventual decision to concentrate upon the collapse and the complex legacy of Roman power also owes something to the landscape of northern England. He saw that country not only as an imperial frontier but also as the setting of the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria, a perception which enabled him to break new ground in the History of England from the Earliest Times to the Norman Conquest, which he contributed in 1906 to the series edited for Longmans by R. L. Poole and T. F. Tout.

Italy and her Invaders, despite an intricate publishing history, did not completely fill Hodgkin's time. He contributed more than fifty articles and notes to *Archaeologia Aeliana*, the journal of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, and many occasional pieces to *Quaker* and other publications besides pamphlets and reviews. He translated the letters of Cassiodorus (1886), wrote a life of Theodoric (1891), and was instrumental in establishing the monumental *History of the County of Northumberland*, published in fifteen volumes between 1893 and 1940. He was a founder fellow of the British Academy, and received honorary doctorates from the universities of Durham and Oxford.

From 1864 to 1894 the Hodgkins lived at Benwell Dene, Newcastle, a house designed by Alfred Waterhouse, a fellow pupil at Grove House, who had married Thomas's sister Elizabeth. They later moved to rural Northumberland, first to Bamburgh, and in 1899 to Barmoor Castle, at Beal. Hodgkin died on 2 March 1913, while on holiday at Treworgan, Mawnan, near Falmouth, and was buried in the Quaker burial-ground at Budock, Cornwall.

In an age of nascent professionalism Hodgkin made himself a professional. His work was based upon an extensive knowledge of literary and narrative sources, Italian topography, and the continental scholarship of his day. He bears comparison with Gibbon, on his own terms, and with Grote, a fellow banker, and his history of Italy held its own until the middle of the twentieth century. Though it is no longer of commanding authority, its humane and balanced narrative can still be read with pleasure and some advantage.

G. H. Martin

Sources F. W. Dendy, 'Thomas Hodgkin', *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3rd ser., 9 (1913), 75-88 · L. von Glehn Creighton, *Life and letters of Thomas Hodgkin* (1917) · D. A. Bullough, *Italy and her invaders* (1968) · DNB · *CGPLA Eng. & Wales* (1913)

Archives U. Durham L., archives and special collections, translation MS of letters to Cassiodorus · U. Newcastle, Robinson L., travel journals and historical papers · Wellcome L., corresp. and papers | BLPES, corresp. with E. D. Morel

Likenesses J. Worsnop, photograph, 1911, NPG [see illus.] · H. S. Mendelssohn, carte-de-visite, NPG · photograph, repro. in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 9 (1913), frontispiece

Wealth at death £150,281 5s. 3d.: probate, 1 May 1913, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

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G. H. Martin, 'Hodgkin, Thomas (1831-1913)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/33915]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with Hon DCL.
- He was educated at Grove House School in 1844 in Tottenham, London.
- He was educated at University College, London in 1846.
- He worked as a Banker & Historian.
- He worked as a Banker, Carlisle Old Bank Feb 1856 to 1858 in Whitehaven, Cumbria.
- He had a residence in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne.
- He worked as a Banker. Partner in Hodgkin, Barnett, Pease & Spence on 14 Mar 1859 in St. Nicholas Square, Newcastle Upon Tyne.
- He worked as a Quaker minister on 10 Feb 1869 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.
- He resided at Tredourva in 1875 in Falmouth, Cornwall.
- He had a residence in Barmoor Castle, Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland.

Thomas married **Lucy Anna Fox**,<sup>1,2,12,14,26,27,29,31,33,34</sup> daughter of **Alfred Fox**,<sup>1,4,6,11,15,18,21,27,29,35,36,37,38,39,40</sup> and **Sarah Lloyd**,<sup>1,4,6,15,18,21,27,29,35,37,38,40</sup> on 7 Aug 1861 in FMH Falmouth. Lucy was born on 5 Oct 1841 in Wodehouse Place, Falmouth, Cornwall, died on 26 Dec 1934 in Treworgan, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 93, and was buried in FBG Budock, Falmouth. They had seven children: **Lucy Violet**, **John Alfred**, **Thomas Edward**, **Elizabeth Howard Fox**, **Ellen Sophia**, **Robert (Robin) Howard**, and **George Lloyd**.

General Notes: Sun 29 Aug 1880 - Aunt Lucy a son last week

*The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

8-**Lucy Violet Hodgkin**<sup>33</sup> was born on 19 Mar 1869 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 6 Apr 1954 in Penzance, Cornwall at age 85.

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Lucy married **John Holdsworth**,<sup>41</sup> son of **John Holdsworth**<sup>4</sup> and **Martha King**,<sup>4</sup> on 14 Feb 1922 in Truro, Cornwall. John was born on 22 Oct 1850 in Rochdale, Lancashire and died on 31 Mar 1935 in Falmouth, Cornwall at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Travelled with his brother Charles and William Benson (1848-1927) in Australia.

8-**John Alfred Hodgkin** was born on 27 Feb 1871 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne, died on 5 Feb 1872 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne, and was buried on 7 Feb 1872.

General Notes: **7 Feb 1872, Wed:** ..... Minnie at Newcastle at the funeral of poor Tom, & Lucy Hodgkin 's little boy who died a few days ago of Bronchitis and Congestion. *The Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease. Bt. (unpublished)*

8-**Thomas Edward Hodgkin**<sup>2,29</sup> was born on 20 Sep 1872 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 10 Sep 1921 in Old Ridley, Stocksfield, Northumberland at age 48.

General Notes: Named in honour of Sir Edward Fry

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.
- He had a residence in Old Ridley, Stocksfield, Northumberland.

Thomas married **Catharine Wilson**,<sup>29</sup> daughter of **John Edward Wilson**<sup>4,29,42</sup> and **Catharine Stacey**,<sup>4,29,42</sup> on 29 Aug 1899 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Catharine was born on 13 Feb 1864 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 3 Oct 1946 in Stocksfield, Northumberland at age 82. They had one son: **Tristram**.

9-**Tristram Hodgkin** was born on 5 May 1901 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died on 8 May 1901 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.

8-**Elizabeth Howard Fox Hodgkin**<sup>26,29</sup> was born on 22 Nov 1873 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 27 Jun 1972 in Liverpool at age 98.

General Notes: Sometime known as Lily

Elizabeth married **Rt. Rev. Dr. Herbert Gresford Jones**,<sup>26,29</sup> son of **Rev. Canon William Jones**<sup>43</sup> and **Margaret Cropper**,<sup>10,43</sup> on 30 Aug 1900 in Lowick, Northumberland. Herbert was born on 7 Apr 1870 in Burneside, Kendal, Cumbria and died on 22 Jun 1958 in Liverpool at age 88. They had one son: **Edward Michael Gresford**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Haileybury.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Vicar of Bradford in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Bishop of Kampala in Kampala, Uganda, Africa.
- He worked as a Bishop of Warrington in Warrington, Cheshire.

9-**Rt. Rev. Dr. Sir Edward Michael Gresford Jones**<sup>44</sup> was born on 21 Oct 1901 in St. Michaels Hamlet, Liverpool and died on 7 Mar 1982 at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DD KCVO.
- He worked as a Bishop of Willesden.

Edward married **Lucy Elizabeth Bosanquet**,<sup>44</sup> daughter of **Prof. Robert Carr Bosanquet**<sup>26,44</sup> and **Ellen Sophia Hodgkin**,<sup>26,29,44</sup> on 19 Apr 1933 in Winwick, Northamptonshire. Lucy was born on 15 Sep 1911 in 24 Devonshire Road, Liverpool and died on 8 May 1989 at age 77. They had three children: **Alison Gresford**, **Rachel Margaret Gresford**, and **Helen Elizabeth Gresford**.

10-**Alison Gresford Jones**

Alison married **Dr. David Lewis Froggatt**, son of **Harold Aubrey Froggatt** and **Rose Marion Murgatroyd**. They had three children: **Katherine Alison**, **Peter Michael**, and **Antony Patrick**.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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### 11-Katherine Alison Froggatt

Katherine married **Hugh Kidd**.

### 11-Rev. Peter Michael Froggatt

Peter married **Ruth Hall**. They had three children: **Shelly, Scott**, and **Ella**.

#### 12-Shelly Froggatt

#### 12-Scott Froggatt

#### 12-Ella Froggatt

### 11-Antony Patrick Froggatt

Antony married **Julie Brown**. They had two children: **Jonah Daniel Lewis** and **Elsa**.

#### 12-Jonah Daniel Lewis Froggatt

#### 12-Elsa Froggatt

### 10-Rachel Margaret Gresford Jones

Rachel married **William John Walter Boulton**, son of **Walter Boulton** and **Lorna Batley**. They had three children: **Jonathan Edward**, **Walter Benedict**, and **Matthew Gresford**.

### 11-Jonathan Edward Boulton

Jonathan married **Nicola Chinn**. They had two children: **Anya Catherine Ellenden** and **Lucy Temple Fox**.

#### 12-Anya Catherine Ellenden Boulton

#### 12-Lucy Temple Fox Boulton

### 11-Walter Benedict Boulton

### 11-Matthew Gresford Boulton

Matthew married **Sarah Bernard**. They had three children: **Sophie Mary**, **Luke**, and **Seth Alexander**.

#### 12-Sophie Mary Boulton

#### 12-Luke Boulton

#### 12-Seth Alexander Boulton

### 10-Helen Elizabeth Gresford Jones

Helen married **Simon Morley Barnes**<sup>44</sup> on 24 Apr 1971. Simon was born on 13 Dec 1939 and died on 3 Dec 2010 in Kent at age 70. They had three children: **Annabel Lucy**, **Adam Charles Morley**, and **Rebecca Morley**.

### 11-Annabel Lucy Barnes

Annabel married **Stewart Anderson**.

Annabel next married **Richard Close**. They had two children: **Charlotte Lucy Clare** and **Jack Simon**.



## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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12-Charlotte Lucy Clare Close

12-Jack Simon Close

11-Adam Charles Morley Barnes

Adam married **Valerie Blanchet**. They had three children: **Theo, Charlie,** and **Arthur**.

12-Theo Barnes

12-Charlie Barnes

12-Arthur Barnes

11-Rebecca Morley Barnes

Rebecca married **Nick Wilkie**. They had three children: **James Harry Gresford, Thomas Simon Gresford,** and **Daisy Ann Gresford**.

12-James Harry Gresford Wilkie

12-Thomas Simon Gresford Wilkie

12-Daisy Ann Gresford Wilkie

8-**Ellen Sophia Hodgkin**<sup>26,29,44</sup> was born on 16 May 1875 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne, died on 10 Sep 1965 at age 90, and was buried in Rock Church of St.Philip & St.James, Alnwick, Northumberland.

General Notes: Sometime known as Nelly

Ellen married **Prof. Robert Carr Bosanquet**,<sup>26,44</sup> son of **Charles Bertie Pulleine Bosanquet** and **Eliza Isabella Carr-Ellison**, on 8 Jul 1902 in Lowick, Northumberland. Robert was born on 7 Jun 1871 in Kensington, London, died on 21 Apr 1935 in Rock Moor, Northumberland at age 63, and was buried in Rock Church of St.Philip & St.James, Alnwick, Northumberland. They had six children: **Charles Ion Carr, Violet Frances, Helen Diana, Lucy Elizabeth, David Graham,** and **Rosemary Bernard**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FSA.
- He was educated at University of Cambridge.
- He worked as a Director of The British School 1900 To 1906 in Athens, Greece.
- He worked as a Professor of Classical Archaeology, University of Liverpool.
- He had a residence in 1915 in 24 Devonshire Road, Liverpool.

9-**Charles Ion Carr Bosanquet**<sup>29,44</sup> was born on 19 Apr 1903 in Athens, Greece, died on 9 Apr 1986 in Rock Moor, Alnwick, Northumberland at age 82, and was buried in Rock Church of St.Philip & St.James, Alnwick, Northumberland.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Assistant General Manager; Friends' Provident Institution.

Charles married **Barbara Schieffelin**,<sup>44</sup> daughter of **William Jay Schieffelin** and **Maria Louise Vanderbilt Shepard**, on 16 Jan 1931 in New York, New York, USA. Barbara was born on 30 Sep 1906 in Manhattan, New York, NY, USA, died on 29 Nov 1987 in Rock Moor, Alnwick, Northumberland at age 81, and was buried in Rock Church of St.Philip & St.James, Alnwick, Northumberland. They had four children: **Deborah Lucy, Katherine Mary, Barbara Clare,** and **Charles Jay**.

10-Deborah Lucy Bosanquet

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Deborah married **Frank Radley Mott-Trille**, son of **Radley Mott-Trille** and **M. Hughes Coke**. They had four children: **Sarah Elizabeth**, **Barbara May**, **Helen Rachel**, and **Jonathan Charles Edward**.

### 11-Sarah Elizabeth Mott-Trille

Sarah married **Joel Hamilton**. They had two children: **Michael James Frank** and **Elizabeth**.

### 12-Michael James Frank Hamilton

### 12-Elizabeth Hamilton

### 11-Barbara May Mott-Trille

Barbara married **Vladimir Leopold Dresar**. They had one daughter: **Meghan Abigail Teak**.

### 12-Meghan Abigail Teak Dresar

### 11-Helen Rachel Mott-Trille

Helen married **Salvatore Nino Sansalone**. They had four children: **Gemma Rebekah**, **Caleb Jacob**, **Katya**, and **Joshua**.

### 12-Gemma Rebekah Sansalone

### 12-Caleb Jacob Sansalone

12-Katya Sansalone<sup>44</sup> was born on 25 Aug 2001 and died on 5 Oct 2017 at age 16.

### 12-Joshua Sansalone

### 11-Jonathan Charles Edward Mott-Trille

Jonathan married **Kirsten Makinson**. They had two children: **Tea Elizabeth Katherine** and **Marlee Abigail Sophia**.

### 12-Tea Elizabeth Katherine Mott-Trille

### 12-Marlee Abigail Sophia Mott-Trille

### 10-Katherine Mary Bosanquet

Katherine married **Roger Downey Rossen**, son of **Joseph Mckinley Rossen**. They had three children: **Adam**, **Christopher Roger**, and **Justin Frederick**.

11-Adam Rossen<sup>44</sup> was born on 8 Oct 1963 and died on 26 Aug 2008 at age 44.

### 11-Christopher Roger Rossen

Christopher married **Carrie Treadwell**.

### 11-Justin Frederick Bosanquet-Rossen

Justin married **Heejung Jung**. They had two children: **Mireu** and **Garam**.

### 12-Mireu Bosanquet-Rossen

### 12-Garam Bosanquet-Rossen

Katherine next married **George Potter**<sup>44</sup> on 28 Nov 1986. George died in 2002.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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### 10-**Barbara Clare Bosanquet**

Barbara married **Anthony Seymour Laughton**<sup>44</sup> on 10 Mar 1973 in Northumberland. Anthony was born on 29 Apr 1927 and died on 27 Sep 2019 in Chiddingfold, Surrey at age 92. They had two children: **Rebecca Lucy Bosanquet** and **Susanna Rachel Clare**.

#### 11-**Rebecca Lucy Bosanquet Laughton**

#### 11-**Susanna Rachel Clare Laughton**

Susanna married **Arjan Van Doorn**. They had two children: **Elena Antje Alouette** and **Rose Sophia Grace**.

#### 12-**Elena Antje Alouette Van Doorn**

#### 12-**Rose Sophia Grace Van Doorn**

### 10-**Charles Jay Bosanquet**

Charles married **Lalage Ann Ibbotson**, daughter of **Alan Ibbotson** and **Eva Wiesner**. They had three children: **Frederick Charles**, **Theodore William**, and **Octavia Lucy**.

#### 11-**Frederick Charles Bosanquet**

Frederick married **Florence Scott**. They had two children: **Charles Bernard** and **Beatrice Mary**.

#### 12-**Charles Bernard Bosanquet**

#### 12-**Beatrice Mary Bosanquet**

#### 11-**Theodore William Bosanquet**

Theodore married **Katherine Jane Myall**. They had two children: **Helena Eva** and **Benjamin David**.

#### 12-**Helena Eva Bosanquet**

#### 12-**Benjamin David Bosanquet**

#### 11-**Octavia Lucy Bosanquet**

Octavia married **Peter David Gilmour**. They had two children: **Rosa Elizabeth** and **James Alexander**.

#### 12-**Rosa Elizabeth Gilmour**

#### 12-**James Alexander Gilmour**

9-**Violet Frances Bosanquet**<sup>44</sup> was born on 22 Jul 1907 in 24 Devonshire Road, Liverpool and died on 27 Apr 1984 in Northumberland at age 76.

Violet married **Lt. Col. Jonathan Moberly Pumphrey**,<sup>29,44</sup> son of **Charles Ernest Pumphrey**<sup>10,29,45</sup> and **Iris Mary Bell**, on 29 Dec 1931 in Rock, Alnwick, Northumberland. Jonathan was born on 14 May 1908 in Greenside, Ryton on Tyne, County Durham and died on 17 Oct 1992 in Cirencester, Gloucestershire at age 84. They had three children: **Christopher Jonathan**, **Candia Mary**, and **Richard Charles Moberly**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MIME OBE JP DL TD.
- He worked as a Mining Engineer.
- He worked as a Director of Priestman Collieries Ltd.
- He worked as a Deputy Chairman, Northern Division, National Coal Board.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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### 10-Maj. Christopher Jonathan Pumphrey

Christopher married **Joanna Jane Aykroyd**, daughter of **Frederic Howard Aykroyd** and **Ruth Joan Oldfield**. They had three children: **Sara Rose**, **Edward Jonathan Lawrence**, and **Andrew Charles**.

#### 11-Sara Rose Pumphrey

Sara married **Nicholas Walter Alexander**, son of **Cyril J. T. Alexander**. They had four children: **Lucy Kate**, **Christopher James Turnbull**, **Clare Rose**, and **John Michael**.

#### 12-Lucy Kate Alexander

#### 12-Christopher James Turnbull Alexander

#### 12-Clare Rose Alexander

#### 12-John Michael Alexander

### 11-Edward Jonathan Lawrence Pumphrey

Edward married **Melinda Nell Seymour**, daughter of **Archibald John Seymour** and **Lavinia Mary Louise York**. They had two children: **Thomas** and **Louisa Rose**.

#### 12-Thomas Pumphrey

#### 12-Louisa Rose Pumphrey

### 11-Andrew Charles Pumphrey

Andrew married **Juliet Evelyn Blackett**, daughter of **John Harold Booth Blackett** and **Veronica Heath Stuart Tegner**. They had two children: **Kate Annabel** and **Oliver Jonathan**.

#### 12-Kate Annabel Pumphrey

#### 12-Oliver Jonathan Pumphrey

### 10-Candia Mary Pumphrey

Candia married **Christopher Stuart Gladstone**,<sup>44</sup> son of **Thomas Stuart Gladstone** and **Muriel Day**, on 12 Sep 1964 in Northumberland. Christopher was born on 1 Sep 1931 and died on 4 Jan 2012 at age 80. They had three children: **Benedict Thomas Stuart**, **Matthew Adrian Stuart**, and **Francesca Kate**.

#### 11-Benedict Thomas Stuart Gladstone

Benedict married **Stefania Pignatelli Aragona Cortes**, daughter of **Mario Pignatelli Aragona Cortes di Terranova** and **Giulia Panichi**. They had two children: **Ferdinando Christopher Mario** and **Sibilla Giulia Candia Gladstone**.

#### 12-Ferdinando Christopher Mario Gladstone

#### 12-Sibilla Giulia Candia Gladstone Gladstone

### 11-Matthew Adrian Stuart Gladstone

#### 11-Francesca Kate Gladstone

Francesca married **Hugo Del Mar**. They had two children: **Harry** and **Finn**.

#### 12-Harry Del Mar

#### 12-Finn Del Mar

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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### 10-Richard Charles Moberly Pumphrey

Richard married **Stephanie Gay Greenwood**. They had two children: **Belinda Clare** and **Jessica Kate**.

#### 11-Belinda Clare Pumphrey

Belinda married **Richard Norrington**. They had four children: **Sam Jack**, **Max Tobias**, **Isabel Rose**, and **Findlay James**.

#### 12-Sam Jack Norrington

#### 12-Max Tobias Norrington

#### 12-Isabel Rose Norrington

#### 12-Findlay James Norrington

#### 11-Jessica Kate Pumphrey

Jessica married **Adam Greenwood**.

9-**Helen Diana Bosanquet**<sup>44</sup> was born on 3 Jul 1909 in 24 Devonshire Road, Liverpool, was christened on 17 Aug 1909 in Lowick, Northumberland, and died on 31 May 1996 at age 86.

General Notes: Her birth is also given by RCB as the 5th March 1909.

Helen married **Henry Hardman**,<sup>44</sup> son of **Harry Hardman** and **Bertha Cook**, on 19 Jun 1937 in Middlesbrough. Henry was born on 15 Dec 1905 in Stretford, Lancashire and died on 17 Jan 2001 in Brighton, East Sussex at age 95. They had three children: **Anna Margaret**, **John Paul**, and **Charlotte Elizabeth**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Under Secretary, Ministry of Food.

#### 10-Anna Margaret Hardman

Anna married **Yannis Ioannides**. They had one son: **Kimon Luke Hardman**.

#### 11-Kimon Luke Hardman Ioannides

#### 10-John Paul Hardman

John married **Dianne E. Saxon**. They had one daughter: **Lucy**.

#### 11-Lucy Hardman

#### 10-Charlotte Elizabeth Hardman

Charlotte married someone. She had two children: **Sophie** and **Helena**.

#### 11- Sophie

#### 11- Helena

9-**Lucy Elizabeth Bosanquet**<sup>44</sup> was born on 15 Sep 1911 in 24 Devonshire Road, Liverpool and died on 8 May 1989 at age 77.

#### 10-Alison Gresford Jones

#### 11-Katherine Alison Froggatt

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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**11-Rev. Peter Michael Froggatt**

**12-Shelly Froggatt**

**12-Scott Froggatt**

**12-Ella Froggatt**

**11-Antony Patrick Froggatt**

**12-Jonah Daniel Lewis Froggatt**

**12-Elsa Froggatt**

**10-Rachel Margaret Gresford Jones**

**11-Jonathan Edward Boulton**

**12-Anya Catherine Ellenden Boulton**

**12-Lucy Temple Fox Boulton**

**11-Walter Benedict Boulton**

**11-Matthew Gresford Boulton**

**12-Sophie Mary Boulton**

**12-Luke Boulton**

**12-Seth Alexander Boulton**

**10-Helen Elizabeth Gresford Jones**

**11-Annabel Lucy Barnes**

**12-Charlotte Lucy Clare Close**

**12-Jack Simon Close**

**11-Adam Charles Morley Barnes**

**12-Theo Barnes**

**12-Charlie Barnes**

**12-Arthur Barnes**

**11-Rebecca Morley Barnes**

**12-James Harry Gresford Wilkie**

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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12-Thomas Simon Gresford Wilkie

12-Daisy Ann Gresford Wilkie

9-**David Graham Bosanquet**<sup>44</sup> was born on 8 Oct 1916 in Rock Moor, Alnwick, Northumberland and died on 27 Aug 1995 in Ryarsh, Kent at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Solicitor.

David married **Camilla Bertha Phoebe Ricardo**, daughter of **Sir Harry Ralph Ricardo**<sup>44</sup> and **Beatrice Bertha Hale**. They had three children: **Robert (Robin) Campbell**, **Joanna Camilla**, and **Annabel Ruth**.

10-**Robert (Robin) Campbell Bosanquet**

Robert married **Kerstin Cecilia (Cia) Widenback**, daughter of **Gunnar Widenback** and **Signe Larsson**. They had five children: **Annika Victoria**, **Samuel Ingemar David**, **Emily Sophia**, **Antonia Sigrid**, and **Thomas Robert**.

11-**Annika Victoria Bosanquet**

Annika married **Fraser Sharp**. They had two children: **Alicia Lillemor** and **Sigrid May**.

12-**Alicia Lillemor Sharp**

12-**Sigrid May Sharp**

11-**Samuel Ingemar David Bosanquet**<sup>44</sup> was born on 25 Nov 1976 in Manchester and died on 28 Mar 1977.

11-**Emily Sophia Bosanquet**

Emily married **John Seager**. They had two children: **Edward John** and **Ivy Jean**.

12-**Edward John Seager**

12-**Ivy Jean Seager**

11-**Antonia Sigrid Bosanquet**

Antonia married **Reinhold Luth**, son of **Ewald Luth** and **Gabriele Persch**. They had three children: **Grace Charlotta**, **Beatrice Finisterre**, and **Emily Johanna**.

12-**Grace Charlotta Luth**

12-**Beatrice Finisterre Luth**

12-**Emily Johanna Luth**

11-**Thomas Robert Bosanquet**

Thomas married **Kelly Rolim**. They had one son: **Sebastian Ricardo**.

12-**Sebastian Ricardo Bosanquet**

10-**Joanna Camilla Bosanquet**

10-**Annabel Ruth Bosanquet**<sup>44</sup> was born on 29 Oct 1950 in London and died on 16 Nov 2010 in London at age 60.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Annabel married **Frederick Liam Taggert**. They had one daughter: **Rachel**.

### 11-Rachel Bosanquet

Annabel next married **Paul Edmond Gismondi**.

Annabel next married **Mike Vizard**.

9-Rosemary Bernard Bosanquet<sup>44</sup> was born on 10 Jul 1918 in Rock Moor, Alnwick, Northumberland, died on 10 Jan 2015 at age 96, and was buried in Rotherfield Greys, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire.

Rosemary married **George Armin Goyder**,<sup>44</sup> son of **William Goyder** and **Lili Julia Von Kellersberger**, on 5 Nov 1937 in Rock, Alnwick, Northumberland. George was born on 22 Jun 1908 in London, died on 18 Jan 1997 at age 88, and was buried in Rotherfield Greys, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire. They had eight children: **Daniel George (Dan)**, **Ellen Rosemary**, **William Andrew (Bill)**, **Lucy Jane**, **Henry Peter Giles**, **Hugh Thomas**, **Mary Julia**, and **Edward Mark**.

10-Daniel George (Dan) Goyder<sup>44</sup> was born on 26 Aug 1938 in Kidmore End, Oxfordshire and died on 18 Feb 2004 at age 65.

Daniel married **Jean Mary Dohoo**. They had four children: **Joanna Ruth**, **Elizabeth Claire**, **Andrew George**, and **Richard Bruce**.

### 11-Joanna Ruth Goyder

Joanna married **Paul Styles**. They had three children: **Felix**, **Jasmine**, and **Boris**.

#### 12-Felix Styles

#### 12-Jasmine Styles

#### 12-Boris Styles

### 11-Elizabeth Claire Goyder

Elizabeth married **Stephen Goodacre**.

### 11-Andrew George Goyder

Andrew married **Victoria Jane Louise**. They had one son: **Alexander**.

#### 12-Alexander Goyder

### 11-Richard Bruce Goyder

Richard married **Eliza Katherine**.

### 10-Ellen Rosemary Goyder

Ellen married **Dominique Izoard**. They had two children: **Barthelemy Michael** and **Celia Gwen**.

### 11-Barthelemy Michael Izoard

Barthelemy married **Colette**. They had one daughter: **Elayah**.

#### 12-Elayah Izoard

### 11-Celia Gwen Izoard

Celia married **Thierry Discelpolo**. They had one daughter: **Esther Ellen Ada**.

#### 12-Esther Ellen Ada Discelpolo



## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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### 10-William Andrew (Bill) Goyder

William married (Anne) **Belinda Todd**. They had two children: **Caroline Mary** and **Joseph William**.

#### 11-Caroline Mary Goyder

Caroline married **Tom Smith**. They had two children: **Scarlett** and **Willa**.

##### 12-Scarlett Smith

##### 12-Willa Smith

### 11-Joseph William Goyder

Joseph married **Fiona Abernethy Fraser Tillett**. They had three children: **Tabitha Rosie Repard**, **Barnaby William Repard**, and **Saskia Lily Repard**.

#### 12-Tabitha Rosie Repard Goyder

#### 12-Barnaby William Repard Goyder

#### 12-Saskia Lily Repard Goyder

### 10-Lucy Jane Goyder

Lucy married **Geoffrey James Gibson**.

Lucy next married **Christopher Griffin-Beale**<sup>44</sup> in Jun 1979. Christopher died on 24 May 1998. They had three children: **Sophy Naomi**, **Natasha Emily**, and **Phoebe Susanne**.

#### 11-Sophy Naomi Griffin-Beale

Sophy married **Daniel Scarfe**. They had two children: **Emily Matilda** and **Clara Rose**.

##### 12-Emily Matilda Scarfe

##### 12-Clara Rose Scarfe

#### 11-Natasha Emily Griffin-Beale

Natasha married **Douglas Karson**. They had one son: **Theodore Christopher**.

##### 12-Theodore Christopher Karson

#### 11-Phoebe Susanne Griffin-Beale

Phoebe married **Henry Castledine**.

### 10-Henry Peter Giles Goyder

Henry married **Jane Margaret Clifford**. They had three children: **Martha Jane**, **Miriam Sarah**, and **Anna Rachel**.

#### 11-Martha Jane Goyder

Martha married **James Stevens**. They had three children: **Rosemary Hannah Martha**, **Lara Rachel Margaret**, and **Florence Gwyneth Jane**.

##### 12-Rosemary Hannah Martha Stevens

##### 12-Lara Rachel Margaret Stevens

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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12-Florence Gwyneth Jane Stevens

11-Miriam Sarah Goyder

Miriam married **Christopher Arrell**. They had two children: **Arthur Samuel** and **Peter Giles**.

12-Arthur Samuel Arrell

12-Peter Giles Arrell

11-Anna Rachel Goyder

Anna married **Mervyn Chong**. They had two children: **Max Alexander** and **George Sebastian**.

12-Max Alexander Chong

12-George Sebastian Chong

10-Hugh Thomas Goyder

Hugh married **Catherine Meade**. They had four children: **Jessica Kate**, **Clare Rosemary**, **Judith Catherine**, and **Bernard Hugh**.

11-Jessica Kate Goyder

11-Clare Rosemary Goyder

Clare married **Gareth Nixon**. They had two children: **Tessa Grace** and **Aliya Rose**.

12-Tessa Grace Nixon

12-Aliya Rose Nixon

11-Judith Catherine Goyder

Judith married **Warren Elder**. They had one son: **Dylan Francis**.

12-Dylan Francis Elder

11-Bernard Hugh Goyder

10-Mary Julia Goyder

Mary married **James Gaston Kennedy**. They had two children: **Owen Matthew** and **Ruth Madeleine**.

11-Owen Matthew Kennedy

11-Ruth Madeleine Kennedy

10-Edward Mark Goyder

Edward married **Conca Reid**. They had three children: **James Patrick**, **Robin Benedict**, and **Diana Rosemary**.

