

LLOYD, Francis (1803-1875)

Francis Lloyd, the eldest son of James Lloyd I (1776-1853 qv) and his wife Sarah, born Hart, of Birmingham, was born there on 25 June 1803(1). He was a grandson of Charles Lloyd the banker (1748-1828 qv) and it was his grandfather's wish that two grandsons should become partners in the Bank, Francis and his cousin Grosvenor, the eldest son of Charles Lloyd the poet (1775-1839 qv), whom his grandfather had had trained at Lloyds in Birmingham. In the event only one vacancy occurred and in spite of Charles Lloyd's wishes as expressed in his will, and perhaps because the partners were afraid of an inheritance of the instability of Grosvenor's father, the partnership went to Francis and the income was retained within the family of James Lloyd, three of whose sons were at various times brought in as partners.

Francis Lloyd started his banking career in 1828. Popular and able, a bachelor all his life, he served in 1833 as High Bailiff, which under Birmingham's system of government at that time may be compared with the office of mayor without a corporation. But when still in his thirties his banking career was cut short by the kind of unsavoury episode which can ruin a politician and will not do in banks. In 1839, to the dismay of his partners, the Bank was sued for £1281 by a dishonest and eccentric woman in her seventies who accused Francis Lloyd of malpractice. The case was brought to court and so improbable did his counsel consider it that none of Francis Lloyd's ten witnesses were called and he was found guilty. It was later revealed that the prosecution relied on perjured evidence, but Francis Lloyd had no choice but to offer his resignation, which the Bank had reluctantly to accept. Research has not revealed what Francis did later in life, beyond the fact that he held a commission in the Warwickshire Yeomanry and became a J.P., but it is probable that he left the Society.(2)

He died in 1875(3).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 248, 267, 268, 270

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicestershire & Rutland Q.M. Births Digest: his father is described as a banker
- 2 There is no record of his resignation or disownment in the minutes of the Six Weeks Meeting
- 3 His death is not recorded in the Digest of Deaths

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

LLOYD, George Braithwaite I (1794-1857)

George Braithwaite Lloyd was the eldest surviving son of Samuel Lloyd I (1766-1849 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Braithwaite (1768-1854 qv) of Birmingham and Farm and was born at Birmingham on 5 January 1794(1).

It is not known where he received his early business training, but he began to work at the Bank in Birmingham in 1821, when he was about twenty seven and when Charles Lloyd the banker (1748-1828 qv) was the senior partner, although George's father Samuel Lloyd I was in charge of the day-to-day running of the business. He was also a partner in the Old Park Colliery Co., later known as Lloyds, Foster and Company, but in 1837, when the firm had been established for about twenty years, he retired from the partnership in order to confine his attention to banking. The situation in the 1830s showed the disposition of the Bank's assets still to be as it had been agreed from the beginning; the Taylors still retained a half share of the capital, divided between James and his brother, the other half being divided between Samuel Lloyd and his son George from Farm and James Lloyd (1776-1853 qv) and his son Francis (1803-1875 qv) from Bingley.

George B.Lloyd I spent nearly fifty years in the Bank's service and was a partner for thirty seven of them. He was a back room figure, in that his contribution was that of continuity and the cordial regard he inspired in the Bank's customers. That he held himself apart from public works and the town's activities was due mainly to two handicaps; he suffered from asthma, inherited from his Crowley forebears, and he lost his young wife Mary Dearman(2) after only seven years of marriage(3). George was left with three young children to bring up(4) and, believing it to be in their best interests, he accepted his parents' invitation to return to Farm, a decision which he afterwards spoke of as 'the great blunder of his life.' He was a consistent Quaker and may have found life at Farm, where one parent remained a Quaker and the other left the Society, a difficult and divided household. In 1845 he married again, a Birmingham Friend named Mary Shipton(5) and they settled a few miles from Farm, returning to live there for a few years between his mother's death in 1854 and his own in 1857; there were no children of this second marriage(6).

In September 1851, when the old Quaker burying ground was needed for the creation of the new railway station at Snow Hill, George Lloyd had the gruesome task of supervising the process of transfer to the new burying ground of those remains which could be identified. So numerous were the Lloyd burials that a bronze plate was provided by the family to record the names, nearly fifty in number. One of his sons recalled the scene and described how he had had the melancholy pleasure of holding in his hand the skull of Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, the founder of the family.

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LLOYD, George Braithwaite I (1794-1857)

In 1852 the Bank had to face an unexpected upheaval in the sudden breakdown and death of James Taylor, who, under a delusion that he had no money, took his own life. His son Francis was offered a quarter share but declined to accept it and the Taylors at this point withdrew from the Bank. The issue was a critical one in that the Taylors and all they meant in the way of wealth and reliability had been part of the business since 1765, but the decision was taken to carry on alone and in 1853 the firm became Lloyds & Co. The partners were four in number; James Lloyd senior (1776-1853 qv), George Lloyd and their respective sons James junior (1806-1865 qv) and Sampson Samuel (1820-1899 qv). James Lloyd senior was hopelessly ill and incapacitated, but to the relief of the other partners he lived until the new firm had been established for about a year and 'his name and property as a partner materially aided its credit.'

In London, James Taylor's death was likewise a disturbance to Hanbury & Co. and he proved to be the last of that firm's Taylor partners, his son again declining an offer of a partnership. So after eighty seven years the name of Taylor disappeared from Lombard Street, that of Lloyd continuing through younger branches of the family down to 1864.

At Birmingham Lloyds & Co. prospered, but George R.Lloyd died on 6 November 1857(7).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 242-272

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

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LLOYD, George Braithwaite I (1794-1857)

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 The marriage was at Birmingham on 22 March 1819: he is described as a banker of Birmingham, the son of Samuel and Rachel Lloyd; she is described as the daughter of John Petty and Priscilla Desman of Birmingham (Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Marriages Digest)
- 3 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Burials Digest: she died on 16 August 1826
- 4 Listed in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest as follows:-
Sampson Samuel qv b 10 Nov 1820
Priscilla Caroline b 21 Jan 1822
George Braithwaite qv b 15 Oct 1824
- 5 The wedding was at Dudley on 6 August 1845: he is described as a bachelor, a banker of Bordesley, Aston, Birmingham, the son of Samuel Lloyd, a banker; she is described as a spinster of Leamington, the daughter of Joseph Shipton, gentleman (Digest of Marriages)
The description of George Braithwaite Lloyd is inaccurate; he was a widower
- 6 No children are recorded in the Digest of Births
- 7 Digest of Deaths: he is described as a banker

WBE:

LLOYD, George Braithwaite, 1824-1903

b. 1824 at Birmingham, Eng., son of George
and Lloyd.

ed. Friends Camp School, later Grove House School,
Tottenham, Eng.

Entered business as a manufacturer of iron tube.

1866 Made a member of Birmingham town (later City)
council.

1857 became a partner in Lloyd's Bank and served
also as a director of Midland Railway Company. He was
naturally of a cautious disposition and not of robust
constitution.

1870-71 Served as Mayor of Birmingham.

d. Feb. 8, 1903 at Edgbaston, Birmingham, Eng.,
aged 78 years.

The Friend (London), 43(1903):112, 105 (portrait)

An. Mon. (N.S.) 62(1904):102

LLOYD, George Braithwaite II (1824-1903)

George Braithwaite Lloyd, the son of George Braithwaite Lloyd I (1794-1857 qv) and his first wife Mary, born Dearman, of Birmingham, was born there on 15 October 1824(1). He was educated at Friends' Camp Hill School and Grove House School, Tottenham. He was apprenticed to the mechanical engineering trade and after a short experience as junior clerk in a Birmingham bank he started in business for himself as an iron tube manufacturer.

This business he successfully carried on until on the death of his father in 1857 it was necessary to find two suitable candidates to make good the loss to the Bank of the elder George Braithwaite Lloyd and of James Lloyd I (1776-1853 qv), who had died a few years earlier. George Braithwaite Lloyd II was chosen to fill one vacancy, the other going to his distant cousin Thomas Lloyd (1814-1890 qv) of the Bingley branch of the family.

The most important issue which arose during the time of his partnership was the conversion in the 1860s of Lloyds & Co. from a private bank into a public company and when this was accomplished in 1865 he became a director. Although naturally of a cautious disposition and not of a robust constitution, public life opened before him and he took a full share in the life of the town. He joined the directorate of the Midland Railway Company and his services to this company lasted for about ten years, during part of which he acted as representative for the Company upon the three South Wales railways with which it was in alliance; his interest in railways extended to the Glasgow and South Western and North British Railways, which became a through route to Scotland. He was also interested in education and was an early member of the Education League which so strongly influenced the passing of the Elementary Education Act. In 1866 he became a member of the town council and served as Mayor from 1870-71; during his mayoralty he was elected an Alderman, a position he held until his retirement in November 1902.

In 1851 he married Mary Hutchinson(2) and there were two children of the marriage(3). He was of a kindly and retiring disposition, firm in the advocacy of his own views, but tolerant towards those who differed from him. Being of a cautious rather than a venturesome disposition he always regarded it as ironical that he should have been so intimately associated with the most progressive municipal corporation, the most aggressive railway company and the most expansive banking concern in the Midlands.

His last illness was brief and he died at his house, Edgbaston Grove, Birmingham, on 8 February 1903(4), aged seventy eight.

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LLOYD, George Braithwaite II (1824-1903)

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

The Friend (London) vol 43 (1903) p 105

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, p 272

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father is described as a banker
- 2 The wedding was at Darlington on 24 April 1851: he is described as a bachelor, an iron tube manufacturer of Edgbaston, Birmingham, the son of George Braithwaite Lloyd, a banker; she is described as a spinster, the daughter of John Hutchinson, an agent and accountant (Digest of Marriages)
- 3 Listed in Digest of Births as follows:-
John Henry qv b 14 April 1855
Juliet b 14 Feb 1857
- 4 Digest of Deaths: he is described as a banker

SEE ALSO:-

The Friend (London) vol 43 (1903) p 105 (portrait) and p 112
Annual Monitor (N.S.) 62 (1904), p 102

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

LLOYD, Gerald Braithwaite (1885-1969)

Gerald Braithwaite Lloyd, the son of John Henry Lloyd (1855-1944 qv) and his wife Gertrude, born Keep, of Birmingham, was born there on 20 October 1885. He was educated at Leighton Park School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained his B.A. On 12 January 1915 he married Nanette Bidlake Keep, the daughter of Henry Frederick Keep and Annie Elizabeth Bidlake. There were two children of the marriage, Honor Joan, who was born at Edgbaston on 5 February 1916 and Philip Gerald, born on 12 September 1918.

He made a second marriage to Beryl Allen McDermott, born Ray, on 1 July 1949, but there were no children.

He died in a nursing home at Bournemouth on 8 January 1969, aged eighty three(1).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

R.S.Benson, Photographic pedigree of the descendants of Isaac & Rachel Wilson, 1782, vol 2, p 262
21949 edS

REFERENCES AND NOTES

1 Births & Deaths 1960-9 from The Friend

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

He served on the Meeting for Sufferings as a representative of Warwick Leicester & Stafford QM 1919-20, and as a representative of Sussex Surrey & Hants QM 1955-8. He also served briefly on the Continental Committee (Typescript committee list, Friends House Library)

WBE:

LLOYD, Gertrude E, nee Keep 1857-1923

b. May, 1857 at Edgbaston, Birmingham, Eng.,
daughter of

ed. mostly at home with her large family of brothers
and sisters.

1884, m. John Henry Lloyd. 5 children.

All her life she was very active in civic and
philanthropic work for various agencies in Birmingham.
She was an Elder of George Road Meeting for many years.

d. Jan. 6, 1923 in Menton, France, aged 65 years.

The Friend (London), 63 (1923):38, 122 (portrait)

WBE:

LLOYD, Grace, nee Growden, before 1680-1760

b. before 1680 near Trevose, Wales, daughter
of Joseph and Growdon.

Well educated.

Came to Pennsylvania and settled in Bucks County.

1697, m. David Lloyd (See biog. sheet) of Philadelphia.

An elder in her meeting.

d. May 1760 at Chester Penna, over 80 years of age.

WBE:

LLOYD, Hannah, afterwards Delaval, later Hill, 1666-1726/27

see HILL, Hannah

LLOYD, Henry (1784-1864)

Henry Lloyd, the son of Sampson Lloyd III (1728-1807 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Barnes, of Birmingham, was born there on 30 December 1784(1). As four of his brothers had done, he became a banker, leaving Birmingham for London and Hanbury, Taylor & Co., thus keeping up the Lloyd link with the London branch.

He was disowned by the Society in 1818, after several ineffectual visits by Friends, for prolonged neglect of attendance at meetings for worship and discipline(2).

He died unmarried in 1864(3).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 218, 236, 271n, 284

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 Six Weeks Meeting minutes, vol 13 (1801-1821) p 484; he was disowned by Gracechurch Street MM in a minute dated 6 May 1818
- 3 His death is not recorded in the Digest of Deaths

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

LLOYD, Howard (1837-1921)

Howard Lloyd, the son of Isaac Lloyd (1801-1883 qv) and his wife Mary, born Riggs of Kendal, was born at Poole in Dorset on 16 August 1837(1). He became a banker and was a distinguished servant of Lloyds Bank during a period of great growth(2); he was general manager of Lloyds and was also a J.P. for Warwickshire(3). He was married in 1867 to Mariabella Howard, the daughter of John Eliot Howard (1807-1883 qv) and his wife Maria, born Crewson(4), and there were eight children of the marriage(5). Neither his marriage nor the birth of his children were recorded by the Society and although his father remained a faithful, orthodox Friend it is almost certain that Howard left the Society.

He died at Grafton Manor, Bromsgrove, on 27 February 1921(6), at the age of eighty three.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Digest of Births: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution, London 1975, p 286
- 3 R.S.Benson, Photographic pedigree of the descendants of Isaac & Rachel Wilson, revised ed. 1949, vol 2, p 332
- 4 R.S.Benson, op cit p 332: the marriage was on 22 August 1867 and is not recorded in the Digest of Marriages
- 5 There is no record of any children in the Digest of Births. R.S.Benson, op cit p 332 lists as follows:-

Howard	b 27 Sept 1868	who m 1918 Mary Alice Jewson and d 14 Jan 1926
Cecil Ambrose	b 18 May 1870	who m 1902 Jessie Marian Paddon
John Eliot Howard	b 28 Feb 1872	who m 1899 Florence Louise Armstrong
Mariabella Howard	b 31 July 1873	who m 1906 Frederick William Kershaw and d 14 May 1906
Godfrey Isaac Howard	b 20 Jan 1875	who m 1904 Constance Lydia Allen Booth and d 9 Feb 1939
Cyril Edward Howard	b 22 Nov 1876	who m 1909 Phyllis Gretchen Waterlow
Robert Howard	b 24 April 1879	who m 1919 Patricia Margaret Evelyn Raymond
Sylvanus Fox	b 18 March 1881	who m 1911 Marjorie Henry Gordon Creese
- 6 R.S.Benson, op cit p 332. His death is not recorded in the Digest of Deaths

SEE ALSO:- Incidental reference in J Friends Hist Soc vol 23, p 70

LLOYD, Irene Louise (1897-1957) aftw. Edwards

[Irene Louise Lloyd, daughter of William J.
Lloyd and his wife Louisa (nee
) was married in 1925 to
George W. Edwards.

see EDWARDS, Irene Louise (1897-1957) born Lloyd]

WBE:

LLOYD, Isaac, ca 1780-1850

b. ca 1780

m. Elizabeth 4 children. (?)

Elder of Southern District Monthly Meeting.

1819 accompanied Elias Hicks to the Women's Meeting in the Pine Street Meeting House. At first he did not approve of opposition to E. Hicks and did not sign letters of remonstrance sent to him in 1822 and 1823.

1826 came to a break with E. Hicks after a conversation in I.L.'s home. Joined with Jonathan Evans in disapproval of the doctrines of Elias Hicks at Pine St. Meeting House.

One of his children, daughter Elizabeth (see biog. sheet) is said to have been beloved by J.G.Whittier.

d. Dec. 2, 1850 at Phila. Pa., in his 72d year.

The Friend (Phila.), 24(1850):96

The Friend (London), 9(O.S.) (1851):21

Friends Review, 4(1850):186

LLOYD, Isaac (1801-1883)

Isaac Lloyd, the son of Samuel Lloyd I (1768-1849 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Braithwaite of Kendal (1768-1854 qv), of Birmingham and Farm, was born in Birmingham on 30 May 1801(1). He was apprenticed to his maternal uncle, George Benson, a wholesale grocer of Kendal.

In 1824 he started life as a private banker, in partnership with William Christy and two others in the newly formed Stockport and East Cheshire Bank, usually known as Christy, Lloyd & Co. William Christy was a Quaker hat manufacturer of Gracechurch Street in London, who had an interest in the Stockport felt hat industry, and he is believed to have advanced part of Isaac's partnership capital. In 1829 the firm ceased to be a private partnership and Isaac Lloyd retired in 1830 with a handsome honorarium. In 1828 he had married a Kendal Quaker, Mary Riggs(2) and there were six children of the marriage(3).

About 1835 he reappeared in banking, in the Wilts and Dorset joint stock bank and this company he served for ten years in various branches as a manager, retiring about 1845, when he was in his forties.

From then on Isaac lived variously at Bath, Weston super Mare, Bristol and, in his old age, Birmingham. He was a faithful, orthodox Friend, but he was an unfortunate man and something of a ne'er-do-well. It is said that he never found himself able to repay the money William Christy had advanced him and he was probably an expense to his father as well, who by his will created trusts for Isaac and his family which he did not consider necessary for his other sons.

Isaac lost one of his young sons, Henry, in a tragic travelling accident, the shock of which left his wife an invalid for the rest of her life. But his claim to distinction in the history of the Lloyd family is as the father of Howard Lloyd, born the year after the accident, who grew up to be a distinguished servant of the Bank during a period of great growth.

Isaac died at Birmingham on 17 October 1883(4), aged eighty two.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975 pp 285-6

continued

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father is described as a banker
- 2 The wedding was at Park End in Preston Patrick on 18 September 1828: he is described as a banker of Stockport in Cheshire, the son of Samuel and Rachel Lloyd; she is described as the daughter of Isaac and Margaret Rigge of Kendal in Westmorland (Westmorland QM Marriages Digest)
- 3 R.S.Benson, Photographic pedigree of the descendants of Isaac & Rachel Wilson, 1949, vol 2, p 320:-

John Sanderson	b 23 June 1831	who m 1856 Charlotte Emily Watson and d 15 Sept 1914
Henry	b 7 Feb 1833	who d young
Edward Rigge	b 14 July 1834	who m 1863 Mary Elizabeth Howard and d 2 Dec 1896
Isaac Wilson	b 6 Jan 1836	who d young
Howard	b 16 August 1837	who m 1867 Mariabella Howard and d 20 Sept 1920
Hannah Mary	b 23 June 1840	who m 1894 Douglas Russell and d 19 Jan 1928

Also listed in Bristol & Somerset QM Births Digest as follows:-

Henry	b 7 Feb 1833	who d young
Edward Rigge	b 14 July 1834	who m 1863 Mary Elizabeth Howard and d 2 Dec 1896
Isaac Wilson	b 6 Jan 1836	who d young
Howard	b 16 August 1837	who m 1867 Mariabella Howard and d 20 Sept 1920
Hannah Mary	b 23 June 1840	who m 1894 Douglas Russell and d 19 Jan 1928
- 4 There are no other children listed in the Digests relevant to Isaac's various places of abode, or in the Digest of Births
Digest of Deaths: no description of him is given

SEE ALSO:- Incidental reference in J Friends Hist Soc vol 23, p 70
In this reference his parentage is wrongly attributed to
Sampson Lloyd II (1699-1779 qv)

LLOYD, James (1776-1853)

James Lloyd, the second son of Charles Lloyd (1748-1828 qv), known as Charles Lloyd the banker, and his wife Mary, born Farmer (1751?-1821 qv) of Birmingham, was born there on 16 March 1776(1). It is not known how Charles Lloyd educated his children; a natural scholar himself and a widely read and cultivated man, he would have been fully aware of the importance of a sound education and it is possible that James and his brothers were sent away to school, as Charles himself had been.

It had always been Charles Lloyd's intention that his eldest son Charles (1775-1839 qv) should succeed him at the Bank, but Charles did not take to the work and in the event it was the second son James who went into banking, but not before he had caused alarms and excursions within the family circle. In the autumn of 1794, when the family were pre-occupied with the problem of his brother Charles' ill-health and future prospects, a bombshell burst upon Edgbaston Street; James at eighteen, in an excess of patriotic zeal, had joined the army. Charles Lloyd endeavoured to remain calm - "I endeavour to act as the way opens and that every word may be fitly spoken, for on such occasions as these great caution is necessary." He hastened to London and found his son at Tower Street, very much chastened. Charles managed to extricate him from the army, but at some cost - "which I disregard." But James as a civilian was almost as much an embarrassment to a Quaker family as a soldier would have been; he had a taste for fine clothes and dressed in the mode, appearing in a blue lappelled coat and powdered hair with a tail. Charles was not sure how his relations would receive him, but all passed off well enough.

So at the same time as the problem of his eldest son's future was exercising his father's mind, James caused similar anxieties. At length a plan emerged; James was to be a farmer. He was "to throw off all fopperies of dress and to make himself perfectly acquainted with the use of everything that relates to husbandry." He would be placed for two years with a Friend near Norwich and could then go to America if he wished. James enjoyed himself well enough at Norwich, although how much attention he paid to farming is doubtful. He became engaged for a short time to Elizabeth Gurney, afterwards Elisabeth Fry (1780 - 1845 qv) in her gay Norwich days, a match which would have pleased his father if it had not been broken off.

