
**Descendants of
James Cadbury**

Charles E. G. Pease
Pennyghael
Isle of Mull

Descendants of James Cadbury

1-**James Cadbury**¹ was born in 1664 and died on 8 Nov 1734 at age 70.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Churchwarden of Hemyock in Hemyock, Devon.
- He worked as a Woolcomber and Yeoman in Hemyock, Devon.

James married someone. He had one son: **John**.

2-**John Cadbury**¹ was born on 1 Oct 1696 in Hemyock, Devon and died on 17 Apr 1778 in Exeter, Devon at age 81.

General Notes: Whereas John Cadbury of Burlescomb in ye county of Devon, Wool Comber, son of James Cadbury of Hemyock of the said county, Yeoman ; and Hannah Tapper, daughter of Richard Tapper of ye city and county of Exon, Wool Comber, have declared their intention of taking each other in marriage before several meetings of the people of God, called Quakers, in ye city and county of Exon, according to the order used among them, whose proceedings therein, after a deliberate consideration thereto (with regard to the righteous law of God, and example of His people recorded in the Scriptures of truth), were approved by the said meetings, they appearing clear of all other, and having the consent of the parents and all persons concerned.

Now these are to certify, to all whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishment of their said intention, this 29th day of the fourth month, called June, in the year 1725, they, the said John Cadbury and Hannah Tapper, appeared in a publick assembly with the aforesaid people and others met together at a meeting, appointed on purpose at a publick meeting-place, in the city of Exon ; and in a solemn manner he, the said John Cadbury, taking the said Hannah Tapper by the hand, did openly declare as followeth : "Friends, in the fear of God, and in the presence of this assembly, whom I desire to be my witnesses, I take this my Friend, Hannah Tapper, to be my wife, promising, with God's assistance, to be to her a loving and faithful husband, until by death we are separated." Or words to that effect ; and then and there in the said assembly, the said Hannah Tapper did in like manner declare as followeth : (A repetition of the same words, transposing John Cadbury for Hannah Tapper and husband for wife) ; and the said John Cadbury and Hannah Tapper, as a further confirmation thereto, did then and there to these presents set their hands ; and we whose names are hereunto subscribed, being present amongst others at the solemnising of their said marriage, and subscribing in manner aforesaid as witnesses hereunto, have also to these presents subscribed our names ye day and year above written. John Cadbury and Hannah Cadbury. Richard Tapper and Hannah Tapper. Thomasine Cadbury. Richard Tapper, junr. Mark Cadbury. Henry Cadbury. Leah Tapper. Rachel Tapper.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Woolcomber on 9 Jun 1725 in Burlescombe, Devon.
- He worked as a Serge maker on 25 May 1757 in Exeter, Devon.

John married **Hannah Tapper**,¹ daughter of **Richard Tapper**¹ and **Hannah Jellard**, on 29 Jun 1725 in FMH Exeter, Devon. Hannah was born on 24 Dec 1692 in Saint David's parish, Exeter, Devon and died in 1780 in Uffculme, Devon at age 88. They had five children: **Leah, Joel, Leah, Joel**, and **Hannah**.

3-**Leah Cadbury** was born on 26 Nov 1726 and died on 22 Jul 1729 at age 2.

3-**Joel Cadbury** was born on 24 Nov 1728 and died on 4 Jun 1729.

3-**Leah Cadbury** was born on 26 Jun 1730 in Exeter, Devon and died on 6 Nov 1736 in Exeter, Devon at age 6.

3-**Joel Cadbury**^{1,2} was born on 17 Jan 1733 in Exeter, Devon, died on 1 Dec 1805 in Queens Row, Walworth, London (2 Dec also given) at age 72, and was buried on 5 Dec 1805 in FBG Whitechapel.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Serge Maker in Exeter, Devon.
- He worked as a Broker in 1792 in London.

Joel married **Sarah Fox**,¹ daughter of **George Fox** and **Anna Debell**,³ on 25 May 1757 in FMH Tregangeeves and Milton, Cornwall. (23rd also given). Sarah was born on 2 Feb 1735 in Tregangeeves and Milton, Cornwall (21st April also given) and died on 18 Oct 1760 in Exeter, Devon at age 25. They had two children: **John** and **Anna**.

4-**John Cadbury**¹ was born on 8 Mar 1758 in Exeter, Devon and died on 27 Dec 1804 in Teignmouth, Devon at age 46.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Accountant in Teignmouth, Devon.

4-**Anna Cadbury**¹ was born on 3 Mar 1759 in Exeter, Devon and died on 24 Feb 1819 in Exeter, Devon at age 59.

Descendants of James Cadbury

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.

Anna married **Samuel Churchill**¹ on 28 Feb 1784 in Holy Trinity, Exeter. Samuel was born about 1747 and died before 17 Apr 1818 in Exeter, Devon. They had nine children: **Anna, Maria, Maria, James, Samuel, John, Joel, George Fox**, and **Charles**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was not a Quaker.

5-**Anna Churchill**¹ was born on 5 Apr 1785 in Exeter, Devon.

Anna married **G. Roberts**.

5-**Maria Churchill**¹ was born on 23 Apr 1786 in East Devon and died on 5 Aug 1786 in East Devon.

5-**Maria Churchill**¹ was born on 4 Jun 1788 in Exeter, Devon.

Maria married **Richard Pearsall Allen**.¹ Richard was born in 1772 and died on 18 Dec 1825 in Taunton, Somerset at age 53. They had one son: **Pearsall**.

6-**Pearsall Allen**¹ was christened on 29 Jul 1818 in Holy Trinity, Exeter, Devon and died on 5 May 1825 in Taunton, Somerset at age 6.

Maria next married **Wells**.

5-**James Churchill**¹ was born on 10 Feb 1789 in East Devon.

5-**Samuel Churchill**¹ was born on 14 Feb 1790 in Exeter, Devon.

Samuel married **Ann Buckingham**,¹ daughter of **James Buckingham** and **Susannah**, on 12 Feb 1818 in FMH Wandsworth. Ann was born on 24 Nov 1781 in Dove Street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

5-**John Churchill**¹ was born on 16 Jul 1791 in Exeter, Devon.

John married **M. Pain**.

5-**Joel Churchill**¹ was born on 16 Dec 1792 in Exeter, Devon.

Joel married **Eliza Simkins**.

5-**George Fox Churchill**¹ was born on 23 Jan 1795 in Exeter, Devon.

5-**Charles Churchill**¹ was born on 2 Jun 1799 in Exeter, Devon.

Joel next married **Sarah Moon**,^{1,2} daughter of **James Moon**^{1,2} and **Elizabeth Noble**,^{1,2} on 21 Dec 1762 in FMH Bristol. Sarah was born on 18 Jun 1736 in Philips Parish, Bristol, Gloucestershire, died on 29 Jul 1811 in Kennington Common, London at age 75, and was buried on 4 Aug 1811 in FBG Whitechapel. They had six children: **Joel, James, Henry, Richard Tapper, Sarah**, and **Sarah Moon**.

4-**Joel Cadbury**^{1,2} was born on 7 Sep 1763 in Exeter, Devon (1 Nov 1763 also given), died on 12 Jan 1811 in Hartleford Place, Kennington, London at age 47, and was buried on 20 Jan 1811 in FBG Whitechapel.

General Notes: Notes for Joel Cadbury:

Will Proved Notes:

Joel left the whole of his estate and property to his mother Sarah Cadbury and his sister Sarah Moon Cadbury. Also leaves £50 per annum to his aunts in Bristol Martha Margaret and Ann Moon payable after the death of Sarah Moon Joel's mother.

The freehold property and furniture at Grace Church Street is given to Sarah Moon Cadbury; also the furniture and property at ?. Remaining property to be divided equally between Richard Tapper and Sarah Moon Cadbury.

£100 to his sister in law Mary Cadbury of Tiegmouth, my brother ? not having talents to acquire property or a disposition to make or preserve friends I think it very probable he may want a ?? him to my Executors without giving him the smallest claim on my Executors wise and humane and will do what right and ? improper behaviour and importunity this is my present him he living now in ?? by me Joel Cadbury

Descendants of James Cadbury

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as an apprentice to Henry Finch (1737-1805), Wines and Sprits Merchant in Reading, Berkshire.
- He had a residence about 1783 in London.
- He worked as a Wines and Spirits merchant about 1792 in London.
- He worked as a Silk Mercer about 1794 in 22 Gracechurch Street, London.
- He had a residence about 1795 in Hartleford Place, Kennington, London.

Joel married **Frances Brewster Fry**,^{1,2} daughter of **John Fry**^{2,4,5,6,7,8,9} and **Frances Head**,^{2,4,6,8} on 10 May 1792 in FMH Devonshire House. Frances was born on 13 Apr 1759 in Melksham, Wiltshire and died on 8 Feb 1795 in Hartleford Place, Kennington, London at age 35. They had two children: **Frances Caroline** and **Joel Fry**.

5-**Frances Caroline Cadbury**^{1,2} was born on 19 Oct 1793 in Philpot Lane, St Dionas, Backchurch, London and died on 7 Jul 1794 in Philpot Lane, St Dionas, Backchurch, London.

5-**Joel Fry Cadbury**^{1,2} was born on 17 Jan 1795 in Gracechurch Street, London and died on 14 Jun 1796 in Gracechurch Street, London at age 1.

4-**James Cadbury**¹ was born on 17 Jul 1765 in Exeter, Devon, died on 15 Jul 1783 in John le Bow, Exeter, Devon at age 17, and was buried on 17 Jul 1783 in FBG Exeter.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an apprentice Chemist to Thomas Corbyn's.

4-**Henry Cadbury**¹ was born on 20 Apr 1767 in Exeter, Devon and died on 20 Apr 1813 in America at age 46.

Noted events in his life were:

- He emigrated to America.

Henry married **Catherine Bradley**. Catherine died on 17 Jul 1847.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Chillicothe, Ohio, USA.
- Miscellaneous: They had had two children that died young.

4-**Richard Tapper Cadbury**^{1,2,10,11,12} was born on 6 Nov 1768 in Exeter, Devon, died on 13 Mar 1860 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 91, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Draper's apprentice in 1782.
- He worked as a Draper's assistant to Jasper & Ann Capper about 1789 in Whitechapel, London.
- He worked as a Linen Draper & Silk Mercer in 1794 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Richard married **Elizabeth Head**,^{1,2,10,11} daughter of **John Head**² and **Ann Wheeler**,² on 5 Oct 1796 in FMH Ipswich. Elizabeth was born on 7 Mar 1769 in Ipswich, Suffolk (Woodbridge, Suffolk also given), died on 9 Dec 1851 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 82, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham. They had ten children: **Sarah, Benjamin Head, Joel, Maria, John, James, Ann, Jesse, Emma**, and **Emma Joel**.

5-**Sarah Cadbury**^{1,2,10,13,14} was born on 15 Jul 1797 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 13 Jan 1878 in Lancaster, Lancashire at age 80, and was buried in FBG Lancaster.

Sarah married **John Barrow**,^{1,2,10,13,14} son of **George Barrow**^{2,14,15,16,17} and **Elizabeth Pumphrey**,¹⁶ on 20 Aug 1823 in FMH Birmingham. (18th also given). John was born on 23 Sep 1797 in Lancaster, Lancashire, died on 4 May 1866 in 32 King Street, Lancaster, Lancashire at age 68, and was buried in FBG Lancaster. They had six children: **George, Eliza, Richard Cadbury, Thomas, John**, and **William**.

Descendants of James Cadbury

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Woollen draper and Cotton spinner in Lancaster, Lancashire.

6-**George Barrow**^{1,2,13,18,19,20,21} was born on 9 Nov 1824 in Lancaster, Lancashire (19th also given) and died on 7 Sep 1899 in Shedden Road, Torquay at age 74.

General Notes: George Barrow, 74 7 9mo. 1899 Torquay, late of Birmingham. A Minister. George Barrow was the eldest child of John and Sarah Barrow, of Lancaster. The surviving members of his family have many pleasant recollections of his early years, and of his helpfulness to his parents, in exercising an influence for good over the younger children ; of his industry and punctuality, and his reverence for holiness in life and speech. About the age of twenty-seven he left Lancaster for Birmingham, where he resided until enfeebled strength necessitated travelling in search of health during the latter part of his life. He knew what it was to pass through many varying experiences ; times of joy as well as disappointment and sorrow; but he could testify through all that the goodness of God is unfailing, and whether clouds or sunshine marked his path, grace was abundantly supplied for every need. His call to the ministry was traced to a meeting which he attended at Peckham, when Benjamin Seebohm gave a striking address, especially appealing to any present who might hear a call from the Lord Jesus to speak in meetings for worship not to hesitate, but at once to obey the heavenly voice. One night subsequently he seemed to see, as in a vision, a messenger from, the unseen world enter his room and say, "What if thou should be called to speak in meeting ?" The impression thus made did not pass away, and on the 11th of Sixth Month, 1854, in his own meeting at Bull Street, he felt he might have some words to say; but John Hodgkin being present, he prayed earnestly that the message might be sent through his lips. The prayer was answered, but the following week he felt more forcibly that the Lord was calling for a testimony from him, and he rose with the words, " If any man will confess Me before men, him will I confess before My Father and the holy angels." It was less usual then than it has now, happily, become for a young man to speak in the ministry, and one of his young companions relates what a thrill was felt in the meeting amongst the young people, that one of their own number should thus publicly declare that he was the Lord's and desired to follow Him. Obedience brought blessing, and he has told how that night he seemed filled with heavenly gladness, and inward peace " flowed as a river." Though George Barrow never took a prominent part in public affairs, yet religious and philanthropic work claimed much of his time and thought, especially that of the Bible Society and British Schools, both in Lancaster and Birmingham. His preaching grew in power and was marked by much earnestness, and the emphasis with which he dwelt on the full and free salvation offered through the Lord Jesus Christ has proved a blessing to many. In all his religious work this was his most frequent theme; and when illness prevented his taking part in meetings for worship many have told how much they missed his sermons, which came straight from his heart, and were consequently an inspiration to others. Informal visits to various meetings were also much appreciated by those visited, as he united with his friends in attending the small meetings where there was often little ministry. In the year 1855 he married Susanna Home Kemp, youngest daughter of Grover and Susanna Kemp, of Brighton. This happy union with a true helpmeet and sympathiser lasted fourteen years. In the desolation following her removal from the earthly to the heavenly home he was enabled reverently to feel that the gracious Giver had but taken back His own most precious gift, and humbly to accept the grief as he had before given praise for the joy. His constant prayer was - "Calm me, my God, and keep me calm While these rough breezes blow " and he has often spoken of the presence of his Saviour upholding him in those days of sorrow. In 1871 George Barrow visited America in company with his cousin Mary Cadbury. In many ways it was a memorable visit to him. He enjoyed renewing acquaintance with many relatives on that side of the Atlantic, and visiting them in their homes; and was especially interested in the various phases of religious life that he saw in the eastern and western Friends' meetings. The voyages out and home were rather depressing seasons, yet he was able to write whilst at sea of his sense of the nearness of his Heavenly Father. On the 15th of Tenth Month, 1871, he wrote : " Though I was at times very low, yet hope and calmness have been my blessed portion, and I believed my Father was at the helm, and that He would bring us safely over." And later on he writes of attending Indiana Yearly Meeting, and feeling he had a message to deliver there : " My gracious Lord was very near, and enabled me to tell of His goodness and mercy, blessed be His holy name! Friends were very kind. I felt there was a danger of their making too much of me, but I hope I have profited by these fervent meetings, and not been hurt." In 1872 he married Caroline Cash, youngest daughter of William and Elizabeth Pettipher Cash, of London, and for the remainder of his life they were permitted to realise continually the happiness of a union owned and blessed by the Lord. In the autumn of 1894 his health began to fail. An attack of influenza the previous year was followed by weakness; but there is little doubt that the shock of the sudden death of his brother Richard C. Barrow was the immediate cause of the severe illness which occasioned him so many years of suffering. It was wonderful how bravely he struggled against invalid habits, so that visitors could hardly realise what a hold the disorder had taken on him. His earnest desire, when the active work he had previously loved to perform became impossible, was to glorify God in the harder task of suffering borne unrepiningly. It is true that at first he found it hard to resign one employment after another, especially as he had appreciated more than many active habits continued past middle life ; but expressions of regret became fewer as the years passed on. This was his Lord's will, and he endeavoured continually to say, " Thy will be done." The pain from neuritis, which was constant, was often severe, and at times intense, and it was a marvel to those around him how he could be so patient and uncomplaining in all his affliction. One resort after another was tried, hoping against hope that change of air, which was always helpful for a time, might bring more permanent ease; but it was all in vain, and in looking back over all these years, one can but be surprised at the patience with which he endured. "If I am patient he would say, "it is by the grace and power of God, who sustains me." One winter was spent abroad, where he loved to watch the exceeding beauty of sea and land, along the shores of the Mediterranean, and his pleasure was increased when his adopted child came to spend the Christmas holidays with him in his beautiful temporary home. He was always fond of hymns; a special favourite was the one beginning - " Glorious things of thee are spoken, Zion, city of our God " and often in this beautiful southern land he would delight to think of it as a fore-taste of the home above, and remark on the goodness of the Lord, who made the earth so very fair. After some months of change, always in the endeavour to find relief from suffering, Torquay was chosen for a home. The extreme beauty of the neighbourhood seemed to refresh his spirit, and there the last four months of his life were spent, and he was visited by many friends, who little realised that the end was so near. Under an awning on the balcony, far above the bright and radiant sea, where the refreshing breezes were especially acceptable during the hot summer days, he passed many tranquil hours, though it was sadly evident to loving watchers that continual suffering, which no medical skill could cure, was gradually undermining his strength. " Let me go," he would sometimes say, " I have borne this so long, I want to be in the land where suffering cannot come." And then fearing he had betrayed some impatience he would tell that in all the fiery trial his Saviour did not desert him. The last increase of illness came with sad and sudden surprise. The ten days were marked, as always, by tender thought for others ; and as the hope of some return to the accustomed life grew fainter he became still more beautifully solicitous for the comfort of those he was about to leave. The last night but one was terrible in its hours of sleepless anguish ; but he never murmured, only the longing to depart and to be with Jesus grew more intense, and those who loved him best could not but respond to the dear sufferer's petition, "Do not pray for my life, I long to be at rest." We know that his Saviour was with him in the dark valley, though he was too weak to tell of His support ; but tender looks and loving embraces showed that while thankfully passing away, he did not forget the dear ones so soon to be left desolate. When, soon after one o'clock on the morning of the 7th of Ninth Month, the eyes closed and a look of peace came over the worn countenance, the watchers could but give thanks that their dearly loved one was " for ever with the Lord." Death was to him "the gate of life," and from those silent lips it almost seemed as if the message came -

I go to Life and not to death,

Descendants of James Cadbury

From darkness to Life's native sky,
I go from sickness and from pain,
To Life and Immortality.
For toil, there comes the crowned rest ;
Instead of burdens, eagle's wings :
And I, even I, this life-long thirst
Shall quench at everlasting springs.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cotton Spinner in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Metal Manufacturer in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

George married **Susanna Horne Kemp**,^{1,2,13,18,19,20} daughter of **Grover Kemp**^{2,13,18,19,22,23,24} and **Susanna Horne**,^{2,13,18,19,23,24} on 17 May 1855. Susanna was born on 16 Oct 1828 in Brighton, East Sussex and died on 21 May 1869 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 40.

George next married **Caroline Cash**,^{2,13,21} daughter of **William Cash**^{2,13,23,25,26,27,28,29,30,31} and **Elizabeth Pettipher Lucas**,^{2,13,25,27,29,30,31} on 21 Nov 1872. Caroline was born on 22 Mar 1838 in Effingham House, Peckham Rye, London and died in 1899 at age 61. They had one daughter: **Rose Ethel**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in 1871 in Rose Hill, Dorking, Surrey.
- She was a Quaker.

7-**Rose Ethel Barrow**^{13,21} was born on 5 Jul 1881.

General Notes: Adopted daughter.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1897-1899 in York, Yorkshire.

Rose married **William E. Fearnside**.

6-**Eliza Barrow**^{1,2} was born on 23 Jun 1826 in Lancaster, Lancashire and died on 27 Sep 1905 at age 79.

6-**Richard Cadbury Barrow**^{1,2,13,21,32} was born on 14 Nov 1827 in Lancaster, Lancashire and died on 2 Oct 1894 in Lawn House, Edgbaston, Birmingham at age 66.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Tea and Coffee merchant in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as an Alderman of Birmingham.
- He worked as a Lord Mayor of Birmingham in 1888.
- He was a Quaker.

Richard married **Jane Harrison**,^{2,21,32} daughter of **Benjamin Harrison**^{2,33} and **Hannah King**,^{2,33} on 15 Sep 1864. Jane was born on 1 Dec 1831 and died on 17 Jul 1907 at age 75. They had five children: **Louis, Walter, Harrison, Mildred, and Florence Mary**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Oct 1846-Jun 1848 in York, Yorkshire.
- She had a residence in Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

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- She was a Quaker.

7-**Louis Barrow**² was born in 1865 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1948 at age 83.

Louis married **Harriet Anne Martin**. They had four children: **Richard Martin, Margaret King, Mary Waithman, and George Corbyn**.

8-**Richard Martin Barrow**^{34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41} was born on 25 Mar 1894 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1968 at age 74.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1908-1912 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914.
- He worked as a Director of Barrow's stores in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Richard married **Deborah Margaret Wilson**,^{34,35,37,38,39,40} daughter of **Henry Lloyd Wilson**^{2,34,42} and **Theodora Mary Harris**,^{2,34} on 29 Jul 1925 in Stirchley, Shropshire. Deborah was born on 11 Apr 1899 in Selly Oak, Birmingham, Warwickshire. They had four children: **Jane Margaret, John Richard, Candia Elizabeth, and Phyllida Harriet**.

Marriage Notes: BARROW-WILSON.-On July 29th, Richard Michael Barrow (1908-12), to Deborah Margaret Wilson. *Note:- Bootham Register gives Richard Martin Barrow.* CEGP

9-Jane Margaret Barrow

Jane married **David Wilmot Livingstone**, son of **George Blair Livingstone** and **Beatrice Wilmot**. They had three children: **Judith Deborah, Teresa Jane, and James Blair**.

10-**Judith Deborah Livingstone**

10-**Teresa Jane Livingstone**

10-**James Blair Livingstone**

9-John Richard Barrow

John married **Phoebe Isabel Allen**, daughter of **Rev. Canon Ronald Edward Taylor Allen** and **Isabel Edith Otter-Barry**. They had three children: **Edward John, Anna Phoebe, and Harriet Isabel**.

10-**Edward John Barrow**

10-**Anna Phoebe Barrow**

10-**Harriet Isabel Barrow**

9-Candia Elizabeth Barrow

Candia married **Adrian Benjamin Barman**, son of **Henry Louis Barman** and **Penelope Spencer**. They had three children: **Anthea Florence, Louis James, and Rachel Penelope**.

10-**Anthea Florence Barman**

10-**Louis James Barman**

10-**Rachel Penelope Barman**

9-Phyllida Harriet Barrow

8-**Margaret King Barrow**⁴³ was born on 23 Oct 1896 and died in 1965 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 69.

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1910-Jul 1914 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit.

Margaret married **Dr. Ranfurly Percival Stanley Kelman**⁴³ in 1933 in Worcestershire. Ranfurly was born in 1898 in Ranfurly, Central Otago, New Zealand and died on 11 Dec 1965 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 67.

General Notes: Kelman, Ranfurly Percival Stanley (1898 - 1965)
MRCS 1924; FRCS 1926; MB ChB Otago 1921; FRCS Ed 1926.

Born 1898 Ranfurly, New Zealand

Died 11 December 1965

Occupation General surgeon

Details

Ranfurly Percival Stanley Kelman was born in 1898 in Ranfurly, Central Otago, New Zealand, and went to the Otago Boys' High School where he distinguished himself at both rugby football and cricket. He then went to Otago University where he graduated in medicine in 1921. He spent the next two years in junior hospital appointments in the Auckland General Hospital and in 1924 came to England and obtained the Conjoint Diploma. This was but the first step towards higher qualification in surgery, and he succeeded in obtaining the Fellowship of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of Edinburgh and of England in 1926.

In his training he was greatly influenced by Cecil Joll and he thus acquired not only a masterly surgical technique but also a special interest in thyroid and gastric surgery. In 1927 he settled in Birmingham as both surgeon and medical superintendent of the Selly Oak Hospital, which he served continuously, apart from a period of absence on war service, till he retired in 1962.

As he was a Territorial officer he was sent to France in 1939 as Lieutenant-Colonel in charge of a surgical division, and after Dunkirk he was sent to India where he was concerned chiefly with casualties from the Burma front. On his return to Selly Oak he resumed the formidable task of reorganizing and modernizing the hospital, the present outstanding reputation of which is attributable largely to his untiring efforts and his gentle diplomacy.