11-James Patrick Goyder

James married **Dia Phichaya**. They had one son: **Patrick**.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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### 12-Patrick Goyder

11-**Robin Benedict Goyder**<sup>44</sup> was born on 6 Nov 1985 and died on 2 Feb 1986.

### 11-Diana Rosemary Goyder

Diana married **Matthew Kilgour**.

8-**Capt. Robert (Robin) Howard Hodgkin**<sup>1,29</sup> was born on 24 Apr 1877 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 28 Jun 1951 in Ilmington, Warwickshire at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Repton School in Sep 1891-Dec 1891.
- He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

Robert married **Dorothy Forster Smith**,<sup>1,29</sup> daughter of **Arthur Lionel Smith**<sup>1,29</sup> and **Mary Florence Baird**,<sup>29</sup> on 15 Dec 1908 in Holywell, Oxford. Dorothy was born on 1 Mar 1886 in Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 16 Jun 1979 in Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire at age 93. They had three children: **Thomas Lionel**, **Edward Christian**, and **Elizabeth**.

9-**Thomas Lionel Hodgkin**<sup>1,29</sup> was born on 3 Apr 1910 in Headington Hill, Oxford, Oxfordshire, died on 25 Mar 1982 in Hotel Minoa, Tolon, Greece at age 71, and was buried on 27 Mar 1982 in Tolon, Greece.

General Notes: Hodgkin, Thomas Lionel (1910– 1982), historian, was born on 3 April 1910 at Mendip House, Headington Hill, near Oxford, the elder son of Robert Howard (Robin) Hodgkin (1877– 1951), historian of Anglo-Saxon England, and his wife, Dorothy Forster (1886– 1979), fourth child of the historian Arthur Lionel Smith (1850– 1924) and his wife, Mary Florence Baird. Hodgkin's childhood was disrupted by the First World War as his father, despite a Quaker upbringing, served in the army on the home front. The family returned to Oxford in 1919 and Hodgkin began an accomplished progress through the Dragon School, Winchester College, and Balliol College, Oxford, to a first in Greats in 1932. As an undergraduate he indulged in social escapades, wrote and acted in plays, contributed to university journals, and spoke at the union. He was believed to fall in love easily, and out of love painfully. A student contemporary, Diana Hopkinson, recalled that the striking colour of his fair hair 'gave him the appearance of a magnificent golden mole' (Hopkinson, 78). Hodgkin, in the hope of going to Palestine, went for Colonial Office interview in his final year and was offered instead an appointment in Gold Coast Colony. Friends, tutors, and family urged him not to lose himself in what was then regarded as darkest Africa. Hodgkin succumbed and rejected the post. In a letter to F. F. Urquhart of Balliol College, on 13 September 1932, he described the Gold Coast as 'a country with no past and no history— and no present either— only perhaps a promising future— and that at a Kindergarten level' (priv. coll.).

Hodgkin went to Palestine to an archaeological dig at Jericho for the first half of 1933. After spells of teaching in Cumberland and Manchester, when he began to encounter Marxist ideas, in April 1934 he was offered the cadetship he wanted in the Palestine civil service. Two years in this post gave him a disturbing awareness of the nature of Western imperialism in general, and of British imperialism in particular. In a time of Arab nationalist awakening Hodgkin, on prison visits, was impressed that the Palestine Communist Party had members of all religions. He resigned from the colonial service and hoped to remain in Palestine to observe the aftermath of the Arab uprising of April 1936. However, the British administration in May ordered him to leave Palestine within twenty-four hours. He sent an anonymous article to Labour Monthly for July 1936 criticizing Britain for holding the Arabs down by force.

Hodgkin subsequently travelled for three months in Syria and Lebanon before returning to Britain in September 1936 to take digs with no bathroom in Holford Square, London, and join the London Library and the Communist Party. He became a committed user of the library but an intermittent and fringe member of the party. He went on to stay in west London with his father's cousin Margery Fry, penal reformer and former principal of Somerville College, Oxford. A fellow guest in March 1937 was the Somerville scientist Dorothy Mary Crowfoot (1910– 1994) [see Hodgkin, Dorothy Mary], who was in London to photograph insulin at the Royal Institute. Undertaking a teacher training course, Hodgkin had an uncomfortable experience of teaching schoolboys. He therefore abandoned the training and left London at the end of March 1937 for more congenial adult education in Cumberland. Margery Fry had encouraged him to go for medical examination in which narcolepsy was diagnosed and benzedrine treatment prescribed. Hodgkin and Dorothy Crowfoot were married on 16 December 1937. They were to have a son in 1938, a daughter in 1941, and a second son in 1946. Dorothy Hodgkin became one of the most eminent scientists of her time.

Hodgkin was rejected on medical grounds for military service in the Second World War. In September 1939 he became a Workers' Educational Association tutor in north Staffordshire, where the future Labour politician George Wigg was district secretary. Hodgkin spent the war years conducting classes with civilians and armed forces personnel, and in September 1945 became secretary of the Oxford University delegacy for extra-mural studies. With the stimulus of George Wigg and Colonial Office interest, he began in 1947 to initiate extramural work in Gold Coast Colony and Nigeria. Hodgkin's first journey to the Gold Coast in February 1947 brought him into contact with many Africans, including the senior history master at Achimota College, Miguel Ribeiro. It was a turning point in Hodgkin's life as he first learned of the kingdoms of western Sudan and recanted his error of fifteen years earlier that the Gold Coast had no history. After further journeys to Africa, Hodgkin wrote for the periodical West Africa in 1950 (and again in 1951) a long series of topical and scholarly articles on the background to African nationalism. He and Basil Davidson, the general secretary of the Union of Democratic Control (UDC), organized a pioneering conference at Haywards Heath on 22 and 23 October 1950 for Europeans and Africans to discuss the 'crisis in Africa'. An enduring friendship followed Hodgkin's meeting in Accra in March 1951 with Kwame Nkrumah, then recently released from colonial imprisonment to lead the Gold Coast government (and eventually independent Ghana). The UDC in August 1951 published a pamphlet by Hodgkin supporting freedom for the Gold Coast. Hodgkin's political views had by now raised alarm both in the

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Colonial Office and in Oxford.

Hodgkin left his delegacy post in May 1952 and spent his gratuity on independent travel in Africa, including France's colonies. Under close watch by French intelligence, he found pre-colonial history a less sensitive theme than his keen interest in contemporary politics, but soon became devoted to history. He published a seminal book entitled *Nationalism in Colonial Africa* (1956), then in the late 1950s turned to the considerable role of Islam in African history and the recovery of Arabic manuscript sources for that history. He took part-time appointments in American and Canadian universities and produced an important anthology of historical writings, *Nigerian Perspectives* (1960), and a contemporary comparative study, *African Political Parties* (1961). The former study was revised and republished in 1975. He served as joint secretary of a commission on reform of the Ghana university system, and in 1962 returned to Ghana for three years as director of a new Institute of African Studies in the University of Ghana.

For Hodgkin the decolonization of history and the rediscovery of the African past was implicit in the political decolonization. The changed perception was filtering into the university mainstream. Oxford University created an appointment for him in October 1965 as lecturer in the government of new states and he was elected to a senior research fellowship at Balliol. He supervised graduate students from many countries in academic fields he had helped originate. When he took early retirement in 1970 thirty scholars contributed papers to a *Festschrift* and a selection was published as *African Perspectives* (1970). He intended to write stories for children but was diverted into an unpublished satirical novel entitled 'Qwert'. Journeys to Vietnam in 1971 and 1974 led to a history of Vietnam over 4000 years, *Vietnam: the Revolutionary Path* (1981).

Hodgkin was increasingly debilitated by emphysema. He was the Antonius memorial lecturer at St Antony's College, Oxford, in June 1981, and attended, but his paper was read on his behalf. He went to Sudan to escape the harshness of the English winter and spent from November 1981 to mid-March 1982 in Omdurman. However, on the return journey to England he paused in the Greek Peloponnese in the resort village of Tolon, near Nafplion. There he suffered a heart attack and died at the Hotel Minoa, Tolon, on 25 March 1982. His obituary in *The Times* said he did more than anyone to establish the serious study of African history in Britain. Hodgkin was buried on 27 March in the Tolon cemetery overlooking the Aegean Sea.

Michael Wolfers

Sources Thomas Hodgkin: letters from Palestine, 1932–36, ed. E. C. Hodgkin (1986), vii–xx · *The Times* (26 March 1982) · *The Guardian* (26 March 1982) · *West Africa* (12 April 1982) · *History Workshop Journal*, 14 (1982), 180–82 · T. Hodgkin, 'Where the paths began', *African studies since 1945*, ed. C. Fyfe (1976), 6–16 · C. Allen and R. W. Johnson, eds., *African perspectives: papers in the history, politics and economics of Africa presented to Thomas Hodgkin* (1970) [incl. sel. bibliography of works] · T. L. Hodgkin, *Don Tomas: fragment of an autobiographical epic* (privately printed, Wellingborough, 1983) · T. L. Hodgkin, 'George Antonius, Palestine and the 1930s', Antonius memorial lecture, 17 June 1981 [typescript] · [T. L. Hodgkin], 'The events in Palestine', *Labour Monthly*, 18 (1936), 409–17 [repr. as appx II in E. C. Hodgkin, ed., *Thomas Hodgkin: letters from Palestine, 1932–36* (1986), 191–201] · 'The crisis in Africa: a report of a conference organised by the Union of Democratic Control', mimeograph, Oct 1950 · T. Hodgkin, *Freedom for the Gold Coast* (1951) · T. L. Hodgkin to F. F. Urquhart, 13 Sept 1932, priv. coll. · W. A. Hislop, medical report, 20 July 1937, priv. coll. · D. Hopkinson, *The incense tree* (1968), 78 · b. cert. · m. cert. · d. cert. · private information (2004) [E. Hodgkin; D. Hopkinson]

Archives Bodl. Oxf. · Bodl. RH, corresp. and papers relating to higher education in Ghana · priv. coll., corresp., MSS, and papers · Rewley House, Oxford · TNA: PRO

Likenesses D. Jones, watercolour and pencil on paper, 1929–30, priv. coll. [see illus.]

Wealth at death £246,850: probate, 8 Dec 1982, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Michael Wolfers, 'Hodgkin, Thomas Lionel (1910–1982)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2008

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/51860>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Marxist Historian.

Thomas married **Prof. Dorothy Mary Crowfoot**,<sup>1</sup> daughter of **John Winter Crowfoot** and **Grace Mary Hood**, on 16 Dec 1937 in Geldeston, Norfolk. Dorothy was born on 12 May 1910 in Guizeh, Cairo, Egypt, died on 29 Jul 1994 in Crab Mill, Ilmington, Warwickshire at age 84, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Ilmington, Warwickshire. They had three children: **Luke Howard**, **Prudence Elizabeth**, and **John Robin Tobias**.

General Notes: Nobel Prize and OM. She advanced the technique of X-ray crystallography, a method used to determine the three dimensional structures of biomolecules. Among her most influential discoveries are the confirmation of the structure of penicillin that Ernst Boris Chain had previously surmised, and then the structure of vitamin B12, for which she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

In 1969, after 35 years of work and five years after winning the Nobel Prize, Hodgkin was able to decipher the structure of insulin. X-ray crystallography became a widely used tool and was critical in later determining the structures of many biological molecules such as DNA where knowledge of structure is critical to an understanding of function. She is regarded as one of the pioneer scientists in the field of X-ray crystallography studies of biomolecules.

Hodgkin, Dorothy Mary Crowfoot (1910–1994), chemist and crystallographer, was born on 12 May 1910 in Guizeh, near Cairo, Egypt, the eldest of four daughters of John Winter Crowfoot (1873–1958) and his wife, Grace Mary (Molly) Hood (1877–1957). Her father was an inspector with the ministry of public instruction for Egypt and the Sudan, but he also developed considerable expertise as an archaeologist, and later became director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. Her mother, although largely self-educated, shared her husband's interest and became an authority on ancient textiles in her own right. Both were descended from moderately prosperous families. The Crowfoots came from Beccles in Suffolk, where many of John Crowfoot's relatives entered the medical profession, although his own father had taken holy orders and eventually became chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral. The Hoods owned the small estate of Nettleham Hall, near Lincoln.

Early years and education

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Until the outbreak of the First World War Dorothy and her next two sisters, Joan and Elisabeth, lived in Cairo with their parents, returning to England for three months each year to escape the summer heat. In 1914 their mother left the girls in the care of their nurse at a house near to their Crowfoot grandparents, who had retired to Worthing in Sussex. She and her husband stayed in Cairo and Khartoum throughout the war; John Crowfoot was appointed director of education for the Sudan in 1916. After the armistice Molly Hood arrived back in England bearing a fourth baby daughter, Diana, and soon afterwards took the family to live at her parents' home, Nettleham Hall. Dorothy had attended school in Worthing, but her mother decided that for the next year she would educate her daughters and some of their cousins herself, developing a curriculum that strongly featured her own interests in history, nature study, and poetry.

In 1920 the Crowfoots took a lease on the Old House in Geldeston, near Beccles. Here the four daughters spent the rest of their childhood, cared for largely by friends and relatives while their parents continued to spend most of the year in Khartoum, and subsequently Jerusalem. As the eldest daughter, Dorothy assumed a degree of responsibility for her sisters from an early age. She attended a small class in Geldeston run by the Parents' National Educational Union. Here for the first time she encountered chemistry, growing crystals of alum and copper sulphate. 'I was captured for life', she wrote in her memoirs, 'by chemistry and by crystals' (Ferry, 8). She at once set up her own laboratory in one of the attics at home, and carried out experiments with materials bought from the local pharmacist. At the age of eleven she was enrolled in a mixed, state-run secondary school, the Sir John Leman School in Beccles. She successfully fought to be allowed to continue her studies in chemistry, then regarded as exclusively a subject for boys even though the chemistry teacher at the school, Criss Deeley, was a woman. When she was thirteen Dorothy and her sister Joan made a three-month visit to their parents in Khartoum, during which she received further encouragement from the government chemist, Dr A. F. Joseph. After helping her to identify a sample of ilmenite she had 'panned' from a stream in the garden, he presented her with a surveyor's box containing forty-eight tubes of chemicals and tools for mineralogical analysis which she took home to add to her attic laboratory. Dorothy's mother also encouraged her interest in chemistry, presenting her with the published volumes of the Royal Institution Christmas lectures given by Sir William Bragg in 1923 and 1925. Here Dorothy read for the first time of the use of X-ray diffraction to 'see' the arrangement of atoms in crystals, the technique demonstrated by Bragg and his son Lawrence in 1912.

After leaving school with an outstanding result in school certificate, she entered Somerville College, Oxford, in 1928 to read chemistry, with the intention of specializing in crystallography. There were only three other scientists among that year's intake at Somerville, and in the university's honour school of chemistry as a whole men outnumbered women by at least twelve to one. Dorothy quickly established a reputation as an exceptional student whose enthusiasm for laboratory work extended to analysing samples of ancient coloured glass sent by her parents from excavations in Palestine. She also found time to develop her own interest in archaeology through completing a detailed illustration of a Byzantine mosaic for one of her father's publications, and joining in local digs at weekends. She was an active member of the Labour Club; her interest in left-wing politics was also sparked by her mother, who had encouraged her to stand as a Labour candidate in a mock election at school.

### Early research

After the first three years of her course Dorothy undertook research for part two of the honours degree under the supervision of H. M. 'Tiny' Powell, the university demonstrator in the department of mineralogy. Powell had just acquired Oxford's first X-ray set for crystallographic work, which was installed in the University Museum. They worked on the structures of a class of organometallic compounds, the thallium dimethyl halides. Dorothy grew the crystals and took the X-ray photographs, calculating from the diffraction patterns she obtained that the compounds had a face-centred lattice similar to that of common salt but more elongated. A short report of the work was published in *Nature* in 1932 (H. M. Powell and D. Crowfoot, 'Layer-chain structures of thallium di-alkyl halides', *Nature*, 130, pp. 131–2).

On graduating from Oxford with first-class honours, Dorothy went to Cambridge as a research student in the laboratory of John Desmond Bernal. Bernal had trained with Sir William Bragg at the Royal Institution in London, and now headed the X-ray crystallography laboratory in the mineralogy department at Cambridge. There he was pioneering the use of the technique to study biological molecules. Before Dorothy's arrival he had resolved a dispute between two rival groups of organic chemists over the three-dimensional structure of the sterols. As a result his laboratory was in great demand to analyse crystals of compounds whose structure was unknown. As Bernal was frequently abroad pursuing his political interests (he was a fervent admirer of the Soviet Union, and a prolific writer on the social function of science), much of this work fell to Dorothy. Most significantly, she assisted Bernal in the first description of a diffraction pattern taken from a protein, the digestive enzyme pepsin. Neither the data collection apparatus nor the methods available for mathematical analysis were sufficiently advanced at the time to solve the structure of this complex molecule, but the experiment established for the first time that proteins had regular structures and therefore were potentially amenable to crystallographic analysis (J. D. Bernal and D. Crowfoot, 'X-ray photographs of crystalline pepsin', *Nature*, 133, 1934, 794–5). Bernal also showed that in order to obtain good data from protein crystals it was necessary to keep them wet, photographing them inside a fine glass tube containing the mother liquor.

Soon after she left for Cambridge, Dorothy was offered a temporary fellowship at Somerville College. She hesitated, not wishing to leave the stimulating environment of Bernal's laboratory, but accepted when Somerville agreed that she could remain in Cambridge for the first year of the fellowship. She therefore returned to Oxford in 1934, completing her Cambridge PhD on the sterols two years later. With funds obtained from ICI on her behalf by Sir Robert Robinson, the professor of organic chemistry, she set up her own X-ray equipment in a new laboratory she shared with Powell in a basement corner of the University Museum. Almost at once Robinson presented her with crystals of another protein, insulin. Her successful attempt to obtain an X-ray diffraction pattern from the crystal (despite having dried it) was published in *Nature* the following year, the first paper on which she was sole author (D. Crowfoot, 'X-ray single crystal photographs of insulin', *Nature*, 135, 1935, 591–2). She remained in close touch with Bernal, whom she regarded as a mentor on both scientific and political matters until the end of his life, but at the same time was recognized as a member in her own right of the élite circle of protein crystallographers then being established in Britain.

### Marriage and family

In 1937 Sir William Bragg invited Dorothy to use the superior X-ray equipment at the Royal Institution to try to get better photographs of her insulin crystals. While in London she stayed with Margery Fry, the former principal of Somerville, who had befriended Dorothy when she was a student there. Staying in the house at the same time was Thomas Lionel Hodgkin (1910–1982), son of Robert Howard Hodgkin, provost of Queen's College, Oxford. He was Fry's cousin, a graduate in history who had been Dorothy's exact contemporary at Oxford. He had recently lost his job as personal secretary to the British high commissioner in Palestine through his vociferous support of the Arabs, had become a communist, and was now reluctantly being trained as a schoolteacher. Dorothy's beauty had an other-worldly quality, with her slight figure, wavy fair hair, startlingly blue eyes, and preference for handmade clothes that made few concessions to fashion. She appears not to have noticed men at all until she went as a research student to Cambridge, where relationships frequently developed among the men and women who were represented more or less equally in

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the crystallography and biochemistry laboratories. When she first met Thomas Hodgkin, Dorothy was in love with Bernal, who was not only married but involved in at least one other serious alliance. But after only one or two further meetings, she and Thomas agreed to marry. By the time of their wedding on 16 December 1937, Thomas had discovered a vocation in adult education and was teaching history to unemployed miners in Cumberland. Dorothy, with the support of both families, retained her fellowship at Somerville, which had by this time been made permanent, and continued her research. She published under the name Dorothy Crowfoot until 1949, when she bowed to social pressure and gave her name as Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin on the first major publication on the penicillin structure.

The couple's first child, Luke, was born in December 1938. Soon afterwards, following a breast infection, Dorothy suffered an attack of acute rheumatoid arthritis. She was treated both with gold injections and by spa baths at Buxton and made a good recovery. But her hands were left permanently distorted, and the arthritis recurred as she grew older, often causing her intense pain. She had two further children, Elizabeth in 1941 and Toby in 1946. The family set up home in a flat in Bradmore Road, north Oxford, that belonged to Dorothy's parents-in-law. For the first eight years of their marriage Thomas lived mostly in lodgings where he was teaching, first in Cumberland and later in Stoke-on-Trent, returning to Oxford only for weekends and holidays. The Hodgkins' almost daily correspondence during this period provides a very full record of their activities and concerns. Dorothy meanwhile employed nursemaids and cooks to enable her to keep working.

In 1945 Thomas at last settled in Oxford when he was appointed secretary to the university's delegacy for extramural studies. Three years later he was invited to visit the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and the Sudan to advise on the establishment of adult education programmes in countries working towards independence from British rule. Thereafter he devoted himself to chronicling the progress of African nationalism. He resigned his post at Oxford and throughout the 1950s made extensive trips to Africa. From 1957 the Hodgkin family shared a large house in the Woodstock Road with Dorothy's sister Joan, whose marriage had broken down, and her five children. A constant stream of visitors— eminent scientists, African politicians, schoolfriends— mingled over convivial dinners: Thomas was a great bon viveur and liked to cook for whomever happened to be passing through when he was at home.

In 1961 Thomas was personally appointed by Kwame Nkrumah as director of the Institute for African Studies in Accra, Ghana. Thereafter Dorothy visited him in Ghana for a month or two each year, until with Nkrumah's fall from power in 1966 Thomas returned to England. With his health in a precarious state— he was a lifelong smoker and suffered from emphysema— he and Dorothy eventually moved into Crab Mill, the rambling stone house in Ilmington, Warwickshire, that had been bought by Thomas's parents before the Second World War. They both received frequent invitations to visit other countries and often travelled together— as far afield as Vietnam, India, Africa, and the US.

Thomas died in March 1982 in Tolon, Greece, while returning with Dorothy from a winter sojourn in the Sudan. He was buried in a nearby graveyard overlooking the sea. Dorothy was grief-stricken at his death. With his frequent absences (and several acknowledged infidelities), he could not be classed as a wholly supportive husband to a woman with a busy research career; however, at the time of their marriage he was unusual in accepting that his wife might have a career at all. And there seems little doubt that despite the outwardly unconventional course of their marriage, Dorothy and Thomas were bound by a strong mutual affection, admiration for each other's work, and passionately held political views.

Later research

In 1940 Dorothy received a large grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to continue her work on the structure of insulin. At the same time she took over equipment evacuated from Bernal's lab (he had moved from Cambridge to Birkbeck College in London), and two of his research assistants, Harry Carlisle and Käthe Schiff. With Carlisle she solved the complete three-dimensional structure of cholesterol iodide, including all the bond lengths and angles. This was the first crystallographic study she had pursued to its conclusion, and the first anywhere of such a complex organic molecule (C. H. Carlisle and D. Crowfoot, 'The crystal structure of cholesterol iodide', *PRS*, 184A, 1945, 64– 83).

At the same time Dorothy was beginning to collaborate with other Oxford scientists on the study of penicillin. Howard Florey and Ernst Chain demonstrated its efficacy against bacterial infections in animals and humans during 1940 and 1941, but its chemical formula was unknown. The chemists suggested two opposing theories, the thiazolidine-oxazolone formula championed by Sir Robert Robinson, and the beta-lactam formula, which included an unusual four-membered ring, favoured by Edward Abraham and Ernst Chain. A successful X-ray crystallographic study could resolve the question, but penicillin proved extremely difficult to crystallize. Dorothy did not obtain suitable crystals until 1944, when samples of benzylpenicillin were shipped from America and brought to her by Kathleen Lonsdale, then a senior crystallographic researcher at the Royal Institution. With her assistant Barbara Low, one of her students from Somerville, Dorothy embarked on studies of three different salts of benzylpenicillin, each with a different heavy atom, trusting that the structure would emerge from comparisons between the three.

In collaboration with Charles Bunn and Anne Turner-Jones at ICI's Northwich laboratories, who analysed the sodium salt using the 'fly's eye' method of modelling diffraction patterns, they solved the penicillin structure by 1945. With the help of the scientific computing service run by L. J. Comrie, they calculated the complete three-dimensional structure on a Hollerith punched card calculator, one of the earliest examples of crystallographic computing. News of the success gradually leaked out into the crystallographic community: what had begun as wartime secrecy continued after VE-day as commercial secrecy to protect the interests of the US firms who had undertaken the mass production of the drug, and the penicillin structure was not formally published until 1949 (D. Crowfoot, B. W. Rogers-Low, and A. Turner-Jones, 'The X-ray crystallographic investigation of the structure of penicillin', *The Chemistry of Penicillin*, ed. H. T. Clarke, J. R. Johnson, and R. Robinson, 1949, 310– 67).

Oxford University was slow to recognize Dorothy's scientific distinction. She was shortlisted for the readership in chemical crystallography in 1944, but the post went to Powell, her former supervisor. In 1946 she was appointed to the lesser post of university demonstrator, which nevertheless doubled her income; she had previously kept her family on only her college fellowship. The following year she was elected a fellow of the Royal Society at the relatively early age of thirty-six.

Through her work on penicillin Dorothy had made many industrial contacts, and in 1948 Lester Smith of Glaxo gave her some dark red crystals of the anti-pernicious anaemia factor, vitamin B12. Soon afterwards the Glaxo chemists told her that the factor contained cobalt, which was heavy enough to show up on the Patterson maps that were Dorothy's preferred approach to structure analysis and could therefore help to solve the problem of phase determination. With a series of assistants, principally her student Jenny Pickworth (later Jenny Glusker), she embarked on a solution of the structure. At the same time Alexander Todd and his colleagues in Cambridge were working on a chemical analysis of the vitamin, whose formula was unknown. From Todd's laboratory Dorothy obtained a crystal of a cobalt-containing fragment of B12, the hexacarboxylic acid, that made it possible to elucidate the inner core of this complex molecule.

While actively encouraging the establishment of the first computing facilities in Oxford, Dorothy took advantage of an offer from Kenneth Trueblood of the University of California at Los Angeles to calculate atomic positions on one of the first electronic computers, the National Bureau of Standards western automatic computer, at no cost. Between 1953 and 1955 data and results went back and forth across the Atlantic, until the structure of the fragment was solved (D. C. Hodgkin and others, 'The crystal structure of the hexacarboxylic acid derived from B12 and the molecular structure of the vitamin', *Nature*, 176, 1955, 325– 8). It proved to include an unusual set of rings known as the corrin nucleus. Working out from this nucleus, Dorothy and her colleagues solved the

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full structure of vitamin B12 by 1957. The fact that she had succeeded with a molecule of 100 atoms of unknown chemical formula moved Lawrence Bragg to describe her achievement as 'breaking the sound barrier'.

As Dorothy established her pre-eminence in the field, honours quickly followed. Oxford University promoted Dorothy to a readership in 1955. In 1956 the Royal Society awarded her its royal medal, and four years later appointed her its first Wolfson research professor, a post she could hold at any university and which came with funds both for her personal salary and for research assistance and expenses.

In 1964 (having been proposed at least twice previously) she was awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry, only the third woman to be so distinguished after Marie Curie and her daughter Irène Joliot-Curie, and the fifth woman to win any science Nobel. To date (2001) she remains the only British woman scientist to win a Nobel prize. When the prize was announced she was visiting Thomas in Ghana, and she heard the news from two young Ghanaian reporters who had been sent to cover the story. The telegram from Stockholm arrived three months later, forwarded by sea mail from Woodstock Road by a niece brought up to be careful with money, along with all the other telegrams of congratulation.

In the following year Dorothy received a black-bordered envelope from Buckingham Palace, containing an invitation to join the Order of Merit. She and Benjamin Britten were admitted to the order to fill the vacancies left by the deaths of Sir Winston Churchill and T. S. Eliot. Although she disliked titles and had frequently declared to Thomas that she would refuse a DBE if it were offered, she saw the OM as 'rather different really' (Ferry, 294), and accepted— just as she accepted the first freedom of Beccles, an honour hastily invented for her by the town in which she spent her schooldays.

Dorothy's greatest scientific achievement was still to come. She had never given up hope of solving a protein structure, and specifically the structure of insulin which she had photographed in 1935. From the end of the 1950s onwards insulin was the primary focus of the research in her group. In 1958 and 1959 John Kendrew and Max Perutz at the Medical Research Council's Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge had solved the structures of myoglobin and haemoglobin, showing for the first time that protein molecules were indeed amenable to crystallographic analysis. They used the heavy atom method, in which the diffraction patterns of derivatives containing different heavy atoms at the same sites were compared. Insulin was more difficult because its threefold symmetry complicated the ever-present problem of calculating the phases. It also proved difficult to prepare suitable heavy atom derivatives— either the crystal would not take up the heavy atoms at all, or they might attach themselves to so many sites that it was impossible to compare one derivative with another, or the crystal might simply fall apart.

Dorothy acted as a source of inspiration and encouragement to an evolving population of researchers working on insulin in her lab, principal among whom was Guy Dodson who joined her in 1962 having just gained his PhD in New Zealand. Dodson soon afterwards married Eleanor Coller, an Australian with a degree in mathematics whom Dorothy had recruited as a technician. Eleanor Dodson undertook the task of analysing the vast amount of data generated by the insulin project with the limited computing resources available at the time, and subsequently played an important role in developing new mathematical approaches to solving the structure. Over the course of a decade a series of advances steadily improved both the quality of the data and the resources that could be deployed to analyse it. First, Dorothy learned from two Swedish chemists that it was possible to remove the zinc atoms that sat at the centre of each insulin molecule, and replace them with other metal atoms. Using this method members of the group successfully made lead and cadmium insulin crystals as well as zinc-free crystals. With the uranyl derivatives produced by Tom Blundell, who joined the department of chemical crystallography in 1964 as a part two student and stayed on to work with Dorothy's group, they at last had a series of suitable crystals that could in principle yield adequate data for a solution. But the data collection called for great accuracy and precision, comparing minute differences in the intensity of the X-ray reflections. Only in 1968, when Dorothy purchased an early model of the automatic four-circle diffractometer developed by David Phillips and Uli Arndt, did they finally obtain data of high enough quality.

Late in July of the following year it finally became clear that the electron density maps based on analysis of these measurements could be interpreted to show the positions of the atoms in the molecule. Over a single weekend, working almost non-stop, Dorothy, with Guy Dodson and M. Vijayan, a visiting scientist from Bangalore, built the first model of the molecule, an occasion which Dodson remembers vividly. 'It was a triumphant occasion in which Dorothy, though suffering from swelling ankles and forced into wearing slippers, worked with concentration and wonderful spirits' (Dodson). In a characteristic gesture she gave the honour of presenting the structure a few weeks later at the 1969 meeting of the International Union of Crystallography to Tom Blundell, the youngest member of the group, who had been abroad and so missed the excitement of the model-building weekend (M. J. Adams and others, 'Structure of rhombohedral 2-zinc insulin crystals', *Nature*, 224, 1969, 491– 5).

