
**Descendants of
John Pace**

Charles E. G. Pease
Pennyghael
Isle of Mull

Descendants of John Pace

1-John Pace

John married **Mary**. They had one son: **Joseph**.

2-**Joseph Pace**,^{1,2} son of **John Pace** and **Mary**, was born on 17 Aug 1696 and died after 20 Feb 1762.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Southwark, London.
- He worked as a Linen Draper in Southwark, London.

Joseph married **Ann Leigh**. They had five children: **Mary, James, John, Joseph, and Judith**.

3-**Mary Pace**^{1,3,4} was born on 11 Feb 1712 in Southwark, London, died on 9 Oct 1766 in Wandsworth, London at age 54, and was buried on 16 Oct 1766 in FBG Ratcliffe, London.

General Notes: Widow of Daniel Weston of Ratcliff

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister in 1736.
- Miscellaneous: Legatee in her father's will, 20 Feb 1762.

Mary married **Daniel Weston**,^{2,3,4} son of **Bethell Weston**^{2,4,5} and **Deborah Musgrave**,^{2,5} on 29 Oct 1741 in FMH White Hart Court. Daniel was born on 20 Sep 1707 in South Wales (21st also given), died on 17 Oct 1755 in Johns Wapping, Ratcliffe, Middlesex at age 48, and was buried on 25 Oct 1755 in FBG Ratcliffe, London. They had one daughter: **Mary**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Ratcliffe, Stepney, London.
- He worked as a Cooper in Wapping, London.

4-**Mary Weston**^{2,4} was born on 17 Aug 1743 in Wapping, London, died about 1812 about age 69, and was buried in FBG Winchmore Hill.

Mary married **John Eliot**,^{4,6} son of **John Eliot**^{4,7} and **Mariabella Farmborough Briggins**,^{4,7} on 14 Aug 1762 in FMH Wandsworth. John was born on 2 Feb 1735 in Garlick Hill, London, died on 9 Jan 1813 in Bartholomew Close, Holborn, London at age 77, and was buried on 16 Jan 1813 in FBG Winchmore Hill. They had four children: **Mary, Mariabella, Ann, and John**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Bartholomew Close, Holborn, London.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister in 1760.
- He had a residence in 1764 in Ashmore Manor, Ashmore, Dorset.
- He worked as an Underwriter, Lloyds of London.

5-**Mary Eliot**⁴ was born on 10 Nov 1767 and died 31 nov 1767.

5-**Mariabella Eliot**^{4,6,7,8,9,10} was born on 26 Nov 1769 in Bartholomew Close, Holborn, London, died on 23 Feb 1852 in Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London at age 82, and was buried on 28 Feb 1852 in FBG Winchmore Hill (Non-members).

General Notes: Luke and Mariabella Howard's family having been reduced to two sons, both of whom as well as their son Hodgkin resided in Tottenham, after the year 1837 they took up their abode at Tottenham during the winter months, occupying one of the smaller houses in Bruce Grove. The summers were passed at Ackworth when they generally had the company of some of their children and grandchildren. This arrangement was carried out without much variation until the year 1852 when during their residence at Tottenham Mariabella Howard after a few hours of much suffering expired on the 24th of the second month 1852 in the 83rd year of her age. The funeral took place on the 28th at Winchmore Hill. Mariabella Howard's health had been gradually declining for some time and bodily infirmities had increased upon her, but her mind was very clear and there was such true humility with a peaceful expression of countenance and an increase of genial manner, as plainly proved that a peculiar brightness rested on the closing days of the aged Christian. After Mariabella Howard's death, Luke Howard went to reside with his son Robert Howard's family. Luke Howard has hitherto spent some months each summer at Ackworth always having some of his children and grandchildren with him. The aged parent is permitted to pass the evening of his life in much comfort and peace, cheered by the unremitting care and love of his children, and now in his

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ninetieth year, he is waiting in humble hope the summons of his Lord.

Mariabella married **Luke Howard**,^{4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13} son of **Robert Howard**^{4,8,9,14} and **Elizabeth Leatham**,^{4,8,9,14} on 7 Dec 1796. Luke was born on 28 Nov 1772 in Red Cross Street, St. Saviour's, Southwark, London, died on 21 Mar 1864 in Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London at age 91, and was buried in FBG Winchmore Hill (Non-members). They had eight children: **Mary, Robert, Elizabeth, Rachel, Mariabella, Un-named, John Eliot, and Joseph.**

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers but they were disowned in 1836 in Pontefract MM.

General Notes: Luke Howard (1772 - 1864) - Quaker and scientist, pioneer in meteorology, lived for a time at Chesterton House in Balaam Street (later a part of Howards Road maternity hospital). Founded Howard & Sons Chemical Co. Howard's Road is named after him. Established the system for naming of cloud types.

HOWARD, LUKE (1772-1864), one of the founders of the science of meteorology, was born in London on 28 Nov. 1772. His father, Robert Howard, a manufacturer of iron and tin goods, accumulated considerable wealth. He was especially known as the chief introducer of the Argand lamp. A member of the Society of Friends, he wrote 'A few words on Corn and Quakers/ 1800(4 editions), in that year. From his eighth to his fifteenth year Luke, who was a Friend, like his parents, was at a private school at Burford in Oxfordshire, where (he thought in later life) he learned too much Latin grammar and too little of anything else. At fourteen he was bound apprentice to Olive Sims, a retail chemist, of Stockport. During his apprenticeship he taught himself after business hours, French, botany, and scientific chemistry. 'In chemistry he was deeply impressed by the works of Lavoisier and his fellow-labourers. In 1793 Howard commenced business as a chemist in London, near Temple Bar. From 1796 until 1803 he was in partnership, as a wholesale and retail chemist, with William Allen (1770-1843) [q. v.] Howard removed to Plaistow in Essex in order to take charge of the manufacturing department of the concern. After the withdrawal of Allen, the chemical works were removed to Stratford (c. 1805), and in 1812 Howard changed his private residence to Tottenham, at which place or on his estate at Ackworth in Yorkshire he spent the remainder of his life. Botany was for some time one of Howard's favourite pursuits. On 4 March 1800 he read a paper before the Linnean Society entitled 'Account of a Microscopical Investigation of several Species of Pollen, with Remarks and Questions on the Structure and use of that part of Vegetables ' (printed in Linnean Society's Transactions, vol. vi.) The paper shows close observation, and the questions at the end suggest lines of inquiry subsequently pursued with success by others. But ' from the first/ he wrote to Goethe, ' my real penchant was towards meteorology. I had fixed in my memory at school one of the modifications which I had settled for the clouds ; had proved the expansion of water in freezing, and was much interested by the remarkable summer haze and aurora borealis of 1783' (GOETHE, Sdmmtliche Werke, v. 409-12, ed. Paris, 1836; the above quotation is from the slightly different draft found among Howard's manuscripts). The appearances here alluded to are mentioned in Cowper's < Task ' and in White's < Natural History of Selborne.' Howard further records how he ' witnessed the passage from north to south of the stupendous meteor of that year (1783), which travelled, as I conceive, from some part of Iceland to the north of Italy.' Soon after Howard's settlement at Plaistow he seems to have first methodically studied the shapes of the clouds and the laws of their change. His essay ' On the Modifications of Clouds ' he communicated about 1802 to the Askesian Society, a little philosophical club to which both he and Allen belonged. This essay, which was reprinted in his larger work, ' The Climate of London,' gave him his scientific fame. It applies the method of Linnaeus to the varying forms of the clouds. The author defines their three chief modifications, which he names Cirrus, Cumulus, and Stratus, and four intermediate or compound modifications, the best known of which is the Nimbus or rain-cloud. These names have been generally adopted by meteorologists. In 1806 Howard began to keep a meteorological register, and published the result of his observations in his 'Climate of London ' (1818-20). In 1833 a second edition of this work brought down the observations to 1830. Howard's instruments were, from a modern point of view, rude and insufficient ; but for the early years of the century his are almost the only observations that have been preserved. In 1821 Howard was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Three later books on meteorology did not attract much notice. It remained for younger men (especially under the powerful influence of Humboldt's writings) to perfect the system of observations, and by the aid of the electric telegraph to turn the science to practical account by issuing warnings of approaching storms. Howard devoted much of his leisure to philanthropic or religious work. He wrote tracts against profane swearing (1811) and on temperance, and the proper treatment of animals, and he edited ' The Yorkshireman, a religious and literary Journal, by a Friend,' from 1833 to 1837 (5 vols. 8vo). As a member of the committee of the Bible Society, he plunged deeply into the controversy regarding the circulation of the Apocrypha, advocating its inclusion in copies of the scriptures printed for distribution in Roman catholic countries, and publishing English translations of the Apocrypha from the Vulgate (4 vols. 1827-9). He was a zealous worker in the anti-slavery cause, and he actively aided the movement for the relief of the German peasants in the districts ravaged by the Napoleonic wars after the retreat from Moscow. He visited Germany to superintend the distribution of the funds raised by himself and his friends, and he received from the kings of Prussia and Saxony and the free city of Magdeburg generous acknowledgments of his exertions. In 1822 he was engaged in an interesting correspondence with Goethe. The German poet had studied some of Howard's meteorological works, and desired to know something of his personal history. Howard replied with an autobiographical sketch. Goethe in return sent a short poem entitled 'Howard's Ehrengedachtniss,' and a description in verse of the chief cloud-forms according to his correspondent's classification. Howard also maintained a lifelong friendship and correspondence with John Dalton [q. v.] In 1796 Howard married Mariabella, daughter of John Eliot of London, who published, among other works, ' The Young Servant's own Book,' 1827 (4th edition, 1857). After the death of his wife in 1852, Howard lived with his eldest son, Robert, at Bruce Grove, Tottenham. Here he died, in the ninety- second year of his age, on 21 March 1864. Another son, John Eliot Howard, is separately noticed. Howard's chief works are: 1. ' The Climate of London, deduced from Meteorological Observations,' &c., 2 vols. London, 1818-20, 8vo ; 2nd edit., enlarged and continued to 1830, 3 vols., London, 1833, 8vo. 2. ' Essay on the Modifications of Clouds,' London, 1832, 8vo ; 3rd edit., London, 1865, 4to. 3. < Seven Lectures on Meteorology,' Pontefract, 1837, 8vb. 4. *A Cycle of Eighteen Years in the Seasons of Britain . . . from Meteorological Observations,' London, 1842, 8vo. 5. ' Barometrographia : Twenty Years' Variation of the Barometer in ... Britain, exhibited in autographic curves,' advocating the theory of a nineteen years' cycle, London, 1847, fol. 6. 'Papers on Meteorology,' &c., London, 1854, 4to. [Authorities cited ; Private information ; Smith's Cat. of Friends' Books.]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Thomas Huntley's school, Burford in Burford, Oxfordshire.
- He worked as a Meteorologist - the Father of Meteorology.
- He worked as a Founding member of the Askesian Society.
- He had a residence in 1796 in Fleet Street, London.

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- He worked as a Pharmaceutical Chemist in partnership with William Allen in Stratford, Essex.
- He had a residence in The Villa, Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire.

6-**Mary Howard**^{4,8} was born on 17 Nov 1797 in Plaistow, Essex and died on 27 Feb 1816 at age 18. The cause of her death was Tuberculosis.

6-**Robert Howard**^{4,9,11,15} was born on 27 Jun 1801 in Plaistow, Essex (26th also given), died on 2 Jun 1871 in Ashmore, Dorset at age 69, and was buried on 8 Jun 1871 in Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, London.

General Notes: **2 June 1871, Fri:** A fine morning but very cold North wind, Rode with Lottie over the Downs until we looked down upon Lewes, then home, lunch, read the Titchborne case to Minnie. Wilson Fox left a telegram he had received David Howard announcing Uncle Howard's death at Ashmore near Shaftsbury this morning - Wilson called.

8 June 1871, Thurs: then met Minnie, Alfred Lloyd Fox & May Jane & Rachel Leatham and went to Uncle Howard's funeral at Abney Park Cemetery- we joined the procession as it came over Stamford Hill - a large attendance of Howards, Wilsons, Staceys; A curious cross-bred service, not much to my mind. Cousin J. Hodgkin's prayer at the grave an exception. *The Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.* (unpublished)

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Manufacturing Chemist. Luke Howard & Co. In Plaistow, Essex.

Robert married **Rachel Lloyd**,^{4,9,11,12,15} daughter of **Samuel Lloyd**^{4,9,15,16,17,18,19} and **Rachel Braithwaite**,^{9,15,16,17,19} on 20 Apr 1825 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Rachel was born on 15 Mar 1803 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 28 Jul 1892 in Tottenham, London at age 89. They had eight children: **Samuel Lloyd, Rachel Maria, Elizabeth, Robert Luke, Theodore, David, Eliot, and Alfred.**

7-**Lt. Col. Samuel Lloyd Howard**¹⁵ was born on 13 Dec 1827 in Tottenham, London and died on 3 Feb 1901 in Mentone, France at age 73.

General Notes: CB. VD. DL.

Samuel married **Caroline Ball**,¹⁵ daughter of **Richard Ball**^{6,18,20} and **Mary Beck Ash**, on 27 Oct 1853 in Bristol, Gloucestershire. Caroline was born on 30 Dec 1829 in Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 15 Dec 1853 in Tottenham, London at age 23. They had no children.

Samuel next married **Emily Ray**,¹⁵ daughter of **George Ray**, on 9 Aug 1855 in Ackworth. Emily died on 5 Feb 1903 in Loughton, Essex. They had no children.

7-**Rachel Maria Howard**^{4,6,15,21,22,23} was born on 20 Apr 1830 in Tottenham, London and died on 3 Aug 1868 in Leytonstone, London at age 38.

Rachel married **William Fowler**,^{4,6,9,15,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28} son of **John Fowler**^{6,9,28,29,30} and **Rebecca Hull**,^{6,9,28} on 9 Aug 1855 in FMH Ackworth. William was born on 28 Jul 1828 in Melksham, Wiltshire, died on 16 Sep 1904 in Folkestone, Kent at age 76, and was buried in Tunbridge Wells, Kent. They had eight children: **William Herbert, Howard, Elizabeth Mary, Rachel Katherine, Mabel, Thomas Mackenzie, Caroline Joanna, and Gerald.**

General Notes: James Butler, a relation - possibly a brother - of John Theobald Butler, was in the steel business in (I think) Leeds. At any rate, Butlers' steel works seems to have functioned in close collaboration with John Fowler & Co (steel plough & later traction engine manufacturers of Leeds) of which company William Fowler was chairman, succeeding his brother John Fowler, the founder of the company who had died at an early age from tetanus poisoning. (*Sir J. Gurney Pease Bt., notes*)

Fowler, William (1828– 1905), financier and politician, born at Melksham, Wiltshire, on 28 July 1828, was the fourth son of John Fowler (1792– 1861) and his wife, Rebecca Hull (1799– 1842), daughter of William and Jenny Hull of Uxbridge. His family were zealous members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and his grandfather Robert Fowler (1755– 1825) was for many years a Quaker minister having a 'concern' for the people of Ireland and France. In 1790 he had married Rachael Barnard (1767– 1833) of Coalbrookdale. This union had provided links with the great Quaker dynasties— the Wilsons of Kendal, the Peases of Darlington, the Waterhouses of Liverpool, the Lloyds of Birmingham, and the Gurneys of Norwich.

After receiving a rudimentary education in Melksham (1836– 45), in 1845 Fowler was sent to University College in London. He was always regarded as the brightest of John Fowler's five sons and in 1849 at the age of twenty obtained a BA with honours in classics and mathematics. In 1850 he graduated LLB and became a fellow of the college. He then joined the chambers of Hugh Cairns, later lord chancellor, and became an equity draftsman and conveyancer. In 1852 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. In 1856 he joined Cuncliffe Alexander & Co. of Lombard Street.

Alexanders, Overend and Gurney, and the National Discount Company constituted at this time the 'big three' bill brokers in the City. After 1860 Overend and Gurney became involved in a series of unfortunate transactions. There was a run on the banks, precipitated not by the size of the firm's losses but by the ensuing publicity, and they were ruined. The great crash, known as 'black Friday' came on 11 May 1866. British credit sustained a severe blow which took many years to recover. Fowler, then a partner in Alexander & Co., was at the centre of this disaster which left him financially embarrassed for many years. He published *The Crisis of 1866: a Financial Essay* (1866). On his retirement from Alexander & Co. in 1877 Fowler was appointed a director of the National Discount Company and various other City institutions.

In November 1868 Fowler stood for parliament as a Liberal candidate, and won the Cambridge seat, which he held until defeated in February 1874. He took a particular interest in the concentration of landownership; a Cobden Club essay by him on the laws affecting the tenure of land was published in 1872. His parliamentary speech on the Contagious Diseases Acts was also published (1870). He was a patron of the Howard League for prison reform. After standing unsuccessfully for Northampton in October 1874, he regained his Cambridge seat in April 1880 but lost it again in November 1885.

Declining to follow Gladstone's Irish home-rule policy, he unsuccessfully stood for Perth as a Liberal Unionist in July 1886. He remained a keen supporter of free trade. His essay on the appreciation of

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gold was published by the Cobden Club in 1886; an essay by him on Indian currency appeared in 1899.

Following the death in 1864 of his elder brother John Fowler, 'father of the steam plough', William Fowler became a junior partner with his younger, unmarried brother Barnard Fowler (1833– 1882) in the manufacturing business founded by John in Leeds. Their elder brother Robert Fowler (1825– 1888) was senior partner. When the company became incorporated in 1886, the three brothers, together with their nephew Robert Henry Fowler (1851– 1919), son of Henry Fowler (1823– 1880), the eldest of the Fowler brothers, became directors. William Fowler was chairman of the company from 1888 until his death. He took little part in the day-to-day management of the company, but regularly attended board meetings and social events such as the foreman's annual dinner. His last appearance was at the company's seventeenth annual general meeting, held in Lombard Street in December 1903.

Fowler married three times. First, on 9 August 1855, he married Rachel Maria, daughter of Robert Howard of Ackworth in Yorkshire, a manufacturing chemist. Her mother was one of the Birmingham Lloyd family. They had four sons and four daughters before she died in 1868. Second, in 1871 he married Elizabeth Fox, daughter of Francis Tuckett of Frenchay, near Bristol. She died later the same year. Third, in 1875 he married Rachel, née Pease, widow of Charles Albert Leatham of York and daughter of Joseph Pease MP [see under Pease, Edward]. Her younger sister Elizabeth Lucy Pease was the wife of William's brother John. William Fowler died in Folkestone, Kent, on 16 September 1905 and was buried in Tunbridge Wells four days later. Several obituary notices described him as a man of remarkable powers, with a tender heart.

Michael R. Lane

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Barrister at Law, Inner Temple in 1852.
- He worked as a Banker, Cuncliffe Alexander & Co. In 1856 in Lombard Street, London.
- He worked as a partner in the bank, Alexander & Co. In Lombard Street, London.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Cambridge in 1868-1874.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Cambridge in 1880-1885.
- He worked as a Mountaineer.
- He had a residence in Moor Hall, Essex.

8-**William Herbert Fowler**¹⁵ was born on 28 May 1856 in Tottenham, London and died on 15 Apr 1941 in London at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with JP for Somerset.
- He worked as a Banker.
- He worked as a Golf Course Architect.
- He had a residence in Chussex, Walton on the Hill, Epsom, Surrey.

William married **Ethel Mary Brand**, daughter of **James Brand** and **Mary Julia Simpson**, on 3 Jul 1890 in Sanderstead, Surrey. Ethel was born on 27 Jul 1862 in Bedford Hill House, Balham, London, was christened on 12 Sep 1862 in St. Leonard's, Streatham, London, and died on 26 May 1950 in London at age 87. They had one daughter: **Mabel Phyllis Joan**.

9-**Mabel Phyllis Joan Fowler** was born on 21 Oct 1893 in Claremont, Taunton, Somerset and died on 2 Sep 1946 in London at age 52.

8-**Howard Fowler**⁶ was born on 20 Oct 1857 in Tottenham, London and died on 6 May 1934 in Glebelands, Burnham on Sea, Somerset at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Glebelands, Burnham on Sea, Somerset.
- Miscellaneous: Represented England in Rugby competition.

Howard married **Frances Eva Dewhurst**,⁶ daughter of **George Bakewell Dewhurst** and **Frances Adamina Lucy**, on 20 Apr 1887 in Oughtrington, Cheshire. Frances was born on 23 Apr 1862 in Lymm, Cheshire and died on 15 Dec 1944 in Burnham On Sea at age 82. They had three children: **Ralph Howard**, **Dorothy Rachel**, and **Christopher George**.

9-**Prof. Sir Ralph Howard Fowler**^{6,31} was born on 17 Jan 1889 in Feddsen, Roydon, Essex, died on 28 Jul 1944 in Cromwell House, Trumpington, Cambridge at age 55, and was buried on 2 Aug 1944 in Cremated at Cambridge.

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General Notes: OBE. FRS. In 1919 Fowler returned to Trinity and was appointed college lecturer in mathematics in 1920. Here he worked on thermodynamics and statistical mechanics, bringing a new approach to physical chemistry. With Arthur Milne he wrote a seminal work on stellar spectra, temperatures, and pressures. In 1925 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1926 he worked with Paul Dirac on the statistical mechanics of white dwarf stars. In 1928 he published (with Lothar Nordheim) a seminal paper that explained the physical phenomenon now known as field electron emission, and helped to establish the validity of modern electron band theory. In 1932 he was elected to the Chair of Theoretical Physics at the Cavendish Laboratory.

In 1939, when the Second World War began, he resumed his work with the Ordnance Board, despite poor health, and was chosen for scientific liaison with Canada and the United States. He knew America well, having visiting professorships at Princeton and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. For this liaison work he was knighted in 1942 (see MAUD Committee). He returned to Britain later in the war and worked for the Ordnance Board and the Admiralty up a few weeks before his death in 1944.

Fifteen Fellows of the Royal Society and three Nobel Laureates were supervised by Fowler between 1922 and 1939. In addition to Milne, he worked with Sir Arthur Eddington, Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, Paul Dirac, Sir William McCrea. It was Fowler who introduced Paul Dirac to quantum theory in 1923. Fowler also put Dirac and Werner Heisenberg in touch with each other through Niels Bohr. At Cambridge he supervised the doctoral studies of 64 students, including John Lennard-Jones, Paul Dirac and Garrett Birkhoff.

Fowler, Peter Howard (1923– 1996), physicist, was born on 27 February 1923 in Cambridge, the elder son and eldest of four children of Sir Ralph Howard Fowler (1889– 1944), mathematical physicist, and his wife, Eileen Mary (d. 1930), only daughter of Ernest Rutherford, Baron Rutherford of Nelson. He had reached the age of only seven when his mother died after his young sister was born. By great good fortune Phyllida and Derek Cook, friends of his parents, moved into the Fowler home, Cromwell House in Trumpington. The four Fowler children (Peter, Elizabeth, Patrick, and Ruth) and the three Cook children (Lesley, Joanna, and Allison) grew up as one large, and by all accounts, happy family, with only eight years between the eldest and youngest child. Fowler's first exposure to formal education was at his nursery school, the Malting House, Cambridge. In his report for the winter term of 1927, Mr Slavson wrote:

Peter's interest in fires still persists but we have succeeded both in extending that interest into other channels than merely bonfire and to divert it ... Peter is outstandingly of an experimental and investigatory nature, but, at the present time, these tendencies are focused around fire. (Wolfendale, 178)

All this was at the age of four! His traits of experimental skill which were to blossom in later life were already apparent. From an early age Fowler was fascinated by the weather, and especially clouds. This interest in meteorology could well have stemmed from his ancestor Luke Howard (1772– 1864), Quaker, meteorologist, and business man. Howard was credited with classifying cloud types— cirrus, nimbus, cumulus, and stratus— and inspiring Constable and indeed Goethe. At seven Fowler left the Malting House to board at his preparatory school, Summer Fields at Oxford. This was a deeply unhappy experience and in later life he vowed never to send his own children away at such a tender age. The choice of Winchester College as his public school was probably strongly influenced by his father, who had been a scholar there. He was a popular pupil, keenly interested in experimental science, an unusual attribute for Wykehamists at that time. His choice of Bristol University came about primarily because his father had a high regard for Professor Arthur Tyndall and the Bristol physics department. After two years of wartime Bristol he joined the Royal Air Force, became a radar officer, and, as he wrote, 'benefited from a course on radio physics from Professor Nevill Mott and others' (Wolfendale, 178). His time in the RAF was eventful. His notable success related to the 'Gee' navigational aid. By 1944 the allies had developed this aid to guide bombers in the raids on the continent. The Germans, in their turn, constructed a powerful radio jammer to disable it. In a very short time Fowler, as a signals officer at Dover, devised a method of locating the jamming station in a manner not foreseen by the Germans. The station, which was located on a mountain at the Feldberg, near Frankfurt, was quickly destroyed.

In 1946 Fowler was released from the RAF and returned to Bristol to resume his undergraduate studies. By this time he had already shown an interest in cosmic rays. In a letter to his grandmother, Lady Rutherford, Tyndall wrote, in February 1947:

shortly before he left, earlier in the war, my colleague Dr [Cecil] Powell had developed a new technique for studying particles from atomic nuclei by firing them into a photographic plate and measuring the minute tracks which showed up when the plate was developed. We had already given Peter, as an inquisitive student, an opportunity at that stage of measuring a few of these before he joined the RAF. His experience with photographic plates allowed him to participate in a series of experiments which led to three research papers. (Wolfendale, 179)

All three papers were published in 1947 with Fowler as an author. This was after only one year of degree-level physics. After graduating in 1948, he was immediately appointed an assistant lecturer, and in 1951 he was appointed lecturer. He was extremely fortunate in falling for Rosemary Hempson Brown (b. 1925/6), whom he married on 23 July 1949. She was the daughter of Rear-Admiral George Herbert Hempson Brown and was herself a physicist, having obtained a first in physics in 1947. She became a research student in Cecil Powell's group and after Fowler graduated in 1948 the two worked together. She was happy to give up her research to provide him with the family life which he longed for after his years of boarding-school and the RAF. Their long and happy marriage was blessed with three daughters, who all read science at university.

Although he was very active in the Bristol work, Fowler arrived just too late to share in the glory of the discovery of the pion (by C. M. G. Lattes and others in 1947), the discovery that was to earn Powell the Nobel prize. Nevertheless, Fowler's activities were acknowledged by Powell in his Nobel address, and after her husband's death Mrs Powell gave the Fowlers his presentation copy of *The Prix Nobel* (1950). Fowler's forte was the detailed, and at times inspired, understanding of the emulsion technique. A significant discovery was that of the heavy tau meson, later termed the kaon (work carried out with his wife-to-be and others). This atomic particle decays into three pions and is now known to be one of the 'strange particles', the first of which were discovered in the elegant cloud-chamber experiments of G. D. Rochester and C. C. Butler in 1947. An early colleague of that period was D. H. Perkins, himself a distinguished nuclear emulsion physicist, and in 1959 they, with Powell, produced a major work: *The Study of Elementary Particles by the Photographic Method*. This book of over 600 pages became a bible for all those working in the field of cosmic rays— and not just those using the emulsion technique. Fowler also worked with Perkins on studies of the possible use of negative pion beams for cancer therapy, a technique that was, then, ahead of its time.

The 1950s saw Fowler produce a steady stream of papers devoted to elementary particle physics using the emulsion technique. Balloon launches with increasingly massive payloads became

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commonplace. However, an interest in astrophysics was developing and this led to a number of discoveries, including the demonstration that very light atomic nuclei in the cosmic radiation come from the fragmentation of heavier nuclei on collision with the nuclei of gas in the gas between the stars. From September 1956 to June 1957 Fowler was visiting professor in the University of Minnesota, where heavy nuclei in the cosmic radiation had been originally discovered. In 1958 he was offered a permanent appointment by the University of Minnesota— as a full professor— but what turned out to be a minor health problem prevented him from taking up the post. Fowler's research work was recognized by the University of Bristol in 1958 by the award of a DSc and in 1961 by his promotion to reader. Election to the Royal Society followed in 1964. An honour which gave him, and many others, particular pleasure, was his appointment as Royal Society research professor in the same year.

In the late 1960s Fowler had become interested in the gas-scintillation process as yet another technique to use in his pursuit of the heavy primary cosmic rays. After development work, and a balloon-borne instrument, a detector was made for the last all-British satellite, Ariel VI. Ariel VI was launched on 24 May 1979 and the Bristol detector accumulated very significant data on the abundance of the heavy primary cosmic rays. The analysis of the data took many years, but the results turned out to be both exciting and unexpected, not least the presence of very heavy nuclei. It was with these nuclei (having charge $Z > 70$) that Fowler's name came to be identified; here, an exotic mechanism transcending the standard model had to be postulated. Mention should also be made of his work following the Chernobyl disaster on 26 April 1986. There were many British students reading Russian and studying in Russia at the time, mostly in the vicinity of Kiev, and thus potentially at risk. Bristol was much involved and Fowler's knowledge of radiation and meteorology was of considerable value. Discussions between the University of Bristol, Fowler, and the Nuclear Radiological Protection Board resulted in the students' being brought home about three days after the disaster.

After retiring from the university in 1988, Fowler developed an association with Rolls-Royce, where he studied the temperature of turbine blades, work which was carried out with Peter Stewart, a Rolls-Royce engineer. The principle of the method was to determine the thermal broadening of the narrow resonance lines generated when epithermal neutrons are absorbed by specific metals. Alas, for financial reasons Rolls-Royce did not proceed with the necessary funding, but the technique was of great interest. Fowler was also chairman of the Herschel House Trust in Bath for many years, on behalf of the Royal Society. The house was where William Herschel made his celebrated discovery of the planet Uranus in 1781. In many ways Fowler and Herschel were alike— both had great technical skill and both were fascinated by the cosmos.

Fowler was a great family man, devoted husband of Rosemary, and a proud father. As a younger man he had enjoyed cricket and squash, and in later life his principal relaxation, aided and abetted by Rosemary, was his garden, and their efforts were often rewarded by prizes at local flower shows. He died of heart failure at his home, 320 Canford Lane, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, on 8 November 1996, and was buried in Bristol. He was survived by his wife and three daughters. A memorial service was held at Bristol Cathedral on 18 April 1997.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE FRS.
- He was educated at Horris Hill.
- He was educated at Winchester College.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Mathematical physicist and Weapons researcher.
- He worked as a Captain & assistant director, anti-aircraft experimental section before 1918 in Whale Island, Portsmouth, Hampshire.
- He worked as a Lecturer in mathematics in 1920 in Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Plummer Professor of mathematical physics in 1932 in Cambridge.

Ralph married **Hon. Eileen Mary Rutherford**, daughter of **Sir Ernest Rutherford Lord Rutherford Of Nelson**⁶ and **Mary Georgina Newton**, on 6 Dec 1921. Eileen was born on 30 Mar 1901 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada and died on 23 Dec 1930 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire at age 29. They had four children: **Peter Howard**, **Elizabeth Rutherford**, **Eliot Patrick**, and **Ruth Eileen**.

10-Prof. Peter Howard Fowler⁶ was born on 27 Feb 1923 in Cambridge, died on 8 Nov 1996 in 320 Canford Lane, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol at age 73, and was buried in Bristol, Gloucestershire.

General Notes: Fowler, Peter Howard (1923– 1996), physicist, was born on 27 February 1923 in Cambridge, the elder son and eldest of four children of Sir Ralph Howard Fowler (1889– 1944), mathematical physicist, and his wife, Eileen Mary (d. 1930), only daughter of Ernest Rutherford, Baron Rutherford of Nelson. He had reached the age of only seven when his mother died after his young sister was born. By great good fortune Phyllida and Derek Cook, friends of his parents, moved into the Fowler home, Cromwell House in Trumpington. The four Fowler children (Peter, Elizabeth, Patrick, and Ruth) and the three Cook children (Lesley, Joanna, and Allison) grew up as one large, and by all accounts, happy family, with only eight years between the eldest and youngest child. Fowler's first exposure to formal education was at his nursery school, the Malting House, Cambridge. In his report for the winter term of 1927, Mr Slavson wrote:

Peter's interest in fires still persists but we have succeeded both in extending that interest into other channels than merely bonfire and to divert it ... Peter is outstandingly of an experimental and investigatory nature, but, at the present time, these tendencies are focused around fire. (Wolfendale, 178)

All this was at the age of four! His traits of experimental skill which were to blossom in later life were already apparent. From an early age Fowler was fascinated by the weather, and especially

Descendants of John Pace

clouds. This interest in meteorology could well have stemmed from his ancestor Luke Howard (1772–1864), Quaker, meteorologist, and business man. Howard was credited with classifying cloud types—cirrus, nimbus, cumulus, and stratus—and inspiring Constable and indeed Goethe. At seven Fowler left the Malting House to board at his preparatory school, Summer Fields at Oxford. This was a deeply unhappy experience and in later life he vowed never to send his own children away at such a tender age. The choice of Winchester College as his public school was probably strongly influenced by his father, who had been a scholar there. He was a popular pupil, keenly interested in experimental science, an unusual attribute for Wykehamists at that time. His choice of Bristol University came about primarily because his father had a high regard for Professor Arthur Tyndall and the Bristol physics department. After two years of wartime Bristol he joined the Royal Air Force, became a radar officer, and, as he wrote, 'benefited from a course on radio physics from Professor Nevill Mott and others' (Wolfendale, 178). His time in the RAF was eventful. His notable success related to the 'Gee' navigational aid. By 1944 the allies had developed this aid to guide bombers in the raids on the continent. The Germans, in their turn, constructed a powerful radio jammer to disable it. In a very short time Fowler, as a signals officer at Dover, devised a method of locating the jamming station in a manner not foreseen by the Germans. The station, which was located on a mountain at the Feldberg, near Frankfurt, was quickly destroyed.

In 1946 Fowler was released from the RAF and returned to Bristol to resume his undergraduate studies. By this time he had already shown an interest in cosmic rays. In a letter to his grandmother, Lady Rutherford, Tyndall wrote, in February 1947:

shortly before he left, earlier in the war, my colleague Dr [Cecil] Powell had developed a new technique for studying particles from atomic nuclei by firing them into a photographic plate and measuring the minute tracks which showed up when the plate was developed. We had already given Peter, as an inquisitive student, an opportunity at that stage of measuring a few of these before he joined the RAF. His experience with photographic plates allowed him to participate in a series of experiments which led to three research papers. (Wolfendale, 179)

All three papers were published in 1947 with Fowler as an author. This was after only one year of degree-level physics. After graduating in 1948, he was immediately appointed an assistant lecturer, and in 1951 he was appointed lecturer. He was extremely fortunate in falling for Rosemary Hempson Brown (b. 1925/6), whom he married on 23 July 1949. She was the daughter of Rear-Admiral George Herbert Hempson Brown and was herself a physicist, having obtained a first in physics in 1947. She became a research student in Cecil Powell's group and after Fowler graduated in 1948 the two worked together. She was happy to give up her research to provide him with the family life which he longed for after his years of boarding-school and the RAF. Their long and happy marriage was blessed with three daughters, who all read science at university.

Although he was very active in the Bristol work, Fowler arrived just too late to share in the glory of the discovery of the pion (by C. M. G. Lattes and others in 1947), the discovery that was to earn Powell the Nobel prize. Nevertheless, Fowler's activities were acknowledged by Powell in his Nobel address, and after her husband's death Mrs Powell gave the Fowlers his presentation copy of *The Prix Nobel* (1950). Fowler's forte was the detailed, and at times inspired, understanding of the emulsion technique. A significant discovery was that of the heavy tau meson, later termed the kaon (work carried out with his wife-to-be and others). This atomic particle decays into three pions and is now known to be one of the 'strange particles', the first of which were discovered in the elegant cloud-chamber experiments of G. D. Rochester and C. C. Butler in 1947. An early colleague of that period was D. H. Perkins, himself a distinguished nuclear emulsion physicist, and in 1959 they, with Powell, produced a major work: *The Study of Elementary Particles by the Photographic Method*. This book of over 600 pages became a bible for all those working in the field of cosmic rays—and not just those using the emulsion technique. Fowler also worked with Perkins on studies of the possible use of negative pion beams for cancer therapy, a technique that was, then, ahead of its time.

The 1950s saw Fowler produce a steady stream of papers devoted to elementary particle physics using the emulsion technique. Balloon launches with increasingly massive payloads became commonplace. However, an interest in astrophysics was developing and this led to a number of discoveries, including the demonstration that very light atomic nuclei in the cosmic radiation come from the fragmentation of heavier nuclei on collision with the nuclei of gas in the gas between the stars. From September 1956 to June 1957 Fowler was visiting professor in the University of Minnesota, where heavy nuclei in the cosmic radiation had been originally discovered. In 1958 he was offered a permanent appointment by the University of Minnesota—as a full professor—but what turned out to be a minor health problem prevented him from taking up the post. Fowler's research work was recognized by the University of Bristol in 1958 by the award of a DSc and in 1961 by his promotion to reader. Election to the Royal Society followed in 1964. An honour which gave him, and many others, particular pleasure, was his appointment as Royal Society research professor in the same year.

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Descendants of John Pace

Fowler was a great family man, devoted husband of Rosemary, and a proud father. As a younger man he had enjoyed cricket and squash, and in later life his principal relaxation, aided and abetted by Rosemary, was his garden, and their efforts were often rewarded by prizes at local flower shows. He died of heart failure at his home, 320 Canford Lane, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, on 8 November 1996, and was buried in Bristol. He was survived by his wife and three daughters. A memorial service was held at Bristol Cathedral on 18 April 1997.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRS.
- He was educated at Winchester College.
- He worked as a Nuclear emulsion physicist and Heavy primary cosmic ray researcher.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Herschel House Trust in Bath, Somerset.

Peter married **Rosemary Hempson Brown**, daughter of **Rear Admiral George Hempson Brown** and **Ida Mary Hempson**. They had three children: **Christine Mary Rutherford**, **Rosemary Anne**, and **(No Given Name)**.

11-**Prof. Christine Mary Rutherford Fowler**

11-**Rosemary Anne Fowler**

11-**Fowler**

10-**Elizabeth Rutherford Fowler**

Elizabeth married **Henry Shearer Taylor**, son of **Ernest Meinz Taylor** and **Mary Jessie Caldwell Clark**, on 20 Aug 1949 in Trumpington, Cambridge. Henry was born on 10 Sep 1920 in Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland. They had six children: **Harriet Rutherford**, **Jane Clarke**, **Polly Fowler**, **Kitty Ruth**, **Susan Elizabeth**, and **Henry Rutherford "Toby"**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Macclesfield, Cheshire.
- He had a residence in Harpenden, Hertfordshire.
- He had a residence in Tavistock, Devon.
- He had a residence in Spark Bridge, Ulverston, Cumbria.
- He had a residence in Grange over Sands, Cumbria.

11-**Harriet Rutherford Taylor**

Harriet married **Peter Smith**.

11-**Jane Clarke Taylor**

11-**Polly Fowler Taylor**

11-**Kitty Ruth Taylor**

11-**Susan Elizabeth Taylor**

11-**Henry Rutherford "Toby" Taylor**

10-**Eliot Patrick Fowler**

Eliot married **Kathleen Nellie Rowles**, daughter of **Coriolanus Rowles** and **Kathleen Nellie Partridge**. They had two children: **Eileen Joanna** and **Rachel Margaret**.

11-**Eileen Joanna Fowler**

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11-Rachel Margaret Fowler

10-Dr. Ruth Eileen Fowler

Ruth married **Prof. Sir Robert Geoffrey Edwards**, son of **Samuel Edwards**. Robert was born on 27 Sep 1925 in Batley, Yorkshire and died on 10 Apr 2013 at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE FRS.
- He was awarded with Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 2010.
- He worked as a Physiologist and pioneer in Reproductive Medicine.
- His obituary was published in the Daily Telegraph 11th April 2013.

9-Dorothy Rachel Fowler⁶ was born on 18 May 1891 in Harlow, Essex.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Golfer, representing England 1921 To 1928.

9-Christopher George Fowler⁶ was born on 9 May 1895 in Roydon and died on 6 Apr 1917 in Killed In Action. Ecoast St Mein, Somme at age 21.

8-Elizabeth Mary Fowler¹⁵ was born on 3 Mar 1859 in Tottenham, London and died on 5 Jun 1927 in Brent Pelham Hall, Buntingford, Hertfordshire at age 68.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.

Elizabeth married **Edward Exton Barclay**,^{15,32} son of **Joseph Gurney Barclay**^{7,9,21,27,33,34,35,36} and **Margaret Exton**,^{21,27} on 31 Jul 1883 in FMH Wanstead. Edward was born on 16 Feb 1860 in Leyton, London and died on 4 Mar 1948 in Brent Pelham Hall, Buntingford, Hertfordshire at age 88. Another name for Edward was Ted Barclay. They had three children: **Katherine Joan, Maurice Edward, and Geoffrey William**.

Marriage Notes: **31 July 1883, Tues:** Capital division last night, 99 for the Government, shows how silly Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution was. At my letters - then to Arthur's and with him & Mary to Wanstead meeting house to attend the wedding of Edward Barclay to Bessie Fowler - Lottie a bridesmaid, Albert (*Joseph Albert Pease*), best man, sermons from Jonathan Backhouse Hodgkin & Ann Fowler, prayer from Ann - walked back to Forest House where we had a sumptuous dejeuner; a great number of relatives & friends there, Barclays, Fowlers, Buxtons, Hoares; returned to Town with W.H. Leatham and John Bright - House - & attended steadily until the Agricultural Holdings Bill passed through Report. Then home and to bed well tired; Bernhard Samuelson at Gladstone's appeal will not go on with his motion tomorrow. News about Carey is confirmed, he was shot by a man of the name of O'Donell. *The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.*

General Notes: Godfather to Sir Joseph Gurney Pease Bt.. Always referred to as "Ted Barclay".

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with JP MFH.
- He was educated at Oatlands School, Harrogate in 1877.
- He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
- He resided at Cedar Lawn in 1888 in Leyton, London.
- He worked as a Banker and partner in Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co. In 54 Lombard Street, London.
- He resided at Brent Pelham Hall in 1896 in Brent Pelham, Buntingford, Hertfordshire.
- He worked as a Master of the Puckeridge Foxhounds.
- He was a Quaker.

9-Katherine Joan Barclay was born on 12 Aug 1884 in Leyton, London. Another name for Katherine was Kitty Barclay.

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Katherine married **Edward Charles Dimsdale**, son of **Charles Robert Southwell Dimsdale Baron Dimsdale of The Russian Empire** and **Alice Monk**, on 12 Oct 1910 in Brent Pelham, Buntingford, Hertfordshire. Edward was born on 20 Dec 1883 in London and died on 18 May 1915 in Killed In Action at age 31. They had two children: **Thomas Edward** and **John Robert**.

10-**Thomas Edward Dimsdale Baron Dimsdale of The Russian Empire** was born on 11 Oct 1911 in Blackheath, London and died in 1985 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire at age 74.

Thomas married **Elizabeth Mary Chapman**, daughter of **Capt. Wilfrid Hubert Chapman**³⁷ and **May Campbell Sinclair**, on 31 Jul 1937 in Barkway. Elizabeth was born on 22 Apr 1911 in Karachi and died in 1991 at age 80. They had three children: **Robert Edward**, **Wilfred Thomas**, and **Susan Mary**.

11-**Robert Edward Dimsdale**

11-**Wilfred Thomas Dimsdale**

11-**Susan Mary Dimsdale**

10-**John Robert Dimsdale** was born on 16 Oct 1913 in Colchester, Essex and died on 14 May 1951 in A Racing Accident at age 37.

John married **Ann Wilfrida Sinclair Chapman**, daughter of **Capt. Wilfrid Hubert Chapman**³⁷ and **May Campbell Sinclair**, on 22 Apr 1936 in Barkway. Ann was born on 31 Dec 1913 in Karachi and died on 3 Jun 1944 in Royston, Barnsley, Yorkshire at age 30. They had three children: **Cecilia Wilfrida**, **Charles Wilfrid**, and **Ann Margaret Joan**.

11-**Cecilia Wilfrida Dimsdale**

Cecilia married **Paul Francis Powell Williams**, son of **Rev. Dr. N. P. Williams**.

11-**Charles Wilfrid Dimsdale**

11-**Ann Margaret Joan Dimsdale**

John next married **Patricia Rosemary Graves**, daughter of **Walter Randolph Bernard** and **Millicent Olive Graves**. They had one son: **Jonathan Campion**.

11-**Jonathan Campion Dimsdale**

9-**Maj. Maurice Edward Barclay** was born on 10 Sep 1886 in Leyton, London and died on 9 Nov 1962 in Brent Pelham Hall, Buntingford, Hertfordshire at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE TD DL JP.
- He was educated at Eton.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as an officer of the Norfolk Yeomanry.
- He worked as a Joint Master of the Puckeridge Hunt, initially with his father in 1910-1962.
- He had a residence in Brent Pelham Hall, Buntingford, Hertfordshire.

Maurice married **Margaret Eleanor Pryor**, daughter of **Marlborough Robert Pryor**³⁸ and **Catherine Alice Hammond Solly**,³⁸ on 30 Aug 1916 in Weston, Hertfordshire. Margaret was born on 27 Sep 1887 in Weston, Hertfordshire and died after 1925. They had three children: **Charles Geoffrey Edward**, **Pamela Mary**, and **William Maurice**.

10-**Charles Geoffrey Edward Barclay** was born on 13 Aug 1919 in London and died on 5 Jul 2002 at age 82.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Of Brent Pelham Hall.

Charles married **Laura Mary Slingsby**, daughter of **Thomas Slingsby** and **Dorothy Everard Turle**, on 14 Jun 1947 in Clavering. Laura was born on 30 Dec 1920 in Sandgate, Kent. They had four children: **Diana Margaret**, **Thomas**, **Robert**, and **Maurice**.

Descendants of John Pace

11-Diana Margaret Barclay

Diana married **Pyper**.

11-Thomas Barclay

11-Robert Barclay

11-Maurice Barclay

10-Pamela Mary Barclay

Pamela married **Rev. Laurence Alexander Robertson**, son of **Mannering Robertson** and **Nora Kathleen Parsons**. They had three children: **Mary Melian**, **David Maurice Durdin**, and **Anna Margaret**.

11-Mary Melian Robertson

11-**David Maurice Durdin Robertson** was born on 1 Mar 1952 and died on 15 Apr 2009 at age 57.

11-Anna Margaret Robertson

10-**William Maurice Barclay** was born on 5 Nov 1924 in Brent Pelham Hall, Buntingford, Hertfordshire and died on 25 Feb 1944 in Killed At Sea. Sinking of HMS Mahratta at age 19.

9-**Maj. Geoffrey William Barclay** was born on 4 Dec 1891 in Roydon Lodge, Essex, died on 29 Jul 1916 in Killed In Action Ypres at age 24, and was buried in Essex Farm Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. Grave III. A. 5.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC.
- He was educated at Eton College in Windsor, Berkshire.
- He worked as a Master of the Eton College Hunt.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Master of the Trinity Foot Beagles.
- He worked as an officer of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

8-**Rachel Katherine Fowler**²³ was born on 3 Mar 1859 in Tottenham, London and died on 18 Dec 1860 in Tottenham, London. (19th December given in AM) at age 1.

8-**Mabel Fowler**²² was born on 27 Dec 1860 in Tottenham, London and died on 10 Jun 1863 in Tottenham, London at age 2.

8-**Thomas Mackenzie Fowler** was born on 8 Aug 1862 in Tottenham, London and died on 5 Dec 1925 in Bournemouth, Dorset at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Financier.
- He had a residence in 1883-1901 in 43 Grosvenor Square, London.

8-**Caroline Joanna Fowler**¹⁵ was born on 17 Nov 1864 in Tottenham, London, died on 25 Oct 1922 in Penrith, Cumbria at age 57, and was buried in Writtle, Chelmsford, Essex.

Caroline married **Wilson Pease**,^{15,39} son of **Gurney Pease**^{9,15,25,29,39,40} and **Katherine Wilson**,^{9,15,25,29,39,40} on 6 Dec 1894 in St. Mark's, Audley St., London. Wilson was born on 9 Nov 1867 in Woodside, Darlington, County Durham, died on 17 Jun 1923 in 22 Mount Street, London at age 55, and was buried in Writtle, Chelmsford, Essex.

General Notes: Pease, Wilson. Adm. at KING'S, Oct. 4, 1886. S. of Gurney, of Darlington. School, Oliver's Mount, Scarborough. Matric. Michs. 1886; B.A. 1889. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, Nov.

Descendants of John Pace

19, 1894. Died June 17, 1923. Brother of Harold G. (1882) and John H. (1890). King's Coll. Adm. Reg.; Law Lists.)

Mon 18 June 1923 -Had a letter from Katie Routledge [to] say that Wilson Pease died in his sleep at 22 Mount Street on the Sat 16-Sun 17 night after being in his usual health on the Saturday - The nicest of all deaths, he was 55 & the first of 3 brothers & 2 sisters to go - A most pleasant creature to be with, gentle, sensible & with a turn of wit & taste - He never did any work & had no need to, had few cares & only one great sorrow - *The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

The sorrow, was perhaps not simply the loss of his wife, but probably the decision not to have had any children. *Charles E. G. Pease*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Oliver's Mount School in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law, Inner Temple in 1893.
- He had a residence in 22 Mount Street, London.

8-**Gerald Fowler** was born on 27 Jul 1866 in Leytonstone, London and died on 24 May 1916 in Taunton, Somerset at age 49.

Gerald married **Ethel Ada Dewhurst**, daughter of **George Bakewell Dewhurst** and **Frances Adamina Lucy**, on 19 Oct 1899 in London. Ethel was born on 20 Apr 1870 in Brighton, East Sussex and died on 13 Jul 1950 in Taunton, Somerset at age 80.

7-**Elizabeth Howard**⁴ was born on 29 May 1832 in Tottenham, London and died on 18 Sep 1915 in Tottenham, London at age 83.

7-**Robert Luke Howard**^{4,15} was born on 8 Oct 1834 in Tottenham, London and died on 15 Nov 1919 in Ravensbourne, Teignmouth, Devon at age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an apprentice engineer to Fowler & Fry, engineers in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as an Engineer. He purchased Hayward Tyler & Co.
- He worked as a Chairman of Hayward Tyler & Co.
- He had a residence in Ravensbourne, Teignmouth, Devon.

Robert married **Henrietta Maria Fox**,^{4,15} daughter of **Henry Fox**^{15,16,41,42,43} and **Rachel Crewdson**,^{15,16,41,43} on 14 Mar 1861 in Wellington, Somerset. Henrietta was born on 13 Jun 1837 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 25 Oct 1891 in Mackery End, St. Albans, Hertfordshire at age 54. They had seven children: **Mary, Robert Llewellyn, Rachel Edith, Mariabella, Henry Fox, Edward Norman**, and **Charles Reginald**.

General Notes: 11 Sept 1858, Sat: *Rachel Elizabeth Fox* tells me that Henrietta Fox's (1837-1891) engagement to *William Wakefield* is broken off on the score of his ill health poor girl. *The Diaries of Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease Bt.*

8-**Mary Howard**¹⁵ was born on 11 Jan 1862 in Tottenham, London and died on 17 Jan 1943 in Nailsea, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 81.

Mary married **Robert Samuel Lloyd**,^{15,44} son of **Dr. William Lloyd**^{9,11,19,45,46} and **Caroline Ellis**,^{9,15,19,45} on 20 Aug 1885 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire. Robert was born on 2 Mar 1856 in Kings Mills, Castle Donington, Derbyshire and died on 23 Sep 1915 in Brooklands, St. Albans, Hertfordshire at age 59. They had two children: **Mary Janet** and **Rachel Caroline**.

General Notes: ROBERT SAMUEL LLOYD was born at Castle Donington, Leicestershire, on 2nd March 1856; he was descended from the family which founded Lloyd's Bank, his grandfather having been head of that bank in Birmingham in the early part of the nineteenth century.

After learning the elements of Engineering Science in Switzerland, he spent some time in works at Wednesbury.

In 1877 he joined the firm of Hayward-Tyler and Co., in which the only partners at that time were Mr. Robert L. Howard and Mr. Eliot Howard, both of whom are still directors of the Company. He there obtained accurate knowledge of hydraulic engineering and studied electrical engineering on its constructional side.

Some years later he became managing partner of the Company's Works at Luton, which were greatly extended under his supervision. He assisted in designing and carrying out the first experimental installation of Edison's electric light on Holborn Viaduct, from which much valuable experience was gained; and Hayward-Tyler and Co.'s workshops in London are believed to have been the earliest in England to be lighted in this way.

Mr. Lloyd also designed and constructed the electrically-driven pumping machinery for many of the most important mines and waterworks in South Africa, as well as large pumping plants for the Argentine Republic and other foreign countries.

Descendants of John Pace

In England he directed the construction of many important waterworks installations. As the carrying industry for petroleum developed, he gave special attention to the pumps for pipe-lines and tank-vessels; some of the largest of these vessels afloat carry pumps for the construction of which he was responsible.

He also invented numerous improvements in machinery for the manufacture of aerated waters.

He subsequently became a director of the Company, and remained in that position until his death, which took place at St. Albans, on 23rd September 1915, at the age of fifty-nine.

He was elected a Member of this Institution in 1882; he was also a member of the Institutions of Civil Engineers, Naval Architects, Electrical Engineers, and Water Engineers.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MIMCE MInstCE.
- He was educated at Engineering student in Switzerland.
- He worked as a Hydraulic Engineer, Hayward Tyler & Co.
- He worked as a Managing Partner and Director, Hayward Tyler & Co. In Luton, Bedfordshire.
- He had a residence in Brooklands, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

9-**Mary Janet Lloyd** was born on 13 Jul 1886 in Brooklands, St. Albans, Hertfordshire and died in 1969 at age 83.

9-**Rachel Caroline Lloyd** was born on 21 Apr 1888 in Brooklands, St. Albans, Hertfordshire and died in 1966 at age 78.

8-**Robert Llewellyn Howard**¹⁵ was born on 16 Aug 1863 in Tottenham, London and died on 27 Aug 1901 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire at age 38.

Robert married **Lela Cook**, daughter of **Reuben Cook** and **Elizabeth**, on 9 Jan 1895 in Douglasville, Georgia, USA. Lela was born on 9 Feb 1870 in Fairburn, Georgia, USA and died on 7 Oct 1929 in Gainesville, Georgia, USA at age 59. They had one daughter: **Henrietta Lloyd**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1915 in Gainesville, Georgia, USA.

9-**Henrietta Lloyd Howard** was born on 22 Jul 1896 in Gainsville, Georgia and died on 4 Jul 1925 in Gainsville, Georgia at age 28.

8-**Rachel Edith Howard** was born on 24 Sep 1865 in Tottenham, London and died on 24 Jul 1931 in Palamcottah, India at age 65.

8-**Mariabella Howard**¹⁵ was born on 1 Apr 1867 in Tottenham, London and died on 16 Apr 1942 in Nailsea, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 75.

Mariabella married **Elliott Armstrong**,¹⁵ son of **Elliott Armstrong**¹⁵ and **Rachel Mary Thomas**,¹⁵ on 25 Jan 1899 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire. Elliott was born on 12 Aug 1868 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 16 Apr 1925 in Coverack, Cornwall at age 56. They had two children: **Elliott Howard** and **Rachel Fraser**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in The Lawn, Nailsea, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

9-**Elliott Howard Armstrong**¹⁵ was born on 16 Feb 1900 in Nailsea, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Lead Manufacturer.

Elliott married **Dorothy Ethel Payne**, daughter of **William Henry Payne** and **Ethel Frances Warrell Allison**, on 12 Jul 1930 in Blackheath, London. Dorothy was born on 23 Dec 1904 in Brockley, London. They had two children: **Jane** and **Ethel Mary**.

10-**Jane Armstrong**

Jane married **Slater**.

10-**Ethel Mary Armstrong**

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Ethel married **Brian R. Trussler**, son of **Charles Trussler** and **May Light**.

9-**Rachel Fraser Armstrong**¹⁵ was born on 21 May 1903 in Nailsea, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 5 May 1959 at age 55.

Rachel married **Dr. Reginald Frank White**, son of **Alfred White** and **Kate Cardy**, on 5 Feb 1929 in Nailsea, Bristol, Gloucestershire. Reginald was born on 5 Sep 1895 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. They had four children: **Deborah Jean**, **Gillian Audrey**, **Rachel Margaret**, and **John Michael Elliott**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician in General Practice.

10-**Deborah Jean White**

Deborah married **Anthony Thomas Slater**, son of **Albert B. Slater** and **Florence E. Packington**.

10-**Gillian Audrey White**

10-**Rachel Margaret White**

Rachel married **Roderick Hancock Dore**, son of **Gerald Leo Hancock Dore** and **Barbara Gadesby**. They had one daughter: **Sheila Rachel**.

11-**Sheila Rachel Dore**

10-**John Michael Elliott White**

8-**Henry Fox Howard**¹⁵ was born on 3 Dec 1868 in Tottenham, London and died on 9 Apr 1944 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire at age 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MIME.
- He was educated at Haileybury.
- He had a residence in Crescent Rise, Luton, Bedfordshire.
- He worked as an Engineer.

Henry married **Margaret Hardy**,¹⁵ daughter of **Charles Hardy** and **Eliza Frances Sherring**, on 20 Apr 1898 in Finchley, London. Margaret was born on 22 Sep 1875 in Clapton, London. They had five children: **Henry Weston**, **Charles Sherring**, **Frances Margaret**, **Robert Clement**, and **Bryan Luke**.

9-**Henry Weston Howard** was born on 10 Jan 1899 in Luton, Bedfordshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer, Hayward Tyler & Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Eastern Regional Board for Industry.

Henry married **Christian Alice Eugenie Askwith**, daughter of **Thomas Askwith** and **Maria Eugenie Johnson**, on 6 Jun 1927 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire. Christian was born on 6 Jun 1899 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire. They had four children: **Robert Weston**, **Thomas Reginald**, **Frances Christian**, and **Charles Nowell**.