But by the end of his first year James was back in Birmingham. He was a townsman and was also, as a young man, 'a great flirt and admirer of the ladies' and country life did not appeal to him. He was also for a time very ill with a kind of paralysis and had to be carried up and down stairs, although he could hobble with the aid of a stick and a crutch.

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LLOYD, James (1776-1853)

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This illness lasted for about two years and seems to have had some effect upon his character, for by 1801 he was working in the bank and in 1802 he was made a partner. In this year also he married Sarah Hart(2), the daughter of Francis Hart of Hart & Fellows, the Quaker bankers of Nottingham. The couple settled in the substantial house in Edgbaston Street which had belonged to James' uncle Nehemiah Lloyd (1745/6-1801 qv) and had five children(3). On the death of Charles Lloyd in 1828 they succeeded to Bingley.

James remained a banker all his life. His existence was a sheltered one, he was comfortably off and lived at Bingley, but all these things came to him by virtue of the fact that he was Charles' son and he created nothing himself that posterity can judge. He was often unwell, had inherited his mother's deafness and in 1820 was rebuked by the Society for the payment of tithes. His only distinction appears to be that he was made a J.P. for Warwickshire. He was unable in his later years to lead a normal life 'from the effects of a brain fever' and could not live at home. He did not resign from the bank, but was carried by the other partners and the annual accounts of Taylor & Lloyd were not signed by him personally during the ten years before his death on 27 November 1853(4).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution, London 1975, pp 221-238

N.B. J Friends Hist Soc vol 8 (1911) p 6: the description of Bingley Hall as being in Yorkshire is incorrect

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LLOYD, James (1776-1853)

continued

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 The wedding was at Castle Donnington on 14 July 1802: he is described as a banker of Birmingham, the son of Charles and Mary Lloyd; she is described as the daughter of Francis and Sarah Hart of Nottingham (Derby & Notts QM Marriages Digest)
- 3 Listed in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest as follows:-

Francis	b 25 June 1803
James	b 15 March 1806
Charles	b 9 March 1807
William Reynolds	b 30 March 1808
Nehemiah	b 9 August 1810
- 4 Digest of Deaths: he is described as a banker

LLOYD, James II (1806-1865)

James Lloyd, the second son of James Lloyd I (1776-1853 qv) and his wife Sarah, born Hart, of Birmingham, was born there on 15 March 1806(1).

Nothing is at present (1975) traced of his childhood and early life, but when he grew up he moved to Gloucester, where he became a merchant. He married Elmira, the daughter of J. Page(2), but the marriage was apparently childless. He lived in Gloucester until he was about thirty six, when he was recalled to Birmingham about 1842 to replace his elder brother Francis (1803-1875 qv) at Taylor & Lloyds.

It is known that he left the Society, but the record of his resignation or disownment is not at present (1975) traced. He served the Bank through the upheaval caused by its removal from Dale End to 65 High Street and through the crisis caused by the suicide of James Taylor and the withdrawal of the Taylor interest and support, but at the time of the conversion from a private company to a joint stock bank in 1865 he was already a sick man and played no part in the negotiations.

He died in 1865(3).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 270-272

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father is described as a banker
- 2 Lloyd Pedigree, p 11
There is no record of the marriage in Gloucester & Wilts QM or Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Marriages Digests or in the Digest of Marriages
No children are recorded in the pedigree
- 3 His death is not recorded in the Digest of Deaths

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

LLOYD, John (1743-1819)

John Lloyd, details of whose birth and parentage are not at present (1982) traced, was born about the year 1743(1).

1 (1756? - , so2 qv)

He was a bellows maker of Birmingham(2) and was married prior to 1777 to Elizabeth(3); there were ten children(4).

John Lloyd of Birmingham died on 13 December 1819, at the age of seventy six(5).

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Aged 76 at death. His birth is not traced in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM or Hereford, Worcester & Wales GM Births Digests
- 2 He is so described in the birth entries for all his children and in his burial entry, note 5
- 3 The marriage is not traced in any of the QM Marriages Digests of England and Wales
- 4 Listed in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births, Marriages and Burials Digests as follows:-

Sarah	b 21 May 1777	d 20 Jan 1790, aged 13
William	b 24 Oct 1778	m 1814 Ann Rudge
Joseph Boulton	b 28 Jan 1780	died?
*Richard	b 21 May 1781	
John	b 21 Jan 1783	d 4 July 1785, aged 2½
*Joseph qv	b 16 Nov 1784	
*Charles	b 14 April 1786	
*John	b 23 Aug 1787	
Elizabeth	b 7 June 1789	d 26 March 1790
*Hannah	b 27 Nov 1791	

*No marriages traced in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Marriages Digest or in the Digest of Marriages to 1850

- 5 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Burials Digest: he is described as a bellows maker

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

LLOYD, John (1750/1-1811)

John Lloyd, the son of Sampson Lloyd II (1699-1779 qv) and his second wife Rachel, born Champion, of Birmingham, was born there on 6.i.(March)1750/1(1). His mother died when he was seven and he was brought up by his father's widowed sister Olive Kirton (1707-1775 qv), who gave up her own house and came back to Birmingham to take charge of the family. Olive Kirton was childless and unused to the care of children and Sampson decided to send three of his four young sons, including John who at seven was young to be sent away from home, to school at "Friend Goodere's" at Worcester. John was firm and stable in character, qualities which later commended him to David Barclay (1729-1809 qv), the husband of his sister Rachel. David Barclay cared for the boy at his house at Clapton when John was undergoing the new inoculation for smallpox and reported that "John has had a large crop." He also proposed that John should spend five years with a merchant in Philadelphia, considering that his character made him very fit for such a venture.

But all David Barclay's plans for him came to nothing and at the age of twenty two he was taken into the tobacco business of another brother-in-law, Osgood Henbury (1731/2-1784 qv), the husband of his eldest sister Mary. A spell in America did come his way on account of the tobacco connection and brought him something more than business experience, for it landed him in the midst of the American War of Independence. Something of his firmness and stability, his refusal to be swayed by events, shows in a letter written in September 1775 to his brother Nehemiah (1745/6-1801 qv). After describing events in America he continues:-

"As an Englishman and a friend to America I think myself safe. If affairs should go to such extremities as to endanger my personal security I must then make a retreat, but this I hope and believe will not be the case. Excuse my writing so much about politics. It is a subject now in everybody's heart and consequently flows frequently from their pens."

I have been out a-shooting two or three times. Partridges and other kinds of game are here in great abundance. How soon I may be deprived of the means I don't know. Gunpowder is very scarce and I should not be surprised if one of the Committees was to send for my little stock; this article is not to be wasted at birds but used against Britons:"

John Lloyd was not obliged to retreat and was still in America in 1777, but he returned to England some time during that year. In 1779 he married Elizabeth Corbyn(2), the daughter of Thomas Corbyn of Bartholomew Close near the Royal Exchange and there were ten children of the marriage(3). The John Lloyds lived for a time at Bartholomew Close,

continued

LLOYD, John (1750/1-1811)

continued

until on Osgood Hanbury's death in 1784 they moved to Tower Street, the seat of the tobacco business. John's brother Charles (1748-1828 qv) often stayed with them when he came up to London for Yearly Meeting and business connected with the Birmingham and London banks.

About this time, through the influence of his brother Sampson Lloyd III (1728-1807 qv), he began to work at Hanbury, Taylor & Co in Lombard Street, where he had the friendship of his cousin Osgood Hanbury the younger and in 1790, having closed the tobacco business, he became a partner. For the rest of his life he continued in banking, playing an essential part in the business and becoming managing director. The firmness and stability David Barclay had noted contributed towards making him a good banker and these characteristics can almost be deduced from his orderly and consistent memorandum book.

But he was more interesting as a Quaker than as a banker and his chief contribution to the Society lay in the help he gave the anti-slavery movement. He had returned from America stirred by the injustice of the slave owning system and when in 1783 six Friends were commissioned to organise propaganda for the abolition of slavery John Lloyd's name was amongst them. The timing of this movement in relation to public sentiment was good and the group made headway, in due course widening its scope to include others who were not Quakers; among them was Thomas Clarkson, who was a tireless worker for the cause. John Lloyd was at the centre of all the work done by the Committee and although twenty years were to pass between its formation and the end in March 1807 of the traffic in slaves from any port within the British dominions, at his death on 22 January 1811(4) he had lived to see at least part of his long concern achieved.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 145-202

SEE ALSO:-

Incidental reference in J Friends Hist Soc Supp 17 (Pen Pictures), p 213

continued

LLOYD, John Henry (1855-1941)

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 The wedding was at St John Street, London, on 20 April 1779: he is described as a merchant of Tower Street, London, the son of Sampson and Rachel Lloyd; she is described as the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Corbyn (London & Middlesex QM Marriages Digest)
- 3 Listed in London & Middlesex QM Births Digest as follows:- children.

Corbyn	b 24 April 1780	who d 29 Sept 1780
Rachel	b 21 July 1781	served as Lord Mayor in 1901-2
Lucy	b 28 Jan 1783	was a member of the Council until 1905
Corbyn	b 26 Jan 1785	He was a member of the Water Board
Edmund	b 25 Jan 1787	won for many years pensioner of the City in 1902.
Ambrose	b 22 March 1789	Member of Union College, out of which
Mark	b 17 Dec 1790	Llewellyn qv b 27 July 1792 became a Charter in 1900. He remained
Llewellyn qv	b 27 July 1792	in his family, acting for long
Elizabeth	b 25 July 1794	
Joseph	b 11 August 1796	
- 4 London & Middlesex QM Burials Digest: no description of him is given

John Lloyd was a Quaker. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and for eight years was Secretary of the Society's Liverpool Committee; he was secretary of the Friends' of Sandford Hall and a trustee of Friends' Hall, Park Street, and of the Friends' Institute, Newley Road.

He served the Board of Birmingham General Hospital in 1904, and was Chairman of the Young Committee for some years. He was also a member of the Birmingham Children's Hospital Committee for 60 years.

He was a trustee of the "Jesse Lloyd" and the "Joseph" Almshouses and a trustee of the Grotton Orphanage. He was for many years a Governor of Letcombe Park School.

He was an Overseer and later an Elder of Warwickshire M.S., and for 18 years a member of Meeting for Sufferings.

He was a likable personality: he had friends in every station in life and was frequently consulted by persons seeking advice in the problems of modern life.

Dated on 18 January 1941.

Postbury of Warwickshire M.S. in Y.M.P.W. 1945, p.186

WBE:
Additional reference

LLOYD, John Henry, 1855-1944

The Friend (London), 41(1901):803 (portrait); 102(1944):52

Additional information

LLOYD, John Henry (1885-1944)

John Henry Lloyd married Gertrude E.Keep in 1884. There is no record of the wedding in the Digest of Marriages and no children are recorded in the Digest of Births, but R.S.Benson, Photographic pedigree of the descendants of Isaac & Rachel Wilson, 1949, vol 2, p 261 lists as follows:-

Gerald Braithwaite qv	b 20 Oct 1885	who m (1) 1915 Nannette Bidlake Keep and (2) 1949 Beryl Allen McDermott, born Ray and d
Alan Scrivenor	b 15 Oct 1888	who m 1914 Dorothy Margaret Hewetson and was killed in action 4 August 1916
Eric Ivan qv	b 1 July 1892	who m 1926 Antoinette Marie Roux and d 26 Nov 1954
Ronald Llewellyn	b 21 Feb 1894	
Joan Mary Gertrude	b 21 Jan 1898	who d unmarried 3 March 1951

2X

LLOYD, Jonathan (1877-1954)

Jonathan Lloyd was born on 24 November 1877, the son of Jonathan and Margaret Lloyd. His father lost his life at sea before Jonathan was born. He joined Friends in 1898, and left Wales to take up a teaching appointment in London and became Clerk and Overseer of Willesden Meeting. He was soon to return to Wales to take on the appointment of Principal of Rhondda Technical College (1).

He married Mary Gordge in 1903 (2): there were four children (3). He took an active part in the religious life of the community, and in addition to being a lay preacher with the Congregationalists, he was also a leader of a very large class of young men in Sunday School.

Jonathan Lloyd was largely responsible for establishing a Meeting in the Rhondda and later for building the Meeting House at Pentre. During the first World War he helped many conscientious objectors and the families of interned Germans, and his sterling qualities earned for him the love and affection of people in the Rhondda valleys. He was very active in the 1926 strike and during the later years of depression. He was Clerk of Pentre PM, the leader of a successful study circle and Fellowship Meeting, and a pioneer of the Adult School Movement.

After retirement, Jonathan Lloyd returned to live at Caswell near the district of his birthplace and he rejoined the Swansea Meeting where he was for many years Clerk and an Elder. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Annual General Meeting for Wales as a meeting for the purpose of publishing truth, with no administrative powers, and he was Clerk of this meeting for some years. He saw in this, a modern expression of the earlier Yearly Meeting for Wales which was last held in 1797.

He served as President of the Swansea Free Church Council and in 1942 acted as Chaplain to the Quaker Mayor of Swansea (Thomas W. Allison). He was for a period chairman of the Educational Crafts Section of the World Federation of Education Associations. He and his wife were the only Welsh Representatives at

cont.

2X

LLOYD, Jonathan (1877-1954) cont.

the All Friends Conference in 19³7 in America.

31

He died on 8 March 1954.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Testimony of South Wales MM in YM Proc. 1955 p.155

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 This was the first free technical school in Wales: see The Friend vol. (1925) p.289
- 2 The wedding was at Westminster on 3 August 1903. She is described as of Brondesbury, the daughter of William Gordge, tanner
- 3 Listed in Digest of Birth Notes as follows

William Arnold	born 20 May 1904
Henry Trevor	born 4 May 1906
Gertrude Margaret	born 21 Oct. 1909
Ronald John	born 22 Sept 1912

SEE ALSO

The Friend vol. (1954) p.366

WBE:

Additional information

LLOYD, Jonathan, 1877-1954

ny

1947 authpr of "The Quakers in Wales..." (A broad-
cast.)

Frds. Hist. Lib., Swarth, BX 7691

LLOYD, Joseph (1784-1840)

Joseph Lloyd, the son of John Lloyd (1743?-1819 qv) and his wife Elizabeth (born 1756?-1802 qv) of Birmingham, was born there on 16 November 1784(1). He was educated at Ackworth School from 1796 to 1798(2).

He was a coal merchant, respected by all who knew him for his strict integrity and exemplary conduct.

He bore his last illness with great patience and resignation. Joseph Lloyd of Birmingham died, apparently unmarried(3), on 22 August 1840, at the age of fifty five(4).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Annual Monitor 1841, pp 39-40 (ten line entry)

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father is described as a bellows maker
- 2 List of Ackworth Scholars 1779-1878, p 40, entry 1770: from Birmingham
- 3 No marriage is traced in any of the QM Marriages Digests of England and Wales and no children are traced in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest
- 4 Digest of Deaths: he is described as a coal merchant

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

LLOYD, Joseph (1785-1840)

Joseph Lloyd, the son of Charles Lloyd the banker (1748-1828 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Champion, of Birmingham, was born there on 8 November 1785(1). He was a coal merchant, respected by all who knew him for his strict integrity and exemplary conduct. He bore his last lengthy and severe illness with great patience and resignation and died apparently unmarried(2) on 22 August 1840(3), aged fifty five.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Annual Monitor 1841 pp 39-40 (ten line entry)

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 There is no record of a marriage in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Marriages Digest or in the Digest of Marriages
- 3 Digest of Deaths: he is described as a coal merchant

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

WBE:

LLCYD, Llewellyn

1831, published Field Sports in the North of Europe, &c

WBE indicates that he was at one time disunited from the Society of Friends and is not known to have returned.

Jos. Smith's Cat., Sup., 240

LLOYD, Llewellyn (1792-)

Llewellyn Lloyd, the son of John Lloyd (1751-1811 qv) and his wife Elizabeth, born Corbyn, of London, was born there on 27 July 1792(1). Nothing is at present (1975) traced of his boyhood or early history, but as a young man of twenty two he was described as an insolent coxcomb. He was much addicted to field sports and it is recorded that "he would engage a poacher to assist him, and walk down from London to Darlington, shooting all the way, without regard to the rights of proprietors of the preserves en route." On one of these occasions he had the misfortune to shoot a gamekeeper and was forced to fly abroad, taking refuge in Sweden, where in the course of a bear hunt he shot a peasant who was acting as a beater.

He resigned his membership of the Society in a letter of 13 May 1822(2), giving as his reason his difference of opinion with regard to the principles professed by Friends. He lived down his early wildness and in 1831 published Field Sports of the North of Europe (3), a work which was for many years regarded as a classic. It is possible that he finally settled in Sweden; the Lloyd Pedigree, p 10, gives his address as Lapp Cottage, Dolecaria, Sweden. The date of his death is unknown.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyd in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 218-219

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 London & Middlesex QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 Six Weeks Meeting minutes vol 19 (1821-1836) p 61
Minute of Ratcliffe & Barking MM dated 29 July 1822
- 3 Jos. Smith's Catalogue, Sup. p 240

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

Louisa
LLOYD, Margaret ~~s/~~ (1868?-1939)

Margaret ~~L.~~ Lloyd, details of whose birth and parentage are not at present (1975) traced, was born about the year 1868(1) and was a convinced Friend who came from a military family. Her gifts were many and varied, her understanding broad, and the loveliness of her spirit was the greatest possible help in time of trouble. She was simple in her way of living and very humble in heart, not seeming to live for herself at all.

She was associated, with Kate Button, with the work of Somerset Weavers at Clevedon and spent some time at Woodbrooke. Following this, she went on a visit with Winifred (Cramp) Wilkinsen to Australia and New Zealand, but her real call to service came when she had to take over the care of her sister's four motherless children.

After they had grown up her knowledge of the German language and people, together with her ready sympathy, enabled her to help at rest homes, first at Falkenstein and later at Bad Pyrmont. She was a good companion, always ready for a tramp through the forest or a charade in the evening.

She was also a faithful servant of the Society, was a member of the Meeting for Sufferings at intervals from before 1915 to 1929 and also served on other standing committees of the Society(2).

She died at Reading on 2 April 1939(3), at the age of seventy one.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

The Friend vol 97 (1939) p 297

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Aged 71 at death
- 2 Typescript Committee Index, Friends House Library. She served on the Agenda Committee, the Australia and New Zealand Committee and the Home Service Committee from 1915 or earlier
- 3 Digest of Deaths: she is described as a spinster, late of Arborfield Cross near Reading

..B. There is no reference to her in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

WBE:

LLOYD, Martha, later WOOD, ca. 1688-1735.

SEE WOOD, Martha, nee LLOYD, ca. 1688-1735.

LLOYD, Mary (1736/7-1770) after 1757 Hanbury

(Mary Lloyd, daughter of Sampson Lloyd II (1699-1779 qv) and his second wife Rachel, born Champion, of Birmingham, was married in 1757 to Osgood Hanbury (1731/2-1784 qv).*

See HANBURY, Mary (1736/7-1770) born Lloyd)

24

LLOYD, Mary (1763-1816)

Mary Lloyd died in 1816, at York, aged 53 having been a
minister since 1788

Testimony of Warwickshire North M.M. (brief minute) in
MS. Test. vol.5, p.87

2

LLOYD, Mary (1763-1816)

Mary Lloyd, the eldest daughter of Sampson Lloyd III (1728-1807 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Barnes, of Birmingham, was born there on 4 September 1763(1). She received a gift in the ministry about the year 1788, when she was twenty five; "she was much beloved by her Friends, and her Ministry was lively, powerful and edifying; and it may be truly said her memory is precious."

She died at York on 16 May 1816(2) aged about fifty three, a minister for about thirty eight years.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Testimony of Warwickshire North MM (brief minute) 12 March 1817 in
TCMB vol 5 p 87 (first sheet)

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: her father's occupation is not given
- 2 Yorkshire QM Burials Digest: she is described as late of Birmingham

SEE ALSO:-

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, p 218
In this reference Sarah is incorrectly given as the eldest daughter

N.B. There is no reference to her in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

LLOYD, Mary (1826-1909) aftw. Pease

o / [Mary Lloyd, the daughter of Samuel Lloyd and his wife
Mary (nee) was married in 1859 to Henry
Pease

see PEASE, Mary (1826-1909) born Lloyd]

LLOYD, Mary (1751?-1821) born Farmer

Mary Lloyd nee Farmer was the wife of Charles Lloyd of Bingley, banker (d.1827). Elizabeth Fry describes her as of "a commanding appearance". Anna (Lloyd) Braithwaite of Kendal (1788-1859) was a daughter.

Annual monitor 1823
J. Friends hist. soc. vol.13, 25-27
Lloyds of Birmingham. 1908.

Note by Norman Penney: Pen pictures (1930) p.24

LLOYD, Mary (1784-1822) after 1806 Braithwaite

(Mary Lloyd, daughter of Charles Lloyd the banker (1748-1828 qv)
and his wife Mary, born Farmer (1751?-1821 qv), of Birmingham,
was married in 1806 to George Braithwaite (1777- qv).)