He married Margaret Barrow whose brother later became Lord Mayor of Birmingham, and her death early in 1965 was a severe shock to him. His own health had been failing for a while, and this accounted for his premature retirement in 1962. His death occurred on 11 December 1965.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB ChB FRCS FRCSEd.
- He was educated at Otago Boys High School in Otago, New Zealand.
- He was educated at University of Otago.
- He worked as a Physician, Otago General Hospital in Otago, New Zealand.
- He emigrated to England in 1924.
- He worked as a Surgeon and Medical Superintendent in 1927-1962 in Selly Oak Hospital, Birmingham.
- He worked as a Colonel with the RAMC as a Military Physician and Surgeon in 1939 in France.

8-**Mary Waithman Barrow** was born in 1898 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1985 at age 87.

8-**George Corbyn Barrow**^{36,41,44,45,46} was born on 9 Sep 1903 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in Jul 1998 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 94.

General Notes: Lawyer George Corbyn Barrow studied at King's College, Cambridge, England, qualifying as a solicitor in 1928. He joined the Birmingham, England, law firm Wragge and Co, and remained there for the rest of his working life. He was strongly committed to the law's impact on ordinary people, and played a key role in establishing the Legal Aid system. He became president of the Birmingham Law Society in 1952, and served on the Council of the Law Society for more than 30 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1917-1921 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Solicitor.
- He worked as a Lord Mayor of Birmingham in 1965.

George married **Dr. Mary Helen Sparrow**.⁴¹ Mary was born on 31 Jan 1908 and died on 16 Apr 1970 at age 62.

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Marriage Notes: BARROW-SPARROW.-On February 10th, 1934, at Wolverhampton, George Corbyn Barrow (1917-21), to Mary Sparrow.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Physician.

George next married **Sheila Mary Davis**. They had three children: **George Harrison**, **Abigail**, and **Candia Mary**.

9-George Harrison Barrow

George married **Catherine Geale**. They had two children: **John Edward** and **James Corbyn**.

10-John Edward Barrow

10-James Corbyn Barrow

9-Dr. Abigail Barrow

Abigail married **Prof. Stephen Shapin**.

9-Candia Mary Barrow

7-**Walter Barrow**² was born in 1867 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 21 Jun 1954 at age 87.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Oliver's Mount School in Scarborough, Yorkshire.

Walter married **Agnes Ann Smithson**,⁴⁷ daughter of **George Smithson**^{2,47,48} and **Mary Ann Snowden**,^{2,47} on 17 Sep 1895 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Agnes was born on 17 Nov 1865 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1882-Jun 1883 in York, Yorkshire.

7-**Harrison Barrow**^{2,21} was born in 1868 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 15 Feb 1953 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 85.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Lycee in Lille, France.
- He was educated at Mason College in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Tea and Coffee merchant of Birmingham. Alderman and Freeman of Birmingham. Director of the Friends P.

Harrison married **Ethel Mary Kenway**,^{2,21} daughter of **Llewellyn Brock Kenway**^{2,21} and **Sarah Harriet Reynolds**,^{2,21} in 1907. Ethel was born on 18 Feb 1873 and died in 1945 at age 72. They had one son: **(No Given Name)**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1888-Jun 1891 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was Not a Quaker at the time of her admission to The Mount School.

8-**Barrow**² died in Died in infancy 12 Days Old.

7-**Mildred Barrow**^{2,32} was born in 1871 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 15 Oct 1874 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 3.

7-**Florence Mary Barrow**^{2,17,21} was born on 27 Jan 1876 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 3 Mar 1964 in Bryony House, Selly Oak, Birmingham at age 88. She had no known marriage and no

Descendants of James Cadbury

known children.

General Notes: Barrow, Florence Mary (1876– 1964), relief worker and promoter of improved housing, was born on 27 January 1876 in Birmingham, the only daughter of Richard Cadbury Barrow (1827– 1894), Quaker businessman and mayor of Birmingham (1888– 9), and his wife, Jane (b. 1831), daughter of the Quakers Hannah King and her husband, Benjamin Harrison. She was educated at Edgbaston high school and Mason College, Birmingham. At the age of eighteen, in 1894, she started a class in adult literacy for Birmingham women, thus pioneering the adult schools movement there. She went on in 1900 to train as a social worker at St Hilda's Settlement in Bethnal Green. August 1914 found her in Marseilles working in a quarantine department with Serbian refugees from the Balkan war of 1912.

In 1916 Florence Barrow was sent from Newcastle by sea to Murmansk in order to do Quaker relief work in Buzuluk, western Russia, helping what would later be termed 'displaced persons'— two and a half million Poles, Jews, and Belorussians who were in a desperate situation. She helped set up nurseries for abandoned children, feeding centres, co-operative craft workshops, pharmacies, even a circulating library. She witnessed the Russian Revolution of 1917 and noted: 'Men work for the common good but find it harder than they thought. Famine threatens; the rich are robbed of their spoils but selfishness appears under new forms. ... New ideas and ideals seethe ... who can prophesy what will emerge?' (Barrow, 'Stray memories', 4). She then crossed Russia by trans-Siberian railway, reached Japan, and then America, finally crossing the U-boat-infested Atlantic in a camouflaged vessel in order to report back to the Society of Friends in London.

In 1919 Florence Barrow was sent by the Friends' War Victims' Committee to distribute Quaker food relief in a starving Germany still punished by the allied blockade: '[German] feeling very bitter in Breslau, ... and as [the doctor] showed us one tiny distorted form after another it was almost more than one could bear' (letter, 28 Sept 1919, Temp. MS 590/3). From 1921 to 1924 she was head of Quaker relief operations among Poles in Brest Litovsk: 'I think that she must be an ideal head; she is evidently very capable ... and seems only to be head by reason of her extra care for everyone' (J. Fry, letter to Friends' House, 23 Jan 1922, Temp. MS 590/3). Her monument there was the orphanage she left behind.

On her return to Britain in 1924 Florence Barrow co-founded the Birmingham Conference on Politics, Economics and Citizenship (COPEC) House Improvement Society that pioneered municipal slum clearance and the regeneration of inner-city housing there. She was the driving force for over thirty-seven years behind 'practical schemes of reconditioning, reconstruction, conversion and rebuilding' (The Friend). At the age of fifty-six, in 1932, she left Birmingham for Syria, Salonika, and Egypt to work once more with refugees. During the later 1930s the Quakers sent her as a secret agent to Nazi Germany and Austria, taking messages to and from endangered Jews. She later said she had found it 'very trying to know that every conversation might be overheard' (Birmingham Evening Mail, 4 March 1964) and reported to the Gestapo.

Back in Birmingham at the start of the war, Florence Barrow continued to work on inner-city housing reform as honorary secretary of COPEC and to organize the reception of Jewish refugees into the city. In 1958 the city of Birmingham gave her its civic gold medal for services to its urban housing programme, including the provision of low-rented accommodation for single working women and 'sheltered housing' for the elderly and for handicapped people. The city regretted to report that her active days as a social worker were almost finished. She was eighty-two.

Quiet, gentle, almost timid in manner, and only 4 feet 6 inches tall, Florence Barrow's 'outward appearance gave little indication of the power within' ('Warwickshire Monthly Meeting', 14 Nov 1964, London Yearly Meeting Proceedings). She died at Bryony House, Selly Oak, Birmingham, on 3 March 1964.

Sybil Oldfield

Sources RS Friends, Lond., Temp. MS 590/3 · F. Barrow, 'Stray memories of Buzuluk, 1916– 1918', RS Friends, Lond. · F. M. Fenter, COPEC adventure: the story of Birmingham COPEC House Improvement Society (1960) · The Friend (13 March 1964) · Birmingham Post and Birmingham Gazette (3 Nov 1958) · Birmingham Post and Birmingham Gazette (4 March 1964) · Birmingham Evening Mail and Despatch (4 March 1964) · Birmingham Evening Mail and Despatch (7 March 1964) · Friends' House, London, London Yearly Meeting Proceedings (1965), 66– 7 · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1964)

Archives RS Friends, Lond., papers, MSS, and typescript

Likenesses photograph, c.1914, priv. coll. [see illus.] · photograph, c.1925, priv. coll. · photograph, repro. in Birmingham Post (25 Feb 1932) · photograph, repro. in Birmingham Post (4 March 1964)

Wealth at death £19,842: probate, 17 June 1964, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Sybil Oldfield, 'Barrow, Florence Mary (1876– 1964)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/38513

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1891-Jun 1893 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Relief worker and promoter of improved housing.
- She was a Quaker.

6-**Thomas Barrow**^{1,2,33,49} was born on 5 Jun 1829 in Lancaster, Lancashire and died on 16 Feb 1919 in Baldrand, Lancaster, Lancashire at age 89.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Woollen draper in Lancaster, Lancashire.
- He worked as a Pioneer of the "Coffee Tavern Movement".
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

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Thomas married **Isabel Doull**,^{2,33,50} daughter of **David Doull**⁵⁰ and **Mary Rimmington**,⁵⁰ on 16 Mar 1859. Isabel was born on 19 Jun 1833 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland and died on 4 Mar 1921 at age 87. They had two children: **George William** and **Thomas Corbyn**.

7-**George William Barrow**^{2,51} was born on 3 Dec 1864 in Lancaster, Lancashire and died on 21 Jul 1910 in Street Accident In London. at age 45.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Friend's school, Lancaster; Owens College, Manchester.
- He worked as a Merchant and Woollen draper of Lancaster.

George married **Anne Leonora Stephens**,^{2,51} daughter of **John Stephens**^{2,52} and **Elizabeth Morgan Jones**,^{2,52} in 1905. Anne was born on 24 Oct 1867 in Ashfield, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall and died on 7 Oct 1958 in Turleigh Combe, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire at age 90. They had two children: **George Erskine** and **David R**.

8-George Erskine Barrow

George married **Margaret MacInnes**. They had five children: (**No Given Name**), **Julian Gurney**, (**No Given Name**), (**No Given Name**), and (**No Given Name**).

9-Barrow

9-**Julian Gurney Barrow** was born on 28 Aug 1939 in Kirkclinton, Carlisle, Cumbria and died on 3 Sep 2013 at age 74.

General Notes: A prolific traditionalist, he painted almost 1,000 country seats, great and small, across the world, in a style that was reassuringly conventional but not dull ; he always made maximum use of lighting effects. According to Auberon Waugh, Barrow had "a peculiar genius for capturing the Englishness of a building, its social and architectural essence".

Though he never possessed a pinstriped suit, Barrow was once described in this newspaper as "far happier in a Savile Row suit than a dirty artist's smock". Tall, slim, soldierly, gentle, humorous and self-mocking, he lived and worked for almost 50 years in the studio in Tite Street, Chelsea, which had been occupied by Sargent and Augustus John.

He captured the Albert Bridge from every angle, at high and low tide, and made frequent excursions further afield. In St James's Street, he painted posh shopfronts like Lock & Co and Berry Brothers with characteristic aplomb, but was sometimes even more excited by humble front doors and casement windows in Spitalfields.

Much though he loved his own country, Barrow was equally at home in America, where he held several successful one-man exhibitions – capturing Grand Central Station with as much zest as he did the Grand Canal in Venice.

Julian Gurney Barrow was born at Kirkclinton, Cumberland, on August 28 1939, the second of five sons of George Erskine Barrow, a solicitor who worked for Carr's Biscuits in Carlisle and later for the Board of Trade in London, and his Cumbrian-born wife Margaret MacInnes, an painter who had studied at the Edinburgh College of Art.

He spent most of the war years in the village of Dacre, three miles from Ullswater, where he would later paint the spot that inspired Wordsworth's Daffodils. As a boy of six, it was said that he could not stop drawing . At Harrow, he quickly discovered the joys of the art school and became three times winner of the Henry Yates Thompson Art Prize .

Prevented by an allergy to horses from doing National Service , he enrolled at the Royal West of England Art College in Bristol, but lasted there only one and a half terms, doing as much work as possible on his own pictures. In 1958 he went to London, selling two of them (for £2 and £3) on Victoria Embankment. Around the same time he bought his first car, a 1935 Austin with the encouraging number-plate ART 346.

A few weeks later he placated his father, who feared that his son would end up starving in a garret, by joining the Bond Street picture restorers William Drown & Sons, where he was entrusted to work on the original His Master's Voice picture, featuring a dog listening to a gramophone. A few months later he switched to a similar position in the restoration department at the National Gallery.

An important turning point came the following year when, at the National Gallery's suggestion, he was sent to work on pictures in Ambrose Congreve's collection in Ireland. Armed with his cleaning materials and his own paint box, Barrow produced a picture of Mount Congreve in his spare time; its owners snapped it up and asked for more.

Encouraged by this, Barrow abandoned picture restoration and in early 1960 went to Florence to become a student of Pietro Annigoni, already famous for his early portrait of the Queen. For the next few years he divided his time between London and Florence.

In May 1961 he rented his first studio in Tite Street, across the road from the building that would later become his permanent home. Here he was commissioned by the King's Own Scottish Borderers to paint their star soldier, Sgt Bill Speakman, VC; and in August that year, on hearing of the theft of Goya's Duke of Wellington from the National Gallery, he perpetrated the prank of his life. Quickly dashing off a copy of the famous portrait, Barrow carried it through Trafalgar Square, casually tucked under his arm, ill-disguised by old newspapers and exciting the attention of the crowds — and the police.

In 1965 he drove through Lebanon, Syria and Jordan to Jerusalem, where he completed a portrait of the Anglican archbishop, a cousin of his mother, and held an impromptu exhibition to finance his drive home via Turkey and Greece. The following year he was in New York, holding his first one-man show and painting Mrs Vincent Astor in her Manhattan drawing room.

By 1971, when he married Serena Harington, Barrow's popularity as an artist was well established. Later described by James Lees-Milne as "a country house painter par excellence", he had already done Colin Tennant's Scottish home, Glen; Castle Howard in Yorkshire; and Shugborough Hall in Staffordshire. He was soon painting hundreds of other stately piles. He would often add his own private jokes to these pictures: a majestic landscape of Rokeby Park, Co Durham, included – if you looked carefully enough – a vignette of the Rokeby Venus, the lady once described as having the most slappable bottom in the National Gallery.

At the same time Barrow was producing innumerable interiors and conversation pieces, revealing the essential characters of his sitters (some admirers thought them subtle caricatures) by showing them surrounded by all their personal clutter. Early works included the Malcolm Forbes family in New Jersey, the Duc and Duchesse Decazes at the Palazzo Polignac in Venice, and a boardroom

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scene at Purdey, the Mayfair gunsmiths. These were followed by portraits of Auberon Waugh – wine bottle to hand – at his desk at Combe Florey, and James Lees-Milne in his garden at Badminton.

In 1977, for the Queen's Silver Jubilee, he produced a portrait of the House of Lords which now hangs at Westminster and embarked on a series of interiors of London clubs such as the Garrick and Beefsteak. He continued to travel the world, and trips to India's forts and palaces became an annual event. When abroad he was as happy sleeping in some rat-infested bed in the wilds as in the luxury B&B at Tikli Bottom, near Delhi.

In 2011 Barrow and his wife celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary by spending the night at London's Savoy Hotel. The room once used by Monet overlooking the river was not available, but they were upgraded to the Charlie Chaplin suite, from which Barrow produced five riverscapes in 24 hours.

Barrow's work has been praised over the years by a number of commentators, including John Julius Norwich, who once wrote: "Julian Barrow's pictures convince us that whatever terrible things happen in the world there is beauty aplenty for the asking – and for the taking." Several years ago he even extracted mild words of praise from the hard-to-please Brian Sewell: "The marmalade glow of Julian Barrow's autumn is almost tolerable."

Julian Barrow is survived by his wife and two daughters, one of whom, Cecilia, is a popular painter of dogs and horses.

Julian Barrow, born August 28 1939, died September 3 2013

The Daily Telegraph

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Painter.
- His obituary was published in The Daily Telegraph on 19 Sep 2013.

Julian married **Serena Catherine Lucy Harington**, daughter of **Maj. John Temple Harington** and **Catherine Mary Cameron**. They had two children: **Cecilia Margaret** and **Eugenie Catherine**.

10-**Cecilia Margaret Barrow**

10-**Eugenie Catherine Barrow**

9-**Barrow**

9-**Barrow**

9-**Barrow**

8-**David R. Barrow**^{2,51} was born in Jan 1910 in High Bank, Lancaster, Lancashire and died on 28 Apr 1910 in High Bank, Lancaster, Lancashire.

7-**Thomas Corbyn Barrow**³³ was born in 1866 in Lancaster, Lancashire and died on 13 Nov 1871 in Lancaster, Lancashire at age 5.

6-**John Barrow**^{1,2} was born on 21 Sep 1831 in Lancaster, Lancashire and died on 31 Jan 1912 at age 80.

John married **Eliza Neild**, daughter of **Isaac Neild**^{53,54} and **Hannah Thorp**,^{53,54} on 3 Apr 1882. Eliza was born on 13 Apr 1837 in Chorlton upon Medlock, Manchester and died on 5 Jul 1904 at age 67. They had no children.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire.

6-**William Barrow**^{1,2,21,52} was born on 23 Mar 1834 in Lancaster, Lancashire and died on 10 Jan 1907 in Lancaster, Lancashire at age 72.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.

William married **Ann Dinah Holmes**,^{21,52} daughter of **William Holmes** and **Elizabeth**, on 21 Aug 1867. Ann was born on 19 Aug 1836 in Sunderland, County Durham. They had two children: **Spencer Ellwood** and **Constance Sarah**.

Descendants of James Cadbury

Noted events in their marriage were:

- Miscellaneous: They had six children living in 1904.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School (Castlegate) in Aug 1849-Jun 1851 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

7-**Lieut. Spencer Ellwood Barrow** was born in 1873 in Lancaster, Lancashire, died on 16 Nov 1915 in St. Thomas's Hospital, London. From wounds in action at age 42, and was buried in Lancaster, Lancashire. He had no known marriage and no known children.

General Notes: Barrow Spencer E Lieutenant 5th Battalion Kings Own Royal Lancaster Regiment wounded 5 May, 1915, died of wounds 8 November 1915 at St Thomas' hospital, London, address Yewgarth, Lancaster, educated at Oliver's Mount school, Scarborough, served articles as an architect ARIBA at Newcastle, practiced at bank Chambers, Lancaster. A member of the Society of Friends (Quakers), treasurer of the Royal Lancaster Infirmary, a hockey and tennis player. Second son of the late Mr William, and Mrs Barrow.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Oliver's Mount School in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Architect in Bank Chambers, Lancaster, Lancashire.
- He had a residence in Yewgarth, Lancaster, Lancashire.
- He worked as an officer of the 5th Battalion King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).

7-**Constance Sarah Barrow**²¹ was born on 13 Jul 1879 in Lancaster, Lancashire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1894 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

5-**Benjamin Head Cadbury**^{1,2,10,11,14,16,25,55,56,57} was born on 27 Jul 1798 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 18 Jan 1880 in Grove House, 29 George Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham at age 81, and was buried in FBG Witton, Birmingham.

General Notes: In 1823 Richard Tapper Cadbury's eldest child Sarah married John Barrow of Lancaster, and the journeyings to and fro between the two household's became very frequent. Coaches left the Hen and Chicken hotel at 6am., and only by traveling on late at night could they reach Lancaster in the day. Sometimes the journey would be broken at Pendleton, near Manchester where they stayed at the house of John Wadkin, a great friend of Richard Tapper Cadbury. Mrs John Wadkin was a sister of Mrs George Barrow of Lancaster, so their daughter Candia was a first cousin of the Barrows. The knot of relationships was eventually very closely drawn, when three of Richard Tapper's children Sarah, Benjamin Head and John were married respectively to John Barrow, Candia Wadkin and Candia Barrow. "Richard Cadbury of Birmingham" by his daughter Helen Cadbury Alexander.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Silk Mercer & Draper in 1828 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Benjamin married **Candia Wadkin**,^{1,2,11,14,25,55,57} daughter of **John Wadkin**^{2,14,25} and **Hannah Pumphrey**,^{2,14,25,55} on 26 Feb 1829 in FMH Manchester. Candia was born on 10 Jul 1803 in Pendleton, Manchester, died on 2 Aug 1887 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 84, and was buried in FBG Witton, Birmingham. They had eight children: **Hannah, Elizabeth Head, Sarah, Joel, Mary, Caroline, Emma, and Lucy Ann.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister.

6-**Hannah Cadbury**^{1,55} was born on 31 Jan 1830 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 15 Sep 1904 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 74, and was buried on 19 Sep 1904 in FBG Witton, Birmingham.

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Edgbaston in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- She was educated at School in Lewes by the Dymond family in Lewes, East Sussex.
- She worked as a Quaker Elder.
- She worked as an Adult school teacher.

6-Elizabeth Head Cadbury^{1,23} was born on 18 Dec 1832 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 13 Jun 1909 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 76.

General Notes: Elizabeth H. Cadbury, 76 13 6mo. 1909 Edgbaston. A Minister. Sarah Cadbury, 72 21 9mo. 1908 Elizabeth Head and Sarah Cadbury, the second and third daughters of Benjamin H. and Candia Cadbury, died within nine months of each other. They were born in Birmingham, and that city was their home during the course of their long and useful lives. Both sisters were educated at Lewes under the care of M. M. and J. S. Dymond. When their happy schooldays were over they entered with all the enthusiasm of their energetic temperaments into the pleasures and duties of home, and by degrees into the philanthropic life opening before the Society of Friends in Birmingham, to which Society they were both warmly attached. They had classes in the Priory School for Young Women, and taught there for over forty years. They each shared in the responsibility of a large Mothers' Meeting, and each had a great interest in work among prisoners. They shared the same love of travel and had intense enjoyment in long holidays in Switzerland, Norway and other countries. Elizabeth spent five delightful months in Syria and the Holy Land, and Sarah enjoyed a long visit to her relations in America and a journey to Niagara, and to Yellowstone Park. But with much in common each had a special sphere of service for which she was peculiarly fitted. Sarah's early life was somewhat clouded by conscientious scruples as to dress ; but when the love of Christ and the rest and liberty of the children of God was revealed to her, - through the influence of a young friend - it brought great joy into her life, which remained with her, and it was evident that the "joy of the Lord " was her strength. In 1873, she had to leave her much loved home and work, and go to the Isle of Wight to be under a French doctor. Here she stayed four years in lodgings in Newport and Carisbrooke, her sisters and parents taking turns to stay with her. The treatment she had to undergo was most severe and trying, but sustained by Divine Power, her bright and happy spirit rose above it all. She bore this heavy trial bravely, and putting self aside she entered into the interests around her. She helped in a series of Friends' Mission Meetings held at Newport, and also in Cottage Meetings. She greatly enjoyed beautiful drives in the island, the lovely spring flowers and her books. The means used were, however, unsuccessful in effecting a cure, and she returned home ; but after thirteen years of invalid life she gradually recovered, to the surprise of everyone. With great enjoyment she entered again into the home life with its varied interests and engagements. One of her strong characteristics was her keen power of enjoyment, and it has been said of her " it was like a tonic to meet her." But her thoughts naturally turned to those in suffering ; for many years she was a visitor at the Homoeopathic Hospital, and joined the Committee of the Women's Hospital, in which institution she took an unfailing interest to the last. Police Court Visiting having been started in the city, she was asked to join in the work, which she did once a week, interviewing women and girls who needed a helping hand, some hardened in sin, and others whom she was able to restore to their parents or to place in sheltering homes in the city, where they would be able to work and to live a better life. Her words of cheer and encouragement at the Home for Friendless Girls, where she was a frequent visitor, were much valued. She often said " I could not go on with this Police Court work unless I could tell these poor tempted ones of a Saviour's power to save and deliver." In the summer of 1908, she stayed with her sisters in Derbyshire, after a short visit to the Channel Islands. Shortly after her return, on September 12th, she spent a lively afternoon in Sutton Park with some working girls and returned home very bright. The next morning early she was suddenly taken ill with heart trouble. She had eight days of " very pleasant illness " as she said, kindly cared for night and day by nurses who thought that she was making a good recovery. But God meant otherwise, for on the afternoon of September 21st, the call came suddenly, and in a few minutes she peacefully passed away from the loved ones on earth to be with her Saviour and her loved ones in heaven. Elizabeth Head Cadbury was of an enthusiastic temperament, and threw herself heartily into whatever she undertook. Her health was not robust, but she never allowed cross currents to spoil her life. Her interest in the temperance cause awoke early; perhaps the sight of a public-house opposite her nursery window in town may have had something to do with this. Certainly next to her longing to bring the broken-hearted to the Healer of disease, was the passion to redeem the lives of those who were slaves to strong drink. She threw herself heartily into the various means for helping in the cause ; whether it were through the work of the British Women's Association, or the Young Abstinence Union, or in her large Mothers' Meeting, or in touching individual cases, or among the sorrowful prison inmates, any branch of the work was to her worth helping and worth the very best efforts of which she was capable. In all sorts of places she was quick to scent out the evil of intemperance. As an instance, once when staying at a charming village in Scotland, with a picturesque hotel, she saw the back-door and heard sad stories of lives spoiled by drink. She called on the ladies of the Manse, and got leave for a meeting at the School. In the evening the room was filled, and the Manse ladies were the first to sign the pledge. Soon after, a Coffee House and Reading Room were started for residents and visitors and have done good work ever since. Her tender heart for suffering and for women's sorrows especially, caused her to write when advocating this work for others : " I felt it a privilege to wend my way to the prison, to enter into the history of temptation, sin and misery, and to press home words of advice and sympathy, to read a portion of the Bible and speak of the willingness of Christ to receive the repentant sinner, and to kneel in prayer for pardon, and for strength for the future." She would suggest how best to begin life again ; much thought and correspondence with the prisoner's friends would ensue, and she spared no pains in writing or visiting to help to a better life. She rejoiced greatly over changed lives, and homes made happy, and tenderly watched over them. There were many discouragements in her work, but her life was an illustration of the love that never faileth, the love that hopeth all things. She believed for herself and others also, that it was best sometimes to leave one sort of work for a more important or a more difficult one. It was this which led her to give up her class at the Adult School, that she might be more free to take her place in Meetings for Worship, as a Minister of the Gospel, to which she felt she was called. A Birmingham Friend writes of her : " Elizabeth H. Cadbury took an active part in the vocal service at our Meetings, and in the Meetings of the Christian Society for many years. Her ministry was characterised by a deep evangelical spirit, an intense love of Christ, and an earnest desire that her friends should share in the privilege of reconciliation with God, fellowship with Christ and the loving service for which this qualifies, and to which it leads. She had a very special call to congregational prayer, and felt great liberty in that direction, and was frequent in her appeals to her fellow members to respond faithfully to the Master's call to this service. In this respect we believe she was largely blessed, and in this, too we most keenly feel the loss we have sustained in the removal of her loving and loveable personality from our midst." The sudden death of her sister Sarah was a great shock from which she never wholly recovered. Early in the present year her health suddenly failed, and for five months she was confined to bed with frequent heart attacks. But during this long period her room was a haven of peace and beauty, she was able to enjoy the visits of friends, the kindness of her nurses, her flowers, and the birds, constant visitors to her window-sill. She hoped to be able to return to the active work she loved so much, but strength slowly ebbed. One day when talking with her nurse she said : " How I wish God would speak to me " ; and, says the nurse, " we definitely prayed that God would speak to her, and He gave us more than we asked." On June 10th at midnight she awoke saying " I have had such a delightful night ; seen Jesus and mother ! " About eight o'clock next morning she awoke, saying : " Delightful ! He has called me ! called me ! Lord take me home now ! Jesus ! He says He will come and take me Himself." She waited expectantly for

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some time, and then said : " Perhaps He is not coming so soon as I thought " ; but at midnight of the 13th the call came and the Lord Himself took her Home.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Minister.
- She worked as a Teacher and prison visitor.