10-**Rev. Robert Weston Howard** was born on 19 Apr 1928 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Clerk In Holy Orders.

Robert married **Mary Lennard-Jones**, daughter of **Prof. Sir John Edward Lennard-Jones** and **Kathleen Mary Lennard**. They had two children: **Katharine Mary** and **Michael Weston**.

Descendants of John Pace

11-Katharine Mary Howard

11-Michael Weston Howard

10-Thomas Reginald Howard was born on 9 Apr 1930 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Farmer.

Thomas married **Penelope Ambrosine Byerley**.

10-Frances Christian Howard

Frances married **John Christopher Webb**, son of **Christopher Rohere Webb** and **Mary Curtis Marsh**. They had two children: **Margaret Alice** and **Caroline**.

11-Margaret Alice Webb

11-Caroline Webb

10-Charles Nowell Howard

9-Rev. **Charles Sherring Howard** was born on 15 Mar 1901 in Luton, Bedfordshire and died on 19 Jul 1954 in Plymouth, Devon at age 53.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Keble College, Oxford.

Charles married **Isett Elizabeth Hardy**, daughter of **George Bernard Hardy** and **Elizabeth Hill**. They had three children: **Bernard Peter Fox**, **John Charles Joseph**, and **Andrew Bryan**.

10-Bernard Peter Fox Howard

10-John Charles Joseph Howard

10-Andrew Bryan Howard

9-Frances Margaret Howard was born on 4 Nov 1905 in Luton, Bedfordshire.

Frances married **Mayne Bennett Elson**, son of **Robert Elson** and **Rose Bennett**, on 9 Jul 1938 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire. Mayne was born on 8 Feb 1904 in Southport, Lancashire. They had two children: **Robert Howard** and **Rosemary Margaret**.

10-Robert Howard Elson

10-Rosemary Margaret Elson

9-Robert Clement Howard was born on 23 Nov 1907 in Luton, Bedfordshire and died on 14 Feb 1909 in Luton, Bedfordshire at age 1.

9-Bryan Luke Howard

Bryan married **Jean Barbara Todd**, daughter of **James Cameron Todd** and **Eileen Mary Gallaher**.

8-Edward Norman Howard¹⁵ was born on 7 Oct 1872 in Tottenham, London.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1915 in Gainesville, Georgia, USA.

Descendants of John Pace

Edward married **Eva Green Jones**,¹⁵ daughter of **Thomas William Jones** and **Elizabeth Hardin**, on 22 Aug 1895 in Gainesville, USA. Eva was born on 24 Oct 1877 in Covington, Georgia, USA. They had three children: **Edith Elizabeth**, **Rachel Evelyn**, and **Henrietta Maria**.

9-**Edith Elizabeth Howard** was born on 15 May 1896 in Gainesville, Georgia, USA.

Edith married **Horace Leo Wills**, son of **Harry Le Vaque Wills** and **Evelyn Nethercott**, on 12 Jun 1920 in Gainesville, USA. Horace was born on 4 Jul 1896 in Racine, Wisconsin. They had two children: **Joyce Howard** and **Harriet Howard**.

10-Joyce Howard Wills

Joyce married **Russell Roberts Farris**, son of **Frank Russell Farris** and **Harriet Roberts**, on 17 Jan 1943 in Jasper, Georgia. Russell was born on 4 Mar 1922 in Atlanta, Georgia, USA and died in 1989 at age 67. They had four children: **Patricia Joyce**, **Suzanne Maria**, **Candice Yvonne**, and **Russell Roberts**.

11-Patricia Joyce Farris

11-Suzanne Maria Farris

11-Candice Yvonne Farris

11-Russell Roberts Farris

10-Harriet Howard Wills

Harriet married **Virgil Alvin West**, son of **E. S. West**. They had three children: **Donna Lynn**, **Virgil Alvin**, and **Robin Lea**.

11-Donna Lynn West

11-Virgil Alvin West

11-Robin Lea West

9-**Rachel Evelyn Howard** was born on 3 Mar 1900 in Gainesville, Georgia, USA and died on 29 Sep 1900 in Gainesville, Georgia, USA.

9-**Henrietta Maria Howard** was born on 11 Aug 1906 in Gainesville, Georgia, USA.

Henrietta married **Lyman Hall Hilliard**, son of **Charles Hilliard** and **Edith Dubose**, on 19 Apr 1930 in Scottsborough, Alabama, USA. Lyman was born on 19 Jan 1906 in Athens, Georgia.

Henrietta next married **Capt. Kenneth Rush Bell MD**, son of **Joseph Francis Bell** and **Orpha Mae Teeter**, on 4 Jan 1936 in Gainesville, USA. Kenneth was born on 9 Jul 1902 in Sanford, Florida, died on 4 Dec 1941 at age 39, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Sanford, Seminole County, Florida, USA. They had three children: **Julianne Howard**, **Norman Howard**, and **Deborah Frances**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician, The Presbyterian Hospital in 1928 in Chicago, Illinois, USA.
- He worked as an US Army Physician.

10-Julianne Howard Bell

Julianne married **Keating Lewis Simons**, son of **Keating Lewis Simons** and **Annie Kiett Walker**. They had three children: **Keating Lewis**, **Evelyn Howard**, and **Julianne Bell**.

11-Keating Lewis Simons

11-Evelyn Howard Symons

11-Julianne Bell Simons

Descendants of John Pace

10-Norman Howard Bell

Norman married **Claude Handy**, daughter of **Claude Handy** and **Margaret Duval**.

10-Deborah Frances Bell

Henrietta next married **James King Rankin**, son of **Vance Olney Rankin** and **Johnnie King**, on 24 Sep 1960 in Gainsville, Georgia, U.S.A. James was born on 19 Oct 1903 in Atlanta, Georgia, USA.

8-Dr. Charles Reginald Howard¹⁵ was born on 11 Oct 1875 in Tottenham, London, died on 6 Sep 1918 in Anguros, German East Africa. Killed in action at age 42, and was buried in Lumbo British Cemetery. Grave II.C.2.

General Notes: "Charles Reginald HOWARD of Garston House, Frome was educated at Bengoe, Hertfordshire, Repton, Pembroke College, Cambridge and Guy's Hospital, London. Reading a special study of plague, and choosing the subject "'Plague in Zanzibar'" for his medical thesis when sitting for his M.D, he qualified B.A., B.C., M.D., MRCS England in 1906, and L.R.C.P., London. He eventually published a book on the subject. Charles acted as assistant house surgeon at Guy's Hospital, and then went to East Africa as bacteriologist to the Zanzibar government. He served in the Boer War in South Africa with the Dorset Yeomanry, and was awarded the South Africa Medal with five bars. Settling in Frome during 1910, Charles was appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Frome Rural District, and held a number of appointments as examining medical officer for insurance companies. He also held the post of honorary surgeon to the Frome Victoria Hospital, and an assistant medical inspector of schools under the Somerset Education Committee. When the war broke out Charles was commissioned a lieutenant in the RAMC (September 1914), and went to France in charge of the 1st Motor Red Cross Ambulance, he was present at the Mons retreat.

Due to bad health, he returned home, but after recuperation returned to active service with the RAMC. Due to the fact Charles had a good knowledge of the Swahili language, a knowledge of tropical diseases, and with his studies and experiences in Zanzibar, he was selected for service in German East Africa. He was subsequently promoted to Captain and attached to the King's African Rifles, where he served from March 1916 to the date of his death. Charles was serving as acting Lieutenant Colonel, with the expectation of receiving the rank within a day or two when he was killed. A letter from his fellow officers reads, "'On the morning of 6th September the King's African Rifles, 'bumped,' the Hun's main fighting force at Pere. As fierce fighting ensued, the ambulance section, unfortunately, feeling the brunt of it, being centrally placed in the column. Captain Howard, who was the senior medical officer to the column, was seen to rush, when the fight was at its height, towards 'No man's land' endeavouring, it seemed, to pull into safety some badly wounded lying there, and before he could accomplish his objective, he himself fell, shot through the chest dying instantly. We could not recover the body that day, but on the next. He was accorded a full military funeral, every officer being present to pay a last respect. He was most popular and beloved by all out here.'" Charles was the youngest son of Mr. Robert Luke Howard of Teignmouth, Devon, formerly of St. Albans. He was married to Hilda Margaret Moore, and had two daughters and a son. Source; Frome's Fallen Heroes in The Great War by David L. Adams"

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with BA MD BC FRCS LPCP OBE.
- He was educated at Repton School.
- He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge.
- He was educated at Guy's Hospital, London.
- He worked as a Physician and Surgeon.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Argyll House, Frome, Somerset.

Charles married **Hilda Margaret Moore**,¹⁵ daughter of **Horace Moore** and **Ada Selina Grimwade**, on 27 Feb 1906 in London. Hilda was born on 4 Sep 1882 in Englewood, New Jersey, USA. They had three children: **Audrey Margaret Mary**, **Katherine Elizabeth**, and **Charles Robert Grenville**.

9-Audrey Margaret Mary Howard

Audrey married **Robert Dick Gillespie**, son of **Campbell Gillespie** and **Eleanor Margaret Beattie Chalmers**, on 9 Aug 1930 in London. Robert was born on 15 Dec 1897 in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland and died on 30 Oct 1945 in London at age 47.

Audrey next married **David Neville Farquharson**.

9-Katherine Elizabeth Howard was born on 5 Aug 1909 in Selsdon, Nottinghamshire and died on 18 Apr 1948 in Died as a result of an accident at age 38.

Katherine married **Philip William Hutton**, son of **Charles Herbert Hutton** and **Mabel Garman**.

9-Dr. Charles Robert Grenville Howard was born on 19 Sep 1912 in Frome, Somerset.

Descendants of John Pace

Charles married **Katherine Grace Glenny**, daughter of **Dr. Elliott Thornton Glenny** and **Jessie Catherine Dence**, on 6 Jun 1936 in Wraxall. Katherine was born on 9 Oct 1911 in Peru and died on 26 Jan 1984 at age 72. They had four children: **Jennifer Katherine**, **Elizabeth Anne**, **Timothy Robert Grenville**, and **Mariabella**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Moorhill Cottage, Burley, Ringwood, Hampshire.

10-Jennifer Katherine Howard

Jennifer married **Edward Neville Combe**, son of **Grp. Capt. Arthur Ronald Combe** and **Doris Helen Beasley**.

10-Elizabeth Anne Howard

10-Dr. Timothy Robert Grenville Howard

10-Mariabella Howard

Robert next married **Edith Harriet Percival Smith**, daughter of **George Percival Smith**³³ and **Martha Capron**, on 9 Apr 1896 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire. Edith was born in 1853 and died on 12 Aug 1932 in Steyning, West Sussex at age 79.

7-**Theodore Howard**^{4,15,16} was born on 3 Apr 1837 in Tottenham, London and died on 22 Feb 1914 in Bickley, Bromley, Kent at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Westleigh, Bickley, Kent.

Theodore married **Susan Maria Jowitt**,^{4,9,15,16} daughter of **John Jowitt**^{6,9,15,43,47,48} and **Deborah Benson**,^{6,9,15,43,47} on 26 Apr 1860 in FMH Leeds. Susan was born on 4 Aug 1837 in Leeds, Yorkshire and died on 15 Feb 1926 in Bickley, Bromley, Kent at age 88. They had five children: **Rachel Dora**, **Florence**, **Susan Emily**, **Jessie Katharine**, and **Gertrude Elizabeth**.

8-**Rachel Dora Howard** was born on 5 Nov 1862 in Tottenham, London and died on 12 Nov 1947 in Bromley at age 85.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Missionary in Japan.

8-**Florence Howard**¹⁵ was born on 8 Jun 1865 in Tottenham, London and died on 23 Oct 1938 in Kendal, Cumbria at age 73.

Florence married **William Henry Somervell**,¹⁵ son of **John Somervell**^{9,15} and **Rachel Wilson**,^{9,15} on 25 Apr 1889 in Bickley, Bromley, Kent. William was born on 5 Apr 1860 in Kendal, Cumbria and died on 26 Sep 1934 in Kendal, Cumbria at age 74. They had three children: **Theodore Howard**, **Joyce Rachel**, and **Leslie William**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Friends' School Stramongate in Kendal, Cumbria.
- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as a Shoe manufacturer in Kendal, Cumbria.
- He worked as a JP for Westmorland.
- He had a residence in Brantfield, Kendal Cumbria.
- He worked as a Chairman of K shoes in Kendal, Cumbria.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Keighley 1918 To 1918.

9-**Dr. Theodore Howard Somervell**^{6,15,49,50} was born on 16 Apr 1890 in Kendal, Cumbria, died on 23 Jan 1975 in Ambleside, Cumbria at age 84, and was buried in Holy Trinity Church, Brathay, Ambleside, Cumbria.

General Notes: Medical Officer Everest Expedition 1922 & 1924 See "Everest" by Walt Unsworth

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Somervell, (Theodore) Howard (1890-1975), medical missionary and mountaineer, was born on 16 April 1890, the eldest of three children and elder son of William Henry Somervell, of Brantfield, Kendal, and his wife, Florence Howard. W. H. Somervell was then directing the affairs of Somervell Brothers of Kendal, later more widely known as K Shoes. A business career did not attract Howard Somervell, though he was fully grateful to his father for giving him an income and the key of the house at seventeen. At Rugby School (1904-9) he was unhappy, leaving school labelled 'unbusinesslike and forgetful'. But his mother's comfort and their common solace in music gave him the kind of courage fit for the great mountains. By twenty he knew the Beethoven symphonies by heart, and would cycle 150 miles to hear a Promenade Concert. When he was eighteen he became a member of the Keswick-based Fell and Rock Climbing Club and thus started a lifetime's devotion to the mountains of the English Lake District.

Somervell went on to Caius College, Cambridge, where he obtained first classes in both parts of the natural sciences tripos (1911 and 1913) and where he developed his essentially personal approach to the Christian faith. He then served with the British expeditionary force in France (1915-18) as a captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and was mentioned in dispatches. After the war he graduated from London's University College Hospital (MB, BCh, 1921) and became FRCS in 1920.

Somervell's Everest ambitions were stimulated during 1921 by much mountaineering in Britain and Europe. Somervell was a tough physical product of the Cumbrian heights and of the Alps, but he realized that the Himalayan region called for constant movement above 20,000 feet. Everest was to be his physical test in 1922 and 1924, but his colleagues commented too on his mental endurance. When one shares [Somervell wrote about George Leigh Mallory, his fellow mountaineer] a tent for days on end throughout the better part of six months with a man one gets an insight into his character such as is vouchsafed to few other men. These many days of companionship with a man whose outlook on life was lofty and choice, human and loving and in a measure divine still remain for me a priceless memory.

Even when in 1924 Somervell was in danger of choking, E. F. Norton wrote: 'Somervell very nearly choked, and was handicapped for three days. Only saved by coughing up the obstructing matter with a lot of blood. That he achieved what he did in this condition was a remarkable performance'.

After the 1922 Everest expedition and with £60 in his pocket Somervell set out to see India from the northern frontier to Cape Comorin; what he saw changed his life. He saw a continent ill-equipped medically and poorly provided for in those skills which he possessed; it was something more powerful than the Himalayas and more compelling than the 'call of the mountains'. He described it as the 'unrelieved suffering of India'. When he visited the main hospital of the south Travancore medical mission and its group of outstations centred on Neyyoor, he found only one qualified surgeon, Stephen Pugh, struggling with a queue of waiting patients which would take ten days to reduce. There and then Somervell offered to perform those overdue operations; then, within a fortnight, he was back in London telling his friends in London hospitals of his decision to devote his life to India after another attempt on Everest. He joined the 1924 expedition on which Mallory died and Somervell and E. F. Norton climbed to within 1000 feet of the summit.

From 1924 to 1949 Somervell was deep in the affairs of the south Travancore medical mission which, with its branch hospitals, could claim to be the largest of its kind in the world. He attracted young surgeons to work with him, especially in the surgery of the stomach. He established a confidence between surgeon and patient by building a gallery in the operating theatre where visitors and relatives could watch what was going on.

Many thousands have seen us at work [he wrote], and know that a surgical operation is a careful and intelligent procedure. They have been shown the disease inside and been given an explanation of how the operation cures it. Thus not only have we spread a little knowledge among the people around, but they have learned to come to us for treatment far earlier than was their custom in the past.

In 1934, out of 2000 major operations performed at Neyyoor, 590 were for cancer.

Somervell also pioneered the modern treatment of leprosy and practised the modern belief that leprosy can be cured. His home for leprosy patients had four big dormitories for eighty patients, and there was also a leprosy settlement for permanent residents. By 1936 several scores of patients had been sent home 'cured and free from all symptoms of the disease which was once considered incurable'. Describing a day's visit to a branch hospital Somervell wrote:

The amount of work one has to do here is appalling. Yesterday and the day before over 150 patients who had come five miles and more to the hospital had to go home without seeing me. From 7 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. I saw 153 sick folk continuously.

In 1938 he was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal, and he was appointed OBE in 1953. India continued to tug at Somervell's heart and he accepted the post of associate professor of surgery at the Vellore Christian Medical College (1949-61), then at a crucial stage of its development as a teaching hospital. It was a fitting climax to his forty years' service in India. From 1961 to 1964

Somervell was president of the Alpine Club. When the news of his death at Ambleside, on 23 January 1975, reached Neyyoor, the whole community broke into a spontaneous public procession. In London the Royal Geographical Society showed some of Somervell's magnificent Everest paintings, as did his own Lake District friends. In all, he fulfilled the description of him given by Sir Francis Younghusband as 'a man of science, a man of art, a man of warm humanity and of strong religious feeling'.

In 1925 Somervell married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Hope Simpson, director of the Bank of Liverpool, and his wife, Mary, née Wilson; they had three sons.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE BCh FRCS Kaisar-I-Hind Medal.
- He worked as a Medical Missionary 1925 To 1949 in Travancore, India.
- He worked as an Everest expedition physician in 1922-1924.
- He worked as an Associate Professor of Surgery 1949 To 1961 in Vellore Christian Medical College, India.
- He worked as a President of The Alpine Club in 1962-1965 in London.

Theodore married **Margaret Hope Simpson**,¹⁵ daughter of **Sir James Hope Simpson**^{15,51} and **Mary Whitwell Wilson**,^{15,51} on 30 Jul 1925 in London. Margaret was born on 13 Mar 1899 in Hampstead, London, died on 3 Jul 1993 at age 94, and was buried in Holy Trinity Church, Brathay, Ambleside, Cumbria. They had three children: **James Lionel**, **David Howard**, and **William Hugh**.

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10-**Dr. James Lionel Somervell**⁵² was born on 23 Apr 1927 in Neyyoor, Travancore, India and died in 2009 at age 82.

James married **Katharine Mary Stapleton**,⁵² daughter of **Capt. Albert Victor Stapleton** and **Guendolen Sturge**, on 22 Nov 1952 in Godalming, Surrey. Katharine was born on 14 Jul 1930 in Chislehurst, Kent and died on 26 Feb 2011 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire at age 80. They had three children: **James Hugh**, **Mary Helen**, and **Thomas Richard**.

11-**James Hugh Somervell**

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

12-**Katharine Lucy Somervell**

12-**Polly Elizabeth Somervell**

12-**Phillipa Jane Somervell**

11-**Mary Helen Somervell**

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

12-**Benjamin Hugh Kelly**

12-**Anna Francesca Kelly**

11-**Thomas Richard Somervell**

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

12-**Jack Alexander James Somervell**

12-**Tess Elizabeth Sophie Somervell**

10-**Dr. David Howard Somervell**

David married **Margaret Lesley Marchant**, daughter of **Frederick Marchant** and **Violet Inez Lightfoot**. They had four children: **Jonathan Mark**, **Susan**, **Ann**, and **Judith**.

11-**Jonathan Mark Somervell**

Jonathan married **Evelyn May Stevens**.

Jonathan next married **Annie Mary Jackson**. They had two children: **Oliver Howard** and **Richard Jon**.

12-**Oliver Howard Somervell**

12-**Richard Jon Somervell**

11-**Susan Somervell**

Susan married **James Septimus Burt**, son of **The Hon. Sir Francis Theodore Page Burt**⁵³ and **Margaret Lloyd**. They had three children: **Emma Margaret**, **David Joshua Septimus**, and **Jonathan Matthew Theodore**.

12-**Emma Margaret Burt**

12-**David Joshua Septimus Burt**

12-**Jonathan Matthew Theodore Burt**

Descendants of John Pace

11-Ann Somervell

Ann married **Rupert James Gabriel**. They had two children: **Rebekah Jane** and **Emily Rose**.

12-Rebekah Jane Gabriel

12-Emily Rose Gabriel

11-Judith Somervell

Judith married **Nicholas John Silbermann-Sladek**. They had three children: **Jack Tobias**, **Philip Mark**, and **Elizabeth**.

12-Jack Tobias Silbermann-Sladek

12-Philip Mark Silbermann-Sladek

12-Elizabeth Silbermann-Sladek

10-**William Hugh Somervell** was born on 7 Nov 1935 in London, died on 17 Feb 1947 in Cambridge at age 11, and was buried in Holy Trinity Church, Brathay, Ambleside, Cumbria.

9-**Joyce Rachel Somervell**¹⁵ was born on 5 Aug 1892 in Kendal, Cumbria and died on 10 Dec 1973 at age 81.

Joyce married **Gerald Corry Mann**,¹⁵ son of **Charles Corry Mann** and **Annie Marie Cornford**, on 14 Aug 1920 in Windermere. Gerald was born on 14 Nov 1888 in Bromley, Kent and died on 24 Nov 1957 in London at age 69. They had seven children: **John**, **William Somervell**, **Pauline Joy**, **Charles Robin**, **Helen**, **Suzette**, and **Susan**.

10-**John Mann** was born on 16 May 1921 in Kendal, Cumbria and died on 28 Nov 1925 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex at age 4.

10-**William Somervell Mann** was born on 14 Feb 1924 in Madras, India and died on 5 Sep 1989 at age 65.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with BA MusB.
- He worked as a Music Critic for The Times newspaper.

William married **Erika Charlotte Emilie Sohler**, daughter of **Theodor Sohler** and **Edith Maria Hermann**. They had four children: **Domenique Joy**, **Susan Elizabeth**, **Madeleine**, and **Mirabelle Mary**.

11-Domenique Joy Mann

Domenique married **Ed Francis**. They had two children: **Georgina** and **Robert**.

12-Georgina Francis

12-Robert Francis

11-Susan Elizabeth Mann

Susan married **Duncan Campbell**. They had three children: **Alexander**, **Theodore**, and **Maximilian**.

12-Alexander Campbell

12-Theodore Campbell

12-Maximilian Campbell

Descendants of John Pace

11-Madeleine Mann

Madeleine married **Graham Phillips**. They had two children: **Matthew** and **Mimi**.

12-Matthew Phillips

12-Mimi Phillips

11-Mirabelle Mary Mann

Mirabelle married **Jeremy Rommer**. They had two children: **Jake Harvey** and **Sam William**.

12-Jake Harvey Rommer

12-Sam William Rommer

10-**Pauline Joy Mann** was born on 23 Sep 1926 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex and died in 2006 at age 80.

Pauline married **Norman Rene Del Mar**, son of **Max Del Mar** and **Vera**, on 24 Jan 1947 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Norman was born on 31 Jul 1919 in London and died on 6 Feb 1994 at age 74. They had two children: **Jonathan Rene** and **Robin Howard**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Conductor of the BBC Scottish Orchestra.

11-Jonathan Rene Del Mar

Jonathan married **Dr. Annabel Teh Gallop**. They had one son: **Maxim**.

12-Maxim Del Mar

11-Robin Howard Del Mar

Robin married **Elizabeth Barbara Ellis**. They had two children: **Belinda Elizabeth McLaren** and **Susan Rosa McLaren**.

12-Belinda Elizabeth McLaren Del Mar

12-Susan Rosa McLaren Del Mar

10-Charles Robin Mann

Charles married **Margaret Mary James-Moore**, daughter of **Kenneth Vale James-Moore** and **Mary Harris**. They had three children: **John Cornford**, **Richard Henry**, and **James Benjamin**.

11-John Cornford Mann

John married **Kate**.

11-Richard Henry Mann

Richard married **Diana**. They had one son: **Frederick**.

12-Frederick Mann

11-James Benjamin Mann

James married **Sophie**.

Charles next married **Lucy Wilding**.

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10-Helen Mann

Helen married **John Drummond Clapp**, son of **Samuel John Clapp** and **Cecilia Drummond Trimby**. They had four children: **Gerald Drummond**, **Alistair Drummond**, **Sara Katharine**, and **Bridget**.

11-Gerald Drummond Clapp

Gerald married **Sarah Poole**. They had three children: **Poppy**, **Jemina**, and **Sophie**.

12-Poppy Clapp

12-Jemina Clapp

12-Sophie Clapp

11-Alistair Drummond Clapp

11-Sara Katharine Clapp

Sara married **Michael Autton**, son of **Rev. Norman William James Autton** and **Florence Katie Williams**. They had two children: **James Drummond** and **Mathew Oliver**.

12-James Drummond Autton

12-Mathew Oliver Autton

11-Bridget Clapp

Bridget married **Nick Ward**.

10-**Suzette Mann** was born on 23 May 1936 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex and died on 23 May 1936 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

10-Susan Mann

Susan married **David Robin Leyland**. They had four children: **Stephen Bartholomew**, **Adam John**, **Rupert Somervell**, and **Daniel Richard**.

11-Stephen Bartholomew Leyland

Stephen married **Ayzer**.

11-Adam John Leyland

Adam married **Jules**.

11-Rupert Somervell Leyland

Rupert married **Annie**.

11-Daniel Richard Leyland

Daniel married **Sarah**.

9-**Leslie William Somervell**¹⁵ was born on 16 Sep 1895 in Kendal, Cumbria and died on 11 May 1958 in Balham, London at age 62.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Shoe Manufacturer. Somervell Bros. K Shoes in Kendal, Cumbria.

Leslie married **Rosemary Barrington De Fonblanque**,¹⁵ daughter of **Arthur Frank De Fonblanque** and **Mary Rose Fenwick**, on 25 Jun 1925 in London. Rosemary was born on 12 Apr 1901 in

Descendants of John Pace

London and died on 8 Jan 1977 at age 75. They had three children: **Jonathan De Fonblanque**, **Joanna Barrington**, and **Kristin De Fonblanque**.

10-Jonathan De Fonblanque Somervell

Jonathan married **Fidelia Patricia Fogg**. They had three children: **Timothy Leslie**, **Jacquelin Diana**, and **Nicola Jane**.

11-Timothy Leslie Somervell

Timothy married **Penelope Anne Holt**.

11-Jacquelin Diana Somervell

Jacquelin married **William Grant Hensman**. They had one son: **Harry William**.

12-Harry William Hensman

11-Nicola Jane Somervell

Nicola married **David Michael Stamp**. They had two children: **Benjamin Robert** and **Helen**.

12-Benjamin Robert Stamp

12-Helen Stamp

10-Joanna Barrington Somervell

10-Kristin De Fonblanque Somervell

Kristin married **Geoffrey Bonney**. They had two children: **Karen Anita** and **Andreas Mark**.

11-Karen Anita Bonney

11-Andreas Mark Bonney

8-**Susan Emily Howard**¹⁵ was born on 23 Mar 1867 in Tottenham, London, died in Mar 1964 in Sussex at age 97, and was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Battle, East Sussex.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Stonegate, Sussex.

Susan married **John Beddome Snell**,¹⁵ son of **Frederick William Snell** and **Clara Alford**, on 12 Feb 1895 in Bickley, Bromley, Kent. John was born on 2 Mar 1864 in Clapham, London, died on 16 Nov 1949 in Stonegate, East Sussex at age 85, and was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Battle, East Sussex. They had two children: **Mildred** and **Kathleen**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1915 in 17 Molyneux Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
- He worked as a Solicitor in Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
- He had a residence in Stonegate, East Sussex.

9-**Mildred Snell** was born on 2 Dec 1895 in Kenley, Surrey and died on 25 Aug 1984 in Mill Valley, California at age 88.

Mildred married **Capt. Frederick Boyce Mackenzie**, son of **John Boyce Mackenzie** and **Susan Gahan**, on 6 Feb 1917 in Stonegate. Frederick was born on 4 May 1893 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent and died on 4 Jul 1918 in Fordingbridge, Hampshire at age 25.

Mildred next married **Whitney Braymer Wright**, son of **John Eldridge Wright**⁵⁴ and **Helen Pamela Gale**, on 16 Jun 1919 in Paris. Whitney was born on 11 Jan 1894 in Camden, New Jersey, USA and died on 17 May 1950 in Balboa, California, U.S.A. at age 56. They had four children: **Suzanne Theodora Helen**, **John Gale**, **Joan Mary**, and **James Howard**.

Descendants of John Pace

10-**Suzanne Theodora Helen Wright** was born on 16 Jan 1923 in Long Beach, California, USA, died on 23 Jun 2016 in San Francisco, California, USA at age 93, and was buried on 27 Jun 2016 in San Francisco National Cemetery, San Francisco, California, USA.

General Notes: e-mail 26th May 2011. Dear Cousin Charles,

My son in law Joe Hayes tells me that sometimes you like some newsy tidbits about long-gone relatives. If this is so, I'd be glad to send along some. I spent a year, at the age of ten, living with my grandmother Susan Emily Snell, in Stonegate, Sussex.

And the other thing is, is a question. Is the Isle of Mull the family seat of the McLeans? Is there a big house there featuring a large plate or bowl being held up by the hooves of the horse of a McLean in an historic battle? If so, my husband, Norman McLean Scott, and I spent a wonderful few days there in the high middle of summer when I could read the newspaper by the light coming in from the window at 9PM. Even though it was less than twenty years ago, I can't remember much more than I can of the events of the mid-30s in Stonegate. What does that say about memory slippage in old age?

I will understand if you're too busy to answer this. Gratefully, Suzy Scott

Suzanne Wright Scott

January 16, 1923 - June 23, 2016

Suzanne Wright Scott, who many thought would never stop, died peacefully at home in San Francisco surrounded by her family on June 23rd. She was 93. Suzy Scott was a go-getter with a sharp mind and a quick wit, and lived a long happy life full of adventure and achievement. She was the eldest of 4 children growing up in Southern California. At 10, her parents sent her to England to live with her maternal grandparents for a year, a time Suzy looked back on as formative. She kept close ties with her English cousins. She spent her teenage years in Altadena CA, then headed to Stanford University. She joined the Tri-Delts, and excelled academically, graduating with a degree in psychology. She was selected to join the Phi Beta Kappa honor society, and stayed to earn an MA. She served in the Red Cross in post-war Germany, where she met and in 1949 married US Army doctor Norman McLean (Jerry) Scott, jr. She raised 4 children on 3 continents. The family moved from Germany to Washington D.C. to Texas to San Francisco to Tokyo, where Suzy learned Japanese, taught English, and explored Tokyo by car and subway. She claimed, on occasion, to navigate by the sun. The family thoroughly enjoyed nomadic Army life. They traveled in Europe, Japan, and the US; climbed Mt. Fuji and weathered a blizzard on Mt. Whitney. They camped in the Sierras and on the coast of Maine, skied in Switzerland, Lake Tahoe and Sapporo, and cruised the canals of Holland. Suzy lead the way enthusiastically: when someone was uncertain about upcoming events, travel plans or what was for dinner, inevitably Suzy would raise a forefinger and declare confidently, "Fear not!" In 1970, the family moved back to the Presidio and Letterman Hospital, where Jerry served as commander and Suzy counseled wounded veterans making the transition to civilian life. Dr. Scott retired in 1973 and they settled into the Jordan Park home they would live in for the rest of their lives. As the children left for college, Suzy turned to her professional career. She was the first managing director of Enterprise for High School Students, which trained and placed teenagers in jobs. Later, she joined Right Associates, an outplacement firm, where for 15 years she guided hundreds of laid-off employees through the throes of joblessness, helping them find their feet and a path to the next chapter of their lives. She knew that rites of passage, like a honeymoon or mourning, were necessary times apart from regular life. On her own retirement, Suzy set herself a new challenge, enrolling at UC Berkeley Extension to learn Greek. At the end of a year she was reading Homeric classics in the original. She enjoyed an active city life as a member of the Stanford Women's Club, Stanford Alumni Association, The Phi Beta Kappa Society, Tri Delt Alumni, the Alter Guild of St Luke's Episcopal Church, The Presidio Historical Association, the Society for Asian Art, the Opera Guild and the Wagner Society, and held season tickets to the Opera, where, for a number of seasons, she could also be seen on stage as a supernumerary. Her preferred mode of transport? The 38 Geary. It came often, had a limited, and was full of interesting fellow San Franciscans. Fervently dedicated to public transportation, her MUNI fast pass was always up to date, and well used. For the last 20 years, Suzy was a fixture at the Asian Art Museum, where she had many treasured friends. She led tours at the Museum through 2015, served as Hospitality Chair, was the Daily Supervisor for the Tuesday docents, was on the Asian Arts National Docent Symposium Committee, and enjoyed Friday lectures. She found kinship at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, where the regulars at the 8:00 am service are a close-knit group. In her later years she stuck close to home but hardly slowed down. She walked daily, took the bus to the Mechanics' Institute Library for a Proust discussion group, and attended the Phi Beta Kappa Society conference every year. Suzy left nothing untried. Her positive outlook, adventurous spirit, intellectual curiosity and genuine interest in others will be an inspiration to her family forever. Her husband of 61 years, Jerry, her beloved son, Jim, and her brother Jim Wright preceded Suzy in death. She is survived by 3 daughters, Alison Hayes of Whidbey Island, WA, Sara Scott of Mill Valley, and Mary Albert of Pacific Grove; sons-in-law Joseph Hayes and Steven Albert and daughter-in-law Devaneide de Oliveira Scott; granddaughters Amanda Hayes King of Djakarta, Vanessa de Oliveira Dantas, Stephanie Suzanne de Oliveira Scott, and Julie Ann de Oliveira Scott of Fortaleza, Brazil; grandsons James Hayes of San Francisco, Henry Albert and Freddy Albert of Pacific Grove; and great-grandchildren Xavier and Victoria King; as well as her sister Joan (Bitz) Oyler of Upland CA, brother John Wright of Ventura, sisters in-law Travis Wright of Corte Madera, Margie Wright, and Elizabeth Groves of Harwichport MA, and many cousins, nieces and nephews. A funeral service will be held on Wednesday July 27th at noon, at the Presidio Chapel, 130 Fisher Loop, Presidio of San Francisco.

Published in San Francisco Chronicle on July 24, 2016 - Courtesy of Joe Hayes.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Psychologist.

Suzanne married **Col. Norman (Jerry) McLean Scott Jr. MD**, son of **Lt. Col. Norman McLean Scott** and **Mary Norwood**, on 27 Aug 1949 in Munich, Germany. Norman was born on 16 May 1921 in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., died on 18 Jun 2010 in San Francisco, California, USA at age 89, and was buried in San Francisco National Cemetery, San Francisco, California, USA. They had four children: **Alison Joan, Sara Elizabeth, James Hubbard**, and **Mary Suzanne**.

General Notes: Norman McLean Scott MD, "Jerry" Physician, commander, scholar, died June 18 at home at age 89. A 42-year resident of the City, Jerry was a retired Colonel, US Army Medical Corps, a Bohemian, and a California Academy of Sciences docent. A graduate of Tabor Academy, Colgate Univ. and Jefferson Medical College, he concluded his distinguished military career as

Descendants of John Pace

Commander of Letterman Hospital on the Presidio during the Vietnam War. He is survived by his wife Suzanne Wright Scott and daughters, Alison Hayes, Sara Scott and Mary Albert, and was preceded in death by his beloved son, Jim Scott.

Norman McLean Scott, Jr., physician, commander, Colonel, U.S. Army, (ret.), and scholar, died Friday, June 18, 2010, at his home in San Francisco with his wife, Suzy, and three daughters at his side. He was 89. Known since birth as "Jerry," Dr. Scott had a long and distinguished career in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. During the Vietnam War, Dr. Scott was commander of the 249th General Hospital in Tokyo, and later of Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco. At Walter Reed General Hospital, he was the personal physician to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, General of the Army Omar Bradley, and General Mark Clark, as well as Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren, Senator Everett Dirksen, and members of the President's Cabinet. Born May 12, 1921, at Walter Reed, Jerry enjoyed an adventurous and happy childhood as an army brat, living in Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Hilo, Hawaii, and Washington, D.C. He graduated from Tabor Academy in Marion. Dr. Scott's earliest memories were of Harwich Port, where he spent summers. He raced sailboats at Stone Horse Yacht Club, acted and sang with the Stone Horse Players, attended dances and picnics, and, as he put it, "just bummed around." At Colgate University he was in the Class of '43, which skipped vacations and graduated in December 1942 due to the war. He joined Sigma Chi fraternity and was a founding member of the Colgate 13, an acapella chorus. After graduating from Jefferson Medical College he interned at Roosevelt Hospital in New York, and in 1946 was assigned to the 98th General Hospital in Munich where he met his wife, Suzanne Wright, of Pasadena, Calif. Dr. Scott was president of the Boots and Saddle Club in Fort Sam Houston, and commanded the 36th Evac Hospital at the 6th National Boy Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge, a duty he said was the closest he ever came to a combat mission. In 1972 he retired from the Army and became a docent at the California Academy of Sciences, where his interest in ornithology and zoology widened into a serious study of evolution, natural history, and anthropology. His life list of birds stands at about 1,500 species. An active member of the Bohemian Club, he led many early morning bird walks. In retirement, his primary avocation was writing, and he was the author of many academic articles and essays on natural history, science and medical history, published by the California Academy of Sciences, and Bohemian Club "Notes." He was a descendant of Margaret Scott, who was hanged as a witch in Salem in 1692. He is survived by his wife, Suzanne Wright Scott, his sister and brother-in-law Elizabeth and Ben Groves of Harwich Port, his daughters and sons-in-law Alison Scott Hayes and Joseph Hayes of Whidbey Island, Wash., Mary Scott Albert and Steven Albert of Pacific Grove, Calif., Sara Elizabeth Scott, Esq. of Mill Valley, Calif., granddaughters Amanda Hayes King of Beijing, Vanessa Dantas, Stephanie Scott and Julie Ann Scott of Brazil, grandsons James Jairus Hayes of Taiwan, Henry McLean Albert and Freddy Nicandro Albert and many nieces and nephews. His only son, Jim, a seismic explorer, died in 2003 from an illness, but Dr. Scott was thrilled to learn that his first great-grandchildren will be twins, expected later this year - See more at: <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/wickedlocal-chatham/obituary.aspx?page=lifestory&pid=143969416>
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Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Jefferson Medical School.
- He worked as a Military Physician in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., U.S.A..
- He worked as a Commander of the 249th General Hospital in Tokyo, Japan.
- He worked as a Commander of the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco, California, USA.

11-Alison Joan Scott

Alison married **Joseph Edward Hayes**. They had two children: **Amanda Sara** and **James Jairus**.

12-Amanda Sara Hayes

Amanda married **Anthony King**. They had two children: **Xavier Andrew** and **Victoria Katherine**.

13-Xavier Andrew King

13-Victoria Katherine King

12-James Jairus Hayes

11-Sara Elizabeth Scott

11-**James Hubbard Scott** was born on 14 Dec 1956 in Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas and died on 28 Apr 2003 in Fortaleza, Brazil at age 46.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at The Whiteman School, Boulder, Colorado.
- He was educated at Humboldt State University.

Descendants of John Pace

- He worked as an Oil Explorer.

James married **Maria Devaneide De Oliviera**. They had three children: **Maianny Vanessa**, **Stephanie Suzanne**, and **Julie Ann**.

12-**Maianny Vanessa Scott**

Maianny married **Alfonso Dante**.

12-**Stephanie Suzanne Scott**

12-**Julie Ann Scott**

11-**Mary Suzanne Scott**

Mary married **Prof. Steven Brian Albert**. They had two children: **Henry Mclean** and **Frederick Nicandro**.

12-**Henry Mclean Albert**

12-**Frederick Nicandro Albert**

10-**John Gale Wright**

John married **Margaret Ione McLeod**, daughter of **Roy Samuel McLeod** and **Florence Burkett**. They had four children: **David Whitney**, **Kenneth Mcleod**, **Andrew Howard**, and **Gerald Martin**.

11-**David Whitney Wright**

11-**Kenneth Mcleod Wright**

11-**Andrew Howard Wright**

11-**Gerald Martin Wright**

10-**Joan Mary Wright**

Joan married **Robert Haskell Oyler**, son of **Coleman Hyde Oyler** and **Esther Babson Haskell**. They had three children: **Richard Adam**, **Robin Elizabeth**, and **Paul Wright**.

11-**Richard Adam Oyler**

Richard married someone. He had one son: **Paul Chapman**.

12-**Paul Chapman Oyler**

Paul married **Elizabeth Rand**. They had one son: **James Charbbonneau**.

13-**James Charbbonneau Oyler**

11-**Robin Elizabeth Oyler**

11-**Paul Wright Oyler**

10-**James Howard Wright**

James married **Alexandra Meredythe Walker**, daughter of **Victor Mccooy Walker** and **Pearl Jean Vickers**. They had two children: **Jeffrey Howard** and **Daniel Lloyd**.

11-**Jeffrey Howard Wright**

11-Daniel Lloyd Wright

9-Kathleen Snell was born on 3 Aug 1898 in Kenley, Surrey.

General Notes: I happened to be in the gallery of the Senate House at Cambridge last year when the results of the Law Tripos were read out by the Profesor of Law, with that elaborate ceremony, which, to me, has so much more charm than the matter-of-fact announcements made in the newer Universities, and the recollection of the tense silence in the dim building makes me wish that I had been there again this year, if only to hear that silence broken as the name of Miss Kathleen Snell was read out. Only those who have shared the struggles and triumphs of Cambridge students can realise fully what it means to be placed in the First Class of Part II. of the Law Tripos, and that a young girl of twenty-three should be put above the first man in the First Class is a triumph of unprecedented significance. Welshwomen are only beginning to study law, but Miss Snell's success will inspire and encourage many of them who have hitherto met with too ready discouragement. Now that the Bar is open to women, much can be expected from Miss Snell, and-we venture to hope-from the Welsh girls who are following in her footsteps.

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Cambridge.
- She worked as a JP.

Kathleen married **John Greville Maynard**, son of **Sir Herbert John Maynard** and **Alfreda Eppes**, on 16 Aug 1924 in Stonegate. John was born on 21 Mar 1900 in Ambala, India and died in 1972 at age 72. They had six children: **John Eppes**, **Elizabeth Mary**, **David Howard**, **Jillian Katharine**, **Ann Maris**, and **Martin Jowitt**.

10-**John Eppes Maynard** was born on 12 Nov 1925 in Stonegate, East Sussex.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Colonial Service Official in Nyasaland.

John married **Susan Clare Anne D'elboux**, daughter of **Raymond Herbert D'elboux** and **Eleanor De Trafford**. They had five children: **Jane Susan**, **John De Trafford**, **Jonathan Herbert De Trafford**, **Mark Cuthbert**, and **Peter Rupert Dominic**.

11-Jane Susan Maynard

11-**John De Trafford Maynard** was born on 28 Nov 1950 in Mboya, Tanganyika and died on 7 Jan 1951 in Mboya, Tanganyika.

11-Jonathan Herbert De Trafford Maynard

11-Mark Cuthbert Maynard

11-Peter Rupert Dominic Maynard

10-Elizabeth Mary Maynard

Elizabeth married **John Von Behren Rodenbeck**, son of **John Von Behren Rodenbeck** and **Judith Byrd**. They had two children: **Fredericka Judith** and **Max**.

11-Fredericka Judith Rodenbeck

11-Max Rodenbeck

10-David Howard Maynard

David married **Mary Berry Garrett**, daughter of **Ernest B. Garrett** and **Mary Hall**. They had three children: **Judith Mary**, **Thomas Garrett**, and **Christopher Howard**.

11-Judith Mary Maynard

11-Thomas Garrett Maynard

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11-**Christopher Howard Maynard**

10-**Jillian Katharine Maynard**

10-**Ann Maris Maynard**

10-**Martin Jowitt Maynard**

Martin married **Elisabeth Marjorie Delamore**, daughter of **Adrian W. Delamore** and **Thelma V. M. Hadley**. They had one daughter: **Susan Elisabeth**.

11-**Susan Elisabeth Maynard**

8-**Jessie Katharine Howard**¹⁵ was born on 13 Mar 1870 in Tottenham, London and died on 17 Jan 1944 in Ashmore, Dorset at age 73.

Jessie married **Arthur Lloyd Sturge**,¹⁵ son of **Wilson Sturge**^{9,15,17,55,56} and **Sarah Lloyd**,^{15,16,17,56} on 2 Jun 1896 in Bickley, London. Arthur was born on 4 Feb 1868 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 4 Dec 1942 in Ashmore, Dorset at age 74. They had five children: **Guendolen**, **Rhona Winifred**, **Raymond Wilson**, **Katharine Brenda**, and **Arthur Collwyn**.

Noted events in his life were:

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

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

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

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a RA MC.

10-**Penelope Joan Stapleton**

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

11-**Katherine Winn Everett**

11-**Sara Gillian Everett**

11-**Jocelyn Mary Everett**

10-**Katharine Mary Stapleton**⁵² was born on 14 Jul 1930 in Chislehurst, Kent and died on 26 Feb 2011 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire at age 80.

11-**James Hugh Somervell**

12-**Katharine Lucy Somervell**

12-**Polly Elizabeth Somervell**

12-**Phillipa Jane Somervell**

11-**Mary Helen Somervell**

12-**Benjamin Hugh Kelly**

Descendants of John Pace

12-Anna Francesca Kelly

11-Thomas Richard Somervell

12-Jack Alexander James Somervell

12-Tess Elizabeth Sophie Somervell

10-Belinda Jane Stapleton

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

11-Richard Darlington

11-William Darlington

11-James Darlington

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

10-William Howard Considine

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

11-Jon Considine

11-Phillipa Considine

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

10-Margaret Douglas Considine

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

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

10-Patricia Douglas Ure

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

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Lloyds Underwriter.

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

10-Priscilla Margaret Sturge

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

11-James Wyatt Kininmonth

Descendants of John Pace

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

12-**Annabel Kininmonth**

12-**Harriet Kininmonth**

11-**Charles Alexander Kininmonth**

Charles married **Nicola M. Symington**.

11-**Philippa Margaret Kininmonth**

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

12-**Alice Kate Kelway-Bamber**

12-**James Peter Glen Kelway-Bamber**

11-**Peter David Wyatt Kininmonth**

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

10-**Diana Catherine Sturge Baroness Eccles**

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

11-**Hon Alice Belinda Eccles**

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

12-**Samuel John Ward**

12-**James Nicholas Ward**

12-**Susanna Mary Ward**

12-**David Christopher Ward**

11-**Hon. William David Eccles**

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

12-**Peter David Eccles**

12-**Thomas Edward Eccles**

12-**Catherine Lucy Eccles**

11-**Hon. Catherine Sarah Eccles**

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

12-**Sorcha Margaret Gannon**

12-**Ella Catherine Gannon**

Descendants of John Pace

11-Hon. Emily Frances Eccles

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

12-Stella Irwin

12-Claire Irwin

10-Anthony Charles Sturge

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

11-Lisa Catherine Sturge

11-Tiffany Louise Sturge

10-Caroline Lloyd Sturge

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

11-Sara Caroline Rucker

11-Rupert Charles William Rucker

11-Jeremy Hamilton Lloyd Rucker

10-Katharine Sara Lloyd Sturge

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

11-Vanessa Irwin

11-Adrian Irwin

11-Julian Irwin

9-Katharine Brenda Sturge

Katharine married **Charles Christopher Lloyd**, son of **Ernest Sampson Lloyd**¹⁵ and **Mary Young**,¹⁵ on 6 Aug 1938 in Ashmore. Charles was born on 2 Sep 1906 in Bangalore, Madras, India and died in 1986 at age 80. They had two children: **Joanna Mary** and **John Howard**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Lecturer, RNC Greenwich.

10-Joanna Mary Lloyd

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

11-Julian Greenfield

11-Rachel Greenfield

10-John Howard Lloyd

9-Arthur Collwyn Sturge

Descendants of John Pace

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

10-**Richard Arthur Sturge**

10-**Nicholas Collwyn Sturge**

10-**Susan Amanda Sturge**

10-**Virginia Claire Sturge**

8-**Gertrude Elizabeth Howard**¹⁵ was born on 4 Jul 1875 in Bickley, Bromley, Kent and died on 27 Jul 1954 in Storrington, West Sussex at age 79.

Gertrude married **William Alexander Fox**,¹⁵ son of **Thomas Fox**^{4,15,42,57,58} and **Sarah Maria Howard**,^{4,15} on 28 Sep 1899 in Bickley, Bromley, Kent. William was born on 28 Dec 1865 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 18 Dec 1952 in Storrington, West Sussex at age 86. They had three children: **John Mortimer Charleton**, **Dilworth Quentin**, and **Philip Eliot**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Clifton College.
- He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Journalist.
- He had a residence in Eliots, Widmore, Bromley, Kent.

9-**John Mortimer Charleton Fox**¹⁵ was born on 21 Mar 1903 in Bromley, Kent and died on 15 Oct 1977 at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer.

John married **Ilma May Page**, daughter of **Arthur William Page** and **Eva Emily Jackson**, on 25 Aug 1928 in Bickley, Bromley, Kent. Ilma was born on 20 May 1896 in Kingsland, Auckland, Nz and died on 2 Mar 1973 at age 76. They had five children: **Philip**, **Michael John Howard**, **Philippa Janet**, **Anne Page Howard**, and **Martin Eliot**.

10-**Philip Fox** was born on 1 Oct 1930 in Gidea Park, London and died on 2 Oct 1930 in London.

10-**Michael John Howard Fox**

Michael married **Dianne Lesley Smith**, daughter of **Leslie Smith** and **Ethel Innes**. They had three children: **Steven**, **Elaine**, and **Janet**.

11-**Steven Fox**

Steven married **Susan Fifield**. They had two children: **Chandra** and **Kieran**.

12-**Chandra Fox**

12-**Kieran Fox**

Steven next married **Sibylla**. They had two children: **Sita Seren** and **Tara Yasmin**.

12-**Sita Seren Fox**

12-**Tara Yasmin Fox**

11-**Elaine Fox**

Elaine married **Chad Kraft**. They had one daughter: **Nevada**.

Descendants of John Pace

12-Nevada Fox

11-Janet Fox

Janet married **Sigismund Schnare**. They had one daughter: **Layla**.

12-Layla Fox

Layla married **Andy Luz**. They had four children: **Nadia Nicole**, **Aidan Andreas**, **Felix**, and **Freddie**.

13-Nadia Nicole Luz

13-Aidan Andreas Luz

13-Felix Luz

13-Freddie Luz

Janet next married **David Holl**.

Janet next married **Peter Sundt**.

Michael next married **Randa Ohan**. They had one son: **Mark Ohan**.

11-Mark Ohan Fox

Michael next married **Eleanor Paterson**.

10-Philippa Janet Fox

Philippa married **Iain Urquhart Fraser**, son of **John Fraser** and **Winifred Northam**. They had two children: **Karen Fiona** and **Kier John**.

11-Karen Fiona Fraser

Karen married **Roy Smith**.

11-Kier John Fraser

Kier married **Rosalia De Souza**. They had one son: **Sean Caetano De Souza**.

12-Sean Caetano De Souza Fraser

10-**Anne Page Howard Fox** was born on 19 Apr 1937 in Hornchurch and died on 20 Apr 1937 in Hornchurch.

10-Martin Eliot Fox

Martin married **Pauline Bower**.

9-**Dilworth Quentin Fox**¹⁵ was born on 30 Jul 1905 in Bromley, Kent and died in Jan 1993 at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Ceramics Manufacturer.

Dilworth married **Beryl Emily Dunstan**, daughter of **Walter Robert Dunstan** and **Ethel Kate Phillips**, on 18 Jun 1938 in Lewes, East Sussex. Beryl was born on 23 Dec 1909 in London and died on 6 Jan 1984 at age 74. They had two children: **Anna Rosalind** and **Anthony Dunstan**.

10-Anna Rosalind Fox

Descendants of John Pace

Anna married **Dr. Donald Charles Blagden**, son of **Charles William Blagden** and **Doris Alexander**. They had two children: **Jonathan Alexander** and **Giles Mark Rupert**.

11-**Jonathan Alexander Blagden**

11-**Giles Mark Rupert Blagden**

Giles married **Jacqueline Rhodes**. They had two children: **Charlotte Emily** and **Joshua James Edward**.

12-**Charlotte Emily Blagden**

12-**Joshua James Edward Blagden**

10-**Anthony Dunstan Fox**

Anthony married **Jennifer Ann Kilford**. They had three children: **Annabel Constance Mary**, **Olivia Jenefer**, and **George Theodore Dunstan**.

11-**Annabel Constance Mary Fox**

Annabel married **John Bird**.

11-**Olivia Jenefer Fox**

Olivia married **Lt. Donald Doull**. They had one daughter: **Imogen Barbara**.

12-**Imogen Barbara Doull**

11-**George Theodore Dunstan Fox**

9-**Philip Eliot Fox**¹⁵ was born on 21 Sep 1908 in Bromley, Kent and died on 24 Mar 1930 in Pontefract, Yorkshire. In a car accident at age 21.

7-**David Howard**^{4,15} was born on 3 Apr 1839 in Tottenham, London and died on 14 Nov 1916 in Snaresbrook, Essex. On a train journey. at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with JP DL.
- He worked as a President of The Institute for Chemistry.
- He worked as a President of the Society of Chemical Industry.
- He worked as a Vice-President of The Chemical Society.
- He worked as a Vice-President of the London Chamber of Commerce.
- He worked as a Member of the House of Laymen.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Devon House, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

David married **Anna Dora Jowitt**,^{4,9,15,47} daughter of **John Jowitt**^{6,9,15,43,47,48} and **Deborah Benson**,^{6,9,15,43,47} on 4 May 1865 in Leeds, Yorkshire. Anna was born on 28 Nov 1843 in Leeds, Yorkshire and died on 24 Dec 1935 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex at age 92. They had seven children: **David Lloyd**, **Dora Lillian**, **Ethel Margaret**, **Robert**, **Francis Alfred**, **Helen Elizabeth**, and **Bernard Farmborough**.

8-**David Lloyd Howard**¹⁵ was born on 28 Jan 1866 in Stamford Hill, London and died on 8 Feb 1939 in London at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Haileybury.
- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer.
- He worked as a JP for Essex.

Descendants of John Pace

- He had a residence in Little Friday Hill, Chingford, Essex.

David married **Florence Herbert**, daughter of **Norman Frith Herbert** and **Louisa Bray**, on 27 Apr 1893 in Walthamstow, London. Florence was born on 7 Oct 1867 in Peckham Rye, London. They had one son: **Hugh Lloyd**.

9-Lt. Col. **Hugh Lloyd Howard** was born on 15 May 1894 in Woodford Green and died on 10 Oct 1957 in Chigwell, Essex at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer.

Hugh married **Marcella Le Maistre**, daughter of **George Henry Le Maistre** and **Mabel Harriet Nash**, on 28 Jun 1919 in Basingstoke, Hampshire. Marcella was born on 9 Jan 1896 in Simla, Himachal Pradesh, India. They had three children: **Marcella Rozel Lloyd**, **Alexander Villeneuve Lloyd**, and **Yvonne Le Maistre Lloyd**.

10-Marcella Rozel Lloyd Howard

10-Alexander Villeneuve Lloyd Howard was born on 15 Nov 1924 in London and died on 5 Jul 1944 in Colleville Sur Orne, Normandy at age 19.

10-Yvonne Le Maistre Lloyd Howard

Yvonne married **Neil James Stewart-Meiklejohn**, son of **Walter Lloyd S. Stewart-Meiklejohn** and **Dorothy Campbell Stewart-Robertson**. They had two children: **James Lloyd** and **Nicola Pamela**.

11-James Lloyd Stewart-Meiklejohn

11-Nicola Pamela Stewart-Meiklejohn

8-Dora Lillian Howard was born on 1 Jun 1867 in Stamford Hill, London and died on 5 Mar 1934 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex at age 66.

8-Ethel Margaret Howard was born on 28 Jan 1870 in Stamford Hill, London and died on 5 Mar 1934 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex at age 64.

8-Dr. Robert Howard¹⁵ was born on 30 Jan 1872 in Stamford Hill, London and died on 26 Nov 1947 in Marlow, Buckinghamshire at age 75.

General Notes: MA MD BCh

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Marlborough.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford.
- He was educated at Guy's Hospital, London.
- He worked as a Physician in Guy's Hospital, London.

Robert married **Edith Kathleen Minter**,¹⁵ daughter of **John Minter** and **Emma Tildesley**, on 27 Sep 1909 in Mpondas, Nyasaland. Edith was born on 23 Feb 1870 in Ealing, London and died on 13 Oct 1949 in Marlow, Buckinghamshire at age 79.

8-Rev. Francis Alfred Howard was born on 9 Jan 1874 in Stamford Hill, London and died on 25 Apr 1936 in Westcliffe on Sea, Essex at age 62.

8-Helen Elizabeth Howard¹⁵ was born on 12 Sep 1876 in Stamford Hill, London and died on 19 Dec 1960 in London at age 84.

Helen married **Sir Charles Stafford Crossman**,¹⁵ son of **Edward Crossman** and **Veronica Mathilde Marsh**, on 3 Apr 1902 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Charles was born on 8 Dec 1870 in Hambrook, Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 1 Jan 1941 in Tetbury, Gloucestershire at age 70. They had six children: **Bridget Helen Stafford**, **Geoffrey Danvers Stafford**, **Richard Howard Stafford**, **Elizabeth Stafford**, **Mary Stafford**, and **Thomas Edward Stafford**.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Barrister.
- He worked as a Judge of the High Court of Chancery.

9-Bridget Helen Stafford Crossman¹⁵ was born on 17 Mar 1903 in 67 Porchester Terrace, London.