See BRAITHWAITE, Mary (1784-1822) born Lloyd)

LLOYD, Mary (1795-1865) born Honycurch

B

Mary Honycurch was the daughter of Joseph and Jane Honycurch, and was born at Falmouth on 12 March 1795. Her mother, a minister, died when Mary was only eight years old, and when she left school she led rather a lonely life with her aged father. After her death she spent some time with her married sister at Birmingham, where she met her future husband Samuel Lloyd, and received much kindness from his family. For some years before her marriage in November 1823, she lived with a cousin at Plymouth. The whole of her married life was passed at Wednesbury, near Birmingham. She had nine children, but the responsibility of such a large family did not deter her from regular attendance at meetings for worship, and in 1841 she was recorded a minister by Warwickshire North Monthly Meeting. In the following year she visited meetings of Friends in Wales, and the Quarterly Meetings of Sussex and Surrey, and from then until 1861 she was engaged constantly on visits to Quarterly Meetings in all parts of the country, including two visits to Ireland in 1849 and 1850, and one to Scotland in 1856. Often she spoke at meetings attended by those not in membership of our Society, and in 1848 she was particularly concerned to address public meetings attended by the working people of her own neighbourhood.

In addition to all this work for our Society Mary Lloyd was very active in many other good causes. She took a leading part in the formation of a Bible Association, and the Negro's Friend Society, and in 1834 began a Juvenile Association for the deaf and dumb. She took a keen interest in the welfare of the large number of people employed in the collieries and ironworks of the firm in which her husband was a partner, visiting them in their own homes, and establishing a night school for girls employed on the pit-banks.

In the winter of 1861-2 Mary Lloyd and her husband were both seriously ill, but she recovered sufficiently to nurse her husband until his death in September 1862. From that time she suffered increasing weakness, but persisted in regular attendance at meetings in Birmingham until less than a month before her death on 25 January 1865.

Testimony of Warwickshire North M.M. in Y.M.Proc. 1866 p.vii

2231.1866.2.1 no H

WBE:

Additional reference

LLOYD, Mary nee Honychurch, 1795-1865

b

An. Mon. (N.S.), 24:72

The Friend (London), 5 (1865):49

LLOYD, Nehemiah (1745/6-1801)

Nehemiah Lloyd, the son of Sampson Lloyd II (1699-1779 qv) and his second wife Rachel, born Champion, of Birmingham, was born there on 16.i.(March) 1745/6(1). His mother died when he was twelve and his aunt Olive Kirton (1707-1775 qv), his father's widowed sister, took charge of the family. There were five young children still at home and his father sent three of the four boys, of whom Nehemiah was the eldest, to school at "Friend Goodere's" at Worcester. Nehemiah next appears in the family history at the age of sixteen, as a life tenant in the new lease drawn up for his brother Sampson Lloyd III (1728-1807 qv) for the mill at Burton.

It is not known whether he served an apprenticeship or where he got his training, but his father's interests were so wide ranging that it would not be surprising if he had decided to keep this son with him in his own business. Nehemiah accompanied his father to Bristol in 1769, when the Worsley brassworks company, in which Sampson had an interest, failed and in his will Sampson left his son a specific legacy of £300 for having acted over several years to settle his affairs in Bristol.

On his father's death in 1779 the family business became known as S,N & C Lloyd, with Sampson Lloyd III as the senior partner, but Nehemiah and his brother Charles (1748-1828 qv) soon took over a considerable share of the load and it was to the interests of S,N & C Lloyd that Nehemiah, who never married, gave most of his time. He had taken over his father's old house in Edgbaston Street, was comfortably off and in his youth acceptable and well-meaning, but he was a prey to indecision and lost the chance to marry the heiress Mary Farmer and perhaps others as well.

Iron was still the backbone of the family fortune and the Lloyd interest not only stretched far and wide in the Trent, Severn and Teme complex, but at least at Fowick had extended considerably. Here a compound had developed since Sampson Lloyd II first took over the forge. There were two works side by side, one a forge, the other a rolling and slitting mill; these were flanked by a pig-iron wharf, coal yards, charcoal yard and barn, carpenters' yard and shop, blacksmiths' shop and stables. Besides this there were cottages for ten or fifteen employees and a manager's house and garden where Nehemiah often lodged.

He and Charles also worked in the bank in Birmingham and after some years were made partners, but before long it became clear that Nehemiah was unsuited to banking and that it was enough for him to be employed in the iron business. He had inherited from his mother's family a kind of nervous insecurity which tended to deprive him of confidence and sometimes even of appetite. His brother Charles was

continued

LLOYD, Nehemiah (1745/6-1801)

continued

sorry for him, but sometimes tried beyond his patience and was outspoken:-
"I really am sick of Nehemiah's complaints . . . but I have been his friend and intend still to be so, considering him as a forlorn, broken down man who has by nature much to struggle with."

Nehemiah could not help his ill health or lack of quality, but they ill became the manager of a thriving business and although he was still nominally a partner in both the ironworks and the bank and was supposed to be responsible for the management of S,N & C Lloyd, he left his mark on these concerns by what he did not do rather than by what he did.

He died on 22 February 1801(2) and his death was the signal for the breaking up of the iron connection, which was accomplished, including that at Burton, during the next ten years.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 145-275

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Burials Digest: he is described as a banker

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

LLOYD, Olive (1707-1775) after 1735 Kirton

(Olive Lloyd, daughter of Sampson Lloyd I (1664-1724/5 qv)
and his second wife Mary, born Crowley, was married in
1735 to Thomas Kirton (1682-1757? qv).

See KIRTON, Olive (1707-1775) born Lloyd)

LLOYD, Olivia (1783-1854) after 1808 James

(Olivia Lloyd, daughter of Charles Lloyd (1748-1826 qv) and his wife Mary, born Farmer (1751?-1821 qv), was married in 1808 to Paul Moon James (1780-1854 qv).

See JAMES, Olivia (1783-1854) born Lloyd)

LLOYD, Rachel (1743-1792) after 1767 Barclay

(Rachel Lloyd, daughter of Sampson Lloyd II (1699-1779 qv)
and his second wife Rachel, born Champion, was married in
1767 to David Barclay (1729-1809 qv), a grandson of Robert
Barclay (1648-1690 qv), the 'Apologist.'

See BARCLAY, Rachel (1743-1792) born Lloyd)

WBE:

LLOYD, Rachel nee Braithwaite, 1768-1854

b. July 3 (or 30th) July, 1768 at Kendal, Eng.,
daughter of George and Deborah Braithwaite.

m. ca 1792 Samuel Lloyd of Birmingham, England.

He resigned from the Society to become a member of the
Plymouth Brethren. She retained her membership and served
as an elder in the meeting.

Her writings include A short Catechism... (1809)
and A memorial concerning George Braithwaite, Esq. (1829)

d. May 2, 1854 in Birmingham as the result of a
fall which broke her hip. She was 85 years old.

An. Mon. (N.S.) 13(1855):72

The Friend (London), 12(1854):115

Jos, Smith's Cat., 2:133 (Smith has Sampson)

Lowe, Farm and its inhabitants., 53,78

LLOYD, Rachel (1803-1892) after 1825 Howard

(Rachel Lloyd, daughter of Samuel Lloyd I (1768-1849 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Braithwaite of Kendal (1768-1854 qv), of Birmingham and Farm, was married in 1825 to Robert Howard (1801-1871 qv), the son of Luke Howard (1772-1864 qv).)

See HOWARD, Rachel (1803-1892) born Lloyd)

LLOYD, Robert (1778-1811)

Robert Lloyd, the third son of Charles Lloyd (1748-1828 qv), known as Charles Lloyd the banker, and his wife Mary, born Farmer (1751?-1821 qv) of Birmingham, was born there on 10 December 1778(1). Like some of his brothers, he was a gentle, sensitive soul who felt that he could never come up to the excellencies of his father, much as he admired him - "he is, really, a wonderful man." His eldest brother Charles (1775-1839 qv) who was a poet, the friend of poets and men of letters and had an exceptional share of the family sensitivity, gave his younger brother the following illuminating advice:- "be a good man, retain a pure heart, but oh! avoid alike the Methodist and the atheist, the Quaker and the libertine." One of Robert's greatest satisfactions was found in the friendship of Charles Lamb, whom he had met through his brother, in the exchange of private letters and occasional visits to London.

During the family rumpus which followed the discovery of his sister Priscilla's love affair with Christopher Wordsworth, the brother of the poet, Robert, who was very close to his sister, felt that he could stand the atmosphere of the house no longer and fled to London to stay with Lamb. He stayed away many weeks, only returning to Birmingham to be the sole witness at his brother Charles' marriage to Sophia Pemberton in Edgbaston parish church.

Like Charles, Robert could not bear the business of the counting house, his extreme sensitivity became really alarming to his parents, while his dress brought down their censure. He had veered away from the traditional Quaker apparel and instead of breeches wore trousers, which to his mother were fant-stical - "neither thy person nor thy mind are formed for eccentricities of dress or conduct." The problem of Robert's future was solved by his father setting him up as a partner in the High Street business of Thomas Aris Pearson, booksellers and printers and publishers of many books and of the old-established weekly newspaper, Aris's Birmingham Gazette. On the death of the proprietor in 1800 the booksellers side, and in 1804 the paper itself, passed into the hands of Knott & Lloyd. Their trade in books was of the more select and expensive kind and the Wordsworths could not afford to patronise them, although from Charles Robert received many orders. Some years later Knott emerged as a person of indolent habits, with no knowledge of accounts and Robert was in despair over the fate of the business, declaring that he was a ruined man. But as no more is heard of his difficulties it is likely that his father came to his rescue and set him on his feet once more.

In 1802 Robert fell in love with Hannah Hart, his brother James' (1776-1853 qv) sister-in-law, whom he met at James' wedding. A second

continued

LLOYD, Robert (1778-1811)

continued

Nottingham banking alliance was very acceptable to his family, but before the wedding could take place Robert fell under the influence of his future brother-in-law Francis Hart, who in time of war had decided to ignore the Society and join the army. Robert was in a mood of some independence. In the autumn of 1803 he was a Captain in the third battalion of the Earl of Dartmouth's Loyal Birmingham Volunteers. But he was embarrassed by the fact that a Quaker wedding was expected, which meant being cleared by the appropriate meetings, who would not view kindly a military connection. In the end Robert solved his difficulties by resigning his commission, his marriage was cleared and in 1804 he was united with his Hannah at Castle Donnington near Nottingham(2).

Robert's marriage brought a new asset to the family circle, for Hannah was a general favourite. The couple had four children(3), but their happiness was brief. Robert died on 26 October 1811(4) of Typhus fever, which also cost the lives of his brother Thomas and his sister Caroline.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975 pp 224-238

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 The wedding was at Castle Donnington on 2 August 1804: he is described as a stationer of Birmingham, the son of Charles and Mary Lloyd; she is described as the daughter of Francis and Sarah Hart (Derby & Notts QM Marriages Digest)
- 3 Listed in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest as follows:-
Hannah b 11 July 1805
Mary b 31 Dec 1806
Sarah b 16 Feb 1809
Robert b 2 March 1811
- 4 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Burials Digest: he is described as a bookseller and stationer

SEE ALSO:- Incidental reference in J Friends Hist Soc vol 8 (1911) p 6

LLOYD, Sampson I (1664-1724/5)

Sampson Lloyd I, so designated to distinguish him from his descendants of the same name, was the second son of Charles Lloyd II (1637-1698 qv) and his first wife Elizabeth, born Lort, and was born at Welshpool in the house of Ann Eccleston in the year 1664(1). His father was a convinced Friend who suffered imprisonment for his beliefs and Sampson's birth, like those of four of his brothers, took place while his mother was sharing her husband's imprisonment in Welshpool gaol. For many years the family were exiled from their home at Dolobran, for part of the time in a hired house in Welshpool from which Charles Lloyd was forbidden to travel far. Sampson was about eight years old when his father was at length allowed to return to Dolobran, so that much of his boyhood was spent in the shadow of Welshpool gaol. It is not known how he was educated, but it is likely that Charles Lloyd undertook the education of his children himself.

On 8 April 1686, at the age of twenty two, Sampson married Elizabeth Good, the daughter of Sibell Good, a respected Friend and mistress of the Lea, near Leominster(2); it was a double wedding, celebrated at Yarpole about five miles away, Charles Lloyd II at the same time marrying his second wife Anne Lawrence. Sibell Good was a widow and the arrangement was that Sampson should farm the Lea; this he did for six years, during which time Elizabeth bore him four daughters(3) before dying of smallpox in 1692. For a further period of six years Sampson continued to live at the Lea, where his mother-in-law cared for his little daughters, but in 1695 he married Mary Crowley(4), the sister of his brother Charles' wife. Mary was the daughter of Ambrose Crowley, a leading Quaker iron master of Stourbridge, and also half-sister to Ambrose, later Sir Ambrose, Crowley, whose methods and success were a portent in the iron industry and Sampson eventually forsook farming at the Lea to take up a similar occupation.

In the winter of 1696-7, while he was still in Herefordshire, Sampson Lloyd was pricked for High Sheriff of the county. This was an embarrassing distinction for a Quaker, who could not accommodate himself to the forms and oaths required in the official world and it required the intervention of his wife's half brother Sir Ambrose Crowley to get him off the list and discharged from the office - "It hath been a hard push to get you off."

In 1698 Sampson Lloyd and his wife left the Lea, taking with them three of Sampson's daughters and two children of their own, and settled in Birmingham, where Sampson already had Quaker connections and where the rest of his family of nine children were born(5). He was a man of considerable personal qualities, good at getting on with people and of an independent spirit; above all he got on well with his forceful and ambitious brother-in-law Sir Ambrose Crowley, whose interest, as much as anything, was responsible for his successful launching in his new occupation. He was soon a figure of distinction and respect, carrying on as

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LLOYD, Sampson I (1664-1724/5)

an ironmonger on his own account both in steel and iron and so well did he prosper that in due course he became a senior merchant of the city. Among his many activities was that of providing an outlet for the mill iron produced by his brother Charles III (1662-1748 qv) and a letter has survived showing how careful he was that his customers should be satisfied:-

"I did not hear until yesterday that the last parcel of brother Lloyd's mill iron was come to Bewdley, where I saw Henry Wheelwright who told me. He desired me to write to Brother that if more care be not taken in drawing the mill iron they will not be willing to slit it. He says he is sure that you have changed the hammerman, for the iron is drwan quite different from what has been sent before. Pray desire Brother or cousin Charles to take care about it so that we may not have such complaints."

The reference to cousin Charles is actually to Sampson's nephew Charles IV (1697-1767 qv), while slitting the mill iron refers to the process through which it had to pass before it was ready for the nail-makers.

Sampson Lloyd I was also a useful member of the Quaker community and served, in his first year in Birmingham, as representative to the quarterly meeting at Warwick, he was named among those who were active in 1702 in raising the money for the building of a new meeting house and was one of the trustees to whom the property was conveyed.

Sampson Lloyd I and his wife Mary were the ancestors of all the Birmingham Lloyds and founded a long line of ironmasters and bankers, many of whom were Quakers. He died at Birmingham in January 1724/5, aged about sixty (6).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution
London 1975, pp 22-95

continued

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 There is no record of his birth in Hereford, Worcester & Wales QM Births Digest. The information is taken from the genealogical table, Humphrey Lloyd op cit, between pp 275 and 279
- 2 There is no record of the marriage in Hereford, Worcester & Wales QM Marriages Digest
- 3 Listed in Hereford, Worcester & Wales QM Births Digest as follows:-

Mary	b 8 ii (April) 1686
Elizabeth	b 12 i 1688 (i.e. probably March 1687/8 but possibly March 1688/9)
Sarah	b 27 ii (April) 1690
Ann	b 28 ii (April) 1691

*As Sampson Lloyd was married on 8 April 1686 there is clearly an error in the birth date of his daughter Mary
- 4 The wedding was at Stourbridge on 5 x (December) 1695. It is recorded in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM and Hereford, Worcester & Wales QM Marriages Digests and in the latter entry he is described as the son of Charles and Elizabeth. No further details are given
- 5 Listed in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest as follows:-

Charles qv	b 31 x (Dec) 1696
Ambrose	b 18 i (March) 1697/8
Sampson qv	b 15 v (July) 1699
John	b 20 vii (Sept) 1700
Elizabeth	b 6 iv (June) 1702
John	b 5 xi 1703 (i.e. Jan 1703/4)
Judith	b 14 x (Dec) 1704
Judith	b 18 xii 1705 (i.e. Feb 1705/6)
Olive	b 6 iv (June) 1707
- 6 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Burials Digest: he was buried on 6 xi 1724 (i.e. January 1724/5); the date of death is not given

SEE ALSO:--

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N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

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LLOYD, Sampson II (1699-1779)

Sampson Lloyd II, the son of Sampson Lloyd I (1664-1724/5 qv) and his second wife Mary, born Crowley, and grandson of Charles Lloyd II (1637-1698 qv) of Dolchran, was born on 15.v.(July)1699(1). It is not at present (1975) known where he received his education, but in 1717 at the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to Thomas Sharp of the 'Brasswarehouse in the Castle Street at Bristol,' which seems to have been a description of a brass wire firm. But although Sampson lived to be eighty and achieved much in his long life, Bristol did not suit him and he was almost continuously ill there, so that after three years of his apprenticeship he was obliged to return home to Birmingham. He continued unwell at home for a further two years and altogether it was five years before he regained his health.

Sampson Lloyd I died in 1724/5 and the family business passed into the hands of Sampson Lloyd II and his elder brother Charles (1696-1741 qv), known as 'Charles the mill', which gives a clue as to the way in which the brothers' business interests were to develop. The iron merchants business had supported their father, but in 1725 Charles was already married with a growing family and in 1727 Sampson married Sarah Parkes(2), the daughter of Richard Parkes, who had come from Wednesbury to settle in Birmingham, and who had acquired property in the town and important mineral rights which became in time a source of considerable wealth to his descendants. At his death he divided the inheritance between his four daughters and they and their descendants became known as the Heirs of Parkes. Richard Parkes was a wealthy man and thus at the outset of their marriage Sampson and Sarah found themselves possessed of a quarter share of a considerable fortune. Sarah died in 1729(3), some months after the birth of her son(4), and the interest in the Parkes property passed to her husband.

But with two families to support the Lloyd brothers looked around for a way of expanding their business and they were fortunate to obtain the lease of the town mill, a superior and very desirable property. The mill, which was a corn mill, was leased to Charles and the brothers extended the mill's operations to include a slitting mill; this enabled them to slit their own mill iron and deal directly with the nail masters. Charles ran both sides of the milling operations, but the responsibility for marketing the slit iron was assumed by Sampson. The demand for nails was insatiable and the new venture was a triumphant success, the Lloyds' mill becoming one of the features of the town.

In the meantime Sampson had married again, this time to Rebecca Champion(5), the daughter of Nehemiah Champion, a wealthy Bristol merchant; eleven children were born to them(6), but several did not survive infancy. In character Sampson was active and enterprising, but prudent, his brother more carefree and casual, but the two made a good business partnership and Charles' early death in April 1741 was a considerable personal and business loss.

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LLOYD, Sampson II (1699-1779)

In his business Sampson Lloyd was now alone. His father had carried it single-handed, but Sampson had the added responsibility of the mill, although he discontinued the corn milling side. But Charles' death had left him comfortably off, he continued to prosper and between 1741 and 1742 took the step of investing in a country estate. This was the property that for generations after his time was to be the principal headquarters of the family, known in Birmingham as Farm.

He also took on an important new commitment in the acquisition of a forge of his own for milling bar iron, which he required to sell as a merchant and to supply the slitting mill, to be followed by an iron furnace at Melbourne near Derby and a second forge at Powick on the temperamental river Teme, delegating responsibility for his various undertakings to carefully chosen managers. All these undertakings, which during the Seven Years' War with America brought large profits to the iron merchants, brought him into contact with other users of the waterways on which his mills were situated and the story of his negotiations with them makes fascinating reading.

For twenty years Sampson carried the main burden of all his business enterprises, but by 1763 his son Sampson Lloyd III (1728-1807 qv), who had already been entrusted with some responsibility, was old enough to become a full partner in Lloyd & Son and they went forward into his next venture of banking together. In 1765 the first bank in Birmingham was set up, known as Taylor & Lloyd and consisting of a father and son from each family.

During all this time Sampson Lloyd had played his part as a member of the Society. He was appointed an elder in 1752 and his name often occurs in Friends' affairs, as trustee for property, signing certificates and figuring in the raising of funds for current needs. "A plain Friend both in dress and language," his reputation is summed up by the local newspaper, "Sampson Lloyd Senior, an eminent merchant and late one of the proprietors of the bank in this town, a gentleman of the strictest probity and most unsullied character."