6-**Sarah Cadbury**^{1,16,23} was born on 2 Feb 1836 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 21 Sep 1908 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 72.

6-**Joel Cadbury**^{1,2,58} was born on 12 Jan 1838 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 22 Nov 1916 in Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. (20 Dec 1916 given in AM) at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Button Manufacturer trading as Green & Cadbury in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Joel married **Maria Hotham**,² daughter of **James Hotham**^{2,32,59,60} and **Sarah Mallinson**,^{2,32,59} on 20 Apr 1865. Maria was born in 1841 in Leeds, Yorkshire and died in 1928 at age 87. They had four children: **Henrietta Julia, Friede Louise, Joel Hotham, and Margaret Christobel**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- Miscellaneous: Adopted children.

7-**Henrietta Julia Grylls**³⁴ was born on 1 Apr 1864 in Salford Manor, Bedfordshire and died on 11 Feb 1941 in Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire at age 76.

General Notes: Adopted in 1868 by Joel Cadbury and Maria Hotham. Her father died when she was 3 years old but there is evidence to suggest that her mother, through circumstance unknown, was compelled to place her daughter/children in an orphanage thereafter.

Henrietta married **Rev. John Jowitt Wilson**,^{34,61} son of **Isaac Whitwell Wilson**³⁴ and **Anne Bagster**,³⁴ on 7 Feb 1889 in FMH Birmingham. John was born on 9 Apr 1861 in Castle Lodge, Kendal, Cumbria and died on 21 Feb 1928 in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire at age 66. They had four children: **Isaac Gabriel, Stephen Grylls, Eunice Bagster Grylls, and Humphrey Whitwell**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a County Councillor for Westmorland 1894 To 1901.
- He was educated at Queen's College, Birmingham.
- Miscellaneous: Ordained, 14 Jun 1908, Manchester.
- He worked as a Curate in Charge, Blackley in Blackley, Manchester.
- He had a residence in Blackley, Manchester.

8-**Isaac Gabriel Wilson**³⁴ was born on 5 Feb 1890 in Kendal, Cumbria and died on 31 Mar 1890 in Kendal, Cumbria.

8-**Stephen Grylls Wilson**³⁴ was born on 24 Feb 1892 in Kendal, Cumbria and died on 13 Oct 1973 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was Church of England.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1917-1919.
- He worked as a School teacher.

Stephen married **Amy Dorothea Newlove**, daughter of **William Newlove** and **Amy Willoughby**, on 22 May 1925 in Manchester. Amy was born on 2 May 1888 in Manchester and died on 9 Mar 1938 in Leamington Spa, Warwickshire at age 49. They had one daughter: **Ursula Jean Grylls**.

9-Ursula Jean Grylls Wilson

Ursula married **Erwin Paul Engler**, son of **Emil Ludvig Engler** and **Berta Katherina Kirtowski**. They had three children: **Peter Frederick Wilson, Anne Elizabeth, and Pamela Mary**.

Descendants of James Cadbury

10-Peter Frederick Wilson Engler

10-Anne Elizabeth Engler

10-Pamela Mary Engler

Stephen next married **Marjorie Crouch** on 2 Oct 1945 in Oxford. Marjorie was born on 25 Jun 1890 in Handsworth, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

8-Eunice Bagster Grylls Wilson³⁴ was born on 27 Feb 1894 in Kendal, Cumbria and died on 25 Oct 1976 at age 82.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1909-Aug 1911 in York, Yorkshire.

8-Humphrey Whitwell Wilson³⁴ was born on 27 Feb 1898 in Kendal, Cumbria and died on 4 Jul 1899 in Kendal, Cumbria at age 1.

7- Friede Louise^{52,61} was born in 1870 in Switzerland and died in 1942 at age 72.

General Notes: She was adopted by Joel and Maria in 1872

Friede married **William Thomas Stubbs**^{52,61} on 20 Oct 1897. William was born in 1856. They had one son: **William Norman Talbot**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

8-William Norman Talbot Stubbs^{52,61} was born on 3 Nov 1898 and died on 24 Oct 1915 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 16.

7-Joel Hotham Cadbury^{2,49,62} was born on 11 Jun 1878 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 16 Jan 1946 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 67.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Button manufacturer in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Joel married **Margery Patching**,^{2,49} daughter of **Alexander Wheeler Patching**² and **Amy Louisa Binns**,² on 5 Feb 1913. Margery was born in 1886 and died in 1960 at age 74. They had five children: **Anthony William, Michael Hotham, Margaret Hotham, Kenneth Hotham, and Yvonne Hotham**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

8-Anthony William Cadbury was born on 1 Sep 1914 in Northfield, Birmingham, Worcestershire.

8-Michael Hotham Cadbury was born on 16 Dec 1915 in Northfield, Birmingham, Worcestershire.

8-Margaret Hotham Cadbury⁴⁹ was born on 13 Oct 1917 in Northfield, Birmingham, Worcestershire and died on 7 Dec 1917 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

8-Maj. Kenneth Hotham Cadbury^{41,62,63,64,65,66} was born on 25 Feb 1919 in Northfield, Birmingham, Worcestershire and died on 9 Jun 1991 at age 72.

General Notes: CADBURY, Kenneth Hotham

CBE 1974; MC 1944

Born 25 Feb. 1919; s of J. Hotham Cadbury, manufacturer, Birmingham; m 1st, 1947, Margaret R. King (marr. diss. 1955); one s one d; 2nd, 1955, Marjorie I. Lilley; three d ; died 9 June 1991

Assistant Managing Director, 1975– 77, Deputy Managing Director, 1978– 79, Telecommunications, Post Office

EDUCATION Bootham Sch., York; Univ. of Birmingham (BCom 1940); Open Univ. (BA Hons 1986)

CAREER Served in Royal Artillery in Middle East and Italy, 1939– 46 (despatches; MC; Major). Joined Foreign Service, 1946; transferred to GPO, 1947; served in Personnel Dept and Inland Telecommunications Dept; Cabinet Office, 1952– 55; PPS to PMG, 1956– 57; Dep. Director, 1960, Director, 1962, Wales and Border Counties GPO; Director: Clerical Mechanisation and Buildings, GPO, 1964– 65; Inland Telecommunications, GPO, 1965– 67; Purchasing and Supply, GPO, 1967– 69; Sen. Dir, Planning and Purchasing, PO, 1969– 75. Trustee, PO Staff Superannuation Fund, 1969–

75

RECREATION Gardening

'CADBURY, Kenneth Hotham', Who Was Who, A & C Black, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing plc, 1920– 2014; online edn, Oxford University Press, 2014 ; online edn, April 2014
[<http://www.ukwhoswho.com/view/article/oupww/whowaswho/U171492>]

KENNETH CADBURY

Kenneth Cadbury, the former deputy managing director of Telecommunications at the Post Office who has died aged 72, won an M.C. in the Italian campaign of the Second World War, when, in company with his Brigade Major, he bluffed 24,000 Germans into surrendering. He did not know he had been gazetted for the M.C. until 1946, when he was on leave and read it in his local paper, "The Birmingham Post". With characteristic modesty he wrote: "I never found out what it was for as the Colonel had been demobilised by the time I got back to Italy, but I regarded it as a tribute to the good work firstly of the Troop and then of the Battery of which I had taken over command." On April 29, 1945 Cadbury had received orders to use his gunner battery then numbering about 200, as infantry and to intercept a force of 12,000 Germans who were reported to be advancing to Bergamo. Armed with rifles, Brens and Tommy guns, they captured a number of German trucks but when they reached interception point were told to return to their guns. "It can hardly be denied," he recalled, "that this order was received with a certain amount of relief." Cadbury was then told that, since the campaign was now reaching its final stages, the Germans might be amenable to persuasion. He duly set off with even smaller numbers and, after liberating a village, was informed that there were 1,000 Germans half a mile away, well dug in and in a defensive position. Two British officers, of whom Cadbury was one, approached them with a white flag. "We walked the last 200 yards up to a farm covered by a Spandau, which gave us an empty feeling." They told the German commander that he would be wise to surrender as he was about to receive a full tank and infantry assault. He refused, so they told him how the Allies were advancing in Austria and Germany. "He was interested but adamant," recalled Cadbury. "As a last resort we told him that the Russians were on the Brenner and any of his men who escaped our massive, (but non-existent) attack would be assassinated by the Partisans or captured by the Russians. This caused considerable anxiety among his other officers, and the commander withdrew to consult them. "While they were away, I wandered about lowering the morale of his troops by telling them of the situation. The German commander then returned and said he would allow any men who wished to surrender, but he needed time. He was bluntly informed that the attack would begin in half an hour." Cadbury's C.O. then "scrounged about 100 infantry and a few tanks and brought them up only a few minutes after the time we had named for our non-existent attack to begin. On seeing them the Germans decided to surrender." Cadbury was also mentioned in despatches without knowing quite what for; but it seems to have been when he was a forward observation officer in a Sherman tank, supporting the 17th/21st Lancers and the Rifle Brigade. In continuous rain they established observation posts on 2,000 ft high peaks: when the weather cleared they were able to shell the German positions round Portico with great accuracy. The Germans used their mortars to good effect, but Cadbury's men were greatly assisted by the Partisans, who accurately reported on the location and strength of the German positions. Cadbury's battery assisted the evacuation of some wounded Rifle Brigade troops along a German patrol road by diverting attention with a heavy and accurate barrage.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE MC.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1932-1936 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University of Birmingham.
- He worked as a Deputy Managing Director, Telecommunications, Post Office in 1978-1979.

Kenneth married **R. Margaret King**. They had two children: **Jonathan Humphrey** and **Rosalind Anne Hotham**.

9-Jonathan Humphrey Cadbury

9-Rosalind Anne Hotham Cadbury

Kenneth next married **Marjorie I. Lilley**. They had three children: **Deborah**, **Stephanie**, and **Corinne**.

9-Deborah Cadbury

9-Stephanie Cadbury

9-Corinne Cadbury

8-**Yvonne Hotham Cadbury** was born on 27 Jul 1921 in Northfield, Birmingham, Worcestershire, died on 21 Sep 2016 at age 95, and was buried in FBG Spiceland.

General Notes: **Yvonne Hotham Fox obituary** Yvonne Fox, who has died aged 95, had a remarkable positive energy and optimism and spent her life joyfully serving others. She had a wonderful zest for life that she shared with others through her work as a physiotherapist and through her dedication to many community causes. Having trained and worked as a physiotherapist she went on to volunteer with St John Ambulance, Meals on Wheels, and Inner Wheel Club (part of Rotary International). She also served on the management committee at Tone Vale Psychiatric Hospital at Cotford St Luke, and she was a Governor at both Sidcot School and Wellington School. Yvonne was an early advocate of the natural childbirth movement, which went against the norm of the time. Instead of being made to lie flat on their backs with their feet in stirrups, as was the standard practice of the time, she believed that women deserved to have a more active role in giving birth

Descendants of James Cadbury

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

Yvonne married **Michael Pease Fox**, son of **Julian Pease Fox**³⁴ and **Marjorie Ellis Gibbins**, on 24 Jul 1948 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Michael was born on 21 Aug 1921 in Wellington, Somerset, died on 10 Feb 2010 at age 88, and was buried in FBG Spiceland. They had four children: **Julian Hotham**, **Patricia Jean**, **Roger Cadbury**, and **Diana Frances**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

Noted events in his life were:

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

9-Julian Hotham Fox

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

10-Jethron Pease Fox

10-Emily Jane Tamarin Fox

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

11-George Louis Fox Samways

10-Bryony Claire Fox

Julian next married **Louise Perrin**.

9-Patricia Jean Fox

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

10-Elizabeth Rachel Dorrick

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

11-Hannah Joy Savage

10-Clare Christine Dowrick

9-Roger Cadbury Fox

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

10-Alexandra Yvonne Fox

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Times of India. 13 May 2016

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9-Diana Frances Fox

7-**Margaret Christobel Cadbury**⁶¹ was born on 18 Dec 1881 and died in 1950 at age 69.

6-**Mary Cadbury**^{1,57} was born on 9 Sep 1839 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 1 Sep 1896 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 56, and was buried in FBG Witton, Birmingham. The cause of her death was Acute meningitis.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Miriam, Mary & Josephine Dymond's school in Lewes, East Sussex.
- Miscellaneous: Visited cousins in Philadelphia, 1871-1872, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.
- She worked as a Probationer Nurse, the Nightingale Home, St. Thomas's Hospital on 4 Jul 1873 in London.
- She worked as a District Nurse in 1876 in Manchester.
- She worked as a Lady Superintendent of the Brownlow Hill Infirmary in Liverpool.

Descendants of James Cadbury

- She worked as a Matron of the Sheffield Hospital and Dispensary in Sheffield, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Nursing Superintendent, Queen's Hospital in 1890 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

6-**Caroline Cadbury**¹ was born in 1842 and died on 29 Jul 1928 at age 86.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Missionary in Brummana, Lebanon.

6-**Emma Cadbury**¹ was born in 1844 and died on 23 Dec 1928 at age 84.

6-**Lucy Ann Cadbury**^{1,11,25} was born in 1848, died on 10 Apr 1852 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 4, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham.

5-**Joel Cadbury**^{10,49} was born on 19 Jun 1799 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 23 Mar 1870 in Pennsylvania, USA at age 70, and was buried in FBG Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA.

Noted events in his life were:

- He emigrated Pennsylvania, USA in 1814.

Joel married **Caroline Warder**, daughter of **John Warder**² and **Anne Head**,² on 21 Aug 1822. Caroline was born on 29 Dec 1801 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 31 Aug 1868 at age 66, and was buried in FBG Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA. They had 11 children: **Mary Ann, Richard, John, Elizabeth, Joel, William Warder, Caroline Warder, John Warder, Joel, Sarah, and Emma**.

6-**Mary Ann Cadbury** was born on 7 Sep 1823 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 11 Oct 1861 at age 38.

6-**Richard Cadbury**⁶⁷ was born on 18 Sep 1825 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 13 Mar 1897 at age 71.

Richard married **Lydia Comfort Shinn**,⁶⁷ daughter of **Earl Shinn** and **Sarah Comfort**, on 4 Dec 1850 in FMH Orange Street, Philadelphia. Lydia was born on 17 Apr 1828 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 15 Jul 1904 at age 76. They had five children: **Caroline, Richard Tapper, Joseph Tapper, Sarah Shinn, and Lydia Comfort**.

7-**Caroline Cadbury**⁶⁷ was born on 23 Sep 1851 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 22 Mar 1914 in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, USA at age 62, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Caroline married **Thomas Kite Brown**,⁶⁷ son of **Nathaniel Howland Brown**⁶⁷ and **Rebecca Kite**,⁶⁷ on 12 Apr 1876 in FMH 12th Street, Philadelphia. Thomas was born on 12 Feb 1851 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 10 Aug 1929 at age 78, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. They had eight children: **Richard Cadbury, Mary Anna, Bertha, Shipley, Clement, Thomas Kite, Carroll Thornton, and Lydia Caroline**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Mercantile merchant in 1872-1875 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.
- He worked as a Teacher at Westtown Boarding School in Westtown, Pennsylvania, USA.

8-**Richard Cadbury Brown**⁶⁷ was born on 28 Jul 1877 in Westtown, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 15 Mar 1939 in Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, USA at age 61, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Schoolmaster, Bootham School in 1903-1904 in York, Yorkshire.

Richard married **Annie Browning**. They had two children: **Emma Perry** and **Clarissa Browning**.

9-**Emma Perry Brown** was born on 21 Jul 1906.

Emma married **Comly Bird Richie**, son of **Edward Lawrence Richie** and **Anna Bailey Shoemaker**, on 26 Jun 1930. Comly was born on 17 Feb 1906. They had two children: **Edward Lawrence** and **Priscilla Bailey**.

Descendants of James Cadbury

10-**Edward Lawrence Richie**

10-**Priscilla Bailey Richie**

9-**Clarissa Browning Brown** was born on 28 Mar 1909.

8-**Mary Anna Brown**⁶⁷ was born on 26 Apr 1879 in Westtown, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 25 Aug 1879 in Westtown, Pennsylvania, USA.

8-**Bertha Brown**⁶⁷ was born on 4 Jun 1880 in Westtown, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 15 Oct 1959 at age 79.

Bertha married **Dr. Walter Davis Lambert**, son of **Walter Lambert** and **Elizabeth Bigelow Davis**, on 18 Jun 1917. Walter was born on 12 Jan 1879 in New Brighton, New York, USA and died on 27 Oct 1968 in Washington Hospital Center, Washington DC, USA at age 89.

8-**Shiple Brown**⁶⁷ was born on 23 Oct 1881 in Westtown, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 31 Dec 1941 at age 60.

Shiple married **Lucy Hannah Haines** on 18 Oct 1905. Lucy was born on 4 Aug 1883. They had two children: **Alice Deborah** and **Thomas Shipley**.

9-**Alice Deborah Brown** was born on 22 Apr 1907 and died on 8 Apr 1994 at age 86.

Alice married **Alfred Chapman Borton**. Alfred was born on 20 Aug 1906 and died in 1983 at age 77.

9-**Thomas Shipley Brown** was born on 5 Feb 1912 and died on 5 Jan 2011 at age 98.

Thomas married **Anna Bennett**. Anna was born in 1914 and died in 1997 at age 83.

8-**Clement Brown**⁶⁷ was born on 15 Mar 1884 in Westtown, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 15 Mar 1884 in Westtown, Pennsylvania, USA.

8-**Prof. Thomas Kite Brown Jr.**⁶⁷ was born on 19 Mar 1885 in Westtown, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 5 Jun 1944 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 59, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Thomas married **Helen Wheeler Barnes** on 1 Jun 1915. Helen was born on 24 Jan 1887. They had two children: **Thomas Kite** and **Arthur Ellis**.

9-**Thomas Kite Brown III** was born in 1916.

9-**Arthur Ellis Brown** was born on 19 Jun 1918.

8-**Carroll Thornton Brown** was born on 12 May 1887 in Westtown, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 19 May 1970 in Westtown, Pennsylvania, USA at age 83.

Carroll married **Anna Hartshorne** on 22 Aug 1914. Anna was born on 22 Oct 1890 and died on 1 Dec 1991 at age 101. They had two children: **Caroline Cadbury** and **Carroll Thornton**.

9-**Caroline Cadbury Brown** was born on 1 May 1916.

Caroline married **George Ronald Howe**.

9-**Carroll Thornton Brown Jr.** was born on 1 Oct 1917 and died on 27 Dec 1996 at age 79.

Carroll married **Margot Warner Wills**.

8-**Lydia Caroline Brown** was born on 8 Oct 1889 in Westtown, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 7 Aug 1978 at age 88, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Lydia married **Prof. Henry Joel Cadbury**, son of **Joel Cadbury** and **Anna Kaighn Lowry**, on 17 Jun 1916 in Burlington, New Jersey, USA. Henry was born on 1 Dec 1883 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 7 Oct 1974 at age 90, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. They had four children: **Elizabeth**, **Christopher Joel**, **Warder Henry**, and **Winifred C.**

General Notes: He delivered the Nobel lecture on behalf of the AFSC when it accepted the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947 on behalf of the Religious Society of Friends.

CADBURY, Henry Joel

Born 1 Dec. 1883; s of Joel Cadbury and Anna Kaighn Lowry; m 1916, Lydia Caroline Brown; two s two d ; died 7 Oct. 1974

Professor Emeritus, Harvard Divinity School, 1954 (Hollis Professor Divinity, 1934– 54); Lecturer, Pendle Hill, 1954– 72, and Temple University, 1962– 66

Descendants of James Cadbury

EDUCATION

William Penn Charter Sch.; Haverford Coll.; Harvard Univ

CAREER

Teacher, Haverford Coll., 1910– 19, Lecturer, 1955– 64; Harvard Divinity Sch., 1919– 26; Andover Theological Seminary, 1919– 26; Prof., Bryn Mawr Coll., 1926– 34. Mem. Translation Cttee of Revised Standard Version of the Bible, 1929– 70; Dir, Andover-Harvard Theol. Library, 1938– 54. Chm., American Friends Service Cttee, 1928– 34 and 1944– 60, Hon. Chm. 1960– ; Chm., Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr Coll., 1956– 68. Mem. several learned societies; Mem. Studiorum Novi Testamenti Societas (Pres. 1958); Fellow American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Hon. degrees: LittD Haverford Coll., 1933; DD Glasgow Univ., 1937; LLD Whittier Coll., 1951, Swarthmore Coll., 1954; LHD Howard Univ., 1959, Earlham Coll., 1967

PUBLICATIONS

The Style and Literary Method of Luke, 1920; National Ideals in the Old Testament, 1920; The Making of Luke-Acts, 1927 (and 1958); (with K. Lake) Beginnings of Christianity, Vols IV and V, 1933 (and 1966); The Peril of Modernizing Jesus, 1937 (and 1962); Jesus What Manner of Man, 1947 (and 1962); George Fox's Book of Miracles, 1948, 1972; The Book of Acts in History, 1955; Quakerism and Early Christianity, 1957; The Eclipse of the Historical Jesus, 1964; John Woolman in England, 1971; Friendly Heritage, 1972; Narrative Papers of George Fox, 1972

RECREATIONS

Quaker history, camping

ADDRESS

774 Millbrook Lane, Haverford, Pa 19041, USA

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard University. Social Activist.

9-**Elizabeth Cadbury** was born on 14 Jun 1917.

9-**Christopher Joel Cadbury** was born on 5 Sep 1921 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA and died on 1 Oct 2010 at age 89.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Clinical Psychologist.