Bridget married **Rev. John Bardsley**,¹⁵ son of **Rev. Ernest John Bardsley**¹⁵ and **Hilda Mary Wilson**,¹⁵ on 19 Jul 1935 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex. John was born on 3 Mar 1904 in Blackburn, Lancashire. They had two children: **Susanna Charlotte** and **Nicholas John**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Clerk in Holy Orders.

10-**Susanna Charlotte Bardsley**

10-**Nicholas John Bardsley**

9-Lt. Col. Geoffrey Danvers Stafford Crossman¹⁵ was born on 9 Sep 1905 in 67 Porchester Terrace, London.

Geoffrey married **Estelle Carol Davidson**, daughter of **Charles George Frances Davidson** and **Estelle May Gordon Bishop**. They had three children: **April Gay**, **David Stafford**, and **Thomas Charles**.

10-**April Gay Crossman**

10-**David Stafford Crossman**

10-**Thomas Charles Crossman**

9-Rt. Hon. Richard Howard Stafford Crossman¹⁵ was born on 15 Dec 1907 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex and died on 5 Apr 1974 in Prescote Manor, Banbury at age 66.

General Notes: This is Dick Crossman MP, who caused a furore after his death with his diaries, which were published.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with PC OBE.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Coventry East 1945 To 1974.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Labour Party 1960 To 1961.
- He worked as a Lord President of the Council in 1966.
- He worked as a Leader of the House of Commons in 1966.
- He worked as a Secretary of State for Health & Social Security 1968 To 1970.
- He worked as an Editor of the New Statesman 1970 To 1972.
- He worked as a Journalist and Writer.

Richard married **Anne Patricia McDougall**, daughter of **Alexander Patrick McDougall** and **Muriel Cowper**, on 3 Jun 1954 in London. Anne was born on 15 Apr 1921 in Prescote Manor, Banbury and died on 3 Oct 2008 at age 87. They had two children: **Patrick Danvers** and **Virginia Helen**.

10-**Patrick Danvers Crossman**

10-**Virginia Helen Crossman**

Descendants of John Pace

Richard next married **Erika Susanna Gluck**, daughter of **Dr. Ludwig Lansberg**.

Richard next married **Inezita Baker** on 18 Dec 1937 in London. Inezita was born on 21 Oct 1904 in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands and died in 1952 in London at age 48.

9-**Elizabeth Stafford Crossman**¹⁵ was born on 15 Apr 1910 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex and died on 1 Jun 1957 in Chertsey, Surrey at age 47.

9-**Mary Stafford Crossman**¹⁵ was born on 2 Feb 1913 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

Mary married **Charles Powys Woodhouse**, son of **James Stanley Woodhouse** and **Harriette Powys Isaac**, on 24 Sep 1938 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Charles was born on 14 Dec 1902 in Cricklewood. They had one daughter: **Elisabeth Ann**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Master at Dragon School.

10-**Elisabeth Ann Woodhouse**

9-**Thomas Edward Stafford Crossman**¹⁵ was born on 19 Oct 1917 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex and died on 31 May 1940 in Killed In Action at age 22.

8-**Bernard Farmborough Howard**¹⁵ was born on 30 Apr 1880 in Walthamstow, London and died on 19 Nov 1960 in Loughton, Essex at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer.
- He worked as a JP for Essex.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Firbank, Loughton, Essex.

Bernard married **Janet Elizabeth Fox**,¹⁵ daughter of **Joseph Hoyland Fox**^{40,42,59} and **Mariana Fox Tuckett**,^{40,59} on 1 Jun 1905 in Wellington, Somerset. Janet was born on 25 Jun 1882 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 23 Nov 1940 in Loughton, Essex. Died in a road accident. at age 58. They had seven children: **Deborah Benson, Mary Tregelles, Jean Middleton, James David, Thomas Were, Rosemary Farmborough**, and **Elizabeth Jenifer**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in The Pollards, Loughton, Essex.

9-**Deborah Benson Howard** was born on 9 Mar 1906 in Quantocks, Woodford Green and died in 2007 at age 101.

Deborah married **Edward Julian Carter**, son of **Frances Edward Carter** and **Sibella Sayer**, on 17 May 1930 in Loughton. Edward was born on 9 Jun 1902 in Grahamstown, S. Africa and died in 1980 at age 78. They had five children: **Caroline Sibella, Deborah Jane, Judith Frances, Sarah Howard**, and **Thomas Hodges**.

10-**Caroline Sibella Carter**

Caroline married **Lukas Hermann Heller**, son of **Herman Ignatz Heller** and **Gertrude Heilwig Falke**. They had two children: **Lucy Lauris** and **Carl Buno**.

11-**Lucy Lauris Heller**

11-**Carl Buno Heller**

10-**Deborah Jane Carter**

Deborah married **Robert Anthony Howard**, son of **John Liddon Howard** and **Kate Crothers**. They had three children: **Luke Liddon, Jacob Samuel**, and **Rebecca**.

11-**Luke Liddon Howard**

11-**Jacob Samuel Howard**

Descendants of John Pace

11-**Rebecca Howard**

10-**Judith Frances Carter**

Judith married **Henry George Livings**, son of **George Livings** and **Dorothy Buckley**. They had two children: **Toby** and **Maria**.

11-**Toby Livings**

11-**Maria Livings**

10-**Sarah Howard Carter**

10-**Thomas Hodges Carter**

9-**Dr. Mary Tregelles Howard** was born on 26 Apr 1908 in Quantocks, Woodford Green, London and died on 1 Nov 2002 at age 94.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Physician.
- She worked as a Deputy Divisonal Medical officer for the LCC.
- She had a residence in Newstead Home, Denewood Road, Highgate, London.

Mary married **Dr. Thomas Duncan Day**, son of **John Duncan Day** and **May Stinton**, on 15 Jan 1931 in London. Thomas was born on 22 Feb 1907 in Warwick, Warwickshire, died in 1976 at age 69, and was buried in St. Andrew & St. Mary's churchyard, Grantchester, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire. They had one daughter: **Alison**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB MD.
- He worked as a Senior Research Fellow in Experimental Patholgy and Cancer Research in 1949 in University of Leeds, Leeds, Yorkshire.

10-**Alison Day**

Alison married **Anthony Joseph Rushford**, son of **Francis Herman Ruzicka** and **Louise Faul**. They had three children: **Andrew Howard**, **Sally Anne**, and **Robert Howard**.

11-**Andrew Howard Rushford**

11-**Sally Anne Rushford**

11-**Robert Howard Rushford**

Mary next married **Andrew Paterson**, son of **Andrew Paterson** and **Elizabeth McLean**, on 2 Aug 1941 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Andrew was born on 22 Sep 1906 in Lerwick and died on 11 Feb 1947 in London at age 40.

9-**Jean Middleton Howard** was born on 1 Jul 1910 in Loughton, Essex.

Jean married **Alfred Kuhn**, son of **Eduard Kuhn** and **Marta Diepelt**, on 27 Jan 1939 in Berlin, Germany. Alfred was born on 10 Dec 1900 in Schonsee, West Preussen. They had two children: **Martin James** and **Nicholas Thomas**.

10-**Martin James Kuhn**

10-**Nicholas Thomas Kuhn**

9-**James David Howard** was born on 7 Apr 1912 in Loughton, Essex and died on 9 Oct 1940 in Ilford, Essex. Killed by enemy action at age 28.

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9-**Thomas Were Howard** was born on 8 Mar 1915 in Loughton, Essex and died on 20 Feb 1997 in Loughton, Essex at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer.

Thomas married **Isobel Brewer**, daughter of **Henry West Brewer** and **Hilda Taylor**. They had three children: **Deborah Janet**, **Susannah Virginia**, and **David**.

10-**Deborah Janet Howard**

10-**Susannah Virginia Howard**

10-**David Howard**

9-**Rosemary Farmborough Howard** was born on 3 Mar 1917 in Loughton, Essex and died on 19 Feb 2006 at age 88.

General Notes: Her estate was valued at £3,782,906 net. ----- ROSEMARY GREENWOOD A Mountaineering Heritage (Plate 50) In 1802 my great-grandfather Francis Tuckett was born at Frenchay, now a suburb of Bristol but then a country village. It had long been a Quaker enclave and the Tucketts were among a number of Quaker families, such as the Frys and the Barclays, who lived there and worked in Bristol. In those days certain professions were closed to them and many Quakers went into business, manufacturing and banking where they prospered and established a reputation for scrupulous fair dealing and a caring attitude to their employees. Francis was a leather merchant and a keen traveller. He married Mariana Fox in 1833 and had four children: Frank, Lizzie, Mariana and Charlotte. Born in 1834, Frank inherited a love of travel and a keen interest in natural science. He first visited the Alps with his father in 1842 at the age of eight, and an excursion to the Mer de Glace kindled his passion for mountains. In 1853, aged 19, he returned to the Alps with his future brother-in-law, my grandfather Joseph Hoyland Fox, and they walked and scrambled prodigiously, covering enormous distances all over Switzerland. Three years later they started climbing. In Chamonix they engaged Victor Tairraz, three other guides and a porter for the Col du Geant. Their provisions consisted of three fowls, a joint of veal, two large loaves and four bottles of vin ordinaire. No wonder they needed a porter. Later, Frank Tuckett did a number of seasons with Victor Tairraz; he scarcely ever climbed without a guide and usually took two and a porter. In those early days guideless climbing was rare, and my grandfather remarked on the great feat of a party of well-known English mountaineers who had climbed Mont Blanc without guides in 1855. Although Frank Tuckett worked in the leather business in Bristol and walked there every day from Frenchay to keep in training, he was able to go climbing most summers for two months or so, starting much earlier in the season than we do nowadays. In 1859 he and my grandfather were elected to the Alpine Club which had been formed two years earlier, and they often climbed together during the following years. As far as I can ascertain, none of my forebears in the last century ever did any rock-climbing in Britain. But in 1865 an Easter party of 13 Alpine Club members, including my grandfather and great uncle, stayed at Pen-y-Gwryd and climbed Snowdon and the Glyders! The Tucketts often made up parties for their summer holidays - Frank and his sisters, cousins and Alpine Club friends. Some of these holidays were recorded by my great-aunt Lizzie, a gifted artist, who sketched their adventures amusingly in *Voyage en Zigzag*, "Zigzagging in the Dolomites, and other books. They toured from place to place - several times in the Dolomites and Tyrol - Frank and his climbing friends going over the tops of the mountains and meeting up from time to time with the ladies and the less energetic men, who went round by road or mule track either riding or walking or in primitive conveyances. The accommodation was often extremely poor and verminous and food sometimes hard to come by. Sunburn was a menace, particularly for the climbers, and they protected their faces with veils and masks when on the snow. Umbrellas were carried in the rain. Lizzie wore what she described as a 'waterproof habit' and Frank wore a plaid. The ladies looped up their skirts and the porters carried their hoops (one cannot ride in a crinoline). Tradition has it that Frank always wore elastic-sided boots for climbing; a small room at Frenchay used to be filled with his climbing boots. They often met other English parties on their travels, and there were more English tourists in the Alps in those days than any other nationality. Large hotels were built in the second half of the century, not only at the resorts but also at isolated viewpoints such as Riffelalp, Belalp and Eggishorn. Between the years 1856 and 1874 Frank Tuckett made no fewer than 57 first ascents or new routes on mountains and high passes. Notable among these were:

1856 The first tourist ascent of the Mettelhorn.

1859 The first ascent of the Aletschhorn.

1861 The first direct ascent of Mont Blanc from St Gervais by the Dome du Gouter and Les Bosses, with Leslie Stephen.

1862 A new route on Mont Pelvoux by the Tuckett Couloir. The Col des Ecrins.

1864 First ascents of Piz Kesch, Monte Confinale, Gran Zebbru (Konigsspitze) and Ortles.

1867 The first ascent of Civetta. During these years he climbed 165 peaks and crossed 376 passes.

Many of these expeditions are recorded in *Peaks, Passes and Glaciers* and the *Alpine Journal*. He also contributed articles of geological and scientific interest. He made a study of glaciers and made observations from mountain summits, boiling his thermometer to calculate the altitude and sketching the neighbouring mountains. In the Dauphine and Ortler he did extensive surveys with equipment that included a mercury barometer and water-boiling apparatus which also came in handy for brewing up Symington's dried soup. Frank always carried with him a bottle of his 'cure all' - a mixture of tincture of rhubarb, sal volatile and brandy - and very effective it was. We were all brought up on it. He designed a sleeping-bag with a mackintosh outer, the top of which could be unbuttoned to provide ventilation, and a red blanket bag inside, plus an extra red blanket which could be buttoned on and a woollen hood. This only weighed 81/2lbs. In 1869 Frank and his future brother-in-law Eliot Howard brought from Styria what are believed to have been the first rucksacks to be seen in Switzerland, and they were soon to replace the old Swiss knapsack. Frank also carried a conjuring set. He was an accomplished conjuror and wherever he went he delighted the villagers, especially the children, with his sleight-of-hand. He also used to take out his teeth, to their mystification. Frank was extremely tough and strong and often exhausted his companions, but he treated his guides with great consideration and was always on the best of terms with them. He spoke German well, so communication was no problem. In 1864 he organised a fund among Alpine Club members for the mother of his guide J J Bennen who was killed on the Haut de Cry, and went personally to Lax to help deal with the family's finances. He was one of the founder members of the Austrian Alpine Club in 1862 and in 1898 he was made an Honorary Member of the Club

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Alpin Francais. From 1866 to 1868 he was Vice-President of the Alpine Club but refused the presidency more than once, as he felt that he lived too far from London. By 1874 Frank Tuckett was still only 40 but he did no more serious climbing in the Alps; however, he was always ready to advise and encourage younger climbers. He travelled widely and continued to do so until his death in 1913 at the age of 80. 2 Between 1877 and 1886 he travelled in Greece, Corsica, the Pyrenees and Turkey, making many ascents. Later he travelled all over the world, with frequent visits to Egypt and Italy where he indulged his archaeological interests. He went three times round the world. Family legend has it that the first time he had not enough courage to propose to the beautiful Alice Fox, who was living at that time with her brother, a sheep farmer in New Zealand. The next time round he proposed and was accepted and they were married in 1896 when he was 62. Alice was the sister of Harry Fox who was lost in the Caucasus with W F Donkin in 1888. I can just remember Aunt Alice, a handsome lady in widow's weeds and veil, and my elder sisters have fondest memories of Uncle Frank. There is a charming photograph in the Alpine Journal of him sitting in the garden at Frenchay in 1910. The Foxes of Wellington are all descended from Thomas Fox who built Tonedale House in 1802 next to the woollen mill, which still exists and is most famous for Fox's Puttees, worn by the army for many years and also by climbers. He had 15 children and some of his descendants still live in and around Wellington and work at the mill. Quakers in those early days were not supposed to marry outside the Society of Friends and they tended to marry cousins, so our family tree is a tangle of cross fertilisation of Foxes, Howards and Tucketts. The daughters were often sent on visits to cousins in other parts of the country so that they could meet fresh faces - the Tuckett Alpine holidays proved an excellent meeting ground. Mariana Tuckett married my grandfather Joseph Hoyland Fox in 1860. Charlotte Tuckett married Eliot Howard, my father's uncle, in 1871 and Lizzie, the artist, married William Fowler, one of Frank's climbing companions, and sadly died in childbirth. My grandfather was extremely tough and though he had lost an eye as a child through being shot by an arrow, the accident did not prevent him being a keen cricketer; he used to play-sometimes at Frenchay Cricket Club, where W G Grace was often the star attraction. He started his Alpine holidays with Frank Tuckett in 1853 when he was 20, and they climbed frequently together, though my grandfather was never to become one of the great climbers. In 1859 he climbed the Breithorn and the Schwarzhorn; and he created a record by climbing from Riffelalp to the top of Monte Rosa and back in 10 hours and 50 minutes. In 1863 he and Frank Tuckett climbed 5 peaks and 23 passes in the Tyrol, Dolomites and Eastern Switzerland. They both enjoyed touring from place to place over mountain passes, and on many of these mountain journeys they were accompanied by the ladies of the party. In 1871, again with Frank, my grandfather had a narrow escape from a colossal avalanche on the Eiger. 4 As soon as his children were old enough, my grandfather took them on modest climbs, usually with Francois Devouassoud, who was his guide for many years. His sons Hugh and Gerald were tough and athletic, though not outstanding climbers. Hugh was a Rugby international and Gerald played for Somerset. They both often holidayed in the Alps and Gerald brought the first skis to the Oberland with his cousin, Thomas Fox, who also enjoyed skating at Davos and St Moritz in the 1890s. His sister Anna was an indefatigable climber. She climbed the Matterhorn in 1890, Mont Blanc in 1893 and many more. Another sister May was an outstanding mountain water-colourist. A third sister Florrie married my uncle Gerald and died of typhoid fever after only three months. Another cousin was Harry Fox of Caucasus fame. He seems to have been rather a paragon. Not only was he one of the foremost mountaineers of the day, but he also captained the Somerset Rugby XV and played cricket for the county. He was a partner in the family woollen business at an early age and ran Sunday schools and other good works. He was only 32 when he died in 1888. 5 He and W F Donkin, with two Swiss guides Kaspar Streich and Johann Fischer, were exploring and surveying in the area of Dychtau and they must have been killed in an attempt on the mountain. Their last bivouac was found the following year, but their bodies were never found. One of Harry Fox's sisters married my uncle Hugh. Hugh's daughter Cecilia, a GP in Wellington, was another keen climber for many years. Her father always insisted that she took two guides. She was also a gifted painter of Alpine scenes and flowers. My mother, Janet Fox, was a sister of Hugh and Gerald. The first time she went to the Alps with her father she was 12 and he was 63. 6 She went up the Brevent with Francois Devouassoud and was also taken onto the Findelen glacier. My grandfather climbed the Petits Charmoz with cousin Anna. Another year in Grindelwald, climbs were arranged for my mother with Christian Jossi junior, son of one of my grandfather's guides. Thirty years later, on one of our family holidays, my mother arranged for Christian to repeat the climb of the Rotihorn with the next generation. Jen and I were too young to go, but Jossi had become a fat old man and thereafter his place was taken by his nephew Peter Bernet with whom all my siblings climbed. My father's family, the Howards, did not have such a strong mountaineering tradition, though my father's uncle, Eliot Howard, was an Alpine Club member and married Charlotte Tuckett. 7 Their son, Geoffrey Howard, was made a Vice-President of the Alpine Club in 1952, and it is said that this was on account of his witty after dinner speaking rather than his prowess as a climber. He was instrumental in bringing my parents together as he was first cousin to both. 8 My Howard grandparents often took Alpine holidays and walked energetically. My grandmother and aunts would visit the poor and hand out tracts. Nowadays this would be considered presumptuous. My father first went to the Alps with his parents in 1899 at the age of 19. Starting from Argentiere (pension rate 5 francs, about 20p), they trekked round Mont Blanc to Courmayeur where their pension was considered expensive at 8 francs, vin compris. They had terrible weather and thick snow on the Col du Bonhomme. They took two guides and three mules, two for the luggage; my grandmother rode the third with grandfather hanging onto its tail. Father was an energetic walker rather than a climber and took pleasure in forcing his body to the limits of endurance. In Scotland and Norway he did some incredibly strenuous walking and climbing, covering huge distances. My parents were married in 1905, Geoffrey Howard being my father's best man, and from then on they had Alpine holidays usually on alternate years when there was no new baby to keep Mother at home. As most of our birthdays are in the spring we like to think that some of us were conceived in the Alps. In 1907, leaving their first baby with our nanny, my parents joined the Fox grandparents in Grindelwald and climbed the Wetterhorn with Christian Jossi. They stayed at the little Hotel des Alpes at Alpiglen, halfway between Grindelwald and Kleine Scheidegg and nowadays the starting point for attempts on the Eiger Nordwand. It was fantastically cheap and became our base for family Alpine holidays until 1934, when my parents rented a chalet in Grindelwald where we had glorious holidays and took up skiing. Ashley, my husband, who was a Cambridge friend of my elder brother, was a frequent visitor to our chalet and he climbed from there with various members of the family. Before we were old enough to accompany them, many of my parents' holidays were spent hut-to-hutting in Austria and the Dolomites, and even after we had the chalet they usually went off for a few days touring on their own. Perhaps the most distinguished of my climbing relations was my cousin Howard Somervell. His grandparents were brother and sister respectively to my Howard grandparents. For us, as children, he was a very approachable and entertaining hero and a darling man. We saw him rarely as he was a medical missionary in South India. He qualified as a doctor in 1915 and served in France throughout the war, becoming a very expert surgeon and with a distinguished career ahead of him. His home being in Kendal he had walked and climbed in the Lake District since boyhood, and he soon developed a taste for the Alps as well, where he spent all available holidays. He was therefore a natural choice for the 1922 Everest expedition, as there were so few fit and experienced young climbers left after the war. Though the expedition ended in disaster, with the death of seven Sherpas in an avalanche, Howard Somervell had attained an altitude of 26,800ft. It was after this expedition, while visiting a mission hospital in Travancore, that Somervell felt the call to use his skills in the service of God and the poor of India. In 1923, having renounced a very tempting offer of an appointment in England, he took up his post in Neyyoor, where he remained for 22 years. He worked incredibly long hours but believed in taking enough holidays to keep himself fit for work. He joined the 1924 Everest expedition and, with Lt Col E F Norton, attained the record height of 28,000ft, in spite of almost suffocating from a frostbitten larynx. 9 Mallory was a particular friend of his - they shared a tent - and his death was a great sorrow to Howard. While living in India, Howard had a number of Himalayan holidays, sometimes trekking with his wife and sometimes climbing in the areas of Nanda Devi, Kangchenjunga and

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Nanga Parbat. Howard Somervell was a considerable artist and some of his mountain pictures are familiar to Alpine Club members. Most of his Everest sketches were done on brown paper in pastel or water colour, which shows up the luminous quality of the snow. He was also a keen musician and while in Tibet collected folk songs which he arranged for themusical accompaniment to the film of the 1922 expedition. He was President of the Alpine Club from 1962 to 1965 and was also President of the Fell and Rock and Vice- President of the Himalayan Club Since 1859 there has always been at least oneAlpine Club member among my relations, and my sister Jen and I are very proud of our mountaineering heritage.

ROSEMARY GREENWOOD

A Mountaineering Heritage

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 32 St. Ann's Terrace, St. Johns Wood, London.

Rosemary married **Ashley Martin Greenwood**, son of **Martin Greenwood** and **Marjorie Krauss**, on 24 Apr 1956 in London. Ashley was born on 12 Jun 1912 in London and died on 30 Sep 2003 at age 91.

General Notes: Ashley Greenwood OBE, MC, QC 1912 - 2003 Elected a member of the Alpine Club at the age of 24, Ashley Greenwood had a taste for adventure that led him to volunteer for commando training during the early years of the war. After joining the Long-Range Desert Group, he was awarded the MC and mentioned in dispatches for his service in the Mediterranean theatre. After the cessation of hostilities, Ashley joined the Colonial Office and served in various legal capacities in Uganda, Fiji and Gibraltar. He later calculated that his climbing, military and legal careers had taken him to 103 countries. Ashley Martin Greenwood was born in 1912. From Haileybury he went on to Clare College, Cambridge, and having taken a double first in classics, he decided to become a lawyer and qualified as a solicitor. He climbed his first mountain as a teenager. His passion for the sport took him to the Alps, Dolomites and Tyrol, as well as Norway, Scotland and Wales. In 1936 he was elected to the AC after being proposed by Noel Odell. His climbing skills would stand him in good stead during the war. Commissioned into the Royal Artillery in 1940, he volunteered for Commando training in the hope of 'seeing action'. He inveigled his way into the Long-Range Desert Group at a time when the force was turning its attention from North Africa to the Aegean, Italy and the Balkans. Sent from the Commando Training Centre at Lochailort, Scotland, to attend a mountain warfare conference at Tripoli, in April 1943, he heard that the group's New Zealand squadron needed a climbing instructor for its mountain warfare training at the Cedars of Lebanon ski resort. He volunteered for the job and, on finding himself warmly welcomed, persuaded Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Prendergast, commanding the group, to say that his retention with the LRDG was operationally vital. He spent the rest of the war with the group on a wide variety of operations. He accompanied the New Zealand squadron on the ill-fated operation, triggered by Italy's armistice in September 1943, to occupy the Dodecanese Islands before the Germans got there. Successful landings were achieved on the islands of Leros and Kalimnos but, when the Italian garrison on Rhodes refused to co-operate, the Luftwaffe squadrons on Rhodes and Crete made the situation of the British force untenable. Bombed and strafed on their return from Kalimnos, Greenwood's detachment reached Leros just as a German parachute force landed. Together with men from the Special Boat Section under Major the Earl Jellicoe, they made for the hills and then went by caique to Turkey. Ashley, accompanied only by a Greek agent who knew the island, returned to Leros by RAF sea-rescue launch and rubber dinghy. He planned to collect together other British troops left behind and guide them to a pick-up point from where a similar vessel could take them to Egypt. When the vessel did not appear after several nights' wait, he sent the men he had collected in small parties by rowing boat to a nearby island and from there by a caique to Turkey. Although neutral, Turkey was sympathetic to the Allied cause and the rescued men travelled with Ashley on the Taurus Express to Syria. Having been trained as a parachutist, he led one of four small patrols dropped to the north of the German defensive positions in Italy in June 1944. Their task was to reconnoitre the state of roads and bridges in the expectation of an Allied advance, identify German units and report on their dispositions. As was often the case using contemporary navigational aids, all but one of the patrols were dropped in the wrong place and too near the enemy. He and one other man of his patrol evaded capture, but were separated. Ashley walked south to Lake Trasimene, on the shores of which the two armies faced each other, and made his way through the reeds to the British positions. During the early months of 1945 he was the Long-Range Desert Group's liaison officer on the staff of the British brigade operating in Montenegro, which had a number of desert group patrols working in that area, trying to persuade the Yugoslav partisans to attack or at least harass the retreating Germans. But he did not find the partisans co-operative. From June 1945 until March 1946, he served with the Allied Military Government Organisation in Austria. Ashley was appointed deputy registrar of the Ugandan High Court in 1946 and was promoted to registrar the next year. He became resident magistrate in 1950 and Crown counsel four years later. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1952. Four years later, he was appointed Solicitor-General and then Attorney-General of Fiji, where he took silk. He served as Attorney-General of Gibraltar for three years from 1963. After his retirement from the Colonial Office, he was appointed OBE and took on various assignments, including a year in Washington on the Telstar conference and a short spell as temporary Attorney-General of Montserrat. He also spent some months in Hong Kong, dealing with implications relating to the colony's return to China. Ashley married Rosemary Howard in April 1956. The couple, who had climbed together in the Alps for two seasons before the war, returned to mountaineering afterwards and were also active in the Eagle Ski Club. In the 20-year period up to 1978, they climbed, skied and trekked together in New Zealand, Austria, Italy, Greece, Nepal, India and Peru. AsWey marked turning 80 by climbing Stok Kangri (6121m) in Ladakh. Ashley, with Rosemary, was a true stalwart of the AC, taking part in gatherings from meets in the Himalaya to regular Club evenings in London. Members who rushed straight from work to Club lectures owe them a particular debt, for it was Rosemary and Ashley who used to provide the buffet. This was the sort of thankless task that few members could be persuaded to undertake on a regular basis, yet the Greenwoods, in their eighties, continued to perform it for many years.

Ronnie Faux (based on an obituary in The Times, 8 October 2003)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE MC QC.
- He worked as a Member of the Alpine Club in 1936.
- He worked as a Deputy registrar of the Ugandan High Court in 1946.
- He worked as a Barrister at Law, Inner Temple in 1952.

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- He worked as a Solicitor-General and then Attorney-General of Fiji in 1957.
- He worked as an Attorney-General of Gibraltar in 1963.

9-**Elizabeth Jenifer Howard** was born on 11 Aug 1921 in Loughton, Essex and died on 16 May 2009 at age 87.

Elizabeth married **George Stefan Solt**, son of **Fritz Solt** and **Helene Markus**. They had three children: **Stephen Howard**, **Clare Victoria**, and **Philip Fox**.

10-**Stephen Howard Solt**

10-**Clare Victoria Solt**

Clare married **Mark James Royston Dennis**.

10-**Philip Fox Solt**

7-**Eliot Howard**^{4,15} was born on 13 Jul 1842 in Tottenham, London and died on 8 Oct 1927 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex at age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Hydraulic Engineer.
- He worked as a Chairman of Hayward Tylor & Co., in succession to his brother Robert.
- He was Plymouth Brethren, then Church of England.
- He worked as a Member of The Alpine Club in 1867.

Eliot married **Charlotte Fox Tuckett**,^{4,15} daughter of **Francis Tuckett** and **Caroline Mariana Fox**,⁶⁰ on 13 Dec 1871 in Wellington, Somerset. Charlotte was born on 8 May 1842 in Frenchay, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 11 Jan 1933 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex at age 90. They had three children: **Elizabeth Fox**, **Francis Eliot**, and **Geoffrey Eliot**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Ardmore, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

8-**Elizabeth Fox Howard** was born on 6 Mar 1873 in Walthamstow, London and died on 9 Dec 1957 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex at age 84.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Relief worker on the Western Front, during WWI.
- She was Church of England, then Quaker.

8-**Francis Eliot Howard**¹⁵ was born on 18 Jan 1875 in Walthamstow, London and died on 29 Oct 1941 in Coleshill, Amersham, Buckinghamshire at age 66.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with AMInstCE.
- He was educated at Marlborough.
- He worked as an Engineer.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Keynedon, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

Francis married **Millicent Charlotte Flux**,¹⁵ daughter of **Edward Hichens Flux** and **Emily Charlotte Mills**, on 22 Oct 1902 in Epping, Essex. Millicent was born on 20 Sep 1876 in London and died in 1964 at age 88. They had three children: **Ruth Millicent Eliot**, **Edward Francis Eliot**, and **Giles Philip Eliot**.

9-**Ruth Millicent Eliot Howard** was born on 29 Nov 1904 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex and died in 1966 at age 62.

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9-**Edward Francis Eliot Howard** was born on 15 Mar 1906 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex and died on 17 Jul 1982 at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Hydraulic Engineer.

Edward married **Mary Ducane Reynolds**, daughter of **Henry Osborne Reynolds** and **Theodora Madelaine Hardy**, on 12 Jul 1940 in London. Mary was born on 10 Aug 1913 in Rangoon, Burma and died on 10 May 1960 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire at age 46. They had two children: **Patricia Mary** and **David Eliot**.

10-**Patricia Mary Howard** was born on 27 Feb 1942 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire and died on 12 Aug 2006 at age 64.

Patricia married **Harding**.

10-**David Eliot Howard**

David married **Rosalind Christian Mathews**. They had two children: **Tamsyn Christian** and **Edward William**.

11-**Tamsyn Christian Howard**

Tamsyn married **Sq. Ldr. Andrew John Luggar**. They had two children: **William Eliot John** and **Eloise Christiana**.

12-**William Eliot John Luggar**

12-**Eloise Christiana Luggar**

11-**Edward William Howard** was born on 22 Mar 1974 and died on 17 Nov 1997 at age 23.

Edward next married **Diana McKinley**.

9-**Giles Philip Eliot Howard** was born on 9 Oct 1908 in Buckhurst Hill, Essex and died on 16 Jan 1996 in Jersey, Channel Islands at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer, Hayward Tyler & Co. Ltd.

Giles married **Elizabeth Vernon Ryland**. Elizabeth died on 14 Jul 1984.

8-**Geoffrey Eliot Howard** was born on 24 Dec 1877 in Walthamstow, London and died on 16 Jan 1956 in London at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Howard & Sons., Pharmaceutical and Industrial Chemists.
- He worked as a Member of the Alpine Club in 1907.

Geoffrey married **Edith Julia Emma Edinger**, daughter of **Otto Henry Edinger** and **Augusta Fuld**, on 19 Nov 1914 in London. Edith was born on 15 May 1891 in London. They had three children: **John Anthony Eliot**, **Denis Valentine Eliot**, and **Michael Eliot**.

9-**John Anthony Eliot Howard** was born on 19 Jan 1916 in London and died on 23 Aug 2010 at age 94.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Howard & Sons., Pharmaceutical and Industrial Chemists.
- He was Church of England, then Roman Catholic.

John married **Irene Pomphrett**, daughter of **Edward Pomphrett** and **Edith Billingsley**, on 27 Jul 1939 in London. Irene was born on 23 Dec 1916 in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire and died on 12 Nov 2009 at age 92. They had five children: **Patrick Valentine Eliot**, **Clare Antonia Mary Eliot**, **Madelaine Philippa Mary Eliot**, **Camilla Margaret Mary Eliot**, and **Andrew Geoffrey Eliot**.

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10-Patrick Valentine Eliot Howard

Patrick married **Valerie Sutton**. They had two children: **Luke** and **Victoria**.

11-Dr. Luke Howard

Luke married **Elizabeth Powers-Moore**. They had four children: **Olivia**, **Max**, **Felicity**, and **Xavier**.

12-Olivia Howard

12-Max Howard

12-Felicity Howard

12-Xavier Howard

11-Victoria Howard

Patrick next married **Christine Fisher**.

10-Clare Antonia Mary Eliot Howard

Clare married **Peter Rich**. They had one son: **Edward**.

11-Edward Rich

10-Madelaine Philippa Mary Eliot Howard

Madelaine married **James Howe**. They had three children: **William**, **Rachel**, and **Tom**.

11-William Howe

11-Rachel Howe

11-Tom Howe

10-Camilla Margaret Mary Eliot Howard

Camilla married **Huw Griffith-Jones**. They had two children: **Eleanor** and **Alexander**.

11-Eleanor Griffith-Jones

11-Alexander Griffith-Jones

10-Andrew Geoffrey Eliot Howard

Andrew married **Janice Andrews**. They had two children: **Benedict** and **Isabella**.

11-Benedict Howard

11-Isabella Howard

9-Denis Valentine Eliot Howard was born on 7 Sep 1919 in North Cray, Kent and died in Aug 1994 at age 74.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of Howard & Sons.

Denis married **Fedellma Therese O'Brennan**, daughter of **James O'Brennan** and **Kathleen Bourke**, on 21 Jul 1951 in London. Fedellma was born on 25 Dec 1924 in Patrickswell, Co. Limerick and died on 13 Nov 2020 at age 95.

9-Prof. Sir Michael Eliot Howard

7-**Alfred Howard**⁴ was born on 9 Nov 1844 in Tottenham, London and died on 13 May 1845 in Tottenham, London.

6-**Elizabeth Howard**^{4,6,10,12,14,26} 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.

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.

Elizabeth married **John Hodgkin**,^{4,6,10,12,14,26,27,41,46,61} son of **John Hodgkin**^{6,12,13} and **Elizabeth Rickman**,^{6,13} on 11 Mar 1829 in FMH Pontefract. John 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. They had five children: **John Eliot, Thomas, Mariabella, Elizabeth, and Luke Howard**.

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.

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

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

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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 instructors. 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 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 connections. 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 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 toils.

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,

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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 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 good- ness of God to His poor servant. My distress, though partly mental and partly bodily, is not the souVs 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

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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 inter-course 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."

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.

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.

7-**John Eliot Hodgkin**^{4,5,18,62} 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.

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- 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**,^{4,18} daughter of **Robert Ransome**^{5,6,18,63} and **Sarah Coleby**,^{5,18,63} on 12 Oct 1854 in FMH Ipswich. Sarah was born on 12 May 1834 in St. Matthews, Ipswich, Suffolk⁵ 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**⁵ was born on 21 Aug 1855 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 12 Jan 1900 at age 44.

8-**Edith Hodgkin**^{5,64} was born on 22 Sep 1856 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Edith married **Walter May**,⁶⁴ son of **Walter May**^{9,56} and **Elizabeth Beale**,^{56,64} 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.

8-**John Hodgkin**⁵ 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**

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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**⁵ was born on 3 Jan 1859 in West Derby, Liverpool.

Janet married **Lancelot Harison**⁵ on 12 Jun 1913. Lancelot was born on 11 Nov 1854.

8-**Stanley Howard Hodgkin**⁵ was born on 9 Jan 1860 in West Derby, Liverpool and died in 1951 at age 91.

Stanley married **Florence Esther Honnor** 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

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**.

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8-**Charles Ernest Hodgkin**^{5,18} 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**^{5,7} was born on 24 Apr 1862 in West Derby, Liverpool and died on 21 Feb 1897 at age 34.

Mariabella married **Lancelot Harison**⁵ 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.

8-**Philip Eliot Hodgkin**⁵ 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**⁵ 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**⁵ was born on 23 Mar 1867 in West Derby, Liverpool.

John next married **Margaret Elizabeth Howard**.

7-**Dr. Thomas Hodgkin**^{4,6,12,15,17,26,29,65,66,67,68,69} 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.

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

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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 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

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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 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

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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 dieability 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.

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 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.

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- 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**,^{4,6,12,15,17,26,29,65,68,70} daughter of **Alfred Fox**,^{6,9,10,11,15,17,18,19,38,61,71,72,73,74,75} and **Sarah Lloyd**,^{6,9,10,11,15,17,18,19,38,72,73,75} 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**²⁹ was born on 19 Mar 1869 in Benwelldene, Newcastle upon Tyne and died on 6 Apr 1954 in Penzance, Cornwall at age 85.

Lucy married **John Holdsworth**,⁷⁶ son of **John Holdsworth**⁹ and **Martha King**,⁹ 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**^{12,15} 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**,¹⁵ daughter of **John Edward Wilson**^{9,15,77} and **Catharine Stacey**,^{9,15,77} 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**^{15,65} 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**,^{15,65} son of **Rev. Canon William Jones**⁷⁸ and **Margaret Cropper**,^{41,78} 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.**

Descendants of John Pace

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 Jones⁷⁹ 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**,⁷⁹ daughter of **Prof. Robert Carr Bosanquet**^{65,79} and **Ellen Sophia Hodgkin**,^{15,65,79} 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**.

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

Descendants of John Pace

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**⁷⁹ 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**.

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**^{15,65,79} 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**,^{65,79} son of **Charles Bertie Puleine 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

Descendants of John Pace

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**^{15,79} 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**,⁷⁹ 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**

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**⁷⁹ was born on 25 Aug 2001 and died on 5 Oct 2017 at age 16.

12-**Joshua Sansalone**

11-**Jonathan Charles Edward Mott-Trille**

Descendants of John Pace

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**⁷⁹ 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**⁷⁹ on 28 Nov 1986. George died in 2002.

10-**Barbara Clare Bosanquet**

Barbara married **Anthony Seymour Laughton**⁷⁹ 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**.

Descendants of John Pace

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 Bosanquet⁷⁹ 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**,^{15,79} son of **Charles Ernest Pumphrey**^{15,41,80} 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.

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**.

Descendants of John Pace

12-Kate Annabel Pumphrey

12-Oliver Jonathan Pumphrey

10-Candia Mary Pumphrey

Candia married **Christopher Steuart Gladstone**,⁷⁹ son of **Thomas Steuart 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 Steuart**, **Matthew Adrian Steuart**, and **Francesca Kate**.

11-Benedict Thomas Steuart 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 Steuart 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

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 Bosanquet⁷⁹ 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**,⁷⁹ 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**.

Descendants of John Pace

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**⁷⁹ 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

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

Descendants of John Pace

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

12-Thomas Simon Gresford Wilkie

12-Daisy Ann Gresford Wilkie

9-**David Graham Bosanquet**⁷⁹ 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**⁷⁹ 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**

Descendants of John Pace

11-**Samuel Ingemar David Bosanquet**⁷⁹ 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**⁷⁹ was born on 29 Oct 1950 in London and died on 16 Nov 2010 in London at age 60.

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**⁷⁹ 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**,⁷⁹ 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**⁷⁹ 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**

Descendants of John Pace

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**

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**.

Descendants of John Pace

Lucy next married **Christopher Griffin-Beale**⁷⁹ 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

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

Descendants of John Pace

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**.

12-Patrick Goyder

11-**Robin Benedict Goyder**⁷⁹ 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**^{6,15} 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**,^{6,15} daughter of **Arthur Lionel Smith**^{6,15} and **Mary Florence Baird**,¹⁵ 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**^{6,15} 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.

Descendants of John Pace

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 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

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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**,⁶ 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

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 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,

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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 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

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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 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

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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.

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.

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- 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**^{15,81} 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**,⁸¹ 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

9-**Elizabeth Hodgkin**¹⁵ 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**^{6,15,65,68,70,82} 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**,^{6,15,65,82} daughter of **Henry Lloyd Wilson**^{9,15,65} and **Theodora Mary Harris**,^{9,15} 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**⁶ 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

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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 the external potential, but they found that it actually overshot 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

Descendants of John Pace

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.

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

Alan married **Marion De Kay Rous**, daughter of (**Francis**) **Peyton Rous**⁶ 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 half 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

Descendants of John Pace

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 Chomolangma (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 recollects a certain lack of attention to the finer details of 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**⁸² 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)

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.

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- 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**^{4,6,7} 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**,^{4,6,7,12,68,83} son of **Joseph Fry**^{6,9,26,59,60,83} and **Mary Ann Swaine**,^{6,9,26,83} 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.

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 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

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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 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.

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- 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 Fry⁷ 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 Fry⁶ 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 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

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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.

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8-Roger Eliot Fry^{6,12,84} 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.

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

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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-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.

Descendants of John Pace

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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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

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.

Descendants of John Pace

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.

8-**Sara Margery Fry**⁶ 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.

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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

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

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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

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

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

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**^{4,70,85} 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**,^{4,6,12,27,70,85} son of **Alfred Waterhouse**^{6,61,85,86} and **Mary Bevan**,^{6,61,85,86} 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,

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and Germany, after which he set up in practice as an architect in Manchester. His first commissions came from relatives, from Quaker connections, and from the local body of nonconformist (mainly Congregationalist) businessmen; but he soon had quite a substantial practice, and was himself training a few pupils, among them G. T. Redmayne (1840– 1912), who was later to become his brother-in-law, and Ernest Geldart (1848– 1929). National acclaim came with his design for the Manchester assize courts, won in competition in 1859. In 1860 he married Elizabeth (1834– 1918), daughter of John Hodgkin of Tottenham, with whom he had three sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom married the poet Robert Bridges.

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

Professional practice

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

Major works

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

The Natural History Museum was Waterhouse's first major work in the capital. He had initially been commissioned in 1866 to carry out the design by Captain Fowke, but had taken the opportunity to redesign that scheme, retaining only the two-light Italianate windows of the South Kensington style in his Romanesque revival design. The achievement of so important a building was some compensation for his failure in the competition for the law courts in 1867, which he had entered hoping his legal connections would give him a good understanding of what was needed. His design was preferred by the users, the bar committee, but rejected in favour of G. E. Street's design by the architects. Such a decision reflected the common view of his work that practicality rather than form was uppermost.

This was in fact precisely what Waterhouse advocated in his presidential address to RIBA students (presidential address, repr. in Building News, 1 Feb 1889), and was probably one of the reasons why he was given his third great commission of the 1870s— the rebuilding of Eaton Hall. This, the most expensive country house of the century, was essentially a flawed masterpiece, in that its design appears to have developed slowly round the client's desire to retain features of the old house, which had already been reworked by W. Porden (c.1803– 1812) and by W. Burn (1845– 54). As a result the house has been much reviled by later critics who blamed Waterhouse for its incoherence. Changes in taste in the twenty-five years it took to complete, as well as the death of the client's first wife, and his remarriage, led to considerable adjustments in the course of the work, even to the removal and replacement of substantial elements. The grounds contain one of Waterhouse's few classical designs in the shape of a circular Ionic 'parrot house' in golden terracotta, complete with caryatids.

Waterhouse's Victorian clients seemed to like what he offered, and Eaton Hall was by no means his only domestic commission, merely the largest. Waterhouse built or substantially altered some ninety houses for clients of varying means. The earliest of these were for relatives, such as his cousin Sebastian Waterhouse in Liverpool; but these were soon followed by a range of mansions for industrialists on the urban fringes and several houses in the Lake District, among which was Fawe Park (1858), for James Bell MP. This last was the subject of the first watercolour Waterhouse exhibited at the Royal Academy. At the peak of his career he also designed a number of substantial country houses. Among these were: Blackmoor House, Hampshire (1865– 73), for Roundell Palmer (Lord Selborne); Hutton Hall, Yorkshire (1864– 71), for Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease; Town Thorns, near Rugby (1871– 6), for the American Washington Jackson; and Iwerne Minster, Dorset (1877– 82), for Lord Wolverton.

Waterhouse's domestic work linked him to the successful establishment in a conventional way, as did the design and restoration of churches. However, he did comparatively little in this line, though he did produce convincing Gothic churches at Penmaen-mawr (St Seiriol's, 1865– 9), where the Gladstone family were involved, at Blackmoor (St Matthew's, 1866– 70), for Lord Selborne, and at Twyford, Hampshire (St Mary's, 1876– 8), where Sir Thomas Fairbairn was the principal donor. His most successful church was probably the urban St Elisabeth's, Reddish, Lancashire (1883– 5), for the local industrialist William Houldsworth. However, it is not surprising that Waterhouse was also involved in building for the nonconformists, such as the church at Besses o' th' Barn, Manchester (1863), for the Congregationalists, for whom he also enlarged the Lancashire Independent Theological College (1876– 80). There was less scope for architectural employment by the Society of Friends, though his early commissions did include designing or enlarging meeting-houses. Among the later chapels the King's Weigh-house Chapel in Mayfair (1889– 93) and the Lyndhurst Road Congregational Chapel, London (1883– 7), are particularly striking.

Institutional designs

However, Waterhouse is better known as a designer of large institutional buildings. Where some would say Eaton Hall should be classed as such, his skill as a planner was shown in a wide range of town

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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 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

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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**^{87,88,89} was born on 31 Aug 1888 in Norwich, Norfolk and died on 24 May 1968 in The Close, Yattendon, Newbury, Berkshire at age 79.

Noted events in his life were:

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

Michael married **Rissa Edith Barclay**,⁸⁹ daughter of **Lt. Col. Hubert Frederick Barclay**⁹⁰ 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**⁸⁹ 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**⁸⁹ 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**

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11-**Humphrey Waterhouse**

11-**Sarah Waterhouse**

10-**Elizabeth Waterhouse**

10-**Prudence Waterhouse**

10-**Caroline Waterhouse**

9-**Rachel Howard Waterhouse**⁹¹ was born on 19 Dec 1895.

Rachel married **Capt. James Paton Younger**,⁹¹ son of **James Younger**⁹¹ 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**

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**,⁶⁹ 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**.

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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**⁹² 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**.

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**.

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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.

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**.

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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 Waterhouse¹⁹ was born on 19 Apr 1868 and died on 24 Dec 1890 in Yattenden, 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

7-Luke Howard Hodgkin¹⁴ was born on 15 Jan 1836 in Tottenham, London, died on 30 Jan 1836 in Tottenham, London, and was buried in FBG Winchmore Hill.

6-Rachel Howard^{4,12,14} was born on 18 Jun 1804 in Plaistow, Essex, died on 24 Sep 1837 in Tottenham, London at age 33, and was buried in FBG Winchmore Hill. The cause of her death was Tuberculosis. She had no known marriage and no known children.

General Notes: Rachel the younger daughter of Luke and Mariabella Howard was of a more delicate constitution than her sister, and she did not possess so much vivacity, but she had very good abilities. She was of a reflective turn of mind, very sensitive and religiously disposed. She early exerted herself in the cause of education first at Tottenham and afterwards at Ackworth. In the latter place she established a school which engaged much of her attention, as long as health permitted, and it is believed that her efforts in conjunction with those of her sister for the moral and religious training of youth, have been much blessed to many who were instructed in the school. Her health had been gradually declining, became seriously impaired in the early part of 1837. Her parents in consequence engaged a temporary home at Tottenham to which place she was removed where she had every advantage that medical skill and most assiduous nursing and tender care could supply. Her complaint was consumption which terminated in her death in the 9th month 1837. During her illness Rachel Howard evinced much interest for her young nephews and nieces presenting to each a Treasury Bible as a parting gift. Many of her remarks were instructive and encouraging giving evidence of submission to the Divine Will. Her remains were interred at Winchmore Hill near the spot where her beloved sister was laid. These two so united in life were parted by death only one year and eight months, both dying at the age of 33.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Founded a school near Ackworth in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire.

6-Mariabella Howard⁴ was born on 31 Jul 1805 in Plaistow, Essex and died on 7 Jun 1806.

6-Un-named Howard⁴ was born on 11 Aug 1806 in Plaistow, Essex and died on 20 Aug 1806.

6-John Eliot Howard^{4,6,15,16,43} was born on 11 Dec 1807 in Plaistow, Essex, died on 2 Nov 1883 in Lord's Meade, Tottenham, London at age 75, and was buried in FBG Tottenham.

General Notes: Leading 19th century authority on Quinine and whose family pharmaceutical business was a major anti-malarial medication producer.

HOWARD, JOHN ELIOT (1807-1883), quinologist, son of Luke Howard [q. v.], the meteorologist, was born at Plaistow, Essex, 11 Dec. 1807. Throughout his life he was connected with his father's chemical manufactory at Stratford. His first paper, a report on the collection of cinchona in the British Museum made by the Spanish botanist Pavon, was published in 1852. In the following year he joined the Pharmaceutical Society, and in 1857 the Linnean Society. Being specially interested in quinine he purchased at Madrid, in 1858, the manuscript 'Nueva Quinologia' and the specimens of cinchona belonging to Pavon; employed a botanical artist to illustrate them, and published in 1862 the sumptuous 'Illustrations of the "Nueva Quinologia" of Pavon, and Observations on the Barks described.' Howard's second great

Descendants of John Pace

work, 'The Quinology of the East Indian Plantations,' published in 1869, was the result of his examination of the bark of all the forms of cinchona introduced into India from the Andes by Markham, Spruce, and Cross. For this he received the thanks of her majesty's government, and in 1874 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Howard took considerable interest in gardening, and especially in hybridisation as bearing upon cultivated cinchonas, and was the author of numerous scientific papers, chiefly on Quinology. He also gave addresses on both science and revelation at the Victoria Institute, of which he was a vice-president. He died at his house, Lord's Mead, Tottenham, Middlesex, 22 Nov. 1883, and was buried in Tottenham cemetery. Weddell dedicated to him the genus *Howardia* of the Cinchonaceae. He married Maria, daughter of W. D. Crewdson of Kendal, and left a large family. Like his father he was a member of the Society of Friends. He published in early life several religious tracts, such as 'The Doctrine of the Inward Life,' 1836; 'Justification by Faith,' 1838; and 'An Address to the Ohristians of Tottenham,' 1839. [Trans. Essex Field Club, iv. 8-11, with por- trait; Proc. Linn. Soc. 1883-4, p. 35; Gardener's Chronicle, 1883, ii. 701; Royal Society's Cat. iii. 450, vii. 1023.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRS.
- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer & Quinologist in Plaistow, Essex.

John married **Maria Crewdson**,^{4,6,15,16,43} daughter of **William Dilworth Crewdson**^{4,6,9,15,43} and **Deborah Braithwaite**,^{9,15,43} on 9 Sep 1830 in FMH Kendal, Cumbria. Maria was born on 23 Feb 1807 in Kendal, Cumbria, died on 23 Mar 1892 in Tottenham, London at age 85, and was buried in FBG Tottenham. They had nine children: **William Dilworth, Sarah Maria, Joseph, Mary Elizabeth, John Eliot, Mariabella, Eleanor, Alice, and Henry**.

7-**William Dilworth Howard**⁴ was born on 19 Dec 1831 in Tottenham, London and died on 9 Dec 1913 in London at age 81.

General Notes: Of Tottenham

7-**Sarah Maria Howard**^{4,15} was born on 6 Feb 1833 in Tottenham, London and died on 3 Nov 1924 in Wellington, Somerset at age 91.

Sarah married **Thomas Fox**,^{4,15,42,57,58} son of **Thomas Fox**^{6,9,42,93} and **Catherine Alexander**,^{9,36,93,94} on 3 Oct 1855 in Tottenham, London. Thomas was born on 5 Feb 1828 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 3 Nov 1898 in The Court, Wellington, Somerset at age 70. They had nine children: **Catherine Maria, Thomas, Maria Howard, Eleanor, Anna Priscilla, John Howard, William Alexander, Robert Algernon, and Florence Mary**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Banker & Serge Maker in Wellington, Somerset.
- He had a residence in The Court, Wellington, Somerset.

8-**Catherine Maria Fox**¹⁵ was born on 25 Oct 1856 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 26 Jul 1857 in Wellington, Somerset.

8-**Thomas Fox**¹⁵ was born on 16 Mar 1858 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 26 Sep 1923 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 65.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He worked as a Managing Director of Fox Brothers & Co. in Wellington, Somerset.
- He had a residence in Old Way House, Wellington, Somerset.
- Miscellaneous: A pioneer of ski-ing as a sport in conjunction with his cousin, Gerald Fox.

Thomas married **Mary Agnes Moysey**,¹⁵ daughter of **John Moysey** and **Mary Ellen Elliott**, on 27 Apr 1892 in St. Michael's Church, Blackheath, London. Mary was born on 28 Aug 1865 in Leytonstone, London and died on 12 Mar 1950 in Wellington, Somerset at age 84. They had three children: **Mary Priscilla, Thomas, and John Eliot Sylvanus**.

9-**Mary Priscilla Fox**¹⁵ was born on 9 Mar 1900 in Old Way House, Wellington, Somerset and died on 6 Dec 1959 in Exeter, Devon at age 59.

Mary married **Howard Gerry**, son of **James Gerry** and **Isabella Branfoot**. Howard was born on 21 Jul 1892 in Thurso and died on 18 Mar 1966 at age 73. They had two children: **Philippa Crewdson** and **Andrew Eliot**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tea Planter.

Descendants of John Pace

10-Philippa Crewdson Gerry

Philippa married **William Davidson**. They had one daughter: **Katherine Elizabeth**.

11-Katherine Elizabeth Mark

Katherine married **Peter Tufford Kennedy**. They had four children: **Bridget Alexandra, Samantha Katherine Fox, Oscar Charles William, and Isidor Frederick**.

12-Bridget Alexandra Kennedy

12-Samantha Katherine Fox Kennedy

12-Oscar Charles William Kennedy

12-Isidor Frederick Kennedy

10-Andrew Eliot Gerry

Andrew married **Hermione Mary Woodward** on 20 Jul 1962. Hermione was born on 6 Feb 1938 and died on 19 Jul 2013 at age 75. They had five children: **Alistair Chad Michael, Susan, Tanya Catherine Mary, Bruce Alexander William, and Duncan Andrew Howard**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Headmistress of Prospect House School, London.

11-Alistair Chad Michael Gerry

Alistair married **Kathryn Amanada Jackson**. They had two children: **Archie Alistair Andrew** and **Rory Dylan Dugal**.

12-Archie Alistair Andrew Gerry

12-Rory Dylan Dugal Gerry

11-Susan Gerry was born on 12 Aug 1965 and died on 12 Aug 1965.

11-Tanya Catherine Mary Gerry

Tanya married **Peter Michael Watt**. They had five children: **Abigail Grace Verity, Samuel Charles Eliot, Daniel Christopher Michael, Gabriella Hannah Sophie, and Rebecca Catharine Joy**.

12-Abigail Grace Verity Watt

12-Samuel Charles Eliot Watt

12-Daniel Christopher Michael Watt

12-Gabriella Hannah Sophie Watt

12-Rebecca Catharine Joy Watt

11-Dr. Bruce Alexander William Gerry

Bruce married **Cindy Leanne**. They had one daughter: **Poppy Grace Matilda**.

12-Poppy Grace Matilda Gerry

Descendants of John Pace

11-Dr. Duncan Andrew Howard Gerry

Duncan married **Lisa Samaras**.

9-**Thomas Fox**¹⁵ was born on 23 Sep 1902 in Old Way House, Wellington, Somerset and died on 1 Jun 1988 at age 85.

Thomas married **Margeurite Alexandra Holme**, daughter of **Hugh Basil Holme** and **Margeurite Blandford Waterlow**, on 3 May 1930 in Tylers Green. Margeurite was born on 7 Feb 1909 in Rangoon, Burma and died on 3 Mar 1997 at age 88. They had four children: **Thomas**, **Christopher Martin**, **Clemency Mary Holme**, and **Rachel Lynette**.

10-**Thomas Fox** was born on 12 Jun 1931 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 23 Jan 1993 in Grindelwald, Switzerland at age 61.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Teacher.

Thomas married **Dr. Margaret Rosemary Wheeler**. They had four children: **Elizabeth Jane**, **Thomas**, **Hugh Jonathan**, and **Nicholas James**.

11-Elizabeth Jane Fox

Elizabeth married **Rev. Ian Mackenzie Scott-Thompson**. They had two children: **Jennifer Helen** and **Rachel Claire**.

12-Jennifer Helen Scott-Thompson

12-Rachel Claire Scott-Thompson

11-Thomas Fox

Thomas married **Dr. Emma Jean Karin Freeman**. They had three children: **Daniel Thomas**, **Rebecca Hannah**, and **Elizabeth Anna**.

12-Daniel Thomas Fox

12-Rebecca Hannah Fox

12-Elizabeth Anna Fox

11-Dr. Hugh Jonathan Fox

Hugh married **Susan Margeurite Wood**. They had three children: **Samuel Jonathan Ralph**, **Juliet Rosalind Mary**, and **Benjamin**.

12-Samuel Jonathan Ralph Fox

12-Juliet Rosalind Mary Fox

12-Benjamin Fox

11-Nicholas James Fox

10-Christopher Martin Fox

10-Clemency Mary Holme Fox

Clemency married **Dr. Roger Varley Clements**, son of **Harold William Clements** and **Rose Maud Smith**.

Clemency next married **Prof. Leslie Fox** on 20 Jul 1973. Leslie was born on 30 Sep 1918 in Dewsbury, Yorkshire and died on 1 Aug 1992 at age 73.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Professor of Numerical Analysis, Oxford. 1963-83.