He died a patriarch at his home in Birmingham on 30 November 1779(7), having lived to see his large family well settled and his eldest son a respected member of the Birmingham business community.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 93-275

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LLOYD, Sampson II (1699-1779)

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REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 The marriage is not recorded in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM or Cheshire & Staffs QM Marriages Digests, but the marriage certificate is in Lloyd MSS 1/153 in Friends House Library
- 3 Hereford, Worcester & Wales QM Burials Digest: she died on 16 iii (May) 1729
- 4 Listed in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest as follows:-
Sampson b 2 viii (October) 1728
- 5 The wedding was at Bristol on 17 September 1731: he is described as an ironmonger of Birmingham, she as the daughter of Nehemiah Champion of Bristol (Bristol & Somerset QM Marriages Digest)
- 6 Listed in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest as follows:-
Nehemiah b 7 viii (Oct) 1732 who d 20 vii (Sept) 1733
Susannah b 30 ii (April) 1734 who d 25 xii 1734 (i.e. Feb 1734/5)
Susannah b 25 vi (August) 1735 who d 6 x (Dec) 1735
Mary b 10 xii 1736 (i.e. Feb 1736/7)
Champion b 5 i (March) 1738/9 who d 20 xi 1739 (i.e. Jan 1739/40)
Rachel b 9 i (March) 1740/1 who d 17.1.1742/3
Rachel b 2 vi (August) 1743
Nehemiah b 16 i (March) 1745/6
Charles b 22 viii (Oct) 1748
John b 6 i (March) 1750/1
Ambrose b 4 February 1754
- 7 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Burials Digest: he is described as an ironmaster

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

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LLOYD, Sampson III (1728-1807)

Sampson Lloyd, the son of Sampson Lloyd II (1699-1779 qv) and his first wife Sarah, born Parkes, of Birmingham, was born there on 2.viii.(October) 1728(1). His mother died when he was a few months old and he was brought up by his father's second wife Rachel, born Champion. It is not known how he was educated or to whom he was apprenticed, although it was probably to his father. He must have caused some anxiety in his younger days. He was 'remarkably handsome with a fine tall figure' and was gay beyond what was acceptable in Quaker circles. He was given to field sports, dressed fashionably and was on familiar terms with some of the most modish of the grandees of his day. There is a story told of him that on one occasion, coming in later than usual, he remarked to his father who was accustomed to wait up for him, "I think, father, thou must be tired of waiting for me;" to which his father replied "I am glad thou art beginning to think."

The change in his character was sudden and remarkable. Family history has it that it was due to his meeting with the beautiful heiress Elizabeth Fidoe (1721-1783 qv), whose grandmother was Elizabeth Pemberton, born Lloyd (1673-1711 qv) of Dolobran, and whose experiences touched him so deeply that he offered her marriage. Whatever the cause was, he renounced his former ways at a dinner with his hunting friends, ordered his tailor to make him a sober suit of Quaker apparel and "when the tailor came and laid the clothes down on the chair he felt as if they had brought him his coffin."

At about this time his father began to feel that his son should gradually be introduced into his future business responsibilities and he transferred to Sampson III his interest in the property belonging to the Heirs of Parkes and the income which went with it. Sampson Lloyd II could well afford to forgo this income, his eldest son was his only child of Parkes descent and it is likely that his father wished to see him go forward respectably, take his place in the circle and grow to the business.

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In ~~1752~~², at the age of thirty four, Sampson III at length married; his sixteen year old bride was another Rachel, the daughter of Samuel Barnes of Clapton(2), an eminent silk dyer who held high standing in the Society and was a member of Gracechurch Street Meeting. There were seventeen children of the marriage(3). The house in which the young couple spent the first ten years of their married life was at No 18 Park Street, Birmingham.

By 1763 Sampson Lloyd III had become a partner in all his father's business enterprises, but his story is really that of the development of the Lloyds from iron merchants into bankers and family tradition has it that he played a greater part in this enterprise than his father. Before the development of banking commerce had functioned by means of a system

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of bills and it was the flow and return of bills between the provinces and London which made transactions at a distance possible. At Birmingham, before the existence of a bank, every tenth tradesman was a retailer of cash and the higher the standing of the merchant the more willing would his fellow townsmen be to entrust money to him. From this position it was but a short step toward the setting up of a regular banking system and the first bank in Birmingham was opened in 1765, backed by two wealthy tradesmen, Taylor and Lloyd.

The new firm was a partnership of four business men, a father and son from each of two families. Both the seniors were respected in the town, both were wealthy, Taylor very wealthy, and neither their integrity nor their substance could be doubted. Both had certainly been carrying out the functions of banking in the course of their normal trading; both were experienced, the sons less so, but Sampson Lloyd III, in his thirties, must have thoroughly understood the business. It is likely that in fact the two sons attended to the day-to-day running of the bank, going to the premises daily, while their fathers lent their substance and reputation. It was not long before the advantage of a London branch became apparent, but in setting up its own London house the Birmingham bank was exceptional; the usual course was to employ a London agent. The style of the new bank, which was set up at No 14 Lombard Street, was Hanbury, Taylor, Lloyd & Bowman; Taylor and Lloyd reflected the Birmingham end of the business, while Osgood Hanbury (1731/2-1784 qv) was Sampson III's brother-in-law and a respected and wealthy tobacco merchant.

The two banks were beginning business at a time of rapid industrial expansion. It was the opening of the canal era, when water transport enabled goods to travel cheaply and easily over great distances and the waterway at Birmingham, linking the city with the river traffic of the Trent and the Severn, was brought right into the town, ending in two basins, one for general goods near Newhall Street and the other near Suffolk Street for coal. Neither the Heirs of Parkes nor the Lloyd business interests could have wished for a better arrangement. The name of Sampson Lloyd III appeared in 1771 on the committee which managed the canal and Taylor & Lloyds acted as treasurers for the venture, as they did for other schemes of improvement which Birmingham was introducing at this time. One of these was for a general hospital, put forward the year the bank opened.

By the 1770s the younger Sampson was entering the busiest period of his life. He had successfully launched two banks and among the many interests he looked after were those of the Heirs of Parkes, growing increasingly more complicated as the original heirs died and their interest descended in one case to a stranger. The property was diversified throughout Birmingham and its value had risen considerably with

LLOYD, Sampson III (1728-1807)

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the rise in property values and the exploitation of the mineral rights the far sighted Richard Parkes had acquired. Sampson simplified the position a little by a division of the freehold property into four parts; the leasehold could not be unscrambled so easily, but at least he now had only his own share of the freehold to claim his attention.

Parkes In 1772 he and Rachel moved to No 13 The Square. They had lived for ten years at ~~10~~ Street, but they were growing short of space, seven of their seventeen children having arrived. It was at The Square that they entertained Samuel Johnson and James Boswell, a visit not without uneasiness, for Johnson would discourse upon the peculiarities of Quakers.

Sampson Lloyd III was a good Quaker, his name appears in many activities connected with the Society and in 1777 and 1782 he was Clerk to London Yearly Meeting(4). He was regarded as a cheerful Quaker, doing all with integrity and humour, his religion cast no gloom over his countenance and he brought to it the engaging manners of his youth. In character he was sociable and urbane, but beneath the surface there was a kind of intensity which showed itself from time to time in some of the episodes of his rise to wealth and stature. 'The utmost' is an expression he often used in negotiation and he is said to have told a customer who wanted something done for nothing, "Madam, we do nothing for nothing for nobody."

On his father's death in 1779 he moved with his large family to the capacious house at Farm, where he died on 27 December 1807(5).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 100-193

SEE ALSO:-

Incidental references in J Friends Hist Soc vol 5, p 119n: vol 9, p 197:
vol 16, p 68: Supp 7 (Thomas Pole) p 7:
Supp 17 (Pen Pictures) p 133

continued

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 The wedding was at Devonshire House on 11 November 1762: he is described as a merchant of Birmingham in the county of Warwick, the son of Sampson and Rachel Lloyd; she is described as the daughter of Samuel and Rachel Barnes of London (London & Middlesex QM Marriages Digest)
This entry is inaccurate; he was the son of Sampson and Sarah Lloyd
- 3 Listed in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest as follows:-

Mary qv	b 4 Sept 1763
Sarah qv	b 28 Oct 1764
Sampson	b 15 Nov 1765
Rachel	b 20 Nov 1766
Samuel qv	b 7 Sept 1768
David	b 12 Sept 1769
Elizabeth	b 6 Dec 1770
Richard	b 6 June 1772
Anne	b 19 Sept 1773
Agatha	b 10 Jan 1775
Charlotte	b 27 April 1776
Lucy	b 3 July 1777
Catharine	b 15 Oct 1778
Alfred	b 9 Nov 1780
Lucy	b 18 March 1782
Henry qv	b 30 Dec 1784
George	b 2 May 1786
- 4 London Yearly Meeting during 250 Years, p 133
- 5 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Burials Digest: he is described as a banker

LLOYD, Sampson IV (1765-1800)

Sampson Lloyd, the eldest son of Sampson Lloyd III (1728-1807 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Barnes, of Birmingham, was born there on 15 November 1765(1). He was educated at the Friends' School at Kendal in Westmorland and gained his early banking experience in London.

At that time the regulations for country banks limited the number of partners to six, so that for Taylor & Lloyd, with only four principals, there had for some time been the option of appointing two more. By the end of 1795 it was formally agreed that Sampson III should divide his share of the profits between his two sons, Sampson and his younger brother Samuel (1768-1849 qv), introducing them as partners but without withdrawing his name and responsibility.

In 1795 Sampson Lloyd IV had married Hannah Harman of London(2) and they had an only son(3). But in 1800 the younger Sampson died(4), leaving a four year old boy who also died before he came of age. Little is known about the younger Sampson, except that he was a serious Quaker, a better Quaker than his father had been in his youth, and that his father leaned upon him and valued his judgement both in banking matters and in Wednesbury concerns. His early death was a great personal blow to his father.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 217-232

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 The wedding was at Winchmore Hill on 16 September 1795: he is described as the son of Sampson and Rachel Lloyd of Birmingham; she is described as the daughter of John and Elizabeth Harman of Frederick Place, London (London & Middlesex QM Marriages Digest)
- 3 Listed in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest as follows:-
Sampson b 16 June 1796
His death is not recorded in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Burials Digest
- 4 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Burials Digest: no description of him is given

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

LLOYD, Sampson (1808-1874)

Sampson Lloyd, the son of Samuel Lloyd I (1768-1849 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Braithwaite (1768-1854 qv) of Birmingham and Farm, was born in Birmingham on 7 June 1808(1).

He received his banking training at Taylor & Lloyds, but apart from this there is at present (1975) no trace of him until in 1837 his brother George Braithwaite Lloyd (1794-1857 qv) retired from his partnership in Lloyds Fosters and Sampson took his place. Lloyds Fosters & Co. was a development of the Old Park Colliery Company, which had been formed by Samuel Lloyd I to exploit the mineral and other rights of the Heirs of Parkes. By the time Sampson took his place in the partnership the business had become one of the largest in Wednesbury; the firm was go-ahead in its methods and was among the first to make use of many manufacturing processes then in their infancy.

In 1839 his father Samuel Lloyd I of Farm ceased to be a member of the Society. He resigned his membership in the turmoil caused in the Society by the spread of Evangelicalism, which was brought to a head by the publication in December 1834 of Isaac Crewdson's 'Beacon to the Society of Friends.' Sampson shared his father's views and joined him in the small company of Plymouth Brethren who met in Birmingham.

Although no longer a member of the Society, his subsequent history is not without interest. In 1841 he married Sarah Zachary of Areley Kings in Worcestershire(2) and there were three children of the marriage(3). The family lived at Wednesbury, where Sampson became an executive partner in Lloyds Fosters, his brother Samuel Lloyd II, known as Quaker Lloyd (1795-1862 qv), taking the lead in developing the business. By 1858 Sampson was a widower and took as his second wife Eliza Lydia Zachary(4), but there were no children of this second marriage.

Lloyds Fosters failed in 1867 over difficulties connected with the supply of ironwork for the new Blackfriars Bridge and the company was taken over by its chief rival, the Patent Shaft and Axletree Company. Sampson Lloyd remained in Wednesbury, becoming vice-chairman of the Patent Shaft, a position he occupied until his death in 1874. Apart from a few years' training with Taylor & Lloyds, he had served Wednesbury all his life and when he died in 1874(5) an obituary described him as 'truly one of nature's noblemen.'

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 257-260

continued

LLOYD, Sampson (1808-1874)

continued

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father is described as a banker
- 2 R.S.Benson, Photographic pedigree of the descendants of Isaac & Rachel Wilson, ~~K~~ vol 2, p 500: the wedding was on 9 September 1841
1949 d/
- 3 Listed in R.S.Benson, op cit, vol 2, p 500 as follows:-
- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Sampson Zachary | b 4 Jan 1843 | who d 25 April 1914 |
| Francis Henry | b 22 July 1844 | who d 5 Jan 1916 |
| Mary Sophia | b 23 Feb 1846 | who d young |
- 4 R.S.Benson, op cit, vol 2, p 500: the wedding was on 1 July 1858
- 5 Ibid: he died at Areley, Stourport, on 26 September 1874

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

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LLOYD, Sampson Samuel (1820-1899)

Sampson Samuel Lloyd, the elder son of George Braithwaite Lloyd I (1794-1857 qv) and his wife Mary, born Dearman, of Birmingham, was born there on 10 November 1820(1).

He went into banking about the year 1843 at the age of twenty three to maintain the interest of the senior branch of the family and the first upheaval he had to face was the removal in 1845 of the Bank's premises from Dale End, where the lease was running out, to 65 High Street, the former town house of the Taylor family. At about the same time he also married, taking as his wife in 1844 Emma Reeve, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Reeve(2) and there were nine children of the marriage(3). Neither his marriage nor his children were recorded by the Society and it is known that at some time he ceased to be a Friend, probably at around the time when his grandfather Samuel Lloyd I (1768-1849 qv) left the Society in 1839.

He helped to pilot the Bank through the crisis caused by the suicide in 1852 of James Taylor and the withdrawal of the Taylor interest, and also through the conversion of the private banking business of Lloyds & Co. to the public concern of Lloyds Banking Co. Ltd. in 1865.

In 1863 Emma Lloyd died at Farm(4) and in 1865 he married in Germany Marie Wilhelmina Sophie Christiane Menckhoff(5); there were two children of this second marriage(6).

He served as an M.P. from 1874 to 1880 and from 1885 to 1886, was a J.P. and chairman of Lloyds Bank(7).

He died at Woking on 3 March 1899(8).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution, London 1975, pp 270, 271, 272, 274-5

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

continued

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father is described as a banker
- 2 R.S.Benson, Photographic pedigree of the descendants of Isaac & Rachel Wilson, ~~1842~~, vol 2, p 226: the wedding was on 14 November 1844
- 3 Listed in R.S.Benson, op cit, vol 2, p 226
- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| Emma Mary | b 3 Sept 1845 | who m 1872 Sir James Johnstone |
| Sampson Samuel | b 25 Sept 1846 | who m 1868 Jane Emilia Lloyd
and d 15 April 1899 |
| Mary Dearman | b 5 April 1848 | who d 28 Sept 1932 |
| George Herbert | b 8 March 1850 | who m (1) 1872 Anna Elizabeth
Colmore
(2) 1877 Amy Letitia Chance
and d 7 Jan 1914 |
| Rachel Louisa | b 1 Sept 1851 | who m 1874 Dearman Jenson
and d 2 March 1939 |
| Friscilla Caroline | b 8 Nov 1852 | who d 9 April 1821 |
| Alice Elizabeth | b 15 March 1854 | who m 1876 John Haughton Gibbon
and d 19 Feb 1932 |
| Arthur Llewellyn | b 22 Oct 1855 | who d 28 March 1926 |
| Adelaide Beatrice | b 21 June 1857 | who d 31 Oct 1944 |
- There is no record of these children in the Digest of Births
- 4 R.S.Benson, op cit, vol 2, p 226: Emma Lloyd died at Farm on 9 March 1863, aged 45
- 5 R.S.Benson, op cit, vol 2, p 226: the wedding was in Germany on 11 October 1865
- 6 Listed in R.S.Benson, op cit, vol 2, p 226 as follows:-
 Charles Frederick b 8 August 1866 who d 14 April 1942
 Walter Reginald b 18 August 1868 who was killed in action 14 Sept 1914
- 7 R.S.Benson, op cit, vol 2, p 226
- 8 Ibid

LLOYD, Samuel (1700-1736)

Samuel Lloyd, the son of Edward Lloyd (-1718 qv) and his wife Elizabeth, born Andrews, of Bristol, was born at Stonyhill on 14.vii.(September) 1700(1). He was a merchant of the city of Bristol(2) and was married in 1722 to Sarah Rogers(3), who bore him three children(4).

His life was tragically cut short by a boating accident, which was reported in the Leeds Mercury for Tuesday, 24 August 1736. He went with several friends on an excursion to the Holms, two islands some way down the Bristol Channel; the vessel in which they sailed was a new pleasure sloop, built in Ireland, and they had with them as navigator an experienced pilot from Pill; they also carried a small boat to ferry them to and from the islands. The Leeds Mercury continues the story as follows:-

"After regaling themselves on the Island, and coming off to the Sloop, on the Tide of Flood, which lay at Anchor, a little distance from it, they overset the Boat close to the Sloop's side, in endeavouring too eagerly to get on board, and rising up together, were all set a swimming; Mr Lloyd and Mr Rumley got fast to the Boat, which was so light, that they tilted it on their Heads, by which they lost their Hold and were both unfortunately drowned; Mr Lloyd was seen at some distance swimming, but there was no possibility of giving him the least Assistance. He was a Gentleman of a good Family among the Quakers, a large Trader in Wines "

The conclusion to the sad affair was recorded in the Leeds Mercury for Tuesday, 31 August 1736:-

"Last Sunday the Body of Mr Lloyd, the unfortunate Gentleman mentioned to be drowned, was taken up by a Farmer on the Shore of Waltham-Park, and buried in the Sands; there was found about him a Silver Watch, a Silver Snuff-Box, Silver Knee and Shoe Buckles, a Gold Neck Buckle, and 4s 9d in Money: The Body was taken up last Thursday, brought to Town, and buried in a mournful Manner yesterday in the Burying Yard belonging to the Quakers near the Redcliff, it was observed, the Servants of the several Coaches, and most of the Company that attended the Funeral, could not refrain from weeping on so melancholy an Occasion . . ." (5)

The dating of the second Leeds Mercury report, with its reference to the body having been found on Sunday 29 August 1736, is a little obscure, as Samuel Lloyd is recorded as having been buried on 20.vi.(August) 1736(6).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Archivaria, vol 53, no 3, 1974, pp 258-259
J. Friends hist soc

continued

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Bristol & Somerset QM Births Digest: his name is spelt Samuell; his father's occupation is not given
- 2 He is so described in his marriage entry, note 3. The account of his death in the Leeds Mercury describes him as a wine merchant
- 3 The wedding was at Bristol on 10 March 1722: he is described as a merchant of the city of Bristol; she is described as the daughter of Francis Rogers, late of Bristol (Bristol & Somerset QM Marriages Digest)
- 4 Listed in Bristol & Somerset QM Births Digest as follows:-
Edward b 6 vi (Aug)1725
Elizabeth b 15 i (March)1730/1
Sarah b 18 iv (June)1733
- 5 The Leeds Mercury for Tuesday 24 August and Tuesday 31 August 1736, under the heading: Country News, Bristol Aug 14, quoted in The Friends, J. Friends hist soc, vol 53, no 3, 1974, pp 258-259
- 6 Bristol & Somerset QM Burials Digest: he was buried on 20.vi.(Aug)1736; he is described as of Castle Precincts

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

LLOYD, Samuel (1768-1849) *21*

Samuel Lloyd was a Banker and Minister, of Birmingham. He married Rachel, eldest daughter of George and Deborah Braithwaite, of Kendal.

Influenced by the new teaching recorded in the "Beacon to the Society of Friends," by Isaac Crewdson, published in 1835, and after much thoughtful consideration, he resigned his membership in the Society, and joined the "Brethren", - his wife remaining a Friend.

In the possession of his descendant, John Henry Lloyd, of Birmingham is (1930) a manuscript volume beginning: "Memoranda of the Resignation of the right of membership of Samuel Lloyd of Birmingham, Banker, in the Society of Friends, 12 month, 1839, after being an accepted minister above 20 years."

The Lloyds of Birmingham, 1907, 1907, 1908
Many references in Friends House Library

Note by Norman Penney, Pen Pictures 1930, p.188

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LLOYD, Samuel I (1768-1849)

Samuel Lloyd, the second son of Sampson Lloyd III (1728-1807 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Barnes, of Birmingham, was born there on 7 September 1768(1).

The story of Samuel Lloyd I is one of several strands, inextricably interwoven; of the flint mill in Leicestershire, of the development of the interests of the Heirs of Parkes, of the rise of Lloyds Fosters and of the family after a hundred and fifty years of Quakerism. And in considering the banking side of the story it must be remembered that there were now two families of Lloyds in Birmingham, the Sampson Lloyd and the Charles Lloyd branches, and a balance had to be kept between their interests and those of the Taylors, who still held a half share of the capital. As Sampson Lloyd III grew older he had planned that his place at the Bank should be taken by his two eldest sons Sampson IV (1765-1800 qv) and Samuel, but Sampson IV died before his father and it was upon Samuel that his father's interest in the Birmingham bank devolved.

In 1791 Samuel married Rachel Braithwaite (1768-1854 qv)(2), the daughter of George Braithwaite (1746-1812 qv) and his wife Deborah (1743-1821 qv), one of the respected old families of Kendal. Samuel and his brother Sampson had been boarders at the Quaker school in the town and this match proved the starting point for a growing connection between Birmingham and Westmorland. There were twelve children of the marriage(3); it is not known where Samuel and Rachel started their married life, but on the death of Sampson Lloyd III in 1807 they moved to the spacious house at Farm.

Samuel Lloyd had started his banking career in 1794. Little is known about his early years except that he was managing the Bank at the time of the general run on banks in December 1825 and although it was his uncle Charles (1748-1828 qv) who was credited with the prompt action which saved Taylor & Lloyds, Charles Lloyd was then seventy seven and to the younger men must be given some of the credit.