In the case of each of the three projects for which she is best known— penicillin, vitamin B12, and insulin— Dorothy pushed the boundaries of what was possible with the techniques available. Her distinction lay not in developing new approaches, but in a remarkable ability to envisage possibilities in three-dimensional structures, grounded in a profound understanding of the underlying chemistry. She kept an open mind, not committing herself to a structure until it was supported by the unequivocal evidence of a successfully completed crystallographic study. She was exceptionally determined, persisting with apparently unpromising projects long after others would have given up in despair. While she did not consider it part of her role to explore the function of the molecules she studied, her results made it possible for others to increase their understanding of their biosynthesis and chemical interactions, and hence to develop improved therapies for disease. In 1976 her work was recognized by the Royal Society's most prestigious award, the Copley medal; she was the first woman to receive it.

### Laboratory life

Despite her increasing eminence, Dorothy retained a gentleness of manner, quietness of speech, and egalitarian outlook that inspired loyalty and devotion among most of her younger colleagues. She drew her research team partly from among the Somerville chemistry students she supervised (these briefly included Margaret Roberts, later the British prime minister Margaret Thatcher), and partly from a steady stream of mostly international post-doctoral workers who wrote asking if they could join. She insisted that everyone in her lab, from the most junior technician to the most distinguished academic visitor, simply call her Dorothy.

Partly, though not entirely, as a result of the Somerville connection the lab contained approximately equal numbers of male and female research workers, exceptional among chemistry laboratories at Oxford. Dorothy herself denied that her gender had ever hindered her progress, but when she encountered instances of discrimination against her own junior female colleagues she resisted them vigorously. For example, she was incensed to discover that female graduate students routinely had their grants reduced on marriage. However, it took a stint on a committee investigating the administration of Birmingham University in 1970 to bring home to her the insecurity of many women workers with families, including those in her own lab. After this she ensured that they had proper contracts with paid maternity leave, rather than simply paying them for the hours they worked.

She directed the laboratory with a very light touch, taking it as read that everyone was as committed as she was to the task in hand. To outside observers the lab could appear chaotic, with the younger members as likely to be engaged in games of indoor cricket or political arguments as scientific experiments. Dorothy herself avoided administrative tasks as far as possible, unless they were

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directly related to advancing her research. The officers of funding bodies (particularly the Rockefeller Foundation, which continued to support her until the 1960s) often had to remind her to ask for grants. Yet against all appearances the lab was immensely productive.

For all its success, her group was entirely dependent on Dorothy for its continued existence; not one of her assistants held a permanent post. As an interdisciplinary science, the crystallography of biological molecules did not fit into any of the established departments at Oxford. Over the years it was moved from mineralogy to inorganic chemistry, thence to zoology, and ultimately (well after Dorothy's retirement) to biochemistry. It was always a challenge to find enough space to accommodate her research assistants and the equipment that she had no difficulty in funding through outside grants: her appointment to the Wolfson chair was greeted privately by the university authorities as a 'new and confusing problem' (Ferry, 284). But although at different times Dorothy received offers to move elsewhere that included attractive research facilities, she chose to stay in Oxford because of her family circumstances.

With a view to strengthening the position of crystallography in Oxford, and recruiting someone to deputize for her during her increasingly frequent absences abroad, in the early 1960s Dorothy encouraged David Phillips, then at the Royal Institution, to think of moving to Oxford. He eventually did so in 1966, having negotiated with the university authorities a personal chair, permanent posts for several members of his group, and space for a laboratory of molecular biophysics within the new department of zoology. But Dorothy's own group remained separate from Phillips's, belatedly accommodated in the adjacent department of experimental psychology, and by the time she retired all of its members had found jobs elsewhere. As long as she had been present in Oxford, Dorothy had been able to keep her show on the road by virtue of her great distinction and her powers of persuasion. But she had never undertaken the political negotiations that would have been necessary to establish her group on a more permanent footing.

### International and political activities

In 1925 Dorothy's mother, who had lost all four of her brothers as a result of the First World War, took her to observe the sixth assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva. Dorothy retained a lifelong conviction that the problems of the world could be resolved through dialogue, and that armed conflict should be avoided at all costs. Under the influence first of her mother, and later of Bernal and Thomas Hodgkin, she also developed an unshakeable faith in socialism and an admiration for communist regimes that often blinded her to the abuses of human rights perpetrated by their leaders.

However, she was no party hack: she exercised her political consciousness on the level of personal contacts with individuals, being particularly concerned to keep channels of scientific communication open despite antagonism between East and West. As a result her politics never prevented her from interacting comfortably with those who held more conventional views, whether in the scientific or the political sphere. The only serious opposition she encountered was from the US government during the McCarthy era. Her membership of an organization called Science for Peace (and possibly her links with Bernal and Thomas Hodgkin) resulted in her being declared 'statutorily inadmissible' by the state department in 1953, and she was unable to obtain a waiver of this ruling until 1957, despite numerous appeals on her behalf by members of the American crystallographic community. For the rest of her life every visit to the US necessitated a trip to the embassy in London to have the waiver renewed. Her exclusion from that country in 1953 provided an opportunity for her to make the first of many visits to the Soviet Union. Her support for its scientists and for East–West détente was recognized by the Mikhail Lomonosov gold medal in 1982, and by the Lenin peace prize in 1987.

In 1959 Dorothy was one of a delegation of British academics who visited China to mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. On discovering that Chinese scientists were working on insulin, she gave them every support and encouragement, and made several return visits right through the period of the cultural revolution, when China was virtually closed to the outside world. In her capacity as president of the International Union of Crystallography from 1972 to 1975 she was the first to report the success of the Chinese team in arriving at an independent solution of the insulin structure, and she worked tirelessly for the readmission of China to that body (finally achieved in 1978). She developed equally warm relationships with India through a succession of visitors to her lab, who came mostly from the Indian Institute of Sciences in Bangalore during the 1960s and 1970s.

In addition to promoting international scientific contacts, she realized that her Nobel prize put her in a position to campaign on behalf of other causes in which she believed strongly. She was a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and vehemently opposed America's intervention in Vietnam and Cambodia. She accepted an invitation to become president of the Medical Aid Committee for Vietnam, and later sat on an international commission into US war crimes in Vietnam. She and Thomas visited North Vietnam in 1971, and again in 1974 when their daughter Elizabeth was teaching English and editing English-language publications in Hanoi.

In the early 1960s Dorothy had attended a meeting in London of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, an organization founded by Bertrand Russell, Albert Einstein, and others in 1955 to bring together scientists from East and West to discuss disarmament. She attended a few further meetings, but did not become actively involved until 1975, when she was invited to become its president. Accepting with some misgivings at the commitment involved, she thereafter travelled tirelessly on behalf of the organization, working in particular on a goal dear to her heart, the participation of Chinese representatives in the Pugwash meetings. After her former student Margaret Thatcher was elected prime minister in 1979, she took the opportunity to approach her personally to argue for a rapprochement with the Soviet Union, and corresponded with her on detailed questions such as the verification of chemical test bans.

Another cause in which she believed strongly was that of support for higher education. In 1970 she was elected chancellor of the University of Bristol, normally a purely honorary position.

However, she made a point of visiting the students and hearing their concerns, and used the role to protest about the swingeing cuts in university budgets introduced by the government in 1981, which resulted in reduced student numbers and the closure of Bristol's school of architecture. She also helped to establish Hodgkin House, a hostel for international students at Bristol, in memory of Thomas, and encouraged the students to raise funds to support a Hodgkin scholarship for students from South Africa.

### Last years

Dorothy retired from her university post in 1977, but retained a room in the chemical crystallography department where she could work. She continued to refine the structure of insulin with Guy Dodson, who had moved to the University of York, until 1988. In that year they published a solution of the structure at such high resolution that the position of every intervening water molecule could be discerned (E. N. Baker and others, 'The structure of 2Zn pig insulin crystals at 1.5Å resolution', PTRS, 319A, 1988, 369–456).

In the same year Dorothy gave up her other commitments, to Pugwash, the University of Bristol and other organizations, and began to turn down more of the invitations to travel and speak that she still received in great numbers. Her arthritis was making walking increasingly difficult, and she had begun to use a wheelchair. In 1990, a few months after friends and colleagues from all over the world had gathered in Oxford and at Crab Mill to celebrate her eightieth birthday, she fell at home and broke her hip. Despite her great frailty she recovered, although she never walked again and she ceased to give lectures. However, she continued to delight in the company of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, and of former colleagues who visited whenever they could. She retained an intense interest in world affairs and scientific progress.



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In September 1993 the International Congress of Crystallography was to be held in Beijing. After watching a television programme critical of China, Dorothy suddenly announced that she intended to go to the congress, and no one could dissuade her. Both the Royal Society, which was to fund her trip, and her Chinese hosts expressed their anxiety that she would not survive the journey. Her doctor refused to certify her fit to travel. But accompanied by Elizabeth and with the support of the Dodsons she successfully made the journey to Beijing and back. While there she attended several of the lectures, and back in her room each evening she would 'whisper shrewd observations about them' (Ferry, 401). But her obvious frailty was a shock to many of her international colleagues who had known her previously.

In the following July Dorothy suffered another fall, and two weeks later, on 29 July 1994, she died at home at Crab Mill with her family and friends around her. She was buried in the churchyard of the parish church of St Mary the Virgin in Ilmington. A service was held in her memory on 4 March 1995 at the university church of St Mary the Virgin in Oxford, attended by all of her family, many of her scientific colleagues, and a large crowd of well-wishers including Sir Isaiah Berlin, Baroness Thatcher, and Lord Jenkins. The address was read by Max Perutz, who had been a close friend since he came to Cambridge from Vienna as a young researcher in 1936. His summing up of Dorothy's character has not been bettered:

There was a magic about her person. She had no enemies, not even among those whose scientific theories she demolished or whose political views she opposed ... It was marvellous to have her drop in on you in the lab, like the Spring. Dorothy will be remembered as a great chemist, a saintly, tolerant and gentle lover of people and a devoted protagonist of peace. (Ferry, 402)

Many of the bodies with which Dorothy was associated took steps to ensure that she would remain permanently in the public eye. The Royal Society commissioned portraits from Graham Sutherland and Bryan Organ, together with an exquisite pen-and-ink drawing of her hands by Henry Moore. Somerville College has a bronze bust of Dorothy modelled from life by Anthony Stones in 1983. The best-known and most controversial portrait is the 1985 painting by Maggi Hambling that hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. It shows Dorothy in severe, black-framed spectacles, wisps of hair rising unrestrained from her head, hard at work in her room at Crab Mill. To indicate the rapidity with which Dorothy worked through the electron density maps on her cluttered desk, the artist has given her an extra pair of hands. Dorothy is also commemorated through the Dorothy Hodgkin fellowships awarded by the Royal Society to young researchers, many of them women, and by a plaque placed on the wall of the inorganic chemistry laboratory at Oxford University as part of the Royal Society of Chemistry's national chemical landmarks scheme.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with OM FRS.
- She was awarded with the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1964.
- She worked as a X-ray crystallographer.

### 10-Luke Howard Hodgkin

Luke married **Anna Davin**.

### 10-Prudence Elizabeth Hodgkin

### 10-John Robin Tobias Hodgkin

John married **Judith Wright**. They had two children: **Simon Thomas** and **Daniel Charles**.

### 11-Simon Thomas Hodgkin

### 11-Daniel Charles Hodgkin

Daniel married **Jillian Slicher**, daughter of **Richard Von Slicher**. They had one son: **Benjamin Slicher**.

### 12-Benjamin Slicher Hodgkin

John next married **Beverley Ann Warner**.

9-**Edward Christian Hodgkin**<sup>29,46</sup> was born on 25 Aug 1913 in Headington Hill, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 6 Sep 2006 in Westminster, London at age 93.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Journalist.

Edward married **Nancy Isobel Myers**,<sup>46</sup> daughter of **Cyril Myers** and **Louisa Shaw**, on 28 Aug 1947 in Jerusalem. Nancy was born on 8 May 1912 in Eastbourne and died in 1983 at age 71. They had one daughter: **Joanna**.

### 10-Joanna Hodgkin

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9-**Elizabeth Hodgkin**<sup>29</sup> was born on 8 Oct 1915 in Headington Hill, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 8 Sep 1927 in Bamburgh, Northumberland at age 11.

8-**George Lloyd Hodgkin**<sup>1,26,29,31,34,47</sup> was born on 22 Aug 1880 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne, died on 24 Jun 1918 in Baghdad, Iraq at age 37, and was buried in Baghdad, Iraq.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker with Gillett's of Banbury.
- He worked as a Relief worker in Baghdad, Iraq.

George married **Mary Fletcher Wilson**,<sup>1,26,29,47</sup> daughter of **Henry Lloyd Wilson**<sup>4,26,29</sup> and **Theodora Mary Harris**,<sup>4,29</sup> on 10 Apr 1913 in FMH Bournville. Mary was born on 27 Jul 1891 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1978 at age 87. They had three children: **Alan Lloyd**, **Robert (Robin) Allason**, and **George Keith Howard**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Nov 1907-Jul 1910 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Prof. Sir Alan Lloyd Hodgkin**<sup>1</sup> was born on 5 Feb 1914 in 61 Broughton Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire, died on 20 Dec 1998 in 18 Panton Street, Cambridge at age 84, and was buried on 30 Dec 1998 in Cambridge Crematorium.

General Notes: Hodgkin, Sir Alan Lloyd (1914– 1998), physiologist, was born on 5 February 1914 at 61 Broughton Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire, the eldest of the three sons of George Lloyd Hodgkin (1880– 1918), banker, and his wife, Mary Fletcher, née Wilson (1891– 1978), daughter of Henry Wilson and his wife, Theodora.

### **Family, early years, and education**

Hodgkin's forebears on both sides were Quakers. The historian Thomas Hodgkin (1831– 1913) was his grandfather; Thomas Hodgkin of Hodgkin's disease (1798– 1866) was his great-great-uncle; and the meteorologist Luke Howard (1772– 1864) was his great-great-grandfather. The crystallographer and Nobel prize-winner Dorothy Hodgkin (1910– 1994) was the wife of a first cousin. His father was at first a civil engineer but from the time of his marriage in 1913 he worked in a bank in Banbury. During the First World War he incurred much local animosity by refusing, on Quaker principles, to undertake any work that would help the war effort. He took part in relief work in Armenia, and in 1918 died of dysentery on a second journey to that country. Hodgkin's mother married, in 1932, Lionel Smith, rector of Edinburgh Academy and son of A. L. Smith, master of Balliol College, Oxford.

Hodgkin's main boyhood interests were in natural history, which he was able to pursue during visits to relatives in many parts of the country and at his two schools: the Downs School at Colwall, Herefordshire (1923– 7), and Gresham's at Holt in Norfolk (1927– 32). In December 1931 he won an open scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, and in the interval between school and college he had his first taste of research, at the Freshwater Biological Station in the Lake District. He also spent a few months with a family in Germany where a first-hand view of Nazism destroyed the pacifist principles of his upbringing. He remained an agnostic throughout his adult life.

Hodgkin's original intention at Cambridge was to specialize in zoology, aiming for a career in applied biology, probably overseas. For the first two years of the degree course he took zoology, chemistry, and physiology, obtaining a first class; he became more interested in physiology and chose this as his final year subject, again obtaining a first class. A factor that stimulated his interest in physiology was the close friendship between his father and Keith Lucas, a physiologist of great distinction who established the 'all-or-none' nature of the impulse in individual nerve or muscle fibres.

### **Research up to 1939**

Hodgkin began research during his final undergraduate year, and in the following year he obtained the first experimental evidence for a theory of the mechanism of conduction in nerve fibres that had been widely accepted since the 1880s (the local-circuit theory). On the strength of this he was elected to one of the junior research fellowships at Trinity College, an unusual distinction so soon after graduating. He then went on to work with large nerve fibres which, by a lucky chance, he had found he could dissect from the leg nerves of crabs and lobsters. With these he showed that a local electrical change was generated by a fibre in response to a stimulus that was nearly but not quite strong enough to give rise to the propagated 'all-or-none' impulse.

Hodgkin spent 1937– 8 at the Rockefeller Institute in New York, where he encountered a more professional style of research than existed at that time in Cambridge. A contact that strongly influenced his later work was with K. S. Cole, who with H. J. Curtis had recently performed a remarkable experiment that showed a great decrease in the electrical resistance of the surface membrane of a nerve fibre during the impulse. This experiment was made possible by using the giant nerve fibre of the squid (about 0.5 mm in diameter), discovered a few years before by J. Z. Young. Jointly with Cole, Hodgkin used this nerve fibre in measuring the resistance of the resting membrane, and it was the preparation that he used in most of his nerve experiments after the war. He also used it in another experiment performed while in the USA in which he showed that the speed of conduction was increased by reducing the longitudinal electrical resistance outside the fibre. This gave final proof that the local circuits are an essential part of the propagation mechanism, a matter that was still controversial at the time, particularly in the USA.

At the Rockefeller Institute Hodgkin also made the acquaintance of the pathologist Peyton Rous, who was later also a Nobel prize-winner (1966). Hodgkin married Rous's eldest daughter, Marion de Kay (Marni; b. 1917), on 30 March 1944 when on a short visit to the USA in connection with his war work. The marriage was outstandingly happy and successful. They had three daughters and a son. Marni wrote two detective novels and worked as children's book editor for the publishers Rupert Hart-Davis and, later, Macmillan.

Hodgkin returned in September 1938 to Cambridge, where he had been appointed to a lectureship in Trinity College and a university demonstratorship in the department of physiology. He continued his experimental work on nerve, partly in collaboration with W. A. H. Rushton. Jointly with A. F. Rawdon-Smith of the psychology department he built new recording apparatus with cathode-follower input and direct-coupled valve amplifiers; four sets were made and remained in service for many years.

In the summer vacation of 1939 Hodgkin went to the laboratory of the Marine Biological Association at Plymouth in order to do experiments on the squid fibre. He was joined by A. F. Huxley, who had just completed undergraduate work in Trinity College, and they recorded the resting potential of the fibre and the action potential (the change of electrical potential accompanying the impulse) directly with an electrode inserted inside the fibre. On the theory current at that time the internal potential should have risen during the impulse from its negative resting value nearly to equality with

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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the external potential, but they found that it actually overshoot and went substantially positive. They did not have time to investigate the origin of this positivity, leaving Plymouth a few days before the outbreak of the Second World War.

### **War work, 1939– 1945**

For the first few months of the war Hodgkin held an unpaid post at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, Hampshire, working under B. H. C. Matthews on the physiological problems of high altitude flying in unpressurized aircraft. In February 1940 he was transferred to the establishment later known as TRE (Telecommunications Research Establishment), where airborne radar was being further developed, and stayed with it until the end of the war. After occupying various sites in south Wales and on the south coast of England it was moved into the buildings of Malvern College, a boys' school in Worcestershire.

Airborne radar working on a wavelength of 1.5 metres was already in service, mainly for ship detection, but versions for aircraft interception were just coming into service. Their usefulness was limited by the breadth of the beam, unavoidable because narrowing the beam would require an aerial system with dimensions several times the wavelength. The chief disadvantage of the broad beam was that it extended downwards and gave echoes from objects on the ground at all distances greater than the height of the aircraft, and these obscured the echo from a target. Hodgkin joined the team of A. C. B. Lovell aiming to develop radar on shorter wavelengths. After experiments at 50 cm they moved to the ambitious project of using 5 or 10 cm, which became practicable through the invention of the cavity magnetron by J. T. Randall and H. A. H. Boot at Birmingham University. This gave greatly increased power at the required very high frequencies. A paraboloid reflector of about 70 cm diameter gave a suitably narrow beam but this needed to be scanned through a range of angles in order to pick up a target aircraft. A design by Hodgkin was adopted; it used a spiral scan and gave an easily interpretable display. Hodgkin and several of his colleagues took part in many flights with experimental and prototype versions of this equipment in order to cure teething troubles and to test their usefulness. The risks were considerable: one of his colleagues lost his life when the aircraft in which he was flying was misidentified and shot down; Hodgkin himself had a narrow escape when the same thing nearly happened to the aircraft in which he was flying; and four others of the group were killed when their aircraft crashed.

In the autumn of 1942 Hodgkin was transferred to work on the defence of night bombers against fighter attack. The initial requirement was to provide only the range of the target when the gun turret could be aimed visually; later he worked on a system for blind firing. When attacks with the pilotless aircraft V1 began in 1944, an attempt was made to adapt this system for shooting down the V1s, but before it was ready for operational use the launching sites were overrun by allied land forces. Hodgkin was then put in charge of development of a radar to be fitted in a steerable rocket that was under development for launching from a fighter aircraft, but the war came to an end before any such development could be completed.

### **Post-war research**

Hodgkin moved back to Cambridge with his wife and first child in August 1945. He resumed his teaching duties in Trinity and in the department of physiology. He was promoted to university lecturer in 1946 and to assistant director of research in 1947. In 1952 he was appointed to the Foulerton research professorship of the Royal Society, which freed him from teaching duties, and in Trinity he moved to a senior research fellowship. In January 1970 he moved to a university research chair, the John Humphrey Plummer professorship of biophysics, and to a professorial fellowship at Trinity. He relinquished the professorship on reaching the university retiring age in 1981, though he continued his experimental research for some years. His active scientific work was brought to an end by the early death of his last collaborator, B. J. Nunn, in 1987. From 1946 until then he was leader of a well-defined group in the physiological laboratory of Cambridge University. Much of Hodgkin's research until 1951 was done in collaboration with Huxley, who returned to Cambridge in January 1946 after his war work. The main question facing them at first was the cause of the overshoot that they had observed in 1939, that is, the fact that the interior of the nerve fibre became strongly positive at the peak of an impulse. They were already discussing the idea that turned out to be correct, that the decrease in membrane resistance shown by Cole and Curtis was due to a large and specific increase in the permeability of the membrane to sodium ions: since their concentration is much higher in the surrounding fluid than inside the fibre, sodium ions are thereby enabled to diffuse inwards carrying their positive charge. On this theory the membrane potential would be restored by the outward diffusion of an equivalent amount of potassium ions (present in relatively high concentration inside each fibre), and in 1946 Hodgkin, with Huxley, used an indirect method to estimate the amount of potassium leaving a nerve fibre per impulse transmitted. They showed that this was sufficient to restore the membrane potential, and in their publication they suggested that the initial rise of potential, overshooting the zero level, was probably due to sodium entry.

Firm evidence for or against the sodium theory required experiments on the squid giant fibre; these were possible only at the laboratory at Plymouth, which had been severely bombed during the war and was not available until the summer of 1947. Hodgkin then obtained evidence for the sodium theory by showing that the potential reached at the peak of the impulse, and also its rate of rise, varied with external sodium concentration in the way required by the theory. He presented these results verbally at the International Congress of Physiology in Oxford in late July that year. In September he was joined at Plymouth by Bernard Katz, who had independently realized that the overshoot might be due to sodium entry. Together they extended the observations made by Hodgkin, providing conclusive evidence for the sodium theory. Owing to delays in publication this work did not appear in print until 1949.

It remained uncertain whether the sodium mechanism was used by excitable tissues of vertebrates as well as by the nerves of molluscs such as the squid. During a visit to the USA in early 1948 Hodgkin met Gilbert Ling, who was measuring the resting potential of muscle fibres of frogs by means of a microelectrode consisting of a saline-filled glass pipette with a very fine tip which was pushed through the surface membrane of the fibre. However, the response of the equipment was not fast enough for recording the potential change during the impulse. Later that year Hodgkin, with W. L. Nastuk from the USA, improved the technique so that faithful records of the impulse could be obtained, and they showed that it responded to external sodium concentration in the same way as in the squid nerve fibre. Their technique quickly became a standard one for experiments on a wide variety of cells.

It was generally supposed at that time that the 'all-or-none' character of the impulse was due to the membrane permeability increasing instantaneously when the internal potential reached a critical value. On the basis of experiments before the war, however, Hodgkin suspected that the current– voltage relation was continuous but included a region with negative slope. This would cause instability since any increase of inward current in this range would cause a further rise of internal potential, in turn causing a further increase in inward current. This would result in an explosive 'all-or-none' change of membrane potential.

An unstable current– voltage relation of this kind would be difficult to investigate experimentally, but both Hodgkin and Cole had the idea of using electronic feedback to an internal electrode to control the internal potential, which could thereby be raised suddenly and held at the new level. The electrode had to extend over a considerable length of the fibre in order to keep the internal potential uniform. Cole with George Marmont had a system of this type (the voltage clamp) operating in the summer of 1947. They showed that there is indeed a continuous relation between membrane potential and current, but did not take the analysis further. During his visit to the USA in the spring of 1948 Hodgkin met Cole, who told him about these experiments; in turn Hodgkin told Cole of his observations with Katz on the effects of sodium concentration.

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Together with Katz and Huxley, Hodgkin did his first voltage clamp experiments in the summer of 1948, and his final series of experiments (with Huxley) in 1949. They analysed the origins of the measured current by altering the external sodium concentration and by imposing a second step of potential change. They thus separated the current into components carried by sodium and by potassium ions, and they fitted equations to the time courses of the permeabilities of the membrane to these two ions following a step change of membrane potential. They used these equations to calculate the time course of the potential change that would result if the membrane potential were not controlled by feedback. This agreed well with the time course of a normal action potential recorded after a short electrical stimulus; and the calculated amounts of sodium and potassium entering and leaving the fibre agreed well with the values found by the use of radioactive tracers by R. D. Keynes, for whom Hodgkin had been the PhD supervisor shortly after the war.

These results were published in 1952 and led to the award in 1963 of the Nobel prize for physiology or medicine to Hodgkin and Huxley, together with John Eccles. The award was 'for their discoveries concerning the ionic mechanisms involved in excitation and inhibition in the peripheral and central portions of the nerve cell membrane'. Eccles's contribution was on transmission from a nerve terminal to a cell body in the spinal cord, and was quite independent of Hodgkin's and Huxley's work.

These 'Hodgkin–Huxley equations' were plausible on the assumption that sodium and potassium ions crossed the nerve membrane through 'gates' in the membrane that were opened or closed in response to changes in the potential difference across the membrane. It would have been natural to investigate further the identity and nature of these gates, but in 1952 it was impossible to see how this could be done. There was later enormous progress in this direction, beginning about 1970, but it depended on advances in other fields, notably in molecular genetics, which was begun by the 1953 paper of J. D. Watson and F. H. C. Crick, and in electronics, which made possible the detection of the small amounts of charge carried across the membrane when gates opened or closed, and later (1976) the recording by Erwin Neher and Bert Sakmann of the minute currents passing through individual gates. Hodgkin therefore changed his field of research, first to other aspects of the movements of ions in nerve and muscle and finally to the mechanism by which the rods and cones of the vertebrate retina are excited by light.

Hodgkin collaborated with R. D. Keynes, P. C. Caldwell, and T. I. Shaw in investigating the mechanisms by which the entry of sodium and loss of potassium during activity are reversed during subsequent resting periods, showing that they are driven by the utilization of adenosine triphosphate (ATP). In some of these experiments they injected ATP and other substances into the interior of the giant fibre of the squid using a device designed by Hodgkin and Keynes.

With Bernhard Frankenhaeuser from Sweden, Hodgkin investigated the effects of changed calcium concentration on the voltage dependence of the permeabilities to sodium and potassium ions.

With Shaw, P. F. Baker, and Hans Meves from Germany, he replaced the contents of the giant fibre with artificial solutions, showing that the effects of wide alterations in the internal concentrations of sodium and potassium ions on the resting and action potentials agreed well with what was to be expected from the voltage clamp experiments, in which only the external sodium concentration had been altered. With Paul Horowicz from the USA he investigated the effects of altered ion concentrations in the external fluid on both the membrane potential and the contraction of frog muscle. In the middle 1960s he pursued this line of research in collaboration with R. H. Adrian and W. K. Chandler from the USA, using feedback between microelectrodes of the type devised by Hodgkin and Nastuk, to achieve a voltage clamp of individual muscle fibres. With Shigehiro Nakajima he measured the membrane capacity of muscle fibres of different diameters, thus distinguishing clearly between the components due to the surface membrane and to the system of tubules that extend inwards from the surface of muscle fibres but not of nerve fibres. With Baker, M. P. Blaustein, and E. B. Ridgway he measured the movements of calcium into and out of the squid giant nerve fibre.

Hodgkin's work on vision began with a short period of collaboration with M. G. F. Fuortes, an Italian physiologist who had moved to the USA, during a visit in 1962 to the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Hodgkin joined Fuortes in his experiments recording the changes of membrane potential in visual cells of the horseshoe crab *Limulus*. It was known that there was a long delay between exposure to a flash of light and the resulting change of membrane potential, indicating that there were several steps intervening between the two events; Fuortes and Hodgkin showed that this delay was reduced when the sensitivity of the eye was reduced by adaptation to bright light, and they gave a straightforward explanation for the connection between these two effects. Hodgkin's change to full-time work on vision began in 1970 when he collaborated with D. A. Baylor from the USA doing on the eyes of vertebrates experiments similar to those which he and Fuortes had done on the eye of *Limulus*. He continued these experiments in collaboration with T. D. Lamb, P. A. McNaughton, P. M. O'Bryan, P. D. Detwiler, K.-W. Yau and B. J. Nunn.

### **President of the Royal Society, 1970–1975**

Hodgkin succeeded Lord Blackett as president of the Royal Society in November 1970, serving until December 1975. The society was then already in financial difficulties owing to the rapid inflation that had begun a few years before. This was primarily the responsibility of the treasurer of the society, but Hodgkin was active in pressing for the necessary reforms, which included increasing the fellows' annual subscriptions, reducing their entitlement to free copies of the society's journals, requesting an increase in the government grant to the society, and launching an appeal. By these means financial stability was restored without loss of the society's independence through excessive dependence on government funds.

The main support of scientific research in Britain was provided through the research councils, which received grants directly from the government and provided funding for research both in their institutes and in the universities. Shortly before Hodgkin became president of the Royal Society, however, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food had proposed that it should take over the Agricultural Research Council. Most scientists, including Hodgkin and the council of the Royal Society, were opposed to this proposal, on the ground that it would stifle initiative in basic research, and a letter to this effect was sent to the secretary of state for education and science, Margaret Thatcher. Hodgkin had an interview with her, with the outcome that the head of the Central Policy Review Staff, Lord Rothschild, produced a consultative document, *A Framework for Government Research and Development*, which recommended that the research councils should be financed mainly by contracts for specific pieces of research, placed by the relevant ministries. The Royal Society sent a memorandum strongly opposing this scheme, which nevertheless was adopted, though the extent of the transfer of funds was somewhat reduced. Sadly, this affair clouded the long-standing friendship between Hodgkin and Rothschild.