Christopher married **Mary Charlotte Foster**. They had one daughter: **Vivian C.**

10-**Vivian C. Cadbury**

9-**Prof. Warder Henry Cadbury**

Warder married **Julia Margaret Graham** in 1965. Julia was born on 1 Jul 1932 in Ontario, Canada and died on 11 Aug 2013 at age 81. They had two children: **Joel** and **Adrianne**.

10-**Joel Cadbury**

10-**Adrianne Cadbury**

9-**Winifred C. Cadbury**

7-**Richard Tapper Cadbury** was born on 11 Oct 1853 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died in 1929 in Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania at age 76.

Richard married **Helen Virginia Nathans** on 28 Aug 1884 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Helen was born on 16 Jan 1863 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 8 Mar 1907 at age 44. They had four children: **Richard**, **Helen**, **Earl Shinn**, and **Leah Tapper**.

8-**Richard Cadbury** was born on 8 Jun 1885 in Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 11 May 1966 at age 80, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Richard married **Olive Clinton McCabe**, daughter of **Joseph McCabe**. Olive was born on 17 Jun 1887 in Eltopia, Washington, USA, died on 13 Apr 1958 at age 70, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Social worker.

Descendants of James Cadbury

8-**Helen Cadbury** was born on 13 Jul 1886 in Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, USA, died in 1974 at age 88, and was buried in FBG Haverford.

Helen married **Arthur Phillips Bush Jr.** They had five children: **Virginia Helen, DeBlois, Ann Head, Arthur Phillips,** and **Martha Comfort.**

9-**Virginia Helen Bush** was born on 25 Apr 1915 in New York, New York, USA, was christened on 26 Apr 1915, and died in New York, New York, USA.

9-**DeBlois Bush** was born on 24 Dec 1916 in New York, New York, USA and died on 2 Aug 1980 at age 63.

9-**Ann Head Bush** was born on 26 Mar 1918 in New York, New York, USA and died on 3 Jan 2013 at age 94.

Ann married **Robbins.** They had one son: **Richard Cadbury.**

10-**Richard Cadbury Robbins** was born in 1944 and died on 3 Apr 2001 in St. Croix at age 57.

Richard married **Marjorie Pollard.**

Ann next married **Wilson Brown Reynolds Jr.** They had two children: **Wilson Brown** and **Robin.**

10-**Wilson Brown Reynolds III**

10-**Robin Reynolds**

9-**Arthur Phillips Bush** was born on 18 Sep 1921.

9-**Martha Comfort Bush** was born on 10 Feb 1923.

Martha married **Frank Hoover Longstreth,** son of **William Collins Longstreth** and **Nella Thacher,** on 27 Nov 1943 in FMH Haverford, Pennsylvania. Frank was born on 30 Oct 1921 in Haverford, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 19 Mar 2008 at age 86.

8-**Earl Shinn Cadbury** was born on 16 Dec 1888 in Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 19 Feb 1970 in hendersonville, Henderson County, North Carolina, USA at age 81, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Earl married **Katharine Wheeler Barnes.** Katharine was born in 1891, died in 1970 at age 79, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

8-**Leah Tapper Cadbury** was born on 27 Sep 1892 in Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, USA.

7-**Joseph Tapper Cadbury** was born on 11 Oct 1853 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

7-**Sarah Shinn Cadbury** was born on 31 May 1855 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 19 Sep 1876 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 21.

7-**Lydia Comfort Cadbury** was born on 23 Oct 1856 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 4 May 1858 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 1.

6-**John Cadbury** was born on 8 May 1827 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 28 Apr 1832 at age 4.

6-**Elizabeth Cadbury** was born on 22 May 1829 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 5 Mar 1915 at age 85.

6-**Joel Cadbury** was born on 15 Jan 1831 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 16 Sep 1836 at age 5.

6-**William Warder Cadbury** was born on 13 Oct 1832 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 28 Oct 1859 at age 27.

6-**Caroline Warder Cadbury** was born on 11 Oct 1834 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 27 Jun 1867 at age 32.

Caroline married **John Elliott Carter** on 4 Feb 1862 in FMH Philadelphia. John was born on 25 Feb 1838 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. They had three children: **Caroline, Sarah Cadbury,** and **Elizabeth Cadbury.**

7-**Caroline Carter** was born on 9 Apr 1863 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA.

Descendants of James Cadbury

Caroline married **William Carpenter Warren** on 29 Mar 1899 in FMH Germantown. William was born on 8 Sep 1864. They had two children: **Elizabeth Carter** and **Jean Craige**.

8-**Elizabeth Carter Warren** was born on 16 Mar 1901 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

8-**Jean Craige Warren** was born on 1 Jan 1903 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

7-**Sarah Cadbury Carter** was born on 15 Apr 1865 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 25 Aug 1930 in Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, USA at age 65.

Sarah married **Charles Walter Borton** on 25 May 1898. Charles was born on 20 Jan 1867. They had three children: **Faith, John Carter**, and **Hugh**.

8-**Faith Borton** was born on 24 Aug 1899 in Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, USA.

Faith married **Harold F. Weston** on 12 May 1923. Harold was born on 14 Feb 1894.

8-**John Carter Borton** was born on 12 Jan 1901 in Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, USA.

John married **Mary Shipley Newlin**, daughter of **James Caverley Newlin** and **Adelaide Sims**, on 26 Sep 1925. Mary was born on 7 Apr 1906 in Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

8-**Hugh Borton** was born on 14 May 1903 in Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, USA.

7-**Elizabeth Cadbury Carter** was born on 11 Dec 1866 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA.

6-**John Warder Cadbury** was born on 29 Sep 1836 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 4 Jun 1925 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 88.

John married **Rebecca Warner**, daughter of **Yardley Warner** and **Hannah Allen**, on 5 Oct 1871 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA. Rebecca was born on 25 Feb 1849 in East Whiteland, Chester, Pennsylvania and died on 12 Aug 1908 at age 59. They had five children: **Hannah Warner, Caroline Warder, Eleanor Anne, William Edward**, and **Esther Head**.

7-**Hannah Warner Cadbury** was born on 19 Oct 1872 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 15 Mar 1952 in Frankford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 79.

Hannah married **Robert Pyle**.

7-**Caroline Warder Cadbury** was born on 7 Nov 1873 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 21 Mar 1962 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 88.

Caroline married **William Ellis Shipley**,⁶⁸ son of **Murray Shipley**^{68,69,70} and **Hannah Davis Taylor**,⁷⁰ on 23 Oct 1900 in FMH Philadelphia. William was born on 21 May 1870 in Cincinnati, Ohio, USA and died on 6 Sep 1937 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 67. They had three children: **Dorothea Caroline, Beatrice**, and **Jeanette**.

8-**Dorothea Caroline Shipley** was born on 14 Feb 1903 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA and died in 1976 in Plainfield, New Jersey, USA at age 73.

8-**Beatrice Shipley** was born on 28 May 1907 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA.

8-**Jeanette Shipley** was born on 24 Jan 1909 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 3 Jan 1998 in Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 88.

Jeanette married **Thomas Swartz Michener** on 16 May 1936 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Thomas was born on 24 Jun 1910 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 15 Oct 1994 in Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, USA at age 84. They had two children: **Martin Cadbury** and **James Cope**.

9-**Martin Cadbury Michener**

9-**James Cope Michener**

7-**Eleanor Anne Cadbury** was born on 24 Feb 1875 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 6 Jun 1952 at age 77.

7-**William Edward Cadbury** was born on 25 Jun 1881 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 26 Oct 1967 at age 86.

William married **Mary Yarnall Brown**, daughter of **Ellis Yarnall Brown** and **Sarah Willits**, on 31 May 1905. Mary was born on 20 Nov 1882 and died on 7 Mar 1976 at age 93. They had three children: **Elizabeth Willetts, William Edward**, and **Eleanor**.

Descendants of James Cadbury

8-**Elizabeth Willetts Cadbury** was born on 6 Jul 1906 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

8-**William Edward Cadbury** was born on 19 Apr 1909 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

8-**Eleanor Cadbury** was born on 16 Jan 1912 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

7-**Esther Head Cadbury** was born on 15 Apr 1888 and died on 6 Dec 1962 in West Palm Beach, Florida, USA at age 74.

Esther married **Robert Selleck Schoonmaker** on 17 Aug 1910. Robert was born on 21 Feb 1885 and died in 1967 in Miami, Florida, USA at age 82. They had seven children: **John Warder, Robert Selleck, Esther Rebecca, Richard Cadbury, Norman James, Theodore Carpenter**, and **Ruth Anne**.

8-**John Warder Schoonmaker** was born on 19 Jul 1911 in Quincy, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, USA, died on 25 Jan 1996 in Logan, Cache County, Utah, USA at age 84, and was buried in Smithfield City Cemetery, Smithfield, Utah, USA.

John married **Ann Pitkin Palmer**, daughter of **Robert William Palmer** and **Minnie Mabel Chamberlin**, on 9 Oct 1937 in Stocksfield, Massachusetts, USA. Ann was born on 19 May 1913 in Coventry, Connecticut, USA, died on 7 Feb 1987 in Logan, Cache County, Utah, USA at age 73, and was buried in Smithfield City Cemetery, Smithfield, Utah, USA.

8-**Robert Selleck Schoonmaker Jr.** was born on 7 Jan 1913 and died on 18 Jan 1993 in Black Mountain, North Carolina, USA at age 80.

Robert married **Rebecca Elkinton**. Rebecca was born on 28 Nov 1913 and died on 9 Feb 2002 at age 88. They had two children: **Robert Selleck** and **Marilyn**.

9-**Robert Selleck Schoonmaker III**

9-**Marilyn Schoonmaker**

8-**Esther Rebecca Schoonmaker** was born on 8 Jan 1915 in Amherst, Massachusetts, USA.

Esther married **Henry Edgar Pray**.

8-**Richard Cadbury Schoonmaker** was born on 7 Nov 1916 in Amherst, Massachusetts, USA.

8-**Prof. Norman James Schoonmaker** was born on 24 Dec 1918 in Amherst, Massachusetts, USA.

8-**Theodore Carpenter Schoonmaker** was born on 27 Aug 1921 in Amherst, Massachusetts, USA, died on 19 Mar 2003 at age 81, and was buried in Siloam Cemetery, North Carolina, USA.

Theodore married **Hazel Josephine Key**. Hazel was born on 9 Jan 1923, died on 11 Nov 2009 at age 86, and was buried in Siloam Cemetery, North Carolina, USA. They had two children: **Sara Jean** and **Susan Lynn**.

9-**Sara Jean Schoonmaker**

9-**Susan Lynn Schoonmaker**

8-**Ruth Anne Schoonmaker**

6-**Joel Cadbury** was born on 31 Oct 1838 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 25 Jan 1923 in Burlington, New Jersey, USA at age 84.

Joel married **Anna Kaighn Lowry**, daughter of **Benjamin Lowry**, on 1 Dec 1869 in FMH Philadelphia. Anna was born on 9 Aug 1846 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 27 Jan 1923 in Burlington, New Jersey, USA at age 76, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. They had six children: **Elizabeth Bartram, Benjamin, Emma, William Warder, John Warder**, and **Henry Joel**.

7-**Elizabeth Bartram Cadbury** was born on 15 Aug 1871 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 26 Oct 1952 in Haverford, Pennsylvania, USA at age 81, and was buried in FBG Haverford.

Elizabeth married **Prof. Rufus Matthew Jones** on 11 Mar 1902. Rufus was born on 25 Jan 1863 in South China, Maine, USA, died on 16 Jun 1948 in Haverford, Pennsylvania, USA at age 85, and was buried in FBG Haverford. They had one daughter: **Mary Hoxie**.

Descendants of James Cadbury

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Writer and Philosopher; Quaker Historian.

8-**Mary Hoxie Jones** was born on 27 Jul 1904.

7-**Benjamin Cadbury** was born on 14 Oct 1873 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 24 Jun 1955 in Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, USA at age 81.

Benjamin married **Anna Mary Moore** on 4 Nov 1909 in Wayne County, Indiana. Anna was born on 5 Jan 1873 in Richmond, Indiana, USA and died on 28 Jul 1932 at age 59. They had two children: **Joseph Moore** and **Benjamin Bartram**.

8-**Joseph Moore Cadbury** was born on 25 Aug 1910, died in 1983 at age 73, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Joseph married **Lucille Marion Smith**. Lucille was born in 1913 and died in 1984 at age 71.

8-**Benjamin Bartram Cadbury** was born on 8 Sep 1913, died in 2005 at age 92, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Benjamin married **Mary Virginia Thompson**. Mary was born in 1916.

7-**Emma Cadbury** was born on 24 Feb 1875 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

7-**Dr. William Warder Cadbury** was born in 1877 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 15 Oct 1959 in Frankford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA at age 82, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Quaker Medical Missionary in China.

William married **Sarah Imbree Mannatt** on 23 Sep 1911. Sarah died on 3 Oct 1912.

William next married **Catharine Balderston Jones**. They had three children: **Jane Balderston**, **Emma**, and **Catharine**.

8-**Jane Balderston Cadbury** was born on 30 May 1918 in Canton, China.

8-**Emma Cadbury** was born on 9 Mar 1920.

8-**Catharine Cadbury** was born on 6 Dec 1922.

7-**John Warder Cadbury**⁷¹ was born on 29 Jun 1880 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 10 Sep 1948 at age 68, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

John married **Rachel Comfort Reeve** on 15 Oct 1910. Rachel was born on 13 May 1880 and died in 1969 at age 89. They had two children: **John Warder** and **Thomas Lloyd**.

8-**John Warder Cadbury** was born on 9 May 1912 in Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, USA and died on 13 Feb 1989 at age 76.

John married **Elizabeth Harvey Rowntree**,⁷² daughter of **Arnold Stephenson Rowntree**^{2,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80} and **Mary Katharine Harvey**,^{2,21,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,81} on 16 Aug 1942. Elizabeth was born on 28 May 1909 in York, Yorkshire⁷¹ and died on 30 Sep 1999 in New Lisbon, New Jersey, USA at age 90. They had one daughter: **Alison Harvey**.

General Notes: Elisabeth H. Cadbury, 90, of New Lisbon, NJ, died peacefully at home on September 30, 1999.

Born in York, England in 1909, she attended the Mount School, York, and graduated from the London School of Economics. By 1938, what was supposed to be a vacation trip canoeing down the Danube with a friend turned into working with refugees fleeing Hitler's encroaching presence, first in Vienna, Austria, and then in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Using her British passport, she escorted two large transports of endangered Czech and German refugees across the then-neutral Poland to the exit port of Gdynia, and she finally returned to England herself escorting a group of about 60 children and young people, some with no travel papers, across Germany to England. She continued to work in England for the British Friends' relief effort and was a co-founder of the women's branch of the Friends Ambulance Unit. During this time, she met the late John W. Cadbury, who was acting as representative for the American Friends Service Committee in England. They were married in 1942 and continued to work for Quaker causes until the war ended, at which time she and Mr. Cadbury secured passage on a Liberty ship and crossed the North Atlantic in January 1946 to start her new life in America. After briefly living with Mr. Cadbury's parents in Moorestown, NJ, they found their own home near New Lisbon, NJ, where their daughter was born in 1949, and where they continued to live for over 40 years.

Upon arriving in America, Mrs. Cadbury worked with the American Friends Service Committee for a time, but after their daughter started attending school in Moorestown, she took a job as a librarian at

Descendants of James Cadbury

the Moorestown Free Library, where she remained for the next 20 years. She was also a founding member of the Pemberton Community Library Association. Her love of books and learning lasted into retirement, and in her 70's she was a straight "A" student at Burlington County College, taking whatever course interested her. She continued to do independent research in areas of interest until her death.

Her other great love was travel, and in addition to many trips across the Atlantic with her daughter, she and Mr. Cadbury, until his death in 1989, traveled extensively around the U.S. and Canada in their small Airstream trailer, as well as by freighter to various parts of Central and South America. Both were avid naturalists, and the prospect of sighting a rare bird or plant was all it would take to inspire a trip, many of which were made in company with like-minded friends and family members.

Mrs. Cadbury is survived by her daughter, Alison C. Senter, and son-in-law, Glenn M. Senter; her brother and sister-in-law, Michael H. and Anna C. Rowntree; her sisters-in-law: Helen Rowntree, Mary Rowntree and Emma Cadbury; and beloved cousin and friend, Mary Hoxie Jones; as well as a large and loving collection of nieces, nephews, cousins and friends on both sides of the Atlantic.

In gratitude for their help in enabling Mrs. Cadbury to die peacefully at home, surrounded by her family and her books, the family suggests those wishing to make a memorial contribution do so to Samaritan Hospice, 5 Eves Dr., Suite 300, Marlton, N.J. 08053

ROWNTREE.— On the 28th May, 1909, at York, Mary Katharine, wife of Arnold Stephenson Rowntree (1883-9), a daughter, who was named Elisabeth Haarvey.

9-Alison Harvey Cadbury

Alison married **Glenn M. Senter**.

8-**Thomas Lloyd Cadbury** was born on 24 May 1920 in Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, USA and died on 23 Mar 1990 in San Francisco, California, USA at age 69.

7-**Prof. Henry Joel Cadbury** was born on 1 Dec 1883 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 7 Oct 1974 at age 90, and was buried in FBG Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

General Notes: He delivered the Nobel lecture on behalf of the AFSC when it accepted the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947 on behalf of the Religious Society of Friends.

CADBURY, Henry Joel

Born 1 Dec. 1883; s of Joel Cadbury and Anna Kaighn Lowry; m 1916, Lydia Caroline Brown; two s two d ; died 7 Oct. 1974

Professor Emeritus, Harvard Divinity School, 1954 (Hollis Professor Divinity, 1934– 54); Lecturer, Pendle Hill, 1954– 72, and Temple University, 1962– 66

EDUCATION

William Penn Charter Sch.; Haverford Coll.; Harvard Univ

CAREER

Teacher, Haverford Coll., 1910– 19, Lecturer, 1955– 64; Harvard Divinity Sch., 1919– 26; Andover Theological Seminary, 1919– 26; Prof., Bryn Mawr Coll., 1926– 34. Mem. Translation Cttee of Revised Standard Version of the Bible, 1929– 70; Dir, Andover-Harvard Theol. Library, 1938– 54. Chm., American Friends Service Cttee, 1928– 34 and 1944– 60, Hon. Chm. 1960– ; Chm., Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr Coll., 1956– 68. Mem. several learned societies; Mem. Studiorum Novi Testamenti Societas (Pres. 1958); Fellow American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Hon. degrees: LittD Haverford Coll., 1933; DD Glasgow Univ., 1937; LLD Whittier Coll., 1951, Swarthmore Coll., 1954; LHD Howard Univ., 1959, Earlham Coll., 1967

PUBLICATIONS

The Style and Literary Method of Luke, 1920; National Ideals in the Old Testament, 1920; The Making of Luke-Acts, 1927 (and 1958); (with K. Lake) Beginnings of Christianity, Vols IV and V, 1933 (and 1966); The Peril of Modernizing Jesus, 1937 (and 1962); Jesus What Manner of Man, 1947 (and 1962); George Fox's Book of Miracles, 1948, 1972; The Book of Acts in History, 1955; Quakerism and Early Christianity, 1957; The Eclipse of the Historical Jesus, 1964; John Woolman in England, 1971; Friendly Heritage, 1972; Narrative Papers of George Fox, 1972

RECREATIONS

Quaker history, camping

ADDRESS

774 Millbrook Lane, Haverford, Pa 19041, USA

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard University. Social Activist.

8-**Elizabeth Cadbury** was born on 14 Jun 1917.

8-**Christopher Joel Cadbury** was born on 5 Sep 1921 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA and died on 1 Oct 2010 at age 89.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Clinical Psychologist.

9-Vivian C. Cadbury

Descendants of James Cadbury

8-Prof. Warder Henry Cadbury

9-Joel Cadbury

9-Adrienne Cadbury

8-Winifred C. Cadbury

6-Sarah Cadbury⁴⁹ was born on 5 Nov 1840 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 16 Aug 1918 in Moorestown, New Jersey, USA at age 77.

6-Emma Cadbury was born on 4 Jan 1843 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA and died on 15 Aug 1923 at age 80.

5-Maria Cadbury²⁵ was born on 12 Aug 1800, died on 6 Apr 1887 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 86, and was buried on 12 Apr 1887 in FBG Witton, Birmingham.

5-John Cadbury^{1,2,10,14,15,17,59} was born on 12 Aug 1801 in 92 Bull Street, Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 11 May 1889 in 10 Harborne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 87, and was buried in FBG Witton, Birmingham.

General Notes: Cadbury, John (1801– 1889), cocoa and chocolate manufacturer, was born on 12 August 1801, at 92 Bull Street, Birmingham, into a family of four generations of Quakers, the fifth child and third son in the family of five sons and five daughters of Richard Tapper Cadbury (1768– 1860), draper, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Head of Ipswich. He was educated from 1810 to 1815 at Joseph Crosfield's Quaker school at Hartshill.

In 1816 Cadbury was apprenticed to John Cudworth, a Quaker, of the firm Broadhead and Cudworth, Leeds, to learn the retail tea trade. After six years his father sent him to work in the bonded tea house of Sanderson Fox in London, to broaden his experience. In 1824 he was given a sum of money, and was able to set up his own business as a tea dealer and coffee roaster at 93 Bull Street, Birmingham. On 9 March 1826 Cadbury married Priscilla Ann (1799– 1828), daughter of John Dymond of Exeter, a draper and Quaker minister. She died two years later. In 1832 he married Candia (1805– 1855), eldest daughter of George Barrow, merchant and shipping-fleet owner, of Lancaster. They had five sons and one daughter.

Cocoa powder for making an instant drink was first marketed about 1830. John Cadbury saw the potential for the product, and with his experience in roasting beans and preparing nib (crushed cocoa beans) for his shop, decided to open a factory. He purchased a former malthouse at Crooked Lane in 1831, and this is considered the founding date of the Cadbury manufacturing firm. During the first ten years he developed many new lines, and the earliest existing price list (1842) offered sixteen varieties of drinking chocolate and eleven cocoas. In 1846 he took his brother Benjamin (1798– 1880) into partnership and changed the name of the firm to Cadbury Brothers, moving it in 1847 to larger premises at Bridge Street. In 1853 Cadbury Brothers were appointed cocoa manufacturers to Queen Victoria.

Convinced that there were practical solutions to the social evils of his day, Cadbury devoted himself particularly to the temperance movement. His campaigns for total abstinence were based on appeals to reason. The abstainer, he pointed out, could afford a good joint of beef on a Sunday. He was appointed to the Birmingham board of commissions in 1829 and in 1851 was chairman of the committee which steered through parliament the bill to transfer the board's powers to the elected council. He also served as an overseer and guardian of the poor (1830– 41). He was prominent in the movement to replace 'climbing boys' with machines to sweep chimneys.

Cadbury's second wife, Candia, died from tuberculosis in 1855, and later that year Cadbury suffered a severe attack of rheumatic fever. This was a double blow from which he never fully recovered. The business declined seriously and in 1861 Cadbury retired, handing over to two of his sons, Richard and George Cadbury. He died on 11 May 1889 at his home, 10 Harborne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and was buried at Witton cemetery, Birmingham.

H. M. Davies, rev. Christine Clark

Sources J. F. Crosfield, A history of the Cadbury family, 1 (1985) · I. A. Williams, The firm of Cadbury, 1831– 1931 (1931) · H. C. Alexander, Richard Cadbury of Birmingham (1906) · T. Insull, John Cadbury, 1801– 1889 (privately printed, Birmingham, 1979) · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1899)

Archives Library of Birmingham, MSS · RS Friends, Lond.

Likenesses photographs, RS Friends, Lond., Richard Cadbury's 'family book' · portrait, RS Friends, Lond., Richard Cadbury's 'family book' · portraits, repro. in W. A. Cadbury, Family letters and portraits, 2– 4 (1910) · portraits, repro. in Crosfield, History of the Cadbury family, 1

Wealth at death £43,773: probate, 20 June 1889, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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H. M. Davies, 'Cadbury, John (1801– 1889)', rev. Christine Clark, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Sept 2013 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/37254>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an apprentice to Broadhead & Cudworth in 1817 in Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Grocer and Cocoa Manufacturer in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a member of the Board of Commissioners in 1829 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Descendants of James Cadbury

- He worked as a Quaker Elder.
- Miscellaneous: Fought to bring an end to the business of employing children as Chimney-sweeps.
- He worked as a Governor of the Birmingham General Hospital.

John married **Priscilla Ann Dymond**,^{1,15,17} daughter of **John Dymond**^{2,17,82} and **Olive Hitchcock**,^{2,17,82} on 9 Mar 1826 in FMH Exeter, Devon. Priscilla was born on 11 Aug 1799 in Bridge House, Bridge Street, Exeter, Devon, died on 8 Mar 1828 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 28, and was buried in FBG Exeter. They had no children.