The story of the flint mills is a strange one. Until the time of his death in 1849 this responsible townsman, a banker at Birmingham and a promoter of industry in the Black Country, at a period when steam-driven machinery was advancing on every side, ran a pair of water mills forty miles away on the Derbyshire-Leicestershire border. These were the Kings Mills on the Trent near Castle Donington and they were used for grinding various forms of flint and alabaster into products required by the building, pottery and paint making trades. The Kings Mills were a period piece. In the 1790s the landowners, the Hastings family, having rebuilt their family mansion in the Gothic manner, had decided to embellish the estate with

continued

LLOYD, Samuel I (1768-1849)

12

continued

Gothic mills, and the whole range of mill buildings, house and all, had been decked out in Gothic trappings, so that the house became known as 'the priest's house' and the mill as 'the chapel' and the whole place had an air of fancy dress. And this enterprise for forty years the solemn banker ran by remote control.

The flint mills were however a side show compared with the development of the property rights and mineral interests of the Heirs of Parkes. The land and rights by this time were held by three of the four original families and since the partition of 1778 there had been little alteration in the aspect of the properties, the freehold parts being held as separate estates and the leasehold parts in common. The estate originally bequeathed by Richard Parkes included mineral rights to coal bearing land in Wednesbury and coal was becoming an important source of revenue. Samuel Lloyd was the man on the spot, but he did not feel disposed to develop these rights on his own and took into partnership Joseph Foster (1761-1835 qv), the husband of his sister Sarah (1764-1847 qv) and a company was formed known as the Old Park Colliery Company, subsequently becoming Lloyds, Foster and Company. The junior partners in this enterprise were Samuel Lloyd's eldest sons George Braithwaite (1794-1857 qv) and Samuel II (1795-1862 qv), Joseph Foster's sons Joseph Talwin Foster (1794-1861 qv) and Sampson Foster and a great nephew of the widow of Thomas Pemberton II (1732-1785 qv) called John Rooth. The partner designated for the management of the undertaking was Samuel Lloyd II. There were initial difficulties with some of the landowners under whose land they possessed mineral rights, but the firm pressed ahead and in the coming years it grew until it was one of the largest in Wednesbury. They were go ahead in their methods and were the first to use many of the manufacturing processes being developed at that time and in addition they farmed a large estate of unmined land in Wednesbury, including nearly a hundred acres of mowing grass.

In 1839 an exceptional occurrence took place in the senior branch of this large family when, at the age of seventy one, Samuel Lloyd of Farm ceased to be a Friend. It was a time of ferment in the Society, when new ideas on the importance of the Scriptures as a guide to faith and conduct were gaining ground among many intelligent and able members of the Society and the eighteenth century doctrine of Quietism was felt by many to be insufficient. The whole issue was brought to a head by the publication in 1834 of Isaac Crewdson's "Beacon to the Society of Friends." About three hundred Friends left the Society, among them Samuel Lloyd and his son Sampson (1808-1874 qv), although his wife remained a member. Samuel Lloyd wrote of facing a large meeting for worship at Bull Street from his minister's place, his convictions known, his ministry silenced and his resignation or disownment awaited. A few weeks later "there was quite a scene," wrote a grandson, "at monthly meeting when Samuel Lloyd offered

December

continued

his resignation and walked out, uncle Theodore weeping like a child and others much affected." But in spite of the sad division in his household Samuel Lloyd was thankful that in his old age he had been so "marvellously extricated."

He soon found himself the leader of a small group of Plymouth Brethren in Birmingham and was able to minister to them for a few years before his health began to fail. He died on 10 November 1849, aged eighty one.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 217-270

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 The wedding was at Preston Patrick on 3 October 1791: he is described as a banker of Birmingham, the son of Sampson and Rachel Lloyd; no description of her is given (Westmorland QM Marriages Digest)
- 3 Listed in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest as follows:-

Samuel	b 2 Oct 1792	d 16 Feb 1795
George Braithwaite qv	b 5 Jan 1794	
Samuel qv	b 20 July 1795	
Deborah	b 5 Oct 1796	
William qv	b 18 Feb 1798	
Barnes	b 30 May 1801	
Isaac qv	b 30 May 1801	
Rachel qv	b 15 April 1803	
Sarah qv	b 25 Nov 1804	
Theodore qv	b 15 Oct 1806	
Sampson qv	b 7 June 1808	
Wilson	b 9 Feb 1811	
- 4 Digest of Deaths: he is described as a banker

SEE ALSO:-

J Friends Hist Soc Supp 17 (Pen Pictures) p 188: on his leaving the Society

Incidental references in J Friends Hist Soc Supp 17, p 185: Supp 23

(Slavery and the Woman Question) p 13n

Rachel J. Lowe, Farm and its inhabitants, 1883

NOTE There was in the possession of John Henry Lloyd in 1930 MEG 1975 a manuscript volume beginning 'Memoranda of the resignation of the right of membership of Samuel Lloyd of Birmingham, Banker, in the Society of Friends,

LLOYD, Samuel I (1768-1849)

continued

27

NOTE (cont)

12 month, 1839, after being an accepted minister above 20 years' (see
Norman Penney, ed, Pen pictures, 1930, p 16 188).

LLOYD, Samuel II (1795-1862) 'Quaker Lloyd'

Samuel Lloyd, the son of Samuel Lloyd I (1768-1849 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Braithwaite (1768-1854 qv) of Birmingham and Farm, was born at Birmingham on 20 July 1795(1).

He lived in Wednesbury and was associated with his father in the negotiations necessary to develop the inheritance of the Heirs of Parkes; he became a partner in Lloyds Fosters, the company formed to operate the iron and coal deposits and was designated manager for the concern. When in 1837 his eldest brother George Braithwaite Lloyd (1794-1857 qv) withdrew from the partnership he was joined by his youngest brother Sampson (1808-1874 qv), but it was Samuel Lloyd who, after the early spade work had been done, took the lead in developing the business and became a figure in the town. A Quaker both in ways and dress, he was known in the district as 'Quaker Lloyd'; his approach to his work people made for loyalty and contributed to the prosperity of the firm. An example was his policy with regard to the payment of employees by the truck system, which in his hands became of real benefit to its recipients:-

"Lloyds Fosters & Co. kept a truck shop in Wednesbury which was conducted on high moral principles. All the articles were of the best value and the prices were low and sometimes lower than in the shops. Samuel Lloyd, the founder, took pride in buying the chief articles himself, especially the tea, the bullocks and the sheep, and the shop was noted for the best butcher's meat in Wednesbury."

In 1823 he married Mary Honeychurch (1795-1865 qv) from Falmouth(2) and there were eight children of the marriage(3). The family lived at Wednesbury and twice every week, from 1823 when he married until his death in 1862 he and Mary Lloyd drove the eight miles to Birmingham with their family to attend Bull Street meeting for worship. His eldest son Samuel (1827-1918 qv) followed him into the business in 1850 and Quaker Lloyd was well satisfied with what it had become; with trade advancing and the materials unexhausted he felt that he could look with every confidence to the future.

He died at Wednesbury on 2 September 1862(4), aged sixty seven.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 255-258

continued

continued

LLOYD, Samuel II (1795-1862) 'Quaker Lloyd'

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father is described as a banker
- 2 There is no record of his marriage in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM, Cornwall QM or Cheshire & Staffs QM Marriages Digests
- 3 Listed in Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest as follows:-

Rachel Jane	b 22 Oct 1824
Mary qv	b 26 May 1826
Samuel qv	b 28 Dec 1827
Amy Elizabeth	b 24 Oct 1829
Sarah qv	b 3 Oct 1831
Joseph Foster	b 23 August 1833
Wilson	b 3 Sept 1835
Anna qv	b 27 May 1837
- 4 Digest of Deaths: he is described as an ironmaster

SEE ALSO:-

Incidental references in J Friends Hist Soc vol 14, pp 72,100:
vol 15, p 59: vol 26, p 62

N.B. J Friends Hist Soc Index and vol 14, p 72 gives his date of death
incorrectly as 1892

LLOYD, Samuel (1827-1918)

Samuel Lloyd, son of Samuel (1795-1862) and Mary (born Honeychurch) Lloyd was born at Wednesbury on 28 December 1827 (1) and was educated at Friends School, Camp Hill. On leaving he entered the ironworks of Lloyds, Fosters & Co., later known as the Patent Shaft and Axletree Co. Samuel Lloyd was able to introduce improvements in the method of iron production.

In 1858 he married Jane Eliza Janson (2) and there were 12 children (3)

In the following year Samuel Lloyd, in conjunction with his cousin Edward Lloyd, founded the tube firm of Lloyd and Lloyd, Nile Street. He remained a director of this company until its amalgamation as Stewarts and Lloyds. He also established a new and important business in Northamptonshire known as Lloyds Ironstone Co., of which he was Chairman for many years.

In 1870 he left and went to live in the old family home at Sparkbrook where he lived for the remainder of his life, taking up active public work. He became a City Councillor in 1892 as a Liberal Unionist member for Market Hall Ward, and represented the ward until 1901 when he retired. He was a Justice of the Peace for Staffordshire.

He wrote several books including one about his family (4); and he studied ways of improving canal navigation. He left the Society for some years but rejoined in 1892 (5). He died on 26 February 1918 at the ripe age of 90

PRINCIPAL SOURCE :

Annual Monitor 1919/20 p.215

REFERENCES & NOTES :

- 1 Digest of Birth Notes; his father is described as an iron master
- 2 The wedding was at Winchmore Hill on 29 July 1858. He is described as bachelor, iron master of Wednesbury, son of Samuel Lloyd, Iron master. She is described as spinster of Tottenham, daughter of William Janson, gentleman. (Digest of Marriage Registers)
- 3 Listed in Digest of Birth Notes as follows :-

Amy	born 1 June 1859
Adelaide Jane	born 23 April 1861
Charlotte	born 21 May 1862
Caroline Janson	born 4 December 1863
Margaret Jessie	born 8 December 1864

Contd.

LLOYD, Samuel (1827-1918) Continued

The birth of the remaining 7 children is not traced. They were presumably born when Samuel Lloyd left the Society of Friends for some years

4 The Lloyds of Birmingham

5 See The Lloyds of Birmingham p.185

SEE ALSO :

Friend (Lond) 1918 p.161; 1901 p.304

Obituary, Morning Post 1.3.1918: World 5.3.18 vol.RR/201

Will, The Times 11.7.1918 vol.TT/13

LLOYD, Samuel III (1827-1918)

Samuel Lloyd, the son of Samuel Lloyd II (1795-1862 qv), known as 'Quaker Lloyd' and his wife Mary, born Honeychurch (1795-1865 qv) of Wednesbury, was born there on 28 December 1827(1).

His early life and education are not at present (1975) traced, but when he grew up he went into Lloyds Fosters & Co. to learn the business and in 1850 was admitted as a partner. The firm had been set up to develop the mineral and other interests of the Heirs of Parkes and the names of the partners at this time were very confusing, comprising as they did Samuel Lloyd II, Joseph Foster (1761-1835 qv), Sampson Foster, Sampson Lloyd of Wednesbury(1808-1874 qv) and Samuel Lloyd III; the situation was confused still further when the elder Foster was followed by Sampson Foster's son, Sampson Lloyd Foster. They were all cousins in descent from Sampson Lloyd II (1699-1779 qv) and his first wife Sarah Parkes and it was chance that threw so many of the same name together at the same time, but it is curious to speculate as to how the partners addressed each other and how outsiders did business with them.

After the death of Samuel Lloyd II in 1862 Lloyds Fosters continued to prosper for about another five years, but at the end of that time they were on the rocks. They had become disastrously involved with supplying the iron work for the new Blackfriars Bridge. Quite early in the work the main contractors, whose tender had been unrealistically low, found themselves unable to make the monthly cash payment for delivery of materials, but Lloyds Fosters, against the advice of Samuel Lloyd III, decided to retain the business by financing the contractors until completion. Many unforeseen difficulties beset the venture, costs mounted continually and by the time the iron work was completed Lloyds Fosters had incurred a loss of a quarter of a million pounds. They could find no more working capital and on 1 January 1867, when the bridge was still unfinished, the business was sold to their principal competitors in Wednesbury, the Patent Shaft and Axletree Company.

So ended in calamity the fifty years' history of Lloyds Fosters. The royalties of the Heirs of Parkes, who still owned the land and minerals, now came from the Patent Shaft to whom the lease had been assigned. The mineral deposits continued to be lucrative for a few years longer, when they began to be worked out in common with others in the district. The remaining land was disposed of by degrees, a small company, the Heirs of Parkes Ltd, being formed in 1896 to carry it on, but by the end of the 1880s, a century and a half after Richard Parkes' death, the long saga of the inheritance was to all intents and purposes at an end.

continued

LLOYD, Samuel III (1827-1918)

continued

In 1858 Samuel had married Jane Eliza Jansen(2) and they had six daughters(3). After the failure of Lloyds Fosters in 1867 the family moved to Birmingham, where Samuel Lloyd started the tube making business of Lloyd & Lloyd, which later developed into Stewarts & Lloyds.

He died at Farm on 26 February 1918.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 257-260

SEE ALSO

Annual monitor 1919/20 p 215; Friend (Lond) no vol 58 (1918) p 161

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father is described as an ironmaster
- 2 The wedding was at Winchmore Hill on 29 July 1858: he is described as a bachelor, an ironmaster of Wednesbury, the son of Samuel Lloyd; she is described as a spinster of Tottenham, the daughter of William Jansen, gentleman (Digest of Marriages)
- 3 Listed in Digest of Births as follows:-

Amy	b 1 June 1859
Edith Mary	b 16 May 1860
Adelaide Jane	b 23 April 1861
Charlotte	b 21 May 1862
Caroline Jansen	b 4 Dec 1863
Margaret Jessie	b 8 Dec 1864 *
- 4 Digest of Deaths: no description of him is given

* A further 6 children were born between 1866 and 1873 (listed in R.S. Benson, Descendants of Isaac and Rachel Wilson, 1949 ed, vol 2 p 272)

N.B. It is almost certain that the references in J Friends Hist Soc vol 2, p 141 and vol 4, p 127 relate to Samuel Lloyd III; the references say only fl 1905, but so far as it is possible to be sure, there was only one Samuel Lloyd living in Birmingham at that date. He became a life governor of the British and Foreign Bible Society and wrote a history of the Lloyd family published in 1905. [1907 ?]

NOTE In 1839 Samuel's grandfather Samuel Lloyd I (1768-1849) had left Friends and joined the Plymouth Brethren, other members of the family following him. Samuel's father remained a staunch Friend and Samuel III was brought up as a Friend: he left the Society for some years, rejoining it in 1892 (Samuel Lloyd, The Lloyds of Birmingham, 1907, p 185)

LLOYD, Sarah (1804-1890) after 1828 Fox

(Sarah Lloyd, daughter of Samuel Lloyd I (1768-1849 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Braithwaite of Kendal (1768-1854 qv), of Birmingham and Farm, was married in 1828 to Alfred Fox (1794-1874 qv).

See FOX, Sarah (1804-1890) born Lloyd)

WBE:

LLOYD, Sara W., afterwards Sturge, c.1831-1922

see

Sturge, Sara W., nee Lloyd, c.1831-1922

LLOYD, Sarah (1673?-1743) born Crowley

3

Sarah Crowley, the daughter of Ambrose and Sarah Crowley of Stourbridge, was born about the year 1673(1). In the year 1693 she married Charles Lloyd III (1662-1748 qv) of Dolobran and there were several children of the marriage(2).

About seven or eight years after her marriage, around 1700, it began to appear that "she had a gift in the ministry . . . and she appeared for several years with a living testimony and was well received and much esteemed by sensible Friends." In 1707 she had a weighty concern to visit Friends in the north and in the summer of that year she carried out a ministerial journey in the Cumberland region, visiting fifteen or twenty places, including Lancaster, Kendal, Penrith and Carlisle. Her husband accompanied her, although he did not bear any public testimony in meetings, and but for a summons to Dolobran to receive some Quaker cousins from Pennsylvania the journey would have been extended into Yorkshire. But her ministry was well received and for several years afterwards she made journeys into Shropshire, Warwickshire and Herefordshire and was often at the Yearly Meeting for Wales.

Her ministry suffered a check in 1713, when at London Yearly Meeting "there happened to be a great difference between her and a Friend belonging to the same Meeting of Dolobran, which difference proved very hurtful unto her." She was greatly wounded by this encounter and in her husband's words "by letting in of reasonings, came to a great loss in her inward condition by giving way to thoughts that brought a cloud over her mind." She seldom afterwards appeared in public testimony and for the thirty years remaining to her appears to have detached herself from the service of the ministry.

She died in Birmingham in 1743 at the age of seventy(3).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 44-45

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Aged 70 at death. There is no entry in Warwick, Leicester & Stafford QM Births Digest
- 2 For marriage and children see LLOYD, Charles III (1662-1748 ~~qv~~)
- 3 There is no record of her death in Warwick, Leicester & Stafford QM Burials Digest

SEE ALSO:- First Publishers of Truth p 277a

Friends Hist Soc Supp 6 (John ap John) p 33

MEG 1975

LLOYD, Sarah (1764-1847) after 1785 Foster

(Sarah Lloyd, daughter of Sampson Lloyd III (1728-1807 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Barnes, of Birmingham, was married in 1785 to Joseph Foster (1761-1835 qv).)

See FOSTER, Sarah (1764-1847) born Lloyd)

LLOYD, Sarah (1804-1890) ~~after~~ Fox

[Sarah Lloyd, daughter of Samuel (1768-1849 qv) and Rachel Lloyd (born Braithwaite) of Farm near Birmingham, was married in 1828 to Alfred Fox of Falmouth.

see: FOX, Sarah (1804-1890) born Lloyd]

LLOYD, Theodore (1806-1880)

Theodore Lloyd, the son of Samuel Lloyd 1 (1768-1849 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Braithwaite of Kendal (1768-1854 qv), of Birmingham and Farm, was born in Birmingham on 15 October 1806(1).

He made his career as a stockbroker in London, but stockbroking was not his first employment and he began life as a carpet manufacturer. In 1833 he was married to a Friend at Worcester, a spirited young widow named Anna Ash, born Newman(2) and there were three children recorded by the Society(3); a further six children were born after he left the Society(4). He lived for seven years at Bewdley, presumably employed in the carpet business at Kidderminster, but in 1840 he moved to London and with his father's help established himself as a stockbroker. He was a member of the Stock Exchange for between thirty and forty years and his firm of Lloyd & Ware continued in business until well into the twentieth century.

He lived in Croydon, but kept in touch with his Birmingham relations and his name appears as a trustee for a number of deeds relating to the family and its West Midland interests. During the 1840s he and his wife left the Society and joined the Church of England(5).

He died at Croydon on 19 January 1880(6), at the age of seventy three.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 286-7

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Warwick, Leicester & Rutland QM Births Digest: his father is described as a banker
- 2 The wedding was at Worcester on 13 September 1833: he is described as a carpet manufacturer of Bewdley in the county of Worcester, the son of Samuel and Rachel Lloyd of Birmingham; she is described as the widow of Cornelius, the daughter of Robert and Ann Newman of Worcester (Hereford, Worcester & Wales GM Marriages Digest)
- 3 Listed in Hereford, Worcester & Wales GM Births Digest and the Digest of Births as follows:-

Theodore	b 7 Sept 1834
Robert Newman	b 14 March 1836
Rachel	b 18 March 1838

continued

- 4 Listed in R.S.Benson, Photographic pedigree of the descendants of Isaac & Rachel Wilson, revised ed. 1949, vol 2, p 481

John Henry	b 18 Feb 1840	who d young
Henry	b 24 July 1841	who d 30 Jan 1869
Braithwaite	b 3 May 1843	who d young
Alfred	b 9 Aug 1845	who m (1) 1869 Mary Spreckley (2) 1918 Hilda Lidstone and d 5 March 1919
Helen Maria	b 5 Oct 1847	who m 1867 William Fillingham Parr
Isabella Mary	b 11 March 1850	who d young

- 5 There is not at present (1975) any trace of their resignation from the Society

- 6 R.S.Benson, op cit p 481: his death is not recorded in the Digest of Deaths

SEE ALSO:- Incidental reference in J Friends Hist Soc vol 24, p 26

WBE:

LLOYD, Thomas, 1640-1694

b. April 17, 1640 at "Dolobran" near Macemore, Wales, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Stanley) Lloyd.

ed. in medicine at Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1661/2.

1663 when his brother Charles was imprisoned as a consequence of joining Friends Thomas cared for his estate.

T.L. joined Friends.

1665 m. Mary Jones of Welchpool, Wales. Practiced medicine and was in and out of prison for his beliefs over the next seven years. They had 9 children.

1683 with his family emigrated to Pennsylvania. After the return of Penn to England he served on the council for the province as Deputy-Governor, 1684-88. He was much reviled by George Keith whose doctrines he opposed.

m. (2d) 1684, Patience Story, widow of Robert Story. He lived for some years in New York in the early years of the marriage.

d. Sept. 10th 1694 in Philadelphia, following a malignant fever, at 54 years of age.

Jordan, Col. Fam. of Phila., 40

Phila. Y, M., A Col. of Mem., 21

Raistrick, Quakers in Science & Industry, 108

WEE:

LLOYD, Thomas, 1640-1694

page 2.