On the international front the Royal Society re-established contacts with both Japan and China. Hodgkin was a member of a delegation that visited Japan shortly before he became president, as Blackett was ill. An exchange agreement was established, similar to those with many other countries, and it was during Hodgkin's presidency that Emperor Hirohito of Japan was elected to the equivalent of what was later designated as honorary fellowship. Hodgkin also visited China but the outcome was little more than the re-establishment of occasional contacts, since the cultural revolution was still in progress and the only research allowed was of the most applied kind. Hodgkin also visited India, the USA, Canada, and Australia during his presidency; he had visited the USSR in 1967, and later he visited Kenya and Iran. As chairman of the council, which met monthly for most of the year, Hodgkin, although holding strong views, did not impose them on the other members. He generally asked another member to start a discussion.

### **Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1978–1984**

In nearly all the Oxford and Cambridge colleges the head is elected by the fellows, but in Trinity College, Cambridge, the master is appointed by the crown. Since the fellows do not control the

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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appointment they give the master less power and fewer duties than in other colleges, though he is chairman of the weekly meetings of the college council and of the occasional meetings of all the fellows, and he has considerable personal influence. Hodgkin served as master of Trinity College from October 1978 to June 1984. Under his guidance the courts known as Whewell's courts were renovated, and much of the fellows' garden was replanned. Women students were admitted from the start of Hodgkin's mastership, the decision having been taken previously; Hodgkin wholeheartedly approved of the change. The master's lodge gave him and his wife, Marni, scope for their talent as hosts, to students as well as to Cambridge academics and visitors. They restored the custom by which the visiting High Court judge occupied part of the lodge during his tours of duty in Cambridge.

### **Last years**

Hodgkin suffered from a series of illnesses that began soon after he retired as master of Trinity. An operation in 1989 to relieve pressure on the spinal cord from an intervertebral disc in his neck left him without the ability to sense the position of his legs and he was therefore unable to walk without support. Thereafter his condition deteriorated steadily. He was nevertheless able to continue research until 1987, and after that to write with the help of a word processor. He wrote his autobiography, *Chance and Design: Reminiscences of Science in Peace and War* (1992), during this period. He started this as an account of his wartime work, partly because this was not adequately covered in any of the war histories and partly in memory of colleagues who had lost their lives while testing new radar equipment. He then added a very full account of his boyhood, his time as an undergraduate, and his research up to 1963, with only short accounts of his later work and his times as president of the Royal Society and master of Trinity. His only other book, *The Conduction of the Nervous Impulse* (1964), was an expanded version of the Sherrington lectures that he gave at Liverpool University in 1961; it presented his own work on nerve in the context of other research.

Hodgkin became KBE in 1972 and was appointed OM in 1973. He had been elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1948, and received its royal medal in 1958 and its top award, the Copley medal, in 1965. He was elected an honorary or foreign member of eleven overseas academies. As well as his ScD from Cambridge University he received fifteen honorary doctorates from other universities. He was president of the Marine Biological Association from 1966 to 1976, and chancellor of the University of Leicester from 1971 to 1984.

### **Personal characteristics and influence**

Hodgkin had a remarkable ability to recognize important problems in his areas of interest and at the same time to see ways of tackling them experimentally. This was combined with skills in dissection and in electronics, and with his exceptional fluency in the necessary mathematics; together these characteristics enabled him to succeed in projects of exceptional difficulty. As a result he was usually ahead of the field and could afford to proceed at his own pace without worrying about being overtaken by other laboratories. He was always ready to discuss his current work with others. Apart from three or four early pieces of research carried out alone he did his experimental work with one, two, or occasionally three collaborators; he had no wish to build up a large group. As well as his own collaborators he usually had in his section of the physiological laboratory one or two visitors doing their own research and publishing independently; he was free with advice and help to them.

Hodgkin remained a very modest man despite his achievements and his distinctions. He had many interests outside science, notably literature, art, and travel, which were shared by his wife. He got much pleasure from fly-fishing and bird-watching during their holidays in the western highlands of Scotland.

Hodgkin's analysis of the mechanism of the nerve impulse is universally recognized as the foundation of later understanding of all excitable tissues. It was greatly extended by others, both in its application to other tissues (notably heart muscle) and in finding the molecular basis of the permeability changes. Similarly his electrical recordings from the light-sensitive elements in the retina led to the recognition that there are many intermediate steps of amplification between the initial absorption of a quantum of light and the production of a nerve impulse, but the identification of these as a cascade of chemical reactions was outside the range of Hodgkin's skills and was achieved by others. Probably the most important practical application so far of Hodgkin's work has been in the improved understanding of irregularities of the heart beat.

Hodgkin died on 20 December 1998 at his home, 18 Panton Street, Cambridge. He was cremated on 30 December at Cambridge crematorium and buried there. He was survived by his wife, Marni, and their four children.

### **Andrew Huxley**

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Likenesses J. Ward, pen and ink, and wash, 1962, Trinity Cam. · D. Miller, photograph, 1972, Hult. Arch. · D. Hill, oils, 1975, RS [see illus.] · M. Noakes, oils, 1980, Trinity Cam. · B. Organ, oils, 1983, University of Leicester · M. Yeoman, pen and ink, 1988, Royal Collection · N. Sinclair, bromide print, 1993, NPG · photographs, priv. coll.

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Andrew Huxley, 'Hodgkin, Sir Alan Lloyd (1914–1998)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/71394>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OM KBE PRS.
- He was awarded with Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1963.
- He worked as a Physiologist, Biophysicist.
- He worked as a President of the Royal Society in 1970-1975.

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- He worked as a Master of Trinity College, Cambridge in 1978-1984.

Alan married **Marion De Kay Rous**, daughter of **(Francis) Peyton Rous**<sup>1</sup> and **Marion Eckford De Kay**. They had four children: **Sarah Marion, Ellen Deborah, Jonathan Alan, and Rachel Vanessa**.

### 10-Sarah Marion Hodgkin

Sarah married **R. Hayes**.

### 10-ElLEN Deborah Hodgkin

### 10-Prof. Jonathan Alan Hodgkin

Jonathan married **Prof. Patricia Etsuko Kuwabara**.

### 10-Rachel Vanessa Hodgkin

**9-Robert (Robin) Allason Hodgkin** was born on 12 Feb 1916 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 19 Aug 2003 at age 87.

General Notes: Obituary in the Daily Telegraph Wednesday 27th August 2003 and the Guardian on the 30th Aug 2003.

The Guardian. Saturday 30 August 2003

Few people in this life have I liked so much, or found so exemplary, as the Quaker, educationalist and mountaineer Robin Hodgkin, who has died aged 87. The bravest talent of his 1930s generation of Oxford University climbers, Robin became an educational theorist of international significance, and was a lifelong Christian and an eloquent voice for the Society of Friends.

He was born, the middle of three brothers, at Banbury into the eighth generation of a Quaker family. His conscientious objector father died at Baghdad in 1918 while undertaking relief work, but in 1932 his mother remarried. Robin was educated at the Dragon School, Oxford, the Quaker Leighton Park boarding school near Reading and Queen's College, Oxford, where he read geography.

He had learned to climb as a teenager in the Lake District, but at the time of his going up to Oxford in 1934 the university mountaineering club was reeling from the death of its outstanding climber John Hoyland - a distant cousin of Robin's - on Mont Blanc. Robin's arrival, and the partnership and lifelong friendship he formed with David Cox, revitalised the club and brought it back to the front rank of British mountaineering.

In 1935, he climbed in Norway with his elder brother Alan (a 1963 physiology Nobel laureate), and the logical positivist Arne Naess, a disciple of the early Wittgenstein and "father of deep ecology". Finding their companion rather serious, the brothers resorted to the practical jokes suffered by all who knew Robin. Naess endured them with good humour, and introduced them to the artificial aids then proscribed in British climbing.

Robin's golden climbing year was 1937. That June he and David Cox camped out under Clogwyn Du'r Arddu, the finest of Welsh precipices, together with the Mallory sisters, Clare and Beridge - "we really were very innocent," Robin told me - whose father had disappeared on Chomolungma (Mount Everest) in 1924. The four of them ascended existing climbs on this most difficult of British cliffs, and made new ones. They included Hodgkin's leads of the Wall Finish to Pigott's Climb - the first tentative venture out from the sheer cracks of the East Buttress on to the cliff's ferociously exposed walls - and the Top Traverse on the Great Slab of the West Buttress.

From Wales, Robin travelled out to the Caucasus and ascended Georgia's Mount Ushba: "It's an extraordinarily beautiful mountain," he told me, "like the Matterhorn, but higher, more dramatic, more . . . difficult!" Throughout his life, physical and intellectual challenges were sources of joy. The gravest challenge he faced, was in 1938 on the Himalayan peak of Masherbrum. "There were two of us up at 24,000ft and our camp was avalanched. We got out, and rescued an ice-axe between us. I was the lighter one, so that went to my companion, which in a way was lucky for me - of the two of us, I was the less badly frostbitten."

They descended in a storm, retreated from the mountain with hands and feet turning gangrenous, and began the agonising journey home: "In Edinburgh (where his mother had settled) they patched me up, saved what they could of my fingers and toes, and then John Hunt was terribly kind to me - he invited me to the Lake District and got me climbing again."

That modesty was typical, but while he was one of the outstanding climbers of his era, that was no more than one strand in his rich, fulfilled life. After convalescence, he taught geography for a term at Leighton Park where former pupil there, David Bothwell remembers him as the finest teacher he ever encountered. He then taught at Gordon College in Khartoum and thus began a lasting and mutually enriching association with the Sudan.

He espoused the cause of that country's independence from Egypt and Britain, became principal of its Institute of Education, and when he left in 1954, waived his then substantial £4,000 gratuity, giving the reason that this was a charge on the budget of a poor and newly independent country which would need every penny it could get. He assigned the money to the purchase of books.

In 1947 he married Elizabeth Hodgson. Their relationship was profound. It seemed as if they could never have quarrelled, and was hard to see where they ever disagreed - even when Robin became a Liberal Democrat and Elizabeth stayed with Labour. They emanated harmony, peace and pleasure, were utterly close in their thinking and their amused outlook. Reading aloud after supper from George Herbert, Jane Austen, George Eliot and even Trollope became as natural and predictable in the Hodgkin household as the silent Quaker grace before each meal at Bareppa. Robin inherited this beautiful house from his aunt near Falmouth, its garden shaded by Spanish Chestnut trees, and they cherished it for 30 years before retiring to Oxford.

Robin became headmaster of Abbotsholme in Derbyshire - then a shambles of a "progressive" school where he developed his concept of education, to which adventure and outdoor pursuits were central. Climbing and fell-walking were his special enthusiasms, but he also encouraged ornithology, fishing, potholing, travel, canoeing, cycling, camping, swimming, riding and sailing.

He read widely in psychology, biology, anthropology and theology, and brought their lessons to bear on the curriculum. He instilled "let us . . ." as the school's principle. His deputy, Giles Heron, recalls him as the most educated man he had ever met, with capacity to engage with every pupil under his care as an individual, and ruefully recalls a certain lack of attention to the finer details of

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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administration - meetings of the board of governors double-booked and the like.

In 1968, Robin joined Oxford's department of educational studies, initially to provide leadership for the one-year International Certificate in Education, aimed at New Commonwealth teachers, which studied issues to do with education in developing countries. But he also began work on a series of theoretical books on education on which his reputation will endure: *Reconnaissance On An Educational Frontier* (1970), *Born Curious* (1976), and in 1983 - based in part on a seminal series of Radio 3 broadcasts - perhaps his most important work, the lucid, passionate and controversial *Playing And Exploring: Education Through The Discovery of Order*. Heavily influenced by his friend and mentor, the Hungarian philosopher Michael Polanyi, it hinges on the concept of "tacit knowledge" and the cooperative nature of education, and makes extensive use of symbols and metaphors drawn from his own active involvement in mountain activity. He wrote that: "Everything that gets children out into the world of factory or workshop, river or mountain, which gets them out, not as passive spectators but in some active role - all this should be encouraged".

His last work, to be published next month in *The Passion To Learn*, edited by Joan Solomon is *Homo Ludens* and in its simplicity, joyfulness and luminous expression, it is a fitting memorial to his life's work.

Though passionately curious about science, he was profoundly Christian and within the Society of Friends was supportive of movements towards a Quakerism close in spirit to George Fox's Christ-centred ministry. Yet he was eclectic here too, he enjoyed attending Anglican or Catholic masses. He had many Islamic friends, particularly amongst Sudanese Sunnis. Just before the stroke which incapacitated him in the last year, he finished a piece on fundamentalism - whether Islamic or Christian - for *The Friend*: "The essence of fundamentalism is that it gives a false, inflated emphasis to the words of a text and discourages us from exploring the metaphorical depth and meaning."

To Robin, exploration of that depth and meaning was the focus of a life well-lived. He was puckish, humorous, clowning. Time spent with him was time spent as well as it can be in human company.

Elizabeth died last February. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

• Robin Allason Hodgkin, educationalist and mountaineer, born February 12 1916; died August 19 2003.

### **Jim Perrin**

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Dragon School in Oxford.
- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at Oxford.
- He worked as a Teacher at Gordon College in Khartoum, Sudan.
- He worked as a Principal of the Sudan Institute of Education in Khartoum, Sudan.
- He was Quaker.
- He worked as a Mountaineer and Member of The Alpine Club.
- He worked as a Headmaster of Abbotsholme School, Derbyshire.
- His obituary was published in the Daily Telegraph on 27 Aug 2003.

Robert married **Elizabeth Mary Hodgson**, daughter of **Benjamin Hodgson** and **Margaret Reay**, on 15 Dec 1947 in Khartoum, Sudan. Elizabeth was born on 13 Mar 1916 in Bristol, Gloucestershire and died in Feb 2003 in Oxford at age 86. They had four children: **Adam George**, **Christopher Reay**, **Catherine Margaret**, and **Thomas**.

### 10-Adam George Hodgkin

### 10-Christopher Reay Hodgkin

Christopher married someone. He had one daughter: **Clare Violet**.

### 11-Clare Violet Hodgkin

### 10-Catherine Margaret Hodgkin

10-**Thomas Hodgkin** was born on 3 Dec 1955 in Redruth, Cornwall and died on 5 Dec 1955 in Redruth, Cornwall.

9-**Prof. George Keith Howard Hodgkin**<sup>47</sup> was born on 30 May 1918 in Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 2 Jun 1999 at age 81. The cause of his death was Coronary heart disease.

General Notes: **George Keith Howard Hodgkin**

*b.30 May 1918 d.2 June 1999*

*BM BCh Oxon(1943) MA(1944) MRCP(1949) FRCGP(1970) FRCP(1973)*

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Keith Hodgkin was a general practitioner on Teeside. He was born in Banbury, Oxfordshire, the son of George Lloyd Hodgkin, a banker, and Mary Fletcher née Wilson, the daughter of a businessman. He attended the Dragon's School in Oxford and then Gresham's. He went on to study medicine at Oxford.

During the war, he served as a surgeon lieutenant in the RNVR and was mentioned in despatches. After the war he became a registrar in morbid anatomy at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. He was subsequently a general practitioner. He was a meticulous record keeper, particularly of his own mistakes. His book *Towards earlier diagnosis: A family doctor's approach, etc* (Edinburgh and London, E & S Livingstone, 1963) influenced many generations of GPs. From 1973 to 1978 he was a professor of general practice in Newfoundland, Canada. He was a founder member of the Royal College of General Practitioners.

He married his wife Rosemary ('Ro'), the daughter of a surgeon, in 1946, and they had two daughters and a son. He died from coronary heart disease.

Sarah Jane Gillam

[References:*Brit.med.J.*, 1999,319,323]

(Volume XI, page 268)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with BM BCh MA MRCP FRCGP FRCP.
- He was educated at The Dragon School.
- He was educated at Gresham's.
- He was educated at Oxford.
- He worked as a Surgeon lieutenant in the RNVR.
- He worked as a Registrar in morbid anatomy in Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.
- He worked as a Physician in General Practice in Teeside.
- He worked as a Professor of general practice in 1973-1978 in Newfoundland, Canada.

George married **Rosemary Gwithian Candler**, daughter of **Dr. Arthur Lawrence Candler** and **Lottie Kathleen Hardy**. They had three children: **Hazel Mary**, **Juliet Kathleen**, and **Paul Keith**.

10-**Hazel Mary Hodgkin**

10-**Juliet Kathleen Hodgkin**

10-**Paul Keith Hodgkin**

7-**Mariabella Hodgkin**<sup>1,14,20</sup> was born on 16 Feb 1833 in Tottenham, London and died on 9 Mar 1930 in Failand, Clifton, Gloucestershire at age 97.

Mariabella married **Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry**,<sup>1,2,14,20,31,48</sup> son of **Joseph Fry**<sup>1,4,12,48,49,50</sup> and **Mary Ann Swaine**,<sup>1,4,12,48</sup> on 6 Apr 1859 in FMH Lewes. Edward was born on 4 Nov 1827 in Union Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire, died on 18 Oct 1918 in Failand House, Failand, Clifton, Gloucestershire at age 90, and was buried in Failand, Clifton, Gloucestershire. They had nine children: **Edward Portsmouth**, **Mariabella**, **Joan Mary**, **Elizabeth Alice**, **Roger Eliot**, **Agnes**, **Isabel**, **Sara Margery**, and **Anna Ruth**.

General Notes: FRS GCB He was a judge on the British Court of Appeal. Edward Fry was the father of the art critic and artist Roger Fry and the social reformers, Joan Mary Fry (1862-1955), Margery Fry (1874-1958) and Ruth Fry (1878-1962). His daughter, Agnes Fry (1869-1958) compiled his biography.

He became engaged to Mariabella Hodgkin in 1857, which was fitting, since Mariabella's brother, Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, was one of Edward's closest friends and correspondents.

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Fry, Sir Edward (1827– 1918), judge and zoologist, was born in Union Street, Bristol on 4 November 1827, the second son of Joseph Fry (1795– 1879) and Mary Ann, née Swaine. Both his parents were Quakers. His father, a manufacturer of chocolate and cocoa, was a man with strong religious and philanthropic interests. A supporter of free trade, he continued the family tradition in business. Fry's mother, who was equally devout, also shared his father's love of reading, especially poetry. As a child, Fry was influenced by the Quaker circle, and especially by his father, to observe intensively, a habit which led him to take a lifelong interest in scenery, animals, and especially plants, and which he hoped had prevented him from 'growing into a mere lawyer'.

Fry was educated at home from an early age and his subjects included Latin, French, German, and Greek. From 1840 to 1841 he and his elder brother attended Bristol College, where at first they were ridiculed for their traditional Quaker dress and mannerisms. However, Fry was an able student, gaining a medal for English verse. After Bristol College closed in 1841, Dr James Booth, the headmaster, opened a private school which Fry attended until the end of 1842. During his time there he was greatly influenced by his reading of Berkeley's *New Theory of Vision* and by his close friendship with Walter Bagehot.

From 1843 until he went to London in October 1848, Fry worked in business and acquired a practical knowledge of accountancy and shipbroking. He did not take to a mercantile life, but he found time to read widely in the classics, literature, and history, and in 1846 at the age of nineteen wrote *A Treatise of the Elective Monarchies of Europe*, sending a paper entitled *The Osteology of the Hylobates agilis* to the Zoological Society of London the same year. This paper was published by the society, along with another entitled *The Relations of the Edentata to the Reptiles, Especially of the Armadilloes to the*



## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Tortoises. Fry was also interested in the study of the osteology of the skull (on which he worked with William Budd) and in free trade and education. As the result of a continental tour in 1848 he published an article, 'Germany in 1848', in the London University Magazine. Fry worked so hard that in the London matriculation examination of 1849 he secured the prize for zoology, beating William Henry Flower who was to become the head of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

After his visit to the continent Fry decided to go to the bar, and it was with this in view that he entered University College, London, where Thomas Hodgkin and Walter Bagehot were fellow students. After a successful university career he took his BA degree in 1851. He spent time in the chambers of Bevan Braithwaite, the conveyancer, Edward Bullen, the eminent special pleader in the Temple, and Charles Hall, the equity draughtsman. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854. Owing to family financial difficulties and a scarcity of briefs, Fry's career at the bar started slowly; it was not until the favourable reception of his *Treatise on the Specific Performance of Contracts* (1858) that the tide began to turn. During that time Fry also produced a volume, *Essays on the Accordance of Christianity with the Nature of Man* (1857), which attracted wide approval, including that of Baron von Bunsen. After ten difficult years Fry's career started to improve on his marriage on 6 April 1859 in the Friends' meeting-house at Lewes to Mariabella (1833– 1930), daughter of the Quaker barrister John Hodgkin (1800– 1875), with whom he had two sons and seven daughters, one of whom died at the age of four. They included the relief worker Joan Mary Fry (1862– 1955), the art historian and painter Roger Eliot Fry (1866– 1934), and the penal reformer (Sara) Margery Fry (1874– 1958). At about the same time as his marriage Fry discarded the external peculiarities of Quaker dress and formulations as not being essential to religious faith, issuing a pamphlet on the subject in 1859.

From 1859 until he was raised to the bench in 1877 Fry acquired a steadily growing practice, not only in Chancery and company work but at the parliamentary bar. He took silk in 1869 and joined the court of Vice-Chancellor James, competing with Richard Paul Amphlett and Edward Ebenezer Kay, who, like himself, were later to sit in the Court of Appeal. He quickly made his mark by a convincing argument in a company case in which he succeeded against Lord Westbury, Sir Roundell Palmer, and others. When James became a lord justice, Fry practised for a time before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, but eventually migrated to the rolls court, presided over by Lord Romilly and, after 1873, by Sir George Jessel. However, pressure of work in the House of Lords made it necessary for him soon to specialize. His work continued to increase in volume, and when in April 1877 Lord Cairns offered him the additional judgeship in the Chancery Division authorized that year by statute, he accepted the offer with considerable misgivings, and characteristically set to work to put in writing his conceptions of his new duties. Fry was the first judge appointed after the Judicature Act had merged the high court of chancery in the High Court and was also the first Chancery judge to bear the title of Mr Justice and to go on circuit. He was knighted on 30 April 1877. He at first dreaded the circuit work, but came to like it, and apparently impressed the bar with his judicial versatility.

Fry's principal legal achievement dates from this period, before his move to the Court of Appeal in 1883 following the death of Sir George Jessel. The Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875, as well as reorganizing the courts, had provided a body of rules to regulate practice in the separate divisions of the new High Court. After some years these rules needed revision as the result of experience. It was also necessary to provide a comparatively inexpensive machinery enabling trustees, executors, and beneficiaries to secure necessary judicial aid without the ruinous costs of administration suits, often undertaken merely for the sake of the costs. Fry was on the rule committee of the judges, and felt pleased with his work in addressing this problem. He was said to have invented the procedure by originating summons and was largely responsible for the development of the new system of practice, which replaced the old practice of the high court of chancery.

Between 1883 and 1892 Fry sat in the Court of Appeal with, among others, Lord Esher, lords justices Baggallay, Cotton, Lindley, and Bowen. The contributions of Lindley, Bowen, and Fry to the development of English case law in the later nineteenth century cannot be overestimated. Fry was admired for his intellectual ability, which was evinced clearly in his Court of Appeal judgment in *Robertson v. Hartopp* in 1899.

After fifteen years on the bench, Fry decided to retire in 1892, despite having twenty-five active years ahead of him. He felt weary of the noise and turmoil of the courts and longed to live permanently in the countryside with more leisure for reading and travel. The Frys left London for their country home at Failand, near Clifton, where the former judge sat in the local court of petty sessions, and from 1899 to 1913 took the chair of quarter sessions and an aldermanship of the Somerset county council. He was eighty-six when he retired from this work. From time to time he also sat on the judicial committee of the privy council.

Contemporaries differed in their opinion of Fry's judicial capacities, particularly since he did not follow the expected route of taking a seat in the House of Lords and was thought to have cut a promising career unnaturally short. He was renowned for his painstaking scrupulosity, for his passion for justice, and for his unusual versatility. Yet his reluctance to move beyond the known facts of any given case before him was seen by some other judges as pedantic and overly scrupulous. His legal work, undertaken at a time of transition in the courts system (1877– 92), was thought to have been particularly valuable in developing a new attitude to legal matters, and he was regarded, along with Lord Cairns, as primarily responsible for the development of equity jurisprudence in the late nineteenth century.

Fry was very active in later life, taking more than four years of leisure and travel and then accepting, in 1897, the offer to preside over the royal commission on the Irish Land Acts, an office in which his services were at once widely called upon. In 1898 he acted as conciliator, under the Conciliation Act of 1896, in the colliery strike of south Wales and Monmouth, and, although the conciliation failed, his report led to the termination of the strike. In 1901 he acted as arbitrator in the Grimsby fishery dispute, and in 1902 he sat as president on the court of arbitration connected with the water companies of London, declining to receive more remuneration than would have made up his salary if he had been sitting as a lord justice. In 1906 and 1907 he acted as arbitrator between the London and North Western Railway Company and its men, refusing to accept any remuneration at all for that work.

In the meantime Fry was brought into touch with international affairs in 1902– 3 by acting as arbitrator at The Hague between the United States and Mexico in the pious funds of California dispute, the first case to be brought before The Hague tribunal (created by the first Hague conference of 1899). Fry's next task was to act as the British legal assessor on the commission appointed to deal with the North Sea (Dogger Bank) incident in October 1904, when the Russian fleet in a moment of panic attacked the British herring fleet— an incident that threatened war. Fry's work on the commission— the findings of which upheld the British case— was highly commended. He played an active part at the second Hague Conference of 1907, as ambassador-extraordinary and first plenipotentiary delegate of Great Britain. Although by then an octogenarian, Fry nevertheless made his personality felt; he took a leading part in the debates, and was entrusted by the British government with the duty of raising the questions of the limitation of armaments and of the exchange of information on the subject of naval construction. In the next year he again acted at The Hague as one of the arbitrators in the quarrel between France and Germany over the Casablanca incident, which was settled in May 1909.

The remaining nine years of Fry's life were occupied with the various pursuits, literary, scientific, and educational, in which he delighted. His interest in the University of London lasted for nearly half a century. He joined the council of University College during the busiest of his years at the bar, and strove hard and successfully to secure a teaching university for London. He did much on the senate of the university to bring into the university all the institutions of high educational character in the metropolis. The scheme which was eventually adopted was not very different from that for which he had always striven. His efforts were not limited to London. In 1906 he presided over a commission to inquire into the condition of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the Royal University of Ireland with a view to the solution of the problem of university education in Ireland. He dissented from the main report, and the view taken by himself, Sir Arthur W. Rücker, and J. G. Butcher that the ancient foundation of Trinity

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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College should be preserved was accepted by Augustine Birrell when he became chief secretary in 1907.

Fry, who twice declined a peerage, was created GCB in 1907; he was also elected fellow of the Royal Society (1883) and honorary fellow of Balliol College, Oxford (1894). He died on 18 October 1918 at Failand House, Failand, Somerset, and was buried in Failand churchyard. He was survived by his wife.

J. E. G. de Montmorency, rev. Sinéad Agnew

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Wealth at death £119,051 15s. 2d.: probate, 8 Feb 1919, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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J. E. G. de Montmorency, 'Fry, Sir Edward (1827– 1918)', rev. Sinéad Agnew, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/33283>, accessed 28 May 2013]

Sir Edward Fry (1827– 1918): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/33283

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with GCB GCMG PC FRS.
- He worked as a Judge. Court of Appeal.

**8-Edward Portsmouth Fry** was born on 19 May 1860 in Highgate, Middlesex and died on 23 Jan 1928 in Weston-super-Mare, Somerset at age 67.

Edward married **Frances (Fanny) May**.

**8-Mariabella Fry**<sup>20</sup> was born on 17 May 1861 in Highgate, Middlesex and died on 26 Nov 1920 in Failand House, Failand, Clifton, Gloucestershire at age 59.

**8-Joan Mary Fry**<sup>1</sup> was born on 27 Jul 1862 in West Hill, Highgate, London and died on 25 Nov 1955 in 40 Temple Fortune Hill, London at age 93.

General Notes: Fry, Joan Mary (1862– 1955), relief worker and social reformer, was born on 27 July 1862 at West Hill, Highgate, Middlesex, the second daughter of the seven daughters and two sons of the judge Sir Edward Fry (1827– 1918) and his wife, Mariabella Hodgkin (1833– 1930). Her distinguished younger siblings included (Sara) Margery Fry, Ruth Fry (1879– 1962), and Roger Eliot Fry, whose children she helped to bring up. She was educated by governesses at home (1867– 82) within a family that was especially interested in the natural sciences and questions of political justice, and she was imbued with a profound dedication to moral duty. In certain ways her upbringing was very restricted— by its upper-class privilege, by the Victorianism that prevented her from walking anywhere unaccompanied or unchaperoned until she was thirty, and by an internalized Quaker puritanism that forbade any visit to the theatre until she was sixty. Nevertheless, she emerged from that background an independent-minded spiritual 'seeker' and an immensely influential social interventionist.

After years of solitary study— she taught herself some Hebrew and New Testament Greek— Joan Fry became an outstanding public interpreter of a Quakerism that combined fellowship and individual freedom. In her Swarthmore lecture, *The Communion of Life* (1910), she said: 'Quakerism is nothing unless it be ... a practical showing that the spiritual and material spheres are not divided, ... the whole of life is sacramental and incarnational'. In *Friends and the War*, published in September 1914, she wrote: 'We believe there is something Divine in all men, which will respond if we call it out by acting on our belief'. An absolutist pacifist, she was appointed chaplain to imprisoned conscientious objectors during the First World War. She also attended many military tribunals and courts martial of conscientious objectors to check that justice was done. She was the only woman allowed to see and speak to these prisoners in military camps, and in one case at least she protested against a prisoner's mistreatment only just in time to save his life (F. Brockway, *Bermondsey Story*, 1949, 67).

In July 1919 Joan Fry and three other British Friends went to defeated Germany to see how they could mitigate the disastrous impact of the continued allied blockade. Her reports, for dissemination in Britain (later deposited in RS Friends, Lond.), testify to famine and the diseases of famine, including galloping consumption and epidemics of child rickets and pneumonia. In the face of Germany's distrust and outright hatred of the victorious British she organized so massive and effective a relief distribution network, focusing on the needs of women, children, and university students, that the Germans coined a new word for feeding— 'Quakern'. During the occupation of the Ruhr in 1923 she reported seeing French officers walking about Duisburg with whips, and intervened on behalf of Germans imprisoned by the French military. She visited the Berlin workhouse and refuge for the homeless in September 1923 and in the following month in Nürnberg she recorded seeing '7 men in the new "Hitler" uniform'. In acknowledgement of her efforts for peace and reconstruction in defeated Germany the University of Tübingen made her an honorary doctor of political economy in 1924.