John next married **Candia Barrow**,^{1,2,14,15,17,59} daughter of **George Barrow**^{2,14,15,16,17} and **Elizabeth Pumphrey**,¹⁶ on 24 Jul 1832 in FMH Lancaster. Candia was born in 1805 in Lancaster, Lancashire, died on 5 Mar 1855 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 50, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham. The cause of her death was Tuberculosis. They had seven children: **John, Richard, Maria, George, Joseph, Edward**, and **Henry**.

6-John Cadbury¹ was born on 23 Feb 1834 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 28 May 1866 in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia at age 32.

6-Richard Cadbury^{1,2,20,21} was born on 29 Aug 1835 in Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, died on 21 Mar 1899 in Jerusalem at age 63, and was buried on 8 Apr 1899 in Lodge Hill Cemetery, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cocoa & Chocolate manufacturer of Birmingham.

Richard married **Elizabeth Adlington**,^{2,20} daughter of **William Adlington**^{16,23,83} and **Dorothy Sampson**,^{16,83} on 24 Jul 1861 in FMH Mansfield. Elizabeth was born on 13 Nov 1838 in King's Mill, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, died on 31 Dec 1868 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 30, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham. They had five children: **Barrow, Alice, Jessie, William Adlington**, and **Richard**.

7-Barrow Cadbury² was born on 27 Sep 1862 in 17 Wheeley's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died on 9 Mar 1958 in 73 Wellington Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham at age 95.

General Notes: She was survived by her husband, Barrow Cadbury (1862-1958), cocoa and chocolate manufacturer and social reformer, who was born in Edgbaston, Birmingham, on 27 September 1862, the son of Richard Cadbury (1835-1899), cocoa manufacturer, and his first wife, Elizabeth Adlington (1838-1868). His mother died when he was six years old. After schooling locally, at the age of eleven he was sent to a Realschule in Stuttgart, before attending a Quaker school at Hitchin from the age of fourteen. This was followed by two years at Owens College, Manchester, and an apprenticeship in London. In 1882 he completed a two-month tour of Canada and the USA, investigating American chocolate manufacture, before joining the family firm. On his father's death he became one of four directors of a new limited company under the chairmanship of his uncle, George Cadbury. From 1914 Barrow was vice-chairman of Cadbury Brothers Ltd. In 1918 he negotiated a merger, against his uncle's wishes, with J. S. Fry & Sons of Bristol to form a new holding company, the British Cocoa and Chocolate Company. On George Cadbury's death in 1922 Barrow became chairman of Cadbury Brothers Ltd until his retirement in 1932.

Quiet and reserved, Barrow Cadbury's Quaker faith and pacifist principles were central to his life. He was active in his local meeting at George Road and from 1898 at Highgate Mission. In the same year he was made an elder of the Warwickshire monthly meeting and later served as clerk to the quarterly meeting. Nationally he was a regular attender at yearly meeting and a member of the meeting for sufferings. In 1923 he played a key role in the building of Friends' House in Euston Road, London, raising much of the necessary funds as treasurer of the building committee. Like his father, he had a lifelong interest in adult education and taught a working men's class throughout his life. Following his father's death he inherited the management of his recently built Moseley Road Institute for adult education. He served on the council of the National Adult School Union and was its treasurer (1907-22), and president (1926-7).

Before the First World War, Barrow Cadbury was involved in Anglo-German friendship initiatives, hosting visits by German peace delegations in 1906 and 1911, and participating in several return delegations to Germany, the last shortly before the outbreak of war in 1914. During the war he was an early member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation in 1915, and supported the work of the Friends' War Victims Relief Committee, the Friends' Emergency Committee for the Relief of Enemy Aliens, and the Friends' Ambulance Unit in which his son, Paul, served. He maintained his witness for peace during the 1930s when he supported George Lansbury's Embassies of Reconciliation initiative. After the Second World War he collaborated with a fellow Quaker, Kathleen Lonsdale, on a series of letters to world leaders pressing for peace and disarmament, the last of which was written in 1957 a few months before his death.

Barrow Cadbury shared his wife's interest in penal reform and served as a magistrate from 1906 to 1940, often presiding in the children's court. Following Geraldine's death Barrow Cadbury continued to support the causes she espoused, and purchased Forhill House intending to establish an observation home for young offenders in her memory. However, delays with Forhill prompted him to begin experimental work at Fircroft College, Selly Oak, where her Moseley Road Remand Home had been evacuated following bomb damage, and which in effect became the first British observation home. He persevered with Forhill, which was officially opened on 30 May 1947 as a Senior Boys' Remand and Observation Home and presented to the city in Geraldine Cadbury's memory.

In 1920 the couple had converted a large proportion of their fortune into the charitable Barrow Cadbury Trust. Birmingham Civic Society awarded its gold medal to them in 1931 in recognition of their contribution to the city. Although he never coveted public honour and often worked anonymously, Barrow Cadbury was granted the freedom of the city of Birmingham in 1932. He died at his home, 73 Wellington Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, on 9 March 1958.

Siân Roberts

Sources

J. Whitney, Geraldine S. Cadbury, 1865-1941: a biography (1948) · P. S. Cadbury, 'Geraldine S. Cadbury, 1865-1941', The Friends Quarterly Examiner (April 1941) · P. W. Bartlett, Barrow Cadbury: a

Descendants of James Cadbury

memoir (1960) · J. F. Crosfield, A history of the Cadbury family, 2 (1985) · G. Cadbury, 'Interview and presidential message', The Sunday School Chronicle and Christian Outlook (4 Jan 1917) · V. Bailey, Delinquency and citizenship: reclaiming the young offender, 1914-48 (1987) · A. Logan, Feminism and criminal justice: a historical perspective (2008) · M. D'Hoker, 'Contribution de Maurice Rouvroy (1879-1954) aux soins en résidence de la jeunesse à problèmes psycho-sociaux pendant l'entre-deux-guerres', Paedagogica Historica, 26/2 (1990), 211-22 · Towards permanent peace: a record of the Women's International Congress held at The Hague, April 28th - May 1st 1915 (1915) · S. Oldfield, Women humanitarians: a biographical dictionary of British women active between 1900 and 1950 (2001) · The Times (31 Jan 1941); (10 March 1958) · b. cert. · m. cert.

Archives

Library of Birmingham, Cadbury family papers, MS 466A · Library of Birmingham, records of Birmingham city council's education committee · U. Birm., Cadbury Research Library, Westhill College archive

Likenesses

T. B. Garvie, oils, 1912, Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery [see illus.] · postcard print, c.1937, NPG · photographs, Library of Birmingham, Cadbury family papers · photographs, Library of Birmingham, photographic portraits collection

Wealth at death

£136,157 15s. 3d.: probate, 2 April 1941, CGPLA Eng. & Wales · £152,007 8s. 10d.-Barrow Cadbury: probate, 18 April 1958, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cocoa & Chocolate Manufacturer of Birmingham.

Barrow married **Geraldine Southall**,² daughter of **Alfred Southall**^{2,21,41,84} and **Anna Strangman Grubb**,^{2,21,41,84} on 8 Sep 1891 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Geraldine was born on 29 Jun 1865 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 30 Jan 1941 at age 75. They had three children: **Dorothy Adlington**, **Paul Strangman**, and **Geraldine Mary**.

General Notes: Cadbury, Dame Geraldine Southall (1865-1941), social and penal reformer, was born Geraldine Southall at 5 Highfield Road, Edgbaston, on 29 June 1865, the daughter of Alfred Southall (1838-1931), chemist, and his wife, Anna Strangman, née Grubb (1841-1912). She inherited a propensity for social activism from her Quaker parents; her father was a temperance worker who taught a working men's adult school class, while her Irish mother was a supporter of women's suffrage. She was educated at Edgbaston High School for Girls, and briefly at the Quaker school, The Mount, in York. On 8 September 1891, at the Friends' meeting house, Birmingham, she married Barrow Cadbury [see below]. They had three children: Dorothy Adlington (1892-1987), Paul Strangman (1895-1984), and Geraldine Mary (1900-1999).

A committed Quaker, Geraldine Southall Cadbury reconciled her faith with the couple's increasing wealth by engaging in social reform; throughout her life, her activism was motivated by her Quaker faith. In 1904 she began a lifelong connection with the Birmingham Lying-in Charity and its services to poor mothers, officially opening its new maternity hospital buildings in Loveday Street in November 1907. She and her husband donated a nurses' hostel in 1933, and shortly before her death she was planning the hospital's new premises. Among her educational interests were the Birmingham People's Free Kindergarten established by Julia Lloyd in 1904, and the provision of open-air schools for inner-city children, the latter drawing on her own maternal experience. The health of her elder son as a child had caused concern and in 1907 the couple built a family home, Cropwood, in the Lickey Hills, designed on open-air principles. Seeing the beneficial effects on their own child, the Cadburys donated two open-air schools to Birmingham, Uffculme in 1911, and Cropwood itself in 1922.

Cadbury's other educational concerns were the Sunday school class where she taught from 1905, and her women's adult school class at Moseley Road which she led from 1907. In 1907 she and Barrow Cadbury founded Westhill Training College for Sunday School Workers, providing the building and most of the project's financial support. Her part in its establishment was recognized in 1917 by the National Sunday School Union when she was elected as its first woman president. In her presidential address, 'Stand by the children', she announced her campaign for the year, the 'difficult boy and girl' and the Sunday school's role in their reclamation for society, thereby uniting her interest in Sunday schools with the cause for which she is best remembered, the reform of the treatment of young offenders. On 1 April 1905 at the instigation of a local justice, J. Courtney Lord, Birmingham established the first separate court for children in England. Modelled on American children's courts, the experiment led to the provision of juvenile courts in the Children's Act of 1908. In the same year as the court's inception Cadbury was invited by a fellow Quaker, Ellen Sturge, to accompany her on her regular visits to the courts. Together with Marian Priestman, another local Friend, she became a volunteer probation worker, supervising the case of every girl offender, investigating her home circumstances, and advising the appropriate course of action. She followed this up after sentencing by corresponding with every girl, always enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for a reply. Her work convinced her of the need for a safe home where children could be accommodated while on remand, and in 1910 she and Barrow Cadbury provided Birmingham with the first purpose-built children's remand home in Britain. They donated the site on the Moseley Road, established a voluntary management committee under their direction, and paid for the erection and furnishing of the building, which was largely designed by her. As for other buildings donated by the couple she drew detailed sketches of what she required, which were then handed to the architect to work up into building plans.

During the First World War, Cadbury organized temporary accommodation for hundreds of Belgian refugees at the Friends' Institute in Moseley Road and ran a Belgian maternity home at 19 Carpenter Road, receiving the medal of Queen Elisabeth of Belgium in 1918 in recognition of her services. A committed pacifist, she was one of the 156 members of the British committee of the Women's International Congress at The Hague (28 April - 1 May 1915), to which she and her daughter Dorothy had intended to travel but were refused passports.

In the post-war period Cadbury was increasingly recognized as an expert on juvenile justice policy locally and nationally. Between 1911 and 1927 she was co-opted onto Birmingham education committee's special school sub-committee. In 1920, following the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act of 1919, her position in Birmingham children's court was formalized when she and Marian Priestman became the city's first two women magistrates, and from 1923 she chaired the justices' panel in the children's court. In 1922 she was appointed to the Home Office's advisory committee on probation, and in 1925 to the Home Office departmental committee on the treatment of young offenders, the committee that laid the ground for the Children's Act of 1933.

As part of her investigations for the young offenders committee, Cadbury visited Maurice Rouvroy's Belgian observation home for young delinquents in 1926. Established in 1913 the Centraal Observatiegesticht at Moll was a child-centred community where young offenders were psychologically assessed. Cadbury had a long-standing interest in psychology; Dr George Auden acted as

Descendants of James Cadbury

psychological adviser to her Moseley Road Remand Home from its establishment, and from the early 1920s the Birmingham children's court used two local doctors, W. A. Potts and Hamblin Smith, as experts in child psychology. The visit to Moll convinced her of the value of observation homes and when the young offenders committee reported in 1927 it recommended that at least three British observation centres should be established to provide psychological reports on all offenders under the age of twenty-one. Much to her disappointment, and that of the Howard League, financial constraints prevented the recommendation's inclusion in the Children's Act of 1933, and it was not until after her death that the first British observation home was established in Birmingham, by her husband and in her memory.

During the 1920s Cadbury took part in campaigns against the death penalty, and from 1923 supported the work of what later became the National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty. She also travelled widely, investigating juvenile justice provision in Europe, America, New Zealand, and Australia, often combining her interests with Barrow's business travels and visits to Quaker international gatherings. In 1928 the fruits of her travels fed into her designs for a new children's court complex in Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, only the second purpose-built juvenile court in England. Presented to the city by the couple, the court was officially opened by the home secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, on 17 July 1928. Her beliefs were incorporated into its fabric in the form of the ceremonial key which showed Justice unveiled and without a sword, symbolizing justice with understanding.

Cadbury was instrumental in the establishment of the Birmingham Child Guidance Clinic, founded by Birmingham city council's education committee in 1931, initially for an experimental period of three years. It was funded by the Commonwealth Fund of New York supplemented by an anonymous local donation of £1500, which may well have come from her. In 1935 she and Barrow Cadbury founded Copeley Hill Hostel for boys and Carpenter House Probation Hostel for girls. She also continued to be appointed to Home Office committees, including the committee to inquire into juvenile courts in the Metropolitan Police district (1930-41), the juvenile court rules committee (1932), the conference on girls aged 15-17 appearing before London juvenile courts (1934), and the committee to consider observation centres (1938). From 1935 she was vice-president of the International Association of Children's Court Judges. Her book *Young Offenders Yesterday and To-day* (1938) stressed the transformative power of education and personal intervention in the lives of the young, and articulated her long-held belief that the juvenile court was there to protect rather than to punish, and that child offenders were not intrinsically flawed but were reacting to their environment, poverty, poor parenting, and a lack of alternative role models.

In May 1937 Geraldine Cadbury was appointed DBE 'for public and philanthropic services in Birmingham' (London Gazette, 11 May 1937, 3089), a worldly honour that as a Quaker she seriously considered declining. She rarely used the title, preferring to be known as Mrs Barrow Cadbury. She died at her home, 40 Edgbaston Park Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, on 30 January 1941.

Siân Roberts

Sources

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Archives

Library of Birmingham, Cadbury family papers, MS 466A · Library of Birmingham, records of Birmingham city council's education committee · U. Birm., Cadbury Research Library, Westhill College archive

Likenesses

T. B. Garvie, oils, 1912, Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery [see illus.] · postcard print, c.1937, NPG · photographs, Library of Birmingham, Cadbury family papers · photographs, Library of Birmingham, photographic portraits collection

Wealth at death

£136,157 15s. 3d.: probate, 2 April 1941, CGPLA Eng. & Wales · £152,007 8s. 10d.-Barrow Cadbury: probate, 18 April 1958, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Feb 1883-Dec 1883 in York, Yorkshire.

8-Dorothy Adlington Cadbury was born on 14 Oct 1892 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 21 Aug 1987 at age 94.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1908-Jul 1911 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Botanist. Director of Cadbury's.

8-Paul Strangman Cadbury was born on 3 Nov 1895 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 24 Oct 1984 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 88.

Paul married **Rachel Evelyn Wilson**,³⁴ daughter of **George Edward Wilson**³⁴ and **Henrietta Rachel Pease**,^{23,34,85,86} on 24 Jun 1919 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Rachel

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was born on 19 Dec 1894 in Park Hall, Kidderminster, Worcestershire and died in Dec 1993 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 99. They had six children: **Catherine Rachel, Edward Paul, Philippa Helen, Charles Lloyd, Roger, and Henrietta Margaret.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1917-1918.

9-Catherine Rachel Cadbury

Catherine married **Dr. Paul Frederick John Hickinbotham**,⁸⁷ son of **Frederick John Long Hickinbotham** and **Gertrude Ball**, on 26 Sep 1942 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Paul was born on 21 Mar 1917 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 22 Sep 2006 in Leicester, Leicestershire at age 89, and was buried on 29 Sep 2006. They had two children: **Margaret Claire** and **Roger Paul**.

General Notes: Hickinbotham, Paul Frederick John (1917 - 2006)

MRCS 1939; FRCS 1942; MB ChB Birmingham 1939; ChM 1947; LRCP 1939.

Born 21 March 1917 Birmingham, UK

Died 22 September 2006 Leicester, UK

Occupation General surgeon

Details Paul Hickinbotham was a consultant surgeon in Leicester. He was born in Birmingham on 21 March 1917, the second son of Frederick John Long Hickinbotham, an export merchant and JP, and Gertrude née Ball. He was educated at West House School, Birmingham, and Rugby, and went on to Birmingham to do his medical training, qualifying in 1939. There he was much influenced by H H Sampson, a charismatic general surgeon from the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Hickinbotham went on to specialise in surgery, becoming resident surgical officer at Bradford Royal Infirmary from 1941 to 1942, when he passed the FRCS.

He joined the RAMC in 1942 and served in North Africa and Italy. After the war he returned to the Leicester group of hospitals, where he served as a general surgeon on the staff until he retired in 1982.

He married Catherine Cadbury in 1942. They had one son, Roger, and one daughter, Claire, neither of whom went into medicine. They had eight grandchildren. His extra-curricular interests included forestry and Welsh hill walking. He died at his home in Leicester on 22 September 2006.

Sources used to compile this entry: [Information from Catherine Hickinbotham].

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

Created: 8 June 2007

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB ChB ChM LRCP FRCS.
- He was educated at West House School in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He was educated at Rugby.
- He worked as a resident surgical officer at Bradford Royal Infirmary in 1941-1942.
- He worked as a General Surgeon at the Leicester group of hospitals in 1945-1982.

10-Margaret Claire Hickinbotham

10-Roger Paul Hickinbotham

9-**Dr. Edward Paul Cadbury** was born on 10 Nov 1921 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in Apr 2000 at age 78.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB BCh.
- He worked as a Physician.
- He worked as a Liberal Parliamentary candidate in 1970 in Oswestry, Shropshire.

Edward married **Mary Caroline Smith**, daughter of **Leslie Arthur Smith** and **Rachel Jane Gibbins**. They had four children: **Richard Geoffrey, James Edward, Philip Timothy, and Erica Rachel.**

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10-Richard Geoffrey Cadbury

10-James Edward Cadbury

10-**Philip Timothy Cadbury**^{88,89} was born on 16 Dec 1953 in Oswestry, Shropshire and died on 15 Aug 1981 at age 27.

General Notes: PHILIP T. CADBURY, 28 Hampton Road, Oswestry, Salop. Entered: September, 1965. 10 'O' Levels. 'A' Levels in History, French and Maths. Debating society, essay society, radio society. York Maths Association, Committee for Abolition of Compulsory Games. To do 1 year's voluntary service then to University College, London, to read Economics and Philosophy. CADBURY.— On 15th August, 1981, Philip Timothy Cadbury (1965-72), aged 27 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1965-1972 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University College, London.

10-Erica Rachel Cadbury

9-Philippa Helen Cadbury

Philippa married **Stephen Readhead Southall**, son of **Christopher Southall**^{41,90,91} and **Elsie Readhead**,^{41,90} on 19 Jul 1947 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Stephen was born on 10 Jun 1916 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 21 Dec 2011 at age 95, and was buried on 6 Jan 2012 in Hereford, Herefordshire. (Cremated). They had three children: **Anna Catherine**, **Mark Stephen**, and **Candia Helen**.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: Hereford Times, 29 Dec 2011.
- He worked as a Farmer in Clent, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

10-Anna Catherine Southall

Anna married **Christoper Richard Serle**, son of **Frank Raymond Serle** and **Winifred Mary Pugsley**. They had two children: **Harry** and **Jack**.

11-Harry Serle

11-Jack Serle

10-**Mark Stephen Southall** was born on 22 Apr 1950 in Hereford, Herefordshire and died before 2011.

10-Candia Helen Southall

Candia married **Compton**.

9-**Charles Lloyd Cadbury** was born on 3 Nov 1926 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in Jan 2000 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 73.

Charles married **Jillian Stafford Ransome**, daughter of **Edwin Oakes Ransome**^{41,46,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99} and **Hilda Stafford Allen**,^{41,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101} They had four children: **Ruth Margaret**, **Helen**, **David**, and **Thomas Stephen**.

10-Ruth Margaret Cadbury

10-Helen Cadbury

10-David Cadbury

10-Thomas Stephen Cadbury

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9-**Roger Cadbury** was born on 19 Jun 1929 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 23 Jun 1929 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

9-**Henrietta Margaret Cadbury** was born on 20 Jul 1930 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 11 Dec 1950 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 20.

8-**Geraldine Mary Cadbury** was born on 19 Sep 1900 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 7 Feb 1999 at age 98.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Headmistress.
- She had a residence in 35 Maidenhead Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.

7-**Alice Cadbury** was born on 6 Feb 1864 in 17 Wheeley's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, died on 2 Sep 1864 in Leominster, Herefordshire, and was buried in FBG Leominster.

7-**Jessie Cadbury**² was born on 7 Oct 1865 in 17 Wheeley's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died on 6 Dec 1956 at age 91.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1881-Jun 1884 in York, Yorkshire.

Jessie married **Rev Thomas George Clarke** on 21 Apr 1896. Thomas died in Aug 1922. They had two children: **Richard Thomas Victor** and **Irene Beatrice**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Corby, Northamptonshire.

8-**Richard Thomas Victor Clarke** was born on 25 May 1897.

8-**Irene Beatrice Clarke** was born on 8 Sep 1899.

Irene married **Leonard Carl Voke** in Sep 1922. Leonard was born on 1 Aug 1899 in Brighton, East Sussex and died on 15 May 1955 at age 55.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Evangelist, Hymnist and Pianist.

7-**William Adlington Cadbury**² was born on 17 Feb 1867 in 17 Wheeley's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died on 8 Jul 1957 in "Wast Hills", Kings Norton, Birmingham at age 90.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Cocoa & Chocolate manufacturer of Birmingham.
- He worked as a Chairman of Cadburys in 1922-1937.
- He worked as an Alderman of Birmingham in 1919.
- He worked as a Lord Mayor of Birmingham in 1919-1921.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

William married **Emmeline Hannah Wilson**,² daughter of **Dr. William Wilson**^{2,23} and **Hannah Henderson**,^{2,23} on 11 Sep 1902 in London. Emmeline was born in 1883 and died in 1966 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire at age 83. They had six children: **Hannah Henderson, John, Alan, Constance, Richard Tapper**, and **Brandon**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1898-Dec 1900 in York, Yorkshire.
- She had a residence in Winchmore Hill, London.

8-**Hannah Henderson Cadbury** was born on 21 Aug 1903 and died in Jan 1999 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 95.

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Hannah married **Christopher Beech Taylor** in 1931. Christopher was born on 28 Oct 1904 in Hampstead, London and died in Feb 1984 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 79. They had four children: **Elizabeth J., John A. B., William James Beech,** and **Clare H.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Trustee of the Bournville Village Trust.

9-**Elizabeth J. Taylor**

9-**John A. B. Taylor**

9-**William James Beech Taylor**

William married **Audrey Smart**. They had two children: **Simon Beech** and **Janine Emma**.

10-**Simon Beech Taylor**

10-**Janine Emma Taylor**

9-**Clare H. Taylor**

8-**John Cadbury**³⁴ was born on 18 Mar 1905 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in Jun 1985 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire at age 80.

John married **Lucy Agatha Tangye**,³⁴ daughter of **Allan Tangye**³⁴ and **Anna Deborah Wilson**,³⁴ on 8 Apr 1937 in Stourbridge, Worcestershire. Lucy was born on 17 Apr 1911 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in Aug 1999 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 88.

8-**Alan Cadbury** was born on 26 Jun 1907 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in Sep 1994 in Malvern, Worcestershire at age 87.

Alan married **Janet Mary M. Walker** in 1932 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Janet was born on 22 Jun 1909 and died in Oct 2001 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire at age 92. They had five children: **Sarah, Christina Stanfeld, Belinda Juliet, Joanna Jane,** and **Amanda**.

9-**Sarah Cadbury**

9-**Christina Stanfeld Cadbury**

9-**Belinda Juliet Cadbury**

Belinda married **John Graham Carter**.

9-**Joanna Jane Cadbury**

Joanna married **Rear-Admiral Sir John Garnier**, son of **Rev. Thomas Vernon Garnier** and **Helen Stenhouse**. They had three children: **Thomas Julian, (No Given Name),** and **(No Given Name)**.