10-Rachel Lynette Fox

Rachel married **John Edwin Walsh**.

9-**John Eliot Sylvanus Fox**¹⁵ was born on 28 May 1905 in Old Way House, Wellington, Somerset and died on 8 Aug 1975 at age 70.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Minister of The Gospel.

John married **Margaret Ethel Coates** on 30 May 1950 in Kirriemuir, Angus, Scotland. Margaret was born on 3 Mar 1898 in Preston, Lancashire and died on 8 Aug 1975 at age 77.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Missionary Nurse.

8-**Maria Howard Fox**¹⁵ was born on 21 Feb 1859 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 15 Oct 1912 in Wellington, Somerset at age 53.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: She died following an operation.

8-**Eleanor Fox**¹⁵ was born on 5 Nov 1860 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 19 Jul 1863 in Wellington, Somerset at age 2.

8-**Anna Priscilla Fox**¹⁵ was born on 30 Jul 1862 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 22 Oct 1948 in Wellington, Somerset at age 86.

Anna married **Alfred Christopher Furze**, son of **Septimus Spooner Furze** and **Emma Pringle**, on 1 May 1926 in Wellington, Somerset. Alfred was born on 12 Aug 1855 in London and died on 31 Oct 1931 in Wellington, Somerset at age 76.

8-**John Howard Fox**^{15,58} was born on 8 Jun 1864 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 13 Mar 1951 in Wellington, Somerset at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a JP for Somerset.
- He was educated at Clifton College.
- He worked as a Director of Fox Bros. & Co. Ltd., Serge Manufacturers in Wellington, Somerset.
- He worked as a Director of Candy & Co. Ltd.
- He worked as a Partner in Fox, Fowler & Co., Bankers.
- He worked as a Director of Lloyds Bank in 1921.
- He had a residence in Robin's Close, Wellington, Somerset.
- He worked as an Alderman, Somerset County Council.

John married **Marion Elizabeth Pease**,^{17,58} daughter of **Henry Pease**^{6,9,15,16,17,95,96,97,98,99,100} and **Mary Lloyd**,^{6,9,15,16,17,95,100} on 4 Oct 1892 in FMH Darlington, County Durham. Marion was born on 29 Dec 1863 in Darlington, County Durham and died on 14 Sep 1942 in Wellington, Somerset at age 78. They had five children: **Lloyd Howard**, **Julian Pease**, **Evangeline Mary**, **Dorothea**, and **Henry**.

9-**Lloyd Howard Fox**^{15,101} was born on 26 Aug 1893 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 11 Nov 1991 in Wellington, Somerset at age 98.

Lloyd married **Griselda Aggs Bigland**,¹⁰¹ daughter of **Percy Bigland**^{58,101,102} and **Edith Mary Hanbury Aggs**,^{58,101} on 4 Sep 1918 in London. Griselda was born on 16 Jun 1895 in London and died on 18 Nov 1987 at age 92. They had four children: **Angela Bigland**, **David Lloyd**, **Griselda Mary**, and **Penelope Howard**.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1914-Jul 1916 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Angela Bigland Fox** was born on 23 Mar 1920 in London and died on 28 Apr 2007 at age 87.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Probation Officer.

Angela married **Robert Keith Bradford**, son of **Charles Bradford** and **Lily Piper**, on 17 Oct 1942 in Wellington, Somerset. Robert was born on 18 Dec 1920 in London and died in 1966 at age 46. They had four children: **John Robert**, **Carolyn Gay**, **Richard Howard**, and **Daniel Lloyd**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Civil Engineer.

11-**John Robert Bradford**

John married **Cate Serena Pryse Gibberd**. They had two children: **Donnathea Lindsay** and **Piers Frederick Lloyd**.

12-**Donnathea Lindsay Bradford**

Donnathea married **Patrick Campbell**. They had two children: **Jago John Lowden** and **Cate Rhona Sasha**.

13-**Jago John Lowden Campbell**

13-**Cate Rhona Sasha Campbell**

12-**Piers Frederick Lloyd Bradford**

Piers married **Marie-Katherine**. They had two children: **Freya Mary Thea** and **Clementine Angela Mary**.

13-**Freya Mary Thea Bradford**

13-**Clementine Angela Mary Bradford**

11-**Carolyn Gay Bradford**

Carolyn married **Robert Blackwell Baggaley**. They had three children: **Thomas Robert**, **Sarah Lucy**, and **Christopher Lloyd**.

12-**Thomas Robert Baggaley**

Thomas married **Rebecca Beer**. They had one son: **Jack Charles**.

13-**Jack Charles Baggaley**

12-**Sarah Lucy Baggaley**

Sarah married **Paul Wilson**. They had two children: **Stanley George** and **Edward Leo**.

13-**Stanley George Wilson**

13-**Edward Leo Wilson**

12-**Christopher Lloyd Baggaley**

Christopher married **Maria Criticos**.

Descendants of John Pace

11-Richard Howard Bradford

Richard married **Jane Rosemary Fawcett**. They had three children: **Helen Rosemary**, **Robert Michael**, and **Laura Jane**.

12-Helen Rosemary Bradford

Helen married **Roberts John Foers**.

12-**Robert Michael Bradford** was born on 15 May 1985 and died on 9 Sep 1985.

12-Laura Jane Bradford

11-Daniel Lloyd Bradford

Daniel married **Saffron Rebecca Fish**. They had two children: **Jacob Barnaby Lloyd** and **Barnaby Daniel**.

12-Jacob Barnaby Lloyd Bradford

12-Barnaby Daniel Bradford

Angela next married **Cmdr. Anthony Tosswill Courtney** in 1971. Cmdr. was born on 16 May 1908 and died on 24 Jan 1988 at age 79.

10-**David Lloyd Fox** was born on 4 Sep 1923 in London and died on 30 Mar 1996 at age 72.

David married **Valerie Mary Outhwaite**, daughter of **Walter Thomas Outhwaite** and **Marion Ida Maplethorpe**, on 28 Aug 1948 in London. Valerie was born on 12 Mar 1925 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died on 27 Oct 2004 at age 79. They had two children: **Rebecca Howard** and **Gillian Emma**.

11-Rebecca Howard Fox

Rebecca married **Robert Andree Vander Steen**. They had three children: **James Howard**, **Toby Robert**, and **Benjamin Joseph**.

12-James Howard Vander Steen

12-Toby Robert Vander Steen

Toby married **Laura Todd**. They had one daughter: **Georgie Fox**.

13-Georgie Fox Vander Steen

12-Benjamin Joseph Vander Steen

Benjamin married **Stephanie Keroack**. They had one son: **Oliver Robert**.

13-Oliver Robert Vander Steen

11-Gillian Emma Fox

Gillian married **Nicholas Stafford**.

Gillian next married **Peter Vincent**.

Gillian next married **Ben Scarlett**.

David next married **Rosalind Dakeney Deacon**, daughter of **W. J. Deacon**. They had six children: **Simon David**, **Laetitia Lloyd**, **William Seamus**, **Benjamin John**, **Ophelia Jane**, and **Victoria**.

11-Simon David Fox

Simon married **Julie Ann Darch**. They had two children: **Robert Simon Lloyd** and **Tabitha Charlotte**.

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12-**Robert Simon Lloyd Fox**

12-**Tabitha Charlotte Fox**

11-**Laetitia Lloyd Fox**

Laetitia married **David William Grant**. They had two children: **Harriet Felicity** and **Jordan Lloyd**.

12-**Harriet Felicity Grant**

Harriet married **Nicholas William Sheppard**. They had one daughter: **Isabella Grace**.

13-**Isabella Grace Sheppard**

12-**Jordan Lloyd Grant**

11-**William Seamus Fox**

William married **Suzanne Mary Penwarne**. They had two children: **Dakeney Grace** and **Lilian**.

12-**Dakeney Grace Fox**

12-**Lilian Fox**

11-**Benjamin John Fox**

Benjamin married **Victoria Louise Paine**. They had two children: **Joe Richard** and **Tom William**.

12-**Joe Richard Fox**

12-**Tom William Fox**

11-**Ophelia Jane Fox**

Ophelia married **Paul Michael Burnett Hogan**. They had two children: **Evangelina Rose Chambray** and **Constance**.

12-**Evangelina Rose Chambray Hogan**

12-**Constance Hogan**

11-**Victoria Fox**

David next married **Margaret Kent**. Margaret was born on 6 Aug 1929 and died on 13 May 2006 at age 76.

10-**Griselda Mary Fox** was born on 5 Aug 1925 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 8 Apr 1989 at age 63.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Historian & Teacher.

Griselda married **Dr. Raymond Keith Mason**, son of **William Edward Mason** and **Mary Lucy**, on 2 Apr 1949 in Wellington, Somerset. Raymond was born on 21 Mar 1924 in Stockton Heath and died on 1 Jan 2002 at age 77. They had two children: **Laurence Edward** and **Deborah Mary**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a GP.

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11-Laurence Edward Mason

Laurence married **Alison Patricia Kearns**. They had two children: **Patrick James** and **Ranulf Alexander Roland**.

12-Patrick James Mason

12-Ranulf Alexander Roland Mason

11-Deborah Mary Mason

10-Penelope Howard Fox

Penelope married **James Henry Putz**, son of **John E. D. Putz** and **Muriel**. They had three children: **Catherine Sarah**, **Rachel Ann**, and **Nicholas Charles**.

11-Catherine Sarah Putz

Catherine married **Mark Corder Holtom**, son of **Maj. John Edward Brumwell Holtom** and **Esther Pleasaunce Catchpool**,¹⁰³ They had two children: **Bridget Frances Putz** and **Ruth Emily Griselda**.

12-Bridget Frances Putz Holtom

12-Ruth Emily Griselda Holtom

11-Rachel Ann Putz

11-Nicholas Charles Putz

9-**Julian Pease Fox**¹⁵ was born on 2 Sep 1894 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 22 May 1979 in Wellington, Somerset at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit.
- He worked as a Woollen manufacturer. Fox Bros. In Wellington, Somerset.

Julian married **Marjorie Ellis Gibbins**, daughter of **Richard Cadbury Gibbins**^{9,15,68} and **Caroline Lloyd**,^{9,15,68} on 17 Jun 1920 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Marjorie was born on 28 Jan 1893 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 27 Mar 1981 at age 88. They had two children: **Michael Pease** and **Ronald Howard**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1908-Jul 1911 in York, Yorkshire.

10-**Michael Pease Fox** was born on 21 Aug 1921 in Wellington, Somerset, died on 10 Feb 2010 at age 88, and was buried in FBG Spiceland.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chairman Fox Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Michael married **Yvonne Hotham Cadbury**, daughter of **Joel Hotham Cadbury**^{9,58,68} and **Margery Patching**,^{9,68} on 24 Jul 1948 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Yvonne was born on 27 Jul 1921 in Northfield, Birmingham, Worcestershire, died on 21 Sep 2016 at age 95, and was buried in FBG Spiceland. They had four children: **Julian Hotham**, **Patricia Jean**, **Roger Cadbury**, and **Diana Frances**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

General Notes: **Yvonne Hotham Fox obituary** Yvonne Fox, who has died aged 95, had a remarkable positive energy and optimism and spent her life joyfully serving others. She had a wonderful zest for life that she shared with others through her work as a physiotherapist and through her dedication to many community causes. Having trained and worked as a physiotherapist

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she went on to volunteer with St John Ambulance, Meals on Wheels, and Inner Wheel Club (part of Rotary International). She also served on the management committee at Tone Vale Psychiatric Hospital at Cotford St Luke, and she was a Governor at both Sidcot School and Wellington School. Yvonne was an early advocate of the natural childbirth movement, which went against the norm of the time. Instead of being made to lie flat on their backs with their feet in stirrups, as was the standard practice of the time, she believed that women deserved to have a more active role in giving birth to their children. She was able to combine her healthcare training with her ability to build confidence in others to empower more women to do this. She was greatly valued for her work with the Natural Childbirth Trust. As an enthusiastic member of St John Ambulance Brigade Yvonne regularly ran first aid courses, helped with home nursing and did lots of fundraising. Her concern for others led her to set up St John Car Outings, organising drivers to pick up lonely older people and take them to country houses for tea. Her open welcoming nature put others at ease and made these outings fun. The generosity of local people in opening their homes was rewarded by the heartfelt appreciation of people who were becoming side-lined by society. Yvonne was a committed member of Wellington Society of Friends (Quakers), playing an active role inspiring newer members. Her Christian faith was expressed practically in her love and care, and in seeing the best in everyone. It was not only what she did, it was how she did it that inspired those around her. Everything she undertook from the biggest endeavour to the smallest chore was carried out with joy, fun and a profound sense of gratitude. She was a source of wisdom and eternal optimism for her many friends and family. Yvonne was born at Selly Oak, Birmingham on 27th July 1921 into the Cadbury family of chocolate-making fame. Her own parents Margery and Joel Cadbury owned a button manufacturing company. Together with her three elder brothers she was brought up in a Quaker (Society of Friends) family. She attended the Friends schools at Sidcot near Bristol and the Mount School, York. When the second world war broke out she was studying English at Leeds University, but her contribution to the war effort was to train as a Physiotherapist at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham in order to be of practical assistance to those in need. She was happily married to Michael Pease Fox, director of Fox Brothers of Wellington, who she met through her school friend Angela Fox of Gerbestone Manor. Michael spent the war with the Friends Ambulance Unit in China before studying Engineering at Cambridge University, and then joining the family textile business. They married in 1948 and moved into Legglands on Wellington Hill, where they spent their whole married life together. They went on to have four children, seven grandchildren and ten great grandchildren to whom Yvonne was a source of love, inspiration and fun. Yvonne loved being outdoors, regularly ate her breakfast in the fresh air, and welcomed friends and family to share the fruit and veg from her garden. She and Michael enjoyed going on picnics, walks and mountaineering together until well into their 80s. Yvonne had an amazing ability to make everyone feel welcome and special. She was always really pleased to see you and shared her time and energy generously. She will be remembered by her family as someone who was perennially optimistic and whose presence could transform the most mundane occasion into something special. Her family are grateful for the loving care she received these last few months as a resident of Popham Court and for the friends and family who brightened her days with chats, visits and outings. A service in celebration of Yvonne's life will be held at 11am on Friday 7th October at Taunton Deane Crematorium. A reception will follow at Langford Budville Village Hall. All are warmly welcome to attend both parts of the day. Memorial gifts may be made in Yvonne Fox's name to St John Ambulance (give address and link to Granny's online donation site for St John Ambulance). *Emily Samways and Bryony Fox.*

11-Julian Hotham Fox

Julian married **Susan Lamb**. They had three children: **Jethron Pease, Emily Jane Tamarin, and Bryony Claire**.

12-Jethron Pease Fox

12-Emily Jane Tamarin Fox

Emily married **Jeremy Malcolm Samways**. They had one son: **George Louis Fox**.

13-George Louis Fox Samways

12-Bryony Claire Fox

Julian next married **Louise Perrin**.

11-Patricia Jean Fox

Patricia married **Prof. Christopher Frank Dowrick**, son of **Prof. Frank Dowrick** and **(Mabel) Cherry (Barbara) Burberry**. They had two children: **Elizabeth Rachel** and **Clare Christine**.

12-Elizabeth Rachel Dowrick

Elizabeth married **Dr. Malcolm Philip Savage**. They had one daughter: **Hannah Joy**.

13-Hannah Joy Savage

12-Clare Christine Dowrick

11-Roger Cadbury Fox

Roger married **Gordana Milijasevic**. They had two children: **Alexandra Yvonne** and **Victor James**.

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12-Alexandra Yvonne Fox

12-**Victor James Fox** was born on 3 Mar 1994, died on 12 May 2016 in Dharasu, Nalupani, Uttarakashi, India at age 22, and was buried on 23 May 2016 in Marylebone Crematorium, London. The cause of his death was in a tragic motorcycle accident.

General Notes: DEHRADUN: A 22-year-old British biker, who was with a four-member expedition team riding from Rishikesh to Gangotri, lost balance and fell into a deep gorge along with his bike in Nalupani area of Uttarakashi district. After a three-hour operation by the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) and the local police, he was rescued but died on the way to hospital.

Ravindra Yadav, station officer, Dharasu, told TOI, "The four were on different motor-cycles. They had started the expedition from Rishikesh and were on their way to Gangotri Dham." Around 7.30pm on Thursday, Victor James Fox lost control of his two-wheeler and fell into a 200-metre-deep gorge near Dharasu bend in Nalupani, about 30km from Uttarakashi.

With no help in sight at the spot, his three friends went ahead and informed policemen at Chinayalisaund about the accident and sought their assistance. On receiving the information, a team from Dharasu police station and personnel of SDRF along with rescue equipment rushed to the spot.

"We heard his cries for help and despite the cover of darkness, a sincere effort was made to rescue the British national. We could not even see Fox and our team worked hard to find him in the deep gorge," Yadav said. After the rescue operation that lasted nearly three hours, the police personnel were successful in bringing him out of the gorge at about 10.30pm.

"Fox was rushed to the district hospital at Uttarakashi, where doctors declared him dead," Yadav added.

A post-mortem was conducted on Friday, after which the victim's body was brought to Himalayan Hospital at Jolly Grant, Dehradun. "On Saturday, Fox's family members are expected to arrive in the state capital. They will take a call on the location where his last rites will be performed," the police officer said.

The Times of India. 13 May 2016

I am sorry that my first post here for a long time has to be a sad one. I am writing to let the wider family know of the loss of Victor J Fox, son of Roger and Goga Fox and sister to Sasha, who live in North London. Roger is my first cousin and from the Wellington Foxes i.e. the third child of Michael (last Chairman of the family owned Fox Brothers; d.2010) and Yvonne Fox of Legglands.

Victor was 22 years old and "in the starting blocks" of a full and successful life when last Thursday, he suffered a dreadful and fatal accident as his motorbike plunged down a 200' ravine in Northern India.

He had gained a first class honours degree in Philosophy and then spent five months travelling and working on his own in Colombia. An experience which led some family to notice on his recent brief return to England, an increasing maturity in this already very likeable, able and serious young man. He then flew out to India to meet other friends who had been trekking further east and they explored Southern India before heading North. Here they hired motorbikes in order to visit the temple at the source of the Ganges.

Somehow he became separated from his friends and when they caught up with him, he was being tended by paramedics having fallen down the ravine.

It is unclear why this tragedy occurred but that it is a tragedy is in no doubt.

There will be a cremation at Marylebone Crematorium (small venue) on Monday 23rd May at 11.00 a.m. followed by a humanist service in the dining room at Highgate Junior School (Bishopswood Rd N6 4PP - entrance opposite Mallinsons sports centre) at 4.30 p.m. and then a wake at 6.30p.m. in The Wrestler Pub nearby.

Judy Fox (JudyFox@lds.co.uk) via Lordsmeade group. 20 May 2016

11-Diana Frances Fox

10-**Dr. Ronald Howard Fox** was born on 12 Feb 1923 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 9 Jul 2009 in Watford, Hertfordshire at age 86.

General Notes: Ph.D. MB. BS. MRCS. LRCP.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DSC MRCS LRCP.
- He worked as a Physician.

Ronald married **Agatha Ann Pocock**. They had four children: **Marion Judith**, **Christine Joanna**, **Susan Rachel**, and **Jonathan Howard**.

11-Marion Judith Fox

Marion married **Nicholas Jefferson Charles**. They had three children: **Alyssa Mary Fox**, **Gemma Ann Fox**, and **Josie Jane**.

12-Alyssa Mary Fox Charles

12-Gemma Ann Fox Charles

Descendants of John Pace

12-**Josie Jane Charles**

11-**Christine Joanna Fox**

Christine married **Richard James William Hewlett**. They had two children: **James Anthony** and **Martin Jonathan**.

12-**James Anthony Hewlett**

12-**Martin Jonathan Hewlett**

11-**Dr. Susan Rachel Fox**

Susan married **Dr. Martin Joseph John Beckers**, son of **Huub Beckers** and **Truus Vanderpi**. They had four children: **Matthew Lloyd**, **Joshua Howard**, **Kristian Eliot Maurice**, and **Daniel George**.

12-**Matthew Lloyd Beckers**

12-**Joshua Howard Beckers**

12-**Kristian Eliot Maurice Beckers**

12-**Daniel George Beckers**

11-**Jonathan Howard Fox**

Jonathan married **Ruth Ann Blake**. They had three children: **Anna May**, **Thomas Howard**, and **Maisie Joanna**.

12-**Anna May Fox**

12-**Thomas Howard Fox**

12-**Maisie Joanna Fox**

9-**Evangeline Mary Fox**¹⁵ was born on 7 May 1896 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 17 May 1896.

9-**Dorothea Fox**¹⁵ was born on 19 Oct 1900 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 30 Oct 1947 at age 47.

9-**Henry Fox**¹⁵ was born on 28 May 1904 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 31 May 1904 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

8-**William Alexander Fox**¹⁵ was born on 28 Dec 1865 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 18 Dec 1952 in Storrington, West Sussex at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Clifton College.
- He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Journalist.
- He had a residence in Eliots, Widmore, Bromley, Kent.

9-**John Mortimer Charleton Fox**¹⁵ was born on 21 Mar 1903 in Bromley, Kent and died on 15 Oct 1977 at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer.

Descendants of John Pace

10-**Philip Fox** was born on 1 Oct 1930 in Gidea Park, London and died on 2 Oct 1930 in London.

10-**Michael John Howard Fox**

11-**Steven Fox**

12-**Chandra Fox**

12-**Kieran Fox**

12-**Sita Seren Fox**

12-**Tara Yasmin Fox**

11-**Elaine Fox**

12-**Nevada Fox**

11-**Janet Fox**

12-**Layla Fox**

13-**Nadia Nicole Luz**

13-**Aidan Andreas Luz**

13-**Felix Luz**

13-**Freddie Luz**

11-**Mark Ohan Fox**

10-**Philippa Janet Fox**

11-**Karen Fiona Fraser**

11-**Kier John Fraser**

12-**Sean Caetano De Souza Fraser**

10-**Anne Page Howard Fox** was born on 19 Apr 1937 in Hornchurch and died on 20 Apr 1937 in Hornchurch.

10-**Martin Eliot Fox**

9-**Dilworth Quentin Fox**¹⁵ was born on 30 Jul 1905 in Bromley, Kent and died in Jan 1993 at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Ceramics Manufacturer.

10-**Anna Rosalind Fox**

11-**Jonathan Alexander Blagden**

Descendants of John Pace

11-Giles Mark Rupert Blagden

12-Charlotte Emily Blagden

12-Joshua James Edward Blagden

10-Anthony Dunstan Fox

11-Annabel Constance Mary Fox

11-Olivia Jenefer Fox

12-Imogen Barbara Doull

11-George Theodore Dunstan Fox

9-**Philip Eliot Fox**¹⁵ was born on 21 Sep 1908 in Bromley, Kent and died on 24 Mar 1930 in Pontefract, Yorkshire. In a car accident at age 21.

8-**Dr. Robert Algernon Fox**^{15,57} was born on 13 Apr 1868 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 8 Aug 1945 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia at age 77.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB ChM.
- He was educated at Clifton College.
- He was educated at Edinburgh University.
- He worked as a Superintendent. Rockwood Asylum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.
- He worked as a Superintendent. Lidcombe Hospital.

Robert married **Dr. Julia Carlile Thomas**,^{15,57} daughter of **Sydney Stamper Thomas**⁵⁷ and **Margaret Carlile**,⁵⁷ on 17 Jun 1903 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Julia was born on 5 Apr 1873 in England and died on 28 Dec 1916 in Lidcombe, New South Wales, Australia at age 43. They had two children: **Maldred Carlile** and **Eudo Carlile**.

General Notes: Julia Carlile Thomas was in the second group of women graduates from the Faculty of Medicine, graduating Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1898.

Julia Carlile Thomas was born in London, England on 5 April 1873 and arrived in Sydney with her parents when she was 8 years old. She passed the matriculation exams at Sydney Girls High School in December 1890. Julia Carlile Thomas was in the second group of women graduates from the Faculty of Medicine, graduating Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1898.

On 17 June 1903 Julia married Dr Robert Algernon Fox and they had two children, Maldred Carlile and Eudo Carlile. He became Medical Superintendent of the State Hospital, Lidcombe.

After experiencing medical work in Sydney and elsewhere, she founded the Sydney Medical Mission in 1900 to assist both the poor and the profession. Its aim was to provide medical attendance and medicine, in their own homes, for those sufferers who were unable to benefit by the outpatients' departments at hospitals, such as chronic invalids, women who were unable to leave their homes, and children whose mothers were anxious to attend to them themselves in conjunction with a doctor. No fees were charged for medical attendance, and only the very poor came under the scope of the work. The visits were made to the slum parts of Glebe, Pyrmont, Woolloomooloo, Waterloo, Alexandria, parts of the city, Paddington, Darlinghurst and Surry Hills. Then outpatients were seen at the mission twice a week, as well as each Thursday evening. The great aim was to help those who could not help themselves. Besides this work, the mission made itself felt in many other ways, and the mission hall was the gathering place of women seeking advice and children asking for comfort.

Julia devoted the whole of her time to the mission. Her health gave way under her self-imposed strain, and in 1903 she was compelled to relinquish the post of honorary superintendent of the mission.

The Mission was forced to close in 1917 as the war made it impossible to secure the services of a doctor, and was followed by the Rachel Forster Hospital in 1922.

Julia died on 28 December 1916 after a long and lingering illness in Lidcombe, Sydney, aged 43.

Dr Robert Fox later remarried, and died on 8 August 1945 in Sydney aged 77.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with MB ChM.
- She emigrated to Australia with her Parents in 1881.
- She was educated at University of Sydney in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Descendants of John Pace

- She worked as a Physician with the London Medical Mission in 1899-1900.
- She worked as a Founded the Sydney Medical Mission in 1900.

9-**Maldred Carlile Fox**¹⁵ was born on 4 Feb 1910 in Lidcombe, New South Wales, Australia and died on 13 Apr 1932 in London at age 22.

9-**Eudo Carlile Fox** was born on 19 Apr 1914 in Lidcombe, New South Wales, Australia and died on 7 Jun 2012 at age 98.

General Notes: Standards Association of Australia. MICE.

Standards Award 1994. Standards Australia.

Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors

"James N. Kirby Award" 1997. British Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Order of Australia. Eudo Carlile FOX, Pymble NSW, for service to engineering, particularly in the electrical and mechanical fields as a manufacturer and administrator.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with Order of Australia (AM).
- He was educated at Downs Schhol, Hereford. King's School, Paramatta. University of Sydney.
- He worked as a Business Manager, English Electric Co.

Eudo married **Joan Affleck Menzies**, daughter of **Robert Duncan Menzies** and **Lorraine Hope Gartrell**. They had three children: **Sally Carlile**, **Robert Carlile**, and **Deborah Lorraine**.

10-Sally Carlile Fox

Sally married **Michael De Havilland**. They had three children: **Sabrina Carlile**, **Piers Carlile**, and **Jules Carlile**.

11-Sabrina Carlile Fox-Havilland

11-Piers Carlile Fox-Havilland

11-Jules Carlile Fox-Havilland

10-Robert Carlile Fox

Robert married **Irene Low**. They had two children: **Douglas Carlile** and **Hayley Lorraine**.

11-Douglas Carlile Fox

11-Hayley Lorraine Fox

10-Deborah Lorraine Fox

Deborah married **Harald Jahrling**.

Robert next married **Mary Isabelle Taylor** on 28 Feb 1922. Mary was born on 8 Apr 1880 in New Zealand and died on 19 May 1962 at age 82.

8-**Florence Mary Fox**¹⁵ was born on 23 May 1870 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 2 Nov 1895 in Newton Abbot, Devon at age 25.

Florence married **Gerald Fox**,¹⁵ son of **Joseph Hoyland Fox**^{40,42,59} and **Mariana Fox Tuckett**,^{40,59} on 30 Jul 1895 in Wellington, Somerset. Gerald was born on 2 Sep 1865 in Woolcombe, Wellington, Somerset and died on 13 Mar 1947 in Wellington, Somerset at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Managing Director of The Candy Clayworks in Newton Abbot, Devon.
- He had a residence in The Croft, Newton Abbot, Devon.

Descendants of John Pace

- Miscellaneous: He introduced ski-ing to Switzerland, 1891, Grindelwald, Switzerland.

7-**Joseph Howard**^{4,15} was born on 9 May 1834 in Tottenham, London, died on 2 Mar 1923 in London at age 88, and was buried on 6 Mar 1923 in Hanwell, Brentford, Middlesex.

General Notes: Of Kemsington Court, London

Noted events in his life were:

- He was Quaker.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Tottenham 1885 To 1906.
- He worked as a Barrister for Stewarts & Lloyds. In London.
- He worked as a JP for Middlesex.
- He worked as a HM Lieutenant for the City of London.
- He had a residence in 18 Kensington Court, London.

Joseph married **Ellen Waterhouse**,^{4,15} daughter of **Henry Waterhouse** and **Mary Crewdson**, on 30 Mar 1859 in Manchester. Ellen was born on 13 Oct 1835 in Ardwick Green, Manchester and died on 24 Jan 1910 in 18 Kensington Court, London at age 74. They had seven children: **Mary Josephine**, **Alfred Gravely**, **Ellen**, **Arthur**, **Henry Crewdson**, **Joseph**, and **Gilbert**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Quaker.

8-**Mary Josephine Howard**¹⁵ was born on 1 Mar 1860 in Stamford Hill, London and died on 29 May 1933 in Broxbourne, Hertfordshire at age 73.

Mary married **Henry George Stacey**,¹⁵ son of **Samuel Lloyd Stacey**^{15,16,71} and **Mary Barclay**,^{15,16,71} on 5 Oct 1887 in Tottenham, London. Henry was born on 24 Feb 1855 in St. John's Wood, London and died on 30 Sep 1942 in Lidgate, Suffolk at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Grove House School in Tottenham, London.
- He was educated at University of Bonn in Germany.
- He had a residence in South End, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire.
- He worked as a Pharmaceutical Chemist and Druggist. Corbyn, Stacey and Company.

8-**Alfred Gravely Howard**¹⁵ was born on 8 Nov 1861 in Tottenham, London and died on 17 Oct 1951 in Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 89.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FLS FCS.
- He was educated at Tonbridge School.
- He worked as a JP for Essex.

Alfred married **Edith Caroline Hare**,¹⁵ daughter of **Rev. Henry Bassano Hare**¹⁵ and **Jane Chapman**,¹⁵ on 28 Aug 1890 in Great Elm, Frome, Somerset. Edith was born on 8 Apr 1869 in Fiddington, Bridgewater, Somerset and died on 12 Apr 1951 in East Hoathly, Sussex at age 82. They had two children: **Claude Felce** and **Eric Spencer Gravely**.

9-**Claude Felce Howard**¹⁵ was born on 30 Aug 1891 in Holmbury, Woodford Green, Essex and died on 26 Nov 1947 in Great Warley, Essex at age 56.

Claude married **Margaret Alice Howes**, daughter of **Herbert Taylor Mccrea Howes** and **Alice Harfield Bullock**, on 21 Jun 1921 in London. Margaret was born on 30 Mar 1894 in London. They had three children: **Daphne Felce**, **Carol Erica**, and **June Elizabeth**.

10-Daphne Felce Howard

Descendants of John Pace

Daphne married **Dr. Francis Owen Wharton Wilkinson**, son of **Rev. Charles Francis Wellesley Wilkinson** and **Jane Frances Penney**, on 29 Mar 1952 in Thurlestone, Devon. Francis was born on 29 Nov 1924 in Southampton, Hampshire and died on 30 May 2004 at age 79. They had four children: **Oonagh Jane**, **Roger Geoffrey Wellesley**, **Annesley Charles**, and **Dorothy Ann**.

General Notes: Francis Wilkinson was a consultant general surgeon with an interest in urology to the Macclesfield and District Group of Hospitals. He was born in Southampton on 29 November 1924, the son of the Reverend Charles Wilkinson, a Church of England priest, and Jane née Penny. He spent most of his early years in Dorset, and as an only child forged many friendships with local youngsters of his own age with whom he kept in touch throughout the years. Sent to Ravenscroft preparatory school at seven, he then entered Haileybury until it was time to proceed with his medical education.

In his youth he was an active sportsman, playing rugby football and squash racquets. When at home in Dorset he 'worked ferrets', thus supplementing the family diet, but also helping to increase his own pocket money.

He trained at the London Hospital and, before qualifying, first experienced "man's inhumanity to man". He was one of a group of students who were asked to go to Belgium for relief work after the Second World War. Instead, they were diverted to Belsen, which had been liberated by the American Army. His abiding memory was the appalling smell that he was always able to recall with horror.

After qualifying, he completed several house appointments at the London Hospital and at Wanstead Hospital, where he was a casualty officer. He then entered the Royal Navy for National Service, serving as a surgeon-lieutenant on HMS Mauritius during the Korean War.

Francis Wilkinson decided on a surgical career and, after passing the FRCS, he undertook a registrar post with a urological bias in Preston. His higher surgical training was centred on Manchester, where he became an assistant to Michael Boyd on the professorial unit, and was seconded to Salford Royal Infirmary to continue his senior registrar training.

In his academic post he researched and published on gastric function before and after portosystemic anastomosis and also idiopathic megacolon. At a later date, his interest in urology led him to do some clinical research on cryosurgery of the prostate gland. He helped the Spemby Company produce the prototype of a cryosurgical apparatus, a rather cumbersome model that eventually led to a larger and more-effective multi-purpose machine.

When established in his consultant post, relaxation came from sailing and field sports, including pheasant and partridge shooting, red deer hunting and salmon fishing in Scotland. An animal lover, he enjoyed working with spaniels when out shooting and supported his children's interests in pets, ranging from horses to snakes.

Francis was fond of good food and wine, and enjoyed cooking. This led him to go on several 'cordon bleu' courses, much to the benefit of his family and friends.

He was a member of the Royal Society of Medicine, and enjoyed the winter skiing meetings of the section of urology. He regularly attended the British Association of Urological Surgeons (BAUS) annual meetings and those of the Manchester Medical Society. Francis enjoyed travel and was able to visit India and Sri Lanka, finding the latter country had changed little since his naval days. He loved the Greek island of Paxos, where he bought a villa and where locals fondly nicknamed him 'Benny Hill'. For over a quarter of a century he gave informal 'consultations', always rewarded by a bottle of ouzo or olive oil, or both.

His workload was heavy and when he retired from surgical practice he was replaced by a full-time general surgeon and a urologist.

Francis Wilkinson married twice. He married Dorothy Howard in 1952, by whom he had four children – Oonagh Jane, who works in NHS bed management, Roger Geoffrey, who inherited his father's love of sailing and builds boats, Dorothy Ann, an air hostess, and Annesley Charles, who is an architect and works in Singapore. In 1972, he married Anthea Cameron, with whom he spent 32 happy years. They had a family of two – (Anthea) Keri Jane, who is retail buyer, and Colin Francis, a disc jockey and music maker.

Francis Wilkinson died on 30 May 2004 following a stroke. He is survived by his wife, Anthea, his children, and two grandsons, Daniel and Philip Griffiths. A funeral service was held at St Oswald's Church, Hollington, attended by his family and many friends and was followed by a private cremation.

N Alan Green

Sources used to compile this entry: [Information from Mrs Anthea Wilkinson].

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRCS MB BS.
- He was educated at Ravenscroft preparatory school.
- He was educated at Haileybury.
- He was educated at The London Hospital.
- He worked as a Surgeon-lieutenant on HMS Mauritius.
- He worked as a Physician and Consultant surgeon to the Macclesfield and District Group of Hospitals.

11-Oonagh Jane Wilkinson

11-Roger Geoffrey Wellesley Wilkinson

11-Annesley Charles Wilkinson

Descendants of John Pace

11-Dorothy Ann Wilkinson

10-Carol Erica Howard

Carol married **Graham Keith Gallwey Bell**, son of **Norman Keith Bell** and **Aphra Mary Barbara Robinson**. They had two children: **Nigel Claude** and **Rachel Aphra**.

11-Nigel Claude Bell

Nigel married **Renee**.

11-Rachel Aphra Bell

Rachel married **Graeme Hogg**.

10-June Elizabeth Howard

June married **Ian Kenneth Gale Sandercock**, son of **Harold Gale Sandercock** and **Marjorie Jean Walker**, on 2 Nov 1949 in Nairobi, Kenya. Ian was born on 15 Aug 1926 in Chichester, West Sussex and died in Sep 2006 at age 80. They had two children: **Richard Gale** and **Andrew Howard**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Sikh Light Infantry, Indian Army.
- He worked as a District officer with the Colonial Administrative Service in Northern Rhodesia.
- He worked as a Coffee grower in Kenya.

11-Richard Gale Sandercock

11-Andrew Howard Sandercock

9-Lt. Col. **Eric Spencer Gravely Howard**¹⁵ was born on 30 May 1894 in Holmbury, Woodford Green, Essex and died on 3 Mar 1977 in Stroud, Gloucestershire at age 82.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MC.

Eric married **Frances Davidona De Winton**, daughter of **Walter Harding De Winton**¹⁵ and **Lilian Lloyd**¹⁵ on 24 Apr 1935 in London. Frances was born on 24 Jun 1903 in Chiswick, London and died on 5 Jan 1999 in Bisley, Stroud, Gloucestershire at age 95. They had four children: **Susan Mariabella**, **Angela Felce**, **Philip Gravely**, and **Diana Dilworth**.

10-Susan Mariabella Howard

Susan married **Walter John Bromley**, son of **George Herbert Bromley** and **Elizabeth Nancy Scott**. They had three children: **Andrew Howard**, **James Inglis Scott**, and **Eric Alexander**.

11-Andrew Howard Bromley

Andrew married **Mandy Jane Stancer**, daughter of **Rodger Stancer** and **Audrey May Herberts**. They had two children: **Frances May** and **George Howard**.

12-Frances May Bromley

12-George Howard Bromley

11-James Inglis Scott Bromley

11-Eric Alexander Bromley

Eric married **Joan Louise Poole**, daughter of **Peter John Poole** and **Joan Beryl Biggs**. They had one son: **Luke Peter John**.

Descendants of John Pace

12-Luke Peter John Bromley

Eric next married **Caron**. They had one son: **Jack Alexander**.

12-Jack Alexander Bromley

10-Angela Felce Howard

Angela married **Ian David Stafford Beer**, son of **William John Beer** and **Doris Ethel Rose**. They had three children: **Martin Francis Stafford**, **Philip Peter Stafford**, and **Caroline Julia De Winton**.

11-Martin Francis Stafford Beer

Martin married **Claire Philippa Turner**, daughter of **Philip Joseph Turner** and **Margaret Winifred Ogden**. They had two children: **Dominic Charles Stafford** and **Jonny**.

12-Dominic Charles Stafford Beer

12-Jonny Beer

11-Philip Peter Stafford Beer

Philip married **Catherine Jane Rowntree**, daughter of **Philip Giles Morgan Rowntree**^{104,105} and **Susan Hardy-Birt**. They had four children: **Olivia**, **Isabel**, **Charles**, and **Josephine**.

12-Olivia Beer

12-Isabel Beer

12-Charles Beer

12-Josephine Beer

11-Caroline Julia De Winton Beer

Caroline married **Michael Simon Knighton**, son of **Michael John Knighton** and **Phyllis Mary Robinson**. They had two children: **Thomas** and **Alexandra**.

12-Thomas Knighton

12-Alexandra Knighton

10-Philip Gravely Howard

Philip married **Judy Birkitt**, daughter of **Denis Parsons Birkitt** and **Olive Mary Lettice Rogers**. They had three children: **Lucy Mariabella**, **Thomas Gravely**, and **Alice Marion Burkitt**.

11-Lucy Mariabella Howard

Lucy married **Eric Quincey Hobbs**, son of **Quincey Hobbs** and **Sarah**. They had three children: **George**, **Rosie Mariabella Grace**, and **Esme**.

12-George Hobbs

12-Rosie Mariabella Grace Hobbs

12-Esme Hobbs

11-Thomas Gravely Howard

Thomas married **Dr. Emma Dawson**. They had two children: **William** and **Hector**.

Descendants of John Pace

12-William Howard

12-Hector Howard

11-Alice Marion Burkitt Howard

Alice married **Moheb Postandi**. They had two children: **Oscar** and **Isis**.

12-Oscar Howard

12-Isis Postandi

10-Diana Dilworth Howard

Diana married **Peter Herbert Lapping**, son of **Douglas James Lapping** and **Dorothy Horrocks**. They had two children: **Mark Edward** and **Joanna Venka**.

11-Mark Edward Lapping

Mark married **Jessica Jarvis**, daughter of **Dr. Edward Harry Jarvis** and **Dr. Sandra Vaughan Cooper**. They had two children: **Lucy** and **Robert**.

12-Lucy Lapping

12-Robert Lapping

11-Joanna Venka Lapping

Joanna married **Alex Pollard-Smith**. They had one daughter: **Hebe**.

12-Hebe Pollard-Smith

8-**Ellen Howard**¹⁵ was born on 27 Sep 1863 in Tottenham, London and died on 22 Jul 1949 in Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 85.

8-**Arthur Howard**¹⁵ was born on 29 Jul 1865 in Tottenham, London and died on 18 Sep 1933 in Weybridge, Surrey at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Tonbridge School.
- He had a residence in 60 Palace Gardens Terrace, London.

Arthur married **Emma Maude Armstrong**,¹⁵ daughter of **Col. Francis Hugh Armstrong**¹⁵ and **Ellen Ann Shuttleworth**,¹⁵ on 17 Oct 1900 in St. Simon's, Southsea, Hampshire. Emma was born on 12 Jul 1874 in Charlton, Woolwich, Kent. They had three children: **Arthur Carlton**, **Francis Aylmer**, and **Aileen Maud**.

9-**Arthur Carlton Howard**¹⁵ was born on 7 Dec 1906 in 60 Palace Gardens Terrace, London.

Arthur married **Sheila Florence Telford Thompson**, daughter of **James Arthur Thompson** and **Alice Telford**. They had one daughter: **Prudence Anne**.

10-Prudence Anne Howard

9-**Francis Aylmer Howard**¹⁵ was born on 1 Nov 1908 in 60 Palace Gardens Terrace, London.

Francis married **Sheila Mary Hughes**, daughter of **Harold Cresswel Hughes** and **Ida May Haywood**. They had one son: **Peter Aylmer**.

10-Peter Aylmer Howard

9-**Aileen Maud Howard**¹⁵ was born on 27 Jun 1910 in 60 Palace Gardens Terrace, London and died in 1985 at age 75.

Descendants of John Pace

8-**Henry Crewdson Howard**¹⁵ was born on 3 Sep 1868 in Tottenham, London and died on 30 Jul 1953 in Chislehurst, Kent at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FCA.
- He was educated at Haileybury College.
- He worked as a Partner in Jones, Youatt & Crewdson in London.

Henry married **Annie Curling Sprague**,¹⁵ daughter of **William White Sprague**¹⁵ and **Annie Deane**,¹⁵ on 21 Apr 1903 in St. George's Church, Bickley, Kent. Annie was born on 21 Aug 1880 in Tulse Hill, Lambeth, London and died in 1976 in Chislehurst, Kent at age 96. They had three children: **Ellen Nancy**, **Joseph Crewdson**, and **Winifred Mary Curling**.

9-**Ellen Nancy Howard**¹⁵ was born on 7 May 1904 in The Firs, Bickley, Kent and died in 2000 at age 96.

Ellen married **Rev. Kenneth Graham Sandberg** on 19 Dec 1925 in Bickley, Bromley, Kent. Kenneth was born on 20 Jul 1888 in London and died in 1984 at age 96. They had four children: **Kenneth David**, **Evelyn Mary**, **Anne Crewdson**, and **Christine Graham**.

10-**Kenneth David Sandberg**

Kenneth married **Jill Ann Breton**, daughter of **Alfred Nicholas Breton** and **Janet Christine Stainsby**. They had one son: **Nicholas Graham**.

11-**Nicholas Graham Sandberg**

10-**Evelyn Mary Sandberg**

Evelyn married **Edward Michael Pilkington**, son of **Edward Fielden Pilkington** and **Catharine Dorothy Willink**. They had two children: **Jennifer Mary** and **Claire**.

11-**Jennifer Mary Pilkington**

11-**Claire Pilkington**

10-**Anne Crewdson Sandberg**

Anne married **Rev. Christopher James Mogridge**, son of **Walter Frank Mogridge** and **Kathleen Laura Rew Bates**. They had two children: **Kathleen Victoria** and **Anne Jessica**.

11-**Kathleen Victoria Mogridge**

Kathleen married **George East**. They had three children: **Lydia-Grace Nancy Mogridge**, **Theodore Felix Mogridge**, and **Raphael Rew James Mogridge**.

12-**Lydia-Grace Nancy Mogridge East**

12-**Theodore Felix Mogridge East**

12-**Raphael Rew James Mogridge East**

11-**Anne Jessica Mogridge**

10-**Christine Graham Sandberg**

Christine married **Douglas John Duncan**.

9-**Joseph Crewdson Howard**¹⁵ was born on 23 Jul 1907 in The Gables, Bromley, Kent and died on 4 Sep 1993 at age 86.

Joseph married **Elisabeth Mary Selby**, daughter of **Alexander Prideaux Selby** and **Mary Thorpe Mappin**, on 17 Aug 1946 in London. Elisabeth was born on 4 Oct 1912 in Sheffield, Yorkshire, died on 25 Jan 2007 at age 94, and was buried in Mickleham Churchyard. They had two children: **Oliver Crewdson** and **Patience Mary**.

10-**Oliver Crewdson Howard**

Descendants of John Pace

Oliver married **Laura Thompson-Royds**.

10-Patience Mary Howard

Patience married **Charles Adair Anderson**, son of **Lt. Col. Charles Patrick Anderson** and **Christian Maule Jackson Jardine**. They had three children: **Alice Selby**, **Lewis Adair**, and **Ralph Oliver**.

11-Alice Selby Anderson

Alice married **Jonathan Syson**.

11-Lewis Adair Anderson

Lewis married **Sarah Gibson**.

11-Ralph Oliver Anderson

9-**Winifred Mary Curling Howard**¹⁵ was born on 24 Jan 1911 in The Gables, Bromley, Kent and died on 5 Feb 2006 in Colchester, Essex at age 95.

8-**Joseph Howard**¹⁵ was born on 12 Jan 1871 in Tottenham, London and died on 25 Jan 1951 in Moreton in the Marsh, Gloucestershire at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Haileybury College.
- He was educated at Kings College, London.
- He had a residence in Brookfield House, Belbroughton, Worcestershire.

Joseph married **Edith Mary Lilian Storrs**,¹⁵ daughter of **Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Storrs** and **Edith Young**, on 29 Apr 1902 in St. John the Baptist's, Hove, Brighton, East Sussex. Edith was born on 17 Aug 1875 in The Vicarage, Heslington, Yorkshire and died in 1963 at age 88. They had six children: **Ewen Storrs**, **Alexander Storrs**, **Barbara Storrs**, **Charles Storrs**, **Anna Storrs**, and **Josephine Mary Storrs**.

9-**Maj. Ewen Storrs Howard**¹⁵ was born on 16 Apr 1903 in Lapal House, Quinton, Worcestershire and died on 11 Jul 1979 at age 76.

Ewen married **Cynthia Beatrice Wallace**, daughter of **William Berkly Wallace** and **Beatrice Mary Lang**, on 30 Jun 1928 in Canterbury, Kent. Cynthia was born on 14 Oct 1907 in Broxbourne, Hertfordshire and died on 28 Jul 2000 at age 92. They had three children: **Andrew Ewen**, **Julian Godfrey**, and **Francis John Adrian**.

10-**Andrew Ewen Howard** was born on 21 May 1929 in Churchill and died on 10 Feb 1953 in London at age 23.

10-Julian Godfrey Howard

Julian married **Anne McNeil**. Anne was born in 1940 and died in 2000 at age 60.

10-Francis John Adrian Howard

Francis married **Lynnette Mader**, daughter of **John Ashford Mader** and **Kathleen Sarah Strickland**. They had two children: **Gregory Andrew** and **Philip Ewen**.

11-**Gregory Andrew Howard** was born on 25 May 1964 and died on 10 Apr 1996 at age 31.

Gregory married **Martine Astley**.

11-Philip Ewen Howard

Philip married **Jennifer Collier**, daughter of **Robert Collier** and **Sally Collier**. They had two children: **Amelia Mae** and **Alexander Gregory Robert**.

12-Amelia Mae Howard

Descendants of John Pace

12-Alexander Gregory Robert Howard

9-Alexander Storrs Howard¹⁵ was born on 16 Apr 1903 in Lapal House, Quinton, Worcestershire and died on 28 Feb 1952 in Lyppard Grange. In An Accident. at age 48.

Alexander married **Juliet Anne Rowlatt**, daughter of **John Friend Rowlatt** and **Hilda Broatch**, on 21 Oct 1937 in London. Juliet was born on 21 Dec 1910 and died in 1969 at age 59. They had three children: **Richard John**, **Charles Peter**, and **Christopher Rowlatt**.

10-Richard John Howard

Richard married **Elizabeth McDermott**. They had two children: **Sarah Louise** and **Alexander James**.

11-Sarah Louise Howard

Sarah married **Unnamed**. They had one son: **Callum**.

12-Callum Howard

Sarah next married **Robert Woods**.

Sarah next married **Adam Wylie**. They had one daughter: **Flora Elizabeth**.

12-Flora Elizabeth Wylie

11-Alexander James Howard

Alexander married **Anna Godfrey**. They had two children: **Henry Thomas** and **Ottillie Rose**.

12-Henry Thomas Howard

12-Ottillie Rose Howard

10-Charles Peter Howard

Charles married **Rita Wilson**. They had three children: **Peter Duncan**, **Douglas Elton**, and **Winston R. F.**

11-Peter Duncan Howard

Peter married **Jessica Lynn Cheslek**. They had two children: **Duncan Luke** and **Camille Louise**.

12-Duncan Luke Howard

12-Camille Louise Howard

11-Douglas Elton Howard

Douglas married **Jessica Lee French**.

11-Winston R. F. Howard

10-Christopher Rowlatt Howard

Christopher married **Angela Gimson**. They had one son: **William Rowlatt**.

11-William Rowlatt Howard

9-Barbara Storrs Howard¹⁵ was born on 1 Jun 1906 in 20 Margaret Street, London and died on 2 Jul 1992 at age 86.

Barbara married **Geoffrey Peter Shakerley**, son of **Geoffrey Charles Shakerley** and **Marjory Harvey**, on 23 Apr 1932. Geoffrey was born on 11 Apr 1906 in Barnston and died on 6 Mar 1982 at

Descendants of John Pace

age 75. They had four children: **Geoffrey Charles, Susan, Alan Joseph Audley,** and **Rosemary Ann.**

10-Geoffrey Charles Shakerley

Geoffrey married **Margaret Jean Macintosh**, daughter of **J. C. Macintosh**, on 19 Aug 1961 in Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa. Margaret was born in 1933 and died in 1995 at age 62. They had three children: **Susanna Julia, Andrew,** and **John Michael Alan.**

11-Susanna Julia Shakerley

11-Andrew Shakerley

Andrew married **Claudia Cole**. They had three children: **Geoffrey David Alexander, Harriet,** and **Phillipa.**

12-Geoffrey David Alexander Shakerley

12-Harriet Shakerley

12-Phillipa Shakerley

11-John Michael Alan Shakerley

John married **Alexandra Jean Frew**. They had two children: **Nicola Margaret** and **Sarah Liane.**

12-Nicola Margaret Shakerley

12-Sarah Liane Shakerley

Geoffrey next married **Barbara Byng**.

10-Susan Shakerley

Susan married **John Petty**. They had four children: **Rachel, Simon, Mark,** and **Jeremy.**

11-Rachel Petty

Rachel married **Michael Launay**. They had one son: **Samuel.**

12-Samuel Launay

11-Simon Petty

11-Mark Petty

11-Jeremy Petty

Jeremy married **Emma Lonsdale-Wells**. They had two children: **Jake Alexander** and **Dexter James Wells.**

12-Jake Alexander Petty

12-Dexter James Wells Petty

10-Alan Joseph Audley Shakerley

Alan married **Susan Tamblin**. They had three children: **Julian, Nancy,** and **Cecilia Sarah Elizabeth.**

11-Julian Shakerley

Descendants of John Pace

Julian married **Susan Martin**. They had one daughter: **Amy Grace**.

12-**Amy Grace Shakerley**

11-**Nancy Shakerley**

Nancy married **Matthew Bawler**.

11-**Cecilia Sarah Elizabeth Shakerley**

10-**Rosemary Ann Shakerley**

Rosemary married **Jo Bird**.

9-**Brig. Charles Storrs Howard**¹⁵ was born on 1 Jun 1906 in 20 Margaret Street, London and died on 14 Sep 1966 at age 60.

General Notes: He was born 1 June 1906. Son of J. Howard. RMC 1925. Somerset Light Infantry 1926. Lieutenant Colonel 1942. Brigadier 1952, Deputy Director Military Training War Office 1955. Retired 1958. Mention in Despatches 30.10.1953 Malaya.. DSO 26.10.1954 Malaya. CBE 1958. Died 14 September 1966

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DSO CBE.
- He was educated at Haileybury.
- He worked as an officer of the Somerset Light Infantry.
- He worked as a Deputy Director Military Training War Office in 1955-1958.

9-**Anna Storrs Howard**¹⁵ was born on 9 May 1911 in 20 Margaret Street, London.

Anna married **David Dixon Walker**, son of **Sydney Walker** and **Dora Dixon**, on 19 Jun 1939 in London. David was born on 9 Sep 1905 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 2002 at age 97. They had three children: **John David**, **Nicholas Ewen**, and **Anna Gay**.

10-**John David Walker** was born on 29 Nov 1942 in Sutton and died in 1975 at age 33.

John married **Catherine Balieux**. They had two children: **Naomi** and **Marianne**.

11-**Naomi Walker**

11-**Marianne Walker**

10-**Nicholas Ewen Walker**

Nicholas married **Pauline Clarke**. Pauline was born in 1943 and died on 26 Mar 2004 at age 61. They had two children: **Tessa** and **James**.

11-**Tessa Walker**

11-**James Walker**

10-**Anna Gay Walker**

Anna married **Tony Fisher**. They had two children: **Dan** and **Chan**.

11-**Dan Fisher**

11-**Chan Fisher**

Descendants of John Pace

9-**Josephine Mary Storrs Howard** was born on 27 May 1918 in London and died on 11 Sep 2006 at age 88.

Josephine married **Rev. Robert Arthur Crawley-Boevey**, son of **Rev. Arthur Curtis Crawley-Boevey** and **Evelyn Rosalie Carnegie**, on 11 Apr 1947 in Kidderminster. Robert was born on 22 Oct 1912 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 8 Jun 2007 at age 94. They had three children: **David Alexander**, **Juliet Ann**, and **Peter Robert**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Vicar of Seer Green, Bucks.

10-**David Alexander Crawley-Boevey**

David married **Isabelle Frances Lee Eyre**, daughter of **Donald Eyre**. They had three children: **Catherine Rosanna**, **Sarah Frances**, and **Julia Alexandra**.

11-**Catherine Rosanna Crawley-Boevey**

11-**Sarah Frances Crawley-Boevey**

11-**Julia Alexandra Crawley-Boevey**

10-**Juliet Ann Crawley-Boevey**

Juliet married **Andrew Deane**. They had two children: **Kelvin John** and **Jamie Lee**.

11-**Kelvin John Deane**

11-**Jamie Lee Deane**

10-**Peter Robert Crawley-Boevey**

Peter married **Joanne Margaret Kurrle**, daughter of **Ian Kurrle**. They had three children: **Robert Ian**, **Natasha Margaret**, and **Rachel Josephine**.

11-**Robert Ian Crawley-Boevey**

11-**Natasha Margaret Crawley-Boevey**

11-**Rachel Josephine Crawley-Boevey**

8-**Gilbert Howard**¹⁵ was born on 28 Dec 1875 in Tottenham, London and died on 1 Mar 1936 in London at age 60.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Haileybury College.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He had a residence in 26 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, London.

Gilbert married **Jean Eleanor Crewdson**,¹⁵ daughter of **Henry Crewdson**^{15,91} and **Margaret Croom Fergusson**,^{15,91} on 30 Jun 1908 in Holy Trinity Church, Lenton, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire. Jean was born on 14 Jul 1884 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 17 Aug 1959 in London at age 75. They had two children: **Henry Michael** and **Gilbert Alexander Fergusson**.

9-**Henry Michael Howard**¹⁵ was born on 14 Feb 1911 in 26 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, London and died on 21 Sep 1996 in Kensington at age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Bell Founder.

Henry married **Rosamond Celine Phillips**, daughter of **William Edward Phillips** and **Rosamond Jellett**.

Descendants of John Pace

9-**Gilbert Alexander Ferguson Howard**¹⁵ was born on 7 Jan 1913 in 26 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, London and died on 30 Sep 1914 in Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 1.

7-**Mary Elizabeth Howard**⁴ was born on 21 Mar 1836 in Helme Lodge, Kendal and died on 2 Jul 1919 in Torquay, Devon at age 83.

Mary married **Edward Rigge Lloyd**,⁴ son of **Isaac Lloyd**^{11,15,16,106,107} and **Mary Rigge**,^{11,15,16,106} on 10 Dec 1863 in Tottenham, London. Edward was born on 14 Jul 1834 in Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 2 Dec 1896 in Torquay, Devon at age 62.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MIME.
- He worked as an Iron tube manufacturer. The Albion Tube Works in Nile Street, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

7-**John Eliot Howard**⁴ was born on 15 Feb 1838 in Tottenham, London and died on 28 Dec 1866 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent at age 28.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Eastbourne, East Sussex.

John married **Louisa Waterhouse**,^{4,15} daughter of **Henry Waterhouse** and **Mary Crewdson**, on 3 Apr 1861 in Manchester. Louisa was born on 19 Dec 1837 in Ardwick Green, Manchester and died on 22 Jan 1914 in Oakdene, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 76. They had four children: **William Crewdson**, **John Eliot**, **Mary Louisa**, and **Charles Waterhouse**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1914 in Oakdene, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex.