Friends Lib. (Phila.), 3:488

Jos. Smith's Cat., 2:133

John Smith's Ms., II:431

DAB, 11:334

The Friend (Phila.), 27:300; 33:365

Piety Pro., 2d part, 220

Bul. Frds. Hist. Soc., 4:142

Harrison, Annals of the ancestry of C.C.Harrison, 287

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LLOYD, Thomas (1814-1890)

Thomas Lloyd, the son of James Lloyd I (1776-1853 qv) and his wife Sarah, born Hart, of Birmingham, was born on 16 September 1814(1). He married Emilia, daughter of John Travers(2) and they had two children(3). He lived at The Priory, Warwick, was a J.P. for the county and served as High Sheriff in 1872(4).

He had been a partner in the merchants business of Rabone Brothers in Broad Street, travelling widely for the firm in overseas markets. He went into banking about 1857, when the loss of two partners in Lloyds & Co. had to be made good, and was instrumental in the conversion of Lloyds from a private banking business into a public company, a move which was forced upon it in 1865 by the increasing competition from the joint stock banks. He served the Bank for thirty or forty years into the future and was closely connected with it when it was both moving away from a private concern and from Quakerism.

There is no record of the birth, marriage or death of Thomas Lloyd in the relevant Digests and no evidence that he was ever a Quaker; the fact that his birth, unlike that of his brothers, was not registered with the Society suggests that his father had ceased to be a practising Friend.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution,
London 1975, pp 272, 273n

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Lloyd Pedigree p 11
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Listed in Lloyd Pedigree p 11 as follows:-
James Edward b 12 July 1846
Jane Emilia b 29 March 1848
- 4 op cit p 11

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

LLOYD, William (1798-1875)

William Lloyd, the son of Samuel Lloyd I (1768-1849 qv) and his wife Rachel, born Breithwaite of Kendal (1768-1854 qv), of Birmingham and Farm, was born in Birmingham on 18 February 1798(1).

He had an unusual career. He was by turns a farmer, a doctor and the manager of the Kings Mills at Castle Donington, which were used for grinding flint and alabaster into products required by the building, pottery and paint making trades. In 1820, when he was twenty two, he was set up by his father as a farmer at Strensham near Upton on Severn. But his talents lay in other directions, the farm was given up and by about 1824 he had become a medical student at Edinburgh University. Obtaining his M.D. degree in 1832 for a thesis de Mucosis Membranis, he practised in Birmingham for a number of years, but his duties allowed him time for travel and in 1836 he went with Joseph Sturge (1793-1859 qv) and another Friend to the West Indies to enquire into the condition of slaves still employed there; on his return he published Letters from the West Indies, 1836 and 1837(2), with illustrations from his own drawings. In 1845 he accompanied Arthur Albright, afterwards co-founder of Albright & Wilson, on a journey to the Danube region to buy bones for the making of phosphorous.

About 1846 he was forced to abandon his medical practice. It appears that he had taken to the treatment of patients by homeopathic methods; there is no sign of any disciplinary action against him and it is probable that hostile medical opinion undermined his practice. At Castle Donington the local manager had grown old, Samuel Lloyd I, then nearly eighty, was glad to find a successor whatever his experience and from 1847 to 1860 the mills were in William's hands. Within a year of taking over, at the age of fifty, he married Caroline Ellis from Leicestershire(3) and there were five children of the marriage(4).

There is at present (1975) no information available about his activities on behalf of the Society, but it appears that when his father left Friends in 1839 at the time of the Beaconite Separation, William remained a Quaker, as he was to do all his life.

He died at Birmingham on 2 January 1875(5), aged nearly seventy seven.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Humphrey Lloyd, The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution, London 1975, pp 284-5

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

continued

WBE:

LOBDY, Daniel

Of Deal, England.

Appointed to procure discharge of Friends pressed
into the Navy and of others captured by Algerian pirates.
Some of the latter had been slaves for 15 or 20 years.
(WBE says "Consult the Journal of Edward Coxere")

Hirst, Qu. in Peace and War, 78

LOCH, Joice (1893 - 1982) b. Nankivell

Joice Nankivell was born in Australia in 1893. She took up journalism and in 1918 came to England. Soon after coming to England she married Sydney Loch, a fellow journalist, and although they did not join the Society of Friends they began a long period of working with the Society which was to be very fruitful indeed. First of all they went, in 1919, to do relief work in Poland under the War Victims Relief Committee and then went on to help in relief work and rehabilitation in Macedonia in 1923. Two years later they made Greece their home and in the little village of Ouranepolis they later made their home in a byzantine tower beside the sea which figures in her stories 'Tales of Christophiles' (pub. 1954) and 'Fringe of Blue' (pub. 1968.).

However, the rehabilitation work involved the settlement of Greek orthodox immigrants from Turkey, and then in 1940 the Friends Service Council asked them to go to Bucharest to help 500 Polish exiles (mainly intellectual refugees from Nazi oppression) to go first to Cyprus and then to Palestine. From Palestine in 1944 they were asked by the U.N. Relief Organisation to go to Greece and there they cooperated with Friends over special needs and Sydney acted as director of the American Farm School near Thessalonika for about a year. Then, arising from discussions with the withdrawing allied armies they were able to rent empty barracks near the school which Joice saw as a home for a girls school and it became the Quaker Girls School in 1946, under Quaker administration until 1970 when the American Farm School took it over. In 1950 they were able to return to Ouranepolis, they had already shared privation, isolation and earthquake there, now they shared the tragedies left by the Greek civil war of 1946-48. They had initiated carpet weaving which gradually became known abroad with the advent of a road to the village and slowly their efforts began to bring reward. Sydney Loch died in 1954 but Joice began her books and these and the carpet weaving brought recognition and in addition to the decorations already received she was in 1972 awarded the M.B.E. for 'outstanding work for refugees' in old age she was sustained by her many friends.

She died on October 8, 1982 aged about 89 years.(1)

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

The Friend Vol. 140 (1982) p. 1422

Death Notice for date of death p. 1380.

REFERENCES & NOTES

1. The obituary cited does not give any age and does not indicate whether she had, in fact, retired to this country or whether she was still living abroad.

LOCKWOOD, Frances Louise (1838-1924) after 1866 Hunt

[Frances Louise Lockwood, daughter of William Lockwood
(} and his wife Elizabeth (born
 } of Woodbridge in Suffolk, was married in
1866 to Sylvanus Hunt (1839-1918 qv) of Bristol.

See HUNT, Frances Louise (1838-1924) born Lockwood]

WBE:

LOCKWOOD, Moses B.

Teacher at Friends' Boys School, Providence, Rhode Island. Served as Principal 1836-1838.

Kelsey, Centennial Host. of Moses Brown School, p.81 (port.)

LODGE, John (1636-1690)

There are two notices of John Lodge in Steven Crisp and his Correspondents, 1892. He wrote to Stephen Crisp from Amsterdam, 11 March, 1668/9, confessing that he had been led astray in the Hat Controversy - 'thou art he against whom I had prepared myself against the day of battle.. I did think the foundation of my house stood sure, but soon after was I made to feel that I was but as an old tottering wall. I felt the overgrown oak in me to bow like a young twig... all my armour broken to pieces and my spears turned into pruning hooks' (p.24; see also Collectitia, p.151). Another letter (p.61) mentions Lodge being at great charges in teaching a Friend how to make combs. Lodge is mentioned in several of William Penn's letters to Friends in Holland, c.1677, printed in Bulletin FHS Phila. vol.iv (1911).

Note by N. Penney in G. Fox, Short Journal, 1925, p.364

WRE:
Additional information

X
D

LODGE, Robert, 1636-1690

b. 1636 in Yorkshire, Eng.

1659 went with John Burnyeat to the north of Ireland. where they were persecuted and imprisoned.

1665, published A salutation of love, &c.

1669 went with G. Fox and others to Ireland. He was a valiant sufferer for the truth. Had discourse in O. Cromwell's days with the priest Anthony Proctor.

1677 was with G. Fox at York, Eng.

d. Sept. 15, 1690 after a short illness and was buried at Low Ellington, Eng.

Jos. Smith's Cat., 2:129

Besse, 2: 102, 125, 126, 173

Piety Pro, I, 110, 175

Journal of G. Fox, bi-cent. ed., 2:258

Evans, Friends in the 17th cent., 382

Whiting, Presecution exposed, 202

LOE, Thomas (-1668)

✓

Thomas Loe was of Oxford. Convinced by John Camm at Oxford
in 1654. Convinced William Penn in Ire^{and} in 1667. d. 1668.
cf. E.P.T., 212, n.16; Smith, Cat.

Note by G.F. Nuttall in Early quaker letters, 1952, p.66

WBE:
Additional information

2+

LOE, Thomas, -1668

b. and lived near Oxford, England.

A tradesman and an early seeker.

1654 Having been convinced by John Camm, he joined Friends.

m. Mary

1657 and afterwards travelled much in Ireland and has been called "the apostle of Ireland". He had an excellent gift and was powerful in speech and quick of understanding. William Penn was reached through his preaching, first at Oxford, later in Ireland.

d. October 5/6, 1668 at Edward Man's home in London, in the presence of both William Penn and George Whitehead.

Friends Lib. (Phila.), XI:407

Evans, Friends of the 17th cent., 399

Ellwood, History of the life of Thos. Ellwood, 345

2+

WBE:

LOESCHER, Frank Samuel,

WBE includes information about this living Friend
which we are not including.

DQB needed
BLC 4/30/91

WBE:

LOWLIN, Seth W., -1864

Lived in North Carolina.

m. 7 children.

Joined Friends. Had trouble regarding conscription when the Civil War broke out. In 1864 he was sent to a camp near Petersburg, Va. and after refusing to take a gun he was kept forcibly awake for 36 hours. Then for 3 hours each day they "bucked him down". After that he was suspended by his thumbs for over an hour. This was repeated daily for a week. Following a court martial he was sentenced to be shot. Awaiting execution he prayed "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do." The firing squad refused to shoot.

d. Dec. 8, 1864 after a long illness in a hospital in Richmond, Virginia.

Cartland, So. Heroes, 211

Hirst, Qu. in Peace and War., 443

LOFT, John

If John Loft no further information appears, unless he was
the same person as the carrier of Tadcaster in Yorkshire, who
wrote several letters to Fox in 1683 (Suff.i.542 ff.)

Note by N. Penney in Fox's Journal, Camb. ed. 1911 vol.2 p.489

✓

WBE:

LOGAN, Deborah, nee Norris, 1761-1839

b. Oct. 19, 1761 at Phila., Pa., daughter of Charles and Mary (Parker) Norris.

ed. Anthony Benezet's school for girls. She was a lively and talented student with great personal charm.

m. 1781 George Logan and went to live with him at the family estate "Stenton". They had 3 sons.

1814 began the important task of copying, deciphering and annotating old papers relating to earliest history of Pennsylvania that had been stored in the attic of "Stenton". The resulting 11 quarto volumes proved a mine of historical information.

1827 Her sympathies were with Phila. Yearly Meeting (Arch St.) at the time of the Separation.

She wrote an excellent Memoir of Dr. George Logan which was ultimately published in 1899.

d. Feb. 2, 1839 at "Stenton", in her 78th year.

DAB, 11:359

The Friend (Phila.), 12:215

Jour. Frds. Hist. Soc., 2: No.1:9

Watson, Annals of Philadelphia, 1:573

Smith, H.L., Miscellanies, 319

Sally Wister's Journal. 7 (portrait opp.)

WBE:

LOGAN, George (Dr.), 1753-1821

b. Sept. 9, 1753 in Phila., Pa., son of William and Hannah (Emlen) Logan.

ed. at local schools and in Britain.

1777 received degree in medicine from Edinburgh University. Also studied in Paris and spoke excellent French.

1781 m. Deborah Norris (see biog sheet) 3 sons.

They settled at Stenton, the Logan family property outside the city near Wayne Junction. Logan never practiced medicine but devoted himself to perfecting farming techniques and soil improvement work. He introduced the use of lime as fertilizer and began crop rotation.

1791 He was disowned by the Society of Friends for associating with others in the bearing of arms. His wife remained a Friend and he continued to go to worship with her over the years.

1793 elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. Began to write tracts on many agricultural and political subjects. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat.

1798 personal journey to France to try to stave off war with the French. With aid from John Adams the conflict was avoided. The government was deeply provoked by his acts, however, and Congress passed the Logan Act, designed specifically to interdict this sort of individual interference in the affairs of state.

WBE:

LOGAN, George (Dr.), 1753-1821 page 2.

1801 sent to the Senate to replace another Senator and then elected to the office. Refused to run again in 1807.

1810 went to England , again in the hope of preventing threaten war. Not successful this time.

1818 publication of his monograph called An address on the errors of husbandry.

April 9, 1821 died at "Stenton" Phila, in his 68th year.

Jour. Frds. Hist. Soc., 14:138

Frds. Hist. Lib., Swarth., BX 7615

Jos. Smith's Cat., Sup., 237

DAB, 11:359

Sharpless, Qu. Exp't. in Gov't., II:259 (ed. 1900)

Tolles, George Logan of Philadelphia (portrait)

Tolles, "George Logan, agrarian democrat" in Pa. Mag. of Hist. & Biog., 75:No.3 (1951)

Lippincott, Quaker Portraiture, 30 (portrait)

New Standard Encyclopedia XVII: 383 (Unable to find this-BLC)

WBE:

LOGAN, Hannah, afterwards Smith, 1719/20-1761

see

Smith, Hannah, nee Logan, 1719/20-1761

WBE:

LOGAN, James, 1674-1751 page 2. ✓

Tolles, Meeting House and Counting House, 173-175

Sharpless, Qu. Exp't in Gov't., I:85 (ed. 1900)

Biog. Cat., 439

DAB, 11:360-362

Penney, Correspondence of James Logan and Thomas Story

Myers, Hannah Logan's Courtship

Watson, Annals of Philadelphia, 1:523

American Friend, 15(1908):777

The Friend (Phila.), 3:385

WBE:

2

LOGAN, James, 1674-1751

b. Oct. 20, 1674 in Lurgan, Ireland, son of Patrick and Isabel (Hume) Logan. His parents were Scottish, but resident in Ireland. They were Friends.

ed. excellent training in Greek, Latin, French and German, and some Hebrew taught by his father, a teacher.

1699 emigrated to Pennsylvania as secretary and agent for William Penn. After Penn's return to England he served as Provincial secretary, Commissioner of Property, President of the Council and for two years 1736-38 was Governor of the Colony. Always represented the Proprietary Party. Served as successor to David Lloyd as Chief Justice.

1714 m. Sarah Read. 5 children.

1738 retired to his 500 acre estate in "Stenton", outside Philadelphia. Devoted himself to literary work, scientific study and entertaining dignitaries, Indian chiefs, etc. He had a splendid personal library of over 3000 volumes.

It is said that he was concerned in the arrangements for the Walking Purchase of land from the Indians in 1737.

He was not a very influential member of Friends because of his tolerating defensive war.

d. Oct. 31, 1751 at "Stenton", aged about 77 years.

Armistead, Memoirs of James Logan

Hirst, Qu. in Peace & War

Jos. Smith's Cat., Sup., 237; 2:129

LOGAN, Sarah (-1797) born Portsmouth

Born in England, daughter of Doctor Portsmouth. Made a runaway match in 1770 with young Doctor William Logan Jr. (1747-1772) son of William [1718-1776] and Hannah [1722-1777] (Emlen) Logan, (married 1740) and grandson of James Logan of Stenton, William Penn's Secretary in Pennsylvania. William Logan Jr. had been sent abroad to complete his education and to study medicine under the celebrated Doctor Fothergill. He was graduated in medicine at Edinburgh, and made a hasty marriage without the knowledge of either family for which the acknowledgments of the couple to Edinburgh Monthly Meeting occur on the records, for 4mo. 13, 1770. Three years before, he had been shipwrecked on the way to London, and the Friends of that meeting gave him a certificate to Edinburgh 11mo. 3, 1768. (See his letter about the shipwreck, Journal of Friends' Hist. Soc. London, Vol. IX, 86, ff) Young Doctor Logan returned to Philadelphia with his wife, to practice surgery, and Dr. Fothergill wrote of him to his father, "that with great sensibility, he was too presumptuous; thought himself equal to any difficulty, and required still to be managed with great prudence and parental authority." He died, however, within a year after his arrival, January 7 1772, at the early age of twenty five, leaving his widow with an infant son named William Portsmouth Logan. The child was left for some time to be brought up by his grandparents Logan, and the mother returned in the following spring to her home in England, in the same vessel in which sailed the group of Friends who were intimate with William Logan, Senior, one of whom was John Woolman. Some years later, William Portsmouth Logan was sent over to England. He lived at Plaistow, Essex, and died, unmarried, before his mother, whose death occurred in March, 1797. Elizabeth Drinker, ("Journal", p.258) under date February 2, 1795 writes, "S. Emlen had a letter from London giving an account of the death of Wm. Logan, grandnephew of our James Logan." An obituary appeared in the "Penna. Gazette."

Note in 'The Journal of John Woolman', 1922, pp. 560-1

LOGAN, William (1718-1776)

William Logan of Philadelphia, although trained as a lawyer, assumed an active part in the Logan commercial enterprises. He was a member of the Governors' Council (1747-1775). He was an active member of Philadelphia Meeting for Sufferings. Samuel Fothergill describes him as 'a great man in the world, but a choice Friend and his conversation was solid and weighty'.
(Logan MSS Pennsylvania Historical Society)

Note in 'The Political & Economic Relations' by
A.T. Gary, 1935, p.460

WBEB

✓

LOGAN, William, 1718-1776

b. Sept. 1st, 1718 at Philadelphia, Pa., son of James and Sarah (Read) Logan.

ed. in England under the care of his uncle.

Upon his return to Philadelphia he entered the merchantile trade.

1740, m. Hannah Emlen - children. She died in 1777.

Operated Durham Furnace in Bucks County, Penna.

Served several years in the Pennsylvania assembly.

In 1756 his dissent is recorded against the declaration of war upon the Delaware Indians. He was opposed to war on any pretext. With Israel Pemberton he formed the Friendly Society and helped to secure peace with the Indians. Protected Indians against the Paxton Boys.

1755 he travelled for 13 weeks with Samuel Fothergill in New England.

Retired to live at "Stenton" where he was interested in progressive ideas in farming. Gave James Logan's library to the city of Philadelphia.

d. Oct. 29, 1776 at "Stenton", aged 58 years.

Elizabeth Drinker's Journal, 43

Friends' Lib., (Phila.), 1X:154

Hirst, Qu. in Peace & War, 380

Watson, Annals, 1:594

WBE:

LOMBE, Henry, c.1659-1695

b. h. c.1659 at Norwich (?) England.

A weaver by trade. He was convinced and joined the Society of Friends.

1694 wrote, An exhortation given forth at the requirings of the Lord, &c. This work indicates that he had not retained the form of his profession of Quakerism, but had eventually been restored to God's favor.

d. July 15, 1695 at Norwich (?), aged about 36.

Frds. Hist. Lib., Swarth., BX 7614

Jos. Smith's Cat., 2:131

LONG, Florence (- 1965) after 1911 LUSHER.

Florence Long married Frederick G. Lusher
(-1965 qv) at Diss Friends Meeting House
on 13, October 1911.

SEE

LUSHER, Florence (- 1965) b. LONG.

SGJ JAN.'80

WBE:

LONG, James

1872, author, Rapport de la repartition des secours
faites par la societe anglaise des Amis (Quakers) aux
victimes innocentes de la guerre en France (1870-71)

Frds. Hist. Lib., Swarth, BX 7695

LONG, Katharine (1666/7-1741) after 1685/6 Peckover

[Katharine Long, daughter of James and Anne Long of Swainsthorp in Norfolk, was married in 1685/6 to Joseph Peckover (1655-1726 qv) of Fakenham in Norfolk.

See PECKOVER, Katharine (1666/7-1741) born Long]

LONG, Maria (1826-1870) after 1853 Simms

(Maria Long, daughter of James and Hannah Long of Witney in Oxfordshire, was married in 1853 to Charles Price Simms (1820-1910 qv).

See SIMMS, Maria (1826-1870) born Long)

MEG Dec 1977

2

LONG, Sidney Joseph (1860?-1914)

*born Colebrook

Sidney Long, the son of Joseph and Sarah Anne*Long of ~~W~~ (1) Reading was born there on 17 October 1860. He worked for 14 years in southern India under the London Missionary Society and after this, owing to his change of view regarding the Sacraments, he offered himself to Friends for service in Ceylon. The great feature of his life was his missionary enthusiasm. The controlling and prevailing purpose of his life was the extension of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. He had a great desire to study with impartiality and a certain amount of sympathy with the non-Christian religions of the East. He had a keen interest in the work amongst Mohammedans and he founded two schools attended by them. Four nights before his death three Buddhist priests came to him for advice. He spoke Tamil fluently. Soon after his arrival in Ceylon he was appointed secretary of the Committee of Friends Missionaries on the island and this post he held until his death. He died in harness; his physical strength was gradually failing, but he held to his post like a hero. Through much physical weakness and suffering he continued to the last, 'steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord'.

He died suddenly at the age of 50 years at Matale in Ceylon. He was a Minister of Weston-super-mare Meeting.

He died at Matale on 1 July 1911 (2)

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Annual monitor, 1912, p.88

OTHER PRINCIPAL SOURCE TO BE EXAMINED

The Friends 1911, p. 513

REFERENCES AND NOTES

1 FSC record

2 FSC record

LONGDEN, Emily (1831?-1912) after 1863 Thorp

[Emily Longden of Heathfield Fulsham in Cheshire,
daughter of Robert Longden, was married in 1863
to Samuel Thorp (1814-1889 qv) of Chorley in
Cheshire.