In 1926 Joan Fry turned her attention to social misery in Britain. She made many visits to the coalfields, including those in south Wales, and helped to start feeding centres for the children of unemployed miners and to encourage small community self-help industries. Her greatest contribution was her work for the Friends Allotment Committee (1928– 51), which enabled the unemployed miners

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throughout Britain to grow vegetables on unused land without losing any part of their dole. George V wanted to confer an honour on her in recognition of this work but she refused to profit from others' misfortune. Joan Fry was not tall but she had a remarkable 'presence' and was 'austere and tender' (Fawell, 7), with white hair, one humorous, loving eye— she had lost the other in early childhood— and an eagerness to join in the good things of life with others, especially children: she would win races against them at ninety. She died, unmarried, at her London home, 40 Temple Fortune Hill, on 25 November 1955 and was cremated at Golders Green.

Sybil Oldfield

Sources R. Fawell, Joan Mary Fry (1959) · The Times (28 Nov 1955) · The Friend (2 Dec 1955) · J. Fry, In downcast Germany, 1914– 1933 (1944) · J. Fry, Friends lend a hand in alleviating unemployment (1947) · O. Greenwood, Quaker encounters (1977) · K. Moore, Cordial relations: the maiden aunt in fact and fiction (1966)

Archives RS Friends, Lond., corresp.

Likenesses photograph, repro. in Fawell, Joan Mary Fry, frontispiece

Wealth at death £37,493 0s. 10d.: probate, 17 Feb 1956, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Sybil Oldfield, 'Fry, Joan Mary (1862– 1955)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/38522, accessed 28 May 2013]  
Joan Mary Fry (1862– 1955): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/38522

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.
- She worked as a Peace Campaigner and social worker.

**8-Elizabeth Alice Fry** was born on 7 Jul 1864 in London and died on 21 Nov 1868 in Highgate, London at age 4.

**8-Roger Eliot Fry**<sup>1,2,51</sup> was born on 14 Dec 1866 in The Grove, Highgate, Middlesex and died on 9 Sep 1934 in Royal Free Hospital, London at age 67.

General Notes: Fry, Roger Eliot (1866– 1934), art historian, critic, and painter, was born on 14 December 1866 at 6 The Grove, Highgate, Middlesex, the fifth of the nine children of Sir Edward Fry (1827– 1918), judge, and his wife, Mariabella (1833– 1930), daughter of John Hodgkin and his wife, Elizabeth Howard. Joan Mary Fry and (Sara) Margery Fry were his sisters.

Early years and education

Born into a Quaker family whose affiliation to the Society of Friends could be traced back to the seventeenth century on both sides, Roger Fry received a fairly strict upbringing, which emphasized moral rectitude and intellectual rigour. There was little in his education to prepare him for a career in the visual arts. After initial years of home schooling, Fry attended St George's preparatory school, Ascot, from 1877 to 1881, and went on to Clifton College, Bristol. He achieved high results and won a science exhibition at King's College, Cambridge, in 1884, where he began studying natural sciences the following year. His father, whose own success on the bench had been achieved at the expense of an early calling in zoology, hoped that Fry would embrace a scientific profession.

At Cambridge contact with men of a freethinking turn of mind and with philosophical and artistic interests helped Fry's personality to come into its own. A close acquaintance was John McTaggart, a friend from Clifton who was to become a prominent Hegelian philosopher, and whose atheism may have contributed to dampening Fry's faith. With Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson, a young political science lecturer, Fry maintained an intimate, lifelong friendship. All three were members of the élite Conversazione Society, also known as the Apostles. Fry's participation in the moral debates of the society and encounters with such anti-establishment figures as Edward Carpenter and George Bernard Shaw confirmed a disposition for rational analysis and a desire to challenge received opinion. Meanwhile his growing interest in art was encouraged by his friendship with C. R. Ashbee, the future arts and crafts designer, who was then a regular sketching companion. Fry's contacts with the new Slade professor of fine art, John Henry Middleton, were a further influence in this respect.

Beginnings in painting and criticism

After a first in both parts of his tripos (1887, 1888), but the failure of two half-hearted applications for fellowships, Fry abandoned the idea of a scientific career, choosing instead to train as a painter. He left Cambridge in 1889 and spent the next two years in London, receiving tuition from Francis Bate, who was then honorary secretary of the New English Art Club (NEAC), the main alternative exhibiting society to the Royal Academy. Early in 1892 Fry spent two months studying at the Académie Julian in Paris. Although a painting of that period, Blythburgh, the Estuary (exh. 1892; priv. coll.), points to some familiarity with the works of the Nabis, he remained little acquainted with the contemporary French art scene. The mediation of Walter Sickert, whose evening classes he started attending the next year, probably did more to familiarize him with certain aspects of modern French painting, notably with the work of Degas.

In London Fry moved in anti-academic circles, frequenting artists and critics like Walter and Bernhard Sickert, Philip Wilson Steer, William Rothenstein, Alfred Thornton, and D. S. MacColl. He became a member of the NEAC in 1893, exhibiting there regularly until 1908 and frequently sitting on its selection jury from 1900.

Fry's tastes then were not those of a revolutionary. He had a distrust of impressionism for its lack of structural design; he also had mixed feelings about J. A. M. Whistler, admiring his landscapes more than his free treatment of sitters. His initial ambivalence towards the doctrine of 'art for art's sake' can be felt in his first substantial article, a review of George Moore's *Modern Painting* (Cambridge Review, 22 June 1893, 417– 19). Similarly, Fry's early practice as a painter— classical landscapes in oils and watercolours pointing back to Claude, Poussin, and Thomas Girtin— reveals a reluctance to take up a modern idiom (The Pool, oil on canvas, exh. 1899; priv. coll.). While the watercolours brought some success (a one-man show at the Carfax Gallery in 1903), the oils were often seen as laboured and verging on pastiche. His style was much freer in portraiture. The full-length portrait Edward Carpenter (exh. 1894; NPG) deserved the praise it eventually attracted. Several portraits are held in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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The classicism of Fry's painting style at this time also reflects an immersion in the works of the Italian school, the result of two long stays in Italy in 1891 and 1894. During these tours, and a third, prolonged one in 1897–8, he made the acquaintance of a number of Renaissance specialists: John Addington Symonds, Gustavo Frizzoni— a disciple of Morelli— and most importantly Bernard Berenson, who directed Fry's first steps towards connoisseurship. Berenson's own approach to works, based on a response to form, undoubtedly guided Fry in this direction. The trips also furnished him with material for lectures and articles, as well as for his first book, *Giovanni Bellini* (1899), an insightful monograph on an artist who had previously been little studied.

Much to his regret, Fry was never in a position to support himself by painting, but he had an exceptional gift for criticism, and was to be remembered as an enthralling lecturer, with a deep, mellifluous voice. His first lectures, on Italian Renaissance art, were given in 1894 in the Cambridge University extension scheme. Other courses, and innumerable single lectures, would follow, taking him all over Britain— and occasionally abroad— and contributing to building his reputation as an authority. The venues were varied, including local art societies as well as university lecture halls; later, during the 1930s, Fry repeatedly filled the 2000-seat auditorium of the Queen's Hall. His subjects ranged from the analysis of a specific artist or school to discussions of aesthetics and of the methods of art history. The need to support a family, after his marriage on 3 December 1896 to Helen (1864– 1937), a painter of some promise (the daughter of Joseph Coombe, a corn merchant), and the births of his son and daughter (1901 and 1902 respectively), had made him dependent on lecturing and publications for a regular income. This necessity became more pressing when his wife, who had begun to suffer from undiagnosed schizophrenia in 1899, was committed to an institution in 1910. Fry would remain married to her until his death.

The publication of *Giovanni Bellini* secured for Fry the job of art critic for *The Pilot* (1899). In 1901 he wrote an account of the various schools of Italian art for *Macmillan's Guide to Italy* and joined the staff of the weekly *Athenaeum*, an influential organ of British cultural life. He contributed substantial exhibition and book reviews, and commented on the policies of art institutions. Fry wrote authoritatively in a clear, flowing style, analysing technique in a lively manner and with a painter's eye. Form and composition were always important concerns, though less prominently so than later in his career, for he still mainly regarded their power as being that of expressing a given dramatic or psychological content. His interest in aesthetics comes to the fore in his annotated edition of Sir Joshua Reynolds's *Discourses* (1905).

In 1903 Fry helped to launch the monthly *Burlington Magazine*. He contributed penetrating analyses of individual works and artists, frequently suggesting new attributions. Editorial standards were high, and the articles, focusing mainly on ancient art, well illustrated. Fry helped to secure funds from American donors at an early stage; he was joint editor between 1909 and 1918, encouraging articles on modern art, and remained on the magazine's consultative committee until his death. Fry also wrote for *The Nation* from 1910 onwards, and published in a variety of other magazines on an occasional basis.

### Fry and institutions

Fry's evident scholarly merits and the reputation he had acquired as an expert might rapidly have made him a strong candidate for a museum directorship, or a Slade professorship at Oxford or Cambridge. However, his relations with institutions were not of a kind to attract a consensus of approval. He was outspoken in his criticism of the Royal Academy— helping, for instance, to publicize its notorious mismanagement of the Chantrey bequest in 1903–4— and regularly complained in print about the National Gallery's acquisition policy. In consequence, his hopes of a Slade chair repeatedly met resistance and it was not until 1933 that he obtained that at Cambridge. As for museums, there was a missed opportunity early in 1906, when he was unable to accept the offer of the directorship of the National Gallery, London, having already committed himself to the role of curator of paintings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Later, when the directorship of the Tate Gallery was offered to him in 1911, he felt that the salary was too low, and declined.

Fry held his first post at the Metropolitan Museum until 1907. When family commitments became too pressing for a full-time role in New York, he became the museum's European adviser. His responsibility for developing the museum's collections, especially in Italian art, had to be reconciled with his former activism in England to resist the sale to America of works held in British private collections— the collective effort had led, in 1903, to the creation of the National Art Collections Fund. In 1910 Fry was dismissed from his post; with characteristic outspokenness, he had reproached the president of its board of trustees, the millionaire John Pierpont Morgan, for keeping for himself a work which Fry had secured for the museum. Fry's contempt for wealthy philistines, of whom he saw Morgan as the epitome, was frequently expressed in his correspondence and essays.

### Post-impressionism and formalist criticism

In 1910 Fry publicly embraced the cause of modern French art, organizing the famous 'Manet and the Post-Impressionists' exhibition at London's Grafton Galleries. He had coined the term 'post-impressionism' with reference to the art of Cézanne, Gauguin, Van Gogh, and their followers, who included Matisse, Derain, and Picasso, with a view to underlining the distinctiveness of the newer artists' aims. Fry's familiarity with modern French art had been gradually asserting itself from 1906 onwards, a development which coincided with his growing interest in aesthetics. In 'An essay in aesthetics' (1909, repr. in *Vision and Design*, 1920), he had set out a way of responding to art that was based on form— on the analysis of design and its constituent 'emotional' elements, including 'line', 'mass', and 'colour'. For Fry the post-impressionist artists were motivated by a similar conception of painting, favouring the expressive arrangement of form over the creation of a realistic illusion: 'They do not seek to imitate form, but to create form; not to imitate life, but to find an equivalent for life' (Fry, *Vision and Design*, 167). For Fry the post-impressionists had recovered the thread of artistic tradition, lost in the pursuit of realism.

'Manet and the Post-Impressionists' had a profound influence. Before the First World War London hosted a string of shows devoted to modern continental and British art, and Fry spared no effort to write and lecture about the new styles. In a 'Second Post-Impressionist Exhibition', also held at the Grafton Galleries, in 1912, he endeavoured to show how young British artists had responded to, and adopted, the new plastic idiom. While his formalist approach provided a theoretical legitimation of abstraction, his principal interest remained in figuration; he admired Matisse and Derain, and acknowledged the genius of Picasso, but had little interest in cubism, still less in futurism or expressionism. Fry was fascinated by Cézanne's treatment of space; for him Cézanne had succeeded in 'us [ing] the modern vision with the constructive design of the old masters' (Fry, *Vision and Design*, 202). The appeal of Cézanne is reflected in Fry's paintings of that decade, for example *Quarry, Bo Peep Farm, Sussex* (1918; Sheffield City Art Galleries).

Fry's new role as champion of the Paris avant-garde was accompanied by major changes in his life. He found himself out of key with the critics and painters with whom he had associated through the NEAC, but was rejuvenated by close contact with the younger generation of artists, whose work he did his best to promote. Through his friendship with the painter Vanessa Bell and her husband, Clive, whom he had met early in 1910, he became a key figure of the circle of artists and writers known as the Bloomsbury group. His theories exerted a major influence on Clive Bell, whose polemic *Art* (1914) was something of a post-impressionist manifesto, and whose theory of 'significant form' was in turn to stimulate Fry's aesthetic speculations. Fry's closeness to Vanessa Bell was both artistic and sentimental. She and Fry were lovers from 1911 to 1913, and he was lastingly affected by their separation, although they remained friends.

The year 1913 also saw the launch of Fry's Omega Workshops, a decorative art venture employing some twenty artists. It was an ideal platform for experimentation in abstract design, and for cross-

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fertilization between fine and applied arts. Omega attracted an exceptional range of talent: besides Fry, Vanessa Bell, and Duncan Grant, artists initially associated with it included Wyndham Lewis, Frederick Etchells, and Henri Gaudier-Brzeska. However, in spite of a number of commissions for interior design, the company survived the war years with difficulty, and closed in 1919.

### Maturity

Fry's strong affinities with France led him to divide much of his time after the First World War between London, Paris, and Provence. Provence was a place for rest and painting, while in Paris he had numerous contacts with artists, dealers, and experts. He also sent works to the Salon d'Automne regularly between 1920 and 1926. Fry was on good terms with the artists Jean Marchand and André Derain, who both visited him in London, and enjoyed friendships with the writers Charles Vildrac, André Gide, and, above all, Charles and Marie Mauron, with whom he eventually bought a farm in Provence (1931). He had a good command of French, and his enthusiasm for French culture led him to undertake translations of poems, notably by Stéphane Mallarmé (1936), as well as of publications on art. Maurice Denis's 1907 article on Cézanne, which Fry translated for the Burlington Magazine (1910), was an important source for his own interpretation of the artist. Fry also translated two books on aesthetics by Charles Mauron (1927, 1935).

Vision and Design, a collection of essays which appeared in 1920, set a pattern for the format of Fry's publications— with a few exceptions, his books were revised transcripts of single or collected articles and lectures. Vision and Design achieved immediate popularity, and has rarely been out of print. Other important collections, also mixing aesthetics, criticism, and art history, are Transformations (1926) and the posthumously published Last Lectures (1939). Longer studies appeared in monograph form, including Cézanne (1927)— a justly celebrated work— and Henri Matisse (1930).

In the last years of his life Fry was busy writing, lecturing, painting, travelling, and sitting on committees. In 1931 a retrospective exhibition at the Cooling Galleries in London was well received, whereas his previous shows had failed to attract much praise. A series of twelve BBC broadcasts made between 1929 and 1934 shows that Fry remained an educationist at heart, taking a step-by-step approach to explanation and avoiding jargon. In line with his belief that art appreciation depends more on a 'sensitivity' to form than on erudition, he encouraged receptiveness to art objects from non-Western traditions. He insisted that African sculpture was as deserving of study as Greek sculpture, and that anyone could respond to the aesthetic appeal of ancient Chinese vases. Throughout his life, however, Fry never ceased to puzzle over the status of representation, and its relation to aesthetic value. Eventually retreating from the more radical implications of formalism— which had led him, in the 1920s, to disqualify paintings seeking a narrative effect from the sphere of the visual arts— Fry came to embrace the idea that painting had a fundamentally 'double' nature. He presented Rembrandt and Giorgione, painters for whom he had the highest admiration, as 'simultaneously attaining to an extreme poetic exaltation and achieving a great plastic construction and bringing about, moreover, a complete fusion of the two' (Fry, 'The Double Nature of Painting', 1933; repr. 1969, 371).

Academic recognition came at last with the award of an honorary fellowship of King's College, Cambridge (1927), an honorary LLD of Aberdeen University (1929), and the Cambridge Slade professorship (1933). In his private life Fry found stability and happiness with Helen Anrep (1885– 1965), his companion from 1926 until his death. He died at the Royal Free Hospital, London, on 9 September 1934, from complications after a fall in his flat caused a broken thigh. He was cremated on 13 September. There was no religious service, but a memorial service was held on 19 September at King's College chapel, Cambridge, where his ashes were interred.

### Status and reputation

In 1939 Kenneth Clark credited Roger Fry with having brought about a change in taste in Britain (introduction to Fry, Last Lectures, ix). By introducing post-impressionist painting, and a critical terminology to make sense of it, Fry had indeed done more than any other critic to draw British art into modernist styles. Until surrealism and abstract art imposed themselves as the new avant-garde in the 1930s with the critical support of Herbert Read, Fry remained the best-known British advocate of modern art. Readers valued his insight and independence of mind, and an approach to criticism that Fry himself characterized as 'experimental' (Transformations, 1), based on a receptiveness to new ideas, and a willingness to submit conclusions to continual revision.

Less positive assessments have also been made. Fry's contemporaries sometimes charged him with having used his influence within artists' societies to promote his immediate entourage, and overly favoured the imitation of French styles. Later commentators have reproached him for failing to acknowledge a specifically British school. However, it must be pointed out that even those British artists who claimed a distinctive national identity were inextricably bound up with the international avant-garde. Fry's efforts to publicize British art— including work by artists associated with vorticism— internationally (Paris, 1912, 1927; Zürich, 1918) were real enough, even if they encountered little success.

The rise of Marxist theory, and of iconology, obscured the strengths of Fry's type of formalism, while subsequent assessment of his work has been complicated by the frequent confusion, among critics of formalism, of Fry's ideas with those of Clive Bell. Serious analysis of the 'Bloomsbury' thinkers has in general suffered from the tendency to consider them as all of a piece— a coterie to be celebrated or condemned. Nevertheless, the publication of two biographies of Fry— first by Virginia Woolf, and more recently by Frances Spalding— as well as of previously uncollected writings, and the mounting, since his death, of several exhibitions examining his achievement as painter, critic, and art historian (for example 'Vision and Design: The Life, Work and Influence of Roger Fry, 1866– 1934', Arts Council, 1966; 'Art Made Modern: Roger Fry's Vision of Art', Courtauld Inst., 1999), testify to the major place which twentieth-century criticism continued to ascribe to Fry.

### Anne-Pascale Bruneau

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Likenesses photographs, c.1872– 1901, repro. in Spalding, Roger Fry · photograph, c.1872– 1932, repro. in Woolf, Roger Fry · group portrait, photograph, c.1893, repro. in Green, ed., Art made modern

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· double portrait, photograph, c.1897 (with Helen Fry), Tate collection · A. Broughton, photograph, c.1900, NPG · photograph, c.1911, Tate collection · W. Sickert, ink caricature, c.1911– 1912, Islington Public Libraries, London · V. Bell, oils, 1912, NPG; repro. in R. Shone, *Bloomsbury portraits* (1976) · double portrait, photograph, 1912 (with Sickert), repro. in R. Shone, *Bloomsbury portraits* (1976) · group portrait, photograph, 1912, Tate collection · portraits, c.1912– 1923, repro. in Shone and others, *Art of Bloomsbury* · M. Beerbohm, pencil and watercolour caricature, 1913, King's Cam. · A. L. Coburn, photogravure, 1913, NPG · group portrait, photograph, 1913, repro. in Spalding, *Roger Fry* · photograph, c.1913– 1919, repro. in Sutton, ed., *Letters of Roger Fry* · A. C. Cooper, sepia-toned print, 1918, NPG · R. Fry, self-portrait, oils, 1918, King's Cam. · M. Gimond, bronze head, 1920, NPG · J. Marchand, crayon drawing, 1920, NPG · R. Tatlock, photograph, c.1920, repro. in Spalding, *Roger Fry* · M. Beerbohm, pencil and watercolour caricature, c.1920– 1921, priv. coll. · Quiz [P. Evans], pen-and-ink caricature, 1922 · H. Tonks, caricature in oils, c.1923, priv. coll. · R. Fry, self-portrait, oils, c.1926, repro. in Woolf, *Roger Fry* · photograph, c.1928, Tate collection · probably V. Bell, photograph, 1930– 32, Tate collection · R. Fry, self-portrait, oils, c.1930– 1934, NPG · Lenare, photograph, c.1930– 1934, NPG · M. Beerbohm, pen and watercolour caricature, 1931, NPG · Ramsey & Muspratt, two bromide prints, 1932, NPG · V. Bell, double portrait, oils, c.1933 (with Julian Bell), King's Cam.; repro. in Shone and others, *Art of Bloomsbury* · V. Bell, oils, 1933, King's Cam. · group portrait, photograph, 1933, repro. in Q. Bell, *Virginia Woolf* (1976) · R. Fry, self-portrait, oils, 1934, King's Cam. · M. Beerbohm, caricature, Indiana University, Bloomington, Lilly Library; repro. in M.-A. Caws and S. B. Wright, *Bloomsbury and France* (2000) · Q. Bell, double portrait, photograph (with J. Bell), repro. in M.-A. Caws and S. B. Wright, *Bloomsbury and France* (2000) · W. Roberts, pencil caricature, Jason and Rhodes Gallery, London · R. Strachey, oils, NPG · caricature etching, University of Manchester · double portrait, photograph (with J. Coattmellec), King's Cam. · double portrait, photograph (with Marie Mauron), King's Cam.

Wealth at death £21,449 12s. 6d.: probate, 13 Dec 1934, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Anne-Pascale Bruneau, 'Fry, Roger Eliot (1866– 1934)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2010 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/33285>, accessed 28 May 2013]

Roger Eliot Fry (1866– 1934): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/33285

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Fry, Roger Eliot.

Adm. at KING'S, Oct. 1, 1885. [2nd] s. of Sir Edward [Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal], of Failand House, near Bristol.

B. Dec. 14, 1866, at The Grove, Highgate, Middlesex.

Of Quaker ancestry.

School, Clifton College.

Matric. Michs. 1885; Exhibitioner, 1885; Scholar, 1888; Prizeman; B.A. (Nat. Sci. Trip., Pt I, 1st Class, 1887; Pt II, 1st Class, 1888) 1888; M.A. 1927.

Hon. Fellow, 1927.

Slade Professor of Fine Art, 1933-4. Artist and art critic.

Studied painting under Francis Bate, and subsequently in Paris.

Curator of Paintings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 1906-9. Author, *Giovanni Bellini*; *Sir Joshua Reynolds' Discourses*; *Flemish Painting*; *Cézanne*; *Vision and Design*; *Transformations*; *Henri Matisse*; *Reflections on British Painting*, etc.

Hon. LL.D., Aberdeen, 1929.

One of the great teachers of his generation.

A sound painter and a good colourist, but most notable as a writer and lecturer on art; chiefly responsible for introducing French Post-Impressionist Painting to the English public.

Lived latterly at 48, Bernard Street, London, W.C. Died Sept. 9, 1934. (V. Woolf, *Roger Fry*; Clifton Coll.

Reg.; King's Coll.

Adm. Reg.; *Who's Who in Art*; *The Times*, Sept. 10 and 11, 1934; *Who was Who*, 1929-40; *Cambridge Review*, Oct. 10, 1934.)

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Artist. Curator of The Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Roger married **Helen Coombe** on 3 Dec 1896. Helen was born on 23 Mar 1864 in Lee, Kent and died in 1937 at age 73. They had two children: **Julian Edward** and **Agnes Pamela**.

9-**Julian Edward Fry** was born on 2 Mar 1901 in Hambledon, Surrey.

9-**Agnes Pamela Fry** was born on 29 May 1902 in Hambledon, Surrey and died in Aug 1985 in London at age 83.

Agnes married **Arram Diamand**. They had one daughter: **Bella**.

### 10-Bella Diamand

8-**Agnes Fry** was born on 25 Mar 1869 in London and died on 22 Aug 1958 in Weston-super-Mare, Somerset at age 89.

8-**Isabel Fry** was born on 25 Mar 1869 and died in 1957 at age 88.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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**8-Sara Margery Fry**<sup>1</sup> was born on 11 Mar 1874 in London and died on 21 Apr 1958 in London at age 84.

General Notes: Fry, (Sara) Margery (1874– 1958), penal reformer and college head, was born at Highgate, London, on 11 March 1874, the eighth child and sixth daughter of Sir Edward Fry (1827– 1918), judge of the High Court, Chancery Division, and his wife, Mariabella Hodgkin (1833– 1930). Joan Mary Fry was her elder sister. Educated at home until she was seventeen, she then spent a year at Penelope Lawrence's boarding-school (later Roedean) at Brighton. In 1892 her father retired from the bench and the family moved to Failand in Somerset. Encouraged by her brother Roger Fry, Margery hoped initially to go to Newnham, but her Quaker parents regarded Cambridge with suspicion as a breeding-ground of agnostics. She later came to accept an agnostic position, but reached it by another route. Eventually she succeeded in obtaining permission to sit the entrance examination for Somerville College, Oxford, and went up to read mathematics in 1894, staying until 1897, but taking no examinations. Somerville friendships, with Eleanor Rathbone and Dorothea Scott among others, remained important through her life. For the next eighteen months she returned to the duties of a daughter at home. The opportunity for an active and independent life came with the unexpected offer of the librarianship at Somerville. There she spent five years from 1899, combining the development and rehousing of the college library with that understanding concern for the young and their problems which remained one of her outstanding qualities. Her duties included some coaching in mathematics, about which she sought advice from a family acquaintance, Bertrand Russell.

Birmingham wardenship and wartime relief work

Fry's next post gave her scope to extend this interest in a new setting. Birmingham University had been granted its charter in 1900, and in 1904 she was appointed to the wardenship of a hall of residence for women students in Hagley Road, Edgbaston. Her functions were 'the superintendence of housekeeping and the maintenance of discipline' (Jones, 70): the latter she interpreted with her customary liberalism, reducing rules to a minimum and allowing students to invite their men friends to dances. In 1908 the hostel moved into new quarters at University House, for which she had worked hard, and where she used all the resources available to her— pictures, furnishings, music, play-acting, wit, and friendship— to create a living community. On the initiative of Charles Beale, the vice-chancellor, she was made a member of the university council. During this period the range of causes in which she was interested, and of committees on which she served, became increasingly wide— the Staffordshire education committee, the county insurance committee (set up under the National Insurance Act), the county subcommittee on mental deficiency. Practical experience of the problems of social reform sharpened her tendency towards radicalism. 'Brummagem', she wrote, 'is making a first-rate democrat of me' (ibid., 75).

Shortly before the outbreak of war in 1914 she became financially independent through a legacy from her uncle, Joseph Storrs Fry, and in the summer of 1914 she resigned her post. Her Quaker background and conscience, combined with her experience of social work, made it natural that early in the war she should be drawn (with her younger sister Ruth) into work with the Friends' War Victims Relief Committee, first in the Marne and Meuse area, later in the whole of France. From early 1915 until the end of 1917 she remained based in Sermaize, with periodic journeys to other parts of France, dealing with the whole range of problems of those whose lives had been disrupted by the war, from the reconstruction of agriculture to the teaching of embroidery.

Howard League for Penal Reform

Back in England in 1918 Margery Fry was uncertain where her next work should lie, although with a sense of continuing commitment to education in the widest sense. Three events particularly determined the subsequent direction of her life and activities. At the beginning of 1919 she moved to London and set up house at 7 Dalmeny Avenue, overlooking Holloway prison, with her brother Roger and his children. She thus became more deeply involved in his world, his relationships with artists and writers in particular. In May 1919 she was invited to become a member of the newly established University Grants Committee, on which she continued to serve until 1948, devoting much of her time and energies to visiting universities and gaining firsthand knowledge of their problems. At the end of 1918 she had been persuaded by Stephen and Rosa Hobhouse to accept the secretaryship of the Penal Reform League, which in 1921 amalgamated with the Howard Association to form the Howard League for Penal Reform, housed at this period in the Frys' front sitting-room. From then on the Howard League, which she served as secretary until 1926 and later as chairman and vice-chairman, remained the most important focus of her work. Her understanding of the problems of penal reform was increased by her appointment in 1921 as one of the first women magistrates and in 1922 as the first education adviser to Holloway. In her efforts to improve prison conditions, one of the many developments which she initiated was to bring Marion Richardson in to teach painting to young prisoners. Her two main preoccupations became closely related: visits to universities were combined with visits to prisons; it was sometimes difficult to remember, she once remarked, whether students were in for crimes or prisoners in for examinations.

Principal of Somerville College

In 1926, on the retirement of Emily Penrose, Margery Fry somewhat reluctantly accepted the principalship of Somerville. In spite of her strong continuing affection for the college, on whose council she had served since 1904, she genuinely doubted her suitability as a 'non-academic' woman for the post and was concerned at the limitations on her independence which it would involve. But, though finding Oxford in many ways uncongenial and obscurantist, she enjoyed this new opportunity for exercising her remarkable talent for understanding, and unobtrusively advising, the young, and opening their minds to her whole wide range of interests, from penal reform to birdwatching. At Oxford she wore a bright red coat for which she had painted large wooden buttons and there was always 'something festive' in her appearance, 'a string of fine beads, an embroidered jacket' (Jones, 138). When the Oxford tutor J. D. Mabbott called on her in 1929 he found her 'a very lively looking girl, sitting in a corner and typing furiously, with her hair all over the place', and thought at first that she was the principal's secretary (Mabbott, 81). Finding the principal's lodgings too formal, she moved to nearby Radcliffe House, where her vitality and musicality were much in evidence. She was instinctively on the side of the undergraduates, fearing not that they would work too little, but that they would work too much. At the same time she retained some of the prejudices of a world different to their own, assuming, for example, that if they sought a career it would involve unpaid social work: 'it seemed not to occur to her that an undergraduate who did not have to earn her own living should wish to do so' (Adams, 168).