8-**William Crewdson Howard**¹⁵ was born on 13 Feb 1862 in Tottenham, London and died in 1926 in Letchworth, Hertfordshire at age 64.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chemical Manufacturer.

William married **Catherine Penelope Cave-Brown-Cave**,¹⁵ daughter of **Ambrose Syned Cave-Brown-Cave** and **Caroline Mary Anne Elizabeth Saurin**, on 15 Sep 1887 in Priory Church, Great Malvern. The marriage ended in divorce. Catherine was born on 26 Jun 1866 in Stretton En Le Field and died on 23 Jan 1930 at age 63. They had three children: **Reginald Dilworth**, **Anstace Muriel**, and **Joan Rosamund**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were divorced Divorce in 1905.

9-**Lt. Cmdr. Reginald Dilworth Howard**¹⁵ was born on 28 Jan 1889 in Hampstead, London and died on 24 Jan 1949 in London at age 59.

Reginald married **Petronel Eleanor Layland-Barratt**, daughter of **Sir Francis Layland-Barratt 1st Bt.** and **Frances Layland**, on 17 Dec 1916 in St. Simon's Church, Chelsea, London. Petronel was born on 16 May 1889 in London and died in 1970 in Torbay, Devon at age 81. They had two children: **Derek Francis Reginald** and **Peter Eliot Layland**.

10-**Derek Francis Reginald Howard** was born on 24 Sep 1918 in London and died on 3 Jan 1992 in Sedlescombe, East Sussex at age 73.

Derek married **Deirdre Ffennell Smith**, daughter of **Victor Ffennell Smith**. They had three children: **Rosalind Clare**, **Peter**, and **Barbara Felicity Gail**.

11-**Rosalind Clare Howard**

Rosalind married **David Baumberg**. They had one daughter: **Emma Joy**.

12-**Emma Joy Baumberg**

11-**Peter Howard**

11-**Barbara Felicity Gail Howard**

Descendants of John Pace

10-**Peter Eliot Layland Howard** was born on 25 Jul 1921 in Torquay, Devon and died in 2002 at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Nakuru, Kenya.

Peter married **Sheila Powell**. They had two children: **John Reginald** and **Martin Eliot**.

11-**John Reginald Howard**

11-**Martin Eliot Howard**

Reginald next married **Rosemary Heartsease Molyneux-Montgomerie**, daughter of **Maj. George Frederick Crisp Molyneux-Montgomerie** and **Sybil Mary Blanche Somerset**. They had two children: **Joan Rosamund** and **Anstace Muriel**.

10-**Joan Rosamund Howard**

10-**Anstace Muriel Howard**

9-**Anstace Muriel Howard**¹⁵ was born on 4 Apr 1893 in Truro, Cornwall.

9-**Joan Rosamund Howard**¹⁵ was born on 20 Sep 1897 in Malvern, Worcestershire.

8-**John Eliot Howard**¹⁵ was born on 31 Mar 1864 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent and died in Mar 1915 in Cooden, Bexhill, East Sussex at age 51.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Tonbridge School.
- He had a residence in Shortlands, Willingdon, Kent.

John married **Ellen Elizabeth Janet Wyld**,¹⁵ daughter of **Edward Wyld** and **Ellen Elizabeth Muller**, on 30 May 1896 in London. Ellen was born on 14 Nov 1871 in London and died on 15 Mar 1943 in Loxwood at age 71. They had four children: **Charles Edward**, **Marjorie Janet Elizabeth**, **Evelyn Mary**, and **Geoffrey John Eliot**.

9-**Charles Edward Howard**¹⁵ was born on 9 Mar 1897 in London.

Charles married **Irene Mary Andrews**, daughter of **Henry Leonard Andrews** and **Alice Annie Andrews**, on 25 Jul 1925 in London. Irene was born on 19 Jan 1900 in London. They had two children: **Timothy Stafford** and **Barbara Noelle**.

10-**Timothy Stafford Howard**

10-**Barbara Noelle Howard**

9-**Marjorie Janet Elizabeth Howard**¹⁵ was born on 29 Jan 1900 in Shortlands, Willingdon, Kent and died in 1979 at age 79.

9-**Evelyn Mary Howard**¹⁵ was born on 19 Mar 1903 in Shortlands, Willingdon, Kent.

9-**Geoffrey John Eliot Howard**¹⁵ was born on 19 Jul 1907 in Shortlands, Willingdon, Kent and died in Apr 1998 in Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 90.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer in Eastbourne, East Sussex.

Geoffrey married **Patricia Doreen Chesney**, daughter of **Charles Cornwallis Chesney** and **Phyllis Holl**, on 7 Jun 1934 in Foxearth. Patricia was born on 28 Mar 1913 in Farnham, Surrey and died in 1983 in Eastbourne, East Sussex at age 70. They had two children: **Anthony John Eliot** and **Richard Charles Edward**.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: Her grandfather was General George Tonkyns Chesney KCB CIE CSI.

10-Anthony John Eliot Howard

10-Richard Charles Edward Howard

8-Mary Louisa Howard was born on 16 Jun 1865 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent, died on 28 Jan 1866 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and was buried in Tottenham Cemetery.

8-Charles Waterhouse Howard was born on 25 Nov 1866 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent and died on 25 Jun 1890 in Malapuram, India at age 23.

7-Mariabella Howard^{4,7,15} was born on 20 Dec 1840 in Tottenham, London and died on 27 Feb 1921 in Grafton Manor, Bromsgrove, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 80.

Mariabella married **Howard Lloyd**,^{4,7,11,12,15} son of **Isaac Lloyd**^{11,15,16,106,107} and **Mary Rigge**,^{11,15,16,106} on 22 Aug 1867 in FMH Tottenham. Howard was born on 16 Aug 1837 in Poole, Dorset and died on 20 Sep 1920 in Grafton Manor, Bromsgrove, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 83. They had eight children: **Howard, Cecil Ambrose, John Eliot Howard, Mariabella Howard, Godfrey Isaac Howard, Cyril Edward, Robert Howard, and Sylvanus Fox.**

Noted events in their marriage were:

- Miscellaneous: Grafton Manor, Bromsgrove, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director and General Manager of Lloyds Bank in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

8-Howard Lloyd was born on 27 Sep 1868 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 14 Jan 1926 in Plymouth, Devon at age 57.

Howard married **Mary Alice Redmond**, daughter of **William Forbes Redmond** and **Ellen Stewart**, on 31 Oct 1918 in Plymouth, Devon. Mary was born on 8 Mar 1875 in Newry, County Down, Ireland and died on 12 May 1941 in Donderry, Cornwall at age 66.

8-Cecil Ambrose Lloyd¹⁵ was born on 18 May 1870 in Kings Heath, Birmingham and died on 10 Apr 1961 in Oxford, Oxfordshire at age 90.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Repton School.
- He worked as a JP for Staffordshire.
- He had a residence in 1915 in White Lodge, Belbroughton, Worcestershire.

Cecil married **Jessie Marian Paddon**,¹⁵ daughter of **Lt. Col. Henry Wadham Locke Paddon** and **Catherine Van Sommer**, on 11 Feb 1902 in Weybridge, Surrey. Jessie was born on 9 Mar 1877 in Belgaum, India and died on 5 Dec 1958 in Oxford, Oxfordshire at age 81. They had five children: **Humphrey Howard, Rex Edward Ambrose, Maurice Howard, David, and Raymond Forbes.**

9-Lt. Col. Humphrey Howard Lloyd¹⁵ was born on 9 Dec 1902 in White Lodge, Belbroughton, Worcestershire and died on 31 Jan 1975 in Wotton under Edge, Gloucestershire at age 72.

Humphrey married **Rebecca Kenrick**, daughter of **John Archibald Kenrick** and **Grace Nettlefold**, on 31 May 1930 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Rebecca was born on 2 Jul 1905 in Harborne House, Harborne, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 24 May 1976 at age 70. They had four children: **Crewdson Howard, Godfrey Kenrick, Rachel Marian, and Elizabeth Harriet.**

10-Rev. Crewdson Howard Lloyd was born on 8 Oct 1931 in London and died on 23 Nov 1999 in Oxford at age 68.

Crewdson married **Susan Woodroffe**, daughter of **Geoffrey Broome Witts Woodroffe** and **Winifred Anne Wathen**. They had three children: **Stephen Howard, John Crewdson, and Andrew Woodroffe.**

11-Dr. Stephen Howard Lloyd

Stephen married **Lisa Jane Clothier**.

Stephen next married **Dr. Alice Frances Mary Thompson**, daughter of **Alan Thompson** and **Mary Long**. They had one son: **Isaac Samuel.**

Descendants of John Pace

12-**Isaac Samuel Lloyd**

11-**John Crewdson Lloyd**

11-**Andrew Woodroffe Lloyd**

Andrew married **Angela Voss**. They had two children: **Jocelyn Oliver** and **Julius William**.

12-**Jocelyn Oliver Lloyd**

12-**Julius William Lloyd**

10-**Godfrey Kenrick Lloyd** was born on 9 Apr 1935 in London and died on 19 Oct 2015 at age 80.

General Notes: Just to confirm the arrangements for Godfrey's funeral on Monday 2nd November: Cremation at West Herts Crematorium WD25 0JF at 11.20 am Memorial Service at St Peter's Church, St Albans AL1 3HG at 2.00 pm

Godfrey married **Patricia Mary Shone**. They had two children: **Mary Kenrick** and **Simon Godfrey**.

11-**Mary Kenrick Lloyd**

Mary married **Darren Lewis Elrick**.

Mary next married **James Whyte**.

11-**Simon Godfrey Lloyd**

Simon married **Sally Ann Kent**, daughter of **Ben Kent** and **Paulyne**. They had three children: **Charlotte Amelia**, **Eloise Marie**, and **Gina Frances**.

12-**Charlotte Amelia Lloyd**

12-**Eloise Marie Lloyd**

12-**Gina Frances Lloyd**

10-**Rachel Marian Lloyd** was born on 26 Apr 1938 in London, died in Oct 2015 in St. Luke's Hospital, Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire at age 77, and was buried on 20 Oct 2015.

Rachel married **Dr. William John Lyon-Dean** on 28 Apr 1979. William was born on 4 Nov 1911 and died on 8 Mar 1990 at age 78.

10-**Elizabeth Harriet Lloyd**

Elizabeth married **Frank Victor Faulkner**.

9-**Rev. Rex Edward Ambrose Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 7 Apr 1904 in White Lodge, Belbroughton, Worcestershire, died on 21 Apr 1996 in Lytchett Matravers, Dorset at age 92, and was buried in 1996 in Fulmer, Buckinghamshire.

Rex married **Emily Berry**, daughter of **John Berry** and **Margaret Whiteside**, on 14 Oct 1933 in Portman Square. Emily was born on 12 Sep 1909 in Barrow in Furness, Cumbria, died on 14 Feb 2000 in Lytchett Matravers, Dorset at age 90, and was buried in Fulmer, Buckinghamshire. They had three children: **David Edward**, **Richard Van Sommer**, and **Alison Margaret**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Mistress at Cheltenham Ladies College.

10-**David Edward Lloyd** was born on 21 Nov 1935 in Bournemouth, Dorset and died on 22 Apr 2017 at age 81.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Bank Manager at Lloyds.

David married **Iris Annie Thelma Vobes**. They had three children: **Katharine Annabelle**, **Matthew David**, and **Michael John Paul**.

11-Katharine Annabelle Lloyd

Katharine married **Nicholas Mark Royston-Smith**. They had two children: **James** and **Emma Katherine**.

12-James Royston-Smith

12-Emma Katherine Royston-Smith

11-Matthew David Lloyd

Matthew married **Kathy Ann**. They had two children: **Amy Olivia** and **Jake Philip**.

12-Amy Olivia Lloyd

12-Jake Philip Lloyd

11-Michael John Paul Lloyd

Michael married **Gina**. They had three children: **Yasmin**, **Tyler**, and **Jayden**.

12-Yasmin Lloyd

12-Tyler Lloyd

12-Jayden Lloyd

David next married **Pippa Bell**.

10-Richard Van Sommer Lloyd

Richard married **Mary Joan Chisholm**.

Richard next married **Barbara Caroline Jones**. They had one son: **Jonathan Howard**.

11-Jonathan Howard Lloyd

Jonathan married **Annabel Treharne-Jones**, daughter of **Dr. Robert Treharne-Jones**.

10-Alison Margaret Lloyd

Alison married **Philip Russell Francis** on 14 Dec 1968 in Offham, Sussex. Philip was born on 13 May 1940 and died on 5 Jul 2000 in Wimborne, Dorset at age 60. They had two children: **Christina Ruth** and **Juliet Rachel**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Schoolmaster at Ardingly, Harrow, Canford.

11-Christina Ruth Francis

Christina married **Ludovic Renoux**. They had one son: **Sebastien**.

12-Sebastien Renoux

Descendants of John Pace

11-Dr. Juliet Rachel Francis

Juliet married **Paul Hillier**. They had one son: **Francis Philip**.

12-Francis Philip Hillier

9-**Maurice Howard Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 4 Dec 1906 in White Lodge, Belbroughton, Worcestershire and died on 18 Jan 1913 in White Lodge, Belbroughton, Worcestershire at age 6.

9-**David Lloyd** was born on 17 Nov 1913 in White Lodge, Belbroughton, Worcestershire and died on 17 Nov 1913 in White Lodge, Belbroughton, Worcestershire.

9-**Raymond Forbes Lloyd** was born on 25 Mar 1916 in White Lodge, Belbroughton, Worcestershire, died on 25 Jul 2014 in Gloucester Hospital, Gloucester, Gloucestershire at age 98, and was buried in St Mary's Church, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

General Notes: LLOYD – Raymond Forbes of Tetbury, Glos. Died on 25th July 2014 aged 98. Husband of the late Barbara Joan Lloyd. Thanksgiving Service, following private cremation, at Tetbury Parish Church 2.30 pm on Friday 15th August. Family flowers only, please, but donations for Tetbury Hospital to L.E. Perry, 13-15 Hampton St, Tetbury, Glos GL8 8JN. 01452 740728. - *Courtesy of Richard Lloyd*

Raymond

as spoken at the Service at Tetbury [15/8/2014] **Harriet Faulkner**

Today we are recalling a life of 98 years. Raymond. In our home he was known as being a positive contribution to the Great War by his parents: Ambrose and Jessie Lloyd. At his birth in 1916 Raymond was very ill, including having jaundice. He continued to suffer from any illness going all his young life and was termed 'a delicate child' – an expression you don't now hear. Because of that he was largely home-educated at their home of White Lodge, Belbroughton, with a governess, in between frequent ailments. He said Sundays were fiercely set apart from all other days, so that the family would walk to church for the eleven o'clock Service, and walk home, since his father would not drive on Sundays. Free time was also spent on pastimes confined to Sunday use. Raymond lately produced his long-kept 'Sunday Book' beautifully laid out by him under his mother's teaching, with hand-written key texts for each topic and season. These were built up from age 6 to age 15, and then record his attendance at beach missions for the young at Woolacombe, and Borth, culminating in his profession of trust in the Lord Jesus in a Confirmation Service at Hartlebury Castle by Bishop Perowne: 'a cousin of my aunt Margery.' It was a big decision of his mother's to send her 12-year old to live and be schooled in the health-giving air of Switzerland for spells covering roughly 4 years – when you think of no phones [1930 to 1934] less easy travel, and doing without her son - not to mention expense. But it paid off, and Raymond retained a love of Switzerland throughout his life. When in those years he occasionally returned, he enjoyed visits to his oldest brother Humphrey, in London, who was 14 years his senior and already had his first home in Hampstead. Upon his return when 16 there must have been some thought about him aiming for a University place. One of the tutors from his Swiss placement also returned, to live in Colwyn Bay, and there Raymond went to live for 2 or 3 terms of one-on-one tuition from this man he knew well, who tutored in various subjects including Latin and Calculus, and was, Raymond thought, just one page ahead of him in the book. When Raymond took an exam run by Exeter College, Oxford, for those who had not got the ordinary school leaving certificate, he passed and read ENGINEERING SCIENCE, 1935 to '38. Only Oxford offered that particular brand of first engineering degree, and he valued the course from which he had to go on afterwards towards one of the then 3 branches: Electrical, Mechanical or Civil Engineering, as was customary. He opted for a year reading ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL STUDIES at Loughborough College, Leicester, and normally after that year [1938-'39] would have been taken on at the firm of his choice but, as you know, the War intervened so he never got his I Mech E. Instead he worked for the War Effort in Reading with Pulsometer fashioning a variety of pumps. 2 Leaving the narrative there for a moment let me backtrack into the Exeter College years to note two things: his lively interest in the College ever since. Only last year nephew Godfrey took Raymond to one event of the College's 700th Year of Celebration; and the firm friendship he formed with a man one year behind him whose development in a) plantsmanship and b) birdwatching he much admired. That was David Nichols, whom we all knew and whose son, Jim, is here today tho' his sister, Fiona, is abroad or would be here. Some time after the close of War David Nichols and Raymond managed a birdwatching visit to Stockholm. Furthermore Raymond got wind of the setting-up of the Severn Wildfowl Trust by Peter Scott at Slimbridge and, having gone along to have a look, he became a near-founder member. That would be in 1947. We also know of a second lifelong and dear friend of Oxford days, Walter Douglas, died only last year, whose son Francis is one of Raymond's godchildren. Around that year Raymond, now 31, moved work from Reading to Archdales of Worcester, makers of machine tools. As his parents had some years before moved to Nettlebed he could easily drive himself home from either Reading or Worcester. Still the bachelor son, he changed position in 1950 to AC Delco at Dunstable where he took lodgings. It was a great event for him to travel far north, to Fair Isle, the mecca of keen birders, experiencing also the bad weather that can prevent the sea passage from Shetland. How much he envied our own visit to Fair Isle in July 2011, reading the Bird Report for that year from cover to cover. The eldest brother now played a further role. Humphrey sometimes needed the secretarial work of Barbara Hicks at Marlow where he lived, for they both held positions at Chatham House. So it was in Marlow that Raymond and Barbara met. Several times. Their marriage in 1955 by his middle brother, Rex, meant a hospitable new venue for the nephews and nieces at Totternhoe while he continued with AC Delco for 3 years. After that he sought a change into Training and Education within Engineering, taking a position at Woolwich, 1959, with a firm that shortly became AEI Telecoms Group, and so a second home was made, in Orpington, for about 9 years. When the boss left Raymond went up a notch into his place, and this is where he developed friendship with Jack Keiser [Keesa] who was very keen on birds generally and on Fair Isle and its renowned Bird Observatory in particular. Jack even held his 80th on Fair Isle, inviting Raymond, who sadly could not go, which he lastingly regretted. From Woolwich in 1968 Raymond made another move, this time into Personnel Management [or Human Resources] in the R and D section of Metal Box at Boreham Wood. Thus Raymond and Barbara made their third home, at Chalfont St Giles, which we all 3 remember, especially the expertise put into the garden-making there, whilst I recall being taken by them to the Savill Garden, Virginia Water to learn the finer points of planting layout, which I loved. All of us have been taken to gardens and nurseries of note ever since. When he reached 61 Metal Box did a re-structuring which faced Raymond with the question, 'Now what?' He did not want the re-location prospect, yet neither did he want to be at the mercy of the job market, or retire just then but, as he considered all the options he saw his way both to remaining in the Chalfont house for a spell and using those few years to fulfil some personal wishes of his own and

Descendants of John Pace

Barbara's. Undertaking original research into the lines of descent on his mother's side of the family he gathered material on the Paddons, and was delighted to assist with a biography on his uncle, Dr Harry Paddon of Labrador, then being written in Canada. Working on the Van Sommer line he closed in upon our Huguenot ancestry, with their specialist world of silk weaving and design. He and Barbara travelled wherever the trails led, including Canada, to stay with Harry's son Dick and wife Sheila Paddon, who would surely have flown here for this day if it were not for her great age. Moving to his father's side Raymond pursued research into, and promotion of Luke Howard of Tottenham, Namer of the Clouds, the father of Meteorology, and the Brook St Chapel which he and his family founded and supported. Getting to Tottenham for the unveiling of a Blue Plaque on Luke's house, going again to be satisfied with the renovation and cleaning of John Eliot Howard's gravestone at Tottenham, and working on the placing of a memorial to Luke and Mariabella Howard at the Friends Meeting House in Winchmore Hill were high among the family achievements he pursued in recent years. Nor was the Lloyd ancestry neglected, with his visits to the Welsh family home at Dolobran, and to the Library in Birmingham which holds much family material. These mentions of family lines allow me to say that we belong in a wide cousinly community thanks, in the first place, to many having been of the Quaker persuasion, inclined to marry within their circle, and keeping up links across the country by much letter-writing. Annual Meetings assisted in forming the habit of getting together, which has continued sporadically and with great fun down a century. The one who for years had drawn up a Family Tree for any such big occasion was the eldest brother. When Humphrey died Raymond became the one who, for each Cousins Party, produced an extended and updated tree, about a yard wide, to enable many of us to position ourselves in relation to our cousins. He loved a family get-together! After those research and travel years the time came for a new home for his and Barbara's retirement so they house-hunted in the Severn Valley and the Cotswold region near 4 Gloucester, found one with a fine coombe view, waited a year for it to be renovated, and be given a landscaped garden by a cousin, Philip Howard, and then in 1982 they moved into 19 Cirencester Road, Tetbury. There have followed more than 30 years of Retirement Pursuits in the town here, in the locality, and far beyond. Raymond and Barbara took out many memberships, not only to enjoy themselves but also to take along any willing family or visitor to enjoy favourite places with them whether Music, Concerts, Exhibitions, Westonbirt Arboretum, Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust, Nature in Art, Luncheon Club, and Probus: you will know better than we do. And all of us have met our uncle and aunt at, or been taken to, a multitude of good pubs for chatty lunches. He kept the Good Pub Guide, and a register of visits! The many periodicals arriving through the letterbox supported this riot of interests, and we benefited from relevant excerpts being mailed to the right recipients. A great set of 'Which?' magazines was available for us to consult. Then he took to computing aged 83 plus, allowing us to be in touch by Email. Of course, Raymond kept a workbench, and would always attempt repairs to damaged articles rather than buy replacements. We are sure that you each have memories of "Mr Lloyd" because of the width of these interests, and know how he took an interest in The Feoffees, the Woolsack Day, the Campaign in support of Tetbury Hospital, the Planting of the new Woodland. Some of you have known Raymond in these last 4 years, becoming important to the smooth running of the home in the months of increasing fragility. To you who have been such a help, and been good company for one who enjoyed visitors in all their variety, we can now give our Thank You. For us families of Humphrey Lloyd, and Rex Lloyd, Raymond and Barbara were favourite uncle and aunt, often visited or invited to our homes; and as our families grew, they took on the role of great- and great-great- uncle and aunt. Additionally, though Barbara had few family connections, her niece Linda became a regular visitor and companion to Raymond in these last few years. With our own parents departed it has been our privilege for 15 years to keep the home and the garden functioning. Throughout the years the keynotes have been hospitality, vibrant and varied interests, orderliness and the engineering hallmark. Of course, Raymond still had much to do, wasn't ready to go, but in truth we are not so much mourners as his admirers.

RAYMOND LLOYD

St Mary's Tetbury

15 August 2014

Many of us met here, along with Raymond, on the 20th of September 2012 to give thanks for the life of his beloved Barbara and bid her farewell in the name of the Lord. In my address then, I recalled how Raymond and Barbara regularly attended the 8am Holy Communion service here where the service was that of the Book of Common Prayer which they cherished. They were familiar with, and treasured, the many jewels of that liturgy, and certainly with the Prayer of General Thanksgiving which sadly we seldom hear used these days. I mention this since I find that this prayer pinpoints for me much that I met in Raymond's life.

Late me quote a part of that prayer with its "soberly magnificent" Elizabethan English prose/poetry: *Almighty God, Father of all mercies, we thine unworthy servants do give thee most humble and hearty thanks for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us and to all men. We bless thee for our creation, preservation and all the blessings of this life; but above all for thine inestimable love in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, for the means of grace and for the hope of glory."*

Raymond understood his life as a gift, a blessing from God, and important among these blessings was that of friendship. Other people are a gift to us and we all need one another. "Our life and our death are with our neighbour" (Anthony the Great). We are members of one another; that's how God made us. This explains Raymond's characteristic warmth and welcome to others which built up a wide circle of friends here in Tetbury. He greatly valued his family whose history he helped to record. I know how deeply grateful he was to the several family members who gave him unflinching support and care during his illnesses these last few years.

The high value he placed on friendship explains his genuine concern for the well-being of community life here in Tetbury where he actively supported many local organizations, such as Probus, the Civic Society, the Historical Society, this church and other local interest groups. Among his blessings he counted, too, a love of creation, nature, its flora and fauna, and these were enriched by the journeyings he and Barbara made across the world.

I think it was at an 8am service here in 1982 that I first met him and I soon came to value his friendship. I quickly recognised his sharp intellect and a questioning mind which were evident in the perceptive and penetrating questions he threw at me in study groups. He was a thinking scientist, having read Engineering, and a thinking Christian, who valued simplicity and order, expressed in sound judgements, thoughtfully arrived at, and articulated with characteristic gentleness. Alongside his serious and reverent attention to the mystery he found in the world around him, he retained a delightful sense of humour and could laugh at himself, especially when Barbara drew attention to his mistakes or forgetfulness. She surely was for him his loveliest blessing!

Over the years Sheila and I regularly met with Raymond and Barbara at some eating place (discovered by him) between Tetbury and Llandaff and these meetings continued after her death. We had planned to meet in July for lunch, the day Raymond met with his accident. We shall miss those lovely meetings! We were -still are - *companions* for we broke bread together, at pub and altar.

So, as I reflect on Raymond, I find myself asking: what made him the human being I knew and, along with many others, held in affection? What indeed makes us the people we are? We are certainly not what we eat. We are who we are by the values we freely espouse and try to practise. What were those values for Raymond? Philosophers have ever proposed endless lists of the

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virtues they think make our values. For their answer, Christians turn not to abstract concepts but to the life lived by Jesus of Nazareth, the Son of God, and there they find, in action, love, faith, hope, forgiveness, sacrifice. Then St Paul adds "joy, peace, patience, kindness, generosity, faithfulness, gentleness, self-control" (Gal 5.22). But notice: these are gifts of God, not our own achievement.

It was in his search for, and adoption of such values and the way he tried to live by them, that made Raymond the very special person we met and still know. Throughout his life he was an Easter man for he saw his life on earth as one of service and as part of a greater life still to come, as gift, a blessing, to be graciously received, revered and enjoyed, because God raised Jesus of the first Easter Day; the Jesus who offers life in all its fullness, above all, immeasurable love.

So it is fitting, as we thank God for Raymond, here in the place and the community which meant much to him, to return to the Prayer of General Thanksgiving: *"And we beseech thee, give us that due sense of all thy mercies that our hearts may be unfeignedly thankful, and that we show forth thy praise, not only with our lips, but in our lives; by giving up ourselves to thy service, and by walking before thee in holiness and righteousness all our days"*.

Thus with thanksgiving, we pray: May he rest in peace and rise to glory. Amen

Raymond married **Barbara Joan Hicks**, daughter of **John Hicks** and **Barbara Budd**, on 12 Mar 1955 in Fulmer, Buckinghamshire. Barbara was born on 3 Feb 1917 in Bromley, Kent, died on 5 Sep 2012 at age 95, and was buried in St Mary's Church, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

8-**John Eliot Howard Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 28 Feb 1872 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 12 Jul 1933 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 61.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Repton School.
- He had a residence in 14 Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

John married **Florence Louise Armstrong**,¹⁵ daughter of **Col. Francis Hugh Armstrong**¹⁵ and **Ellen Ann Shuttleworth**,¹⁵ on 12 Jul 1889 in St. Jude's Church, Southsea, Hampshire. Florence was born on 15 Oct 1876 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 7 Oct 1958 in Walford On Avon at age 81. They had eight children: **Eliot Fraser**, **Seton Howard Frederick**, **Florence Elaine**, **John Peregrine Francis**, **Mary Eliot**, **Gwyneth Eliot**, **Elspeth Eliot**, and **Roger Kynaston**.

9-**Eliot Fraser Lloyd** was born on 24 Nov 1900 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1968 at age 68.

Eliot married **Bertha Mary Hackney**, daughter of **Gordon Herbert Hackney** and **Dorothy Blasson**, on 5 Dec 1929 in London. Bertha was born on 21 Feb 1904 in Lyminge, Kent and died on 22 Mar 1989 at age 85. They had two children: **Jillian Fraser** and **John Eliot Fraser**.

10-Jillian Fraser Lloyd

Jillian married **Admiral James Michael Rahlenbeck Carlill**, son of **Stephen Hope Carlill** and **Elizabeth Hildegard Rahlenbeck**. They had two children: **Claire Lloyd** and **Angus Lloyd**.

11-Claire Lloyd Carlill

11-Angus Lloyd Carlill

10-John Eliot Fraser Lloyd

John married **Penelope Anne Frost**.

John next married **Cathryn Gillian Knapp**.

9-**Prof. Seton Howard Frederick Lloyd** was born on 30 May 1902 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 8 Jan 1996 in Woolstone, Berkshire at age 93.

General Notes: Seton Lloyd was born in Birmingham on 30 May 1902. After school at Uppingham, he studied at the Architectural Association in London and qualified as an architect in 1926, when he joined Sir Edwin Lutyens' practice in Queen Anne's Gate. In 1928 Lloyd set up in practice with two friends and this unexpectedly gave him his entry into archaeology and led to a distinguished career as a Near Eastern field archaeologist and professor. One of his partners was due to join an excavation in his professional capacity as architect/surveyor but last-minute developments necessitated his remaining in London to oversee the partnership's first important commission. Lloyd went in his place and found himself at Tell el-Amarnah, the fourteenth-century B.C. site which Henri Frankfort was excavating for the Egypt Exploration Society. This project lasted for two years, and in 1930 Lloyd was invited by Frankfort to join his next excavation, under the auspices of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, of a series of sites in the Diyala region north-east of Baghdad, which occupied them for seven years. From 1937-9 Lloyd excavated at Mersin, in southern Turkey, for the University of Liverpool and returned to Iraq in 1939 as technical adviser to the Director of Antiquities in Baghdad. During the war he worked briefly in the public relations office of the Mandate government in Jerusalem but returned to Baghdad in 1941, where he helped to establish the Iraq Museum and reorganize the Gertrude Bell Museum. He trained Iraqi archaeologists and participated with Iraqi colleagues in several major excavations, notably at Eridu, the most important post-diluvian city in Babylon. In 1949 Lloyd was appointed director of the new British School of Archaeology in Ankara and was immediately faced with formidable difficulties over the basic preliminaries of finding and equipping modest premises and starting a library. He

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excavated with, among others, James Mellaart, F.S.A., one of the first scholars at the Ankara School, the mound at Beycesultan, in western Anatolia, which revealed the remains of a series of Bronze Age palaces of the Arzawan culture which flourished at the time of Homeric Troy. A brief spell of retirement from Ankara in 1961 was followed by election to the chair of Western Asiatic Archaeology at London University in 1962, in succession to Sir Max Mallowan, F.S.A., and he remained there until 1969. Lloyd continued his fieldwork: in eastern Turkey in 1965 he studied Urartu, the culturally advanced state centred on Lake Van which flourished during the ninth-seventh centuries B.C.; and in Iraq in 1966 he noted with satisfaction that local archaeologists were conducting major digs. He served as a Vice-President of the Society from 1965-9 and received the Lawrence of Arabia Memorial Medal in 1971 and the Gertrude Bell Memorial Medal in 1979. He published profusely from 1935 onwards when *Sennacherib's Aqueduct at Jerwan* was published by Chicago, through the 1940s, 50s and 60s when perhaps his best known book, *Art of the Ancient Near East* (1961) appeared, to the late 1980s when, at the age of eighty-seven, he published *Ancient Turkey*. He died on 8 January 1996.
The Society of Antiquaries

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MA CBE FSA ARIBA.
- He worked as an Architect.
- He worked as a Director of the British School of Archaeology in Ankara, Turkey.
- He worked as a Professor of Western Asiatic Archaeology at London University.

Seton married **Margery Ulrica Fitzwilliams**, daughter of **Maj. John Kenrick Lloyd Fitzwilliams** and **Margery Laura Hyde**, on 2 Feb 1944 in Cairo. Margery was born on 14 Mar 1911 in Longworth, Berkshire and died on 9 Apr 1987 at age 76. They had three children: **John Seton**, **Clare Seton**, and **Joseph Peter**.

10-John Seton Lloyd

John married **Therese Georgia Julia O'rorke**. They had two children: **Cressida Juliet** and **Zoe Clare**.

11-Cressida Juliet Lloyd

11-Zoe Clare Lloyd

10-Clare Seton Lloyd

Clare married **Paul Joseph O'Nolan**. They had one son: **John Matthew**.

11-John Matthew O'Nolan

10-Joseph Peter Lloyd

Joseph married **Joanna Margaret Wright**. They had four children: **Peter Henry**, **Sarah Angela**, **James Alan Seton**, and **Thomas Joseph**.

11-Peter Henry Lloyd

11-Sarah Angela Lloyd

11-James Alan Seton Lloyd

11-Thomas Joseph Lloyd

9-Florence Elaine Lloyd was born on 11 Dec 1905 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 9 Jan 1911 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 5.

9-Dr. John Peregrine Francis Lloyd¹⁵ was born on 24 Aug 1907 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 19 Dec 1985 at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB FRCS.
- He worked as an Ophthalmic Surgeon.

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- He had a residence in Waterstock Close, Waterstock, Wheatley, Oxfordshire.

John married **Joy Wilson**,¹⁵ daughter of **Alfred Wilson**^{6,15} and **Agnes Claudia Fox Pease**,^{15,24} on 18 Aug 1932 in Barnt Green, Birmingham, Warwickshire. Joy was born on 29 Jan 1907 in Woodcroft, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died on 13 Mar 1980 at age 73. They had three children: **Antony John Eliot**, **Kerin Howard Seton**, and **Diana Armstrong Pease**.

Noted events in her life were:

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

10-Antony John Eliot Lloyd

Antony married **Helen Jean**. They had two children: **Fiona Caroline** and **Simon John Eliot**.

11-Fiona Caroline Lloyd

11-Simon John Eliot Lloyd

10-Kerin Howard Seton Lloyd

Kerin married **Wendy Susan Lee Boyd**, daughter of **Winnett Boyd**.

10-Diana Armstrong Pease Lloyd

Diana married **Lars Sederholm**. They had three children: **Tina**, **Annelisa**, and **Annika**.

11-Tina Sederholm

11-Annelisa Sederholm

11-Annika Sederholm

9-Mary Eliot Lloyd was born on 30 Oct 1909 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 15 Sep 2003 at age 93.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Architect.

Mary married **Maj. Kenneth Gough Breaks**, son of **Dennis Breaks** and **Hannah Gough**, on 13 May 1932 in London. Kenneth was born on 12 Dec 1909 in Halifax, Yorkshire, died on 20 Dec 1941 in Burma. Killed in action at age 32, and was buried in Taiping War Cemetery, Perak, Malaysia.

Mary next married **Francis Winston Walker**, son of **Herbert Walker** and **Ellen Myerscough**. Francis was born on 9 Dec 1912 in Doncaster, Yorkshire and died in May 1999 at age 86. They had two children: **Eliot Myerscough** and **Ellen Louise**.

10-Eliot Myerscough Walker

Eliot married **Esta May Marguerite Blair**. They had three children: **Thomas Ian Myerscough**, **Jessica Mary Eliot**, and **Sampson David Lloyd**.

11-Thomas Ian Myerscough Walker

Thomas married **Helen**.

11-Jessica Mary Eliot Walker

11-Sampson David Lloyd Walker

10-Ellen Louise Walker

Ellen married **Michael Robert Little**. They had one son: **Henry Robert William**.

11-Henry Robert William Little

Ellen next married **Nigel Stephens**.

Ellen next married **P. M. Tjuerman**.

9-Gwyneth Eliot Lloyd was born on 4 Jun 1913 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 6 May 1994 at age 80.

General Notes: Gwyneth Eliot Lloyd, actress, antique textile dealer: born Edgbaston, Warwickshire 4 June 1913; married 1936 John Heygate (died 1976; two sons; marriage dissolved 1947), 1947 Arthur Donaldson (died 1980; one son, two daughters, and one stepdaughter; marriage dissolved); died London 6 May 1994.

IN HER varied and unconventional life, Gwyneth Lloyd managed to combine three careers - film star in the 1930s, Women's Royal Air Force in the 1940s, and antique textiles expert in the last two decades - as well as two husbands and two families.

She was born in 1913 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, to a respectable Quaker family. Her grandfather, Howard Lloyd, had been managing director of Lloyds Bank from 1871 to 1902. Her mother, Florence (nee Armstrong), was a progressive woman for her time (it was said she owned one of the first washing machines).

Gwyneth trained as an actress at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, where two important things happened to her. First, she met Diana Churchill, Winston's daughter, who became her best friend for many years. Gwyneth said later that it was in the Churchills' house, Chartwell, that she really learnt to make intelligent conversation.

The second key event was a newspaper competition which won her a contract with Gaumont British Films. The company had decided to launch a counter-attack on Hollywood's monopoly of the stars and she was one of the few English beauties to be selected to be 'Baby Film Stars'. Before long, Gwyneth became the first of these stars to get a leading role in a British feature film - in 1934 she starred opposite Sonnie Hale (then married to Jessie Matthews) in *Wild Boy*, directed by Albert de Courville. Her other co-star in that film was the famous greyhound Mick the Miller.

In practice, her career was not to be a long one. John Heygate, recently divorced from Evelyn Waugh's first wife, Evelyn Gardner ('She-Evelyn'), saw Gwyneth in *Wild Boy* and was strongly attracted by his first glimpse of her extraordinary beauty (although he complained later with his typically dry wit that, 'he only went to see the dog'). Shortly afterwards he took the trouble to gatecrash her 21st birthday party, ambushed her in the kitchen and discovered a mutual liking for fine cheeses. Dinner at Quaglino's followed and the romance developed quickly.

During the early Thirties she met many artists and writers including Vyvyan Holland, Oscar Wilde's son. Her portrait by Tristram Hillier still hangs in her bedroom. The Cafe Royal and the Gargoyle, in Dean Street, were regular haunts. The Charleston, the foxtrot and later the quickstep were all the rage.

In 1935, Heygate, recently sacked from the BBC by Lord Reith because of the publicity surrounding the Waugh divorce, went to work for UFA films in Berlin, writing scripts for the trilingual films being produced there at the time with Lillian Harvey and other international stars. This was the era of Christopher Isherwood's Berlin and as Germany was sliding towards dictatorship there was much to see for the now engaged couple, as they motored about the country in Heygate's MG.

Back in England, John and Gwyneth were married at St Ethelburga's (the only church in England that would marry divorced people), in the City, and then settled in a country house in Sussex.

Although the period is given a rosy glow of nostalgia in one of Heygate's novels, *A House for Joanna*, the truth was less romantic. He preferred writing on the counters of smoke-filled, working men's pubs, rather than in his smart new study. The couple drifted back to London.

The war now intervened on a marriage already weakened by Heygate's drinking and unpredictable temper. While he was away in the army in Ceylon, Gwyneth joined the WRAF as an aircraft plotter. Here she met a handsome young fighter pilot, Arthur Donaldson, one of three brothers all of whom won the DSO in the air war, and consequently achieved almost 'pop star' status at the time. After the war, Gwyneth and Arthur followed the transient lives of station families in Germany and England. Gwyneth produced three more children to add to the two boys from her first marriage and Arthur's daughter by his first marriage. In the 1950s, Arthur retired from the RAF and they settled in a large house in Buckinghamshire. Although the marriage lasted 18 years, it too finally ended in divorce in the mid-1960s.

But Gwyneth's independent mind and courage saw her through these difficult times. 'I refuse to be frightened of life,' she said. She built herself a new career as an antique dealer, textiles expert and member of LAPADA, the professional association of antique dealers. In the 1970s and 1980s she became a well-known figure in her shop in Belgravia and at antique fairs, where she would stand surrounded by beautiful old fabrics, engaging passers-by in conversation. She ran her own business until the last year of her life.

Gwyneth Lloyd was almost impossible to shock and she had a great sense of self-irony. She was highly amused when, in her late seventies, somebody said to her 'You're quite a relic, aren't you?' (Not long after, the invitation to her 80th birthday party announced a 'Relic's Rave-up'.)

Gwyneth was always active and on the move. As a young woman, she played at Junior Wimbledon. And she was a keen skier in the days when there were no ski-lifts and no package tours to the Alps. She spoke French and German and travelled to five continents during her life. All her life she was full of new ventures - when she inherited some money from her parents at the end of the 1950s, she bought a racehorse, a motor boat and some land in Portugal.

She retained a youthful spirit, and never fully accepted old age or the prospect of losing her independence. Even as an 80-year-old she had friends of every age, male and female. She loved good conversation, good food, parties and picnics. Everybody who visited her flat was dazzled by her distinctive taste and the atmosphere she created there.

Noted events in her life were:

- Her obituary was published in *The Independent* on 19 May 1994.
- She worked as an Antique Dealer and Actress.

Gwyneth married **Sir John Edward Nourse Heygate 4th Bt.**, son of **Arthur Conolly Gage Heygate** and **Frances Evelyn Rowley Harvey**, on 28 Feb 1936 in London. The marriage ended in divorce. John was born on 19 Apr 1903 in Eton and died on 18 Mar 1976 at age 72. They had two children: **George Lloyd** and **Richard John Gage**.

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Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were divorced Divorce in 1947.

10-**Sir George Lloyd Heygate 5th Bt.** was born on 28 Oct 1936 in Warbleton and died in 1991 at age 55.

George married **Hildegard Mathilde Kleinjohann**. They had three children: **Catherine Ellen Royley**, **Joanna Eliot Nourse**, and **(No Given Name)**.

11-**Catherine Ellen Royley Heygate**

11-**Joanna Eliot Nourse Heygate**

11-**Heygate** was born in Jul 1973 and died in Jan 1974.

10-**Sir Richard John Gage Heygate 6th Bt.**

Richard married **Carol Rosemary Michell**, daughter of **Cmdr. Richard Michell**.

Richard next married **Jong Ja Hyun**. They had one daughter: **Eun Hee Isabella**.

11-**Eun Hee Isabella Heygate**

Eun married **Niall Rollo Robert Chrichton-Stewart**, son of **Maj. Jerome Niall Anthony Chrichton-Stewart** and **Susan Dwyer-Joyce**.

Richard next married **Susan Fiona Buckley**. They had two children: **Frederick Carysfort Gage** and **Robert George Liam**.

11-**Frederick Carysfort Gage Heygate**

11-**Robert George Liam Heygate**

Gwyneth next married **Grp. Capt. Arthur Hay Donaldson**, son of **Charles Egerton Donaldson** and **Gwendoline Mary MacDonald**, on 13 Nov 1947 in London. Arthur was born on 9 Jan 1915 in Weymouth, Dorset and died on 12 Oct 1980 at age 65. They had three children: **Charles Hay**, **Alison Angela Hay**, and **(No Given Name)**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Group Captain of the Royal Air Force.

10-**Charles Hay Donaldson**

Charles married **Amanda Sampson**. They had three children: **Ryan Eliot**, **Sebastian**, and **Chelsea**.

11-**Ryan Eliot Donaldson**

11-**Sebastian Donaldson**

11-**Chelsea Donaldson**

10-**Alison Angela Hay Donaldson**

Alison married **Wayne Alexander Derrick**.

10-**Donaldson**

9-**Elsbeth Eliot Lloyd**

Elsbeth married **Neill Daunt**, son of **William Daunt** and **Sarah Jane Gould**. They had one son: **Michael Seton**.

10-**Michael Seton Daunt**

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Michael married **Rosamund Hall**. They had one son: **Seton Lloyd**.

11-**Seton Lloyd Daunt**

Michael next married **Marian Louise Eason**. They had one son: **William Michael**.

11-**William Michael Daunt**

Elsbeth next married **Alan Dipper**, son of **Cecil Dipper** and **Dora Warren**. They had five children: **Simon Fraser Lloyd**, **Frances Ann**, **Nigel Alan**, **Giles Harvey**, and **Roger Martin**.

10-**Simon Fraser Lloyd Dipper**

10-**Frances Ann Dipper**

Frances married **John Buckley**. They had two children: **Clare Elspeth** and **Alison Emma**.

11-**Clare Elspeth Buckley**

11-**Alison Emma Buckley**

10-**Nigel Alan Dipper**

Nigel married **Catherine Spencer**. They had two children: **James Robert Alan** and **John Andrew**.

11-**James Robert Alan Dipper**

11-**John Andrew Dipper**

10-**Giles Harvey Dipper**

Giles married **Cheryl Jennifer Wilson**. They had two children: **Sarah Joanne** and **Mathew James**.

11-**Sarah Joanne Dipper**

11-**Mathew James Dipper**

10-**Roger Martin Dipper**

Roger married **Katharine Jane Nailard**.

Roger next married **Susan Fiona Buckley**.

9-**Lt. Cmdr. Roger Kynaston Lloyd** was born on 15 Mar 1918 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 3 Jun 1977 at age 59.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Advertising Agent.

Roger married **Anne Gordon**, daughter of **Sir Alexander Gordon** and **Margaret Jane Thomas**, on 21 Feb 1942 in London. Anne was born on 1 Jan 1912 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia and died on 13 Jan 2003 at age 91. They had four children: **Carolyn Anne**, **David Kynaston**, **Gabrielle Jane**, and **Harriet Mary**.

10-**Carolyn Anne Lloyd**

Carolyn married **Digby Francis Considine Murphy**. They had four children: **Alexander Francis Considine**, **Patrick James Carlisle**, **Harriet Emma**, and **Oliver Peregrine**.

11-**Alexander Francis Considine Murphy**

Descendants of John Pace

11-**Patrick James Carlisle Murphy**

11-**Harriet Emma Murphy**

11-**Oliver Peregrine Murphy**

10-**David Kynaston Lloyd**

David married **Jill Rebecca Woods**. They had two children: **Emma Rebecca** and **Sylkie Rainbow**.

11-**Emma Rebecca Lloyd**

11-**Sylkie Rainbow Lloyd**

10-**Gabrielle Jane Lloyd**

Gabrielle married **Paul Kelly**. They had two children: **Neon James** and **Lindsey Anne**.

11-**Neon James Kelly**

11-**Lindsey Anne Kelly**

10-**Harriet Mary Lloyd**

8-**Mariabella Howard Lloyd**^{7,12,15} was born on 31 Jul 1873 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 14 May 1906 in Cookham, Berkshire at age 32.

Mariabella married **Cmdr. Frederick William Kershaw**,¹⁵ son of **Louis Addin Kershaw** and **Helen Theresa O'grady**, on 25 Apr 1906 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. Frederick was born on 14 Jun 1868 and died on 1 Feb 1934 at age 65.

Marriage Notes: or 21 Dec 1904

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Naval officer before 1915.

8-**Prof. Godfrey Isaac Howard Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 20 Jan 1875 in Cannon Hill House, Birmingham and died on 9 Jan 1939 in London at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Lecturer in Economics at University of Sheffield.
- He worked as a Professor of Economics, University of Toronto in 1915 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- He had a residence in 1915 in 24 Russell Hill Drive, Toronto, Canada.

Godfrey married **Constance Lydia Allen Booth**,^{15,108} daughter of **Alfred Booth**^{6,109,110} and **Lydia Allen Butler**,^{6,108,109} on 21 Dec 1904 in Liverpool. Constance was born on 25 Jan 1876 in 46 Ullet Road, Liverpool and died on 13 Oct 1962 at age 86. They had two children: **Peter** and **Mariabella**.

9-**Peter Lloyd** was born on 26 Jun 1907 in Sheffield, Yorkshire, died on 11 Apr 2003 in Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia at age 95, and was buried on 16 Apr 2003.

General Notes: One of the climbing party on Everest in 1938, Lloyd was involved in the development and use of the oxygen equipment, and later applied his experience for the benefit of the 1953 party.

Educated at Greshams School and Cambridge, Peter Lloyd was a chemist, first working on industrial heating processes. In 1944 he was appointed Director General of engine research and development for the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and finally became head of British Defence Research and Supply Staff in Australia. He first went to the Himalayas on the successful Anglo-American Nanda Devi expedition in 1936. He returned with Tilman in 1950 and later visited the Kulu Himal. After retirement, he returned to the UK from Canberra, but subsequently emigrated to Australia.

A memorial gathering to celebrate the life of Peter Lloyd, mountaineer and scientist, was held 21 October, 2003, at the Alpine Club, Charlotte Road, London, EC2. Lord Chorley, also representing the

Descendants of John Pace

President of the Alpine Club, welcomed the guests and introduced the speakers who included Mr George Band, Mr Mike Neale, Mr Alun Evans, son-in-law, and Professor Edward Williams. Among others present were: Mr and Mrs Adam Lloyd (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs Alun Evans (daughter), Mr Dominic Evans and Mr Benjamin Evans (grandsons), Mr Charles Robeson, Mr and Mrs Raymond Lloyd, Mr and Mrs John Goatly, Mr and Mrs Jake Mermagen, Mrs Mara Uzzell, Mr and Mrs Paul Whelan, Mr Richard Amis, Sir Michael Wheeler-Booth, Mrs George Band, Professor and Mrs Edward Williams, Mr Terence Goodfellow, Mr and Mrs Michael Westmacott, Mr and Mrs David Anderson, Mr and Mrs Drummond Hislop, Mr James Seddon, Mrs Anne Galley, Mrs Clare Pike, Mr Nicholas Pike, Mr James Campbell, Mr Jim Barnes and Mrs Jean Brown with many other friends and representatives of organisations.

The engineer and mountaineer Peter Lloyd, who has died in Australia aged 95, was the last British link with the great prewar decade of Himalayan exploration, and an associate of one of its seminal figures, Major HW Tilman. As director-general of engine research and development at the Ministry of Aviation from 1961 to 1969, he was also closely involved in the design of the Rolls-Royce Spey and Tay engines, and the Bristol/Rolls-Royce Pegasus engine that powers the vertical take-off BAe Harrier. Born in Sheffield, the son of an economics lecturer, Lloyd was educated at Gresham's school, in Holt, Norfolk and read engineering at Trinity College, Cambridge. There, he was one of an extraordinarily gifted generation of mountaineers. Lloyd was president of the university's mountaineering club in his final year. His powerful, compact physique and stamina helped him become highly competent in mountain craft, and to amass a substantial record in alpinism through successive seasons of the late 1920s and early 1930s. In 1936, he was an acceptable and uncontroversial choice for the Anglo American expedition to India's highest mountain, Nanda Devi, led by Tilman. This lightweight expedition to a remote and difficult peak achieved a remarkable success in putting Tilman and Noel Odell on its summit, which was the highest then climbed. Lloyd acquitted himself skilfully and unselfishly, load-carrying to stock the final camp at 23,500 feet. He earned himself his coexpeditioners' affection and his leader's plaudits as "first-rate on rock and ice". When Tilman came to assemble a team for his Chomolungma (Mount Everest) attempt in 1938, Lloyd was an automatic choice. This venture was plagued by deep snow, desperate cold, and illness among the Sherpas. Despite a team that might well have reached the summit in a good weather year, it ground to a halt below the first step on the North Ridge, at camp six, pitched at 27,200 feet. Tilman's description of his and Lloyd's antics here gives the flavour of their friendship: "A richly concentrated food like pemmican (a singularly unpleasant and unpalatable paste of dried meat and fat) requires a great effort of will to keep it down - absolute quiescence in a prone position and a little sugar are useful aids. Without wishing to boast, I think the feat of eating a large mugful of pemmican soup at 27,200 feet performed by Lloyd and myself, is unparalleled in the annals of Himalayan climbing and an example of what can be done by dogged greed. For greed consists in eating when you have no desire to eat, which is exactly the case anywhere above camp four." Lloyd turned his engineering expertise to conducting comparative tests on the two types of oxygen equipment then available for high-altitude climbing, and favoured the open-circuit breathing system, which used ordinary air as well as cylinder oxygen. In recommending this to John Hunt's 1953 expedition, and effecting design changes to the equipment, he contributed significantly to the ascent of the mountain. In 1938, the use of oxygen was controversial, but Lloyd gave his opinion with habitual tact and elegance, and in winning the argument, effectively won the summit for Hunt's climbers 15 years later. He asserted: "I have a lot of sympathy with the sentimental objection to its use, and would rather see the mountain climbed without it than with; but, on the other hand, I would rather see the mountain climbed with it than not climbed at all." Lloyd went to the Himalayas with Tilman for a third time in 1949, surveying in the Langtang region of Nepal, their sirdar for the trip the Sherpa Tenzing Norgay. By this time, Lloyd's propensity as a bon viveur had moderated his physique, but since the local political situation allowed little climbing, Lloyd's lack of condition did not much matter and his company was congenial as ever. After Cambridge, Lloyd worked in the 1930s on the furnace design for the Gas Light and Coke Company in London. In 1939, debarred from military service by his reserved occupation, he joined the Royal Aircraft Establishment, initially working on defences against low-flying aircraft. In 1941, at Farnborough, he was in Hayne Constant's group working on gas turbine engine development. In 1943, they produced the prototype of the modern jet engine before merging, in 1944, with Sir Frank Whittle's Power Jets. By 1946, the nationalised company was the National Gas Turbine Establishment. Lloyd became head of its combustion department and by 1950 was its deputy director, under Constant. Just over a decade later came the Ministry of Aviation's R&D director-generalship. He then headed Britain's defence research and supply staff in Australia. Engaging and judicious, beyond his apparent sternness was a kindness and inclusivity. He was held in high esteem by his contemporaries, and was the recipient of affection and gratitude from his juniors. He was appointed CBE in 1957, and while president of the Alpine Club (1977-1980) he delivered a moving oration at the memorial service to Tilman, who was lost at sea in the south Atlantic in his 80th year. Lloyd recently took delivery of a turbo-charged Volvo - a departure from his habitual Jaguars. The salesman greeted him with: "Well, this is the first time ..." and faltered. Lloyd continued for him: "I know what you were going to say - that this is the first time you've sold one of these to someone over 90." It was a perfect Lloyd moment. His first marriage in 1932 was dissolved in 1947. In 1951 he married Joyce. After his retirement they both escaped to Australia. She survives him, as do his son and daughter from his first marriage. Peter Lloyd, mountaineer and engineer, born June 26 1907; died April 11 2003 Jim Perrin, The Guardian Thursday 1 May 2003

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE FRIC.
- He worked as a Scientist, Engineer and Mountaineer.
- He worked as an Everest expedition member in 1938.
- He worked as a President of The Alpine Club in 1977-1980.
- His obituary was published in The Guardian by Jim Perrin on 1 May 2003.

Peter married **Nora Kathleen Elizabeth Patten**, daughter of **Prof. Charles Joseph Patten** and **Mabel Elizabeth King**, on 14 May 1932 in London. The marriage ended in divorce before 1959. Nora was born on 22 Jun 1907 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 4 Oct 2003 at age 96. They had two children: **Bridget Elisabeth** and **Adam Jonathan Peter**.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were divorced Divorce in 1947.

10-Bridget Elisabeth Lloyd

Bridget married **Thomas Alun Evans**, son of **Thomas Evans** and **Mabel Elizabeth Griffiths**. They had three children: **Jonathan Mark**, **Dominic James**, and **Benjamin Lloyd**.

11-Jonathan Mark Evans

Jonathan married **Anne Reynolds-Johnson**. They had two children: **Henry Alun** and **Peter Jonathan**.

12-Henry Alun Evans

12-Peter Jonathan Evans

11-Dominic James Evans

Dominic married **Nicola Jane Duncan**. They had two children: **Lara Catherine** and **Luke Adam Robert**.

12-Lara Catherine Evans

12-Luke Adam Robert Evans

11-Benjamin Lloyd Evans

Benjamin married **Aura Leonaite**. They had one son: **Oscar Ananda**.

12-Oscar Ananda Evans

10-Adam Jonathan Peter Lloyd

Adam married **Debonnaire Hazel Stoker**. They had three children: **Fiona Debonnaire**, **Rachel Catherine**, and **Timothy Kenneth**.

11-Fiona Debonnaire Lloyd

Fiona married **Stephen Robinson Lloyd-Moffett**. They had two children: **Basil William Weir** and **Phineas Adam**.

12-Basil William Weir Lloyd-Moffett

12-Phineas Adam Lloyd-Moffett

11-Rachel Catherine Lloyd

Rachel married **Joshua Martin Montgomery**. They had two children: **Lydia Fiona** and **Ella Lane**.

12-Lydia Fiona Montgomery

12-Ella Lane Montgomery

11-Timothy Kenneth Lloyd

Timothy married **Aimee Sngle**. They had three children: **Josephine Neva**, **Peter Esteban**, and **Phoebe Debonnaire**.

12-Josephine Neva Lloyd

12-Peter Esteban Lloyd

Descendants of John Pace

12-Phoebe Debonnaire Lloyd

Peter next married **Joyce Evelyn Campbell**, daughter of **Norman Carlisle Campbell** and **Eva Mary Robinson**, on 2 Mar 1951 in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Joyce was born on 16 Nov 1916 in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia and died on 10 Mar 2004 at age 87.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Journalist and Radio broadcaster.

9-**Mariabella Lloyd** was born on 8 Aug 1909 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 1 Oct 1999 at age 90.

Mariabella married **Arthur Brendan Whelan**, son of **James Whelan** and **Katherine Somers**, on 21 Jul 1944 in London. Arthur was born on 15 Jul 1920 in Thomastown, Kilkenny and died on 19 Apr 1993 at age 72. They had two children: **Mariabella Eliot** and **Paul James Howard**.