10-**Thomas Julian Garnier**

10-**Garnier**

10-**Garnier**

9-**Amanda Cadbury**

Amanda married **Robin Thomas Littleton Salmon**. They had two children: **Benjamin Alan Cadbury** and **Matilda Hyacinth**.

10-**Benjamin Alan Cadbury Salmon**

10-**Matilda Hyacinth Salmon**

Descendants of James Cadbury

8-**Constance Cadbury**³⁴ was born on 20 Mar 1910 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in Jan 1988 in Worcester, Worcestershire at age 77.

Constance married **Christopher George Tangye**,³⁴ son of **Allan Tangye**³⁴ and **Anna Deborah Wilson**,³⁴ on 29 Sep 1949 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Christopher was born on 11 Aug 1908 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire. They had two children: **Catriona Margaret** and **Hugh John**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer. Director of Tangye Bros.

9-Catriona Margaret Tangye

Catriona married **Frank Julian Even Salmon**, son of **Lt. Col. Frank Robert Salmon** and **Patricia Jean Even Painton**. They had four children: **Christopher Tangye Robert**, **Victoria Emmeline**, **Abigail Lucy**, and **Imogen Eleanor**.

10-Christopher Tangye Robert Salmon

10-Victoria Emmeline Salmon

10-Abigail Lucy Salmon

10-Imogen Eleanor Salmon

9-Hugh John Tangye

Hugh married **Jacqueline S. Pountney**.

8-**Richard Tapper Cadbury**^{40,102,103,104,105} was born on 17 Jul 1911 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 19 Oct 1948 in Died in a hunting accident at age 37.

General Notes: Cadbury.-On 19th October, 1948, while hunting, Richard Tapper Cadbury (1925-30), aged 36 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1925-1930 in York, Yorkshire.

Richard married **Mary Lavinia Dean**. They had three children: **Anne C.**, **William G.**, and **Katherine Mary**.

9-Anne C. Cadbury

9-William G. Cadbury

9-Katherine Mary Cadbury

8-**Brandon Cadbury**^{41,64,79,106,107,108} was born on 31 Jan 1915 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 2011 at age 96.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1928-1932 in York, Yorkshire.

Brandon married **Flavia Freeman**^{64,79,106,107,108} on 1 Nov 1946 in Holy Trinity Church, Llandrindod Wells, Powys. Flavia was born in 1922 and died in Aug 2013 at age 91. They had four children: **Rupert Adlington**, **Francis Bruce**, **Olivia Hannah**, and **Rebecca Candia**.

Marriage Notes: Cadbury-Freeman.-On 1st November, at Holy Trinity Church, Llandrindod Wells Brandon Cadbury (1928-32), to Flavia Freeman.

9-Rupert Adlington Cadbury

9-Francis Bruce Cadbury

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9-Olivia Hannah Cadbury

Olivia married **Gerald Duncan Tatton-Brown**. Gerald was born in 1951 and died in 1988 at age 37. They had three children: **Jessica Flavia, Hannah Mary, and Alice Geraldine**.

10-Jessica Flavia Tatton-Brown

10-Hannah Mary Tatton-Brown

10-Alice Geraldine Tatton-Brown

9-Rebecca Candia Cadbury

7-**Richard Cadbury**² was born on 21 Dec 1868.

Richard married **Agnes Caroline Senior**. They had four children: **Arthur Richard, Eveline Agnes, David Charles, and Elizabeth Caroline**.

8-**Arthur Richard Cadbury** was born on 20 May 1901 in South Africa and died on 5 Nov 1911 at age 10.

8-**Eveline Agnes Cadbury** was born on 7 Jan 1903.

8-**David Charles Cadbury** was born on 3 May 1904.

8-**Elizabeth Caroline Cadbury** was born on 20 Feb 1907.

Richard next married **Emma Jane Wilson**,²¹ daughter of **John Ashlin Wilson** and **Emma Smith**, on 25 Jul 1871. Emma was born on 25 Jul 1846 and died on 21 May 1907 in Pacific Ocean, on a voyage. at age 60. They had four children: **Edith, Helen, Margaret, and Beatrice**.

7-**Edith Cadbury**^{109,110} was born on 6 Nov 1872 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 3 Jun 1951 at age 78.

Edith married **Arnold Ernest Butler**,^{41,109,110} son of **Cephas Butler** and **Elizabeth Baber**,⁵¹ on 15 Jun 1897. Arnold was born on 6 Nov 1872 in Birchfields and died on 28 Sep 1949 at age 76. They had four children: **Richard Cadbury, Arnold William Cadbury, Elizabeth Edith Cadbury, and Christine Winifred Cadbury**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1884-1890 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Richard Cadbury Butler** was born on 13 Apr 1898.

Richard married **Mary Hall** on 29 Nov 1931. Mary was born on 7 Jun 1895.

8-**Arnold William Cadbury Butler**¹⁰⁹ was born on 3 Apr 1902.

Arnold married **Rhona Catherine Burgess Webb** on 12 Dec 1923 in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. Rhona was born on 24 Mar 1902.

8-**Elizabeth Edith Cadbury Butler** was born on 9 Nov 1903 and died on 10 Nov 1959 at age 56.

Elizabeth married **Col. Henry William Huggins** on 8 Jul 1923. Henry was born on 26 Oct 1891 and died on 22 Apr 1965 at age 73. They had four children: **John, Michael, Patrick, and Jeremy**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DSO MC & Bar.

9-Rev. John Huggins

9-Michael Huggins

9-Patrick Huggins

Descendants of James Cadbury

9-**Jeremy Brett** was born on 3 Nov 1933 in Berkswell, Warwickshire and died on 12 Sep 1995 in Clapham Common, London at age 61. Another name for Jeremy was Peter Jeremy William Huggins.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Stage and Film actor.

Jeremy married **Anna Raymond Massey**, daughter of **Raymond Hart Massey** and **Adrienne Allen**, on 24 May 1958. The marriage ended in divorce in Nov 1962. Anna was born on 11 Aug 1937 in Thakeham, Sussex and died on 3 Jul 2011 in London at age 73. They had one son: **David Raymond William**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was awarded with CBE.
- She worked as a Film and Stage actress.

10-David Raymond William Huggins

David married **Madeleine Christie**. They had two children: **Dan** and **Iris**.

11-Dan Huggins

11-Iris Huggins

Jeremy next married **Joan Wilson** on 22 Nov 1977. Joan died on 4 Jul 1985.

8-**Christine Winifred Cadbury Butler**¹¹⁰ was born on 10 Dec 1907 in Barnt Green, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

General Notes: BUTLER.-On the 10th December, 1907, at Barnt Green, Edith Cadbury, wife of Arnold E. Butler (1884-9), a daughter, who was named Christine Winifred Cadbury.

7-**Helen Cadbury**²¹ was born on 10 Jan 1877 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 1 Mar 1969 in Tennessee, Moor Green Lane, Mosely, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 92.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Tennessee, Moor Green Lane, Mosely, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- She was a Quaker.
- She was educated at She was due to start at The Mount School in 1895 but did not attend.

Helen married **Charles McCallon Alexander** on 14 Jul 1904. Charles was born on 24 Oct 1867 in Meadow, Maryville, Tennessee, USA, died on 13 Oct 1920 in Tennessee, Moor Green Lane, Mosely, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 52, and was buried in Lodge Hill Cemetery, Selly Oak, Birmingham. They had one son: **(No Given Name)**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Knoxville, Tennessee.
- He worked as a Gospel singer.

8-**Alexander** was born in 1911 and died in 1911.

Helen next married **Dr. Amzi Clarence Dixon** on 25 Jan 1924. Amzi was born in 1854 and died in Jul 1925 at age 71.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Evangelist.

7-**Margaret Cadbury** was born on 19 Nov 1878 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 21 Jun 1972 in Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire at age 93.

Margaret married **Dr. Neville Bradley** on 6 Jul 1905. Neville was born on 19 May 1878 in Wolverley, Worcestershire and died on 7 Aug 1956 in Nether Wallop, Hampshire at age 78. They had six children: **Helen Marguerite, Frederic, James Wilson, Neville John, Malcolm, and Patrick**.

Descendants of James Cadbury

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Repton.
- He was educated at University of Liverpool.
- He worked as a Medical Missionary in China.

8-**Helen Marguerite Bradley** was born on 15 May 1906 in Pakhoi, China.

Helen married **James Gibbons**.

8-**Frederic Bradley** was born on 20 Nov 1907 in China and died in Apr 1986 in New Forest, Hampshire at age 78.

Frederic married **Barbara Moon**.

8-**James Wilson Bradley** was born on 25 Dec 1909 in China.

8-**Neville John Bradley** was born on 13 Sep 1912 in London.

Neville married **Patricia Ann Deal**.

8-**Malcolm Bradley** was born on 3 Apr 1915 in China.

8-**Patrick Bradley** was born on 6 Dec 1919 in China.

Patrick married **Erica Appleton**.

7-**Beatrice Cadbury** was born on 28 Apr 1884 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 13 Feb 1976 in Abcoude, Utrecht, Netherlands at age 91.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1901-Jul 1903 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Quaker Missionary in 1914 in Syria.

Beatrice married **Kees (Cornelis) Boeke** on 19 Dec 1911. Kees was born on 25 Sep 1884 in Alkmaar, Noord-Holland, Netherlands and died on 3 Jul 1966 in Abcoude, Utrecht, Netherlands at age 81. They had eight children: **Helen, Emma, Paula, Julia, Candia, Daniel, Theodora**, and **Marian**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was a Quaker.
- He worked as a Quaker Missionary in 1914 in Syria.
- He worked as an Educationalist in The Netherlands.

8-**Helen Boeke** was born on 11 Nov 1912.

8-**Emma Boeke** was born on 21 Nov 1914.

8-**Paula Boeke** was born on 18 Jan 1916.

8-**Julia Boeke** was born on 12 Jun 1917.

8-**Candia Boeke** was born in 1920 and died on 9 Sep 2011 at age 91.

8-**Daniel Boeke**

Descendants of James Cadbury

8-Theodora Boeke

8-Marian Boeke

6-**Maria Cadbury** was born on 13 Mar 1838 in 51 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died on 18 Jun 1908 at age 70.

Maria married **Joshua Fairfax** on 14 Sep 1881. Joshua was born on 1 Feb 1840 and died on 5 Sep 1917 at age 77. They had no children.

6-**George Cadbury**^{2,17,25,34,111} was born on 19 Sep 1839 in 51 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died on 24 Oct 1922 in Northfield Manor, Birmingham at age 83.

General Notes: Cadbury, George (1839– 1922), confectionery manufacturer and social reformer, was born at Edgbaston, Birmingham, on 19 September 1839, the third son and fourth child of John Cadbury (1801– 1889), cocoa and chocolate manufacturer, and his wife, Candia (1805– 1855), daughter of George Barrow, merchant and shipowner, of Lancaster. The Cadbury family, of west-country origin, had settled in Birmingham at the end of the eighteenth century. John Cadbury began as a tea and coffee dealer in 1824, and started to manufacture cocoa in 1831. The firm of Cadbury Brothers was established in 1847, when Benjamin Head Cadbury left the family drapery business to join his brother John. The Cadburys were long associated with the Society of Friends, and Quakerism was a powerful influence on the attitudes and actions of George Cadbury.

George Cadbury was educated at home and as a day-boy at Lean's Quaker school at Edgbaston. His mother, an ardent temperance worker, died in 1855, and soon afterwards his schooling ended. His original wish was to become a surgeon, but circumstances led him into commerce, and, in 1856, after a period of employment in the grocery business of Joseph Rowntree at York, he joined his father's cocoa factory in Bridge Street, Birmingham. His elder brother, Richard, had been at work there since 1850. John Cadbury's health failed after his wife's death, and the business declined to a position where its future was threatened. In April 1861 Richard and George, aged respectively twenty-five and twenty-one, took entire control. It was only after a hard struggle and great personal sacrifice on the part of the two young partners that in 1864 prosperity began to return. Richard had scientific and artistic interests, but George, it was said, channelled his energies into the creation of a strong business, which would reflect his religious ideals, his belief in thrift and hard work, worthy products, fair dealing, and good employment conditions.

The place of Cadbury Brothers as one of Victorian Britain's most notable businesses was achieved with the introduction of Cocoa Essence in 1866. Cadburys was the first British firm to employ the Van Houten press, which removed excess oils from the cocoa bean; its use enabled the firm to manufacture a finer powder, in large quantities. At a time when parliamentary attacks were being levelled at adulterated foodstuffs, Cocoa Essence benefited from the absence of additives traditionally used to counteract the taste of the excess oils, and the new product was effectively packaged, branded, and advertised. What distinguished George Cadbury from his competitors was his willingness to introduce innovations, and, by 1910, his firm had replaced Frys of Bristol as the country's largest cocoa and chocolate manufacturer.

By 1879 the Bridge Street building was inadequate to the firm's needs, and the partners took the opportunity of making their greatest social and economic experiment—the moving of their works into the healthier rural surroundings of Bournville, 4 miles from Birmingham. Here, they improved factory layout and the efficiency of their operation, and they were able to expand their industrial welfare work, improving employment conditions and creating a model housing estate. Benefit schemes, including sick pay and pensions, were eventually introduced. The Bournville experiment in housing and town planning was George Cadbury's own. However, the success of the new factory made it likely that slum conditions would, if allowed, grow up in its neighbourhood. To avoid this, he bought, between the years 1893 and 1900, some 300 acres of adjoining land, on which he had built about 30 houses by the time he founded the independent Bournville Village Trust, in December 1900. The trust could own land anywhere in Great Britain, and even the Bournville estate was never intended by George Cadbury to be solely for the benefit of employees of his own business. By 1931 the capital of the trust had increased from £170,000 to over £500,000, and it held more than 1000 acres of land.

Cadbury married, in 1873, Mary (d. 1887), daughter of Charles Tylor, writer and lecturer, of London; they had three sons and two daughters. After her death he married, in 1888, Elizabeth Mary Cadbury (1858– 1951), daughter of John Taylor, a member of the London stock exchange and director of various City companies; three sons and three daughters were born of the second marriage. The oldest son of George and Elizabeth was Laurence Cadbury, who became managing director of Cadbury Brothers in 1919.

Richard Cadbury died in 1899, and Cadbury Brothers finally became a company, with George as its chairman. Innovation in product technology and marketing continued with the introduction of Cadbury's Dairy Milk in 1905 and Bournville cocoa in 1906. Under George's leadership, Cadbury Brothers had grown from an enterprise of 20 employees to one of about 8600.

An important part of George Cadbury's social work was the adult school movement. As a young man he had begun as a teacher in an adult school in Birmingham, and he continued to teach until the age of seventy-two, riding or, in his later years, bicycling into the city at six o'clock on Sunday mornings to take his Bible class. Hundreds of Birmingham men learned from him how to read and write. The resulting insight which he gained into working-class conditions inspired his interest in housing and factory reform. His love of the country led him to attach special importance to the provision of gardens for working-class houses.

Cadbury's other social activities were many, and were mostly concerned with giving practical form to the opinions he held. In 1901 he acquired a controlling interest in the Daily News in order to give voice to Liberal Party, nonconformist views in general, and to oppose the South African War in particular. He also owned four newspapers in the Birmingham district, and he took a leading part in the campaign against sweated labour. Cadbury died at his home, the Manor House, Northfield, Birmingham, on 24 October 1922, survived by his second wife. In 2010 Cadbury plc was taken over by the American food company Kraft.

I. A. Williams, rev. Robert Fitzgerald

Sources R. Fitzgerald, Rowntree and the marketing revolution, 1862– 1969 (1995) · I. A. Williams, The firm of Cadbury (1931) · A. G. Gardiner, The life of George Cadbury (1923) · D. J. Jeremy, Capitalists and Christians: business leaders and the churches in Britain, 1900– 1960 (1990) · D. J. Jeremy, ed., Business and religion in Britain (1988)

Archives Library of Birmingham, corresp.; corresp. and papers · Haverford College, Pennsylvania, Quaker collection, corresp. and papers · Labour History Archive and Study Centre, Manchester, letters and papers · Selly Manor Museum, letters | BL, letters to Lord Gladstone, Add. MSS 46057– 46063 · BLPES, letters to A. G. Gardiner; corresp. with the Independent Labour Party FILM BFINA, 'Solving the housing problem at Bournville', 1919

Descendants of James Cadbury

Likenesses F. Dodd, oils, c.1920– 1922, Cadbury Schweppes Ltd, Birmingham [see illus.] · photographs, Cadbury Archives, Bournville

Wealth at death £1,071,099 13s. 8d.: probate, 5 Feb 1923, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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I. A. Williams, 'Cadbury, George (1839– 1922)', rev. Robert Fitzgerald, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Sept 2013

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/32232>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Chocolate Manufacturer in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He had a residence in Northfield Manor, Birmingham.

George married **Mary Tylor**,^{2,17,25,34} daughter of **Charles Tylor**^{2,87} and **Gulielma Maria Sparkes**, on 14 Mar 1872. Mary was born in 1849 in Stoke Newington, London, died on 27 Apr 1887 in Northfield Manor, Birmingham at age 38, and was buried in FBG Witton, Birmingham. They had five children: **Edward, George, Henry Tylor, Mary Isabel, and Eleanor**.

7-Edward Cadbury² was born on 20 Mar 1873 in 32 George Road, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 21 Nov 1948 at age 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Oliver's Mount school in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Cocoa and Chocolate manufacturer. Chairman of Cadbuys in 1893-1943 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a chairman of the Daily News Ltd in 1911-1930.
- He worked as a Served on the committee of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1919.

Edward married **Dorothy Howitt**,² daughter of **Dr. Francis Howitt**^{2,16,32,112} and **Ann Adlington**,^{2,32} on 22 Oct 1896. Dorothy was born in 1872 in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and died in 1950 at age 78.

7-George Cadbury¹¹¹ was born on 7 Apr 1878 in 32 George Road, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 27 Sep 1954 in 34 Weobly Hill, Selly Oak, Birmingham at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Harborne Vicarage School.
- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at University College, London.
- He worked as a Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturer in 1898 in Bournville, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

George married **Edith Caroline Woodall**,² daughter of **William Woodall** and **Caroline Tanner**,² on 1 Jan 1902. Edith was born in Sep 1876 in Stafford, Staffordshire and died in 1935 at age 59. They had three children: **George Woodall, John Christopher, and Mary**.

8-George Woodall Cadbury was born on 19 Jan 1907 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 25 Feb 1995 in Oakville, Ontario, Canada at age 88.

General Notes: Born and raised in Birmingham, England, Cadbury was the eldest grandchild of the Quaker founder of the famous chocolate dynasty. In the 1920s, Cadbury attended King's College at Cambridge to study economics, where John Maynard Keynes was his supervisor. Afterwards, he studied at the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania.

Cadbury accumulated years of experience as a managing director of two sizeable food processing enterprises in England. He was lent to the Ministry of Aircraft Production where he was the deputy director of production for three years during WORLD WAR II. He then worked for the British Air Commission in Washington, DC. Cadbury had close links with the British Labour Party and was well known in Fabian Society circles. He got to know a number of Canadian socialists including David Lewis, the future leader of the NDP. Lewis suggested that Cadbury pay a visit to see the newly elected CCF government in Saskatchewan. In the summer of 1945, Cadbury met with officials in the Saskatchewan government, was invited to observe a Cabinet meeting, and was offered a job.

Cadbury arrived in December, soon joined by his wife Barbara, also a committed socialist with much experience in the co-operative movement, along with their two daughters. T.C. DOUGLAS needed Cadbury to bring order to the group of enterprises purchased or set up in its first few months of government. Douglas also wanted an effective system of long-term economic planning. Cadbury established the Economic Advisory and Planning Board, a committee of Cabinet with himself as chair, to provide advice to Cabinet on improving performance of government enterprises. With experts recruited from all over Canada, the Planning Board soon became the brains trust for the new government. Two additional central agencies were created which had a great impact on the evolution of government in Saskatchewan. The Budget Bureau pioneered a more collective approach to expenditure control and acted as an advisory body on the machinery of government. The Government Finance Office, later known as Crown Investments Corporation, was a holding company and treasury board for the growing number of CROWN CORPORATIONS in the province.

Descendants of James Cadbury

Through these agencies, Cadbury put Saskatchewan at the cutting edge of innovative government in the world. By the end of the decade, Cadbury felt that the creative part of his job had been completed and he left the province for a long career in the United Nations as an advisor to various developing countries. After retirement, he moved to Ontario and returned to political life as the chairman, and later president, of the national NDP. He was also active with his wife in the International Planned Parenthood Federation. He died on February 28, 1995.

Gregory P. Marchildon

http://esask.uregina.ca/entry/cadbury_george_woodall_1907-95.html

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He was educated at University of Pennsylvania.
- He worked as a Director of British Cannery Ltd. In 1929-1935.
- He worked as a Director of Alfred Bird & Sons Ltd. In 1935-1945.

George married **Barbara Pierce**. They had two children: **Lyndall Elizabeth** and **Caroline Ann**.

9-Lyndall Elizabeth Cadbury

Lyndall married **Richard Bradlee Boal** in 1959. Richard died in 1986. They had two children: **Jennifer C.** and **Peter Cadbury**.

10-Jennifer C. Boal

Jennifer married **Roland Goff**.

10-Peter Cadbury Boal

Peter married **Kelly Cass**, daughter of **Richard Cass** and **Patricia**. They had three children: **Sebastian B.**, **Oliver C.**, and **Sara C.**

11-Sebastian B. Boal

11-Oliver C. Boal

11-Sara C. Boal

9-Caroline Ann Cadbury

Caroline married **Woodroffe**.

8-**John Christopher Cadbury** was born on 28 Nov 1908 and died on 25 Jun 1995 at age 86.

John married **Honor Mary Milward** in 1934 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Honor died in 1957. They had one son: **Peter Hugh George**.

9-Peter Hugh George Cadbury

Peter married **Sally Strouvelle**, daughter of **Peter Frederick Strouvelle**. They had two children: **Eleanor Mary** and **Simon Charles**.

10-Eleanor Mary Cadbury

Eleanor married **Torquhil Ian Campbell 13th Duke Of Argyll**, son of **Ian Campbell 12th Duke Of Argyll** and **Iona Mary Colquhoun**. They had three children: **Archie Frederick**, **Rory James**, and **Charlotte Mary**.

11-Archie Frederick Campbell Marquess Of Lorne

11-Lord Rory James Campbell

Descendants of James Cadbury

11-Lady Charlotte Mary Campbell

10-Simon Charles Cadbury

Simon married **Joanna C. Williams**. They had two children: **Hugo George** and **Oliver James**.

11-Hugo George Cadbury

11-Oliver James Cadbury

8-Mary Cadbury² was born on 16 Jan 1914.

7-Henry Tylor Cadbury was born on 10 Oct 1882 in Woodbrooke, Selly Oak, Birmingham and died on 25 Sep 1952 in Oak Tree Lane, Bournville at age 69.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Newspaper Proprietor.

Henry married **Lucy Bellows**, daughter of **John Thomas Bellows**^{17,113} and **Elizabeth Earnshaw**,^{17,113} on 10 Jan 1912. Lucy was born in 1881 and died in 1956 at age 75. They had five children: **Elizabeth Mary**, **John Anthony**, **Ruth Candia**, **Katherine M.**, and **Martin George**.

8-Elizabeth Mary Cadbury was born on 7 Nov 1912.

Elizabeth married **Dr. Edmund Henry Hambly** on 20 May 1939. Edmund was born on 24 Mar 1914. They had one daughter: **Elizabeth Cadbury**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MB BS FCS LRCP.
- He worked as a Physician and Surgeon.

9-Elizabeth Cadbury Hambly

Elizabeth married **Dr. Michael David Rawlins**, son of **Rev. Jack Rawlins** and **Evelyn Daphne Douglas-Hamilton**. They had two children: **Victoria Jane** and **Lucy Sarah**.

10-Victoria Jane Rawlins

10-Lucy Sarah Rawlins

8-John Anthony Cadbury was born on 31 Jul 1914.

8-Ruth Candia Cadbury^{71,114} was born on 2 Oct 1915 in London and died in 1988 at age 73.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Peace worker.

Ruth married **Arthur Nicholas Gillett**,^{71,114} son of **Arthur Bevington Gillett**^{2,34,71,114} and **Margaret Clark**,^{2,34,71,114} on 20 Apr 1938 in Jordans. Arthur was born on 14 Dec 1914 in 102 Banbury Road, Headington, Oxford, Oxfordshire and died on 23 Jun 2008 at age 93. They had six children: **David Bright**, **Martin Bevis**, **Jean Elizabeth**, **Katharine Jane**, **Candia Margaret**, and **Jonathan Nicholas**.