Although never deeply involved in university politics, she made occasional notable incursions which left their mark, as when in 1927 she spoke in congregation with Cyril Bailey in an unsuccessful effort to resist the imposition of a quota restricting the numbers of students admitted by the women's colleges. In that year she was disenchanted over the university's treatment of her brother Roger, whose candidature for the Slade professorship of fine art was successfully opposed 'on a frivolous pretext' by those who objected to the irregularity of his private life (K. Clark, 'Fry, Roger Eliot', DNB). Students who came in contact with her were especially impressed by the fact that 'she knew so much about wickedness, and yet could make one believe and work for happy and rational solutions of the most tangled moral and political problems'. She continued to work on these problems— as a member of the street offences committee (concerned with prostitution and soliciting, but doomed by its composition) and the young offenders' committee, through which she tried to secure an adequate probation service and to get probation extended to cover a much wider range of offences. But above all she was deeply involved, in association with Roy Calvert, D. N. Pritt, and others, in the campaign for the abolition of capital punishment, presenting evidence on behalf of the Howard League to the abortive select committee set up by J. R. Clynes as home secretary in 1929.

Retirement and reforming causes

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Margery Fry had never intended to spend more than about five years at Somerville. Soon after her retirement in 1931 she established a new base in London, at 48 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, 'absolutely on the borderline of slum and respectability' (Jones, 171), and filled it with paintings and objects of beauty collected over the years. For the remainder of her life this was her home, and a home for the homeless and wanderers of many countries, as well as a meeting place for radicals and reformers with different interests and shades of opinion. In the 1930s the worsening world situation and her own growing international reputation involved her in a new range of activities, supplementing but not displacing the old.

In 1933, shortly after the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, the Universities China Committee invited Fry to make a lecture tour of Chinese universities. Her interest in the great transformations taking place in Chinese society, as well as in its ancient civilization, remained intense, expressed both through her friendships with Chinese teachers and students and her work with the China Campaign Committee, for which she lectured and spoke at meetings throughout Britain. Her understanding of Chinese politics made her particularly concerned to ensure that aid from Britain reached the Chinese communists and was not directed solely to the Kuomintang government.

During this period Fry also became increasingly occupied with the problems of penal reform in an international setting, particularly in societies where conditions were worst and factual information most defective. She visited Geneva in 1935 to try to induce the League of Nations to adopt a convention which would lay down minimum standard rules for the treatment of prisoners. In 1936 she became a member of the Colonial Office's newly established advisory committee on penal reform, and in 1937 she took part in a Howard League mission to study the prisons and penal systems of south-eastern Europe.

In Britain during the late 1930s Fry's political sympathies lay with those of the non-communist left who were working for some form of popular front. She consequently resigned her membership of the Labour Party (which she had joined in 1918) when early in 1939 its executive expelled Sir Stafford Cripps for advocating such a policy. A more specific contribution to make radical intellectuals more effective was her sponsorship of the serious but short-lived organization For Intellectual Liberty.

When war began in 1939 Margery Fry was already sixty-five, no longer able, as in 1914, to move into some entirely different field of work. She carried on with her existing activities as far as practicable, and took on new commitments where this seemed likely to be useful. She continued to serve as a magistrate; worked on her Clarke Hall lecture, *The Ancestral Child* (never delivered, but published in 1940); visited France early in 1940 to investigate the problem of intellectual refugees; experienced the blitz; took part in a study of evacuation and evacuees; served, unwillingly, on the government committee on non-enemy interned aliens (those imprisoned under 18B); and wrote with Champion B. Russell an 'ABC for juvenile magistrates' (published in 1942 as *A Note Book for the Children's Court*), regarding 'rational occupation', for herself as for prisoners, as the best remedy for misery. Although much distressed by the prospect of leaving her sisters for so long a period, she spent the year 1942–3 in the United States, speaking on penal questions, visiting universities and prisons.

During the dozen years of life which remained to her after the war Margery Fry retained a vigorous interest in the causes with which she had become identified, withdrawing somewhat from active campaigning, but continuing to talk, write, and educate with all her old wit and understanding. During the 1930s she had discovered that she enjoyed broadcasting and was good at it, and had served as a governor of the BBC from 1937 to 1939. In 1942 she became a member of The Brains Trust, originally on BBC radio, and in 1948 took part in the earliest series of *Any Questions?* Her central ideas on penal reform were set out in the pamphlet, *The Future Treatment of the Adult Offender* (1944). These were further developed in her one full-length book, *Arms of the Law* (1951), in which she put together the material which she had collected over the years on the development of crime and punishment in human society and her proposals for future advance. Some of the many objectives for which she had worked, notably the abolition of the death penalty, were partially realized in her lifetime. But where she knew what ought to be done, half-measures left her unsatisfied. And at eighty she still had the freshness of mind to move into new fields and confront new problems: the importance of developing criminology and penology as academic studies; the need to work out a national scheme of compensation for the victims of violence; the problems of the aged, discussed in her address, 'Old age looks at itself' (1955), to the International Association of Gerontology.

Although any account of Margery Fry's life is bound to pay attention to causes, people mattered a great deal more to her: causes were important in so far as they were ways of trying to increase the happiness and diminish the misery of individual people. Deeply disliking all forms of dogmatism, in ethics and politics as well as religion, she believed in working for a world in which the sorts of pleasure she valued most— playing the flute, painting pictures, walking in the woods of Provence, enjoying the conversation of friends— could be made as widely available as possible. In later years her 'fine profile, framed in a huge halo of grey hair' and her 'musical and persuasive voice' became familiar to millions through her performances on the televised Brains Trust (*The Times*, 22 April 1958). She died at her home in Clarendon Road, where she could watch the birds in the trees at the back, on 21 April 1958 and was cremated at Golders Green on 24 April.

Thomas L. Hodgkin, rev. Mark Pottle

Sources E. H. Jones, *Margery Fry: the essential amateur* (1990) · private information (1971) · personal knowledge (1971) · *The Times* (22 April 1958) · *The Times* (23 April 1958) · *The Times* (24 April 1958) · *The Times* (25 April 1958) · *The Times* (30 April 1958) · P. Adams, *Somerville for women: an Oxford college, 1879– 1993* (1996) · WWW · L. Radzinowicz, *Penal reform in England: introductory essays on some aspects of English criminal policy* (1940) · J. D. Mabbott, *Oxford memories* (1986)

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Likenesses C. Rogers, oils, 1939, NPG [see illus.] · photograph, c.1950– 1959, NPG · R. Fry, oils, Somerville College, Oxford · photograph, repro. in *The Times* (1 Jan 1938), 10 · photograph, repro. in *The Times* (22 April 1958), 14a

Wealth at death £50,584 2s. 0d.: probate, 1958, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Thomas L. Hodgkin, 'Fry, (Sara) Margery (1874– 1958)', rev. Mark Pottle, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2007

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/33286>, accessed 28 May 2013]

(Sara) Margery Fry (1874– 1958): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/33286



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Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Prison Reformer.

8-**Anna Ruth Fry** was born on 4 Sep 1878 in London and died on 26 Apr 1962 at age 83.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Pacifist and peace activist.
- She worked as a Commissioner for the Friends War Victims Relief Committee after 1918.
- She worked as a Secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War.
- She worked as a Treasurer of War Resisters' International.

7-**Elizabeth Hodgkin**<sup>14,34,52</sup> was born on 16 Jul 1834 in Tottenham, London, died on 2 Apr 1918 in Yattendon Court, Berkshire at age 83, and was buried in St. Peter & St. Paul, Yattendon, Berkshire.

Elizabeth married **Alfred Waterhouse**,<sup>1,2,13,14,34,52</sup> son of **Alfred Waterhouse**<sup>1,11,52,53</sup> and **Mary Bevan**,<sup>1,11,52,53</sup> on 8 Mar 1860 in FMH Lewes. Alfred was born on 19 Jul 1830 in Aigburth, Liverpool, died on 22 Aug 1905 in Yattendon Court, Berkshire at age 75, and was buried in St. Peter & St. Paul, Yattendon, Berkshire. They had five children: **Paul, Mary Monica, Florence Eliot, Alfred Maurice, and Amyas Theodore**.

General Notes: Waterhouse, Alfred (1830– 1905), architect, was born on 19 July 1830 in Aigburth, Liverpool, the eldest of seven children of Alfred Waterhouse (1798– 1873), cotton broker of Liverpool (later of Whiteknights, Reading), and his wife, Mary Bevan (1805– 1880).

Early years

Both parents belonged to the Society of Friends and the young Alfred's upbringing was strictly Quaker. He was educated at Grove House School, Tottenham, where he mixed with the sons of influential Quaker families, many of whom were later to become clients. He showed an early aptitude for drawing, which he learned from the books of J. D. Harding and Samuel Prout. In 1848 he was articled to the staunchly Quaker P. B. Alley, then in partnership with Richard Lane, the leading neo-classical architect of Manchester. In 1853 his education was completed with a ten-month tour of France, Italy, and Germany, after which he set up in practice as an architect in Manchester. His first commissions came from relatives, from Quaker connections, and from the local body of nonconformist (mainly Congregationalist) businessmen; but he soon had quite a substantial practice, and was himself training a few pupils, among them G. T. Redmayne (1840– 1912), who was later to become his brother-in-law, and Ernest Geldart (1848– 1929). National acclaim came with his design for the Manchester assize courts, won in competition in 1859. In 1860 he married Elizabeth (1834– 1918), daughter of John Hodgkin of Tottenham, with whom he had three sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom married the poet Robert Bridges.

In 1865 Waterhouse opened a London office on the basis of several promising commissions and secure family connections. His brother Theodore (1838– 1891) was already in practice there as a solicitor and developer, while another brother, Edwin Waterhouse (1841– 1917), was in practice as an accountant. From his office and home at 8 (later 20) New Cavendish Street he built up a large and highly successful practice that made him the most widely employed British architect in the years from c.1865 to c.1885. On 24 February 1877 he was baptized into the Church of England. In 1878 he purchased the manor of Yattendon in Berkshire, where he lived as the squire in a new house of his own design. He continued to work until 1901, taking his eldest son, Paul Waterhouse (1861– 1924), into partnership in 1891, and by the end of his career had been responsible for almost 650 separate works.

Professional practice

Waterhouse's huge success as an architect (probate records reveal that he left a fortune of £215,036) was founded on a thoroughly professional approach rather than on brilliance or innovation as a stylist. His approach is characterized by a great ingenuity in both planning and designing; and he was always ready to offer alternative solutions to his clients' problems. He was meticulous in his attention to detail, and throughout his career did not scorn the smallest commissions, designing such things as prize book-plates for Girton College, Cambridge (while engaged on much larger commissions there), or letter-headings and an inn sign for the marquess of Westminster (for whom he later rebuilt Eaton Hall). However, like most young architects of the mid-century he was greatly influenced by A. W. N. Pugin, and espoused Gothic as the most exciting style for the times. Yet he was always ready to modify the style in order to produce workable buildings, claiming that he had 'not endeavoured slavishly to copy the Gothic of any particular period or country' (Manchester Guardian, 19 April 1859). It was this approach, coupled with his skill as a planner, that won him the competition for the new assize courts for Salford (dem.) with a design that was described as 'one of the remarkable experiences of our time' (The Builder, 30 April 1859) and second only to those for the government offices in Whitehall by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, which had caused such controversy in the battle of the styles. His efficient planning set the standard for future court buildings, and its Gothic style, with sculpture by the O'Shea brothers, was described by Ruskin as 'much beyond anything yet done in England on [his] principles' ('On traffic', lecture delivered at Bradford, 21 April 1864).

Major works

Once established in this way Waterhouse was able to win major public commissions such as that for Strangeways gaol (1861– 9). His Manchester connections were still strong enough in 1868 for him to win the competition to design the new town hall. This, which is probably his masterpiece, displays all his mastery of planning on an awkward triangular site. It is also, with its steep roofs, and three spires at different angles, a demonstration of the potential of picturesque composition in the Gothic style. However, it was also thoroughly modern in the adoption of fireproof construction and the lining of its interior walls with terracotta, the architect's first extensive use of the material. The building was fully fitted with furniture designed by the architect, and he remained engaged with this one structure until 1894. Waterhouse's ability to work amicably with committees and to modify his designs to suit the needs of large groups made him well suited to undertake such commissions, and allowed him to create another classic in the Natural History Museum (1866 and 1870– 80). This is chiefly known as the first building completely faced in terracotta, with an array of moulded creatures, all designed by Waterhouse. Yet the building is important in other ways. It has an internal iron frame and the clear planning, the product of close collaboration with Richard Owen, the first director, is striking. That the building was achieved in spite of changes of government and perpetual parsimony is also a considerable tribute to Waterhouse's determination and tact.

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The Natural History Museum was Waterhouse's first major work in the capital. He had initially been commissioned in 1866 to carry out the design by Captain Fowke, but had taken the opportunity to redesign that scheme, retaining only the two-light Italianate windows of the South Kensington style in his Romanesque revival design. The achievement of so important a building was some compensation for his failure in the competition for the law courts in 1867, which he had entered hoping his legal connections would give him a good understanding of what was needed. His design was preferred by the users, the bar committee, but rejected in favour of G. E. Street's design by the architects. Such a decision reflected the common view of his work that practicality rather than form was uppermost. This was in fact precisely what Waterhouse advocated in his presidential address to RIBA students (presidential address, repr. in *Building News*, 1 Feb 1889), and was probably one of the reasons why he was given his third great commission of the 1870s— the rebuilding of Eaton Hall. This, the most expensive country house of the century, was essentially a flawed masterpiece, in that its design appears to have developed slowly round the client's desire to retain features of the old house, which had already been reworked by W. Porden (c.1803– 1812) and by W. Burn (1845– 54). As a result the house has been much reviled by later critics who blamed Waterhouse for its incoherence. Changes in taste in the twenty-five years it took to complete, as well as the death of the client's first wife, and his remarriage, led to considerable adjustments in the course of the work, even to the removal and replacement of substantial elements. The grounds contain one of Waterhouse's few classical designs in the shape of a circular Ionic 'parrot house' in golden terracotta, complete with caryatids.

Waterhouse's Victorian clients seemed to like what he offered, and Eaton Hall was by no means his only domestic commission, merely the largest. Waterhouse built or substantially altered some ninety houses for clients of varying means. The earliest of these were for relatives, such as his cousin Sebastian Waterhouse in Liverpool; but these were soon followed by a range of mansions for industrialists on the urban fringes and several houses in the Lake District, among which was Fawe Park (1858), for James Bell MP. This last was the subject of the first watercolour Waterhouse exhibited at the Royal Academy. At the peak of his career he also designed a number of substantial country houses. Among these were: Blackmoor House, Hampshire (1865– 73), for Roundell Palmer (Lord Selborne); Hutton Hall, Yorkshire (1864– 71), for Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease; Town Thorns, near Rugby (1871– 6), for the American Washington Jackson; and Iwerne Minster, Dorset (1877– 82), for Lord Wolverton. Waterhouse's domestic work linked him to the successful establishment in a conventional way, as did the design and restoration of churches. However, he did comparatively little in this line, though he did produce convincing Gothic churches at Penmaen-mawr (St Seiriol's, 1865– 9), where the Gladstone family were involved, at Blackmoor (St Matthew's, 1866– 70), for Lord Selborne, and at Twyford, Hampshire (St Mary's, 1876– 8), where Sir Thomas Fairbairn was the principal donor. His most successful church was probably the urban St Elisabeth's, Reddish, Lancashire (1883– 5), for the local industrialist William Houldsworth. However, it is not surprising that Waterhouse was also involved in building for the nonconformists, such as the church at Besses o' th' Barn, Manchester (1863), for the Congregationalists, for whom he also enlarged the Lancashire Independent Theological College (1876– 80). There was less scope for architectural employment by the Society of Friends, though his early commissions did include designing or enlarging meeting-houses. Among the later chapels the King's Weigh-house Chapel in Mayfair (1889– 93) and the Lyndhurst Road Congregational Chapel, London (1883– 7), are particularly striking.

### Institutional designs

However, Waterhouse is better known as a designer of large institutional buildings. Where some would say Eaton Hall should be classed as such, his skill as a planner was shown in a wide range of town halls, such as those at Darlington (1861– 3), Hove (1880– 83), and Reading (1871– 6), institutions such as the Turner Memorial Home (1882– 5) or the Seamen's Orphans' Institution in Liverpool (1870– 75), or hospitals such as Liverpool Royal Infirmary (1886– 92) or St Mary's Hospital, Manchester (1889– 1901). This was a type of designing in which he excelled, from early beginnings with the Bingley Institute (1863) right up to University College Hospital, London (1894– 1903), the first vertically planned hospital in Britain. Perhaps his most complex and effective planning exercise was in the National Liberal Club in London (1884– 7), where he combined three floors of large public rooms with four of bedrooms and service rooms on an awkward triangular site off Whitehall. Though distinctly conventional in its Italianate classical decoration, this building was extremely up to date in its steel and concrete fireproof structure, and in its servicing and electric lighting. It was one of the two designs (the other being the Natural History Museum) which Waterhouse selected to represent his work at the Chicago World Fair of 1893.

Partly for his fame and his planning skills, but partly also for his reputation as an economical designer, Waterhouse was extensively employed by the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, having work in one or other city continuously from 1865 until his retirement. He began with the Cambridge Union Society, and continued with extensive work at Balliol College, Oxford (the college that his son Paul attended), but declined an invitation to design a block of rooms to replace William Wilkins's King's College screen in Cambridge. His buildings for Gonville and Caius College still provide a terminal feature for King's Parade; but his wish to provide a complete new set of buildings for Pembroke College was frustrated by an emerging respect for historic structures, and that college actually sacked him as their architect. At Girton, however, he was given the opportunity to design a new college from scratch, introducing the corridor plan instead of the traditional staircase system. He was chosen for Girton by Emily Davies for the beauty of his building, but it is also clear that a number of his friends and clients were involved in the movement for women's education. As an efficient and progressive architect, Waterhouse was also a natural choice as architect for the northern universities. His first work was for Owens College (later Manchester University), where he had a series of commissions from 1860 until his retirement. He also designed the first buildings for the Yorkshire College (later Leeds University) and for Liverpool University, using in the latter the red brick and terracotta for which he was famous, and which gave rise to the term 'red brick' universities. He was further involved in education with Leighton Park School in Reading (1890– 95), the Quaker foundation that absorbed the trust of the Grove House School of Tottenham, and, among others, with Reading grammar school (1868– 72 and 1873– 4), Middlesbrough grammar school (1885– 6 and 1888– 90), St Paul's School, Hammersmith (1881– 7), and the City and Guilds of London Institute (1881– 6), the last two being closely connected with the Clothworkers' Company, who had also been involved with Leeds University. Planning skills, practicality, and business efficiency also made Waterhouse an attractive proposition in industry. He designed structures as varied as the Binyon and Fryer warehouse in Manchester and Lime Street Hotel in Liverpool. The National Provincial Bank in Piccadilly and Foster's Bank in Cambridge are only two of several banks he designed, and later in his career he designed the Hotel Metropole in Brighton. However his best-known commercial work was in the form of offices and investment property. One of his first commercial works was the Royal Insurance office in Manchester (1861), in which for a while he had his own office. He and his brother were personally involved in the development of sets of chambers as a commercial venture in Carey Street (1872 and 1879– 95). Later he built for the Pearl Insurance Company in Liverpool (1896– 8) and the headquarters of the Refuge Insurance Company in Manchester (1891– 6). But by far the most extensive set of such commissions came from the Prudential Assurance Company, for whom he designed some twenty-seven buildings in the years between 1877 and 1904, establishing what is probably the first example of an architectural house style.

In all these buildings great attention was paid, in addition to practical and structural matters, to the picturesque massing and the skyline, which were so important in the developing streetscape of late nineteenth-century cities. Waterhouse's eclectic approach to style allowed him to create degrees of richness that could accurately reflect status or meet a variety of cost constraints. His general preference for Gothic forms was combined with a structural logic that matched richly articulated façades with straightforward steel skeletons. Although he used a variety of stones, particularly early in his career, he was concerned at the problems of supplying large quantities of evenly coloured stone, and also at the problems of pollution. He was an early member of the Smoke Abatement Society, and this

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was a major factor in his adoption of the supposedly self-washing terracotta for which he is so famous. This moulded material also had the advantage of allowing rich ornament at an economical price, but required a good understanding and close co-operation between manufacturer and architect, something on which Waterhouse justifiably prided himself. From the 1880s his terracotta exteriors were matched by similar material inside in the form of moulded and glazed faience, mostly manufactured by the Leeds Fireclay Company. He also regularly designed furniture, including a grand piano for his own use, fittings, and even decorative items such as pen-rests. He produced designs for floor tiles, and evidently had close enough relations with suppliers of such things as door furniture and sanitary ware for the manufacturers to supply items of 'Mr Waterhouse's design'. His work therefore had a consistency that is thoroughly Victorian in its use of high-quality materials, attention to practical details, and its general solidity.

### Death and reputation

During his lifetime Waterhouse's work was only ever criticized with respect, and generally highly praised. However, it was seldom bold or formally avant-garde, and his preference for a safe conservative taste meant that by 1900 his work was little valued. In the first half of the twentieth century it was widely reviled; and his fondness for tiled interiors led one critic to rhyme his name with 'municipal slaughterhouse'. However, some historians took him seriously, and Kenneth Clark rated him superior to George Gilbert Scott (K. Clark, *The Gothic Revival*, 2nd edn, 1950, 262). For all the odium heaped on his designs by a modernist generation, it is significant that his obituary commented 'even those who did not like his architecture liked the man' (*Architectural Record*, 30 Aug 1905). This characteristic made him an excellent professional colleague. He was involved in adjudications on a number of occasions, but was also very widely in demand as a competition assessor. He assessed no fewer than sixty competitions between 1864 and 1899, and thus had a hand in the selection of the design of many of the major public buildings of the latter half of the nineteenth century. He also acted as a trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum and as treasurer of the Royal Academy and of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. The respect of his colleagues was shown in his election as president of the RIBA from 1888 to 1891. He had already won a grand prix at the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1867, with a rappel in 1878, and the coveted RIBA gold medal (1878) for his Manchester town hall design. He was awarded diplomas from Vienna (1869), Brussels (1886), Antwerp (1887), Milan (1888), and Berlin (1889), as well as an honorary LLD from Manchester University in 1895, the year it became the Victoria University. To this professional success was added recognition as a watercolourist. He exhibited a total of eighty watercolours at the Royal Academy, exhibiting first in 1857 and regularly from 1868; and was praised in 1884 for producing 'beyond question the most brilliant' (*Building News*, 1884, 817) watercolour in the show. He was elected ARA in 1878 and RA in 1885. The majority of his paintings were architectural, but he produced a significant number of picturesque landscapes both for exhibition and for private pleasure. These were mostly given to family members or friends and remain in private hands; but the Victoria and Albert Museum and the RIBA have several of his fine architectural watercolours.

Waterhouse suffered a major stroke in 1901, and retired from business; but the practice was continued by his son Paul and subsequently by his grandson and great-grandson. He lived in retirement at Yattendon Court, Yattendon, until his death there on 22 August 1905; he was buried at Yattendon six days later, in the parish church of Sts Peter and Paul, which he had restored and improved. His productive capacity was enormous, but he trained few architects of note. However, he had a large artistic and literary circle of friends, which included Frederic Leighton, Frederic Shields, and Frank Dicksee, and the sculptor Hamo Thornycroft was a particular protégé. His portrait by William Quiller Orchardson hangs in the RIBA, while another, by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, was until recently retained by the family. Corbels in the shape of portrait busts of himself and his wife, made for his first house at Barcombe Cottage in Manchester, survive in Manchester City Galleries.

### Colin Cunningham

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with PRIBA RA.
- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as an Architect.
- He worked as a President of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1888-1890.

**8-Paul Waterhouse** was born on 29 Oct 1861 in Manchester and died on 19 Dec 1924 in Yattendon Court, Berkshire at age 63.

General Notes: **3 June 1872, Mon:** Sauntered about in the sun chatting to little Paul, then by the 10.10 train from Reading to London; travelled with *Jonathan Backhouse* Hodgkin. Home; *The (Unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRIBA.
- He worked as an Architect.

Paul married **Lucy Grace Palgrave**, daughter of **Sir Reginald Francis Douce Palgrave** and **Grace Battley**, on 16 Jul 1887. Lucy was born on 18 Sep 1861. They had three children: **Michael Theodore**, **Rachel Howard**, and **Ursula Margaret**.

**9-Capt. Michael Theodore Waterhouse**<sup>54,55,56</sup> was born on 31 Aug 1888 in Norwich, Norfolk and died on 24 May 1968 in The Close, Yattendon, Newbury, Berkshire at age 79.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC CBE PRIBA.
- He worked as an Architect.
- He worked as a President of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1948-1950.

Michael married **Rissa Edith Barclay**,<sup>56</sup> daughter of **Lt. Col. Hubert Frederick Barclay**<sup>57</sup> and **Edith Noel Daniell**, on 16 Nov 1920 in Norwich, Norfolk. Rissa was born on 23 Mar 1896 in Norwich, Norfolk. They had four children: **David Barclay**, **Elizabeth**, **Prudence**, and **Caroline**.

10-**David Barclay Waterhouse**<sup>56</sup> was born on 17 Aug 1921 and died on 22 Feb 1998 in Searles at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Architect.

David married **Diana Gray**. They had three children: **Davina Margaret**, **Paul Alexander**, and **Elizabeth Catherine**.

11-**Davina Margaret Waterhouse**

11-**Paul Alexander Waterhouse**<sup>56</sup> was born in 1952 and died in 1996 at age 44.

11-**Elizabeth Catherine Waterhouse**

David next married **Jessie Faber**. They had four children: **Nicholas**, **Rupert**, **Humphrey**, and **Sarah**.

11-**Nicholas Waterhouse**

11-**Rupert Waterhouse**

11-**Humphrey Waterhouse**

11-**Sarah Waterhouse**

10-**Elizabeth Waterhouse**

10-**Prudence Waterhouse**

10-**Caroline Waterhouse**

9-**Rachel Howard Waterhouse**<sup>58</sup> was born on 19 Dec 1895.

Rachel married **Capt. James Paton Younger**,<sup>58</sup> son of **James Younger**<sup>58</sup> and **Annie T. Paton**, on 30 Apr 1921. James was born on 11 Jun 1891 and died on 17 Sep 1974 at age 83. They had four children: **Mary Elizabeth**, **James Andrew**, **Robert Paul**, and **Stephen John**.

10-**Mary Elizabeth Younger** was born on 27 Mar 1922 and died on 18 Dec 2017 at age 95.

Mary married **Cmdr. Denis Handcock Mackay**. They had three children: **Lionel James**, **Mariel Grace**, and **Rachel Jane**.

11-**Lionel James Mackay**

11-**Mariel Grace Mackay**

11-**Rachel Jane Mackay**

10-**James Andrew Younger**

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James married **Portia Mary Ottley**. They had two children: **Elizabeth Rachel** and **Mary Clare**.

11-**Elizabeth Rachel Younger**

11-**Mary Clare Younger**

10-**Robert Paul Younger** was born on 20 Aug 1928.

Robert married **Gillian Mary Savory**. They had two children: **Katherine Mary** and **Lorna Louise**.

11-**Katherine Mary Younger**

11-**Lorna Louise Younger**

10-**Stephen John Younger**

Stephen married **Jean Maxwell Brickman**, daughter of **Brig. Eric Brickman**. They had two children: **Michael James** and **Alastair Stephen Eric**.

11-**Michael James Younger**

11-**Alastair Stephen Eric Younger**

9-**Ursula Margaret Waterhouse** was born on 19 Oct 1902 and died in Aug 1990 in Dorset at age 87.

8-**Mary Monica Waterhouse** was born on 31 Aug 1863 in Victoria Park, Manchester, died on 9 Nov 1949 in London at age 86, and was buried in St. Peter & St. Paul, Yattendon, Berkshire.

Mary married **Dr. Robert Seymour Bridges**,<sup>32</sup> son of **John Thomas Bridges** and **Harriett Elizabeth Affleck**, on 3 Sep 1884. Robert was born on 23 Oct 1844 in Walmer, Kent, died on 21 Apr 1930 in Boar's Hill, Oxford, Oxfordshire at age 85, and was buried in St. Peter & St. Paul, Yattendon, Berkshire. They had three children: **Elizabeth**, **Margaret**, and **Edward Ettingdeane**.

General Notes: MA. MB. LL.D. FRCP. D.Litt. OM.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton & Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Poet Laureate 1913-1930.

9-**Elizabeth Bridges** was born on 5 Dec 1887 and died on 7 Apr 1977 at age 89.

Elizabeth married **Ali Albar Daryaish**.

9-**Margaret Bridges** was born on 10 Oct 1889 and died on 25 Apr 1926 at age 36.

Margaret married **Horace William Brindley Joseph**.

9-**Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ettingdeane Bridges 1st Baron Bridges**<sup>59</sup> was born on 4 Aug 1892 in Yattendon Manor, Berkshire and died on 27 Aug 1969 in Winterfold Heath, Surrey at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KG GCB GCVO MC PC FRS.
- He worked as an Architect.
- He worked as a Cabinet Secretary in 1938-1946.

Edward married **Hon. Katharine Dianthe Farrer**, daughter of **Thomas Cecil Farrer 2nd Baron Farrer** and **Evelyn Mary Spring-Rice**, on 1 Jun 1922. Katharine was born on 21 Aug 1896 and died in 1986 at age 90. They had four children: **Shirley Frances**, **Thomas Edward**, **Robert Oliver**, and **Margaret Evelyn**.

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10-**Hon. Shirley Frances Bridges** was born on 23 Oct 1924 and died on 20 Dec 2015 at age 91.

Shirley married **Hilary Topham Corke**, son of **Alfred Topham Corke**, on 15 Jun 1957. Hilary was born on 12 Jul 1921 in Malvern, Worcestershire and died on 3 Sep 2001 in Abinger Hammer, Surrey at age 80. They had four children: **Emma Lucy**, **Cicely Catharine**, **William Edward Orlando**, and **Georgina Phoebe**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Writer, composer and poet.

11-**Emma Lucy Corke**

11-**Cicely Catharine Corke**

11-**William Edward Orlando Corke**

11-**Georgina Phoebe Corke**

10-**Thomas Edward Bridges 2nd Baron Bridges** was born on 27 Nov 1927 and died on 27 May 2017 at age 89.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Diplomat. Ambassador to Italy 1983-87.

Thomas married **Rachel Mary Bunbury**, daughter of **Sir Henry Noel Bunbury**, on 1 Sep 1953. Rachel was born in 1926 and died in 2005 at age 79. They had three children: **Mark Thomas**, **Nicholas Edward**, and **Harriet Elizabeth**.

11-**Mark Thomas Bridges 3rd Baron Bridges**

Mark married **Angela Margaret Collinson**. They had four children: **Venetia Rachel Lucy**, **Camilla Frances Iona**, **Drusilla Katharine Anne**, and **Miles Edmund Farrer**.