10-Mariabella Eliot Whelan

Mariabella married **David Lawrence Uzzell**. They had three children: **Edward Thomas**, **Samuel George Howard**, and **Jacob John Eliot**.

11-Edward Thomas Uzzell

11-Samuel George Howard Uzzell

11-Jacob John Eliot Uzzell

10-Paul James Howard Whelan

Paul married **Jill Susan Bolton**. They had two children: **Maria Jane Susan** and **George Charles Albert**.

11-Maria Jane Susan Whelan

11-George Charles Albert Whelan

8-**Cyril Edward Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 22 Nov 1876 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 1 Feb 1963 at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director of the Great Western Railway.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Church House, Broome, Stourbridge, Staffordshire.

Cyril married **Phyllis Gretchen Waterlow**,¹⁵ daughter of **Sir Ernest Albert Waterlow** and **Mary Margaret Sophie Hofman**, on 16 Jun 1909 in St. Peter's, Belsize Park, London. Phyllis was born on 26 Dec 1882 in St. Petersburg Place, London and died on 19 Oct 1965 at age 82. They had one daughter: **Angelica Mary**.

9-**Angelica Mary Lloyd** was born on 5 Apr 1910 in Broome, Stourbridge and died on 24 May 1992 at age 82.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Diploma in Journalism.

Angelica married **John Stanislaus Gaynor**, son of **John William Gaynor** and **Margaret Mary Boyan**, on 16 Jun 1936 in Harvington. John was born on 4 Sep 1905 in Moate, County Westmeath, Ireland and died on 30 Jul 1955 in Pyrford Woods, Surrey at age 49. They had four children: **Carol Anne**, **Virginia Mary**, **Sara Lynn**, and **Clare**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Royal School of Mines, Cambourne.

10-Carol Anne Gaynor

Descendants of John Pace

Carol married **Anthony Mitchell Howard** on 26 May 1965. Anthony was born on 12 Feb 1934 and died on 19 Dec 2010 at age 76.

10-Virginia Mary Gaynor

Virginia married **Alastair John Douglas Scott**, son of **Col. Sir Douglas Winchester Scott 2nd Bt.** and **Elizabeth Joyce Glanley**. They had three children: **William Douglas**, **Sarah Victoria**, and **Penelope Mary**.

11-William Douglas Scott

11-Sarah Victoria Scott

11-Penelope Mary Scott

10-Sara Lynn Gaynor

Sara married **John Richard Haughton Mermagen**, son of **Pat Mermagen**. They had three children: **Thomas Lloyd**, **Alison Lynn**, and **Patrick Edward**.

11-Thomas Lloyd Mermagen

Thomas married **Isabel**. They had one daughter: **Olivia Kate**.

12-Olivia Kate Mermagen

11-Alison Lynn Mermagen

11-Patrick Edward Mermagen

Patrick married **Morgan**. They had one daughter: **Neva Bennett**.

12-Neva Bennett Mermagen

10-Clare Gaynor

Clare married **Peter Lyon Ritzema**. They had one daughter: **Jay Lynn**.

11-Jay Lynn Ritzema-Carter

Clare next married **Bernard Alexander Carter**. They had one son: **Hugh John**.

11-Hugh John Ritzemer-Carter

8-Canon Robert Howard Lloyd was born on 24 Apr 1879 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 26 Jun 1955 in Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Rector of Rotherfield Greys in Rotherfield Greys, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire.

Robert married **Patricia Margaret Evelyn Raymond**, daughter of **Henry Warner Raymond** and **Isabella Maud Wetherall**, on 23 Jul 1919 in St. George's, Hanover Square, London. Patricia was born on 17 Mar 1889 in Alexandria, Egypt and died on 1 May 1952 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent at age 63. They had four children: **Hester Muriel Raymond**, **Rodney Warner Bartholomew**, **Veronica Margaret**, and **Hilary**.

9-Hester Muriel Raymond Lloyd was born on 22 Oct 1920 and died on 7 Nov 1993 at age 73.

Hester married **George Parker Bidder**, son of **Lt. Col. Harold Francis Bidder** and **Lilias Mary Vivian Rush**, on 4 Oct 1963. George was born on 17 Mar 1920 in Ravensbury Manor, Mitcham, Surrey and died on 25 Feb 1975 at age 54.

Descendants of John Pace

General Notes: MC

9-**Lieut. Rodney Warner Bartholomew Lloyd** was born on 24 Aug 1922 in Rotherfield Greys, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, died on 22 Feb 1945 in Reichswald Forest, Germany. Killed in action at age 22, and was buried in Reichswald Forest War Cemetery, Germany. Grave 51.J.1.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton.
- He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford.

9-**Veronica Margaret Lloyd** was born on 21 Jun 1924 in Littlehampton, Sussex and died on 8 Aug 2014 at age 90.

General Notes: They say things come in threes - and so it is that Frixie is the third and last of the surviving grandchildren of Howard and Mariabella Lloyd to die within a three week period:

Michael Lloyd on 16th July

Raymond Lloyd on 25th July

Veronica (Frixie) Goatly on 8th August.

Her daughter Marabel has sent me this email to pass on to the Budget Group:

The following text was due to appear in the Times and Telegraph this week:

GOATLY Veronica Margaret (Frixie), nee Lloyd, died peacefully on 8th August 2014, aged 90. Wife of the late John Goatly OBE of Fernhurst, West Sussex, mother of Jonathan, the late Robert, Peter and Marabel, much loved grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Fernhurst GU27 3HZ on 21st August at 11.30 AM. Family flowers only please. Private cremation later. Contact G.M.Luff and Partners, 01428643524.

Frixie had just celebrated her 90th birthday, quite successfully and happily, with a small group of family and friends. She was quite upbeat, and Peter had taken her on an outing to Uppark which she also enjoyed. Her death came rather quicker than people were expecting, but it was probably better that way.

Obviously we would love to see you at the funeral, together with as many cousins who can manage it. There will be food and drink afterwards, at the Duke of Cumberland Arms, a couple of miles down the road..

Veronica married **John Goatly**, son of **Reginald Alban Goatly** and **Maud Eileen Barnett**, on 18 Jan 1947 in Cairo. John was born on 22 Nov 1917 in Penang, Malaya and died in Mar 2012 at age 94. They had four children: **Jonathan Howard**, **Robert Duval**, **Peter James**, and **Marabel Helen**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OBE.

10-**Jonathan Howard Goatly** was born on 8 Sep 1948 in Caversham, died on 31 Mar 2012 at age 63, and was buried on 11 Apr 2012 in St. Margaret's, Fenhurst (Funeral).

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Fund Manager.

Jonathan married **Janet Stewart Orr**.

10-**Robert Duval Goatly** was born on 10 Apr 1950 in Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire and died on 24 Sep 1992 at age 42.

Robert married **Elsbeth Margaret Quin**. They had four children: **Kate Helen**, **Michael John**, **Joanna Hester**, and **Rosalind Sarah Mab**.

11-**Kate Helen Goatly**

Kate married **Edward Venables**. They had two children: **Digby** and **Barney**.

12-**Digby Venables**

12-**Barney Venables**

11-**Michael John Goatly**

11-**Joanna Hester Goatly**

Descendants of John Pace

11-Rosalind Sarah Mab Goatly

Robert next married **Erica Joanna York Allen**. They had one son: **Thoma Robert Duval**.

11-Thoma Robert Duval Goatly

10-Peter James Goatly

10-Marabel Helen Goatly

Marabel married **Martin Philip Clark**. They had three children: **Eliot John**, **Joseph Robert**, and **Patrick James**.

11-Eliot John Clark

11-Joseph Robert Clark

11-Patrick James Clark

9-**Hilary Lloyd** was born on 21 Jun 1924 in Littlehampton and died on 12 Jul 1924 in Littlehampton.

8-**Rev. Sylvanus Fox Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 18 Mar 1881 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 19 Nov 1954 in Malvern Wells, Worcestershire at age 73, and was buried in Little Malvern, Worcestershire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford.
- He worked as a Clerk in Holy Orders.
- He had a residence in 1915 in 45 Clarendon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Sylvanus married **Marjorie Henry Gordon Crease**,¹⁵ daughter of **General Sir John Frederick Crease** and **Frances Mary Domville**, on 20 Jul 1911 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire. Marjorie was born on 22 Oct 1886 in Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, Hampshire and died on 8 Dec 1962 at age 76. They had one son: **Michael Charles Fox**.

9-**Michael Charles Fox Lloyd** was born on 5 Jan 1926 in London, died in Jul 2014 in Colwall, Malvern, Herefordshire at age 88, and was buried on 30 Jul 2014 in Little Malvern, Worcestershire.

Michael married **Elizabeth Mary Bright**, daughter of **Allan Heywood Bright** and **Kelburn Milroy Ramsay**. They had three children: **Susan Marjorie Fox**, **Allan Bright Fox**, and **Rachel Jane Fox**.

10-Susan Marjorie Fox Lloyd

Susan married **Michael Davison**. They had two children: **Katherine Elizabeth** and **Christopher Patrick**.

11-Katherine Elizabeth Lloyd-Davison

11-Christopher Patrick Lloyd-Davison

10-Allan Bright Fox Lloyd

Allan married **Dr. Lori Williamson**. They had one daughter: **Elinor Jane**.

11-Elinor Jane Lloyd

10-Rachel Jane Fox Lloyd

Rachel married **Stuart Kevan Buckland**. They had two children: **Francesca Ann** and **Rosanna Jade**.

Descendants of John Pace

11-Francesca Ann Buckland

11-Rosanna Jade Buckland

7-**Eleanor Howard**^{4,9,15} was born on 4 May 1844 in Tottenham, London and died on 5 Jan 1885 in Areley Hall, Stourport, Worcestershire at age 40.

Eleanor married **Sampson Zachary Lloyd**,^{4,9,15} son of **Sampson Lloyd**^{9,11,15} and **Sarah Davis Zachary**,^{9,15} on 12 Apr 1866 in Tottenham, London. Sampson was born on 4 Jan 1843 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 25 Apr 1914 in Areley Hall, Stourport, Worcestershire at age 71. They had 11 children: **Sarah Cecilia, Francis Zachary, Ernest Sampson, Thomas Zachary, Eleanor Howard, Constance Maria, William Dilworth, Olivia Margaret, Edmund, Dorothy**, and **Katharine**.

8-**Sarah Cecilia Lloyd** was born on 26 Feb 1868 in Ednesbury and died on 13 May 1918 in Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu, India at age 50.

8-**Francis Zachary Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 30 Apr 1869 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 18 Dec 1920 in Areley Hall, Stourport, Worcestershire at age 51.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1915 in 282 Hagley Road, Birmingham.
- He had a residence in Areley Hall, Stourport, Worcestershire.
- He worked as a Chairman of The Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd. Before 1920.

Francis married **Katharine Mary Crewdson**,¹⁵ daughter of **Rev. Canon George Crewdson**^{15,43,91} and **Mary Salome Hay Sweet-Escott**,^{15,43,91} on 11 Apr 1907 in Windermere, Cumbria. Katharine was born on 11 Sep 1878 in Kendal, Cumbria and died on 4 Sep 1961 in Areley Hall, Stourport, Worcestershire at age 82. They had five children: **Eleanor Mary, Katharine Olivia, Margaret Cecilia, William Zachary**, and **John Crewdson**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Music Teacher at Abbot's Bromley School.

9-**Eleanor Mary Lloyd** was born on 6 Jun 1909 in 282 Hagley Road, Birmingham and died on 16 Dec 1993 in Malvern, Worcestershire at age 84.

9-**Katharine Olivia Lloyd** was born on 27 Dec 1910 in 282 Hagley Road, Birmingham and died in Mar 2011 at age 100.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with ARCM.

Katharine married **Rev. Frederick James Stephens Evans**, son of **Frederick James Evans** and **Violet Rose Weston**, on 21 May 1945 in Areley Kings, Stourport, Worcestershire. Frederick was born on 15 Nov 1921 in Llanfiangel-Rhydithon, Wales, died on 26 Mar 2014 at age 92, and was buried on 10 Apr 2014. They had four children: **Bridget Katharine, Charles Crewdson, Caroline Olivia**, and **Alison Margaret**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Clerk in Holy Orders at St Davids Lampeter.

10-Bridget Katharine Evans

Bridget married **Thomas Adrian Veitch**. They had three children: **Thomas Zachary Edward, Helen Katharine**, and **Samuel George**.

11-Thomas Zachary Edward Veitch

Thomas married **Tara MacNeil**. They had one son: **Evan Thomas**.

12-Evan Thomas Veitch

11-Helen Katharine Veitch

Descendants of John Pace

11-Samuel George Veitch

Samuel married **Serine Frances Annan**.

10-Charles Crewdson Evans

Charles married **Sarah Anne Cook**. They had three children: **James Henry**, **Robert Zachary**, and **Victoria Sarah**.

11-James Henry Evans

James married **Clair Murdin**. They had two children: **Thomas Charles** and **Frederick George**.

12-Thomas Charles Evans

12-Frederick George Evans

11-Robert Zachary Evans

11-Victoria Sarah Evans

Victoria married **Gareth Herring**. They had two children: **Amy Louise** and **Zoe Theffania**.

12-Amy Louise Herring

12-Zoe Theffania Herring

10-Caroline Olivia Evans

Caroline married **Peter John Clegg**. They had two children: **Katherine Louise** and **Jennifer Olivia**.

11-Katherine Louise Clegg

Katherine married **Mark John Godden**. They had two children: **Dylan John** and **Abby Louise**.

12-Dylan John Godden

12-Abby Louise Godden

11-Jennifer Olivia Clegg

10-Alison Margaret Evans

9-**Margaret Cecilia Lloyd** was born on 24 Sep 1913 in 282 Hagley Road, Birmingham.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an ARCM.

Margaret married **Edwin Garnett Hone Kempson**, son of **Rt. Rev. Edwin Hone Kempson** and **Beatrice Alice Garnett**, on 11 Apr 1939 in Areley Kings, Stourport, Worcestershire. Edwin was born on 4 Jun 1902 in Castletown, Isle of Man and died in 1987 at age 85. They had three children: **Ann Cecilia**, **John Edwin**, and **Ruth Margaret**.

General Notes: After becoming a Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos and taking up mountaineering whilst at Cambridge, G, as he was known to all at Marlborough College, returned to serve the College which he loved so much, and remained there for the rest of his life. He became an Assistant Master, then House-master and in the interregnum, in 1961, between Masters Garnett and Dancy (Garnett was a distant relation), he was Acting Master. In addition, he was involved in the affairs of the town both as a Borough Councillor and Mayor in 1946, and he was also an extremely active member and officer in the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, lecturing often about the history of the town. During his period as Mayor he discovered an important collection of 17th century books which became known as the Vicar's Library. This was housed in the College for many years where he researched and catalogued it with loving care, until finally the collection was handed over to the Bodleian. Later he was Archivist of the College, a post that he relinquished in 1986.

Descendants of John Pace

For many years after returning to Marlborough from Cambridge he took boys climbing during the holidays in North Wales, the Lake District, Skye and the Scottish Highlands. In the summer he often visited the Alps with small groups, going to the Dauphine, Chamonix, Val d'Isere and other regions, whilst in winter he did a great deal of ski-touring. The first issue, in 1934, of the Mountaineering Club Journal of which he was Editor had a suitable introduction by Geoffrey Winthrop Young, himself an old Marlburian, who used to play host at dinner for parties of schoolboys led by G at Pen-y-Pass.

G went to Everest on the 1935 Reconnaissance, when with Tilman and Warren he surveyed part of the southern portion of the Nyonno Ri Range. Whilst attempting to reach the orth Col his party came across the body of Maurice Wilson on its lower slopes, and later with Warren and Shipton he reached the Col itself. The reconnaissance party then split up and with Warren and Spender, the surveyor, G surveyed the country between the E Rongbuk glacier and Doya La. Whilst doing so they climbed 'Kellas' peak, followed by one peak of 6880m and two over 6400m, from which photographs were taken to supplement the survey. Returning to Rongbuk, Warren and G took a theodolite to the summit of two further peaks over 6700m, and then climbed Kharta Changri, 7030m. G then had to return home for the autumn term. However, he had acclimatized well and, had the weather been reasonable in 1936, he would have been a strong contender for the summit party. But this expedition was storm-wracked and snow-bound, and little was achieved. However in the book of these two expeditions, Everest, the Unfinished Adventure, he contributed a characteristic and unusual appendix on the

Tibetan name for Everest, which gave scope to his wide interests and meticulous scholarship. Luckily, too, and characteristically, he found time and able to photograph the Western Cwm and the Everest lee-fall. Many years later, in 1951, whilst searching for suitable photographs to convince the sceptics that there was a possible route up Everest from Nepal, I remembered reading about this, wrote to him and back came the photograph, a vital link in the chain of evidence.

He was a pleasant and stimulating companion, and with quick bird-like movements he seemed to flit easily from rock to rock and from tussock to tussock, and his mind moved as phenomenally fast as did his feet. He was still going and interested when those around him almost ceased to move or think from sheer exhaustion. A gentle man with many and diverse interests, music, bird-watching, natural history, he was slow to anger and always cheerful with a puckish humour.

G will be remembered as an outstanding and kind schoolmaster who never put himself forward when he could foster another. He was a man with an unassuming manner and penetrating mind that thought quickly, lucidly and thoroughly around all problems, and a strong character greatly respected by all at the College as one who expected good behaviour and therefore discipline to come from respect for the individual.

For mountaineers he will be remembered as the 'Father' of a group of Marlborough mountaineers (Kempson 1935, 1936, Wigram 1935, 1936, Ward 1951, 1953, Hunt 1953, Wylie 1953) who were much concerned with the fight for and the first ascent of Everest. I consider myself very fortunate to have had the benefit of his knowledge and enthusiasm for mountaineering in those impressionable schooldays.

He is survived by his wife and three children, two daughters and a son.

Michael Ward in the Alpine Journal 1988-1989

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Marlborough College.
- He was educated at Cambridge University.
- He worked as a Schoolmaster, Marlborough College.
- He worked as a Mayor of Marlborough in 1946.
- He worked as a Mountaineer and Rock Climber.

10-Ann Cecilia Kempson

10-John Edwin Kempson

John married **Pat**.

10-Ruth Margaret Kempson

9-William Zachary Lloyd

William married **Elizabeth Bailey**, daughter of **Joseph Rupert Bailey** and **Harriet Sarah Beavan**, on 28 Aug 1943 in Northwood. Elizabeth was born on 19 Jun 1918 in Herne Hill, Kent and died on 26 Oct 2008 at age 90. They had six children: **Julia Katharine**, **Michael Zachary**, **Peter Rupert**, **Elizabeth Sarah**, **Richard William**, and **Philippa Mary**.

10-Julia Katharine Lloyd

10-Michael Zachary Lloyd

Michael married **Patricia Rianne**. They had two children: **Nicholas** and **Katherine Elizabeth**.

Descendants of John Pace

11-Nicholas Lloyd

11-Katherine Elizabeth Lloyd

10-Peter Rupert Lloyd

Peter married **Linda Davies**. They had two children: **David** and **James**.

11-David Lloyd

11-James Lloyd

10-Elizabeth Sarah Lloyd

Elizabeth married **James Graeme Mathews**. They had three children: **William**, **Michael**, and **Nicola**.

11-William Mathews

11-Michael Mathews

11-Nicola Mathews

10-Richard William Lloyd

Richard married **Yvonne Elise Wyles**. They had four children: **Sarah**, **Rachel Frances**, **John Richard**, and **Sylvie**.

11-Sarah Lloyd

11-Rachel Frances Lloyd

11-John Richard Lloyd

11-Sylvie Lloyd

10-Philippa Mary Lloyd

9-**Dr. John Crewdson Lloyd** was born on 11 Sep 1917 in Areley Hall, Stourport, Worcestershire and died on 27 Jul 2001 at age 83.

General Notes: MB. LRCP. MRCS. B.Ch.

John married **Joan Braybrooke Briggs**, daughter of **Rev. Canon George Wallace Briggs** and **Constance Emily Tebbatt Barrow**. They had four children: **Janet Crewdson**, **Nigel Anthony Braybrooke**, **Clare Felicity**, and **Francis Zachary**.

10-Janet Crewdson Lloyd

Janet married **Dr. Trevor Hoskins**. They had two children: **Paul** and **Jonathan**.

11-Paul Hoskins

11-Jonathan Hoskins

10-**Nigel Anthony Braybrooke Lloyd** was born on 8 Jul 1944 in Worcester and died on 19 May 2011 at age 66.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in his life were:

- His obituary was published in the <http://www.nigellloyd.com/>.

Nigel married **Martha**. They had one daughter: **Emily**.

11-**Emily Lloyd**

10-**Clare Felicity Lloyd**

Clare married **Dr. Robert Arthur Durance**. They had three children: **Catherine Lucy**, **James John**, and **Anna Frances**.

11-**Catherine Lucy Durance**

11-**James John Durance**

11-**Anna Frances Durance**

10-**Francis Zachary Lloyd**

8-**Ernest Sampson Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 26 May 1870 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 8 Aug 1945 in Areley Kings, Stourport, Worcestershire at age 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Mayor of Madras in 1906 in Madras, India.
- He worked as a Chief Secretary. Madras Government, Indian Civil Service. In Madras, India.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Kurnool, Madras Presidency, India.

Ernest married **Mary Young**,¹⁵ daughter of **William Young** and **Eliza**, on 8 Jun 1899 in Droitwich, Worcestershire. Mary was born on 26 Nov 1875 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died on 9 Oct 1953 in Blackheath, London at age 77. They had three children: **William Antony Sampson**, **Philip Montague**, and **Charles Christopher**.

9-**William Antony Sampson Lloyd**¹¹¹ was born on 21 Apr 1900 in Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu, India and died in 1974 at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRIBA MBE.
- He was educated at Rugby.
- He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge.
- He worked as an Architect.

William married **Margaret Elizabeth Green**,¹¹¹ daughter of **William Curtis Green**^{15,38,111} and **Cicely Dilworth Lloyd**,^{15,111} on 28 Sep 1927 in London. Margaret was born on 16 Aug 1904 in Ladbroke Road, London and died in 1981 at age 77. They had two children: **Elizabeth Jane** and **Jeremy Sampson**.

10-**Elizabeth Jane Lloyd** was born on 14 Jul 1928 in London and died on 2 Oct 1995 in London at age 67.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Artist.

Elizabeth married **Prof. Gerald Anthony Hoare**, son of **Charles Anthony Hoare** and **Margaret Elizabeth West**, on 18 Jul 1952 in London. Gerald was born on 10 Jan 1923 in Salisbury, Wiltshire. They had four children: **Gillian Elizabeth**, **Sara Jane**, **John Anthony**, and **Tessa Anna**.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Artist.

11-Gillian Elizabeth Hoare

Gillian married **Steven Laurence Hahn**, son of **Arnold Lester Hahn** and **Anna Josephine Sandler**. They had three children: **Joshua Sampson**, **Rebecca Elizabeth**, and **Dianna Beth**.

12-Joshua Sampson Hahn

12-Rebecca Elizabeth Hahn

12-Dianna Beth Hahn

11-Sara Jane Hoare

11-John Anthony Hoare

11-Tessa Anna Hoare

10-**Jeremy Sampson Lloyd**¹¹¹ was born on 15 Nov 1930 in London and died on 28 Jul 2009 at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

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

Jeremy married **Susan Jane Watkins**, daughter of **Bernard Kelly Watkins** and **Vera Louise**. They had four children: **Katherine Jane Murray**, **Matthew Charles Sampson**, **Olivia Mary**, and **Thomas Zachary**.

11-Katherine Jane Murray Lloyd

Katherine married **Terrance Paul Murray**. They had four children: **Oliver Caleb**, **Jacob Peter**, **Samuel Joseph**, and **Rachel Bethany**.

12-Oliver Caleb Murray

12-Jacob Peter Murray

12-Samuel Joseph Murray

12-Rachel Bethany Murray

11-Matthew Charles Sampson Lloyd

Matthew married **Patricia Ann Woodward**. They had three children: **Zachary John Sampson**, **Tessa Mary Woodward**, and **Honey Jane ffortune**.

12-Zachary John Sampson Lloyd

12-Tessa Mary Woodward Lloyd

12-Honey Jane ffortune Lloyd

11-Olivia Mary Lloyd

Olivia married **Simon Foster-Ogg**. They had one daughter: **Beth Louise**.

Descendants of John Pace

12-Beth Louise Foster-Ogg

11-Thomas Zachary Lloyd

Thomas married **Dr. Polly Richards**. They had two children: **Molly Florence Gwendolen Richards** and **Delilah Jocelyn Vera Richards**.

12-Molly Florence Gwendolen Richards Lloyd

12-Delilah Jocelyn Vera Richards Lloyd

9-**Philip Montague Lloyd**¹¹¹ was born on 30 Jul 1902 in Bangalore, Madras, India and died in 1971 at age 69.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Marlborough College.

Philip married **Olive Muriel Curtis**,^{111,112} daughter of **Dr. Frederick Curtis**,^{56,112,113,114,115} and **Edith Margaret Green**,^{38,56,111,112,113,114} on 27 Jan 1934 in Redhill, Reigate, Surrey. Olive was born on 20 Apr 1906 in Redhill, Reigate, Surrey. They had two children: **Jennifer Mary** and **Philip Selby**.

General Notes: CURTIS.-On the 20th April, 1906, at Redhill, E. Margaret , wife of Frederick Curtis (1884-9), a daughter.

10-Jennifer Mary Lloyd

Jennifer married **Ian Mansfield Stuart**,^{111,116} son of **Eric Mansfield Stuart** and **Phyllis Audrey Smith**, on 27 Apr 1957 in Kingswinford, Staffordshire. Ian was born on 10 Feb 1929 in Wordsley, Worcestershire and died on 6 Mar 2007 at age 78. They had two children: **Peter James Mansfield** and **Annabel Margaret**.

11-Peter James Mansfield Stuart

Peter married **Sally Hines-Wragg**. They had two children: **William Mansfield** and **Emily Jane**.

12-William Mansfield Stuart

12-Emily Jane Stuart

11-Annabel Margaret Stuart

Annabel married **Stephan Hamilton-Jones**.

Annabel next married **David William Doolittle**. They had two children: **Stuart William** and **Stephanie Kate**.

12-Stuart William Doolittle

12-Stephanie Kate Doolittle

Jennifer next married **William Tweddell**.

10-**Philip Selby Lloyd**¹¹¹ was born on 24 Aug 1937 in Kingswinford, Staffordshire and died on 11 Aug 1975 in France. (Swimming Accident) at age 37.

Philip married **Sheila Megaw**, daughter of **Sir John Megaw**. They had two children: **Ruth Virginia** and **Bridget**.

11-Ruth Virginia Lloyd

Ruth married **Andrew Faulconbridge**.

Ruth next married **Nabil Salama**. They had one son: **Alexander**.

12-Alexander Salama

Descendants of John Pace

11-Bridget Lloyd

Bridget married **Victor Lousa**. They had two children: **Olivia** and **Sam**.

12-Olivia Lousa

12-Sam Lousa

9-**Charles Christopher Lloyd** was born on 2 Sep 1906 in Bangalore, Madras, India and died in 1986 at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Lecturer, RNC Greenwich.

10-Joanna Mary Lloyd

11-Julian Greenfield

11-Rachel Greenfield

10-John Howard Lloyd

8-**Thomas Zachary Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 9 Feb 1872 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 24 Sep 1939 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1915 in 21 Sandon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- He worked as a Director of of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds.

Thomas married **Agnes Gertrude Wigram**,¹⁵ daughter of **John Wigram** and **Gertrude Eliza Mackenzie**, on 11 Jan 1905 in Collingham, Nottinghamshire. Agnes was born on 13 Aug 1877 in Collingham, Nottinghamshire and died on 22 Mar 1958 in Bournville, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 80. They had four children: **Stephen**, **Martin**, **Thomas Wigram**, and **John Michael**.

9-**Stephen Lloyd** was born on 5 Sep 1906 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 1 Feb 1992 at age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a member of the Indian Civil Service 1929-35.
- He worked as a Director of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds.

Stephen married **Dorothy Ethel Chamberlain**, daughter of **Rt. Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain**¹¹⁷ and **Annie Vere Cole**, on 24 Jul 1935 in London. Dorothy was born on 25 Dec 1911 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 15 Sep 1992 at age 80. They had four children: **Stephen James**, **Anne Mary**, **Ruth Caroline**, and **Susan Angela**.

10-Stephen James Lloyd

Stephen married **Anthea Mary Freeman**. They had three children: **Julia Helen**, **Caroline Susan**, and **Christopher Stephen**.

11-Julia Helen Lloyd

11-Caroline Susan Lloyd

Caroline married **Nicholas Andrew Richmond**. They had one son: **Oliver Lloyd**.

12-Oliver Lloyd Richmond

11-Christopher Stephen Lloyd

Descendants of John Pace

10-Anne Mary Lloyd

Anne married **John Gordon Stow** on 1 Aug 1962. John was born on 2 Aug 1924 and died on 7 Sep 1990 at age 66. They had four children: **Katharine Alexia, William James, Penelope Frances,** and **Juliet Elizabeth.**

11-Katharine Alexia Stow

Katharine married **Ka Fue Lay**. They had three children: **Emily Tat Yin, Thomas Tat Chi,** and **Alexia Tat Lenh.**

12-Emily Tat Yin Lay

12-Thomas Tat Chi Lay

12-Alexia Tat Lenh Lay

11-Dr. William James Stow

William married **Clare Yvonne Lavender**. They had two children: **Megan Harley** and **Oliver Fenwick.**

12-Megan Harley Stow

12-Oliver Fenwick Stow

11-Penelope Frances Stow

Penelope married **Bengt Rosengren**. They had three children: **Johnny Sebastian, Teodor Alexander,** and **Rebecka Maria.**

12-Johnny Sebastian Rosengren

12-Teodor Alexander Rosengren

12-Rebecka Maria Rosengren

11-Juliet Elizabeth Stow

Juliet married **Damian John Pascoe Knollys**. They had three children: **Jessica Frances Victoria, Harriet Elizabeth Anne,** and **Cecily Charlotte Katharine.**

12-Jessica Frances Victoria Knollys

12-Harriet Elizabeth Anne Knollys

12-Cecily Charlotte Katharine Knollys

10-Ruth Caroline Lloyd

Ruth married **William Fergus Harris**. They had three children: **Rachel Anne, Martin Fergus,** and **Frances Joanna.**

11-Rachel Anne Harris

Rachel married **Simon T. Walker**. They had two children: **Nancy Catherine** and **Angus James.**

12-Nancy Catherine Walker

12-Angus James Walker

11-Martin Fergus Harris

Descendants of John Pace

Martin married **Linda Maclachlan**. They had three children: **Catriona Maclachlan**, **Tabitha Maclachlan**, and **Florence Elmira Maclachlan**.

12-**Catriona Maclachlan Harris**

12-**Tabitha Maclachlan Harris**

12-**Florence Elmira Maclachlan Harris**

11-**Frances Joanna Harris**

10-**Susan Angela Lloyd**

Susan married **David John Humphrey**. They had two children: **Edward Thomas Lloyd Humphrey** and **Mathew John David**.

11-**Edward Thomas Lloyd Humphrey Humphrey**

11-**Mathew John David Humphrey**

Mathew married **Tessa Catherine Douglas-Hamilton**, daughter of **Alasdair Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton** and **Angela Kathleen Longley**.

9-**Martin Lloyd** was born on 6 Nov 1908 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 28 Aug 1989 in Pitchcombe, Stroud, Gloucestershire at age 80.

General Notes: Martin Lloyd, Headmaster 1944-1965 The Spring of 1944 was not an easy time to begin looking for a successor to Lord Wolfenden. Nevertheless the field was a good one, and there were 29 applicants who were whittled down to three for the final interviews. Of these, two were already headmasters, and the other had been an assistant master at Rugby before war service in officers' training regiments and in Intelligence. He was Martin Lloyd, educated at Marlborough and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he had obtained first class honours in both parts of the Modern Languages Tripos (which he had modestly defined at his interview as 'yes, a First, but not in classics'). Martin Lloyd was 35 at the time of his appointment, only two years younger than the departing Lord Wolfenden; like him he had married the year before his appointment and like the Wolfendens, the Lloyds were expecting their first child during their first term in office, though Mrs Lloyd remained in her native Caithness until their son Michael was born. It was also not an easy time to take over a school. No headmaster opening his career at a peak time of rationing and restrictions of all kinds, with the dislocation that more than five years of war had brought, could expect to make instant or fundamental changes in the running of the school he had taken over. He was however able to make some changes at Uppingham, of which the most significant was to raise the fees and the masters' salaries. The salary scale had not changed since 1921 nor had the fees altered from the £186 per annum fixed at that date. In post for 21 years, Martin Lloyd remains the longest-serving Uppingham Headmaster since Edward Thring.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Marlborough.
- He was educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.
- He worked as an Assistant Master, Rugby School.
- He worked as a Headmaster of Uppingham School in 1944-1965.

Martin married **Kathleen Rosslyn Robertson**, daughter of **Josiah James Robertson** and **Elizabeth Buik Reid**, on 27 May 1943 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Kathleen was born on 9 Oct 1920 in Wick, Caithness, died on 24 Sep 1999 in Pitchcombe, Stroud, Gloucestershire at age 78, and was buried on 9 Oct 1999. They had four children: **Michael Christopher**, **Rosemary Ann**, **Peter Reid**, and **Elizabeth Wigram**.

10-**Michael Christopher Lloyd**

Michael married **Merryn Ford Geddes**. They had two children: **Amanda** and **Matthew**.

11-**Amanda Lloyd**

Amanda married **Charles Frederick Basil Woodd**.

11-**Matthew Lloyd**

10-**Rosemary Ann Lloyd**

Descendants of John Pace

Rosemary married **Hans Otto Zahn**. They had two children: **Katharina Elizabeth** and **Flora Luise**.

11-**Katharina Elizabeth Zahn**

11-**Flora Luise Zahn**

10-**Peter Reid Lloyd**

Peter married **Louise Wilberforce Hambly**. They had three children: **Harriet Joanna**, **John Martin**, and **David Zachary**.

11-**Harriet Joanna Lloyd**

Harriet married **Piers Dominic Farley Edgell**. They had three children: **Isabel Poppy**, **James Zachary**, and **Charles**.

12-**Isabel Poppy Edgell**

12-**James Zachary Edgell**

12-**Charles Edgell**

11-**John Martin Lloyd**

John married **Emma Jane Jennings**. They had two children: **William Ifan** and **Carys Louise**.

12-**William Ifan Lloyd**

12-**Carys Louise Lloyd**

11-**David Zachary Lloyd**

David married **Anna Frances Rose Marshall**.

10-**Elizabeth Wigram Lloyd**

Elizabeth married **Richard Guy Stanley Pelly**, son of **Desmond Aubrey Stanley Pelly** and **Patricia Anne de Pass**. They had two children: **Sarah Elizabeth** and **James Aubrey Stanley**.

11-**Sarah Elizabeth Pelly**

Sarah married **Joah Robert Madden**.

11-**James Aubrey Stanley Pelly**

9-**Dr. Thomas Wigram Lloyd** was born on 19 May 1910 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 16 Nov 1984 at age 74.

General Notes: **Thomas Wigram Lloyd**

b.19 May 1910 d.15 Nov 1984

BA Oxon(1931) BM BCh(1934) DM(1941) MRCP(1937) FRCP(1968)

Thomas Lloyd was descended on his father's side from the Quaker Lloyds, six generations of whom were landowners at Dolobran, near Welshpool, before the Civil War, after which they moved to Birmingham where they became first ironmasters and then bankers. In 1765 Sampson Lloyd and Sampson Lloyd, father and son, and John Taylor and John Taylor, father and son, established the private banking firm of Taylor & Lloyd in Birmingham; a century later this became a limited liability company, Lloyds Banking Co Ltd., and until a few years ago a member of the family continued to serve on the board of Lloyds Bank. Tom's father, Thomas Zachary Lloyd, studied mechanical engineering at King's College, London, and became a director of the Midlands industrial giant Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds. On his mother's side, his grandfather was a land agent at Coningham, near Newark, and his great-grandfather, Wigram, was Bishop of Rochester.

Tom was educated at West House School, Clifton College, and Lincoln College, Oxford. He returned to Birmingham for his clinical undergraduate training and graduated in medicine from Oxford in 1934. There after he held house officer posts in medicine and surgery at the General Hospital, Birmingham, and was house physician at the Children's Hospital, Birmingham, and the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford. Subsequently he held the Caroline Harrold research fellowship in the University of Birmingham, where he studied the anaemias of childhood at the Birmingham Children's Hospital under the guidance of Sir Leonard Parsons [Munk's Roll, Vol.IV,p.588] and H S Baar. A number of valuable publications resulted; the work provided the material for his DM thesis and he

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was elected a fellow of the International Society of Haematology. He became a member of the College in 1937.

It was obvious that a career of great distinction lay before him, for he was a man of high intelligence and great energy, with enormous charm and courtesy, the gift of warm friendship and a delightful sense of humour. Moreover, he had wide interests. His handicap at golf was two, he held a commission in the 5th Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment (TA), was very widely read, and was greatly interested in music - playing the piano and the violin, but especially enjoying singing in choirs and madrigals, the works of Peter Warlock and Vaughan Williams being particular favourites.

When the second world war arrived an apparently assured and brilliant future was in jeopardy. Under the scheme for the redeployment of medical manpower he was sent to assist in a general practice in Herefordshire, but after only two or three weeks there he was found to have extensive pulmonary tuberculosis. He went to Midhurst, where he had a three stage thoracoplasty, and during convalescence was an assistant medical officer first at Midhurst itself and then at Winsley Sanatorium. When he was further recovered he became chief medical officer at the National Sanatorium at Benenden, and his work there was so impressive that he was invited to become physician superintendent at St Wulstan's Hospital, Malvern Wells; a new hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis. Under his direction the hospital ran smoothly and the patients were happy and received superb treatment. Tom's interest in research was rekindled and he published important papers on the new antituberculous drugs, streptomycin, PAS and isoniazid, which were just coming into use.

He became a JP for Worcestershire and bought a beautiful house with a fine garden opposite the Abbey School and this gave him a great deal of happiness. It looked as though he was destined to become one of the world authorities on tuberculosis, but in a few years the new drugs on which he had done such excellent work virtually removed tuberculosis from the western world.

At the age of 49, Tom therefore had to start a new career as physician with a special interest in the elderly at the Cheltenham and Gloucester hospitals. He quickly established a prodigious reputation in the south-west, for he was a superb physician with a wide knowledge of medicine and a wholly altruistic approach to it, and his own sufferings gave him the capacity to understand the anxieties and difficulties of sick people; to support their morale as well as to heal their ills. Although he worked incessantly his interest in research never left him and he took a prominent part in devising the ambulift. He was elected a Fellow of the College in 1968.

The Gloucester hospitals have a fine choir and participating in its activities gave him great pleasure. When he reached retiring age he went to live in Alicante. The warmth and the sun suited him and he welcomed the opportunity to spend more time gardening, playing golf, reading and listening to music, and he took up painting at which he became more than competent. He gathered around him a coterie of retired intellectuals living in Spain and their company kept his ever fertile brain active and interested. Sadly, this blissful existence lasted only six years, for then he developed carcinoma of the stomach. A gastrectomy left him with severe dysphagia which he courageously overcame with a mercurial bougie. As the months went by hopes of cure increased but in 1984 there was widespread recurrence and his last months were distressing in the extreme, but he never complained and remained cheerful, optimistic and totally devoid of self-pity to the end. Few men have such courage.

Tom was the youngest of three brothers, one of whom was headmaster of Uppingham for 21 years, and the other a director of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds and the son-in-law of Neville Chamberlain. Tom met and married Margo Beasley whilst at Midhurst. Their daughter became a member of the College and their son was at the Chancery Bar. AGWW

[*Brit.med.J.*, 1985,290,81; Photo]

(Volume VIII, page 287)

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with BA MB BCh MD FRCP.
- He was educated at West House School.
- He was educated at Clifton College.
- He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Physician.

Thomas married **Margo Adela Beasley**, daughter of **Richard John Beasley** and **Alice Jackson**, on 14 Feb 1946 in Eastbourne. Margo was born on 26 Dec 1917 in London and died on 1 Jan 2007 at age 89. They had two children: **Timothy Andrew Wigram** and **Dinah Kathleen**.

10-The Rt. Hon. Sir Timothy Andrew Wigram Lloyd Lord Justice Lloyd

Timothy married **Theresa Sybil Margaret Holloway**.

10-Dinah Kathleen Lloyd

Dinah married **Alistair Geddes**. They had two children: **Jamie Lloyd** and **Thomas Alasdair**.

11-Jamie Lloyd Geddes

Jamie married **Rebecca Crichton**. They had two children: **Oliver James** and **Alexander Thomas**.

12-Oliver James Geddes

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12-Alexander Thomas Geddes

11-Thomas Alasdair Geddes

Thomas married **Amy Marie McGann**. They had one daughter: **Lauren Margo**.

12-Lauren Margo Geddes

Dinah next married **Brian David**.

9-**John Michael Lloyd** was born on 5 Oct 1913 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 28 Jun 1935 in Lewes, East Sussex at age 21. The cause of his death was injuries sustained in a motor accident.

8-**Eleanor Howard Lloyd** was born on 20 Nov 1873 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 13 Sep 1931 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 57.

8-**Constance Maria Lloyd**⁶ was born on 19 Apr 1875 in Areley Hall, Stourport, Worcestershire and died on 12 Mar 1955 in Bearly Manor, Stratford On Avon at age 79.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a School teacher.

Constance married **Philip Young**,^{6,15} son of **William Young** and **Eliza**, on 16 Jun 1906 in Areley Kings, Stourport, Worcestershire. Philip was born on 27 Mar 1878 in Clifton, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died in 1965 at age 87. They had five children: **John Zachary**, **Philippa Maria**, **Rachel Margaret**, **Richard Dilworth**, and **Michael Antony**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer.
- He had a residence in 1915 in 2 Rodway Hill, Mangotsfield, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

9-**Prof. John Zachary Young**^{6,9} was born on 18 Mar 1907 in Fishponds, Bristol, Gloucestershire, died on 4 Jul 1997 in John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford at age 90, and was buried on 10 Jul 1997 in All Saints' Church, Brill, Buckinghamshire.

General Notes: Young, John Zachary (1907-1997), zoologist, known universally as J. Z., was born at Fishponds, Bristol, on 18 March 1907, the first of three sons and two daughters of Philip Young (1878-1965), engineer, and his wife, Constance Maria, *née* Lloyd (1875-1955), schoolteacher. A great-great-grandfather, Richard, was brother to Thomas Young (1773-1829), physician, physicist, and hieroglyphist. Other distinguished scientific relations, from his mother's side, were Luke Howard (1772-1864), meteorologist, great-great-grandfather to Sir Alan Hodgkin (1914-1998), neuroscientist, and father of John Eliot Howard (1807-1883), quinologist. Although on both sides many of his family were Quakers, Young's parents brought him up in an Anglo-Catholic tradition. Bishop Charles Gore was his godfather. He left religious belief during the Oxford Moral Re-Armament movement of the 1930s, but retained a lifelong interest in philosophy and ethics. Much of this thinking was expressed in the Reith lectures for 1950 and in the last of his nine books, *Philosophy and the Brain* (1987).

His mother taught Young until he was nine years old, then he was sent to board at Wells House, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire. At thirteen he entered Marlborough College. In 1925 he became a demy at Magdalen College, Oxford, whence he graduated in 1928 with first-class honours in zoology. Successive college and university appointments followed, and in 1943 he was elected vice-president of Magdalen. In 1945, having failed to succeed Edwin Stephen Goodrich in the Oxford zoology chair, he accepted that of human anatomy at University College, London. There he stayed until his retirement in 1974. For the next twenty-three years he was based at the Wellcome Foundation and, later, in the psychology department, Oxford. During this time he continued to research and lecture, and published two books on neural mechanisms.

Between 1929 and 1945 Young came to be regarded as the outstanding tutor and zoologist in Oxford. All his teaching and research had flair and enthusiasm. A dominating and charismatic personality he could sometimes be overbearing, arrogant, and unwilling to listen to criticism. In fact he was too interested in science for this behaviour to last long and usually he responded well to valid arguments, even from juniors. His dynamism and enthusiasm inspired many to careers in biology and medicine. As Professor David Barker, a former pupil, wrote: 'It was his intense interest in all living things, his almost childlike wonder and curiosity about them, that made Young such an inspiring teacher. That, and his contempt for established dogma, his insistence on establishing everything afresh'. In tutorials 'his sharp intellect could be ruthless, his exposure of flaws and errors merciless but mixed in with the criticism there would usually be some praise and always encouragement and inspiration to move on to the next topic and improve' (Boycott, 490).

Young was without medical qualifications, and he never became a DPhil. Thus his appointment to head a department in a medical school (at University College, London) was vociferously opposed by a conservative establishment largely composed of medical anatomists and surgeons. He overcame their opposition by ignoring it, meanwhile getting his staff to use a more functional approach when teaching human anatomy and insisting they undertook significant research. He founded an intercalated BSc anatomy course, lasting 12-18 months, for those medical students who had become interested in basic biological science. These reforms triggered similar course changes in other medical schools. The department soon became a place of choice for postdoctoral workers, particularly from the USA. Opposition to his appointment evaporated.

In Oxford, Young had begun to write a textbook that expanded to become two. These were finished during his first decade at University College, London. *The Life of Vertebrates* (1950) and *The*

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Life of Mammals (1957) were a national and international success. Their style was enjoyable to read, an innovation for zoology texts of the time. Another innovation was Young's treatment of comparative anatomy. Until these books were published animal structures were described as assemblages of facts to provide evidence for evolution. Young was brought up in this tradition, which he thought intellectually rigorous but dull and limited. He now took those facts, organized them from a functional, as well as a comparative anatomical, viewpoint, then presented them as a study of the responses of organisms to the functional and behavioural requirements of the environment. This was refreshing and the books led several generations of students and their teachers to a clearer understanding of animal structure and its evolution, as well as many other biological problems.

Young was an effective teacher and administrator; he was also a deeply committed research worker. In his autobiographical notes he explained that he was never certain why he decided to specialize in nervous system research. However, some of the early influences on his thinking about nervous systems and on his choice of cephalopods for his main research studies are clear. He always acknowledged the special influence of Derek Denny-Brown (later professor of neurology at Harvard), who introduced him to the histological techniques he was to use throughout his career. Denny-Brown and several other friends, including John Carew Eccles, were members of Sir Charles Scott Sherrington's group in the Oxford physiology department. Sherrington always emphasized the need to search for the anatomical basis of the physiology of, and hence the behaviour generated by, central nervous systems. He sought to resolve difficulties of observation and interpretation by working on 'simpler' systems, such as the mammalian spinal cord. Modifications and amplifications of this approach became the basis for much of Young's thinking on neural mechanisms. Thus early in his career (1938) he proposed a theory of reverberating neural circuits (based on the anatomy of the vertical and superior frontal lobes of cephalopod brains) to account for the persistence in time of memories of events. This theory derived, in part, from the then current explanations of the mechanisms involved in the persistence of rhythmic scratching generated within the mammalian spinal cord after the initiating stimulus has stopped.

A second, more practical, influence on Young's development as a research worker was Enrico Sereni. In 1929 Young became the Oxford scholar at the 'Anton Dohrn' zoological station in Naples. Sereni (an anti-fascist who was later found dead in mysterious circumstances) was the resident physiologist. He introduced Young to cephalopods as experimental animals. Together they worked on the time course and nature of degeneration and regeneration when the peripheral nerves of octopods were severed. During these experiments Young noticed an epistellar body on the stellate ganglion of the lesser octopus (*Eledone*). Out of curiosity he made a comparative anatomical study of this structure and looked for it in decapods (squids and cuttlefishes). The work unexpectedly came to be of immense general importance because it led to the discovery of the giant nerve fibre systems of decapods. These systems are made up of large diameter nerve fibres, which are, therefore, fast conducting. They control the musculature involved in a squid's fast escape responses. A single nerve fibre in the common squid can be more than 0.5 mm in diameter. This size caused great excitement among physiologists who had been trying to isolate and record from much smaller single nerve fibres. Indeed the fibres are so large that, within a few years, it even proved possible regularly to insert an electrode inside one. This innovation meant that the potential difference between the inside and the outside of a nerve fibre at rest and during activity could be measured directly, then interpreted in terms of the movements of ions back and forth across the axonal membrane. The results became basic to later theories of nerve cell conduction and fundamental to understanding the ionic properties of membranes of cells in general. Sir Alan Hodgkin and Sir Andrew Huxley were awarded a Nobel prize in 1963 for this work. Hodgkin later remarked, 'it is arguable that the introduction of the squid giant nerve fibre by J. Z. Young in 1936 did more for axonology than any other single advance in technique during the last 40 years' (Boycott, 493).

The experience of studying degeneration and regeneration in octopus nerves became important during the Second World War. Young was asked by the Medical Research Council to organize a small group in Oxford to study peripheral nerve wounds and their repair. The group soon made some useful surgical improvements to aid regeneration, but a great deal of their work had to be basic. For example, there was little information on the rate of growth of nerve fibres and the details of the conditions affecting this. The dynamic relationships of the axoplasm, myelin, Schwann cells, the cell bodies of nerve cells, and the structures innervated, all had to be investigated and quantified. Looking back, the influence of Young's wartime group can be seen as a bridge between the descriptive past and current molecular biological approaches to problems of neural repair.

Young did not belong to what he called the reductionist school of biological sciences. Thus he did not follow his discovery of giant nerve fibres into the study of the biophysics of their membranes, nor did he long continue research on the mechanisms of the growth and development of nerve cells. He seems to have regarded investigating cellular mechanisms as scientifically too narrow. He saw this type of work as necessary but too limited in scope to help in study of the 'big problems', such as memory. The best science, he felt, should be the study of integrated functions of organs and systems. Thus as soon as possible after the war he initiated a programme to study memory mechanisms using octopus brains.

The practical parts of Young's octopus memory studies were carried out at the zoological station in Naples. Except for a return, when over eighty years old, to his earliest research on the autonomic nervous systems of fishes at the Marine Biology Station in Plymouth, cephalopod brain and behaviour studies were to occupy most of his personal research time from 1947 until his death. Initially the memory experiments were designed to be interpreted in terms of specified neural networks and their synapses. As time passed the emphasis shifted to a study of the interrelationship of the lobes of the octopus brain during visual and tactile learning paradigms. In short, the work became more of a cognitive study of the properties of the lobes. Perhaps this was a result of the influence of Young's reading of developments in cognitive psychology. Young had always followed this literature and expected his work on octopus brains to contribute simpler paradigms to aid the understanding of human brain mechanisms. This shift to a more cognitive study was consistent with his emphasis on the need to study organ systems as a whole. But, ironically, it seems to have made his work more limited, to understanding the brain and behaviour of cephalopods, than he had intended when he began.

Young did not produce any deep theory or unifying hypothesis of neural action. He made the important discovery of squid giant nerve fibres, and wrote major papers and a book on the structure of cephalopod brains. He emphasized the relation between structure and function through this work and his textbooks. He was a great enthusiast for, and enabler and inspirer of, the research of others. Over sixty of his former pupils and staff became professors and directors of departments around the world. One, Sir Peter Medawar, was a Nobel laureate for immunology in 1960, and at least nine were elected fellows of the Royal Society. There were many more former pupils in positions of influence and importance. A remarkable feature of Young's impact was that all those he most influenced developed their own independent lines of work. He encouraged imagination and initiative; he did not expect, or encourage, intellectual clones, as do so many dominating personalities.

Although a compulsive hard worker Young liked partying and was an accomplished ballroom dancer. He was greatly interested in art and some of his drive as a biologist was his aesthetic response to the 'sheer beauty of living things'. Both his wives were painters. He married Phyllis Heaney (*b.* 1905) on 17 December 1931; they had a son and a daughter. They separated in 1957; she died in March 1987. Young also had a daughter with his second partner, Raymonde May Parsons (*b.* 1916), whom he married on 29 August 1987.

Young was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1945 and was awarded its royal medal in 1967. He received eight honorary degrees and many other distinctions, including the gold medal of the

Descendants of John Pace

Linnean Society in 1973 and honorary citizenship of Naples in 1991. He was made an honorary fellow of the British Academy in 1986. For twenty-one years he was president and vice-president of the Marine Biological Association of Great Britain. He died of heart failure at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, on 4 July 1997, and was buried at All Saints' Church, Brill, Buckinghamshire, six days later. He was survived by his second wife and his three children.

B. B. Boycott

Sources

B. B. Boycott, *Memoirs FRS*, 44 (1998), 487-509 · UCL, J. Z. Young MSS [incl. unpubd autobiography] · RS · L. R. Squire, ed., *The history of neuroscience in autobiography*, 1 (1996), 554-86 · WWW · *The Independent* (8 July 1997) · *The Times* (9 July 1997) · *Daily Telegraph* (11 July 1997) · *The Guardian* (14 July 1997) · personal knowledge (2004) · private information (2004) [Sir R. Young; S. Young; D. Barker]

Archives

UCL, scientific corresp. and papers | Rice University, Houston, Texas, Woodson Research Center, corresp. with Sir Julian Huxley

FILM

Physiological Society of Great Britain, London, film of Young dissecting giant nerve fibres (also includes Alan Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley)

SOUND

1950 Reith lectures, BBC recordings (?)

Likenesses

W. Stoneman, photograph, 1950, NPG [*see illus.*] · photograph, repro. in Boycott, *Memoirs FRS*, 486 · photograph, repro. in *The Independent* · photograph, repro. in *The Times* · photograph, repro. in *Daily Telegraph* · photograph, repro. in *The Guardian*

Wealth at death

under £180,000: probate, 10 Oct 1997, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

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B. B. Boycott, 'Young, John Zachary (1907-1997)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/67360>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRS.
- He was educated at Wells House in Malvern Wells, Worcestershire.
- He was educated at Marlborough.
- He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Professor of Human Anatomy at London University.

John married **Phyllis Elisabeth Heaney**,⁶ daughter of **Alexander John Heaney** and **Lilian Davies**, on 17 Dec 1931 in Oxford. The marriage ended in divorce. Phyllis was born on 12 Jun 1905 in Wickwar, Gloucester and died in Mar 1987 at age 81. They had two children: **Simon Zachary** and **Cordelia**.

10-Dr. Simon Zachary Young

Simon married **Elizabeth**.

Simon next married **Erika Maria Fallaux**, daughter of **Richard Fallaux**. They had one daughter: **Amelia Anna**.

11-Amelia Anna Young

10-Cordelia Young

Cordelia married **Nicholas Barrow**. They had one son: **Barrow**.

11- Barrow

John next married **Raymonde May Parsons**⁶ on 29 Aug 1987. Raymonde was born in 1916 and was buried in All Saints' Church, Brill, Buckinghamshire. They had one daughter: **Kate**.

10-Kate Young

Kate married **Damon Moore**. They had two children: **Gulliver** and **Dickon**.

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11-Gulliver Moore

11-Dickon Moore

9-**Philippa Maria Young** was born on 14 Mar 1909 in Fishponds, Bristol, Gloucestershire, died in 1988 at age 79, and was buried in The Grove, Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland.

Philippa married **Roberts Richmond Figgis**, son of **Henry Wingfield Figgis** and **Lucy Jane Allen**, on 4 Jan 1938 in London. Roberts was born on 26 Apr 1900 in Dublin, Ireland, died in 1984 at age 84, and was buried in The Grove, Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland. They had two children: **Caroline Merlin** and **Anthony St. John Howard**.

10-**Caroline Merlin Figgis**

Caroline married **Jeffrey Reeves**. They had two children: **Timothy Richmond** and **Catherine Henrietta**.

11-**Timothy Richmond Reeves**

Timothy married **Venetia Clark**. They had two children: **Jacob** and **Thomas**.

12-**Jacob Reeves**

12-**Thomas Reeves**

11-**Catherine Henrietta Reeves**

10-**Sir Anthony St. John Howard Figgis**

Anthony married **Miriam Hardt**. They had three children: **Sophie**, **Benedict Allen**, and **Oliver**.

11-**Sophie Figgis**

Sophie married **Martin Pearse**. They had three children: **William Francis Hardt**, **Rebecca**, and **Lydia**.

12-**William Francis Hardt Pearse**

12-**Rebecca Pearse**

12-**Lydia Pearse**

11-**Benedict Allen Figgis**

Benedict married **Joanna Little**. They had three children: **George**, **Clementine**, and **Rosabel**.

12-**George Figgis**

12-**Clementine Figgis**

12-**Rosabel Figgis**

11-**Oliver Figgis**

Oliver married **Lisl Anderson**.

9-**Rachel Margaret Young** was born on 13 Feb 1913 in Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire (22nd also given) and died in Aug 2001 in Romsey, Hampshire at age 88.

Rachel married **Dr. Andrew Tindal Phillipson**, son of **John Tindall Phillipson** and **Cicely Gough Paterson**, on 26 Sep 1936 in Mangotsfield, Somerset. Andrew was born on 19 Aug 1910 in Finchley, London and died on 10 Jan 1977 between Audley End and Cambridge, on a train. at age 66. They had three children: **Nicholas Tindal**, **John Tobin**, and **Oliver Thomas**.

General Notes: Phillipson, Andrew Tindal (1910– 1977), veterinary physiologist, was born at Finchley, Middlesex, on 19 August 1910, the second son and youngest of four children of John Tindal

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Phillipson and his wife, Cicely Gough Paterson. He was educated at Christ's College, Finchley, where his father was headmaster, and from 1928 to 1931 at St Catharine's College, Cambridge, where he read agriculture. He gained a second-class degree in 1931. After a year at University College, London, to study physiology he entered the Royal Veterinary College, London, from which he qualified in 1936; he remained there as a house surgeon for another year. In 1936 he married Rachel Margaret, daughter of Philip Young, an engineer. They had three sons.