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

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

Descendants of James Cadbury

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Graham Davey

Noted events in his life were:

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

9-David Bright Gillett

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

10-Nathan Peter Gillett

10-Benjamin James Gillett

9-Martin Bevis Gillett

9-Jean Elizabeth Gillett

Descendants of James Cadbury

Jean married **Michael Barlow**.

9-**Katharine Jane Gillett**

Katharine married **Malcolm Winter**.

9-**Candia Margaret Gillett**

Candia married **Philip Carolan**.

9-**Jonathan Nicholas Gillett**

8-**Katherine M. Cadbury** was born on 1 Feb 1920.

8-**Martin George Cadbury**

7-**Mary Isabel Cadbury**^{34,62} was born on 5 Apr 1884 in Woodbrooke, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1900-Jul 1902 in York, Yorkshire.

Mary married **Kenneth Henry Wilson**,^{34,62} son of **George Edward Wilson**³⁴ and **Henrietta Rachel Pease**,^{23,34,85,86} on 26 Oct 1911 in FMH Bournville. Kenneth was born on 7 Sep 1885 in Allandale, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died on 2 Sep 1969 at age 83. They had five children: **Ann Pease**, **Rachel Barbara**, **Henrietta Marion**, **Kenneth John**, and **Eleanor Mary**.

General Notes: President of Albright & Wilson

Deputy Chairman Bryant & May

With Albright & Wilson, 1908; Dir, 1910; Man. Dir and Chm., 1932– 58, Pres., 1958– . Mem. of Oldbury Urban District Council, 1919– 58; Charter Mayor of Oldbury, 1935; Alderman of Borough of Oldbury, 1935– 58; Worcestershire County Council, 1936, Alderman, 1941– ; Chm. Oldbury Local Employment Cttee, 1925– 62. Past Pres. and Member of Council Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; Governor, Birmingham Univ. (Mem. Council, 1933– 68). High Sheriff of Worcs., 1948– 49. Freeman, Borough of Oldbury, 1960

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Marlborough.
- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Chairman and President of Albright & Wilson.
- He worked as a Chairman of Bryant & May. Match manufacturers.
- He had a residence in 1915 in 22 Priory Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- He had a residence in Park Hall, Kidderminster.

8-**Ann Pease Wilson**⁶² was born on 19 Oct 1913 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 13 Jan 2001 in Cleveland Lodge, Great Ayton, Yorkshire at age 87.

Ann married **Sir Francis Wilfrid Fry 5th Bt.**,⁶² son of **Sir John Pease Fry 2nd Bt.**^{34,62,115} and **Margaret Theodora Fox**,^{34,62} on 19 Jun 1943 in Stourbridge, Worcestershire. Francis was born on 2 May 1904 in Great Ayton, Yorkshire and died on 26 Jul 1987 in Cleveland Lodge, Great Ayton, Yorkshire at age 83.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They had a residence in Cleveland Lodge, Great Ayton, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MIME JP.
- He was educated at Clifton College.

Descendants of James Cadbury

- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Mining area manager in County Durham.
- He worked as a Bomb disposal officer in 1940-1942.
- He worked as an Area General Manager, Mid-West Durham Area, Durham Division, National Coal Board.

8-**Rachel Barbara Wilson**^{103,116,117,118,119} was born on 22 May 1915 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in Mar 2000 in Dacorum, Hertfordshire at age 84.

Rachel married **Roger Kenneth Allen**,^{100,103,116,117,118,119,120,121} son of **Kenneth Clarkson Allen**^{36,120,122,123,124,125,126} and **Sybil Robson**,^{120,123,124,125} on 22 Jun 1940 in FMH Bournville. Roger was born on 27 Feb 1913 in Waldenhurst, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire and died on 29 May 1966 at age 53. They had seven children: **Gabriel Allen, Peter, Peter William, Christopher John, Adrian Roger, Charles Kenneth, and Caroline Isabel.**

Marriage Notes: Allen-Wilson.-On 22nd June, 1940, at the Friends' Meeting House, Bournville, Roger Kenneth Allen (1926-31) to Rachel Barbara Wilson.

General Notes: ALLEN.-On the 27th February, 1913, at Waldenhurst, Broxbourne, Herts., Sybil (Robson), wife of Kenneth Clarkson Allen (1892-5), a son, who was named Roger Kenneth. **ALLEN.**— On 29th May, 1966, suddenly, Roger Kenneth Allen (1926-31), aged 53 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1926-1931 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Managing Director of Stafford Allen & Sons in Cowper Street, Finsbury, London.

9-**Gabriel Allen Allen** was born on 21 Mar 1942 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire and died on 21 Mar 1942 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

9-**Peter Allen** was born on 21 Mar 1942 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire and died on 22 Mar 1942 in Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

9-**Peter William Allen**

9-**Dr. Christopher John Allen**

9-**Adrian Roger Allen**

9-**Charles Kenneth Allen**

9-**Caroline Isabel Allen**

Caroline married **Andrew Ward.**

8-**Henrietta Marion Wilson** was born on 9 Sep 1916 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in Feb 2005 in Towcester, Northamptonshire at age 88.

Henrietta married **Rt. Rev. Sir Robert "Robin" Wilmer Woods**, son of **Rt. Rev. Edward Sydney Woods**^{17,127} and **Clemence Rachel Barclay**,¹⁷ on 14 Aug 1942 in Churchill, Worcester. Robert was born on 15 Feb 1914 in Lausanne, Switzerland and died on 20 Oct 1997 at age 83. They had five children: **Rachel Candia, Robert Barclay, Edward Wilson, Eleanor Priscilla, and Henrietta Mary.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KCVO KCMG.
- He worked as an Archdeacon in Sheffield, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Dean of Windsor & Chaplain to HM The Queen.
- He worked as a Bishop of Worcester.

9-**Rachel Candia Woods**

9-**Robert Barclay Woods**

Descendants of James Cadbury

9-Edward Wilson Woods

9-Eleanor Priscilla Woods

9-Henrietta Mary Woods

Henrietta married **James Michael Burnell-Nugent**, son of **Anthony Frank Burnell-Nugent** and **Gian Mary Alexander**. They had four children: **Henrietta Marie, Anthony James, Rupert Michael**, and **Thomas Alexander**.

10-Henrietta Marie Burnell-Nugent

10-Anthony James Burnell-Nugent

10-Rupert Michael Burnell-Nugent

10-Thomas Alexander Burnell-Nugent

8-Kenneth John Wilson

Kenneth married **Angela Mary Fenn**, daughter of **Arthur Alston Fenn** and **Dorothy Rose Constable Curtis**. They had four children: **Bridget Eleanor, Peter Kenneth Alston, Roger Edward**, and **Nigel John Cadbury**.

9-Bridget Eleanor Wilson

9-Peter Kenneth Alston Wilson

9-Roger Edward Wilson

9-Nigel John Cadbury Wilson

8-Eleanor Mary Wilson was born on 28 Nov 1918 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Eleanor married **Dr. Christopher Lloyd Wharton**, son of **John Robert Wharton** and **Marjorie Haynes**. They had four children: **Marion Francesca Eleanor, Elizabeth Anne, Julia Catherine**, and **Richard Lloyd**.

9-Marion Francesca Eleanor Wharton

9-Elizabeth Anne Wharton

9-Julia Catherine Wharton

9-Richard Lloyd Wharton

7-Eleanor Cadbury was born on 28 Nov 1885 in Woodbrooke, Selly Oak, Birmingham, died on 8 Aug 1959 in Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire at age 73, and was buried in FBG Jordans, Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire.

Eleanor married **Bertram Fothergill Crosfield**,¹²⁸ son of **Albert Joseph Crosfield**^{41,57,125,128,129} and **Gulielma Wallis**,^{41,57,128,129} on 26 Apr 1910 in FMH Birmingham. Bertram was born on 14 Nov 1882 in Carr End, Oxford, died on 23 Aug 1951 in Thorpeness, Aldeburgh at age 68, and was buried in FBG Jordans, Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire. They had six children: **George Bertram, Eleanor Margaret, John Fothergill, Edward Chorley, Michael Cadbury**, and **Rachel Mary**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Newspaper Proprietor.

8-George Bertram Crosfield^{2,71} was born on 21 Nov 1911 in Hampstead, London and died on 23 Feb 1982 in Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 70.

Descendants of James Cadbury

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Newspaper Proprietor.

George married **Mary Sturge Rowntree**,^{2,71,76} daughter of **Arnold Stephenson Rowntree**,^{2,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80} and **Mary Katharine Harvey**,^{2,21,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,81} on 4 Apr 1939. Mary was born on 16 Apr 1916 in Chalfonts, York, Yorkshire. They had five children: **Michael Harvey**, **Eleanor Jane**, **Katherine Mary**, **Elizabeth Sarah**, and **Judith Margaret**.

General Notes: ROWNTREE.-On the 16th April, 1916, at Chalfonts, York, Mary K. (Harvey), wife of Arnold S. Rowntree (1883-9), a daughter , who was named Mary Sturge.

9-Michael Harvey Crosfield

Michael married **Susan Perkins**. They had two children: **James** and **Elizabeth**.

10-James Crosfield

James married someone. He had four children: **(No Given Name)**, **(No Given Name)**, **(No Given Name)**, and **Polly**.

11-Crosfield

11-Crosfield

11-Crosfield

11-Polly Crosfield

10-Elizabeth Crosfield

9-Eleanor Jane Crosfield

Eleanor married **Dr. Charles Edward Peter Clarke**. They had three children: **Julia Caroline**, **Adrian Charles**, and **Mark Peter**.

10-Julia Caroline Clarke

10-Adrian Charles Clarke

Adrian married **Melissa Beth Marlowe**. They had two children: **Marlowe Elizabeth** and **Cameron Charles**.

11-Marlowe Elizabeth Clarke

11-Cameron Charles Clarke

10-Mark Peter Clarke

Mark married **Amy Janel Clemmons**.

9-Katherine Mary Crosfield

Katherine married **Nigel Bailey**. They had three children: **William**, **Christopher**, and **Nicholas**.

10-William Bailey

William married **Lucy**. They had two children: **Lottie** and **Ollie**.

11-Lottie Bailey

11-Ollie Bailey

Descendants of James Cadbury

10-Christopher Bailey

Christopher married **Rachel**. They had two children: **Emilia** and **Sam**.

11-Emilia Bailey

11-Sam Bailey

10-Nicholas Bailey

9-Elizabeth Sarah Crosfield

Elizabeth married **Gregory Archer**. They had two children: **Olivia Kate** and **Henry Charles**.

10-Olivia Kate Archer

Olivia married **John Radford**. They had one son: **Oliver James**.

11-Oliver James Radford

10-Henry Charles Archer

Henry married **Tori**. They had one son: **George Freddie**.

11-George Freddie Archer

9-Judith Margaret Crosfield

Judith married **Shaun Michael Norman**. They had two children: **Thomas** and **Amelia Sorrel**.

10-Thomas Norman

Thomas married **Hollie Nicol King**. They had two children: **Arthur** and **Barnaby**.

11-Arthur Norman

11-Barnaby Norman

10-Amelia Sorrel Norman

Amelia married **Kenneth Reginald Rose**. They had one son: **Donovan**.

11-Donovan Rose

8-**Eleanor Margaret Crosfield** was born on 7 Jul 1913 in Hampstead, London.

Eleanor married **Roger Wilfred Tomkinson** on 5 Jun 1948 in FMH Jordans, Buckinghamshire. Roger was born in 1916 and died 5 Jan 2000 at age 84.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.

8-**Dr. John Fothergill Crosfield** was born on 22 Oct 1915 in Hampstead, London and died on 25 Mar 2012 in Hampstead, London at age 96.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CBE.

Descendants of James Cadbury

- He worked as an Electrical engineer.

John married **Geraldine Fitzgerald** in 1938. The marriage ended in divorce in 1945. Geraldine was born in 1915 and died in 1987 at age 72. They had one son: **Robin Braden**.

9-Robin Braden Crosfield

John next married **Edythe Miriam Bertinet** in 1945. Edythe was born in 1917 and died in 2009 at age 92. They had three children: **Richard John, Eleanor Miriam, and James Michael**.

9-Richard John Crosfield

9-Eleanor Miriam Crosfield

9-James Michael Crosfield

8-**Edward Chorley Crosfield** was born on 21 Sep 1918 in Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.

Edward married **Joyce Isabel Leigh**.

8-Michael Cadbury Crosfield

Michael married **McCarthy**.

Michael next married **Helen Nontando "Noni" Jabavu** on 6 Sep 1951. Helen was born on 20 Aug 1919 in Middledrift, South Africa and died on 19 Jun 2008 at age 88.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as an Author and Journalist.

8-Rachel Mary Crosfield

George next married **Dame Elizabeth Mary Taylor**,^{2,111} daughter of **John Taylor**^{2,25,130} and **Mary Jane Cash**,^{2,25} on 19 Jun 1888. Elizabeth was born on 24 Jun 1858 in 3 Elm Place, Peckham Rye, London and died on 4 Dec 1951 in Northfield Manor, Birmingham at age 93. They had six children: **Laurence John, George Norman, Elsie Dorothea, Egbert, Marion Janet, and Elizabeth Ursula**.

General Notes: Cadbury [née Taylor], Dame Elizabeth Mary (1858-1951), welfare worker and philanthropist, was born at 3 Elm Place, Peckham Rye, London, on 24 June 1858; she was born into one Quaker family and married into a second. One of ten children of John Taylor (d. 1894), a company director and stockbroker, and his wife, Mary Jane Cash (d. 1887), her family background was affluent. Her parents were active temperance crusaders, and enthusiasts for the adult education provided by mechanics' institutes. Elizabeth (or Elsie, as she was known) and her sister Margaret were educated privately in Germany, and Elizabeth then attended North London Collegiate School from 1874 to 1876 where Frances Mary Buss was the headmistress. In 1876 she passed the senior Cambridge examination in ten subjects, but did not enter higher education. As the second eldest of the ten children, in what was described as a 'large and boisterous family', Elizabeth taught her younger brothers and sisters. In her childhood and adolescence she loved music.

In the years after leaving school Elizabeth Taylor did social work in the London docks and in Paris. These activities, along with regular teaching in a Quaker Sunday school, show her religious and philanthropic energies. Her work in the London docks, where she started a boys' club in 1884 at the age of twenty-six, was a pioneering effort for a woman of her age, marital status, and class. She also used her musical talent to entertain seamen. Her Parisian experience from February to July 1885 was work with a protestant mission for the relief of victims of the Franco-Prussian War. From July 1885 she worked with women in the London slums.

In 1888 Elizabeth Taylor married George Cadbury (1839-1922), a widower with five children. George and his brother Richard were the founders of the Bournville works, and they rebuilt the Cadbury family fortune. George Cadbury's first marriage was in 1872 to Mary Tylor, who died in 1887, and his second wife became stepmother to the five children-his biographer wrote that she did this with 'skill and passion'. The Cadburys had a further six children: Laurence John Cadbury, born in 1889; George Norman, born in 1890; Elsie Dorothea (1892); Egbert (1893); Marion Janet (1894); and Ursula (1906). Laurence became, in his turn, chairman of Cadburys. Their family home until 1894 was Woodbrooke in Selly Oak, Birmingham, but in 1894 they moved to the Manor House, Northfield, Birmingham. They lived there together until George's death in 1922, and Elizabeth continued to live there until her own death in 1951. In 1948, at the family gathering to celebrate her ninetieth birthday, there were 150 relatives, and at her death she left thirty-seven grandchildren and forty-nine great-grandchildren.

Elizabeth Cadbury's central work, apart from the rearing of eleven children, was in three spheres: Bournville Village, education and youth work, and the welfare of women. In all these arenas, her efforts were suffused with her Quaker faith. Although it is extremely hard to recreate the religious belief of past generations, commentators on Elizabeth Cadbury are unanimous in their judgement that her Quaker

Descendants of James Cadbury

faith was strong, practical, and active: a faith producing practical activity in this world. These activities were grounded in the philanthropic capitalism of the Cadburys in Bournville, working to create a new type of community. The factory was already established at Bournville when George and Elizabeth Cadbury married, but the task of establishing the village was carried through by the couple together. The idea of housing at several price levels mixed together to avoid a one-class community was an original one in the 1890s. Unlike at Port Sunlight, houses at Bournville were not 'tied' accommodation, so people who left their jobs with Cadburys did not lose their homes, and non-employees were able to live in Bournville among the Cadbury workers. The pioneering nature of Bournville was publicly recognized by the British Association, who held their annual conference there in 1914 and 1950, and by a royal visit from George V and Queen Mary in 1919. The 200th house at Bournville was opened by Elizabeth Cadbury herself in 1951, and her last public appearance before her death was at the Bournville Village jubilee. She succeeded her husband in chairing the Bournville Village Trust. Her educational work in Bournville included the opening to women of the adult classes (started by George Cadbury) and the establishment of infant schools in 1910. In 1899 she founded an athletic club for young women in Bournville, which opened with a bicycle gymkhana in which both the Cadburys took part.

Elizabeth Cadbury was particularly concerned with disabled and sick children, and in 1909 opened the Woodland Hospital, which became the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital. Later she built The Beeches, to give holidays for children from the Birmingham slums. She chaired the Birmingham school medical service committee and worked energetically to provide medical inspection in schools. From 1941 to 1948 she was president of the United Hospital in Birmingham. Throughout her life she campaigned for the education and welfare of women. She was a convinced non-militant suffragist. The founder in 1898 of the Birmingham Union of Girls' Clubs, she was active in the YWCA and in the National Council for Women from 1896 to her death. In 1936, at the age of seventy-eight, she led the UK delegation to the World Congress of the International Council of Women which was held in Calcutta.

Elizabeth Cadbury was an active pacifist. She was the first chair of the Peace and International Relations Committee of the National Council of Women, established in 1914. In 1916 she was elected to the National Peace Council, becoming its treasurer and then its vice-president. Along with Lady Aberdeen, Millicent Fawcett, and Mrs Corbett Ashby, she pressed for the inclusion of women's issues in the agenda of the Congress of Versailles. She chaired the Peace and Arbitration Committee of the International Council of Women, and was an energetic supporter of the League of Nations Union. In the Second World War, she worked with Belgian refugees, and after that war continued her efforts with the International Council of Women.

In national politics Elizabeth Cadbury's sympathies were similar to those usually associated with Christian socialism, and she was a pillar of the Liberal Party. She was a Birmingham city councillor, for King's Norton ward, from 1919 to 1924, as a Liberal, losing her seat to a Conservative. Her political platform was a reformist one: municipal action in housing improvement, a school health service, and equality of opportunity. Among her political successes were her co-option to the Birmingham education committee in 1919, and her services as a magistrate from 1926.

For her public service Elizabeth Cadbury was made an OBE in 1918 and a DBE in 1934. The Belgian government honoured her in 1918 for her work with refugees, making her an officer of the order of the Crown, and she was decorated by Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians. The Red Cross organizations of Serbia, Greece, and Yugoslavia also made awards to her for her war work. The University of Birmingham made her an honorary MA in 1919 for her services to education and to the city.

Elizabeth Cadbury died at the Manor House, Northfield, Birmingham, on 4 December 1951, and was cremated in Birmingham on the 7th.

Sara Delamont

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Likenesses

Elliott & Fry, photograph, 1942, NPG [see illus.]

Wealth at death

£102,129 13s. 2d.: probate, 28 Feb 1952, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Sara Delamont, 'Cadbury, Dame Elizabeth Mary (1858-1951)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004

7-Laurence John Cadbury^{17,111} was born on 30 Mar 1889 in Selly Oak, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1982 at age 93.

General Notes: Cadbury, Laurence John (1889-1982), chocolate and food manufacturer, was born at Woodbrook, Northfield, King's Norton, Birmingham, on 30 March 1889, the first son of George Cadbury (1839-1922), chocolate and food manufacturer, and his second wife, Elizabeth Mary, née Taylor (1858-1951) [see Cadbury, Dame Elizabeth Mary]. He was educated at Leighton Park, Reading, a Quaker public school, and studied at Trinity College, Cambridge (1908-11), where he graduated with a degree in economics. As a young man his sporting interests included sculling, skiing, and motor racing. He then joined the family business in Birmingham, Cadbury Brothers, and three years later served in the Friends' Ambulance Unit in France; he was presented with the Croix de Guerre, as well as the Mons medal and the 1914 star. In 1919 he was appointed OBE, and was also appointed managing director of Cadbury Brothers and associated companies, with special responsibility for engineering, production, and factory development. It was a post he held for forty years.

Cadbury also oversaw wage and employment policies at the company. He actively supported the industry's National Joint Industrial Council, becoming a trustee of the firm's pension fund in 1920 and its chairman in 1932, a position he retained until his retirement. In 1921 he was appointed a director of the British Cocoa and Chocolate Company, the holding company which linked Cadburys and Frys until their formal merger in 1936; he was also active in the formation of overseas subsidiaries in Canada, Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Ireland, and South Africa between 1920 and 1937. On 10 November 1925 he married Joyce (b. 1905/6), the daughter of Lewis Oster Mathews, an estate agent of Birmingham; they had two daughters and four sons.

Cadbury was a key figure in the expansion of the family business during the inter-war years, and improvements in production and work organization underpinned marketing and strategic objectives which successfully exploited the firm's competitive advantages. In response to the depressed conditions and falling sales prices of the time, improvements in machinery and plant layout, mostly implemented between 1926 and 1932, increased productivity. The company additionally accrued the returns to scale which were to be found in the rising popularity of milk chocolate bars, and specifically Cadbury's Dairy Milk. Alongside new power plant and other innovations, automatic chocolate moulding machines were introduced in 1927; larger buildings were erected, including the cocoa block in 1929; and

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throughput was improved. The per unit labour and overhead costs of milk chocolate fell by 56 per cent between 1924 and 1936, and the continuous reduction in the sales price of Cadbury's Dairy Milk, beginning in 1920, reached in 1933 the level of '2oz for 2d', a competitive advantage that was turned into a famous advertising slogan. The brand was established as the industry's leader, and helped Cadburys achieve the powerful combination of efficiency, size, and consumer loyalty. Unrivalled positive cash flows created a virtuous circle of capital investment, heavy advertising, and price reductions. Output per employee grew significantly between 1922 and 1936; overall output even increased after 1928 and especially after 1933. Although the number of employees fell in the short term as a result of mechanization and enhanced factory organization, the upward trend in demand for confectionery had by 1934 restored employment levels at the company. In 1935 approximately 11,700 people worked for British Cocoa and Chocolate, making it the twenty-ninth largest manufacturing employer in Britain.

During the Second World War parts of the main factory came under the control of the Ministry of Supply, and Cadbury chaired Bournville Utilities, which produced gas masks, aeroplane wings, petrol cans, and machine tools. He went with Lord Beaverbrook's mission to the USSR in 1941 as head of its economic section. In 1944 he succeeded his brother Edward as chairman of both Cadbury Brothers and British Cocoa and Chocolate; he resigned from the Cadbury board and as chairman of British Cocoa and Chocolate in 1959. He chaired the finance committee of the main company until 1962, when its ordinary shares were traded on the stock exchange for the first time, and he finally retired as a director of British Cocoa and Chocolate in 1964. From 1910 until 1978 Cadbury was a trustee of the Bournville Village Trust, which acquired responsibility for some 7000 dwellings, and he served as its chairman from 1954 to 1974. He was also a member of the University of Birmingham's council, which awarded him an honorary doctorate in law in 1970.

In 1922 Cadbury was appointed to the board of the Daily News Trust, established by his father to protect the independence of several Liberal, reforming newspapers, most of which were merged into a single title in 1930. He became its chairman in 1950, and between 1958 and 1967 he also served as a director of Tyne-Tees Television, part owned by the Daily News. In 1960 he was much criticized for secretly selling the News Chronicle to Associated Newspapers, owners of the Conservative-inclined Daily Mail, and for the subsequent loss of 3500 jobs. The circulation of the News Chronicle had declined for over a decade, and Cadbury was blamed for failing to appoint a successor more attuned to the requirements of modern journalism.

In the inter-war period, Laurence and Edward Cadbury had effected a business policy which established their chocolate manufacturing business as the industry leader; and, as company chairman, Laurence Cadbury oversaw the end of rationing and the expansion of demand in the 1950s. The next generation of directors, in the 1960s, responded to a new market and new marketing demands and sought to convert Cadburys into a global food and drinks enterprise. Although not a key player in this transformation, Cadbury did employ his expertise within the City of London to supervise the associated conversion to a public company. In 1969, the business merged to form Cadbury Schweppes.