12-**Hon. Venetia Rachel Lucy Bridges**

12-**Hon. Camilla Frances Iona Bridges**

12-**Hon. Drusilla Katharine Anne Bridges**

12-**Hon. Miles Edmund Farrer Bridges**

11-**Hon. Nicholas Edward Bridges**

Nicholas married **Susan Guggenheim**, daughter of **Peter Guggenheim** and **Rae Pamela**. They had two children: **Alice Clementine** and **Matthew Orlando**.

12-**Alice Clementine Bridges**

12-**Matthew Orlando Bridges**

11-**Hon. Harriet Elizabeth Bridges**

Harriet married **John Charles Eells**.

Harriet next married **William J. Leonard**.

10-**Hon. Robert Oliver Bridges** was born on 18 Aug 1930 and died on 17 Jan 2015 in Royal Marsden Hospital, London at age 84.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Architect.
- Death Notice: The Daily Telegraph, 21 Jan 2015.

Robert married **Rosamund Theresa De Wesselow**, daughter of **Roger Christopher Vaughan De Wesselow** and **Rosamund Beatrice Silley**. They had two children: **John Edward** and **James George Robert**.

11-**John Edward Bridges**

11-**James George Robert Bridges Baron Bridges of Headley**

James married **Alice Mary Hickman**. They had three children: **(No Given Name)**, **(No Given Name)**, and **(No Given Name)**.

12-**Bridges**

12-**Bridges**

12-**Bridges**

10-**Hon. Margaret Evelyn Bridges** was born on 9 Oct 1932 and died on 22 Nov 2014 at age 82.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with DPhil CBE FBA.
- She worked as a Historian.

Margaret married **Paul William Jex Buxton**, son of **Wing Cmdr. Denis Alfred Jex Buxton** and **Emily Mary Hollins**, on 17 Sep 1971. Paul was born on 20 Sep 1925 and died in 2009 at age 84. They had two children: **Sophia Frances** and **Hero Elizabeth**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Under-secretary, Northern Ireland Office.

11-**Sophia Frances Buxton**

11-**Hero Elizabeth Buxton**

8-**Florence Eliot Waterhouse** was born on 11 Nov 1866.

8-**Alfred Maurice Waterhouse**<sup>37</sup> was born on 19 Apr 1868 and died on 24 Dec 1890 in Yattendon, Berkshire at age 22.

General Notes: Known as "Prissie".

8-**Amyas Theodore Waterhouse** was born on 19 Nov 1872 and died in 1956 at age 84.

Amyas married **Florence Ruth Gamlen** on 1 Jan 1907. Florence was born in 1882. They had four children: **Ann Monica**, **Celia Mary**, **Maurice James**, and **Theodore**.

9-**Ann Monica Waterhouse**

9-**Celia Mary Waterhouse**

9-**Maurice James Waterhouse**

9-**Theodore Waterhouse**

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

7-**Luke Howard Hodgkin**<sup>17</sup> was born on 15 Jan 1836 in Tottenham, London, died on 30 Jan 1836 in Tottenham, London, and was buried in FBG Winchmore Hill.

John next married **Anne Backhouse**,<sup>1,2,10,15</sup> daughter of **Jonathan Backhouse**<sup>1,4,10,15,28,58,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67</sup> and **Hannah Chapman Gurney**,<sup>4,7,10,15,28,40,58,61,62,63,65,67,68,69</sup> on 16 Feb 1843 in Lewes, East Sussex. Anne was born on 31 Dec 1815 in Darlington, County Durham and died on 30 Nov 1845 in Tottenham, London at age 29. The cause of her death was Bright's disease. They had one son: **Jonathan Backhouse**.

7-**Jonathan Backhouse Hodgkin**<sup>2,4,10,29,30,34,60,70,71,72,73,74,75,76</sup> was born on 27 Dec 1843 in Tottenham, London, died on 26 Apr 1926 in Darlington, County Durham at age 82, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

General Notes: **6 Aug 1874, Thurs** : At letters &c, then rode down to Middlesbro', rode 'Howard' who carried me well – met David Dale & attended to Estate matters, had a good deal of talk wth David Dale on Ironstone losses &c and on contracts &c; rode back; "Alfred Lloyd" with us, drove him and Minnie over to Pinchinthorpe & left him there. Poor Jonathan B. Hodgkin much stung with wasps & very ill at Rokeby excursion of the *Friends Sunday School* Conference party.  
*The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.*

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**Mon 26 April 1926** -..... Jonathan B. Hodgkin died today - born 1843, he would be 83. His whole life was devoted to "Friends" work, & religious movements - A very unattractive uncouth looking man but courteous, kind & well meaning - obstinate I should think & bound down to the limits of Quakerism. He was not the sort of Christian who would mix with publicans & sinners, but a Godly & conscientious person - when young, he used to rush about with a blue ribbon on - He was always delicate & epileptic. He did himself well when he married my cousin Mary Anna co-heiress of John Pease - she is a nice creature with a happy disposition. I signed the Certificate of their marriage in 1870 - 56 years ago!

**Thurs 29 April 1926** -.....to Darlington with Betty to Jon. Hodgkin Memorial meeting or 'Service' at the Friends Mg House, Darlington. She had never seen a Friends Meeting before & I am sorry to say I felt it very uninspiring & uncomfoting not to say uncomfortable - Everything has deteriorated amongst Friends, they are untidy, undignified & you don't know what is going to happen - All the Ministers in the Gallery when they spoke, you could not call it preaching, pulled out 'revised versions' of the Bible, read from notes, or used typed addresses - it was a full house - & we met a few relations whom it was pleasant to meet - He (JBH) was cremated - I took Betty to my father & mother's grave. It is a dreary graveyard - but has associations for me. She asked me if Friends brought the body into Meeting. My great Grandfather [*Edward Pease 1767- 1858*] directed that his should be brought into Meeting 'after the custom of ancient Friends' but since then I think it has rarely happened. *The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt. (Unpublished)*

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker in Darlington, County Durham.
- He worked as a Mayor of Darlington 1884 To 1885.
- He had a residence in Cleveland Lodge, Great Ayton, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in Elm Ridge, Darlington, County Durham.

Jonathan married **Mary Anna Pease**,<sup>4,10,29,60,70,71,72,73,74,76</sup> daughter of **John Pease**<sup>4,29,50,60,70,71,72,73,74,77,78,79,80,81</sup> and **Sophia Jowitt**,<sup>4,29,60,70,71,72,73,74,78,81</sup> on 24 Apr 1873 in FMH Darlington, County Durham. Mary was born on 17 Dec 1840 in East Mount, Darlington, County Durham, died on 25 Dec 1928 in Darlington, County Durham at age 88, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham. They had five children: **Jonathan Edward, Henry Theodore, Harold Olaf, Ronald, and Mary**.

General Notes: **Fri 28 Dec 1928** - .....Mary Anna Hodgkin née Pease, the last of Edward Pease's grandchildren aged 88 died on Christmas Eve - they burnt her - & had a Memorial Service today - I could not go ..... *The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt. (Unpublished)*

8-**Jonathan Edward Hodgkin**<sup>10,25,29,76,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91</sup> was born on 4 Nov 1875 in Darlington, County Durham, died on 19 Dec 1953 in Dryderdale Hall, Hamsterley, Bishop Auckland, County Durham at age 78, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

General Notes: A large man mentally and physically, with a "dominating personality, impatient of opposition and not always quick to understand any point of view but his own." DQB as cited in *British Quakerism, 1860-1920* (Oxford University Press) 2001. Prof. Thomas C. Kennedy

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HODGKIN, Jonathan Edward

RBA; FSA; MIEE; MIMinE

Born Darlington, 4 Nov. 1875; e s of late J. Backhouse Hodgkin, Darlington; m 1902, Elspeth Lilian, 3rd d of late James E. Backhouse, Darlington; four s one d ; died 19 Dec. 1953

JP for County of Durham

EDUCATION Bootham School, York; Leighton Park School, Reading

CAREER Apprenticeship as electrical engineer with Ernest Scott and Mountain Ltd of Newcastle on Tyne; subsequent business career includes thirty-five years with Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd;

now Chm. Darlington Wire Mills, Ltd, and about twenty other public and private companies; Consulting Electrical Engineer; for twelve years Chairman of Friends Central Education Committee;

Member of Flounders Trust (formerly Treasurer); formerly Chairman; Committee of Visiting Magistrates Durham Prison; Wolsingham Petty Sessions; Vice-Chairman, Durham County Bench

(Darlington) (now on supplementary list); Mem. County of Durham Standing Jt Cttee; member of governing body of Ayton School and Vice-Chm. of Leighton Park School; as archaeologist formed



## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Piercebridge Excavation Committee and personally excavated British Camp at Hamsterley, Co. Durham; NE District representative of the Society of Antiquaries and of the National Trust; Chairman and Founder of Darlington Society of Arts; has exhibited water colours in Paris Salon and many British galleries. Founder Member Darlington Rotary Club, President, 1935–36, Vice-Chairman No. 3 District, 1937–38

PUBLICATIONS Little Guide to Durham County; The Hodgkin Apocrypha; Occasional Verse

RECREATIONS Travel; artist in water colour and pencil; motoring and shooting

ADDRESS Dryderdale, Hamsterley, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham

Witton-le-Wear 44

'HODGKIN, Jonathan Edward', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920–2014; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ; online edn, April 2014

[<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U238660>]

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HODGKIN.— On 19th December, 1953, at Darlington, Jonathan Edward Hodgkin (1888-89), aged 78 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with RBA FSA MIEE MIMinE JP.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1888-1889 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Leighton Park in 1890-1893 in Reading, Berkshire.
- He worked as an Electrical Engineer. Ernest Scott & Mountain Ltd in 1893-1896 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.
- He worked as a Travelled around the world. In 1896-1897.
- He worked as a Director of Ernest Scott & Mountain Ltd., Electrical engineers in 1897-1911 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland.
- He worked as a Councillor for Darlington and JP for Co. Durham.
- He had a residence in Dryderdale Hall, Hamsterley, Bishop Auckland, County Durham.
- He had a residence in Shelleys, Darlington, County Durham.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1907.

Jonathan married **Elspeth Lilian Backhouse**,<sup>10,25,29,76,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,92</sup> daughter of **James Edward Backhouse**<sup>10,20,25,58,92,93,94,95</sup> and **Elizabeth Barclay Fowler**,<sup>10,20,58,92,93,96</sup> on 15 Jul 1902 in FMH Darlington, County Durham. Elspeth was born on 31 Aug 1880 in Hurworth Grange, Darlington, County Durham, died on 1 Mar 1969 at age 88, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham. They had six children: **Neville Backhouse**, **Maurice Edward**, **Oliver Henry**, **Brian Maurice**, **Elizabeth Ann**, and **David Kenneth Ronald**.

Marriage Notes: HODGKIN-BACKHOUSE.-On 15th July, 1902, at the Friends' Meeting House, Darlington, Jonathan Edward Hodgkin (1888/89), to Elspeth Lilian Backhouse.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1895-Dec 1898 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

9-**Neville Backhouse Hodgkin**<sup>84</sup> was born on 30 Apr 1904 in Darlington, County Durham and died on 7 Jan 1999 at age 94.

General Notes: HODGKIN.-On the 30th April, 1904, at Darlington, Elspeth L., wife of J. Edward Hodgkin (1880-90), a son who was named Neville Backhouse.

Neville married **Evelyn May Hanson**, daughter of **Ernest Walter Hanson** and **Mary Ann Phelps**, on 27 Dec 1961 in Darlington, County Durham. Evelyn was born on 13 May 1906 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

9-**Maurice Edward Hodgkin**<sup>82,85</sup> was born on 17 Feb 1906 in Darlington, County Durham, died on 18 Nov 1909 in Darlington, County Durham at age 3, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

General Notes: HODGKIN.-On the 17th February, 1906, at Darlington, Elspeth Lilian, wife of J. Edward Hodgkin (1888-9), a son, who was named Maurice Edward.

9-**Oliver Henry Hodgkin**<sup>86</sup> was born on 27 Feb 1908 in Shelleys, Darlington, County Durham and died in Mar 1983 at age 75.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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General Notes: HODGKIN.-On the 27th February, 1908, at Shelleys, Darlington, Elspeth L. , wife of J. Edward Hodgkin (1888-9), a son who was named Oliver Henry.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: connected with Pretoria Metal Industries.

Oliver married **Margaret McLellan**, daughter of **Basil Gordon McLellan** and **Winifred Appleton**. They had one daughter: **Janet Margaret**.

### 10-Janet Margaret Hodgkin

9-**Brian Maurice Hodgkin**<sup>87,97</sup> was born on 9 Dec 1910 in Shelleys, Darlington, County Durham and died on 18 Jun 1963 at age 52.

General Notes: HODGKIN.-On the 9th December, 1910, at Shelleys, Darlington, Elspeth Lilian, wife of Jonathan Edward Hodgkin (1888-9), a son who was named Brian Maurice.

Brian married **Gwendolen Bevington-Smith**,<sup>97,98</sup> daughter of **Douglas Bevington Smith**<sup>25,97,98,99,100,101,102,103</sup> and **Edith Maud Binyon**,<sup>25,97,98,99,100</sup> on 18 Sep 1940 in Maldon, Essex. Gwendolen was born on 11 Feb 1905 in Wickham Bishops, Maldon, Essex and died in 1967 in Maldon, Essex at age 62. They had two children: **Jonathan George** and **Marigold Penelope**.

General Notes: SMITH.-On the 11th February, 1905, at Witham, Edith Maud Binyon, wife of Douglas Bevington Smith (1890-3), a daughter, who was named Gwendoline Bevington.

### 10-Jonathan George Hodgkin

Jonathan married **Jennifer Ann Bown**, daughter of **Ronald Henry Bown**<sup>97</sup> and **Iris Irene Mann**,<sup>97</sup> They had two children: **Julian Backhouse** and **Elspeth Rachel Bevington**.

### 11-Julian Backhouse Hodgkin

### 11-Elspeth Rachel Bevington Hodgkin

### 10-Marigold Penelope Hodgkin

Marigold married **Douglas Arthur Mabbott**. They had two children: **Christopher James** and **Stephen John**.

### 11-Christopher James Mabbott

### 11-Stephen John Mabbott

9-**Elizabeth Ann Hodgkin**<sup>88</sup> was born on 23 Apr 1912 in Shelleys, Darlington, County Durham.

General Notes: HODGKIN.-On the 23rd April, 1912, at Shelley, Darlington, Elspeth L. , the wife of J. Edward Hodgkin (1888-89), a daughter , who was named Elizabeth Ann.

9-**David Kenneth Ronald Hodgkin**<sup>89</sup> was born on 9 Sep 1914 in Shelleys, Darlington, County Durham and died on 1 Mar 1977 in Woden, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, Australia at age 62.

General Notes: HODGKIN.— On the 19th September, 1914, at Shelleys, Darlington, Elspeth Lilian (Backhouse), wife of Jonathan Edward Hodgkin (1888-9), a son who was named David Kenneth Ronald.

### Hodgkin, David Kenneth (1914– 1977)

There was a large gathering in the Coombs Lecture Theatre on 9 March when the Society of Friends and members of the University held a memorial meeting for David Kenneth Ronald Hodgkin, former Registrar of the University, who died on 1 March after a brief illness. He was 62.

David Hodgkin came to Australia with his family in 1953 as Assistant Registrar in the early days of ANU. He became Deputy Registrar in 1957 and from 1961-67 he was Registrar, Institute of Advanced Studies. He was Registrar of the University and Secretary to Council from 1968 until his retirement at the end of 1974.

Born into a Quaker family in Darlington, England, David Hodgkin had wide experience of the Society of Friends in many countries. Before and during the 1939-45 war, he and his wife, Brigit, worked first at the Quaker centre, Vienna, where they helped refugees, and then served as founding wardens of the Friends International Centre in London.

Through Quaker International activities and other community interests, his active involvement in causes related to the search for peace continued throughout his life. He was a former president of the Canberra branch of the Australian Institute of International Affairs and a past-chairman of the Churches Commission on International Affairs of the Australian Council of Churches. His publications included articles on international relations, and *Quakerism: A Mature Religion for Today* (1971),

He returned to full-time Quaker service when he retired from the University and from 1974 until his death he was Secretary of the Australia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends.

In a tribute to him, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Anthony Low, said: 'David Hodgkin was not here when the University was founded. But he was here during all its years of major growth.

'His concern was always for people. I can testify that as a young, newly-joined member of the academic staff, 18 years ago, I was soon conscious that in the University administration there was a certain David Hodgkin, who, for no good reason I could think of, was taking an interest in how I and my family were settling into Canberra; who was apparently also interested in what my interests

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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were, and what I was working on. He was always an exemplary listener; and as I was later to know, he was excellent too, with visitors, and with prospective appointees.' 'At the same time, he displayed a quite special dedication to the University as an institution. He cared for it; slaved for it; took pride in it. One recalls his physical presence, which was never intimidating; his deep bass voice; his close interest in being told something of which he had not heard before; his characteristically quick, warm chuckle. 'He brought *dignitas* to this place. Not dignity; he was not the man to stand for that. What was orderly, seemly, of good report, and imbued with the milk of human kindness — these were the things he stood for; and for these we remember him.'

'Hodgkin, David Kenneth (1914– 1977)', Obituaries Australia, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/hodgkin-david-kenneth-1378/text1377>.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.
- He emigrated to Australia in 1953.
- He worked as a Registrar in Australian National University.
- He worked as a Secretary to Australia Yearly Meeting in 1972-1977.

David married **Brigit Louise Kelsey**, daughter of **Raleigh Napier Kelsey** and **Grace Kilroy Dickson**. They had three children: **Stephen Barclay**, **Andrew Kelsey**, and **Mark William Backhouse**.

### 10-Stephen Barclay Hodgkin

### 10-Andrew Kelsey Hodgkin

### 10-Mark William Backhouse Hodgkin

**8-Dr. Henry Theodore Hodgkin**<sup>10,25,26,29,76,104,105,106,107</sup> was born on 21 Apr 1877 in Darlington, County Durham, died on 26 Mar 1933 in Dublin, Ireland at age 55, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

General Notes: Hodgkin, Henry Theodore.

Adm. at KING'S, Oct. 8, 1895. [2nd s. of Jonathan Backhouse, and Mary Anna Pease, of Elm Ridge, Darlington, Durham. B. Apr. 21, 1877. Schools, Bootham, York, and Leighton Park, Reading.]  
Matric. Michs. 1895; B.A. (Nat. Sci. Trip., Pt I, 1st Class) 1898; M.A., M.B. and B.C. 1902. At St Thomas's Hospital, London. House Surgeon to the Mildmay Mission Hospital, Bethnal Green, N.E.  
Travelling Secretary of the Student Christian Movement, 1902-5. Went as medical missionary to Chengtu, China, 1905-10. Returned to England, and became Secretary of the Friends' Foreign Missionary Association, 1910-20. Co-secretary of the National Christian Council in China, 1922-9. Helped to found the West China Union University, in which several British, American, and Canadian missionary societies co-operated. Very active as a pacifist during the War of 1914-19. Travelled widely in Asia and America, lecturing on religion and international questions. In 1925, when on furlough in England, responsible for a B.B.C. Studio Service, and was the first Quaker to give a wireless religious service. Assisted in the foundation of a new Quaker centre at Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa., U.S.A. In the United States, 1930-2. Author, Lay Religion; The Christian Revolution; China and the Family of Nations; Living Issues in China. Died Mar. 26, 1933, in Dublin. Brother of Ronald (1899). (King's Coll. Adm. Reg.; Medical Directories; Who was Who, 1929-40; The Times, Mar. 27, 1933.)

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HODGKIN, Henry Theodore

MA, MB (Cantab.)

Born 21 April 1877; s of late Jonathan Backhouse Hodgkin and Mary Anna Pease; nephew of late Dr Thomas Hodgkin, the historian; m 1903, Elizabeth Joy, d of Rev. Henry Montgomery, MA, DD, Belfast; three s ; died 26 March 1933

Director of Study of Pendle Hill, the Quaker Graduate School of Social and Religious Study, Wallingford, Pa, USA, 1930– 32

EDUCATION Bootham School, Yorks; Leighton Park School, Reading; King's College, Cambridge; St Thomas' Hospital, London

CAREER Chairman Student Volunteer Missionary Union, 1902– 05; went to Chengtu, West China, as a medical missionary, 1905; returned to England and took position as Secretary of Friends' Foreign Mission Association, 1910– 20; Chairman of Fellowship of Reconciliation, 1915– 20; visited during 1911– 16, India, Syria, Madagascar, America, speaking on religious and international questions; Secretary, Board of Governors of West China Union University, 1910– 20; toured China lecturing on industrial, international and religious questions; Walker Prize winner (University of St Andrews) for Essay on Social Reconstruction; Secretary, National Christian Council of China, Headquarters, Shanghai, 1922– 29

PUBLICATIONS Studies in the Epistle to the Hebrews; Mission and Message of Quakerism (with W. C. Braithwaite); Way of the Good Physician; Friends Beyond Seas; The Missionary Spirit (Swarthmore Lecture); Lay Religion; The Christian Revolution; China in the Family of Nations; The Way of Jesus; Personality and Progress; Jesus among Men; Seeing Ourselves through Russia; Living Issues in China

RECREATIONS Lacrosse, lawn tennis, botany

CLUB Shanghai

'HODGKIN, Henry Theodore', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920– 2014; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ; online edn, April 2014

[<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U211342>

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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HENRY T. HODGKIN (1890) was only at Bootham for a short time. A man of abounding energy, optimism and courage, he was known, loved and respected by a great company of friends in China, America and England. *Bootham magazine - July 1933*  
HODGKIN.— On March 26th, Henry Theodore Hodgkin (1890), aged 55 years.  
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Henry Theodore Hodgkin (1876-1933)

Born in England in 1876. Quaker. Resident medical officer of Midmay Mission Hospital in London as of 1903. Founded the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) in 1914 in UK and in 1915 in US. (Early FOR leaders included Jane Addams and Scott Nearing.) A medical missionary in China for 20 years, Hodgkin was chosen in July 1928 to help organize and serve as the first director of Pendle Hill, the new Quaker "center for study and contemplation" in Wallingford, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia and three Quaker universities (Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Swarthmore) -- and just over one mile from Rose Valley. He helped name Pendle Hill for the "mountain of vision" in Lancashire, England, from which Quaker founder George Fox received enlightenment in 1652. His son John Pease Hodgkin (d.1990) was a charter member in 1940 of Bryn Gweled Homesteads in Southampton, Pennsylvania, and in fact, coined the name "Bryn Gweled" (Welsh for "hill of vision") in imitation of Pendle Hill. Both Pendle Hill and Bryn Gweled Homesteads were members of the Fellowship of Intentional Communities (FIC) at or very soon after its creation in 1948. Hodgkin's health failed, his directorship was curtailed, and he died in 1932.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MA MB BC.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1890 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Leighton Park in Reading, Berkshire.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a St. Thomas' Hospital in London.
- He worked as a Physician.
- He worked as a Medical Missionary in 1905-1910 in Chengdu, Sichuan, China.
- He worked as a Secretary of the Friends' Foreign Missionary Association in 1910-1920.
- He worked as a Co-secretary of the National Christian Council in China in 1922-1929.
- He had a residence in 7 Old Park Ridings, Grange Park, Winchmore Hill, London.

Henry married **Elizabeth Joy Montgomery**,<sup>25,29,76,104,105,106</sup> daughter of **Very Rev. Henry Montgomery** and **Euphemia Annie Gowdy**, on 9 Dec 1903 in Belfast, Ireland. Elizabeth was born on 20 Oct 1870 in Bangor, Co. Down, died on 17 Nov 1962 at age 92, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham. They had three children: **Herbert Montgomery**, **John Pease**, and **Patrick Henry**.

Marriage Notes: HODGKIN-MONTGOMERY.-On the 9th December, 1903, at Belfast, Henry Theodore Hodgkin, M.D. (1889-90), of Darlington, to Elizabeth Joy Montgomery, of Belfast.  
**SILVER WEDDING.**

HODGKIN— MONTGOMERY.— On December 9th, 1903, Henry Theodore Hodgkin (1890), to Elizabeth Joy Montgomery.

9-**Dr. Herbert Montgomery Hodgkin**<sup>104</sup> was born on 5 Dec 1904 in Hampstead, London and died on 3 Nov 1971 at age 66.

General Notes: HODGKIN.-On the 5th December, 1904, at Hampstead, Elizabeth Joy, wife of Henry T. Hodgkin, M.D. (1889-90), a son.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician.

9-**John Pease Hodgkin**<sup>105</sup> was born on 12 Jan 1909 in Chengdu, Sichuan, China and died on 2 Aug 1994 in Newtown, Pennsylvania, USA at age 85.

General Notes: HODGKIN.-On the 12th January, 1909, at Chentu, West China, Elizabeth Joy, wife of Dr . Henry T. Hodgkin (1890), a son, who was named John Pease.

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John Pease Hodgkin (1928), son of HTH (1895) and brother of HMH (1924), was born into a Quaker family on 12 January 1909 in Chengdu, China, where his father was working as a medical missionary. He was educated at Leighton Park School, Reading before coming up to King's to read Economics. Country dancing was a lifelong interest of John's and whilst at Cambridge he danced with The Round, the University country dance society. After graduation John emigrated to the US with his family and established himself in Pennsylvania. Initially he worked as a teacher but after several years retrained as an accountant; in 1947 he became a Certified Public Accountant. His specialism was taxes. John had married Ruth Walenta in July 1934 and the

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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couple had three children, although sadly one son died in childhood. He was a founding member of the Bryn Gweled Homesteads in Southampton, Pennsylvania, a cooperative community, and is credited with having coined the name 'Bryn Gweled', 'Hill of Vision' in Welsh. He is also remembered as being a talented storyteller. Ruth died in 1961 and around this time John relocated to New York. He remarried in January 1963, to Elizabeth Davis, but she also predeceased him, dying in 1974. John had continued country dancing after his arrival in America and learned to Morris dance as well. A long-time supporter and treasurer for many years of the Country Dance and Song Society, he acted as the hobby horse for several Morris teams, collecting money and explaining the dance to bystanders. John enjoyed 'working' a crowd, the bigger the better, and was very successful collecting hundreds of dollars over the years. In later years John's health deteriorated and he suffered several strokes. He died on 2 August 1994 in Newtown, Pennsylvania, survived by his children Christopher and Meg.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He emigrated to America.
- He worked as a Schoolmaster.
- He worked as a Certified Public Accountant in Pennsylvania, USA.
- He worked as a founding member of the Bryn Gweled Homesteads in Southampton, Pennsylvania, USA.

John married **Ruth Sherlock Walenta**, daughter of **George John Walenta** and **Madelaine Jones**, on 2 Jul 1934 in Maine, USA. Ruth was born on 1 Aug 1909 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died in Dec 1961 at age 52. They had three children: **David Montgomery**, **Margaret**, and **Christopher Henry**.

10-**David Montgomery Hodgkin** was born on 21 Aug 1938 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 4 Dec 1948 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 10.

10-**Margaret Hodgkin**

10-**Christopher Henry Hodgkin**

Christopher married **Margaret Scott Bryan**, daughter of **James Bryan** and **Sally Winton**. They had three children: **David Winton**, **Dorothy Scott**, and **Katharine McCurdy**.

11-**David Winton Hodgkin**

11-**Dorothy Scott Hodgkin**

11-**Katharine McCurdy Hodgkin**

John next married **Elizabeth Davis** in Jan 1963. Elizabeth died in 1974.

9-**Patrick Henry Hodgkin**<sup>106</sup> was born on 6 Mar 1911 in Winchmore Hall, London and died on 13 Aug 1998 in Rhode Island, USA at age 87.

General Notes: HODGKIN.-On the 6th March, 1911, at Winchmore Hall, London, Elizabeth Joy, wife of Henry T. Hodgkin (1890), a son, who was named Patrick Henry.

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Patrick Hodgkin, age 87, a teacher at Culver Military Academy for 38 years, died August 18, 1998. After graduating from Haverford, he earned another degree from Middlebury Graduate School in Vermont, and later studied in England at Oxford. In 1936, he married Ann D. Smith but was widowed when she died two years later. In 1942 he became a U.S. citizen. He was an Army Air Corps veteran, serving in Europe during World War II in a bomber group in the 8th Air Force stationed in England. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. In 1945, he married Margaret Mason Curtis and returned to teaching. While teaching at Culver Military Academy, he headed the English department and the fine arts department, and served as sailing master for the Academy's Summer Naval School, retiring in 1976. In 1984 he and his wife moved to Jamestown, RI. He was a member of the Jamestown Historical Society. An artist and writer, he co-authored a regular column in The Jamestown Press and a book of Jamestown history, Jamestown Affairs. He also wrote a collection of verse based on Old Testament stories. He was a member of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends and attended the Conanicut Friends Meeting in Jamestown. Besides his wife, he leaves three sons, Jonathan P. Hodgkin of Colchester, VT, Andrew M. Hodgkin of Barrington, VA, and Thomas C. Hodgkin of Colebrook, CT; and four grandchildren.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DFC.
- He was educated at Haverford College.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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- He was educated at Middlebury Graduate School in Middlebury, Vermont, USA.
- He was educated at University of Oxford in Oxford, Oxfordshire.
- He was naturalized an American citizen in 1942.
- He worked as a Teacher. English Department, Culver Military Academy in Culver, Indiana, USA.
- He worked as an officer of the United States Air Corps.
- He was a Quaker in Jamestown, Rhode Island, USA.

Patrick married **Ann Dorothea Smith**, daughter of **Edward Wharton Smith** and **Anna Dorothea Atwater**, on 25 Aug 1936 in Abingdon, Pennsylvania. Ann was born on 16 Feb 1910 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 18 Jul 1939 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 29.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Massachusetts, USA.
- She was educated at University of Pennsylvania.

Patrick next married **Margaret Mason Curtis**, daughter of **Claude Clayton Curtis** and **Ella Claire John**, on 18 Jul 1945 in Savannah, Georgia, USA. Margaret was born on 22 Jan 1917 in El Paso, Texas, USA and died on 21 Oct 2001 in St. Clare Home, 309 Spring Street, Newport, Rhode Island, USA at age 84. They had three children: **Jonathan Patrick**, **Andrew Montgomery**, and **Thomas C.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Mount Holyoke College.
- She was educated at Middlebury Graduate School in Middlebury, Vermont, USA.
- She worked as a Reporter and Editor for the Savannah Morning News in Savannah, Georgia, USA.
- She worked as an Editor of the Culver Military Academy Alumni magazine in Culver, Indiana, USA.
- She had a residence in 24 Standish Road, Jamestown, Rhode Island, USA.

### 10-Jonathan Patrick Hodgkin

Jonathan married **Ann Doris Laberge**.

### 10-Andrew Montgomery Hodgkin

Andrew married **Virginia Ann Pace**, daughter of **Elbert Leander Pace**.