Phillipson returned to Cambridge in 1937 as a research student at the Institute of Animal Pathology with the support of a number of awards and scholarships. This allowed him to work on ruminant digestion which was to be the primary research interest throughout his life. In 1941, the year before he graduated PhD, he transferred to the unit of animal physiology when it was formed by Sir Joseph Barcroft and W. W. C. Topley (then the secretary of the Agricultural Research Council) at the physiological laboratory in Cambridge. In 1947, before the unexpected death of Barcroft, Phillipson was attracted to the Rowett Research Institute at Aberdeen by its new director, David Cuthbertson. He remained there as head of the department of physiology, and from 1952 as deputy director, until his election in 1963 as professor of veterinary clinical studies at Cambridge with a fellowship at Churchill College.

Of the four periods of research in Phillipson's life there is no doubt that the comparatively short time at the physiological laboratory in Cambridge was by far the most productive and exciting. Although it later attracted a galaxy of talented individuals, the unit at the start was essentially a small group that concentrated on studies of the foetal sheep (which was Barcroft's great interest) and on ruminant digestion (which was Phillipson's). In a comparatively short period Phillipson with Rachel McAnally showed that the hitherto neglected volatile fatty acids were the end products of microbial digestion within the rumen, and that after their absorption through the heavily keratinized epithelium of that organ they provided a significant proportion of the energy requirements of the host. The results solved the conundrum left unanswered by Oscar Kellner who, forty years earlier, had shown that purified cellulose had the same capacity as starch to lay down fat in the ruminant. This summary, however, barely conveys the excitement and empathy of that short period of six to seven years when fresh results seemed to open new fields with invigorating rapidity. Perhaps part of the attraction was the simple and elegant experimentation on which the conclusions were based; indeed when the general principle was applied to other dietary components, such as proteins, it completely changed concepts of ruminant nutrition and formed the basis of much of the work on the ruminant throughout the next two decades. The period at Aberdeen was one of consolidation and development of the previous advances. But again Phillipson created an atmosphere that encouraged research and clear thinking.

Phillipson produced numerous original papers, and two standard works on ruminant physiology: *The Alimentary Tract of the Ruminant* (with D. Benzi, 1959) and *Physiology of Digestion and Metabolism in the Ruminant* (1970). He also began to appreciate the pleasures of travel and of lecturing in other countries, including the antipodes; this was appropriate, for Australia and New Zealand contributed several research workers to the later developments in Cambridge. After he returned to Cambridge, Phillipson's tenure was perhaps marred by the problems of the veterinary school and his energy may have been sapped by the condition that ultimately led to his death. Yet he was chairman of the organizing committee of the successful symposium on the physiology of digestion and metabolism in the ruminant in 1969 and continued to advance his subject and write lucid reviews.

Phillipson received honorary degrees from the universities of Edinburgh (1970), Copenhagen (1958), and Ghent (1968), and won many major prizes in agricultural and veterinary fields. He was elected FRSE in 1953, but whether he received the credit for his original work in a wider sphere is a matter of opinion. Few who knew him will fail to remember his charm and flair for research, especially in the early days when the interest kindled during his course of agriculture and periods as a research student came to fruition and caused such a revolutionary change in the concepts of ruminant physiology.

Phillipson had a charming and gentle manner; outside his work and family he found his greatest pleasure in music. He died on 10 January 1977, on a train between Audley End and Cambridge stations, while returning to Cambridge from a meeting in London.

R. S. Comline, rev.

Sources The Times (14 Jan 1977) · WWW · private information (1986) · personal knowledge (1986) · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1977)

Wealth at death £13,162: probate, 14 April 1977, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MA PhD MRCVS FRSE HonDVSc HonDVM.
- He worked as a Veterinary Physiologist.
- He worked as a Professor of Veterinary clinical studies, University of Cambridge.

10-Nicholas Tindal Phillipson

10-John Tobin Phillipson

10-Oliver Thomas Phillipson

9-Sir Richard Dilworth Young was born on 9 Apr 1914 in Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire and died on 16 May 2008 in Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire at age 94.

General Notes: Richard Young was an industrialist whose interests and achievements extended far wider than the manufacturing in which his business career was largely based. He was managing director of the engineering group Tube Investments in the 1960s and the chairman of the machine-tool company Alfred Herbert, but he also became chairman of the music publishers Boosey & Hawkes and was a long-serving council member of Warwick University.

To contemporary eyes he cuts a very modern figure. His concerns included technological modernisation in industry, competitiveness, national technology policy, industrial development in India, and the relationship between universities and industry: in 1975 he founded the Teaching Company Scheme (now called Knowledge Transfer Partnerships) to link companies with academic institutions.

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A tall and bespectacled figure, Young moved easily between the worlds of industry, science and the arts, concealing an incisive and analytical mind behind a modest and cultivated manner. When one went to his home, an Elizabethan manor house in the heart of the Warwickshire countryside, what struck one was not the normal appurtenances of the successful Midlands industrialist but the Bratby painting on the wall, the grand piano and the Scott Moncrieff translation of Proust in the bookcase. Supported by his wife, Jean, at weekends he would entertain an eclectic mixture of industrialists, academics, actors from the RSC in Stratford and civil servants from Britain and India. He had links with the subcontinent stretching back 40 years, to the early days of Tube Investments of India.

Dick Young was born in Gloucestershire in 1914. He came from a distinguished scientific family: Thomas Young, the 19th-century physicist who invented the wave theory of light and defined the characterisation of elasticity, was a forebear; his brother was the neurophysiologist John Z. Young FRS. Young's father was in the automobile industry in Bristol and Dick entered Bristol University and read mechanical engineering, graduating shortly before the Second World War.

Although training as a pilot he was called to war work in various Tube Investment (TI) companies, emerging as managing director of TI's company in Argentina for five years until 1950. It was through this that he met Jean, who was from an old British-Argentinian family but now working in London.

Back in London himself and working at the very centre of TI as assistant to the chairman, the formidable Sir Ivan Stedeford, Young played a leading role in the first hostile takeover of a public company when TI and Reynolds Metals, a US firm, advised by S.G. Warburgs, acquired British Aluminium in the so-called "Aluminium War" in 1958. In 1961 the board promoted him to group managing director of TI, which included responsibility for Raleigh Bicycles. This was a powerful and nationally important post at the heart of the UK's manufacturing industry. In 1965 he moved to Alfred Herbert Ltd, the largest machine-tool company in the Britain, becoming chairman the following year.

These were the years when many began to recognise that the UK's manufacturing base was at risk because its cost base was too high and it had failed to keep pace with technological development. Harold Wilson's "white heat of technology" speech in 1963 brought a change of mood in Whitehall and the remit of the short-lived Industrial Reorganisation Corporation indicated the government's willingness to engage in the necessary change process.

Dick Young was ideally fitted by scientific sympathies, his industrial background and his keen appreciation of the link between technology and manufacturing costs to play a leading role. He was one of a small group of industrialists involved in establishing the new Warwick University, a large part of the case for which had been the need to bring technological change to the engineering industry on which Coventry and its region depended.

A close friend of Solly (later Lord) Zuckerman, who had become the government's first Chief Scientist, Young joined Zuckerman's new Central Advisory Council on Science and Technology which was specifically set up in 1967 to steer national technology policy and, inter alia, to link the Research Councils, and hence the universities, more closely to industrial interests. Prior to this he had been a member of the Advisory Committee on Scientific Manpower. He was in and out of Whitehall in these years, constantly called on for advice on technology issues and became a member of the Engineering Board of the Science and Engineering Council and of the Social Science Research Council.

But closer to home, he had the task of bringing technological change to Alfred Herbert. Knighted for services to exports in 1970, he recognised immediately the problems at the company, many of them endemic to the UK's manufacturing industry, which was fast losing its competitiveness: the cost base was too high, the technologies were outdated and management was complacent. He drew heavily on former collaborators from firms like Ferranti and Plessey's for new automated techniques which would cut manufacturing costs, and, assured of major orders from the now nationalised British Leyland he went into partnership with Ingersoll Milling, a leading US machine-tool manufacturer. Herbert-Ingersoll built a state-of-the-art facility in Daventry, where it introduced the most advanced robotic and automated techniques then available to control engine cylinder block manufacturing lines. However, the board at Alfred Herbert was not on side with these approaches and when the promised orders did not materialise for the new plant, Young had to leave the company in 1974, a casualty of the refusal of his own board and of British Leyland to face up to the underlying causes of their manufacturing decline.

Young's contributions in other fields continued. He was a key member of the council of the increasingly successful Warwick University up until 1989, and left his mark as an energetic chair of its building committee. He also served on the board of its science park, where the incubation of small science-based companies was of great interest to him. He was a board member of Ingersoll Engineering in Rugby and took the lead in opening up its links with the Ministry of Heavy Industry in India and with Indian companies. From 1979 to 1984 he took on what was for him the very agreeable task of being chairman of Boosey & Hawkes, the music publisher.

Perhaps his most significant contribution lay in the leadership of a joint working party of the Science and Social Science Research Councils set up to create new interfaces between universities and industry. Young came up with the Teaching Company Scheme (now called the Knowledge Transfer Partnership scheme) where graduate researchers worked on scientific/technological problems in science-based companies under a grant applied for jointly by the company and the students' supervisor. Implicit in the scheme was that the researcher would ultimately be appointed to a job in the company.

The scheme thus provided an answer to the double problem of getting more technological solutions into industry and more scientists employed in companies, and grew to be Europe's leading programme to help companies improve their competitiveness through importing scientific and technological ideas from universities. The scheme will be a memorial to his passion for technological innovation in industry.

In retirement Dick Young took up painting with remarkable success, advised various foundations on engineering design (a gallery space is named after him at the Design Dimension Educational Trust at the Dean Clough centre in Halifax) and maintained close links with Warwick University. He remained an excessively modest, civilised and engaged person who never lost touch with the world around him.

Michael Shattock

Richard Dilworth Young, industrialist: born Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire 9 April 1914; managing director, Tubos Britanicos, Argentina 1945-50, managing director, Tube Investments (Export) 1950-53; sales director, Tube Investments Aluminium 1953-56; assistant to chairman, Tube Investments 1957-60, director 1958-59, assistant managing director 1959-61, managing director 1961-64; chairman, Park Gate Iron and Steel 1959-64; chairman, Raleigh Industries 1960-64; deputy chairman, Alfred Herbert 1965-66, chairman 1966-74; Member of Council, Warwick University 1966-89; Kt 1970; chairman, Boosey & Hawkes 1979-84; married 1951 Jean Lockwood (four sons); died Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire 16 May 2008

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Managing Director of Tubos Britanicos, Argentina in 1945-1950.
- He worked as a Managing Director of Tube Investments (Export) in 1950-1953.
- He worked as a Sales Director of Tube Investments Aluminium in 1953-1956.
- He worked as an Assistant to the Chairman, Tube Investments in 1957-1960.
- He worked as a Managing Director of Tube Investments in 1961-1964.
- His obituary was published in The Independent on 16 Jun 2008.

Richard married **Jean Barbara Paterson Lockwood**, daughter of **Frank G. Lockwood** and **Anna M. F. Paterson**. They had four children: **Peter Dilworth**, **Richard Agar**, **Roger Thomas**, and **Jonathan Paul**.

10-Peter Dilworth Young

Peter married **Corinne Louise**. They had three children: **Emma Sarah**, **Thomas Benoit Hubert**, and **Julie Phillipa**.

11-Emma Sarah Young

11-Thomas Benoit Hubert Young

11-Julie Phillipa Young

10-Richard Agar Young

Richard married **Sarah Hancock**. They had two children: **Anna Elizabeth** and **Nicholas William**.

11-Anna Elizabeth Young

11-Nicholas William Young

10-Roger Thomas Young

Roger married **Irene**. They had four children: **Tessa Una**, **Patrick John**, **Kate**, and **Pippa Jean**.

11-Tessa Una Young

11-Patrick John Young

11-Kate Young

11-Pippa Jean Young

10-Jonathan Paul Young

Jonathan married **Susan Mary Bayliss**. They had two children: **Benjamin Lloyd** and **Polly May**.

11-Benjamin Lloyd Young

11-Polly May Young

9-Michael Antony Young was born on 6 Oct 1917 in Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Research Chemist.

Michael married **Elizabeth Mitchell**. They had one daughter: **Frances Mary**.

10-Frances Mary Young

8-**William Dilworth Lloyd** was born on 24 Jun 1876 in Areley Hall, Stourport, Worcestershire and died on 19 Jul 1959 in Banbury, Oxfordshire at age 83.

William married **Elsie Maria Wordsworth**,¹⁵ daughter of **John Wordsworth** and **Edith Piercy**, on 22 Nov 1905 in Ranskill, Retford, Nottinghamshire. Elsie was born on 5 Sep 1883 in Newmillerdam, Wakefield, Yorkshire. They had two children: **Geoffrey Dilworth** and **Dorothy Kathleen**.

9-**Geoffrey Dilworth Lloyd** was born on 31 Aug 1906 in Altofts, Normanton and died in 1964 at age 58.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chartered Civil Engineer.

Geoffrey married **Helen Margaret Porter**, daughter of **Willoughby Montague Porter** and **Hilda Margaret Jennings**, on 1 Jun 1933 in London. Helen was born on 12 Jun 1912 in Shalford, Godalming and died in 2007 at age 95. They had two children: **Anthony John Dilworth** and **David Jennings**.

10-Anthony John Dilworth Lloyd

Anthony married **Daphne Stott**. They had one daughter: **Rebecca Jane**.

11-Rebecca Jane Lloyd

10-**David Jennings Lloyd** was born on 12 Apr 1938 in Beverley, Yorkshire and died in 2007 at age 69.

9-**Dorothy Kathleen Lloyd** was born on 1 Mar 1911 in Normanton and died in 1983 at age 72.

8-**Olivia Margaret Lloyd** was born on 17 Mar 1878 in Areley, Stourport, Worcestershire and died on 26 Jan 1949 in Salisbury at age 70.

8-**Dr. Edmund Lloyd** was born on 23 Sep 1880 in Areley Kings, Stourport, Worcestershire and died in 1975 at age 95.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB. BCh. OBE.
- He worked as a Physician.

Edmund married **Dorothy Storrs**, daughter of **Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Storrs** and **Edith Young**, on 12 May 1928 in Areley Kings, Stourport, Worcestershire. Dorothy was born on 18 Aug 1880 in Snaith.

8-**Dorothy Lloyd** was born on 25 Oct 1881 in Areley Hall, Stourport, Worcestershire.

Dorothy married **Rev. Henry Charles Robins**, son of **Henry Lambley Robins** and **Mary Ann Death Anderson**, on 16 Sep 1915 in Areley Kings, Stourport, Worcestershire. Rev. was born on 2 Feb 1882 in Beccles, Suffolk and died on 31 Jul 1960 in Winchester at age 78. They had three children: **Mary Dorothy**, **John Henry**, and **Averil Eleanor**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Dean of Salisbury.

9-Mary Dorothy Robins

9-**John Henry Robins** was born on 16 Oct 1919 in Fleet and died on 10 Sep 1945 in Java, Died As A Prisoner Of War. at age 25.

Descendants of John Pace

9-Averil Eleanor Robins

Averil married **Rev. Maurice Fulford Lovell Clarke**, son of **Herbert Lovell Clarke** and **Phyllis Mary Fulford**, on 28 Dec 1950 in Salisbury, Wiltshire. Maurice was born in 1912 and died on 12 Nov 2008 at age 96. They had five children: **Anne Fulford**, **John Lovell**, **Susan Howard**, **Mary Fulford**, and **Peter Lovell**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Vice-Principal, Sarum Theological College in 1946-1953.

10-Anne Fulford Clarke

Anne married **Peter James Bibby**.

10-John Lovell Clarke

10-Susan Howard Clarke

Susan married **Ian Taylor**. They had two children: **Colin Hugh Simon** and **Alan Lewis Mark**.

11-Colin Hugh Simon Taylor

11-Alan Lewis Mark Taylor

10-Mary Fulford Clarke

10-Peter Lovell Clarke

8-**Katharine Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 12 Sep 1883 in Areley Hall, Stourport, Worcestershire and died on 22 Mar 1962 in Worcester, Worcestershire at age 78.

Katharine married **Rev. Ernest Richard Hughes**,^{9,15} son of **Alexander Hughes** and **Louisa Grimwade**, on 5 Jul 1910 in Areley Kings, Stourport, Worcestershire. Ernest was born on 6 Jan 1883 in Lewisham, London and died on 20 Oct 1956 in Worcester, Worcestershire at age 73. They had three children: **Lucy Cecilia**, **David Alexander**, and **Martyn Lawrence**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1911-1933 in The London Mission, Amoy, China.
- He worked as a Reader in Chinese Religion & Philosophy at Oxford in 1933-1948.
- He worked as a Teacher in 1948-1952 in United States of America.

9-**Lucy Cecilia Hughes** was born on 30 May 1913 in Ting-Chow Fu, South China and died in Nov 1996 in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire at age 83.

Lucy married **Leonard Hugh Doncaster**, son of **Professor Leonard Doncaster**⁹ and **Dora Priestman**,⁹ on 18 Dec 1937 in FMH Charlbury. Leonard was born on 27 Mar 1914 in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire and died in Oct 1994 in Arnside, Cumbria at age 80. They had four children: **Helen Jean**, **Peter Kenneth**, **David Patrick**, and **Bronwen Rachel**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Quaker Writer and Theologian.

10-Helen Jean Doncaster

Helen married **Harry Breckley**.

10-Peter Kenneth Doncaster

Descendants of John Pace

10-David Patrick Doncaster

10-Bronwen Rachel Doncaster

Bronwen married **David**. They had two children: **Eldie** and **Joy**.

11- Eldie

11- Joy

9-**David Alexander Hughes** was born on 2 Jun 1917 in Ting-Chow Fu, South China, died on 2 Sep 1995 in Philip Island, Victoria, Australia at age 78, and was buried in Cowes Cemetery, Philip Island, Victoria, Australia.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Electrical Engineer.

David married **Joanne Marguerite Robinson**, daughter of **Henry Arthur Clive Robinson** and **Elizabeth Sophia Chapman**, on 15 Sep 1943 in Rugby, Warwickshire. Joanne was born on 23 Dec 1917 in Rugby, Warwickshire, died on 10 Jun 1998 in Philip Island, Victoria, Australia at age 80, and was buried in Cowes Cemetery, Philip Island, Victoria, Australia. They had two children: **Katharine Elizabeth** and **Timothy John**.

10-Katharine Elizabeth Hughes

10-Timothy John Hughes

9-**Rev. Martyn Lawrence Hughes** was born on 16 Oct 1919 in Wanstead, Essex and died on 8 Aug 2010 in Alberta, Canada at age 90.

General Notes: Martyn Lawrence Hughes (1943), brother-in-law of LH Doncaster (1932), was a former College Chaplain who died on 8 August 2010 at the age of 90. Martyn was born on 16 October 1919 at Wanstead, Essex, the son of ER Hughes, Reader in Chinese Philosophy and Religion at Oxford and for many years a missionary in China. After attending Eltham College Martyn went on to Magdalen College, Oxford where he was an Academical Clerk (Choral Scholar). Whilst there he met Mary Dorothea Kempe, known as Dickie since childhood, and the two married in 1942. In order to train for ministry Martyn undertook further studies at Westcott House and at the same time joined King's as a Choral Scholar. He served as a Deacon at Southwark and was ordained a priest in 1945. Both Martyn and Dickie had ambitions to spend their lives in China, and to prepare for this they studied Chinese at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. At the start of 1947 they set sail for China. Martyn was appointed as Chaplain and New Testament Lecturer at Yenching University in Peking whilst Dickie taught English. Yenching was taken over by the Communists at the end of 1948. The couple stayed on, but things took a downward turn with the outbreak of war in Korea and reluctantly they took the decision to return home. Initially Martyn took the post of Warden for the Student Movement House, a hostel for foreign students administered by the Student Christian Movement in Russell Square. He returned to King's in 1953 to serve as Chaplain, staying in Cambridge for three years. He then moved on to Uppingham and later Harrow where he played a similar role. His final appointment before retiring, was as Head of Religious Studies at the Richard Collyer Sixth Form College in Horsham. Martyn spent his retirement in Sussex and latterly, in Calgary, Canada, where he died. He was pre-deceased by Dickie but survived by their three children, Sarah, Chris and Jeremy and five grandchildren.

King's College, Cambridge. Annual Report 2012

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a New Testament Lecturer and Anglican Chaplain, Yenching University in Beijing, China.
- He worked as a Chaplain at Harrow School.

Martyn married **Mary Dorothea Kempe**, daughter of **Rev. Harry Francis Christopher Kempe** and **Dorothy Garforth**, on 23 Dec 1942 in Cuckfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex. Mary was born on 4 Oct 1917 in Muree, Punjab, India and died before 2010. They had three children: **Sarah Elizabeth**, **Christopher Richard Kempe**, and **Jeremy Michael**.

General Notes: Mary Dorothea Kempe who has been known by the name of "Dickie" since she was two years old was born in Muree, Punjab, India in October 1917. Her father was Harry Francis Christopher Kempe, of the Royal Field Artillery, and her mother, Dorothy Garforth. Her parents married in Bombay Cathedral in 1915. Her father served in Mesopotamia during the First World War and was awarded the Military Cross. Later, he became an ordained clergyman in the Church of England and was Vicar of Cuckfield from 1941 to 1957.

"Dickie" Kempe attended schools in Margate and Brighton and went on to take a degree in English at Oxford in 1939 and a diploma in education in 1940. While at Oxford she met Martyn Lawrence Hughes, the son of E.R.Hughes, a former missionary in China who was then Reader in Chinese Philosophy and Religion at Oxford University. Martyn and Dickie were married in 1942. Martyn became an ordained priest in 1945. Both Martyn and Dickie wanted to spend their lives in China and went to London in September 1946 to study Chinese at the School of Oriental and African Studies. In 1947 they sailed for China where Martyn took up the post of New Testament Lecturer and Anglican Chaplain at Yenching University. Dickie taught English. They remained at their posts following

Descendants of John Pace

the Communist takeover of Yenching in December 1948 but, when the position worsened following the outbreak of the Korean War, Dickie and Martyn decided very reluctantly that they must leave China and returned to England.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at University of Oxford.
- She worked as an English teacher in Beijing, China.

10-Sarah Elizabeth Hughes

10-Christopher Richard Kempe Hughes

10-Jeremy Michael Hughes

7-Alice Howard^{4,15} was born on 9 May 1846 in Tottenham, London, died on 29 Jun 1892 in Stowe Hill, Lichfield, Staffordshire at age 46, and was buried in St. Chad's, Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Alice married **Francis Henry Lloyd**,^{4,15} son of **Sampson Lloyd**^{9,11,15} and **Sarah Davis Zachary**,^{9,15} on 27 Aug 1867 in Tottenham, London. Francis was born on 22 Jul 1844 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire, died on 5 Jan 1916 in Queen Victoria Nursing Institute, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire at age 71, and was buried in St. Chad's, Lichfield, Staffordshire. The cause of his death was as a result of stepping in front of a railway locomotive. They had eight children: **Alice Maria, Mabel Eliza, Lilian, Cicely Dilworth, Francis Sampson, Daniel Charles, John Francis Selby, and Eleanor Mildred.**

General Notes: THE HISTORY OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE WATERWORKS COMPANY

1853 - 1989

Johann Van Leerzem

Brian Williams

F.H. Lloyd resigned as Chairman of the Company on 25th of March 1915 but stayed on as a Director. This son of a former Chairman was succeeded by H.K. Beale, another son of a former Chairman. Hubert Kenrick Beale took office in 1915, commencing his long term of service. Francis Henry Lloyd of Stowe Hall, Lichfield died on 5th January 1916 as the result of a railway accident at James Bridge Steel Works, near to Darlaston Railway Station. F.H. Lloyd filled so large a place in the public, religious and commercial life of South Staffordshire that his death in ordinary circumstances would have caused much regret but to have met his demise in the form of a New Year tragedy, aroused exceptional feelings of sadness and cast a gloom over the wide area in which he was a well known figure. He had spent the day as usual at his works in James Bridge and was returning to Darlaston Station in the afternoon, along the private sidings, when he was knocked down by a light engine and sustained serious injuries. The grave character of them resulted in him being removed at once to the Queen Victoria Nursing Institute at Wolverhampton. There it was found that his skull had been fractured and an operation was performed. An operation afforded some relief and he recovered consciousness but a relapse set in and he died during the evening. For some days his death became the only topic of conversation in the district. At the inquest, held at Wolverhampton Town Hall, it was said that Mr. Lloyd was in the habit of crossing the railway lines to get to Darlaston Station. William Reynolds the L.N.W.R. signalman, saw him leave the works and proceed towards the station. When three or four yards from an engine he seemed to hesitate and stepped immediately in front of the locomotive which was moving at walking pace. F.H. Lloyd was knocked to the ground and the engine passed over him as he lay between the lines. Driver of the engine, Henry Carnell, stated that after he sounded the whistle, Mr. Lloyd got clear of the lines but then stepped in front of the engine. The brakes were applied but it was then discovered that the deceased had been knocked down. He estimated his speed at the time to be four miles per hour. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, the foreman remarking that Mr. Lloyd seemed to have got confused. The driver was exonerated of all blame by the jury. Son of Sampson Lloyd, former Chairman of the Company, F.H. Lloyd was a native of Wednesbury, a town his family had had connections with since the early eighteenth century. Born in 1844, his early life had been spent at Church Hill. Early schooling was received in Southampton continuing his education in Germany and Switzerland, then completing an engineering course at King's College, London. Education completed, he became associated with the works of Lloyd, Fosters and Company. A few years later he took control of the Bessemer Steel Works and this formed the principal part of his activities. Lloyd Fosters and Company was amongst the earliest companies to introduce the manufacture of Bessemer Steel. For many years he interested himself in the manufacture of weldless steel tubes an important industry which he originated in 1870. Although busily concerned in commerce, Chairman of Weldless Steel Tube Co., Birmingham and Member of the South Staffordshire Tramways Committee, he found time to involve himself in public work as a member of the Wednesbury Old School Board and in conjunction with Mrs. William Lloyd and the Rev. F.S. Edwards, Curate of St. James Church, a founder of the Wednesbury Society for the Relief of the Indignant Sick. On the formation of Staffordshire County Council he was elected for the town's division. In 1890, Lloyd was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the County, acting for the Wednesbury Division as Chairman of the Bench. During 1890 he moved to Lichfield to live in the historic mansion on Stowe Hill. A man of deep religious convictions in both Lichfield and Wednesbury, he took an active part in all Christian work, the Foreign Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society etc. During 1867 he had married Alice the daughter of J.E. Howard E.R.S. of Tottenham, London and raised a family of two sons and five daughters. Both sons enlisted in the Army during the First World War. Eldest son John was a Captain in the South Staffordshire Regiment, Major John Lloyd of the North Staffordshire Regiment was killed in action in June 1915. Amongst the many mourners at the funeral of Francis Lloyd were over two hundred of his workmen. He was laid to rest by the side of his wife in the north east corner of St. Chads Churchyard, Lichfield.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at King's College, London.
- He worked as an Iron and Steel Founder.
- He worked as a JP for Staffordshire.
- He worked as a Chairman of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.
- He had a residence in Stowe Hill, Lichfield, Staffordshire.

8-**Alice Maria Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 5 Nov 1868 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 6 Dec 1929 in Shifnal, Shropshire at age 61.

Alice married **Rev. Edward Tilley Slater**,¹⁵ son of **James Slater** and **Elizabeth Mills**, on 17 Jan 1912 in Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire. Edward was born on 24 Jan 1865 in Darlaston and died on 11 Apr 1941 in Rugeley, Staffordshire at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in 1915 in Beckbury Rectory, Shifnal, Shropshire.
- He worked as a Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral.

8-**Mabel Eliza Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 5 Nov 1869 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 1 Feb 1946 in Portishead, Somerset at age 76.

Mabel married **Rev. William Victor Kaye**,¹⁵ son of **William Roderick Kamcke** and **Helene Rung**, on 10 Apr 1902 in Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire. William was born on 5 Jul 1863 in Belfast, Ireland and died on 7 Feb 1938 in Dallinghoo Rectory, Suffolk at age 74. Another name for William was William Victor Rung Kamcke. They had three children: **Helene Mabel**, **Rachel Alice**, and **Peter Victor Francis**.

9-**Helene Mabel Kaye** was born on 22 Aug 1903 in Lichfield, Staffordshire and died on 11 Jul 1985 in Melksham, Wiltshire at age 81. Another name for Helene was Helene Mabel Kamcke.

Helene married **Rev. Allan James Weaver**, son of **William Charles Weaver** and **Jane Williams**, on 14 Nov 1935 in Mandla, India. Allan was born on 28 Feb 1904 in Abertridwr, Glamorgan and died on 23 Nov 1985 in Melksham, Wiltshire at age 81. They had two children: **Rodney William Victor** and **Allan Brian**.

10-Rodney William Victor Weaver

Rodney married **Elaine Sawyer**, daughter of **Edgar William Sawyer** and **Emily Grace Harris**. They had two children: **Mathew James** and **Elizabeth Mary**.

11-Mathew James Weaver

Mathew married **Elizabeth**.

11-Elizabeth Mary Weaver

10-Allan Brian Weaver

Allan married **Yvonne Margaret Stevens**, daughter of **Bernard James Stevens** and **Margaret Ann Cole**. They had one son: **Timothy James**.

11-Timothy James Weaver

Allan next married **Margaret W. Waterlow**.

9-**Rachel Alice Kaye** was born on 20 Sep 1905 in Darjeeling, West Bengal, India and died in 1981 at age 76. Another name for Rachel was Rachel Alice Kamcke.

Rachel married **John Laurence Packard**, son of **Harold Turner Packard** and **Mary Francis Mason**, on 16 Dec 1934 in Dallinghoo, Suffolk. John was born on 17 Jun 1909 in Klerksdorp, South Africa and died in 1981 at age 72. They had three children: **Gillian Elizabeth**, **Christopher John**, and **Phillippa Wendy**.

10-**Gillian Elizabeth Packard** was born on 16 Mar 1938 in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland and died in Aug 1998 at age 60.

Gillian married **Dennis Nigel Johns Parris** on 6 Mar 1965. Dennis was born on 6 Jun 1926 and died in Oct 1995 at age 69.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Architect.

10-Christopher John Packard

Christopher married **Gillian Mary Hipkin**. They had three children: **Amanda Louise**, **Nicholas William John**, and **Joanne Elise**.

11-Amanda Louise Packard

Amanda married **David Herford**, son of **Richard Samuel Herford** and **Anne Patience Page**. They had two children: **Andrew James** and **Samuel John**.

12-Andrew James Herford

12-Samuel John Herford

11-Nicholas William John Packard

Nicholas married **Emma Pellowe**.

11-Joanne Elise Packard

10-**Phillippa Wendy Packard** was born on 27 Oct 1941 in Wylam On Tyne and died on 10 Sep 1998 in Newton, Broxburn, Northumberland at age 56.

Phillippa married **John Oliver Warillow Tunnell**. John was born on 12 May 1936 in Stockton on Tees, County Durham and died on 23 Sep 1989 in Linlithgow at age 53. They had three children: **Jonathan Christopher**, **Philippa Catherine**, and **Oliver William**.

11-Jonathan Christopher Tunnell

11-Philippa Catherine Tunnell

11-Oliver William Tunnell

9-**Peter Victor Francis Kamcke** was born on 3 Apr 1907 in Hat Chapra, India and died in Sep 1907 in Calcutta, West Bengal, India.

8-**Lilian Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 21 May 1871 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 10 Dec 1928 in Northwood, Middlesex at age 57.

Lilian married **Walter Harding De Winton**,¹⁵ son of **William De Winton**¹¹⁸ and **Mary Janet Eleanor Harding**, on 19 Oct 1899 in Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire. Walter was born on 7 Jul 1870 in Maesderwen, Llanfrynach, Powys, Wales, was christened on 7 Aug 1870 in St. Brynach, Llanfrynach, Powys, Wales, and died on 12 Dec 1932 in Northwood, Middlesex at age 62. They had three children: **Eleanor Lilian**, **Frances Davidona**, and **Mary Gwynedd**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Consulting Engineer.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Tyderwen, Northwood, Middlesex.

9-**Eleanor Lilian De Winton** was born on 10 Oct 1901 in Chiswick, London and died on 16 Oct 1971 in West Malling, Kent at age 70.

Eleanor married **Hugh Christopher King**, son of **Henry King** and **Annie Ould**, on 10 Oct 1925 in Northwood, Middlesex. Hugh was born on 8 Jun 1899 in Chester, Cheshire and died on 10 Jul 1985 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent at age 86. They had three children: **Maurice Henry**, **Wilfrid Allen Hugh**, and **Joseph Norman**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests in Sierra Leone.
- He worked as a Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests in Mauritius.

Descendants of John Pace

10-Dr. Maurice Henry King

Maurice married **Dr. Felicity Mary Athelston Savage**, daughter of **Edric Aethelstan Savage** and **Enid Winifred Jutsum**. They had two children: **Dominic Zachary** and **Benedict William**.

11-Dominic Zachary King

11-Benedict William King

10-**Wilfrid Allen Hugh King** was born on 27 Nov 1928 in Galle, Ceylon and died on 3 Aug 1976 in Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire at age 47.

Wilfrid married **Phoebe Aldis Gane**, daughter of **Laurence Charles Gane** and **Joan Aldis Hooton**. They had four children: **Sarah Penelope**, **Gregory Wilfrid**, **Felicity Joan**, and **Benjamin Philip**.

11-Sarah Penelope King

11-Gregory Wilfrid King

11-Felicity Joan King

11-Benjamin Philip King

Benjamin married **Ruth Horwell**. They had one daughter: **Harriet**.

12-Harriet King

10-Joseph Norman King

Joseph married **Susan Frances Dalison**, daughter of **John Bernard Dalison** and **Eileen Marion Fairclough**. They had four children: **Terence John Maurice**, **Bernard Walter**, **Paul Laurence**, and **Zella Marion Eleanor**.

11-Terence John Maurice King

Terence married **Rosalind Fox**. They had two children: **Anais** and **Alexis**.

12-Anais King

12-Alexis King

11-Bernard Walter King

Bernard married **Jere Hunter**. They had two children: **Robert** and **David**.

12-Robert King

12-David King

11-Paul Laurence King

Paul married **Tina Horner**. They had two children: **Maisie** and **Jess**.

12-Maisie King

12-Jess King

11-Zella Marion Eleanor King

Descendants of John Pace

Zella married **Dan Cobley**. They had two children: **Bennet** and **Thomas**.

12-**Bennet Cobley**

12-**Thomas Cobley**

9-**Frances Davidona De Winton** was born on 24 Jun 1903 in Chiswick, London and died on 5 Jan 1999 in Bisley, Stroud, Gloucestershire at age 95.

10-**Susan Mariabella Howard**

11-**Andrew Howard Bromley**

12-**Frances May Bromley**

12-**George Howard Bromley**

11-**James Inglis Scott Bromley**

11-**Eric Alexander Bromley**

12-**Luke Peter John Bromley**

12-**Jack Alexander Bromley**

10-**Angela Felce Howard**

11-**Martin Francis Stafford Beer**

12-**Dominic Charles Stafford Beer**

12-**Jonny Beer**

11-**Philip Peter Stafford Beer**

12-**Olivia Beer**

12-**Isabel Beer**

12-**Charles Beer**

12-**Josephine Beer**

11-**Caroline Julia De Winton Beer**

12-**Thomas Knighton**

12-**Alexandra Knighton**

10-**Philip Gravely Howard**

11-**Lucy Mariabella Howard**

Descendants of John Pace

12-George Hobbs

12-Rosie Mariabella Grace Hobbs

12-Esme Hobbs

11-Thomas Gravely Howard

12-William Howard

12-Hector Howard

11-Alice Marion Burkitt Howard

12-Oscar Howard

12-Isis Postandi

10-Diana Dilworth Howard

11-Mark Edward Lapping

12-Lucy Lapping

12-Robert Lapping

11-Joanna Venka Lapping

12-Hebe Pollard-Smith

9-Mary Gwynedd De Winton was born on 13 Jun 1905 in Chiswick, London and died on 4 Feb 1970 in Greatham, Hampshire at age 64.

Mary married **Christopher Marriage Marsh**, son of **Ernest Marsh** and **Sarah Elizabeth Marriage**, on 18 Feb 1930 in Northwood, Middlesex. Christopher was born on 27 Apr 1899 in Kingston upon Thames, Surrey and died on 6 Mar 1988 in Berkshire at age 88. They had five children: **John Francis**, **Michael Harding**, **David Richard**, **Christopher Patrick**, and **Pamela Ann De Winton**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FICE ACIG OBE.
- He was educated at Bilton Grange.
- He was educated at Charterhouse.
- He worked as a Civil Engineer.

10-John Francis Marsh

John married **Shelia Anne Mackinnon**, daughter of **Horace Phillip Mackinnon** and **Edna May Bensted**. They had three children: **Andrew Phillip**, **Timothy James**, and **Jonathan David**.

11-Andrew Phillip Marsh

Andrew married **Caroline Jones**, daughter of **David Charles Jones** and **Elizabeth Ann Andrews**. They had two children: **Lily Beatrice** and **Charlie**.

12-Lily Beatrice Marsh

12-Charlie Marsh

Descendants of John Pace

11-Timothy James Marsh

Timothy married **Clare McCrea**, daughter of **Robert Ure McCrea** and **Madelon Reynolds**. They had two children: **Sophie** and **Ben**.

12-Sophie Marsh

12-Ben Marsh

11-Jonathan David Marsh

10-**Dr. Michael Harding Marsh** was born on 14 Nov 1932 in Hartford, Cheshire and died on 7 Dec 2001 in Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire at age 69.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician in General Practice in Sheerness, Kent.
- He worked as a Physician in General Practice in Whitstable, Kent.
- He worked as a Physician in General Practice in Doddington, Cambridgeshire.
- He had a residence in 3a Eastwood End, Wimblington, March, Cambridgeshire PE15 0QQ.

Michael married **Muriel June Fenwick**, daughter of **William Fenwick** and **Muriel Morton Bilson**. They had four children: **Christopher Stephen**, **Nicholas William**, **Alexander Michael**, and **Phillip James De Winton**.

11-Christopher Stephen Marsh

11-Nicholas William Marsh

11-Alexander Michael Marsh

Alexander married **Andree Ashmore**, daughter of **John Ashmore** and **Sheila Baker**. They had one daughter: **Katie Rose**.

12-Katie Rose Marsh

Alexander next married **Nichola Richards**. They had one daughter: **Jasmine Hannah Richards**.

12-Jasmine Hannah Richards Marsh

11-Phillip James De Winton Marsh

Michael next married **Barbara Edith Dwyer**.

10-David Richard Marsh

David married **Aline Mary Humphris**, daughter of **Dr. John Howard Humphris** and _____ **Aline**. They had three children: **Caroline Mary**, **Nicola Claire**, and **Christopher Richard**.

11-Caroline Mary Marsh

Caroline married **Michael Patrick Villiers-Stuart**, son of **Maj. John Michael Villiers-Stuart** and **Bridget Mary Grant**. They had three children: **Katherine Amelia**, **Archie James**, and **Angus Theodore**.

12-Katherine Amelia Villiers-Stuart

12-Archie James Villiers-Stuart

12-Angus Theodore Villiers-Stuart

Descendants of John Pace

11-Nicola Claire Marsh

11-Christopher Richard Marsh

10-**Christopher Patrick Marsh** was born on 21 Feb 1938 in Davenham, Cheshire and died on 23 Aug 1986 in Plaistow, West Sussex at age 48.

Christopher married **Sally Kathleen Westcott**, daughter of **Gerald Westcott** and **Dorothy**. They had two children: **Alexandra Rachael** and **Susanna Claire**.

11-Alexandra Rachael Marsh

Alexandra married **Martin David Woodger**.

11-Susanna Claire Marsh

10-**Dr. Pamela Ann De Winton Marsh**

Pamela married **Dr. Peter Leslie Thomas**, son of **Clifford Dudley William Thomas** and **Leslie Leslie**. They had three children: **Jaqueline Mary**, **Alistair David**, and **Caroline Frances**.

11-Jaqueline Mary Thomas

11-Alistair David Thomas

11-Caroline Frances Thomas

8-**Cicely Dilworth Lloyd**^{15,111} was born on 4 May 1873 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 22 May 1934 in Headley, Hampshire at age 61.

General Notes: She died at Headley in Hampshire, not Headley, Surrey.

Cicely married **William Curtis Green**,^{15,38,111} son of **Frederick Green**^{38,111} and **Maria Heath Curtis**,^{38,111} on 19 Oct 1899 in Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire. William was born on 16 Jul 1875 in Alton, Hampshire and died on 26 Mar 1960 in London at age 84. They had five children: **Christopher Curtis**, **Cicely Alice**, **Margaret Elizabeth**, **Joan Priscilla**, and **Agnes Mary**.

General Notes: RA FRIBA

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRIBA RA.
- He worked as an Architect.
- He worked as a Watercolourist.
- He had a residence in 1915 in Longdown, Farnham, Surrey.

9-**Christopher Curtis Green**¹¹¹ was born on 1 Sep 1900 in Bedford Gardens, London and died in 1976 at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Charterhouse.
- He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford.
- He worked as an Architect.

Christopher married **Marjorie Lily Dudley Bennett**, daughter of **Henry George Dudley Bennett** and **Florence Laura Aronson**, on 16 Feb 1926 in Allesley, Warwickshire. Marjorie was born on 21 Feb 1899 in London and died in 1990 at age 91. They had four children: **Christopher William Curtis**, **John Curtis**, **Susan Marjorie**, and **Andrew Curtis**.

10-**Christopher William Curtis Green**¹¹¹ was born on 9 Jun 1927 in London and died on 24 May 1996 in Badingham, Suffolk at age 68.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Charterhouse.
- He was educated at Cambridge University.
- He worked as a Farmer.

Christopher married **Anne Christine Thompson**, daughter of **Patrick Thompson** and **Signe Meyer**. They had four children: **Michael William Curtis**, **Annabel Susan Curtis**, **Caroline Anne Curtis**, and **Sarah Harriet Curtis**.

11-Michael William Curtis Green

Michael married **Amanda Pelham Burn**, daughter of **Angus Maitland Pelham Burn** and **Anne Rosdew Forbes-Leith**. They had one son: **Sam William Curtis**.

12-Sam William Curtis Green

Michael next married **Hon. Mary Anne Louise Denison-Pender**, daughter of **John Willoughby Denison-Pender 3rd Baron Pender** and **Julia Cannon**.

11-Annabel Susan Curtis Green

Annabel married **Philippe Lavielle**. They had three children: **Lucy Emma Louise**, **Nelly Aimee**, and **Elise Amandine Colette**.

12-Lucy Emma Louise Lavielle

12-Nelly Aimee Lavielle

12-Elise Amandine Colette Lavielle

11-Caroline Anne Curtis Green

Caroline married **Harry Strover**. They had three children: **Anna**, **Lucy**, and **Jessie**.

12-Anna Strover

12-Lucy Strover

12-Jessie Strover

11-Sarah Harriet Curtis Green

Sarah married **Jones-Perrott**. They had two children: **Eleanor** and **Georgia**.

12-Eleanor Jones-Perrott

12-Georgia Jones-Perrott

Sarah next married **Richard Vigne**.

10-John Curtis Green

John married **Margaret Constance Dixon**. They had three children: **Thomas Michael Curtis**, **Joshua Mark Curtis**, and **Mary Curtis**.

11-Thomas Michael Curtis Green

Thomas married **Coralie Dawn Johnston**. They had three children: **Charles Robert Curtis**, **Emily Elizabeth Curtis**, and **Annabel**.

12-Charles Robert Curtis Green

Descendants of John Pace

12-Emily Elizabeth Curtis Green

12-Annabel Green

11-Joshua Mark Curtis Green

11-Mary Curtis Green

Mary married **Alexander Charles Justin Creswell**, son of **Sir Michael Justin Creswell** and **Baroness Mia Thoe Schwartzberg**. They had three children: **Theodore William Michael**, **Cicely Margaret Isabel**, and **Constance**.

12-Theodore William Michael Creswell

12-Cicely Margaret Isabel Creswell

12-Constance Creswell

10-Susan Marjorie Green

Susan married **Jacob De Jong Cleyndert**, son of **Jacob Barent De Jong Cleyndert** and **Ellen Aida Udine Ten Cate**. They had six children: **Christina**, **Amanda**, **William Jacob De Jong**, **Anthony**, **Andrew**, and **Ben**.

11-Christina Cleyndert

Christina married **Hugo Poole**. They had three children: **Charlotte**, **Jessica**, and **Kate**.

12-Charlotte Poole

12-Jessica Poole

12-Kate Poole

11-Amanda Cleyndert

Amanda married **David Brundan**, son of **Walter Brundan** and **Gwenyth Mahalaw Hughes**. They had two children: **Christopher** and **Andrew**.

12-Christopher Brundan

12-Andrew Brundan

11-William Jacob De Jong Cleyndert

William married **Jill Christine Crossman**, daughter of **Ronald Crossman**. They had three children: **Amanda Susan De Jong**, **Samantha Jane De Jong**, and **Gemma Louise De Jong**.

12-Amanda Susan De Jong Cleyndert

12-Samantha Jane De Jong Cleyndert

12-Gemma Louise De Jong Cleyndert

William next married **Jacqueline Denise Norman**. They had one daughter: **Georgia Louise De Jong**.

12-Georgia Louise De Jong Cleyndert

11-Anthony Cleyndert

Descendants of John Pace

11-**Andrew Cleyndert**

11-**Ben Cleyndert**

Ben married **Clare Lloyd**.

10-**Andrew Curtis Green**

Andrew married **Julia Margaret Davidson**, daughter of **Arthur George David Davidson** and **Vivien Gordon-Dawson**. They had two children: **Patrick Curtis** and **Robin Curtis**.

11-**Patrick Curtis Green**

Patrick married **Trisha Leigh Little**. They had three children: **Sabina Grace Curtis**, **Talulla Hope Curtis**, and **Atticus James**.

12-**Sabina Grace Curtis Green**

12-**Talulla Hope Curtis Green**

12-**Atticus James Green**

11-**Robin Curtis Green**

Robin married **Jessica Rosemary White**. They had two children: **Rosie Julia** and **Jake John**.

12-**Rosie Julia Green**

12-**Jake John Green**

9-**Cicely Alice Green** was born on 22 Mar 1902 in Bedford Gardens, London and died in 1981 at age 79.

Cicely married **Rev. Truman Tanqueray**, son of **Frederic Thomas Tanqueray** and **Catherine Eliza Dickinson**, on 30 Jul 1925 in London. Truman was born on 2 Aug 1888 in Woburn, Bedfordshire and died on 12 Dec 1960 in Peaselake, Surrey at age 72. They had five children: **David Baran**, **Anne Cicely**, **Judith Mary**, **Elizabeth Clare**, and **Alice Philippa**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Schoolmaster at Ipswich School.

10-**Rev. David Baran Tanqueray** was born on 24 Feb 1927 in Eastbourne and died on 11 Nov 1971 in Little Wymondley, Herts at age 44.

David married **Mary Adah Wilson**. Mary was born on 24 Apr 1926 in Enfield, London and died in Sep 1985 in Little Wymondley, Herts at age 59. They had three children: **Andrew Baran**, **Sarah Mary**, and **John Frederic**.

11-**Dr. Andrew Baran Tanqueray**

Andrew married **Mary Roebuck**. They had three children: **Helen**, **Charles**, and **James**.

12-**Helen Tanqueray**

12-**Charles Tanqueray**

12-**James Tanqueray**

11-**Sarah Mary Tanqueray**

Sarah married **Timothy Hardy**, son of **Stanley Bertram Ross Hardy** and **Beryl Alison Brownlie**. They had three children: **Elizabeth**, **William**, and **Edward**.

12-**Elizabeth Hardy**

Descendants of John Pace

12-William Hardy

12-Edward Hardy

11-Dr. John Frederic Tanqueray

John married **Elizabeth Swift**. They had three children: **Eleanor Mary, Oliver George Frederic, and Imogen Alice**.

12-Eleanor Mary Tanqueray

12-Oliver George Frederic Tanqueray

12-Imogen Alice Tanqueray

10-Anne Cicely Tanqueray

Anne married **Rev. Richard Colin Laurence Pilgrim**, son of **George Cuthbert Pilgrim** and **Margaret Ross**, on 8 Aug 1952 in Hintlesham, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk. Richard was born on 23 Apr 1926 in Sidcup, Kent and died in 1988 at age 62. They had three children: **Colin Mark, Alison Ruth, and Susan Margaret**.

11-Rev. Colin Mark Pilgrim

Colin married **Gabrielle Richardson**, daughter of **David Richardson** and **Sheila**. They had three children: **Faith, Rory, and Felix**.

12-Faith Pilgrim

12-Rory Pilgrim

12-Felix Pilgrim

11-Alison Ruth Pilgrim

Alison married **Christopher Paul Martin**, son of **Keith Martin** and **Anne Crawford**. They had two children: **Joshua Christopher** and **Molly Anne Rebecca**.

12-Joshua Christopher Martin

12-Molly Anne Rebecca Martin

Alison next married **Timothy Blackford**.

11-Susan Margaret Pilgrim

Susan married **Keith Waters**, son of **Lawrence Waters** and **Joyce Daphne Stevens**. They had two children: **Rosey Hannah** and **Jasper Laurence**.

12-Rosey Hannah Waters

12-Jasper Laurence Waters

10-Judith Mary Tanqueray

Judith married **Martin Montague Brooke**, son of **Montague Brooke** and **Sybil Katharine Martin**. They had three children: **Anthony Martin, Katherine Mary, and Samuel Truman**.

11-Anthony Martin Brooke

Anthony married **Harriet St Clair Weir**. They had four children: **Alice Holly Harriet, Charles Stephen Anthony, William Edward Anthony, and Florence Sophie Harriet**.

12-Alice Holly Harriet Brooke

Descendants of John Pace

12-Charles Stephen Anthony Brooke

12-William Edward Anthony Brooke

12-Florence Sophie Harriet Brooke

11-Katherine Mary Brooke

Katherine married **Gary Wood**. They had three children: **Kelly Judith, Kimberley**, and **Cameron**.

12-Kelly Judith Wood

12-Kimberley Wood

12-Cameron Wood

11-Samuel Truman Brooke

Samuel married **Ingrid**. They had one daughter: **Morag**.

12-Morag Brooke

10-Elizabeth Clare Tanqueray

Elizabeth married **Rev. William Angus Simons**. They had two children: **Edward William** and **Philippa Jeanne**.

11-Edward William Simons

11-Philippa Jeanne Simons

10-Alice Philippa Tanqueray

Alice married **George Langdon Ostler**, son of **Edgar Sydney Langdon Ostler** and **Henrietta Evelyn Morgan**, on 9 Jul 1959 in Peaslake, Surrey. George was born on 2 Nov 1931 in White River, South Africa and died on 31 May 1997 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada at age 65. They had five children: **Catherine Elizabeth, Sarah Philippa, Anthony George, John Truman**, and **Richard Langdon**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Accountant & Partner in Price Waterhouse.

11-Catherine Elizabeth Ostler

11-Sarah Philippa Ostler

Sarah married **Michael John Fedak**, son of **Donald Gordon Fedak** and **Patricia Yvonne Gullen**. They had two children: **Samuel George** and **Matthew Donald**.

12-Samuel George Fedak

12-Matthew Donald Fedak

11-Anthony George Ostler

Anthony married **Victoria**.

11-John Truman Ostler

Descendants of John Pace

11-Richard Langdon Ostler

Richard married **Collette**. They had one son: **Mitchell**.

12-Mitchell Ostler

9-Margaret Elizabeth Green¹¹¹ was born on 16 Aug 1904 in Ladbroke Road, London and died in 1981 at age 77.

10-Elizabeth Jane Lloyd was born on 14 Jul 1928 in London and died on 2 Oct 1995 in London at age 67.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Artist.

11-Gillian Elizabeth Hoare

12-Joshua Sampson Hahn

12-Rebecca Elizabeth Hahn

12-Dianna Beth Hahn

11-Sara Jane Hoare

11-John Anthony Hoare

11-Tessa Anna Hoare

10-Jeremy Sampson Lloyd¹¹¹ was born on 15 Nov 1930 in London and died on 28 Jul 2009 at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

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

11-Katherine Jane Murray Lloyd

12-Oliver Caleb Murray

12-Jacob Peter Murray

12-Samuel Joseph Murray

12-Rachel Bethany Murray

11-Matthew Charles Sampson Lloyd

12-Zachary John Sampson Lloyd

12-Tessa Mary Woodward Lloyd

12-Honey Jane Fortune Lloyd

Descendants of John Pace

11-Olivia Mary Lloyd

12-Beth Louise Foster-Ogg

11-Thomas Zachary Lloyd

12-Molly Florence Gwendolen Richards Lloyd

12-Delilah Jocelyn Vera Richards Lloyd

9-Joan Priscilla Green was born on 23 Mar 1907 in Frensham, Surrey and died on 1 Mar 1997 in Shurlock Row, Berkshire at age 89.

Joan married **Harold Elvery Yeo**, son of **James Yeo** and **Edith Florence Ralph**, on 11 Feb 1933 in London. Harold was born on 18 Oct 1894 in Hook, Surrey and died on 28 Jul 1957 in Shurlock Row, Berkshire at age 62. They had three children: **Peter Harold**, **Priscilla Dilworth**, and **Christopher Stephen**.

10-Peter Harold Yeo

Peter married **Marlene Wiemer**, daughter of **Adolf Weimer** and **Wanda Hahn**. They had three children: **Thomas Herrick**, **Rebecca Amani**, and **Nicholas Stanford**.

11-Thomas Herrick Yeo

Thomas married **Diane Parkhouse**, daughter of **Frederick John Parkhouse** and **Anne Turner**. They had two children: **Samantha** and **Mathew**.

12-Samantha Yeo

12-Mathew Yeo

11-Rebecca Amani Yeo

11-Nicholas Stanford Yeo

10-Priscilla Dilworth Yeo

Priscilla married **Mark Cornwall-Jones**, son of **Arthur Cornwall-Jones** and **Joan Hammersley-Smith**. They had four children: **Kate Miranda**, **Adam**, **Matthew**, and **Jason**.

11-Kate Miranda Cornwall-Jones

Kate married **Tim Jordan**, son of **Roy Alfred Jordan** and **Mary Jean Campbell**. They had one daughter: **Matilda**.

12-Matilda Jordan

11-Adam Cornwall-Jones

11-Matthew Cornwall-Jones

11-Jason Cornwall-Jones

Jason married **Gayle Ellis**, daughter of **James Ellis** and **Dorothy Grant**. They had one daughter: **Emerald**.

12-Emerald Cornwall-Jones

10-Dr. Christopher Stephen Yeo

Christopher married **Eileen Janes**. They had one son: **Jake**.

11-Jake Yeo

Descendants of John Pace

Joan next married **Christopher Marriage Marsh**, son of **Ernest Marsh** and **Sarah Elizabeth Marriage**, in 1971 in Battersea Church, Battersea, London. Christopher was born on 27 Apr 1899 in Kingston upon Thames, Surrey and died on 6 Mar 1988 in Berkshire at age 88.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FICE ACIG OBE.
- He was educated at Bilton Grange.
- He was educated at Charterhouse.
- He worked as a Civil Engineer.

9-Agnes Mary Green

Agnes married **Horace Alexander Callander Bourne**, son of **Joseph Handforth Bourne** and **Flora Catherine Mary Forde**, on 27 May 1935 in Headley, Surrey. Horace was born on 5 Feb 1908 in Broome Rectory, Worcestershire and died in 1992 at age 84. They had two children: **Elizabeth Forde** and **Nicholas Anthony**.

10-Elizabeth Forde Bourne

Elizabeth married **Robin Stephen Gordon**, son of **Stanley Gordon** and **Audrey**. They had four children: **Virginia**, **Harriet**, **Olivia**, and **Polly**.

11-Virginia Gordon

11-Dr. Harriet Gordon

Harriet married **Andrew Blair**. They had two children: **Imogen** and **Oliver**.

12-Imogen Blair

12-Oliver Blair

11-Olivia Gordon

11-Polly Gordon

10-Nicholas Anthony Bourne

Nicholas married **Andrea Marise Walter**, daughter of **Claude Bransby Walter** and **Desiree Nancy Ingall**. They had three children: **Katherine**, **Victoria**, and **Clare**.

11-Katherine Bourne

Katherine married **John Zeppetelli**. They had two children: **Louis Nicholas** and **Jack Alexander**.

12-Louis Nicholas Zeppetelli

12-Jack Alexander Zeppetelli

11-Victoria Bourne

11-Clare Bourne

Clare married **Paul Pressley**.

8-**Francis Sampson Lloyd** was born on 4 Mar 1875 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 29 Jun 1877 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire at age 2.

8-**Daniel Charles Lloyd**¹⁵ was born on 13 Sep 1879 in Wood Green, Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 7 Jul 1931 in Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire at age 51.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Partner F.H.Lloyd & Co.
- He had a residence in Stoneham Lodge, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

Daniel married **Alice Hilda Bolton**,¹⁵ daughter of **Rev. Charles Nelson Bolton** and **Catherine Anne Norman**,¹⁸ on 10 Aug 1904 in Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire. Alice was born on 22 Jun 1879 in All Saints' Vicarage, Darlaston, Staffordshire. They had six children: **Alice Katharine, Francis Nelson, Michael Charles, Andrew Bolton, John Richard Brian, and Ann Elizabeth Rosamund**.

9-**Alice Katharine Lloyd** was born on 7 Aug 1905 in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

9-**Francis Nelson Lloyd** was born on 13 Aug 1907 in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire and died on 27 Jun 1974 in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire at age 66.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director F.H.Lloyd & Co.

Francis married **Pamela Mary Langley**, daughter of **Cyril Owen Langley** and **Mary Armitage**. They had four children: **Judith Ann, Anthony Francis, Belinda Mary, and John Henry**.