See THORP, Emily (1831?-1912) born Longden]

WBE:

LONGDON, Caroline Mary, c. 1855-1926

b. c. 1855, daughter of Frederick and Mary
Emma (Hoyland) Longdon.

An elder and member of the Derby Board of Guardians.
Her life was in general given to the help of the unfortunate. She had a home for unmarried mothers until
criticism forced its closing.

d. March 30, 1926 at Derby, aged 71 years.

The Friend (London), 66(1926):308, 319 (portrait)

LONGMAID, Anna (1838-1871) born Bowden

Anna Bowden, the daughter of Josiah Bowden (1809-1870) and his wife Martha (born Esterbrook, 1810-1887) of Liskeard in Cornwall, was born there on 28 August 1838(1).

She was educated at Sidcot School from 1847 to 1852(2).

She was married in 1859 to John Longmaid (1832?-1915 qv), a manure manufacturer of London and there were six children, born between the years 1863 and 1871(3).

Anna Longmaid died on 15 March 1871 at Maidensack in Servia, at the age of thirty three(4).

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Digest of Births: her father is described as a draper
- 2 Sidcot School Register 1808-1958, p 22
- 3 For marriage and children see LONGMAID, John (1832?-1915)
- 4 Digest of Deaths: she is described as the wife of John

SEE ALSO:-

Annual Monitor 1872, p 142: 2 line entry for death, the wife of John Longmaid

N.B. There is no reference to her in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-53

LONGMAID, John (1832-1915)

John Longmaid, the son of William Longmaid (1804?-1873 qv) and his wife Emlen (born 1801?-1882 qv) of Tavistock in Devonshire, was born there on 14 April 1832(1).

He became a manure manufacturer in London(2) and was married in 1859 to Anna Bowden (1838-1871 qv) of London(3); there were six children, born between the years 1863 and 1871(4).

John Longmaid died on 19 December 1915 at Helena, Montana in the United States, at the age of eighty three(5).

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Devonshire QM Births Digest: his father is described as a draper
- 2 He is so described in his marriage entry, note 3
- 3 The wedding was at Devonshire House FMH on 21 September 1859: he is described as a bachelor, a manure manufacturer of 53 Gracechurch Street, London, the son of William Longmaid, a gentleman; she is described as a spinster of 53 Gracechurch Street, London, the daughter of Josiah Bowden, a hosier (Digest of Marriages)
- 4 Listed in the Digests of Births and Deaths as follows:-

Charles	b 22 May 1863
Frank	b 5 Nov 1864
Annie	b 30 Sept 1866
Emlen Worth	b 9 Nov 1867
Martha	
Esterbrook	b 19 June 1869
Kate Louise	b 22 Jan 1871

No marriages are traced for any of these children in the Digest of Marriages to 1920

The entry in Sidcot School Register 1808-1958, p 22 for his wife credits her with eight children, but only six are traced in the Digest of Births
- 5 Digest of Deaths: he is described as a miner (retired). His death is not traced in Haverford College Library, Quaker Necrology

SEE ALSO:-

The Friend vol 17 (1859) p 193, which describes him as of Inver, County Galway, Ireland

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-53

LONGMAID, John (1832?-1915)

John Longmaid, details of whose birth are not at present (1985) traced, was the son of William Longmaid and was born about the year 1832(1).

He became a manure manufacturer in London(2) and was married in 1859 to Anna Bowden (1838-1871 qv) of London(3); there were six children, born between the years 1863 and 1871(4).

John Longmaid died on 19 December 1915 at Helena, Montana in the United States, at the age of eighty three(5).

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Aged 83 at death: of Inver, County Galway in Ireland - see The Friend vol 17 (1859) p 193
- 2 He is so described in his marriage entry, note 3
- 3 The wedding was at Devonshire House FMH on 21 September 1859: he is described as a bachelor, a manure manufacturer of 53 Gracechurch Street, London, the son of William Longmaid, a gentleman; she is described as a spinster of 53 Gracechurch Street, London, the daughter of Josiah Bowden, a hosier (Digest of Marriages)
- 4 Listed in the Digests of Births and Deaths as follows:-

Charles	b 22 May 1863
Frank	b 5 Nov 1864
Annie	b 30 Sept 1866
Emlen Worth	b 9 Nov 1867
Martha	
Esterbrook	b 19 June 1869
Kate Louise	b 22 Jan 1871
	d 7 June 1883, aged 14
- 5 Digest of Deaths: he is described as a miner (retired). His death is not traced in Haverford College Library, Quaker Necrology

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-53
The entry in the Sidcot School Register 1808-1958, p 22
for his wife credits her with eight children, but only six
are traced in the Digest of Births

LONGMAID, William Henry (1835-1919)

William Henry Longmaid, son of William and Emlène Longmaid, was born at Tavistock, Devon on 16 January 1835 (1). His parents were both convinced Friends, but on account of his father's business they were frequently moving about the country and the son's education was often interrupted. Eventually he went to the Flounders Institute, and after qualifying as a teacher went to Ackworth for a time. Later he taught in the families of well known Friends in the north of Ireland where he made many friends. In 1861 he returned to the Flounders Institute as a tutor, and two years later married Margaret, daughter of Isaac Brown, the Principal. There were four children of the marriage (2).

In 1866 he spent a year at London University in order to take the degree of B.A. with Classical Honours. In 1870 he moved to Kendal where he and his wife for 10 years conducted a successful school for older girls. In 1880 they removed to a smaller school at Southport. Here he took up the study of art and became the first Art Master of the Victoria Science and Art Schools, and was also appointed President of the Southport Society of Artists.

He attended Southport Meeting for nearly forty years and gave devoted service to its activities. He was an Elder, and earned the respect and affection of all its members. He died on 28 August 1919 aged 84

PRINCIPAL SOURCE :

Annual Monitor 1919/20 p.212 (This is the testimony of Hardshaw West Monthly Meeting)

REFERENCES & NOTES :

- 1 Devonshire QM Births Digest; his father is described as an accountant
- 2 Listed in Digest of Birth Notes as follows :-

Edith Margaret	born 1 May 1864
Mary Sophia	born 1 August 1865
William Edward	born 9 November 1866
Lucy Emlen	born 1 December 1868

WBE:a

LONGSHORE, Lucretia, 1845-1937 afterwards Blankenburg

see BLANKENBURG, Lucretia (Longshore), 1845-1937

WBE:

LONGSHORE, Thomas Ellwood, 1809-1898

b. Nov. 11, 1809 in Middletown Township, Bucks County, Penna., son of

ed. by his own reading and study. He was naturally studious.

1830 visited Baltimore, Washington and Ohio, traveling mostly on foot. Obtained a teaching position at Friends school in New Lisbon, O.

m. Hannah E. Myers of Ohio. 1 son, 1 daughter
1841 returned with his family to Bucks County, Pa.
T.E.L taught school in the area. Was widely read in Quaker materials relating to the Separation and took the Hicksite position.

1850 His wife completed medical studies at Women's Medical College and began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia whence they had moved during the period of her studies. T.E.L. helped her with aspects of her work.

1881 published George Fox interpreted... Later he wrote a study entitled Higher criticism in theology and religion...

(1892) He spoke widely before Friends groups on matters involving religion and philosophy and was very much of a liberal in matters theological.

d. Aug. 19, 1898 in Philadelphia in his 89th year.

Friends Intel., 55(1898):606, 628 (mention autobiography)

* Frds. Hist. Lib., Swarth, BX7616

* * Haverford Library Quaker BX 7734; Bx 7755,
see above.

WBE:

LONGSTAFFE (or Lanstaff), John

He was a mason and was convinced by Anne Audland.
Meetings were later held at his house.

Steel, Early Friends in the North, 19

WBE:

LONGSTRETH, Mary Anna, 1811-1884

b. Feb. 9, 1811 in Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of Isaac and Mary Collins Longstreh.

Went to school first at age three and five years later began the study of latin.

1829 opened at school at 3 North 11th St., and was aided by her sister Susan.

1836 Opening of a larger school on Cherry St., near 11th which continued until 1857 with the exception of one year when the sisters visited Europe.

1858 rented a large house at Juniper and Filbert Sts., and taught there until 1867 when again they moved the school to a location later held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Broad Street.

1877 retired from teaching after a lifetime of devotion. She was a rare teacher and had many humanitarian interests at home and abroad.

d. Aug. 15, 1884 in Phila.(?), Pa. in her 74th year.

The Friend (Phila.), 58(1884):56

Ludlow, Memoir of M.A.Longstreh. (portrait)

Quaker Biog., Series 11, Vol. 3:1 (portrait)

WRE:

LONGSTRETH, Miers Fisher, 1819-1891

b. March 15, 1819 at Phila., Pa., son of Samuel
and Sarah R. (or K.) Longstretch.

ed. Graduated as a medical doctor.

m. 1843 Mary T. Clapp, at the Cherry St., Meeting
house and was disowned for joining Race St. Friends.

He was a member of Darby Monthly Meeting most of his life
thereafter.

1851 wrote On the accuracy of the tabular longitude
of the moon...

d. Dec. 27, 1891, Sharon Hill, Penna. in his 73rd
year.

Friends Intel., 49(1892):9

Frds. Hist. Lib., Swarth.: BX 7616

LONGSTRETH, Susan Morris (1802-1856) aftw. Thompson

[Susan Morris Longstreth, daughter of
Joshua Longstreth of Philadelphia and his
wife Sarah W (nee
) was married in 1824 to
Francis Thompson

see THOMPSON, Susan Morris (1802-1856)
born Longstreth]

WBE:

LONGSTRETH, William Collins, 1821-1881

b. Dec. 3, 1821 in Phila., Pa., son of Isaac and Mary Collins Longstreth.

ed. at school taught by Rachel Pierce. Was full of life and spirit. Also went to school run by Southern District Monthly Meeting, where he was taught by Thomas Booth and Henry Longstreth.

1837 graduated from Haverford College.

1842 purchased a farm called Locust Grove, in Springfield, De. County, Pa.

1848 m. Abby Ann Taylor. 5 children.

1858 after an injury in a fall they sold Locust Grove and W.C.L. became Seretary-Treasurer of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad.

He helped to found the Provident Life and Trust Company in Philadelphia. Also served as a Manager of Haverford College, 1864-1881. He was also chairman of the Executive Committee of the First-day School Ass'n.

d. April 25, 1881 at Ingleside, near Phila., aged about 60 years.

Wing, Reminiscences of William C. Longstreth
Hav. Col., Mat. Cat., 1881, 3
Friends Review, 34(1881):682

3

LONGWORTH, Roger (1630?-1687)

Roger Longworth was born at Longworth, Bolton, Lancs. In pursuit of his labours as a Minister 'he passed six times through Holland also part of Germany, five times through Ireland, once through part of Scotland, twice at Barbadoes, once through New England, and Virginia twice in Maryland and the Jerseys, and twice in Pennsylvania; having travelled by land above 20,000 miles and by water not much less' (Phila. Memorials, 1824, p.11). In Brown's History of Great and Little Bolton, 1824-5, we read a story told to the author, but which the author could hardly have believed, 'of a troublesome fellow of a Quaker, named Roger Longworth, who used to tell his neighbours of their faults, and how they, not liking him got rid of him. A chap got secretly into Roger's shippon and hid himself in a hogshead that lay there. When Roger came in the evening to fodder his cattle, the man exclaimed in a hollow voice, "Stay not here, but go thou and all that belongeth to thee, to America". And taking it as a solemn warning, Roger soon after sold off and departed'. Longworth went to America in 1684 and visited Europe in 1685-1687 ('List of Friends Crossing the Atlantic on Religious Visits' Ms in Friends House). His visit to Holland in or about 1676, was not much of a success - in a letter printed in Steven Crisp and his Correspondents we read: 'His labours to enforce on them silent meetings are unavailing... They love the works of Jacob Behme, whereas Roger says though a candle was lighted in him at the beginning yet he hunted before the Lord, and those who have Behme's books are puffed up in their knowledge' (p.38).

Whiting: Memoirs
The Friend (Phila.) vol.27 (1854), pp.148,156
Jnl FHS v.viii.x.xii
Bulletin FHS Phila., v.15

Note by N. Penney in G. Fox, Short Journal, 1925, p.325

WBE:
Additional information

3

LONGWORTH, Roger, c.1630-1687

Apprenticed for seven year to James Harrison to
learn shoemaking.

d. August 7, 1687 near Fallsington, Penna., about
his 57th year.

Besse, I:322

John Smith's Ms. 11:402

Comly, Frds. Misc., VII:11

Tolles, The Atlantic Community, 26

Phila. V.M., A Col. of Mem., 4

Hull, Wm. Penn and the Dutch migration to Penna., 345

WBE:a

✓

LONSDALE, Kathleen Yardley, 1903-1971.

b. 28 January 1903, 10th and youngest child of Harry Frederick and Jessie Cameron Yardley, Newbridge, County Kildare, Eire.

ed. B.Sc. Bedford College, London University.

m. 1927, Thomas J. Lonsdale; one son, two daughters.

1922-27, 1937-42, research asst. to Sir Wm. Bragg O.M.

1927-29, Amy Lady Tate Scholar at Leeds Univ.

1929-35, took out time from her research to devote herself to her young family. Born a Baptist, she joined the Society of Friends by conviction in 1935. She was active in work for peace, women's rights and prison reform, the latter a result of spending time in prison during World War II for refusing to register as a Fire-watcher. She visited Russia in 1952 as a member of a group of British Friends and later made a similar visit to China.

1935-37, Leverhulme Research Fellow.

1944-46, Dewar Fellow, Royal Institute.

1947, Special Research Fellow, U. S. Federal Health Ser.

1949-68, Professor of Chemistry and head of Dept. of Crystallography at University College, London.

Her discovery of the structure of the hexamethylbenzene molecule led to theoretical work on the nature of aromatic compounds. This was followed by investigation in the structure of diamonds and the magnetic susceptibilities of crystals. Her work brought her recognition in 1945 by election as a Fellow of the Royal Society (V.P. 1960-61) and in 1956 she became a Dame of the British Empire.

LONSDELL, Mary (-1742) after 1703 Raw

[Mary Lonsdell, daughter of
was married in 1703 to John Raw (1660?-1740?, qv).]

see RAW, Mary (-1742) born Lonsdell]

LORD, Elizabeth (1840-1919) aftw Sibson

[Elizabeth Lord, daughter of John Lord and his wife
Mary (nee) was married in 1866 to
Daniel Sibson

see SIBSON, Elizabeth (1840-1919) born Lord]

WBE:

3

LORD, James, 1693-1727

b. 1693 near Woodbury, New Jersey.

According to testimony of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting he had a lively gift in the ~~ministry~~. During 1726-1727 he accompanied Thomas Chalkley in New Jersey.

m. children.

In the company of William Piggot from England he visited Friends in New England and on Nantucket Island.

d. Sept. 25, 1727 in his 34th year.

Frds. Lib., (Phila.), VI:75

Phila. Y.M., A Col. of Mems., 74

The Friend (Phila.), 29:244

John Smith's Ms., 11:430

WBE:

LORD, Joshua, 1698-1760

b. 1 XI 1698 near Woodbury, N.J.

c. 1727 a minister who travelled twice to New England and Long Island, also to Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, as well as nearer in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

d. Nov. 19, 1760 and was buried at Woodbury, N.J. aged 62 years.

The Friend (Phila.), 33:45

John Smith's Ms. II:440

LOSEVELT, Gertrud van (1629?-1687) aftw. Crisp, born Deriks

[Gertrud Deriks (Dericks, Derils, Derricks, Dirrecks)
was married in to Adrian van Losevelt, and in
1685 to Stephen Crisp.

Gertrud
see CRISP, Stephen (1629?-1687) formerly van Losevelt,
born Deriks]

LOTHERINGTON,
~~Waugh~~, Dorothy (1636?-) born Waugh

X

Dorothy Waugh was a sister of Jane Waugh (326.1) She 'travelled in many parts of this nation, and into America, where she suffered very much by whipping and Imprisonmt & Imprisonmt &c, espeshally in and about Boston in New England' (F.P.T.). She crossed the Atlantic in the Speedwell in 1656, aged twenty, but the Quaker passengers were compelled to return by the same vessel. Dorothy Waugh, with others, sailed again next year in the noted little vessel, the Woodhouse, Robert Fowler, Master. (Holder, Holders of Holderness, 1902; Bowden, Hist. 1850, i. 42. 56, 104, 128, 311). Some time after her return she married William Lotherington of Whitby, Yorkshire (F.P.T.)

Bishop, New England Judged, 1660
Swarth. Mas

Note by N. Penney in Fox's Journal, Camb. ed. 1911 vol.2 p.472

LOTHERINGTON, Elizabeth (1764-1835) after 1785 Rowntree

(Elizabeth Lotherington, daughter of John and Elizabeth Lotherington of Scarborough in Yorkshire, was married in 1785 to John Rowntree (1757-1827 qv).

See ROWNTREE, Elizabeth (1764-1835) born Lotherington)

MEG Dec 1977

LOTSPEICH, William (1920 ? - 1968)

William Lotspeich was born in about the year 1920.(1)

He was an American Friend, a former professor of Physiology at the University of Rochester, New York State, and in this subject had a distinguished career in teaching and in research.

He had given up this post in order to assume the post of executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee in April 1968, but had been ill since the spring and had been too unwell to take up the post.

He died on November 28, 1968 at the age of 48, leaving a wife, Sylvia, and three children.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE The Friend Vol.126 (1968) p. 1555

REFERENCES & NOTES

1. We have no date of birth, he was aged 48 at death.

SGJ OCT.'78

MS:

Lotspeich, William Douglas, 1920-1968

Physician.

b. 30 May 1920, Cincinnati, Ohio. Son of Claude Meek and Helen Wilson (Gibbons).

ed. 1941, B.A., Cornell University; 1944, M.D., University of Cincinnati.

m. 13 June 1942, Sylvia Howard Taft. Three children.

1946-51, Held posts at various U.S. medical colleges.

1948-52, Scholar in medical sciences of John and Mary Markle Foundation of New York.

1949-51, Visiting research fellow in biochemistry at Oxford University, England.

1950, Joined Quaker Meeting in Oxford, England.

1950, summer, staff member, AFSC International Student Seminar, Melun, France.

1951-59, Joseph Eichenberg Professor and chairman, Department of Physiology, University of Cincinnati.

1952, summer, staff member AFSC International Student Seminar, Beloit, Wisconsin.

1953, Founding member of E. Cincinnati Friends Meeting (now Community Friends Meeting).

1955, summer, staff member, AFSC International Student Seminar, Saarland, West Germany.

1955-60, Member, U.S. Public Health Service.

WBE:

✓

LOTZ, Elsa, 1887-1934

b. Jan. 6, 1887 in Brooklyn, N.Y., daughter of
and Annie E. Lotz. Father died in 1888.

ed. 1905 Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N.Y. and
later Maxwell Training School for Teachers.

1907-16 taught in elementary schools in New York.

1912 took a B.S. degree at Columbia University and
got her M.A. in 1916.

1916-18 Dean of Girls, East High School, Des
Moines, Iowa.

1919 returned to New York and took up social and
religious work there. 1924-28 Congregational Church, Northampton,
Mass. - director of Religious Education.
1932 obtained Ph.D. from Hartford Seminary Founda-
tion.

1931-34 served as Executive secretary Religious
Education Committee, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Arch
St., Phila. Joined Chestnut Hill Friends Meeting, 1933.

d. Oct. 17, 1934 at Graduate Hospital, Phila. Pa.,
in her 47th year, of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Friends Intel. 91(1934):691

Hartshorne, Friendship triumphant: Glimpses of the life
of Elsa Lotz. (portrait)

The Friend (Phila.), 108(1934): 130

LOURDY, Gavin (-1687)

see LAWRIE, Gawen (-1687)

LOVE, Benjamin (-1709)

Benjamin Love, details of whose birth are not at present (1984) traced(1), was the son of Henry and Mary Love of Cranworth in Norfolk.

He was married in 1665 to Susanna King (-1700 qv) of Cockford in Essex(2), but the marriage was apparently childless(3).

Benjamin Love of Tarling in Essex died on 25.v.[July] 1709(4).

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 His birth is not traced in Norfolk & Norwich QM Births Digest
- 2 The wedding was on 11.iii.[May] 1665: he is described as of Cressing, Tarling, the son of Henry and Mary of Cranworth, Norfolk; she is described as a single woman, the daughter of Edmund and Susanna of Cockford, Essex (Essex QM Marriages Digest)
- 3 No childred are traced in Essex QM or Norfolk & Norwich QM Births Digests
- 4 Essex QM Burials Digest: there is no description of him and his age at death is not given

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-53

LOVE, John (-1658)

2X

Some fresh information regarding John Love (Luffe) has recently come to light through the discovery at Devonshire House of some ancient MSS containing records (mostly copies of letters) of the travels of several Friends on the Continent of Europe in 1657 and 1658. The MSS. state, incidentally, that Love had been in New England, and then refer to his visits to several places in Spain, to the Island of Zante, to Smyrna and elsewhere, and finally to Rome. Particulars of his trial in Rome are taken from a pamphlet, printed in London in 1661, entitled, The Tryall of John Love, an English Quaker, before Pope Alexander and His Councell at Rome... in the Presence of the great Cardinalls... with the ffatall and Bloody Sentence of Death pronounced against him, and his Speech at the Place of Execution, etc. News of Love's death reached England towards the close of 1658 - 'We have hard lately from Rome where John Perrott Remaines A prisoner, but his companion John Lofe is deceased' (Swarth. MSS. iv.269). His home appears to have been in Limerick (Rutty, Hist.).