### 10-Prof. Thomas C. Hodgkin

Thomas married **Barbara G. Spiegel**. They had two children: **Jaime Spiegel** and **Alison**.

### 11-Jaime Spiegel Hodgkin

### 11-Alison Hodgkin

8-**Harold Olaf Hodgkin**<sup>10,29,49,82,108</sup> was born on 16 Apr 1879 in Darlington, County Durham and died on 13 Jul 1981 in Perth, Western Australia at age 102.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park in Reading, Berkshire.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Amboniriana, Madagascar.
- He emigrated to Australia in 1975.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Harold married **Lydia Grubb**,<sup>29,49,82,92,108</sup> daughter of **Joseph Ernest Grubb**<sup>92</sup> and **Hannah Rebecca Jacob**,<sup>92</sup> on 10 Aug 1905 in Tananarive, Madagascar. Lydia was born on 22 Mar 1878 in Carrick on Suir, Ireland and died in 1966 at age 88. They had six children: **Cecily Rebecca, Ernest Pease, Harold William, Erica Mary, Howard Paul, and Theodora Violet**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Saffron Walden in Saffron Walden, Essex.
- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1894-Jul 1896 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was educated at Westfield College.
- She was a Quaker.

9-**Cecily Rebecca Hodgkin**<sup>29,49</sup> was born on 5 Apr 1907 in Tananarive, Madagascar and died on 16 Sep 1908 in Amboniriana, Madagascar at age 1.

9-**Ernest Pease Hodgkin**<sup>29,109</sup> was born on 26 Jun 1908 in Amboniriana, Madagascar and died on 23 Sep 1998 in Australia at age 90.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Biologist & Entomologist.
- He worked as a Government medical entomologist in 1931 in the Federated States of Malaya.
- He worked as a Prisoner of the Japanese at Changi, Singapore.

Ernest married **Mary Constance McKerrow**,<sup>109</sup> daughter of **Arnold McKerrow** and **Gwendoline Mary Jones**, on 13 Feb 1931 in St. Pancras, London. Mary was born on 5 Apr 1909 in Mobberley, Knutsford, Cheshire and died on 1 Mar 1985 in Mosman Park, Perth, Western Australia at age 75. They had four children: **Christopher Graham, Patricia Mary, Jonathan Howard, and Michael Arnold**.

General Notes: **Hodgkin, Mary Constance (1909-1985)**

by Dorothy Parker

This article was published in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 17, (MUP), 2007

Mary Constance Hodgkin (1909-1985), anthropologist, lecturer and student adviser, was born on 5 April 1909 at Mobberley, Cheshire, England, daughter of Arnold McKerrow, manager of a lithographics works, and his wife Gwendolen Mary, née Jones. Mary was educated at Altrincham County High School for Girls and Victoria University of Manchester (B.Sc., 1930), where she majored in botany. On 13 February 1931 at the register office, St Pancras, London, she married Ernest Pease Hodgkin, a fellow student, who had been appointed government medical entomologist in the Federated States of Malaya. Four months later, after gaining her teaching diploma, she joined Ernest in Kuala Lumpur. A daughter and three sons were born there. She taught at several schools and was involved in the Girl Guides movement.

Following the Japanese invasion of Malaya Mary Hodgkin and her four children were evacuated in January 1942 to Perth and her husband was interned in Singapore. Helped by local Quakers to find temporary accommodation, she soon bought a house at Cottesloe, using a legacy from an uncle. She taught part time (1942-55) at various schools, including Presbyterian Ladies College (1942-54), and continued her association with the Girl Guides, becoming a district commissioner. In October 1945 Ernest joined his family and next year was appointed a lecturer in biology at the University of Western Australia.

In 1956 Mary Hodgkin returned to study as one of the first students in the new department of anthropology and comparative sociology established by Ronald Berndt at UWA (BA Hons, 1959; MA, 1962). In her honours thesis-published as *The Asian Student in the University of Western Australia* (1958)-she made useful suggestions (later implemented by the university) for assisting overseas students. Research for her master's thesis covered a wider sample of students including those attending schools and technical colleges.

Appointed by the government of Malaya (Malaysia from 1963), Mrs Hodgkin served (1959-72) as a liaison officer for the country's students at UWA, providing generous hospitality, practical help and emotional support to hundreds of them. From 1965 she also cared for students from Singapore. A Freda Bage fellowship of the Australian Federation of University Women enabled her to spend eight months in 1961 in Malaya to gauge the adjustment of returned graduates. Assisted by a grant from the Myer Foundation, she travelled to Britain and the United States of America in 1967 to learn how these countries aided Malaysian students. In 1972-80 she was UWA's honorary adviser to overseas students.

Mary Hodgkin tutored and lectured (1965-77) in the department of anthropology; her students remembered her as a lively, interesting and caring teacher. Her publications included *Australian Training and Asian Living* (1966) and *The Innovators: The Role of Foreign Trained Persons in South-East Asia* (1972). Active in the Anthropological Society of Western Australia, she was made an honorary life member in 1982. She served on the council of the Girl Guides Association of Western Australia until 1974. In 1972 she was awarded an honorary Ahli Mangku Negara by the Malaysian government, and in 1976 the British Empire medal. She enjoyed painting in water-colours. Survived by her husband and their four children, she died on 1 March 1985 at her Mosman Park home and was cremated.

### Select Bibliography

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*Anthropology News*, vol 22, no 3, 1985, p 2

*Weekend News* (Perth), 12 Jan 1963, p 29

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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*West Australian* , 7 Mar 1981, p 45  
family information.

### Citation details

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Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Anthropologist.
- She worked as a Girl Guides Leader.
- She worked as a Schoolteacher & Lecturer.

**10-Christopher Graham Hodgkin**<sup>110</sup> was born on 9 Feb 1933 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and died on 9 Aug 2009 in Perth, Western Australia at age 76. The cause of his death was Acute Myeloid Leukaemia.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: He was generally known as Graham Hodgkin.

Christopher married **Margaret Rose Woodward**, daughter of **Gwynne Edward Harcourt Woodward** and **Margaret Rose Sneddon**. They had six children: **Marie Anne**, **Susan Margaret**, **Alan Lindsay**, **Beth Lorraine Harcourt**, **Jonathan Gillespie**, and **Judi Patricia**.

### 11-Marie Anne Hodgkin

Marie married **Kenneth Gero Martin**. They had two children: **Jacob Hodgkin** and **Rebecca Anne**.

### 12-Jacob Hodgkin Martin

Jacob married **Emma Blankensop**. They had two children: **Isabelle** and **Isaac**.

### 13-Isabelle Martin

### 13-Isaac Martin

### 12-Rebecca Anne Martin

Rebecca married **Josh Davidson**. They had one daughter: **Sheolaura**.

### 13-Sheolaura Davidson

Rebecca next married **Jacob Helmer**.

### 11-Susan Margaret Hodgkin

Susan married **Iain Henderson**. They had one daughter: **Sarah Margaret**.

### 12-Sarah Margaret Henderson

### 11-Alan Lindsay Hodgkin

Alan married **Meredith Helen Lane**. They had two children: **Robin William** and **Timothy Alan**.

### 12-Robin William Hodgkin

Robin married **Kerryn**.



## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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### 12-Timothy Alan Hodgkin

Timothy married **Carmel Howe**. They had one daughter: **Amity Audrey**.

### 13-Amity Audrey Hodgkin

Alan next married **Deborah Stonehouse**. They had two children: **Molly Patricia** and **Joanna Caitlin**.

### 12-Molly Patricia Hodgkin

### 12-Joanna Caitlin Hodgkin

### 11-Beth Lorraine Harcourt Hodgkin

Beth married **Gavin Chadwick**.

Beth next married **Dan Reid**. They had two children: **Tamika Joy** and **Cathryn**.

### 12-Tamika Joy Reid

### 12-Cathryn Reid

### 11-Jonathan Gillespie Hodgkin

11-**Judi Patricia Hodgkin**<sup>110</sup> was born on 24 May 1968.

Judi married **Alexander John Hemsley**, son of **John Frederick Hemsley** and **Julia Maria Frances Konekamp**. They had one daughter: **Genevieve Elizabeth Selim Hodgkin**.

### 12-Genevieve Elizabeth Selim Hodgkin Hemsley

### 10-Patricia Mary Hodgkin

Patricia married **Graham Edwin Wood**.

### 10-Jonathan Howard Hodgkin

### 10-Michael Arnold Hodgkin

Michael married **Anne**.

9-**Harold William Hodgkin**<sup>29,82</sup> was born on 6 Oct 1909 in Tananarive, Madagascar and died on 6 May 1910 in Diego Suarez, Madagascar (6 Apr 1910 given in AM).

9-**Erica Mary Hodgkin** was born on 20 Oct 1911 in Carrick on Suir, Ireland and died on 14 Mar 2004 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia at age 92.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Warden of Friends' House in Friends' House, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Erica married **Donald George Groom**, son of **Ernest Robert Groom** and **Mildred Rayment**, on 30 Dec 1939 in Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire. Donald was born on 23 Feb 1913 in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, died on 11 Aug 1972 in Palam, New Delhi, India at age 59, and was buried in Narmada River, India. His ashes were scattered on the water. The cause of his death was He died in an aircraft crash, returning home to Australia. They had three children: **Robert Paul**, **Helen Mary**, and **Brian Henry**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Secretary to Australia's Yearly Meeting in 1970 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.
- He had a residence in 1970 in Friends' House, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

10-**Robert Paul Groom**

10-**Helen Mary Groom**

10-**Brian Henry Groom**

9-**Howard Paul Hodgkin**<sup>108</sup> was born on 27 Feb 1915 in Tananarive, Madagascar, died on 14 Jun 1916 in Tananarive, Madagascar at age 1, and was buried in Tananarive, Madagascar.

9-**Theodora Violet Hodgkin** was born on 9 Feb 1922 in Leeds, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Nurse at Addenbrookes.
- She emigrated New South Wales, Australia.

Theodora married **Edward Nigel Spencer Trickett**. They had two children: **Mark Olaf** and **John Paul**.

10-**Mark Olaf Trickett**

10-**John Paul Trickett**

8-**Ronald Hodgkin**<sup>10,26</sup> was born on 23 Jul 1880 in Darlington, County Durham, died on 21 Jan 1966 at age 85, and was buried in FBG Cotherstone.

Ronald married **Jennett Rachel Backhouse**,<sup>10</sup> daughter of **James Edward Backhouse**<sup>10,20,25,58,92,93,94,95</sup> and **Elizabeth Barclay Fowler**,<sup>10,20,58,92,93,96</sup> on 23 Feb 1915 in Staindrop, County Durham. Jennett was born on 15 Nov 1883 in Hurworth Grange, Darlington, County Durham, died on 15 Jul 1973 in County Durham at age 89, and was buried in FBG Cotherstone. They had three children: **Ruth Jennett**, **Lois**, and **Christine**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1898-Dec 1901 in York, Yorkshire.

9-**Ruth Jennett Hodgkin**

Ruth married **Charles Eric Barrington**, son of **Edward Charles Barrington** and **Annie Maud Woods**. They had two children: **Gillian Ruth** and **Ronald Edward**.

10-**Gillian Ruth Barrington**

Gillian married **Oliver H. Smeeth**. They had three children: **Ann Yvonne**, **Peter Charles**, and **David Timothy**.

11-**Ann Yvonne Smeeth**

11-**Peter Charles Smeeth**

11-**David Timothy Smeeth**

10-**Ronald Edward Barrington**

9-**Lois Hodgkin** was born on 23 May 1919 in Darlington, County Durham and died on 22 Jan 2018 in Camelford, Devon at age 98.

General Notes: HODGKIN Lois (Auntie Lo) Died peacefully at home in Camelford on Monday 22nd January, aged 98 years. Loving Aunt of Gill and the Smeeth family. Private Cremation. A

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Thanksgiving Service will be held at Camelford Methodist Church on Friday February 9th at 11am. Family flowers only please, donations if desired by her request to The Faith Mission by retiring collection or c/o Stephens & Harris Funeral Directors Trewalder Delabole PL33 9ET Telephone 01840 212340.

9-**Christine Hodgkin** was born on 1 Mar 1923 in Darlington, County Durham and died in May 1995 in Bodmin, Cornwall at age 72.

8-**Mary Hodgkin**<sup>10</sup> was born on 20 Jun 1882 in Darlington, County Durham, died on 2 Nov 1956 in Darlington, County Durham at age 74, and was buried in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Secretary to the Darlington Town Mission.

John next married **Elizabeth Haughton**,<sup>1,2,11,13,15</sup> daughter of **Joshua Haughton** and **Eleanor Wilson**, on 5 Jun 1850 in Carlow, Co. Carlow, Ireland. Elizabeth was born on 7 Oct 1818 and died on 7 Oct 1904 in Reigate, Surrey at age 86. They had six children: **Wilfred Haughton**, **Ellen "Nellie," Alfred**, **Ann**, **Howard**, and **Alice Mary**.

7-**Wilfred Haughton Hodgkin** was born on 14 Apr 1851 in Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London, died on 8 Jun 1909 in San Ricardo Vineyard, Fresno County, California, USA at age 58, and was buried in Juniper Hill Cemetery, Bristol, Bristol County, Rhode Island, USA.

Wilfred married **Leonora Irene Smith**, daughter of **Richard Dimock Smith** and **Hannah Borden**, on 11 Feb 1879 in Broadwater Down, Sussex. Leonora was born on 6 Sep 1856 in Bristol, Bristol County, Rhode Island, USA, died on 6 Sep 1921 in San Jose, Santa Clara County, California, USA at age 65, and was buried in Juniper Hill Cemetery, Bristol, Bristol County, Rhode Island, USA. They had seven children: **Wilfred Reginald Haughton**, **Anita Adela**, **Eleanor**, **Richard Houghton**, **Irene Violet**, **George Barclay**, and **Philip**.

8-**Rev. Wilfred Reginald Haughton Hodgkin** was born on 6 Nov 1879 in Woodsley House, Tunbridge Wells and died on 20 Sep 1963 in Berkeley, Alameda County, California, USA at age 83.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Pastor of All Soul's Chapel in Berkeley, Alameda County, California, USA.

Wilfred married **Mary Hewitt Parsons** on 10 Sep 1906 in Rye, Westchester, New York. Mary was born on 9 Oct 1878 in New York, New York, USA and died on 30 Jun 1966 in Oakland, California at age 87. They had four children: **Anita Marselis**, **Elizabeth**, **Mary Lambert**, and **Wilfred Haughton**.

9-**Anita Marselis Hodgkin** was born on 19 May 1908 in Berkeley, Alameda County, California, USA and died in 1924 at age 16.

9-**Elizabeth Hodgkin** was born on 23 Feb 1912 in Berkeley, Alameda County, California, USA and died on 20 Dec 2001 in Monte Vista, Colorado at age 89.

Elizabeth married **Price John Wilderman**.

9-**Mary Lambert Hodgkin**

Mary married **Paul Hutchison Barrett**.

9-**Wilfred Haughton Hodgkin** was born on 13 Mar 1919 and died on 14 Nov 2000 in Oakland, California at age 81.

Wilfred married **Ann Barratt Hall**. They had two children: **Elisabeth Hall** and **Wilfred Reginald Haughton**.

10-**Elisabeth Hall Hodgkin** was born on 15 Jun 1944 in Monterey, California and died on 30 Dec 2000 in Alameda, California at age 56.

10-**Wilfred Reginald Haughton Hodgkin** was born on 1 Sep 1946 in Eldorado County, California and died on 2 Sep 1946 in California, USA.

8-**Anita Adela Hodgkin** was born on 14 Apr 1881 in Woodsley House, Tunbridge Wells and died on 15 Jan 1964 in Pacific Grove, California at age 82.

8-**Eleanor Hodgkin** was born on 23 Nov 1882 in Woodsley House, Tunbridge Wells and died on 19 May 1960 in Fresno, California, USA at age 77.

Eleanor married **Prideaux Selby Turnbull** on 24 Apr 1909 in Fresno, California, USA. Prideaux was born on 24 Apr 1872 in Northumberland and died on 1 Feb 1949 at age 76. They had four children: **Prideaux Selby**, **Eleanor Violet**, **Leonora Ethel**, and **George Haughton**.

9-**Prideaux Selby Turnbull**

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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Prideaux married **Juanita E. Adair**.

9-**Eleanor Violet Turnbull** was born on 1 Oct 1911 in Fresno, California, USA and died on 3 Feb 1993 in Fresno, California, USA at age 81.

Eleanor married **William Franke Wright** on 24 Apr 1954. William was born on 4 Feb 1904.

### 9-**Leonora Ethel Turnbull**

Leonora married **George Washington Walker** on 11 Jan 1935. George was born on 11 Jan 1910 in Wyoming, USA. They had one son: **George Washington**.

10-**George Washington Walker** was born on 27 Aug 1937 in Fresno, California, USA and died on 14 Jun 1981 at age 43.

George married **C. Winchester**.

### 9-**George Haughton Turnbull**

George married **Ellen Catharine Lane**. They had two children: **Robert Lane** and **Richard Selby**.

#### 10-**Robert Lane Turnbull**

Robert married **Paula Stanley**. They had two children: **Leslie** and **John Hamilton**.

##### 11-**Leslie Turnbull**

##### 11-**John Hamilton Turnbull**

#### 10-**Richard Selby Turnbull**

Richard married **Carol Virginia Snider**. They had two children: **Elizabeth Selby** and **Catherine Nicole**.

##### 11-**Elizabeth Selby Turnbull**

Elizabeth married **Matthew Kenneth Schultz**.

##### 11-**Catherine Nicole Turnbull**

8-**Richard Houghton Hodgkin** was born on 28 Jun 1884 in Hamsel Manor, Rotherfield, Sussex, died on 11 Jun 1973 in Selma, Fresno, California at age 88, and was buried on 12 Jun 1973 in Chapel Of Light, Fresno, California.

Richard married **Aline Hope Edwards** on 6 Jun 1908 in Fresno, California, USA. Aline was born on 5 Apr 1883 in Missouri, USA and died on 22 Mar 1976 in Selma, Fresno, California at age 92. They had two children: **John Edward** and **Aline Hope**.

#### 9-**John Edward Hodgkin**

#### 9-**Aline Hope Hodgkin**

8-**Irene Violet Hodgkin** was born on 12 May 1887 in Hamsel Manor, Rotherfield, Sussex and died on 23 Jan 1981 in Madera, California at age 93.

Irene married **Peter Hugh Anderson** on 21 Jul 1911. Peter was born on 4 Apr 1884 in Scotland. They had one son: **Richard**.

#### 9-**Richard Anderson**

Irene next married **George W. Mordecai** on 16 Dec 1932 in Yuma, Arizona. George was born on 23 Sep 1877 and died on 23 Sep 1944 in California, USA at age 67.

8-**George Barclay Hodgkin** was born on 2 Sep 1893 in Santa Cruz, California, USA, died on 22 Jun 1969 in Altadena, California, USA at age 75, and was buried in Ashes scattered at sea.

George married **Alice Bunnell Elliot** on 26 Dec 1919 in Santa Cruz, California, USA. Alice was born on 19 Oct 1895 in Oakland, California, died on 25 May 1965 in Altadena, California, USA at age 69, and was buried in Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, California, USA. They had two children: **George Barclay** and **Adelina Alice**.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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9-**George Barclay Hodgkin** was born on 4 Nov 1923 and died on 22 May 2008 at age 84.

George married **Alice Patricia Hill**.

9-**Adelina Alice Hodgkin** was born on 1 Feb 1927 in Pasadena, California, USA, died on 10 Jun 2004 in Ely, White Pine County, Nevada at age 77, and was buried in Ely City Cemetery, White Pine County, Nevada.

Adelina married **Col. William Gwathmey Davidson** on 27 Oct 1946 in Altadena, California, USA. William was born on 14 Mar 1917 in Norfolk, Virginia, USA, died on 15 Jun 2009 in Ely, White Pine County, Nevada at age 92, and was buried in Ely City Cemetery, White Pine County, Nevada. They had two children: **Alice Ament** and **Christine**.

### 10-Alice Ament Davidson

10-**Christine Davidson** was born on 1 Mar 1950 in Altadena, California, USA, died on 1 Feb 2013 in Crossville, Cumberland County, Tennessee, USA at age 62, and was buried in Ely City Cemetery, White Pine County, Nevada.

General Notes: Birth: Mar. 1, 1950 Altadena, Los Angeles County, California, USA

Death: Feb. 1, 2013 Crossville, Cumberland County, Tennessee, USA

CROSSVILLE — March 1, 1950— Feb. 1, 2013

Christine (Davidson) Kraft, 62, of Fairfield Glade, passed away Feb. 1, 2013, at Cumberland Medical Center in Crossville, TN. A memorial service was held at First Nazarene Church of Crossville Feb. 2, with Bro. Gregory Keller officiating.

She was born March 1, 1950, in Altadena, CA, the daughter of the late William G. and Adelina (Hodgkin) Davidson.

Mrs. Kraft was a loving wife and mother and devoted member of the First Nazarene Church of Crossville. She was a 1968 graduate of White Pine County High School and 1972 graduate of Westminster College of Salt Lake City.

She loved gardening, photography, study of genealogy, cooking, painting and poetry. She dedicated her life to God, her family and her community. She will be missed deeply.

In lieu of flowers, donations can be made to the First Church of the Nazarene.

Bilbrey Funeral Home, Inc. (www.bilbreyfh.com) was in charge of the arrangements.

Christine married **Stephen Meyer Kraft**. They had two children: **Stephanie Archer** and **Lyal Davidson**.

### 11-Stephanie Archer Kraft

### 11-Lyal Davidson Kraft

George next married **Mary Lilian Herring** on 3 Feb 1966 in Pasadena, California, USA. Mary was born on 28 Sep 1892 in Virginia.

8-**Philip Hodgkin** was born on 4 Aug 1895 in Santa Cruz, California, USA and died on 2 Dec 1983 in El Centro, California at age 88.

Philip married **Marjorie Faith Thornton** on 30 Dec 1927 in Altadena, California, USA. Marjorie was born on 16 Jan 1900 in Mississippi and died on 5 Dec 1981 at age 81. They had one son: **Thaddeus Philip**.

9-**Thaddeus Philip Hodgkin** was born on 10 Sep 1933 and died on 25 Aug 2001 at age 67.

7-**Ellen "Nellie" Hodgkin**<sup>11,33</sup> was born on 12 Jun 1852, died on 13 Sep 1874 in Elm Ridge, Darlington, County Durham at age 22, and was buried on 17 Sep 1874 in FBG Skinnergate, Darlington, County Durham.

General Notes: **13 Sept 1874, Sun** : At meeting, said a few words on 'The Lord is my Shepherd'. After meeting , got a telegram that Bessie Pease was better; Nellie Hodgkin died early this morning - what a sad blow, she was a charming girl.

**17 Sept 1874, Thurs** : .....Then to poor Nellie Hodgkin's funeral. Tom spoke beautifully in meeting, J. Hodgkin at the grave and in meeting. A prayer at the grave from Cousin Katherine Backhouse; walked to Woodside with Kate Pease, she has much to do yet to get settled. A nice family gathering at Elm Ridge, a touching memoir of poor Nellie's illness she seems to have died after some doubts, in perfect faith and reliance. Home, **Elizabeth Lucy Fowler** going with us, John and Edith Fowler also by o'clock train. *The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.*

7-**Alfred Hodgkin** was born on 26 Jul 1854 and died on 8 Jan 1900 at age 45.

7-**Ann Hodgkin** was born on 3 Oct 1855.

7-**Howard Hodgkin**<sup>29,111,112</sup> was born on 11 Apr 1857 in Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London, died on 11 Apr 1933 in Godalming, Surrey at age 76, and was buried in FBG Reigate.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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General Notes: While we were there we got the news of Howard Hodgkin's death on his birthday 11th April (on the anniversary of our little Judy's death, Easter Eve 1925) - he was buried by Lottie at Reigate on the 14th - I had written to him for his birthday - I shall miss him very much, & his & Lottie's home comes to an end - he was about 2 months older than I am . He had a stroke on April 4 -"  
*Detail from the Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease. April 1932.*

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Hodgkin, Howard.

Adm. pens. (age 18) at JESUS, Oct. 1, 1875. [6th] s. of John [barrister-at-law, of Lewes, Sussex]. B. [Apr. 11, 1857], at Tottenham, Middlesex. School, Grove House (a Quaker school), Tottenham. Matric. Michs. 1875; (Hist. Trip., 1st Class, 1878); B.A. 1879; M.A. 1882. Adm. at Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 14, 1879. Called to the Bar, Nov. 17, 1882. Practised as an Equity Draftsman and Conveyancer. Principal Clerk in the Charity Commission. Closely concerned with the Society of Friends. Died Apr. 11, 1932, at Farncombe, Surrey. Buried at Reigate. (Inns of Court; Foster, Men at the Bar; Law Lists; The Times, Apr. 12, 1932.)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as a Barrister Lincolns Inn.
- He worked as a Principal Clerk for the Charity Commission in London.
- He had a residence in Hillcroft, Claygate, Surrey.

Howard married **Sarah Charlotte Pease**,<sup>29,111,113</sup> daughter of **Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease 1st Bt. Hutton Lowcross & Pinchinthorpe**<sup>1,4,27,29,32,36,58,60,61,70,71,74,76,83,93,95,111,113,114,115,116,117,118,119</sup> and **Mary Fox**,<sup>1,2,4,27,29,32,93,111,113,119</sup> on 17 Feb 1897 in Guisborough, Yorkshire. Sarah was born on 1 Sep 1858 in Woodlands, Darlington, County Durham, died on 18 Apr 1929 in Godalming, Surrey at age 70, and was buried in FBG Reigate. They had one son: **Andrew John**.

General Notes: **Mon 22 April 1929** - Motored to Howard's sister's at Reigate, a beautifully sunny day & we laid my dear sister's body in the pretty burial ground there (Reigate) - a thrush sang loudly during the time at the grave - Had some talk with Howard - poor man, he looks a wreck - we lunched at the Brewery on our way there - Cyril Pease returned with us to Birch Hall. *The Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

8-**Andrew John Hodgkin**<sup>29</sup> was born on 14 Jan 1899 in 38 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, London, died on 9 Sep 1980 in Dunedin, New Zealand at age 81, and was buried in Crookston Cemetery, Roxburgh, Central Otago, New Zealand.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1916-1919.
- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Farmer in New Zealand.

Andrew married **Nancy Milner Broadbent**,<sup>29</sup> daughter of **Capt. Frederick Milner Broadbent** and **Cecilia Wilkinson**, on 3 Sep 1932 in Peel Forest, New Zealand. Nancy was born on 8 Jul 1906 in Osborne, Isle Of Wight and died on 29 Dec 1995 at age 89.

Andrew next married **Nancy Stewart Alcock**, daughter of **Albert Clarence Alcock** and **Marjorie Martin Monro**, on 22 Sep 1945 in Dunedin, New Zealand. Nancy was born on 20 Jan 1916 in Dunedin, New Zealand, died on 9 Mar 2010 in Dunedin, New Zealand at age 94, and was buried on 15 Mar 2010 in Crookston Cemetery, Roxburgh, Central Otago, New Zealand. They had three children: **Howard John**, **Eliot Neil**, and **Philippa Marjorie**.

9-**Howard John Hodgkin** was born on 15 Dec 1946 in Dunedin, New Zealand and died in 1970 at age 24.

9-**Eliot Neil Hodgkin**

Eliot married **Vyvienne Isabel**.

9-**Philippa Marjorie Hodgkin**

Philippa married **John Bell**.

7-**Alice Mary Hodgkin** was born on 29 Apr 1860.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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5-**Susanna Hodgkin**<sup>120</sup> was born on 5 Nov 1768 and died on 2 Apr 1846 in Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire at age 77.

5-**Mary Hodgkin**<sup>62</sup> was born on 14 Sep 1771 and died on 9 Dec 1849 in Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire. (8th given in AM) at age 78.

5-**Elizabeth Hodgkin** was born on 12 Jul 1774.

5-**Anna Hodgkin** was born on 9 Mar 1777.

4-**Susanna Hodgkin** was born on 25 Jun 1742.

Susanna married **James Beavington**, son of **Samuel Beavington**<sup>4,121</sup> and **Elizabeth Kilsby**<sup>4,121</sup> on 30 Aug 1764 in Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire. James was born on 4 Jul 1733 in Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, died on 13 Aug 1780 in Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire at age 47, and was buried on 17 Aug 1780 in FBG Broad Campden, Gloucestershire. They had three children: **Hannah**, **Elizabeth**, and **John**.

5-**Hannah Beavington** was born on 14 Feb 1769, died on 21 Jan 1835 in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire at age 65, and was buried in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire. She had no known marriage and no known children.

5-**Elizabeth Beavington** was born on 6 Aug 1772.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: A widow in poor circumstances, 1847, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

Elizabeth married **Edward Hopkins**, son of **William Hopkins** and **Sarah**, on 3 Mar 1803 in Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire. Edward was born in Longford, Berkshire. They had three children: **William**, **Richard**, and **Sarah**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tinman in Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire.

6-**William Hopkins**

6-**Richard Hopkins** died before 1847.

Richard married someone. He had one son: **Richard**.

7-**Richard Hopkins**

6-**Sarah Hopkins**

5-**John Beavington** was born on 9 Aug 1765, died on 23 Aug 1832 in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire at age 67, and was buried in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

4-**Thomas Hodgkin** was born on 12 Apr 1744 and died on 14 Dec 1810 at age 66.

Thomas married **Anna**. Anna died on 2 Nov 1818. They had one son: **Arthur Thomas**.

5-**Arthur Thomas Hodgkin**

3-**Mary Hodgkin** was born on 13 Sep 1704.

Mary married \_\_\_\_\_ **Kington**.

3-**Elizabeth Hodgkin** was born on 25 Nov 1707.

Elizabeth married \_\_\_\_\_ **Moore**.

## Descendants of Thomas Hodgkin

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3-**Hannah Hodgkin** was born on 23 Sep 1711.

3-**Richard Hodgkin**

2-**John Hodgkin** was born on 14 Dec 1668 in Shutford, Banbury, Oxfordshire and died on 9 Feb 1738 at age 69.

John married **Mary**. Mary died on 15 May 1744. They had six children: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

3-\_\_\_\_\_ **Hodgkin**

3-\_\_\_\_\_ **Hodgkin**

3-\_\_\_\_\_ **Hodgkin**

3-\_\_\_\_\_ **Hodgkin**

3-\_\_\_\_\_ **Hodgkin**

3-\_\_\_\_\_ **Hodgkin**

2-**Elizabeth Hodgkin** was born on 22 Jun 1671 in Shutford, Banbury, Oxfordshire.



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