10-**Judith Ann Lloyd**

Judith married **Anthony Charles Palmer**, son of **John Eric Palmer** and **Mary Edith Blakemore**. They had four children: **Richard John, David Allan, Jeremy Charles Francis, and Christopher Mark**.

11-**Richard John Palmer**

Richard married **Tracey Grimmett**. They had four children: **Samantha, Daniel, Victoria, and Alice Sophie Isabel Elizabeth**.

12-**Samantha Grimmett**

12-**Daniel Grimmett**

12-**Victoria Grimmett**

12-**Alice Sophie Isabel Elizabeth Palmer**

11-**David Allan Palmer**

David married **Anne Lavies Caldwell**, daughter of **Frank Griffiths Caldwell** and **Betty Palmer Buesden**. They had two children: **Rebecca Katherine** and **Alexander Caldwell**.

12-**Rebecca Katherine Palmer**

12-**Alexander Caldwell Palmer**

11-**Jeremy Charles Francis Palmer**

Jeremy married **Katharine Jane Allred**.

11-**Christopher Mark Palmer**

Christopher married **Allison Mary Howells**, daughter of **Terence Colin Howells** and **Hilda Gibson**. They had one son: **Owen Christopher**.

12-**Owen Christopher Palmer**

10-**Anthony Francis Lloyd**

Anthony married **Joy Ruby Meyer**, daughter of **Rudolph Jacob Meyer** and **Mabel Amelia Schubert**. They had two children: **Julian Francis** and **Dominic Rudolf**.

Descendants of John Pace

11-Julian Francis Lloyd

11-Dominic Rudolf Lloyd

10-Belinda Mary Lloyd

Belinda married **Richard John Smith**, son of **Ronald Morris Smith** and **Ruth Margaret Chambers**. They had three children: **Margaret Anna**, **Timothy Peter**, and **Benjamin John**.

11-Margaret Anna Smith

Margaret married **Alistair James Fitzgerald Clarke**. They had one son: **Richard James Fitzgerald**.

12-Richard James Fitzgerald Clarke

11-Timothy Peter Smith

11-Benjamin John Smith

10-John Henry Lloyd

John married **Jane Althea Boot**, daughter of **Stanley Boot** and **Roswyn Althea Lilian Wood**. They had three children: **Ann Mary**, **William John**, and **Frances Roswyn**.

11-Ann Mary Lloyd

11-William John Lloyd

11-Frances Roswyn Lloyd

9-Michael Charles Lloyd was born on 6 Aug 1909 in Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire and died on 20 Jan 1973 in Torquay. In Hotel Fire. at age 63.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director and Chairman F.H.Lloyd & Co., Iron founders.

Michael married **Priscilla Mary Congreve Dent**, daughter of **Howard Henry Congreve Dent** and **Olive Mary Lewis**. They had three children: **Charlotte Mary Congreve**, **Penelope Ann Congreve**, and **Daniel Charles**.

10-Charlotte Mary Congreve Lloyd

Charlotte married **David Edward Campbell Hall**, son of **Patrick C. Hall** and **Hazel Robins**, on 10 Sep 1966 in Worfield Church, Shropshire. David was born on 13 Aug 1941 and died in Aug 1984 in Fort Myers, Florida, U.S.A. at age 43. They had two children: **Lucinda Mary** and **Patrick Campbell**.

11-Lucinda Mary Hall

Lucinda married **Simon Pringle Noyce**, son of **Michael John Noyce** and **Diana Melody Simpson**.

11-Patrick Campbell Hall

10-Penelope Ann Congreve Lloyd

10-Daniel Charles Lloyd

Daniel married **Caroline Jane Hill**, daughter of **David A. Hill** and **Margaret**. They had two children: **Lucinda Anne** and **Victoria Mary**.

11-Lucinda Anne Lloyd

Descendants of John Pace

11-Victoria Mary Lloyd

Daniel next married **Karen Diane Hunter**.

9-**Andrew Bolton Lloyd** was born on 1 Jul 1914 in Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire and died on 24 Jun 2000 in Bognor Regis, Sussex at age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Director F.H.Lloyd & Co.

Andrew married **Mary Suzanne Jenks**, daughter of **Reginald Percy Jenks** and **Amy Bowker**. They had two children: **Elizabeth Mary** and **Charles Andrew Reginald**.

10-Elizabeth Mary Lloyd

Elizabeth married **John George Le Feuvre Baker**, son of **George Stanley Baker** and **Esme Florence Le Feuvre**, on 24 Sep 1966 in Knowle, Kent. John was born on 20 May 1928 in Ceylon and died on 25 May 1993 in England at age 65. They had two children: **Sarah Suzanne** and **Donna Esmee**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Insurance Broker.

11-Sarah Suzanne Baker

11-Donna Esmee Baker

10-Charles Andrew Reginald Elwell

Charles married **Diana Mary Field**, daughter of **J. J. Field** and **J. Rodgers**. They had two children: **Antonia Caroline** and **Natalie Camilla**.

11-Antonia Caroline Elwell

11-Natalie Camilla Elwell

Charles next married **C. J. Breakwell**, daughter of **Stanley Edward Breakwell** and **Thelma Sadler**.

Andrew next married **Joanna Orchard Carter**, daughter of **Alfred Orchard Carter** and **Florence Noble**, on 1 Apr 1950 in Bournemouth, Dorset. Joanna was born on 3 Sep 1924 in Bournemouth, Dorset and died on 3 Feb 1998 in Bognor Regis, Sussex at age 73. They had two children: **Alexander Patrick** and **Richard James**.

10-Alexander Patrick Lloyd

Alexander married **Ruth Robson**, daughter of **Erwin Robson** and **Irene Hillmann**. They had two children: **David Mathew** and **Nicholas Andrew**.

11-David Mathew Lloyd

11-**Nicholas Andrew Lloyd** was born on 16 Aug 1981 in Kingston upon Thames, Surrey and died on 30 Dec 1993 in Cambridge at age 12.

10-Richard James Lloyd

Richard married **Antoinette Wolkowiski**, daughter of **Albert Jacob Wolkowiski** and **Antoinette Magdalene Mandemakers**. They had two children: **Florian Dominic** and **Fabian Antonius**.

11-Florian Dominic Lloyd

11-Fabian Antonius Lloyd

9-**John Richard Brian Lloyd** was born on 7 Nov 1918 in Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire and died on 6 Aug 1977 in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire at age 58.

John married **Madge Sybil Morley**, daughter of **Samuel George Morley** and **Winifred Maud Muller**. They had three children: **Jonathan Richard**, **Nicholas David**, and **Josephine Amanda**.

Descendants of John Pace

10-Jonathan Richard Lloyd

Jonathan married **Anne Maureen Church**, daughter of **Douglas Harold Church** and **Betty Maureen Scott**. They had one daughter: **Emma Joanne**.

11-Emma Joanne Lloyd

10-Nicholas David Lloyd

10-Josephine Amanda Lloyd

Josephine married **Piers David Beckett**. They had two children: **Stephen John** and **Michael David**.

11-Stephen John Beckett

11-Michael David Beckett

9-Ann Elizabeth Rosamund Lloyd

Ann married **Christopher Charles Dunkley**, son of **Charles Henry Dunkley** and **Edith Mildred Gray**. They had five children: **Rosamund Honor**, **Geoffrey Charles**, **Theresa Mary**, **Jill Patricia**, and **Hugh Grey**.

10-Rosamund Honor Dunkley

Rosamund married **Vaino Latvala**, son of **Martii Ilmari Latvala** and **Rakel Onerva Pyhalahti**. They had two children: **Christopher** and **Karl**.

11-Christopher Latvala

11-Karl Latvala

10-Geoffrey Charles Dunkley

Geoffrey married **Katharine Kirkwood**. They had three children: **Rosamund**, **Megan**, and **Emma**.

11-Rosamund Dunkley

11-Megan Dunkley

11-Emma Dunkley

10-Theresa Mary Dunkley

Theresa married **Dale Owen Law**, son of **Lester William Law** and **Georgette Monsour**. They had two children: **Dana Kathleen** and **Curtis James**.

11-Dana Kathleen Law

11-Curtis James Law

10-Jill Patricia Dunkley

Jill married **Andrew Fisher**.

10-Hugh Grey Dunkley

8-Maj. John Francis Selby Lloyd was born on 10 Oct 1881 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire, died on 18 Jun 1915 in Flanders, Belgium. Killed in action at age 33, and was buried in Wulverghem-Lindenhoek Military cemetery, Belgium.

Descendants of John Pace

General Notes: **Lloyd, John Francis Selby** Born Sept. 10, 1881, at Wednesbury, Staffs. Youngest son of Francis Henry Lloyd, of Stowe Hill, Lichfield, Staffs. Rossall School. Admitted as pensioner at Trinity, June 25, 1900. Matric. Michs. 1900; BA 1903. A director of the Welders Steel-Tube Company, Birmingham. Married to Eleanora May, née Lawrence. Major, 6th North Staffordshire Regiment; killed in action, June 18, 1915, in Flanders. Buried in Wulverghem-Lindenhoek Road Military Cemetery, Belgium. College Cambridge Chapel. Roll of Honour WWI.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Rossall School.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1900-1903.
- He worked as a Director of the Welders Steel-Tube Company in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as an officer of the 6th North Staffordshire Regiment.

John married **Eleonora Mary Lawrence**, daughter of **George Patrick Charles Lawrence**¹¹⁹ and **Hon. Hildegard Davey**,¹¹⁹ on 4 Jan 1913 in London. Eleonora was born on 18 Dec 1887 in London and died on 21 May 1927 in London at age 39. They had one daughter: **Patricia Frances Alice**.

9-Patricia Frances Alice Lloyd was born on 19 Oct 1914 in Stowe Hill, Lichfield and died on 28 Sep 2013 in Waltham St Lawrence, Berkshire at age 98.

General Notes: Pippa Mills died on 28th September. She would have been 99 years old this month. She had a severe stroke about two months ago and was in hospital for a bit but the family managed to get her home and they were with her when she died. She was my father's first cousin and the last of FH Lloyd's Grandchildren. She was a wonderful person and we will all miss her very much. The funeral was held on Monday at Waltham St Lawrence where she had lived since 1959. It was a lovely occasion attended by all her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, I think 37 in total! There were lovely tributes by her three children, Angus, Eleanor and David.

Unfortunately we had been away for a few days, and therefore had not heard of her death - if I had known I would most certainly have been there for the service as Waltham St L is just a couple of miles down the road from here. So sorry.

Richard (Lloyd) 9 Oct 2013

Patricia married **Kenneth Mackenzie Donald Mills**, son of **John Donald Mills** and **Madeline Hill Newton**, on 15 Sep 1936 in Charterhouse, Godalming, Surrey. Kenneth was born on 6 Jun 1912 in Broughty Ferry, Dundee, Scotland and died on 30 Apr 1982 in Waltham St Lawrence, Berkshire at age 69. They had three children: **John Angus Donald**, **Eleanor Mary Donald**, and **David Mackenzie Donald**.

10-John Angus Donald Mills

John married **Dame Barbara Jean Lyon Warnock**,⁶ daughter of **John Warnock** and **Nora Kitty Sheather**, on 28 Jul 1962 in Southwold, Suffolk. Barbara was born on 10 Aug 1940 in Chorley Wood, Herts. and died on 28 May 2011 in Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, London at age 70. They had four children: **Sarah Madeline**, **Caroline Frances**, **Elizabeth Jane**, and **Peter John**.

General Notes: Mills [née Warnock], Dame Barbara Jean Lyon (1940– 2011), barrister and public servant, was born on 10 August 1940 at Wroxton, Lower Road, Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, the elder daughter of John Lyon Warnock, chartered accountant, and his wife, Nora Kitty, née Sheather (1911– 1997). At the time of her birth registration her parents lived at 31 St Mary's Avenue, Northwood, Middlesex. She was head girl at St Helen's School, Northwood, before matriculating at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, where she read jurisprudence. She was the Gibbs scholar in 1961 and graduated with a second-class degree in 1962. While at Oxford she met John Angus Donald Mills (b. 1938), who was reading philosophy, politics, and economics at Merton College, and was later a successful businessman. They married on 28 July 1962, following her graduation.

Barbara Mills was called to the bar by the Middle Temple in 1963 (being elected a bencher in 1990). Joining the chambers of Edward Cussens at 3 Temple Gardens, she was swiftly identified as a high flier and was appointed junior Treasury counsel at the central criminal court in 1981, with the resultant high profile and difficult caseload. She took silk in 1986 and was made a recorder in 1982. She thrived on challenge and all aspects of her life manifested her special combination of determination, organization, industry, good humour, and sociability. She used these qualities to full effect. She was the leader of the first generation of women in the law determined to show that practice at the bar could be combined with a full family life and other activities. Indeed she gave birth to her first child (she and John Mills had four in all, three daughters and a son) three weeks after bar finals.

Mills's major cases included prosecuting Michael Fagan for his intrusion into Buckingham Palace. After taking silk she unsuccessfully defended Winston Silcott who was convicted (but subsequently cleared) of the murder of PC Keith Blakelock during the Broadwater Farm estate riots in Tottenham in 1985. However, her meticulous approach to case management and eye for detail drew her towards commercial fraud, which was an increasing feature of the criminal justice system in the 1980s and 1990s. She was one of two leading counsel instructed to prosecute the four Guinness defendants accused of conspiracy to drive up the price of shares in the company during its takeover battle for the drinks firm Distillers in 1986.

Mills never allowed her professional and family commitments to preclude a wider contribution. From 1988 to 1990 she was a member of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, serving simultaneously as legal assessor to the General Medical Council and the General Dental Council. She was appointed to the Parole Board in 1990.

Mills's standing after the Guinness case was undoubtedly a factor in her appointment in 1990 as director of the Serious Fraud Office, established in 1988 as an organization that would integrate the investigative, accountancy, and legal aspects of the handling of commercial fraud. Investigations relating to Barlow Clowes (a £17 million investment fraud), the alleged concealment of undersubscription in the Blue Arrow rights issue, the collapse of the Maxwell publishing empire, Mirror Group, with some £400 million of debts and pension fund deficit, and that of Polly Peck International in 1990, were all challenging. She sought to change attitudes to fraud, dismissing the notion of a victimless fraud. But, with the Serious Fraud Office falling well short of expectations,

Descendants of John Pace

Mills bore the brunt of the developing criticisms. Although she lacked many of the leadership qualities and the management experience necessary to head a public body, most of its problems reflected the prevailing inadequacies of financial and company regulation as well as the lack of structured arrangements for international co-operation and judicial disinclination towards structured case management.

Mills's appointment as the first female director of public prosecutions in 1992 made her head of an organization with some 6000 staff, spread across about 100 offices, with a budget of nearly £300 million. At that time it handled approximately 1.4 million cases annually. The formative years of the crown prosecution service had been characterized by hostility from the police service and ongoing differences of culture internally. Mills brought the same energy and hands-on approach to this role as to all other aspects of her life. Her ready engagement (unusual in the public sector at that time) made her initially popular with the press— her manicured scarlet fingernails also adding to the column inches. But she failed to appreciate journalistic fickleness and her 'controlling' approach ultimately backfired in terms of media relations.

Mills's term as director of public prosecutions was controversial both in casework terms and for the organizational changes she made. Faced with criticisms dating back before her appointment that the crown prosecution service was inefficient, a source of delay, and had a poor record of convictions, she resolved to reform its unwieldy structure, develop a clearer policy framework, and establish casework standards within a streamlined organization. Most controversially this involved reducing its thirty-one areas to thirteen, and strengthening central reporting. However, the achievement from this period that gave her most personal satisfaction was the introduction of victim impact statements— the beginning of a process towards an ever-increasing emphasis of the importance of victims' interests in the criminal justice system.

On the casework front Mills faced criticism, probably unfairly, for the decision in 1993 not to proceed with charges relating to the racially motivated murder of a black teenager, Stephen Lawrence. History was to show that the police investigation itself was flawed and possibly also tainted by corruption. There were also claims that the crown prosecution service was allowing too many cases of deaths in police custody to go unprosecuted. Mills was strongly censured by the High Court which held that the crown prosecution service had 'repeatedly demonstrated a flawed approach' to such cases. An inquiry by a retired judge, Gerald Butler, reinforced the criticism.

Mills's support for rights of audience for employed lawyers in the higher courts (in the face of opposition from former colleagues at the bar) gained her respect within the crown prosecution service but to some this was outweighed by her management style and organizational changes which reflected her supreme confidence in her own judgments. This set her at odds with the trade unions and in particular the First Division Association, who represented prosecutors and senior staff.

Although Mills's term had been extended by the Conservative government, the Labour Party policy document Case for the Prosecution (1997) committed the incoming Labour government in 1997 to establishing a judge-led review of the crown prosecution service, which was conducted by Sir Iain Glidewell. The report was highly critical and its overall thrust was that the service had become ineffectual, leading to a fall in prosecutions at a time of rising crime. Mills rejected these criticisms but none the less decided shortly before the report's publication to stand down, explaining that she felt it right to make way for a successor to implement the extensive changes recommended. She was fifty-eight and, true to character, saw her departure from the post as an opportunity to develop a new portfolio. In 1999 she was appointed as adjudicator for the Inland Revenue and for HM customs and excise, dealing with grievances from members of the public. She held this post until 2009.

Mills's feminism was of a practical nature: a trailblazer for women in law, she always supported the pursuit of opportunities for women. She served as a governor of London Metropolitan University (formerly London Guildhall University) from 1999 to 2007, seeing it as an opportunity to promote the education of the diverse population of north London, and chaired the council of the Women's Library from 2001 to 2007 through a critical period of its development as it strove to finance its new purpose-built museum, gallery, library, and archive. Her other appointments included a non-executive directorship of the Royal Free Hampstead Hospital NHS Trust (2000–07), and in 2008 she was appointed to chair the Professional Oversight Board of the Financial Reporting Council (the disciplinary body for the accountancy and actuary professions), a post she held until her death. She was much admired and was particularly successful in developing relationships with the actuarial profession when they were brought under the auspices of the Financial Reporting Council following the Morris review of 2005. Mills had always championed the cause of victims and became a trustee of Victim Support from 1999 to 2004.

Barbara Mills worked hard and played hard, describing herself as a very determined person blessed with a lot of energy. She was an accomplished tennis player, having competed at senior level, and routinely demonstrated her prowess in crown prosecution service sports events when, notwithstanding her maturing years, she would invariably see off younger staff. Her ideal break was a spring visit to Kaprun, Austria, where she could ski on the glacier in the morning and enjoy tennis in the afternoon. Even so, she gave as her recreation in *Who's Who* 'My family'— of whom she was hugely supportive and to whom she was vehemently loyal. This was particularly true in the face of the press criticisms of her husband that sometimes resulted from a combination of his political and business interests.

Despite the inclusion in her *Desert Island Discs* choices of 'Je ne regrette rien', Mills would have been disappointed that death deprived her of the satisfaction of seeing the return and imprisonment of the fugitive Asil Nadir (head of Polly Peck) and the crown prosecution service revert to thirteen areas. She was active to the end of her life, enjoying the company of her eight grandchildren, until she suffered a major stroke at her home in Camden Town on 16 May 2011. She died in the Royal Free Hospital, London, on 28 May 2011 after being in a coma for ten days. She was survived by her husband and their four children, Peter, Sarah, Caroline, and Lizzie.

Stephen Wooler

Sources The Times (30 May 2011); (14 June 2011) · Daily Telegraph (30 May 2011) · The Guardian (30 May 2011); (3 June 2011); (6 June 2011) · Hampstead and Highgate Express (2 June 2011) · The Independent (7 June 2011) · Burke, Peerage · WW (2011) · personal knowledge (2015) · private information (2015) · b. cert. · m. cert. · d. cert.

Likenesses E. Maker, photographs, 1977, Getty Images, London · photographs, 1986–97, Photoshot, London · D. Gaywood, photograph, 1992, PA Images, London · N. Turpin, photograph, 1992, Rex Features, London [see illus.] · photographs, 1992, Rex Features, London · double portrait, photograph, 1997 (with husband), Camera Press, London · photographs, 1997, PA Images, London · photograph, Heritage Images, London

Wealth at death £706,104: probate, 23 Sept 2011, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Director of Public Prosecutions. QC.
- Her obituary was published in the Daily Telegraph on 30 May 2011.

11-Sarah Madeline Mills

Sarah married **James McTavish**. They had two children: **Jack Alexander** and **Frederic James**.

12-Jack Alexander McTavish

12-Frederic James McTavish

11-Caroline Frances Mills

Caroline married **Daniel Corby**, son of **Anthony Stewart Corby** and **Susan Ruth Silman**. They had three children: **Anna Scout Camden**, **Grace Scarlett Kitty**, and **Esther**.

12-Anna Scout Camden Corby

12-Grace Scarlett Kitty Corby

12-Esther Corby

11-Elizabeth Jane Mills

Elizabeth married **David Sowell**. They had two children: **Isobel** and **Henry**.

12-Isobel Sowell

12-Henry Sowell

11-Peter John Mills

Peter married **Michelle**. They had one son: **Joseph**.

12-Joseph Mills

10-Eleanor Mary Donald Mills

Eleanor married **David Phillips**. They had three children: **Tom Mackenzie**, **Catherine Patricia**, and **Emily Dawn**.

11-Tom Mackenzie Phillips

Tom married **Judith Evans**. They had two children: **Hal** and **Dulcie**.

12-Hal Phillips

12-Dulcie Phillips

11-Catherine Patricia Phillips

11-Emily Dawn Phillips

Eleanor next married **Stephen Fein**, son of **Leo Gerald Fein** and **Alice Hilda Lustig**. They had three children: **Martha**, **Stephen**, and **Jessie**.

11-Martha Fein

Descendants of John Pace

Martha married **John Butterfield**.

11-**Stephen Fein**

11-**Jessie Fein**

10-**David Mackenzie Donald Mills**

David married **Margaret Peta Smith**. They had three children: **Eleanor Kirsty Joan**, **Luke Geoffrey Mackenzie**, and **Anna Frances Harriet**.

11-**Eleanor Kirsty Joan Mills**

Eleanor married **Derek Lock**. They had two children: **Laura** and **Alice**.

12-**Laura Lock**

12-**Alice Lock**

11-**Luke Geoffrey Mackenzie Mills**

Luke married **Bree**.

11-**Anna Frances Harriet Mills**

Anna married **Alan Pesskin**.

David next married **Dame Tessa Jane Helen Douglas Jowell** in Mar 1979 in Camden Town Hall, London. Tessa was born in 1950 and died on 12 May 2018 at age 68. They had two children: **Jessica Rosemary Frances** and **Mathew Marino Kenneth Mackenzie**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a MP & Minister.

11-**Jessica Rosemary Frances Mills**

11-**Mathew Marino Kenneth Mackenzie Mills**

Mathew married **Ella Woodward**.

8-**Eleanor Mildred Lloyd** was born on 22 Feb 1885 in Wednesbury, Staffordshire and died on 23 May 1958 in Chiddingfold, Surrey at age 73.

Eleanor married **Andrew Leicester Irvine**, son of **John William Irvine** and **Katherine Maria Bullock**, on 30 Dec 1913 in Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire. Andrew was born on 18 Sep 1881 in Colchester, Essex and died in 1967 at age 86. They had five children: **John Francis Macaulay**, **Colin**, **Robin Eliot**, **Janet Howard**, and **John Murray**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Assistant Master, Charterhouse.

9-**John Francis Macaulay Irvine** was born on 9 Jul 1916 in Godalming, Surrey and died on 23 May 1919 in Godalming, Surrey at age 2.

9-**Colin Irvine** was born on 13 Jun 1918 in Godalming, Surrey and died on 16 Jun 1918 in Godalming, Surrey.

9-**Dr. Robin Eliot Irvine**⁸² was born on 27 Sep 1920 in Godalming, Surrey and died on 25 Dec 2002 in Guernsey, Channel Islands at age 82.

General Notes: **Robin Eliot Irvine**

b.27 Sept 1920 d.25 Dec 2002

CBE BA Cantab(1942) MRCP(1948) MD(1955) MA(1958) FRCP(1968)

Descendants of John Pace

'Bobby' Irvine was a consultant geriatrician of distinction who made important contributions to this developing specialty. After school at Winchester College he read medicine at King's College, Cambridge, and Guy's Hospital, where he was awarded the Golding Bird prize for medicine. After qualification and house jobs at Guy's he served as a medical officer in the Army until 1947. Returning to hospital practice in Cheltenham, the Brompton Hospital, Guy's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Sunderland, he gained experience and higher qualifications, before being appointed consultant physician in geriatric medicine to the Hastings Health Authority in 1958.

At that time he had the care of 600 patients a year in 300 chronic sick beds disposed in four hospitals. In this he was assisted by a part-time house physician and a few GP sessions. Over the years he saw the beds reduced to 200, the yearly number of admissions rise to 4,000, and the staff increase to include four consultants and nine others. He had seen a period of great change and had the satisfaction of having contributed significantly to it.

His main interest was interdisciplinary collaboration. Working with the orthopaedic surgeon Mr M B Devas, he helped establish the world's first geriatric orthopaedic unit. One of the first geriatric day hospitals played its part in the scheme. Many doctors from home and overseas were trained in geriatric medicine in his unit.

As Hastings' first clinical tutor he organized clinical meetings and helped in the formation of a post-graduate centre. By his writing he added significantly to the literature on his subject.

In 1981 he was elected president of the British Geriatrics Society and served on numerous committees both local and national, becoming consultant adviser in geriatric medicine to the Ministry of Health. The award of CBE for his work was much deserved.

In 1947 he married Florence Margaret (Peggy) Walter, a Guy's nurse who came from Guernsey. So it was that after retirement they moved to that island in 1986. A man of wide interests and love of life, Bobby was soon involved in island life. He took an interest in the local medical scene and served the community on the committees of the hospice and of a geriatric home. Golf, bridge, bird watching, nature walks, choral singing and drama were all embraced, but above all he was interested in people. He loved people and people loved him and this brought him many new friends. He did not forget his old friends or his roots and worked hard at organizing annual reunions for his Guy's contemporaries. Typically he was interested in their doings even if they did not attend!

Sadly he lost his beloved Peggy in 1996, but his large and loving family, his friends and his out-going spirit sustained him, as did the Christian faith which was central to his being. A devout Catholic he had the honour of being a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

The onset of Parkinson's disease curtailed his activities in recent years and then inoperable bowel cancer combined with it to weaken him progressively. He accepted this and looked forward to being re-united with Peggy. Increasing debility failed to lower his spirit and he drew great strength from his church, which he attended daily until the end. He allowed nothing to prevent his active interest in life around him and in his seven children and 16 grandchildren. Appreciative, as always, he never ceased to praise all the wonderful people who cared for him by day and night and made it possible for him to remain in his own home.

J R Dickson

[References: The Independent 5 Feb 2003; Brit.med.J., 2003, 326, 227]

(Volume XI, page 288) Munks Roll

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MD FRCP CBE.
- He worked as a Consultant Geriatrician.

Robin married **Florence Margaret Walter**,⁸² daughter of **William Reginald Walter** and **Margaret Dee**, on 30 Jul 1947 in Guernsey, Channel Islands. Florence was born on 22 Jan 1918 in Shanghai, China and died on 4 May 1996 in Guernsey, Channel Islands at age 78. They had seven children: **Anne Catharine, Deborah Mary, Andrew Geoffrey, Patricia Margaret, Mary Elizabeth, William Francis**, and **Peter John**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Nurse, Guy's Hospital in London.

10-Anne Catharine Irvine

Anne married **Victor George Chopin-John**, son of **Ivan Chopin-John** and **Rosie Bonnommie**. They had two children: **Eleanor Mary** and **Adrian Mark**.

11-Eleanor Mary Chopin-John

Eleanor married **Dan Saunders**, son of **Michael Brian Saunders** and **Janet Kathleen**. They had one son: **Hayden Michael**.

12-Hayden Michael Saunders

11-Adrian Mark Chopin-John

Anne next married **William John Walter**, son of **John Brittan Walter** and **Enid Joyce McAndless**, in Sep 1985 in Camberwell, London. William was born on 10 Nov 1933 in Kobe, Japan and died in Jun 2001 in Guernsey, Channel Islands at age 67. They had one son: **William James**.

11-William James Walter

Descendants of John Pace

Anne next married **Malcolm Lakin**.

10-Deborah Mary Irvine

Deborah married **Stephen John Uzzell**. They had two children: **Sasha Ann** and **Jerome Sebastian**.

11-Sasha Ann Uzzell

Sasha married **Ian William Godfrey**. They had two children: **Stephanie Leigh** and **Sophie Jane**.

12-Stephanie Leigh Godfrey

12-Sophie Jane Godfrey

11-Jerome Sebastian Uzzell

Jerome married **Justine**.

Deborah next married **Andrew Leeson**.

10-Andrew Geoffrey Irvine

Andrew married **Judith Mary Breed**, daughter of **Gordon John Edward Breed** and **Grace Eileen Bickmore**. They had three children: **Joanna Elizabeth**, **Philippa Clare**, and **Robin John**.

11-Joanna Elizabeth Irvine

11-Philippa Clare Irvine

11-Robin John Irvine

10-Patricia Margaret Irvine

Patricia married **Simon Michael Walsh**, son of **Ruberic Michael Walsh** and **Valerie Ann Rix**. They had four children: **Rohan Margaret Maeve**, **Clíodhna Frances**, **Aife Catherine**, and **Orla Mary Helen Joyce**.

11-Rohan Margaret Maeve Walsh

11-Clíodhna Frances Walsh

11-Aife Catherine Walsh

11-Orla Mary Helen Joyce Walsh

10-Mary Elizabeth Irvine

Mary married **Keith James Odlum**, son of **Norman James Odlum** and **Barbara Margaret Sage**. They had three children: **Emma Louise**, **Alex James**, and **Simon Eliot**.

11-Emma Louise Odlum

11-Alex James Odlum

11-Simon Eliot Odlum

10-William Francis Irvine

William married **Ania Sweczyak**. They had two children: **Eliot** and **Calan Konrad**.

Descendants of John Pace

11-Eliot Irvine

11-Calan Konrad Irvine

10-Peter John Irvine

Peter married **Mary Marie Jean-Baptiste**, daughter of **Nurious Jean-Baptiste** and **Martha Vital**. They had three children: **Matthew Dominic**, **Christian Daniel Michael**, and **Bryony Katrina Caroline**.

11-Matthew Dominic Irvine

11-Christian Daniel Michael Irvine

11-Bryony Katrina Caroline Irvine

9-**Janet Howard Irvine**¹²⁰ was born on 25 Aug 1922 in Godalming, Surrey and died in Jan 1999 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire at age 76.

Janet married **Ronald Guy Hendley Montague Kirkwood**,¹²⁰ son of **Sir Walter Guy Coffin Kirkwood**^{58,120} and **Mabel Henrietta Dale Trotter**,^{58,120} on 12 Jul 1947 in Chiddingfold. Ronald was born on 11 May 1909 in London and died on 28 Nov 1974 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire at age 65. They had two children: **Walter Guy Hendley** and **Andrew John Cecil**.

10-**Walter Guy Hendley Kirkwood**¹²⁰ was born on 8 Jun 1950 in Bath, Somerset and died on 5 Oct 1988 in Dartmouth, Devon at age 38.

Walter married **Carole Leslie Vine** on 11 Jul 1982 in Devon. Carole was born in 1948, died on 18 Feb 2014 at age 66, and was buried on 22 Feb 2014. They had two children: **Laura Leslie** and **Edwin Guy Ronald**.

11-Laura Leslie Kirkwood

Laura married **Bob**.

11-Edwin Guy Ronald Kirkwood

Edwin married **Natalie Pope**. They had two children: **Dorian** and **Emily**.

12-Dorian Kirkwood

12-Emily Kirkwood

10-Andrew John Cecil Kirkwood

9-**Very Rev. John Murray Irvine** was born on 19 Aug 1924 in Godalming, Surrey and died in Sep 2005 in Ottery St. Mary at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Provost of Southwell.

John married **Pamela Shirley Brain**, daughter of **Charles Alfred Brain** and **Leonora Esme Violet Gaston**, on 29 Apr 1961 in St Stephen's, Westminster, London. Pamela was born on 18 Feb 1935 in Mitcham, Surrey and died on 14 Dec 1992 in Ottery St Mary, Devon at age 57. They had four children: **Nicholas David**, **Bridget Margaret**, **Eleanor Claire**, and **Joanna Carol**.

10-Nicholas David Irvine

10-Bridget Margaret Irvine

Bridget married **Craig Johnston**, son of **William Johnston** and **Ann Sibbald**. They had two children: **Murray Mcenroe** and **Flora Robyn**.

11-Murray Mcenroe Johnston

Descendants of John Pace

11-Flora Robyn Johnston

10-Eleanor Claire Irvine

10-Joanna Carol Irvine

John next married **Mirian Ruth Davis**, daughter of **Harold Davis** and **Edith**.

7-**Lt. Col. Henry Howard**^{4,6,15,58} was born on 5 May 1848 in Tottenham, London and died on 4 Jan 1934 in Stone, Kidderminster, Worcestershire at age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KGStJ.
- He worked as a DL & JP for Staffordshire.
- He worked as an officer of the Worcestershire Imperial Yeomanry.
- He worked as a Deputy Chairman of Stewarts and Lloyds.
- He had a residence in Stone House, Stone, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.

Henry married **Alice Gertrude Thomson**,^{4,6,15} daughter of **George Thomson** and **Sarah MacKnight**, on 7 Sep 1870 in Llangollen, North Wales. Alice was born on 28 Feb 1849 in Worcester, Worcestershire and died on 15 Jul 1936 in Stone, Kidderminster, Worcestershire at age 87. They had five children: **Stanley MacKnight**, **Henry Eliot**, **Geoffrey Weston**, **Agnes Gertrude Marjorie**, and **Sybil Lettice**.

8-**Stanley MacKnight Howard**¹⁵ was born on 14 Feb 1872 in Stone, Kidderminster, Worcestershire and died on 25 May 1956 in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton.
- He was educated at New College, Oxford.
- He had a residence in Seapoint, Rostrevor, Ireland.

Stanley married **Dorothea Elizabeth McFarland**,¹⁵ daughter of **James McFarland** and **Dora Thompson**, on 27 Feb 1911 in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London. Dorothea was born in Newry, County Down, Ireland and died on 26 Feb 1950 in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

8-**Henry Eliot Howard**^{6,15} was born on 13 Nov 1873 in Stone House, Stone, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, died on 26 Dec 1940 in Clareland, Hartlebury, Worcestershire at age 67, and was buried on 30 Dec 1940 in St Mary's Church, Bishops Green, Stourport, Worcestershire.

General Notes: Howard, (Henry) Eliot (1873-1940), ornithologist and businessman, was born on 13 November 1873 at Stone House, Stone, near Kidderminster, Worcestershire, the second son in the family of three sons and two daughters of Henry Howard (1848-1934), army officer, landowner, and businessman, and his wife, Alice Gertrude (1847-1936), daughter of George Thomson of Pen-y-Bryn Hall, Denbighshire. He was the grandson of John Eliot Howard (1807-1883), the quinologist, and the great-grandson of Luke Howard (1772-1864), the meteorologist. His father owned iron mines and a company manufacturing steel tubes at Coombe's Wood, Halesowen, near Birmingham. Eliot Howard was educated at Stoke House School, Stoke Poges, and Eton College (1888-92). After attending Mason College, Birmingham, for two terms in 1892-3, he entered his father's firm, Lloyd and Lloyd, becoming a director in 1896 and then in 1903 a director of the enlarged firm, Stewarts and Lloyds. On 21 June 1900 he married Anne Elizabeth Frances (Daisy) Stewart (1875-1960), daughter of Charles Frederick Stewart of Horn Head, co. Donegal; they had two sons and four daughters. A keen birdwatcher from boyhood, Howard developed a special interest in warblers about 1894, but in 1901, inspired by Edmund Selous, he began to give more attention to the significance of their behaviour. Articles in The Zoologist for 1902 indicate his initial acceptance of the theory of sexual selection (by which Darwin explained ornaments, extravagant display, and song, through female choice). However, in late 1903, in the same journal he rejected this theory, apparently because he wished to acknowledge some role for the divine in the evolutionary process, a concern perhaps connected with the birth of his first child. He stated his belief in 'some direct power continually at work fostering and developing all that is beautiful', separate from natural selection, in which he also believed ('On sexual selection and the aesthetic sense in birds', The Zoologist, 4th series, 7, 1903, 413).

In 1904 Howard began plans to publish (partly at his own expense) an ambitious work on warblers that would also elaborate the many weaknesses (as he saw them) in the sexual selection theory, and these he listed in the first part of his (nine-part) The British Warblers: a History with Problems of Their Lives (1907-14). Shortly after he had published the first part, the idea dawned for which he became famous: that males fight not for females but for territory, which they defend primarily against males of their own species. This observation, which was facilitated by the earlier arrival of the males, was presented in the second part of his work (1908), and developed in subsequent parts: the male's song warns off other males but attracts females. For a male to secure a territory was, he maintained, in effect to secure a mate. Though it was widely reviewed, only the well-off could afford to buy the lavishly illustrated Warblers, and encouraged by his friend and mentor C. Lloyd Morgan,

Descendants of John Pace

professor of psychology at Bristol University, Howard later produced a shorter work, *Territory in Bird Life* (1920). Possibly indicating Morgan's influence, this barely mentioned sexual selection except to concede that it was a plausible explanation for birdsong. It also described territory in such resident species as the reed and yellow buntings, and he argued that it was widespread in bird-life, existing even in ledge-breeding species like the guillemot, and embracing the non-breeding (display) territories of the ruff and blackcock. Among possible functions he stressed the potential value of nesting territory in providing food quickly for newly hatched young in cold conditions when they are vulnerable to exposure, as his own experiments had demonstrated. Although he did not define it in this way, territory came to be seen essentially as a 'defended area', and from the late 1920s the theory became increasingly influential both in Europe and the United States.

In *An Introduction to the Study of Bird Behaviour* (1929), Howard considered further the stimulating effects of male display, and the synchronizing of male and female sexual activity, integrating his observations with recent work on reproductive hormones. This work also raised questions about the nature of avian perception. He argued that the stimulus-response model could not account for the complexity of bird behaviour, and was convinced that a bird's mental processes played a fundamental role. These, he considered, could be inferred from its actions, and involved Morgan's concept of 'mental reference', with revival in the form of images. In the last decade of his life he became increasingly preoccupied with these abstruse matters, which dominated his final works, also de luxe productions, *The Nature of a Bird's World* (1935) and *A Waterhen's Worlds* (1940).

It is remarkable that Howard made his discoveries without colour ringing or a hide, in a family of unobtrusive species in which the sexes are (mainly) similar in plumage. He was extremely disciplined, in spring and summer watching in the three hours after dawn on Hartlebury Common and other places near his home, before travelling to his work near Birmingham. In other respects he was more of a typical country gentleman, a keen wildfowler (often in Ireland), and salmon fisherman. Central in his life were his family and his Christian faith (he was an observant Anglican). Modest, reserved, but with a sense of humour, he was prominent in his local community and a JP from 1903; he was also a long-standing fellow of the Zoological Society and member of the British Ornithologists' Union (of which he was a vice-president). His wide circle of friends included Frederick Selous, Julian Huxley, Percy Lowe, George Lodge, Edgar Chance, Stanley Baldwin, and A. W. T. Perowne (the bishop of Worcester). He lived all his married life at Clareland, his home at Hartlebury, near Stourport, Worcestershire, where he died on 26 December 1940 of meningitis; he was buried on 30 December 1940 at St Mary's Church, Bishops Green, Stourport.

Howard was not, in fact, the first person to discover territory in birds for, unknown to him, J. B. Altum in 1868 in Germany and C. B. Moffat in 1903 in Ireland had described its main features.

However, it was Howard's persuasive and extensive exposition of the concept that established its importance and brought it to international ornithological notice; it is a striking example of an amateur significantly influencing modern scientific research. There is now good evidence for sexual selection in birds, and avian mental images and mental 'worlds' have not proved fruitful subjects, but the reality of defended areas in animal life is unquestioned, with more known of different types and about their functions than in Howard's day.

L. J. Kinlen

Sources

The Times (28 Dec 1940) · A. L. B. Thompson, ed., *Stewarts and Lloyds, 1903-1953* (privately printed, 1953) · W. H. Thorpe, *The origins and rise of ethology* (1979) · *Eton College Register* · Howard family papers, priv. coll. · Howard papers, U. Oxf., Alexander Library, Zoology Department · C. Lloyd Morgan papers, University of Bristol Library, special collections · J. S. Huxley papers, Rice University, Houston, Texas, Fondren Library, Woodson Research Center · Burke, Gen. GB · private information (2011) [Michael Howard, grandson] · d. cert.

Archives

priv. coll. · U. Oxf., Alexander Library, corresp. and notebooks | Bristol University Library, special collections, C. Lloyd Morgan papers · Rice University, Texas, Woodson Research Center, J. S. Huxley papers

Wealth at death

£39,760 17s. 5d.: probate, 17 March 1941, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

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L. J. Kinlen, 'Howard, (Henry) Eliot (1873-1940)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2011 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/100958>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FZS.
- He was educated at Eton.
- He worked as a Steel manufacturer in Worcester, Worcestershire.
- He worked as an Ornithologist.
- He worked as a JP for Worcestershire.
- He had a residence in Clareland, Hartlebury, Worcestershire.

Henry married **Anne Elizabeth Frances Stewart**,^{6,15} daughter of **Charles Frederick Stewart** and **Elizabeth Lindesay**, on 21 Jun 1900 in Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal. Anne was born on 6 Feb 1875 in Horn Head, Co. Donegal, died on 29 Nov 1960 in Colwall, Malvern, Herefordshire at age 85, and was buried in St Mary's Church, Bishops Green, Stourport, Worcestershire. They had six children: **Eliot Charles Stewart**, **Alan Lindesay MacKnight**, **Alison**, **Rosemary Eliot**, **Esme Eleanor**, and **Doreen Elizabeth Lindesay**.

9-**Eliot Charles Stewart Howard**¹⁵ was born on 10 Dec 1903 in Clareland, Hartlebury, Worcestershire and died in 1990 at age 87.

Descendants of John Pace

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with TD DL.
- He worked as a High Sheriff of Worcestershire.

Eliot married **Daphne Gladys Colville**, daughter of **Hugh Davenport Wakeman Colville** and **Gladys Louisa Wakeman**, on 16 Jun 1937 in Alveley, Shropshire. Daphne was born on 12 Apr 1911 in Felixstowe, Suffolk and died on 4 Feb 1949 in Upton on Severn, Worcestershire at age 37. They had one son: **Michael Eliot**.

10-Michael Eliot Howard

Michael married **Josephine Sylvia**. They had one son: **David**.

11-David Howard

David married _____ **Henrietta**. They had three children: **Philip**, **Leonora**, and **Rupert**.

12-Philip Howard

12-Leonora Howard

12-Rupert Howard

Michael next married **Caroline Anne Pelly**, daughter of **John Gordon Pelly** and **Patricia Fuller**. They had three children: **Joanna Clare**, **Nicholas Henry**, and **Harry Eliot**.

11-Joanna Clare Howard

Joanna married **Thomas Cross**.

11-Nicholas Henry Howard

11-Lt. Harry Eliot Howard

Eliot next married **Josephine Sylvia Colville**, daughter of **Hugh Davenport Wakeman Colville** and **Gladys Louisa Wakeman**, on 27 Apr 1950 in London. Josephine was born on 20 Apr 1912 in Alverstoke, Hampshire and died in Aug 1997 at age 85. They had one son: **David Stewart**.

10-David Stewart Howard

David married **Henrietta Jennifer Mahon**, daughter of **Col. N. Hales Pakenham Mahon**. They had three children: **Rupert Stewart David**, **Leonora Jennifer**, and **Philip Nicholas Luke**.

11-Rupert Stewart David Howard

Rupert married **Fairford Flora Lydia Birtles**.

11-Leonora Jennifer Howard

11-Philip Nicholas Luke Howard

9-**Alan Lindesay MacKnight Howard**¹⁵ was born on 9 Aug 1906 in Clareland, Hartlebury, Worcestershire and died on 25 Jan 1912 in Clareland, Hartlebury, Worcestershire at age 5.

9-**Alison Howard**¹⁵ was born on 16 Jan 1908 in Clareland, Hartlebury, Worcestershire, died on 29 Jun 2000 in Grimley, Worcestershire at age 92, and was buried on 6 Jul 2000 in Grimley, Worcestershire.

General Notes: MBE

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with MBE.

Descendants of John Pace

Alison married **Edward Philip Gibbons**, son of **Leonard Gibbons** and **Gertrude Emma Bramwell**, on 21 Apr 1931 in Hartlebury. Edward was born on 16 Apr 1901 in Uckington, Gloucestershire and died on 4 Jul 1959 in Grimley, Worcestershire at age 58. They had four children: **Philip Henry**, **Peter John**, **Elisabeth Ann**, and **David Benjamin**.

General Notes: OBE

10-**Philip Henry Gibbons** was born on 14 Apr 1932 in Stourport, Worcestershire and died on 19 Jun 2007 at age 75.

Philip married **Vanessa Milles**, daughter of **Herbert Leslie Milles** and **Ursula Katherine Marshall**. They had four children: **Jonathan Edward**, **Philip Anthony**, **Nicola**, and **Timothy**.

11-Jonathan Edward Gibbons

Jonathan married **Rachel**. They had four children: **Edward**, **Oliver**, **Dominic**, and **Camilla**.

12-**Edward Gibbons**

12-**Oliver Gibbons**

12-**Dominic Gibbons**

12-**Camilla Gibbons**

11-Philip Anthony Gibbons

Philip married **Riely**. They had three children: **Trenton**, **Taylor**, and **Darton**.

12-**Trenton Gibbons**

12-**Taylor Gibbons**

12-**Darton Gibbons**

11-Nicola Gibbons

Nicola married **Martin Ott**. They had one daughter: **Sophia Marianne**.

12-**Sophia Marianne Ott**

11-Timothy Gibbons

Timothy married **Deborah**. They had three children: **Harry**, **Jasper**, and **Florence Rose**.

12-**Harry Gibbons**

12-**Jasper Gibbons**

12-**Florence Rose Gibbons**

10-Peter John Gibbons

Peter married **Jennifer Anne Hayles**. They had four children: **Susannah Mary**, **Julian Richard**, **Henrietta Frances**, and **Edward Charles Peter**.

11-Susannah Mary Gibbons

Susannah married **Paul Martin Ambler**. They had three children: **Rowland Peter**, **Johanna Katherine**, and **Andrew Mark**.

12-**Rowland Peter Ambler**

Descendants of John Pace

12-**Johanna Katherine Ambler**

12-**Andrew Mark Ambler**

11-**Julian Richard Gibbons**

11-**Henrietta Frances Gibbons**

11-**Edward Charles Peter Gibbons**

Edward married **Emily**. They had one son: **Benjamin William**.

12-**Benjamin William Gibbons**

10-**Elisabeth Ann Gibbons**

Elisabeth married **Julian De Jongh**. They had two children: **Ann** and **Edward**.

11-**Ann De Jongh**

11-**Edward De Jongh**

10-**David Benjamin Gibbons**

David married **Catherine Shepherd**. They had three children: **Emma**, **Rachel**, and **Camilla**.

11-**Emma Gibbons**

11-**Rachel Gibbons**

Rachel married **Benedict Harry Beckwith Whitehouse**.

11-**Camilla Gibbons**

9-**Rosemary Eliot Howard**¹⁵ was born on 18 Dec 1913 in Clareland, Hartlebury, Worcestershire.

Rosemary married **Richard Herbert Bowes Hutton**, son of **Admiral George Bowes Hutton** and **Hilda Gertrude Dickinson Hall**, on 18 Apr 1953 in Hartlebury, H & W. Richard was born on 2 Jun 1914 in Wokingham, Berkshire and was buried in Major R.A.. They had two children: **Myra Rosemary** and **James Bowes**.

10-**Myra Rosemary Hutton**

Myra married **Tim Bright**. They had three children: **Peter**, **Holly**, and **Primrose**.

11-**Peter Bright**

11-**Holly Bright**

11-**Primrose Bright**

10-**James Bowes Hutton**

James married **Rose**. They had two children: **Christopher** and **Rebecca**.

11-**Christopher Hutton**

11-**Rebecca Hutton**

Descendants of John Pace

9-**Esme Eleanor Howard**¹⁵ was born on 27 Feb 1916 in Clareland, Hartlebury, Worcestershire.

Esme married **Rev. John William Fletcher Boughey**, son of **Rev. Percy Fletcher Boughey** and **Elsie L'estrange Herring**, on 25 Apr 1940 in Hartlebury. John was born on 16 Jun 1912 in Broadstairs, Kent and died on 6 Jan 1971 at age 58. They had two children: **Michael John** and **Nicola Jane**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Canon of Peterborough.

10-**Michael John Boughey**

Michael married **Tina**. They had two children: **Alexander** and **Nicholas**.

11-**Alexander Boughey**

11-**Nicholas Boughey**

10-**Nicola Jane Boughey**

Nicola married **Mackenzie**. They had two children: **Octavia** and **Cosmo**.

11-**Octavia Mackenzie**

11-**Cosmo Mackenzie**

9-**Doreen Elizabeth Lindesay Howard**¹⁵ was born on 23 Apr 1918 in Clareland, Hartlebury, Worcestershire and died in Oct 2006 at age 88.

Doreen married **Patrick Beaumont**, son of **Dudley Beaumont** and **Daisey Norton**. They had two children: **Martin Dudley** and **Nicola Lindesay**.

10-**Martin Dudley Beaumont**

Martin married **Andrea Evelyn Wilberforce**. They had two children: **Alice** and **Jessica Victoria**.

11-**Alice Beaumont**

Alice married **William Wynne-Williams**.

11-**Jessica Victoria Beaumont**

Jessica married **Michael Scott**.

10-**Nicola Lindesay Beaumont**

Nicola married **Simon Harker**, son of **Capt. Matthew J. W. Harker** and **Ann Clifton**. They had two children: **Georgina Lucy** and **Rory**.

11-**Georgina Lucy Harker**

Georgina married **Heneage James Daniel Finch-Knightley Lord Guernsey**, son of **Heneage Charles Finch-Knightley 12th Earl of Aylesford** and **Penelope Anstice Crawley**. They had one son: **Alfie Charles Heneage**.

12-**Alfie Charles Heneage Finch-Knightley**

11-**Rory Harker**

8-**Lt. Gen. Sir Geoffrey Weston Howard**^{15,58} was born on 14 Dec 1876 in Stone House, Stone, Kidderminster, Worcestershire and died on 3 Oct 1966 at age 89.

General Notes: **HOWARD, Lt-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Weston**
KCB 1938 (CB 1932); CMG 1919; DSO 1902

Descendants of John Pace

Born 14 Dec. 1876; 3rd s of Henry Howard of Stone House, Worcester; *m* 1905, Meta Minnie Gregory (*d* 1949); *died* 3 Oct. 1966

Career Entered army, 1897; served South Africa, 1899-1902 (despatches twice, Queen's medal six clasps, King's medal two clasps, DSO); European War, 1914-18 (despatches seven times, CMG, Bt Col); Brigade Commander, 9th Infantry Brigade, 1927-31; Maj.-Gen. in charge of Administration, Eastern Command, 1931-34; Commander of 5th Div., 1934-37; retired pay, 1938; Comdr, 1940. Colonel the Essex Regt, 1935-47

Club United Service

Address Bishops Down, Tunbridge Wells

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Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KCB CMG DSO DL.
- He was educated at Eton.
- He worked as an officer of the British Army.

Geoffrey married **Meta Minnie Wilhelm**,^{15,58} daughter of **Rudolph Wilhelm** and **Minnie Emma Tipson**, on 10 Apr 1905 in Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa. Meta was born on 1 Feb 1876 in Durban, Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa and died on 14 Oct 1949 in Tunbridge Wells, Kent at age 73. They had two children: **Stanley Horatio** and **Cynthia Mariabella**.

9-**Stanley Horatio Howard** was born on 12 Nov 1905 and died on 23 May 1995 in Ealing, London at age 89.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Stockbroker at Walker Cripps.

Stanley married **Helen Coke** on 26 Jan 1937. Helen was born on 16 Jan 1914 and died on 17 Apr 1993 at age 79. They had two children: **Anne** and **Sarah Jane**.

10-Anne Howard

Anne married **Alan Paul Turner**. They had three children: **Samantha Jane**, **Marc Paul**, and **James Alan Howard**.

11-Samantha Jane Turner

Samantha married **Mark Stephen Donnelly**. They had three children: **Jack Alexander**, **Alexander William**, and **Thomas Edward**.

12-Jack Alexander Donnelly

12-Alexander William Donnelly

12-Thomas Edward Donnelly

11-Marc Paul Turner

Marc married **Kerry Dunford**. They had one son: **Ted**.

12-Ted Turner

11-James Alan Howard Turner

10-Sarah Jane Howard

Sarah married **Christopher Lewis Mercer**. They had three children: **Nicholas Lewis**, **Emma Jane**, and **Sophie Elizabeth**.

11-Nicholas Lewis Mercer

11-Emma Jane Mercer

Descendants of John Pace

11-Sophie Elizabeth Mercer

9-Cynthia Mariabella Howard

8-Agnes Gertrude Marjorie Howard¹⁵ was born on 22 Aug 1879 in Stone House, Stone, Kidderminster, Worcestershire and died on 3 May 1956 in Hastings, Sussex at age 76.

Agnes married **Robert Harold Ambrose Gordon Duff**,¹⁵ son of **Lt. Gen. Alexander Gordon Duff** and **Elsie Philips**, on 9 Jun 1904 in Stone, Kidderminster, Worcestershire. Robert was born on 4 May 1871 in London and died on 15 Apr 1946 in Teignmouth, Devon at age 74. They had two children: **Robin Airlie Gordon** and **Adam Alexander Howard**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sherbourne School.
- He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford.
- He worked as a Civil Servant. General Inspector of the Local Government Board.

9-**Robin Airlie Gordon Duff**¹⁵ was born on 8 Aug 1909 in Stone House, Stone, Kidderminster, Worcestershire and died in 1976 in Kidderminster, Worcestershire at age 67.

Robin married **Marjory Augusta Katharine Rust**, daughter of **Cyprian Rust** and **Mary Geraldine Walcot Burton**, on 28 Apr 1934 in Frodingham, Lincolnshire. Marjory was born on 23 Oct 1908 in Frodingham, Lincolnshire and died in Jun 1995 at age 86. They had two children: **Michael Walcot Gordon** and **Alan Robert**.

10-Michael Walcot Gordon Duff

Michael married **Anne-Marie**. They had four children: **Daniel**, **Peter**, **Juliet**, and **Henry**.

11-Daniel Duff

Daniel married **Catherine Morton**.

11-Peter Duff

Peter married **Susan Collins**. They had two children: **Thomas Luke** and **Katie Sarah**.

12-Thomas Luke Duff

12-Katie Sarah Duff

11-Juliet Duff

Juliet married **Jim Newman**. They had one daughter: **Sophie**.

12-Sophie Newman

11-Henry Duff

Henry married **Becky**.

10-**Alan Robert Duff** was born on 12 Jan 1938 in Kinver, Staffordshire and died in 1989 at age 51.

Alan married **Sheila Ann Tilsley**. They had two children: **Susan Rosemary** and **Clare Diana**.

11-Susan Rosemary Duff

Susan married **Tim Cook**.

Susan next married **Simon Crouch**, son of **Brian Crouch**.

11-Clare Diana Duff

Descendants of John Pace

Clare married **Hugo Norman**. They had two children: **Arthur Alan** and **Ella Rose**.

12-**Arthur Alan Norman**

12-**Ella Rose Norman**

9-**Rev. Adam Alexander Howard Duff**¹⁵ was born on 26 Feb 1916 in Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire, died on 24 Sep 1999 in Oxford at age 83, and was buried on 4 Oct 1999 in St. Michael All Angels, Oxford.

Adam married **Elisabeth Matzdorf**, daughter of **William Matzdorf** and **Alice Frank**.

8-**Sybil Lettice Howard** was born on 3 Sep 1884 in Stone, Kidderminster and died on 12 Oct 1899 in Stone, Kidderminster at age 15.

6-**Joseph Howard**^{4,13,14} was born on 30 May 1811, died on 13 Jun 1833 in Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London at age 22, and was buried in FBG Winchmore Hill. The cause of his death was Tuberculosis.

General Notes: Joseph the youngest son of Luke and Mariabella Howard was a remarkably active boy and promised to be healthy until about the 19th year of his life, when some symptoms of delicacy of the lungs appeared, this, from frequently taking cold during his residence in London, became more apparent as he advanced beyond his 20th year. He had several attacks of haemorrhage and his illness was attended with much suffering till near the close. Though his conduct as a young man had been very correct, there was no evidence of that decided change of heart which his friends were permitted to witness before his departure, when he was enabled in a remarkable manner, to make a full declaration of his faith in his Saviour. He died, at the house of his brother Robert Howard in Bruce Grove, where he was very tenderly watched over by his parents, and he had every attention from them, and his brothers and sisters, which the most affectionate care could bestow. His decease occurred in the 6th month 1833 when he was 22 years of age. The interment was at Winchmore Hill.

5-**Ann Eliot**⁴ was born on 24 Nov 1771 and died on 4 Apr 1776 at age 4.

5-**John Eliot**⁴ was born on 26 Nov 1771 in Two days after his sister, died on 7 Mar 1830 in Bartholomew Close, Holborn, London at age 58, and was buried in FBG Winchmore Hill. He had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Bartholomew Close, Holborn, London.

Mary next married **Jeremiah Waring**,^{3,4} son of **Samuel Waring**^{2,9,121} and **Eleanor**,^{2,3} on 3 Jan 1765 in FMH Wandsworth. Jeremiah was born on 1 Jan 1716 in Witney, Oxfordshire and died on 2 Oct 1791 in Thorpe, Surrey at age 75.

3-**James Pace**

3-**John Pace**

3-**Joseph Pace**

3-**Judith Pace**

Judith married **Stephen Newman**.

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