Croese, Hist. 1696, ii.270
Sewel, Hist. 1722

Note by N. Penney in Fox's Journal, Camb. ed. 1911 vol.1 p.429

WBE:

LOVE, John, -1729

Lived at Ash, Kent County, England.

m. Martha 4 children

1695/6 publication of The Suffering Case of John Love...&c. Tells of his being distrained of goods in the value of £ 57.13.9 The family were reduced to sleeping on straw in the barn. J.L. desired his persecutors to eat and drink of what they had left him. This he set before them.

d. 13 I 1729, "An abed man".

Besse, I: 42,43,58, 61, 69 (These refer to him as "of Bristol")

Jos. Smith's Cat., 2:131

MBE:

LOVE, John (Jr.), -1721

b. son of John and Martha Love,
of Ash, England .

m. 4 children.

A tradesman of Canterbury and a cordwainer and last maker. Member of Anglican Church who was convinced by inward experience and joined Friends.

1696 wrote An Epistle to all young convinced Friends, &c. In 1704 published Judas' younger brother manifested, &c (An answer to Francis Bugg), and also The cry of the oppressed for Justice. This latter was printed against the advice of Meeting for Sufferings, for which fault he later made an acknowledgement.

He was placed in the pillory and abused.

d. Aug. 9, 1721

Besse 1:42,43,58,61,69 (These refer to J.L. as of Bristol)

Jos. Smith's Cat., 2:131

LOVE, Susanna (-1700) born King

Susanna King, details of whose birth are not at present (1984) traced(1),
was the daughter of Edmund and Susanna King of Cookford in Essex.

She was married in 1665 to Benjamin Love (-1709 qv) of Tarling in Essex,
but the marriage was apparently childless(2).

Susanna Love was buried on 8.i.i.[April] 1700(3).

REFERENCES AND NOTES

1 Her birth is not traced in Essex QM Births Digest

2 For marriage see LOVE, Benjamin (-1709)

3 Essex QM Burials Digest: she is described as the wife of Benjamin; her
age at death is not given

N.B. There is no reference to her in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-53

LOVEJOY, FAMILY of

(London & Reading)

SOURCE OF INFORMATION :

William Herbert Lovejoy of Queensland, Australia, on whose behalf
a search was made in 1956

ACTION TAKEN BY LIBRARY :

No entry for the name Lovejoy of London or Reading appears in the
digests of burial notes for England & Wales for the years from
1838.

[The search may have extended only to 1883, the year of death of
a George Lovejoy, who was a printer in Reading]

LOVELESS, William Alger (1848-1897) 2X

William Alger Loveless, the youngest child of Robert and Jane Loveless of Diss in Norfolk, was born there in the year 1848. His parents were Wesleyan Methodists and he was at an early age made aware of the visitation of divine love. Even as a child he was interested in Friends' meetings; his parents disapproved, but he eventually got permission to attend them. He also enjoyed reading Friends' books, especially biographies and the Annual Monitor.

His schooldays were short and at an early age he was placed as an errand-boy with a solicitor at Diss, where with great zeal and perseverance he rose to a responsible position, which he held for many years. He was a man of upright and unblemished character and at the age of nineteen he was received into membership of the Society by Tivetshall Monthly Meeting; in 1861 he was recorded a minister by the same monthly meeting. He had a lifelong interest in evangelical work and served the Society well. He organised and held many meetings and devoted his spare time to visiting the poor and the sick, inviting them to cottage meetings which he conducted with the help of a friend. He held separate classes for young men and girls and before he became a recorded minister he hired a disused Chapel, where he held Sunday afternoon meetings which were well attended.

He was married in 1884 to Pleasance Jannett Brame(1), who was not a member of the Society at the time(2) and there were four children, the birth of two of whom was recorded by the Society(3).

In 1886 his business came to an end and he became a worker for the Friends Home Mission Committee, where his services were greatly valued. He was the main helper at meetings in Diss, Diss Heywood, Tivetshall and Tasburgh, besides carrying on a Sunday School for children, a men's Adult Class and a Band of Hope. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Board of Guardians, a duty he fulfilled most faithfully. His life was one of much self-denial.

William Alger Loveless of Roydon Road, Diss died on 14 October 1897, at the age of fifty(4).

PRINCIPAL SOURCES

The Friend vol 37 (1897) p 720
Annual Monitor 1899, p 73

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 The wedding was at Tivetshall on 3 December 1884: he is described as a bachelor, an attorney's clerk of Diss, the son of Robert Loveless, a cabinet maker; she is described as not in membership, a spinster of Diss, the daughter of John Brame, a farmer (Digest of Marriages)

continued

LOVELESS, William Alger (1848-1897)

continued

2 ✓

REFERENCES AND NOTES cont.

- 2 She is shown as a member in Norfolk QM printed list of members in 1887
3 Listed in Norfolk QM printed list of members in 1891 and in the Digests
of Births and Marriages as follows:-

Pleasance Lois		m 1911 Matthew Knight
*William Alexander		
Winifred Mary	b 10 Sept 1888	m 1923 George Stanley
		Pumphrey (1892-1970 qv)
Dorothy Ada	b 11 Feb 1894	m 1917 Robert Scott NM
*No marriage traced in the Digest of Marriages to 1941		
4 Digest of Deaths:	he is described as a missionary	

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

MEG Oct 1980

2

LOVELL, Edith (1741-1781) born Bourne

Edith Bourne, the daughter of Edward and Oriana Bourne, was born in Bristol in second month [April] 1741. She was brought up in the Church of England. About her twenty fourth year she joined the Society of Friends and in 1767 she came forth in the ministry.

She was married in 1768 to Robert Lovell (1746?-1804 qv), a cabinet maker of Bristol and there were ten children(1). They lived at Thomas Street, in King's Hill, Bedminster and in Castle Green, Bristol(2).

Richard Shackleton described her as "a sweet minister, not large in her gift"(3). She was a regular attender at meetings for worship and for discipline and "lamented the Slackness that appeared in these respects, particularly in the attendance of Week-day Meetings." She was concerned to bring up her children in plainness and moderation.

In 1781 she visited Friends in Ireland, attending the meetings and visiting families in Dublin and Cork. On her return journey she had the company of Joseph Sparrow, who was going to visit his fiancee Mary Davis of Minehead; they embarked at Cork on the Elizabeth packet for Bristol on 29 December. The lighthouse on Flatholm, in the Bristol Channel, was not lit and in consequence the ship was wrecked on the Culver sands, near the mouth of the Bridgwater river. Edith refused to leave the vessel for a lifeboat and was drowned, as were Joseph Sparrow and many of the crew, on 30 December 1781(4).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Testimony of Bristol Men's Meeting in TCMD vol 3, p 209

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 For marriage and children see LOVELL, Robert (1746?-1804)
- 2 All their children were born at Thomas Street except Joseph, who was born at Bedminster and Thomas and Rachel, who were born at Castle Green (Bristol & Somerset QM Births Digest)
- 3 M. Leadbeater (ed.), Memoirs and letters of Richard and Elizabeth Shackleton &c., London 1849, p 140
- 4 cf. W. Ball, 'Some account of the shipwreck of Joseph Sparrow and Edith Lovell, in the year 1782' in The Friends' monthly magazine vol 2 (1831) p 10. A slightly different account of the shipwreck is in James Jenkins, Records and Recollections (Typescript copy in Friends House Library) pp 139-40, who says that the ship struck a rock near the Welsh coast and that Edith Lovell refused to leave the vessel.
Her death is not traced in Bristol & Somerset QM Burials Digest

continued

LOVELL, Edith (1741-1781) born Bourne

✓ continued

SEE ALSO:-

- The Friend ns vol 13 (1904) p 277: (John Grubb's Diary 1798)
Memoirs of Ruth Fellows (Liverpool 1829) p 100
F.G.Cash, The Records of James Jenkins, 1761-1821 (reproduced from
the Friends Quarterly Examiner) p 480
Records of the Gibbins family (Friends House Library 092.9)
J.Friends Hist Soc vol 20 (1923) p 124

MEG Jan 1981
replacement

2X

LOVELL, Edith (1741-1781) born Bourne

Edith Bourne was born in Bristol ~~on~~ ii. [April] 1741, the daughter of Edward and Oriana Bourne (1). She was brought up in the Church of England. About her 24th year she joined the Society of Friends, and in 1767 came forth in the ministry.

She married 11 May 1768, at Bristol, Robert Lovell, cabinet-maker of Bristol, son of James and Arabella Lovell of Wells, Somerset (2). They lived in Thomas St; in King's Hill, Bedminster; and in Castle Green, Bristol (3).

Richard Shackleton described her as 'a sweet minister, not large in her gift' (4). She was a regular attender at meetings for worship and for discipline, and 'lamented the Slackness that appeared in these respects, particularly in the attendance of Week-day Meetings'. She was concerned to bring up her children in plainness and moderation.

In 1781 she visited Friends in Ireland, attending the meetings and visiting families in Dublin and Cork. She embarked with Joseph Sparrow, who was going to visit his fiancee, Mary Davis of Minehead, and had agreed to accompany Edith Lovell on her journey, at Cork on the Elizabeth packet for Bristol 29 December. The lighthouse on Flatholm, in the Bristol Channel, was not lit, and in consequence the ship was wrecked in a storm on the Culver sands, near the mouth of the Bridgwater river. She refused to leave the vessel for a lifeboat, and was drowned (as were Joseph Sparrow and many of the crew) 30 December 1781 (5).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

Testimony of Bristol Men's meeting in TCMD vol.3 p.209

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- 1 Bristol & Somerset Marriages digest
- 2 ibid.

Robert Lovell's birth is not in Bristol & Somerset QM Births digest. His death is not in Bristol & Somerset QM Burials digest

cont.

2+

LOVELL, Edith (1741-1781) born Bourne

Children:

Bourne	born 19 April 1769	died 9 June 1771
Edith	born 30 May 1770	
Robert	born 25 Oct. 1771	died 3 May 1796
Deborah	born 21 June 1773	
Sarah	born 24 Oct. 1774	
John	born 31 Jan. 1776	died 26 June 1776
Lydia	born 9 April 1777	
Joseph	born 17 July 1778	
Thomas	born 10 Sept. 1779	
Rachel	born 23 Sept. 1780	

- Bristol & Somerset QM Births digest
Bristol & Somerset QM Burials digest
Bristol & Somerset QM Burials digest supp.

- 3 All their children were born at Thomas St except Joseph
b. at Bedminster and Thomas and Rachel b. at Castle Green
- Bristol & Somerset QM Births digest
- 4 M. Leadbeater (ed.), Memoirs and letters of Richard and Elizabeth Shackleton &c (London 1849) p.140
- 5 cf. W. Ball, 'Some account of the shipwreck of Joseph Sparrow and Edith Lovell, in the year 1782' in The Friends' monthly magazine vol.2 (1831) p.10. A slightly different account of the shipwreck is in James Jenkins, Records and Recollections (Typescript copy in Friends House Library) pp.139-40, who says that the ship struck a rock near the Welsh coast, and that Edith Lovell refused to leave the vessel.

SEE ALSO

- The British Friend ns vol.13 (1904) p.277
J. Friends hist. soc. vol. 20 (1923) p.124
Memoirs of Ruth Follows (Liverpool 1829) p.100
F.C. Cash, The Records of James Jenkins: 1761-1821 (repr. from Friends Quart. Exam.) p.480

LOVELL, Edith (1770-1799) after 1793 Frank

[Edith Lovell, daughter of Robert Lovell (1746?-1804 qv) and his wife Edith (born Bourne, 1741-1781 qv) of Bristol, was married in 1793 to Arnee Frank (1766-1858 qv).]

See FRANK, Edith (1770-1799) born Lovell]

LOVELL, James (1793-1866)

James Lovell, the son of Robert and Lydia Lovell of Downend, Gloucester, was born there on 27 December 1793(1). He became a mealman at Cannington in Somerset(2) and in 1820 he was married to Sarah Payne of Glastonbury(3); there were eleven children(4).

In his latter years it was his daily practice to take a walk of several miles through his own and the surrounding villages, visiting the poor, the aged and the sick and sometimes getting a few of them together for a meeting in a cottage. His declining years were marked by a deepened feeling of the importance of spiritual matters and a sense of the infinite value of the love of God had so taken possession of his mind that he devoted his entire energies to the service of the Lord. He was accustomed to spend much time in retirement and prayer and earnestly believed that his prayers were answered.

He died at Street in Somerset on 18 September 1866, at the age of seventy two(5).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE
Annual Monitor 1867, pp 107-108

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Gloucester & Wilts QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given
- 2 He is so described in his marriage entry, note 3
- 3 The wedding was at Glastonbury on 8 November 1820: he is described as a mealman of Cannington in Somerset, the son of Robert and Lydia Lovell; she is described as the daughter of John and Sarah Payne of Glastonbury in Somerset (Bristol & Somerset QM Marriages Digest)
- 4 Listed in Bristol & Somerset QM Births and Burials Digests as follows:-

James Tertius	b 31 Aug 1821	
Sarah Payne	b 11 Feb 1823	
Frederic	b 7 Aug 1824	who d 16 June 1836
Clement	b 25 Jan 1826	
Mary Ann	b 13 Oct 1827	
Cornelius Ash	b 14 July 1830	
Matilda	b 10 March 1832	
Deborah	b 7 Nov 1833	
Arabella	b 12 Feb 1835	who d 16 April 1835
Albert	b 12 Feb 1835	
Robert	b 27 Nov 1836	who d 15 June 1837

N.B. No marriages are traced for any of these children to 1903

continued

LOVELL, James (1793-1866)

continued

REFERENCES AND NOTES cont.

4 Digest of Deaths: he is described as out of business

N.B. There is no reference to him in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

MEG May 1977

LOVELL, Lydia (1754-1816) born Hill

Lydia Hill, the daughter of John Hill (-) and his second wife Judith (born Leaper, -1786) of London and later of Ackworth in Yorkshire, was born in London on 6 September 1754(1). Her father became associated with Ackworth School in 1779 and later became superintendent(2).

Lydia Hill became in 1787 the second wife of Robert Lovell (1746?-1804 qv), a pin manufacturer of Downend in Gloucestershire and there were five children(3).

Lydia Lovell of Hambrook in Gloucestershire died on 30 September 1816, at the age of sixty two(4).

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 London & Middlesex QM Births Digest: her father is described as a paviour
- 2 Teachers and Officers of Ackworth School, 1779-1894, p 1
- 3 For marriage and children see LOVELL, Robert (1746?-1804)
- 4 Gloucester & Wilts QM Burials Digest: no description of her is given

N.B. There is no reference to her in J Friends Hist Soc vols 1-45

diary included in microfilm set Quaker women's Diaries

LOVELL, Lydia (1777-1830) after 1806 King

[Lydia Lovell, daughter of Robert Lovell (1746?-1804 qv) and his wife Edith (born Bourne, 1741-1781 qv) of Bristol, was married in 1806 to Henry King (1779-1852 qv).]

See KING, Lydia (1777-1830) born Lovell]

WBE:

LOVELL, Patience, later WRIGHT, 1725-1786.

SEE WRIGHT, Patience, nee LOVELL, 1725-1786.

LOVELL, Robert (1746?-1804)

Robert Lovell, the son of James and Arabella Lovell of Wells in Somerset, was born about the year 1746(1).

He became a cabinet maker at Bristol(2) and was married in 1768 to Edith Bourne (1741-1781 qv) of Bristol(3); there were ten children(4). About 1779 he became a pin manufacturer(5). After his wife's death in 1781 he married secondly in 1787 Lydia Hill (1754?-1816 qv) of Frenchay in Gloucestershire(6) and there were five children(7).

Robert Lovell of Downend in Gloucestershire died on 3 March 1804, at the age of fifty eight(8).

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Aged 58 at death. His birth is not traced in Bristol & Somerset QM or Gloucester & Wilts QM Births Digests
- 2 He is so described in his first marriage entry, note 3
- 3 The wedding was at Bristol on 11 May 1768: he is described as a cabinet maker of Bristol, the son of James and Arabella Lovell of Wells; she is described as the daughter of Edward and Oriana Bourne of Bristol (Bristol & Somerset QM Marriages Digest)
- 4 Listed in Bristol & Somerset QM Births, Marriages and Burials Digests and Burials Supplement as follows:-

Bourne	b 19 April 1769	d 9 June 1771, aged 2
Edith qv	b 30 May 1770	m 1793 Anne Frank (1766-1858 qv)
Robert qv	b 25 Oct 1771	d 3 May 1796, aged 24
*Deborah	b 21 June 1773	
*Sarah	b 24 Oct 1774	
John	b 31 Jan 1776	d 26 June 1776
Lydia qv	b 9 April 1777	m 1806 Henry King (1779-1852 qv)
Joseph	b 17 July 1778	m 1802 Elizabeth Gibbins (Warwick, Leic. & Rutland QM)
*Thomas	b 10 Sept 1779	
*Rachel	b 23 Sept 1780	
- *No marriages traced in Bristol & Somerset QM Marriages Digest
- 5 He is so described in the birth entry for his son Thomas and in his second marriage entry, note 6
- 6 The wedding was at Frenchay in Gloucestershire on 10 January 1787: he is described as a pin manufacturer of Downend in Gloucestershire, the son of James and Arabella Lovell of Wells; she is described as of Frenchay in Gloucestershire, the daughter of John and Judith Hill of Ackworth in Yorkshire (Gloucester & Wilts QM Marriages Digest)

continued

LOVELL, Robert (1746?-1804)

continued

REFERENCES AND NOTES cont.

- 7 Listed in Gloucester & Wilts QM Births and Burials Digests as follows:-
Elizabeth b 10 May 1789 d 27 Sept 1789, aged 4 months
*John Hill b 19 Dec 1790
Ann b 12 Nov 1792 d unmarried 25 Oct 1817, aged 25
James qv b 27 Dec 1793 m 1820 Sarah Payne
(Bristol & Somerset QM Marriages)
*George b 8 Jan 1796
- *No marriages traced in Gloucester & Wilts QM Marriages Digest or in the Digest of Marriages to 1860
- 8 Gloucester & Wilts QM Burials Digest: no description of him is given

SEE ALSO:-

Incidental references in J Friends Hist Soc vol 20, p 124: vol 23, p 69:
Vol 25, p 86

LOVELL, Robert (1771-1796)

Robert Lovell, the son of Robert Lovell (1746?-1804 qv) and his first wife Edith (born Bourne, 1741-1781 qv) of Thomas Street, Bristol, was born there on 25 October 1771(1).

He wrote poetry and was associated in 1794 with Coleridge and Southey in planning the social colony in America which they called the Pantisocracy. He had married Mary Fricker of Bristol(2), who was not a member of the Society and who was a sister-in-law of Southey; there was one son, born in 1795(3).

When he died he was described as a pin manufacturer, which suggests that his father had refused any longer to support him as a poet; he was said to be penniless. His son was brought up by his Quaker relations in Bristol, but his wife was sheltered by Coleridge, Southey and their circle.

Robert Lovell of Bristol died on 3 May 1796, at the age of twenty four(4).

PRINCIPAL SOURCE

The Friends Quarterly vol 10 (1956) pp 135-138 : this article is noticed in Bull Friends hist assoc vol 46 (1957) p 63

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Bristol & Somerset QM Births Digest: his father's occupation is not given, but in entries for later siblings he is described as a pin manufacturer
- 2 The marriage is not traced in Bristol & Somerset QM Marriages Digest
- 3 Listed in Bristol & Somerset QM Births Digest as follows:-
Robert b 23 Sept 1795
No marriage is traced for him in Bristol & Somerset QM Marriages Digest or in the Digest of Marriages to 1860
- 4 Bristol & Somerset QM Burials Digest: he is described as a pin manufacturer

SEE ALSO:-

Incidental reference in J Friends Hist Soc vol 46 (1957) p 63

WBE:

LOVELL, Robert, 1771-1796

b. Oct. 25, 1771, son of Robert and Edith (Bourne)

Lovell of Bristol, England.

Associated with Coleridge and Southey in planning their
"Pantisocracy" in America.

m.

Wrote poetry himself.

d. 1796 in Bristol, England, aged 24 years.

Bul. Frds. Hist. Soc., 46(1957):63

Frds. Quarterly, 10(1958):135-138

WBE:

2X

LOVETT, Mahlon L., 1815-1853

b. July 8, 1815 in Falls Township, Bucks County,
Penn., son of Daniel and Mary

Lovett.

His parents followed others in espousing the
doctrines of Elias Hicks. M.L.L., having left the
Race St. affiliation and joined Arch St. Yearly Meeting,
he found himself unwelcome in his own family. Later they
were reconciled.

m. children.

1842 Spoke a few words in meeting. Later (1847)
became a recognized minister.

Was a school teacher. Did much visiting of Friends
meetings in New Jersey.

d. Sept. 26, 1853 having been stricken with a fever,
in Bucks County, Pa., in his 39th year.

The Friend (Phila.), 27(1854):40

Brown, Reminiscences, 34

Hinshaw's Encyclopedia, 2:964

J.W and G.W.B. Account of Mahlon L. Lovett

WBE:

LOVEWELL, John

of London (?)

1661, wrote A complaint of the oppressed...

In this treatise the author shows himself well versed
in the law, and an acute reasoner. He also gives
reasons against swearing.

Jos. Smith's Cat., 2:132 I B.C.