Although deeply involved in the confectionery business and the Daily News Trust for most of his life, Cadbury showed little commitment to his family's Quaker connections. He became concerned chiefly with matters of economics and finance and with issues of population, and regularly offered his views and analysis in a range of journals. He was a director of the Bank of England in 1936-8 and from 1941 to 1961, and high sheriff of the county of London in 1947-8 and 1959-60. He acted as treasurer of the populations investigation committee for forty years (1936-76), and he also served as a trustee of the historic churches preservation committee. In contrast to his background, Cadbury in the post-war years tended to support Conservative policies, although he was neither interested in politics nor directly associated with any political party. Reserved by nature, he had no inclination to enter public life, preferring his home, family, and collections of antique furniture, guns, and books. He died at his home, The Davids, Hole Lane, Northfield, Birmingham, on 5 November 1982, survived by his wife. Their eldest son, Sir Adrian Cadbury, was chairman of Cadbury Schweppes from 1975 to 1989.

Robert Fitzgerald

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Likenesses

Elliott & Fry, photograph, 1949, NPG [see illus.] · portrait, Cadbury Schweppes Ltd, Birmingham · portrait, repro. in Murray, 'Cadbury, Laurence John'

Wealth at death

£1,046,801: probate, 30 Dec 1982, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Robert Fitzgerald, 'Cadbury, Laurence John (1889-1982)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004

Laurence married **Joyce Mathews**,¹⁷ daughter of **Lewis Oster Mathews**, on 10 Nov 1925. Joyce was born in 1906 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. They had six children: **Julian St. John**, **George Adrian Hayhurst**, **Veronica**, **Anthea Karen**, **Nicholas Dominic**, and **Jocelyn Benedict Laurence**.

8-Julian St. John Cadbury was born in 1926 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1950 at age 24.

8-Sir George Adrian Hayhurst Cadbury was born on 15 Apr 1929 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 3 Sep 2015 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 86.

General Notes: Sir Adrian Cadbury, the former chairman of Cadbury Schweppes who has died aged 86, was once described as "the City's own social worker".

Cadbury was rare among descendants of Britain's famous Quaker business dynasties in continuing to practice Quakerism and to apply its principles to the conduct of business. He became a leading expert on "corporate governance", and chaired a committee of inquiry whose findings, published in 1993, were universally known as the Cadbury Code.

The inquiry was commissioned by the Bank of England (of which Cadbury was a director) in response to a series of scandals, including the Polly Peck and Maxwell affairs: its mission was to promote

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ways of curbing the excesses of corporate tyrants. Its recommendations included the division of power between chairmen and chief executives; the appointment of non-executive directors with stronger powers; and fuller disclosure of directors' pay, coupled with tighter limits on their contract terms.

Though criticised by politicians and journalists for not being prescriptive enough, and by some tycoons for being too interfering, the report provided an important focus for public debate. Cadbury himself was modest about its impact: "Codes will not catch rogues," he remarked. "We cannot be a corporate nanny". But leading companies made haste to declare that they were, as The Daily Telegraph put it, "Cadbuarially correct".

A lean, stooping figure, prone to holding his head in his hands as he grappled with weighty philosophical issues, Cadbury was sometimes lampooned for his babbling enthusiasm for ethical debate. His crusade against "old boy networks" sat uncomfortably with his own position as the dynastic inheritor of the chair of one of Britain's largest public companies - of which his family latterly owned less than five per cent. But the sincerity of his intentions was respected, and his record both as a businessman and in public service demonstrated a firmness belied by his earnest, soft-spoken manner.

George Adrian Hayhurst Cadbury was born on April 15 1929, the son of Laurence Cadbury, who was the proprietor of the News Chronicle (which campaigned for peace and social reform) and a director of the Bank of England as well as chairman of Cadbury Brothers in the post-war years. Laurence was in turn a grandson of John Cadbury, a Quaker who had started business as a tea and coffee merchant in Bull Street, Birmingham in 1824 and later manufactured cocoa powder.

John's sons, Richard and George, developed a formula for chocolate in 1866 and went on to build Bournville, the company village near Birmingham which pioneered decent working and housing conditions for employees - Bourn was a local name, but the addition of "ville" reflected the fact that most good chocolate at that time came from France. Cadbury Brothers' most famous brand, Dairy Milk, was introduced in 1905, and Bournville became the world's biggest chocolate factory.

Adrian was one of six children, three of whom died young - including his eldest brother Julian, who died in a road accident in 1950, and his youngest brother Jocelyn Cadbury MP, who committed suicide in 1982. Young Adrian was educated at Eton and completed his National Service in the Coldstream Guards before going up to King's College, Cambridge. There he read Economics under Lord Kaldor and gained a rowing blue. He was a member of the British Olympic rowing team at Helsinki in 1952, an experience which he described as "the greatest thing that ever happened to me".

He joined the family business straight from university, and became a director of Cadbury Bros in 1958. The firm's management style in that era was paternal and autocratic; succession was entirely dynastic, and remained so after the company went public in 1962. In 1969, when Adrian became managing director, the family still owned half the shares and occupied half the seats in the boardroom. But merger with the soft drinks manufacturer Schweppes in that year brought a change of style and a difficult period of adjustment, as well as a diversified product range.

Adrian Cadbury recognised the need for a more professional management structure, capable of reacting swiftly to the challenges of an increasingly sophisticated industry. He grasped the science of brand management, and took tough decisions when necessary.

On becoming chairman of the enlarged group in 1975, he declared himself opposed to nepotism, letting it be known that if two equal candidates applied for a position in the firm, the non-Cadbury was more likely to be chosen. As it happened, his own brother Dominic overcame this hurdle to become chief executive in 1984, and the two of them - the elder cerebral, the younger more action-oriented - proved to be a formidable combination.

Partly because of the continuing family presence, however, Cadbury Schweppes was often thought vulnerable to takeover bids, particularly during the boom period of the 1980s when brand names became attractive financial commodities. A predatory American investor, General Cinema, held a large stake in the company for several years. But Cadbury retained its independence and prospered under Sir Adrian's leadership. When he retired from the chair at the end of 1989 it passed for the first time to a non-family member, Sir Graham Day, but he in turn was succeeded by Dominic Cadbury in 1993.

Sir Adrian remained close to the company after his retirement, and proud of its heritage despite successive cuts in workforce numbers. When it fell in January 2010 to a bid by Kraft, the US processed foods conglomerate, he described the takeover as a "tragedy" and told Kraft it had a "duty" to look after the company's people.

Cadbury joined the court of the Bank of England in 1970 and was one of its longest-serving directors in modern times. He was also chairman of ProNed, the Bank of England-sponsored agency which promotes the appointment of non-executive directors to public company boards - though he campaigned for the abolition of the title "non-executive", which he believed implied toothlessness.

His views on that subject were refined in practice by his own participation as a director of IBM UK, which suffered a sharp decline in the late 1980s, and DAF, the Dutch vehicle maker, which collapsed. The latter had a European-style two-tier board, and Cadbury noted studiously that the company's terminal difficulties "provided a useful opportunity to see how the structure coped with stress".

He published, in 1990, *The Company Chairman*, a handbook of good practice which laid some of the groundwork for his subsequent inquiry report, and in 2002, *Corporate Governance and Chairmanship*. He was proud of having typed the first draft of the Cadbury Code on his own word-processor.

Adrian Cadbury was Chancellor for 25 years of Aston University (whose business school lecture theatres are named after him and his wife Susan) and a patron of many trade associations and community projects in his home territory, ranging from the West Midlands Festival of Industry to the Bournville Village Trust. He was a deputy lieutenant and former High Sheriff of the West Midlands. During his corporate governance inquiry, he was observed to be wearing a tie which bore a map of the Birmingham National Exhibition Centre.

He was knighted in 1977 and appointed Companion of Honour in January this year. He married first, in 1956, Gillian Skepper, who died in 1992; they had two sons and a daughter. He married secondly, in 1994, Susan Sinclair.

Sir Adrian Cadbury, born April 15 1929, died September 3 2015

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with CH DL.
- He worked as a Chairman, Cadbury-Schweppes.
- He worked as a Director of the Bank of England.
- He was a Quaker.

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George married **Gillian Mary Skepper** in 1956. Gillian was born on 23 Dec 1931 and died in May 1992 at age 60. They had three children: **Benedict Edmund St. John, Matthew Jonathan, and Caroline E.**

9-**Benedict Edmund St. John Cadbury**

9-**Matthew Jonathan Cadbury**

9-**Caroline E. Cadbury**

George next married **Susan Jacqueline Sinclair**.

8-**Veronica Cadbury**

Veronica married **Richard A. Wootten**.

8-**Anthea Karen Cadbury** was born in 1936 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1964 in Air Accident at age 28.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Biochemist.

Anthea married **Alexander Lindsay Aitken Turner**. They had two children: **Catherine Frances** and **Laurence D.**

9-**Catherine Frances Turner**

Catherine married **Rt. Hon. Edward Peter Lawless Faulks Baron Faulks**.

9-**Laurence D. Turner**

8-**Sir Nicholas Dominic Cadbury**

Nicholas married **Cecilia Sarah Symes**. They had three children: **Anna-Louise, Justine Dorothea, and Georgina Sarah**.

9-**Dr. Anna-Louise Cadbury**

Anna-Louise married **David Mackinnon**. They had one son: **James Robert**.

10-**James Robert Mackinnon**

9-**Justine Dorothea Cadbury**

9-**Georgina Sarah Cadbury**

Georgina married **Thomas Henry Randall Allison Allison**. They had three children: **Alfred George Randall, Benjamin George Randall, and Edward George Randall**.

10-**Alfred George Randall Allison**

10-**Benjamin George Randall Allison**

10-**Edward George Randall Allison**

8-**Jocelyn Benedict Laurence Cadbury** was born on 3 Mar 1946 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 31 Jul 1982 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 36. The cause of his death was Suicide.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Eton College.

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- He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Member of Parliament for Birmingham Northfield 1979 To 1982.

7-**George Norman Cadbury** was born on 19 Jul 1890 in Selly Oak, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1980 at age 90.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer & Director of the Electrical Mechanical Brake Co.

George married **Celia Jeanette Southall**, daughter of **Alfred William Southall**^{2,49} and **Ethel Marion Evans**,^{2,49} on 19 Feb 1925. Celia was born on 6 Sep 1901 and died in 1981 at age 80. They had four children: **Robin Norman**, **Celia J.**, **George T. E.**, and **Jeanette Elizabeth Bryony**.

8-**Robin Norman Cadbury**

Robin married **Rosemary Jayne Easton**. They had two children: **Nigel Robin** and **Penelope J.**

9-**Nigel Robin Cadbury**

Nigel married **Julie Ann Dean**. They had three children: **(No Given Name)**, **(No Given Name)**, and **Claire Rebecca**.

10-**Cadbury**

10-**Cadbury**

10-**Claire Rebecca Cadbury**

Claire married **William Griffin Henry Freeman**, son of **John Glover Freeman** and **Alison Hilary Miller**. They had one daughter: **India Sophia**.

11-**India Sophia Freeman**

9-**Penelope J. Cadbury**

Penelope married **Colin Woodrow Richmond-Watson**. They had two children: **Mark William** and **Annabel Kirsty**.

10-**Mark William Richmond-Watson**

10-**Annabel Kirsty Richmond-Watson**

8-**Celia J. Cadbury**

8-**George T. E. Cadbury**

8-**Jeanette Elizabeth Bryony Cadbury**

Jeanette married **Anthony John Yelloly**. They had three children: **Lucy Jeanette**, **Katherine Rose**, and **Julia Marianne**.

9-**Lucy Jeanette Yelloly**

9-**Katherine Rose Yelloly**

9-**Julia Marianne Yelloly**

7-**Elsie Dorothea Cadbury**^{2,34,111} was born on 12 Mar 1892 in Selly Oak, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 31 Jan 1971 at age 78.

Elsie married **Geoffrey Hoyland**,^{2,34} son of **John William Hoyland**^{2,34} and **Rachel Anna Somervell**,^{2,34} on 28 Jul 1919 in Bournville, Birmingham, Warwickshire. Geoffrey was born on 15 Dec 1889 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 17 Dec 1965 at age 76. They had one son: **Hugh James**.

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Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Headmaster, The Downs School, Colwall.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1916-1919.
- He was a Quaker.

8-Dr. Hugh James Hoyland

Hugh married **Gillian Elizabeth Jane Whittaker**, daughter of **Herbert Whittaker** and **Ruth Wilhelmina Jeffreys**. They had five children: **Richard Hugh, Philip John, Annabel Elizabeth, Sally Francis, and Clare**.

9-Richard Hugh Hoyland

9-Philip John Hoyland

Philip married **Hon. Henrietta Mary Vivian**, daughter of **Nicholas Crespigny Laurance Vivian 6th Baron Vivian** and **Joyce Hope**. They had three children: **Jack Nicholas Hope, Francesca Mary Jane, and George Hugh James Hope**.

10-Jack Nicholas Hope Hoyland

10-Francesca Mary Jane Hoyland

Francesca married **Joseph James Eeley**, son of **Douglas J. Eeley** and **Elizabeth A. Todd**. They had one son: **Hector James Vivian**.

11-Hector James Vivian Eeley

10-George Hugh James Hope Hoyland

9-Annabel Elizabeth Hoyland

Annabel married **Jim Searight**.

9-Sally Francis Hoyland

Sally married **Morgan**.

9-Clare Hoyland

Clare married **Lachlan Bower**.

7-**Air Commodore Sir Egbert Cadbury**¹¹¹ was born on 20 Apr 1893 in Selly Oak, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 12 Jan 1967 at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with DSC DFC.
- He worked as a Managing Director of Cadburys.

Egbert married **Mary Forbes Phillips**. They had two children: **Peter Egbert** and **George Patrick Lucas**.

8-**Peter Egbert Cadbury** was born on 6 Feb 1918 in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk and died on 17 Apr 2006 at age 88.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Founder of Westward Television.

Peter married **Eugenie Benedicta Bruce**, daughter of **Maj. Ewen Cameron Bruce** and **Eugenie Mary Alice Power**. They had two children: **Felicity Mary** and **George Justin Peter**.

Descendants of James Cadbury

9-Felicity Mary Cadbury

9-George Justin Peter Cadbury

George married **Michelle Pearson-Cooper**. They had one son: **Rupert Justin Egbert**.

10-Rupert Justin Egbert Cadbury

Rupert married **Antonia Jane Kenning**, daughter of **Stephen J. D. Kenning** and **Janice M. V. Rogers**. They had one daughter: **Louella Poppy Honora**.

11-Louella Poppy Honora Cadbury

Peter next married **Jennifer Mary Victoria Hammond-Maude**, daughter of **Maj. Michael William Vernon Hammond-Maude** and **Rosamond Patrick**, on 15 Apr 1970. Jennifer was born on 14 Aug 1945 and died on 30 Apr 2003 in France at age 57. They had one son: **Joel Michael**.

9-Joel Michael Cadbury

Joel married **Divia Lalvani**, daughter of **Gulu Lalvani**. They had two children: **Aryana Sophy Jennifer** and **Joel Cameron Dino**.

10-Aryana Sophy Jennifer Cadbury

10-Joel Cameron Dino Cadbury

Peter next married **Jane Mead**. They had two children: **James L.** and **(No Given Name)**.

9-Capt. James L. Cadbury

James married **Claire Isabel Buchanan-Jardine**, daughter of **Charles James Buchanan-Jardine** and **Irmgard Margarethe Bormann**.

9-Cadbury

8-**George Patrick Lucas Cadbury** was born on 22 May 1920 in Long Ashton, Somerset and died in 1941 in Bristol, Gloucestershire at age 21.

7-**Marion Janet Cadbury**² was born on 18 Jul 1894 and died on 4 Jul 1978 at age 83.

Marion married **William Edward Greeves**, son of **Joseph Malcomson Greeves** and **Mary Margareta Gribbon**, on 14 Feb 1918 in FMH Bournville. William was born on 4 Feb 1890 and died on 28 Sep 1960 at age 70. They had five children: **Elizabeth Marion**, **John Edward Brian**, **Rosemary Cadbury**, **George Malcomson**, and **Thomas William**.

8-**Elizabeth Marion Greeves** was born on 17 Nov 1918 and died on 4 Sep 2006 at age 87.

Elizabeth married **Christopher James McGregor** on 28 Oct 1940. Christopher died on 5 Jul 1941. They had one daughter: **Janet Elizabeth**.

9-Janet Elizabeth McGregor

Elizabeth next married **George Alan Roskruge Wood** on 18 Dec 1947. George was born on 15 Jun 1920 and died on 1 Aug 1995 at age 75. They had three children: **Andrew**, **Frances Ann**, and **Richard James William**.

9-Andrew Wood

9-Frances Ann Wood

9-Richard James William Wood

8-**John Edward Brian Greeves** was born on 17 Apr 1920 and died in 1980 at age 60.

John married **Jill Kathleen Ware**. They had five children: **Caroline Elizabeth**, **Virginia Jaqueline**, **Penelope Ann**, **Charlotte Ware**, and **William Harold**.

Descendants of James Cadbury

9-Caroline Elizabeth Greeves

9-Virginia Jaqueline Greeves

9-Penelope Ann Greeves

9-Charlotte Ware Greeves

9-William Harold Greeves

8-Rosemary Cadbury Greeves was born on 24 Sep 1923 and died on 15 Dec 2013 at age 90.

Rosemary married **Thomas Alexander Dickson**. They had three children: **Christopher William**, **Elizabeth Mary**, and **Timothy George**.

9-Christopher William Dickson

9-Elizabeth Mary Dickson

9-Timothy George Dickson

8-George Malcomson Greeves

George married **Myra Warwick** on 4 May 1951. Myra died on 30 Nov 1959. They had three children: **Peter William**, **Margaret Jane**, and **Benjamin Walter**.

9-Peter William Greeves

9-Margaret Jane Greeves

9-Benjamin Walter Greeves

George next married **Olive Oakman**. They had one daughter: **Myra Claire**.

9-Myra Claire Greeves

8-Thomas William Greeves was born on 26 Apr 1930 in Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland and died on 3 Jun 2014 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 84.

General Notes: Thomas William Greeves

26 iv 1930 - 3 vi 2014

Tom lived his life in a spirit of abundance and joy. He worked to resolve challenges with enthusiasm and practical creativity. Tom was sensitive to others' needs and quick to offer both emotional and practical help. His playful wit made many a dry Quaker committee pleasurable. He lived the Quaker testimony to simplicity with a quiet, persistent grace, never ostentatious in dress or lifestyle. Tom was a good and faithful Friend from childhood to his death aged 84 in 2014. Tom's lodestones were his family, Quakers, the environment and technological innovation. Tom once said of meeting: "In my younger days, the dominant reason [for my attendance] was to learn from the meeting - and to develop my understanding of life - physical, mental and spiritual - and my values. I then found ways I could contribute as well as receive, and hence developed a feeling of being part of a community to which I owed a duty. Meeting has become a valued and central part of my life which I would feel deprived of if I lived out of reach of a Quaker meeting." In meetings Tom always spoke quietly, but with authority. Over his 57 years at Cotteridge Meeting he served in numerous capacities: overseer, elder, treasurer and clerk amongst others. Tom undertook what he called "a whole new career" when, in 1996, he became treasurer of Warwickshire Monthly Meeting. Tom had a rich baritone singing voice and derived much pleasure from music, enriching both Cotteridge Meeting's social and practical activities. Tom's rendition of "Right Said Fred" greatly sustained Cotteridge Friends' DIY revamping of the meeting house in 2006. Tom supported the Leaveners, singing in The Gates of Greenham, Cry of the Earth, Embracing the Tiger, and Woolman's Witness. Born in Portadown, Northern Ireland, Tom was the youngest of five children in a Quaker family. Every morning after breakfast, joined by their domestic staff, the household read from the Bible. From a very young age he opted to sit through the whole of their Quaker meeting. The ideals of public service exemplified by generations of his family took deep root in Tom's own character. Tom boarded very happily at Leighton Park School before studying Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at Queen's University, Belfast where he met Isabel. In 1955, having completed a graduate apprenticeship with Rolls Royce, Tom joined Cadbury Brothers Ltd and married. Cadburys seconded Tom to their factory in Tasmania for a year. Here he and Isabel took great joy from both Hobart Quaker Meeting and the natural beauty of Tasmania. On their return to England in 1957 the Greeves settled in Bournville, Birmingham, and became part of Cotteridge Quaker Meeting. Suzy, Geoff and Marion joined the family, and the meeting, in due course. In the mid 1970s, dawn of the digital age, Tom, constantly desiring to be at the cutting edge of technology, completed an Open University degree in Electronic Engineering. At Cadbury's, meanwhile, Tom developed the Systems Engineering Department. Tom had a 'conversion experience' when he read Limits to Growth in 1972, halfway through his life,

Descendants of James Cadbury

leading to a passionate concern for the health of our earth. His response, which took much of his time in the second half of his life, was wide ranging and practical as well as intellectual. From 1971-2003 Tom served as a trustee of the Bournville Village Trust (BVT), acting as vice chairman for 14 years. Tom steered the BVT decisively towards sustainability. He was the catalyst for a growing commitment to the need for energy saving technology in buildings ranging from the innovative Solar Village of the 1980s to the Shenley Development launched in 2003. Tom co-authored several academic papers for the International Solar Energy Society based on this pioneering work. Tom quietly began work on reducing energy use at Cotteridge Meeting House in 2002 with donations of a solar thermal panel and, later, of double glazed window panels to replace the 'glass walls' (which had been cutting edge design in 1964). Tom's constancy supported the small Cotteridge Meeting Living Witness Group, which informed and encouraged meeting in its energy saving measures from 2004 through 2011, resulting in energy use reduction of over 90%. When issues affecting the environmental impact of the meeting or meeting house came before local business meeting, Tom invariably spoke clearly and movingly on their behalf. Central England Quakers agreed, in 2007, to create the Northfeld Ecocentre, a project which promotes sustainable living. Tom was deeply involved from its inception and planning. He contributed funding, time and practical ingenuity to make the Ecocentre, an old building, a demonstration of energy efficiency. Tom acted as Ecocentre treasurer for six years, a vital support to the new project. He was key to the success of the Ecocentre. Tom's deep commitment to peace and the protection of our environment is expressed in his own words in his contribution to Cotteridge Meeting's 2004 'Living Minutes' project: "...we are people trying to learn to live in harmony with one another and to care for a lovely planet...the meaning and purpose of life is therefore centred around that endeavour, lightened by beauty, joy and laughter. To succeed we need to develop the power of love, and not the love of power, and to open our hearts and minds to the leadings of the Spirit of Love". In the last year of his final illness Tom continued to show a quiet fortitude and good humour despite his decreasing physical strength. His was truly a life that spoke to all who knew him as one who walked "cheerfully over the world, answering that of God in every one".

Signed in and on behalf of Central England Area Meeting, held at Bull Street on 6 January 2015 Claire Bowman, Clerk

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He was educated at Queen's University, Belfast.
- He worked as a Graduate apprentice with Rolls Royce.
- He worked as an Engineer with Cadbury Brothers Ltd. In 1955 in Tasmania, Australia.
- He worked as an Engineer with Cadbury Brothers Ltd. In 1957 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Trustee and sometime Vice-chairman of the Bournville Village Trust.

Thomas married **Isabel Kinkead**. They had three children: **Isabel Suzanne**, **Geoffrey John**, and **Marion Lucy**.

9-**Isabel Suzanne Greeves**

9-**Geoffrey John Greeves**

9-**Marion Lucy Greeves**

7-**Elizabeth Ursula Cadbury**² was born on 20 Jun 1906.

Elizabeth married **Lieut. Cmdr. Denis Malet Lambert**. Denis was born on 8 Jan 1904 in Liverpool and died in May 1992 in Chelmsford, Essex at age 88. They had one daughter: **Cicely Constance**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Royal Navy.
- He worked as a Fruit Farmer.
- He was awarded with DSC.

8-**Cicely Constance Lambert**

Cicely married **Field Marshal Sir John Wilfred Stanier**,¹⁷ son of **Harold Allen Stanier** and **Penelope Rose Price**, on 19 Nov 1955 in Danbury, Essex. John was born on 6 Oct 1925 and died on 10 Nov 2007 at age 82. They had four children: **Emma Elizabeth**, **Harriet**, **Miranda**, and **Candia**.

General Notes: Stanier, Sir John Wilfred (1925-2007), army officer, was born at Little Eden, The Heath, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, on 6 October 1925, the son of Harold Allan Stanier (1897-1932) and his wife, Penelope Rose, née Price (1896-1974). His father, badly wounded in the First World War, managed the farming interests of John Spedan Lewis, the founder of the John Lewis Partnership, at Stockbridge in Hampshire. Stanier was educated at Marlborough College. As a boy he suffered problems with his feet, being told by a consultant that his arches had collapsed and that he would never be able to run. While at Marlborough he was introduced to a Swedish chiropractor who gave him a three-month treatment that, although extremely painful, had the desired effect. By the end of the

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treatment he could run without pain, going on to captain the second rugby fifteen.

On leaving school Stanier took up a short wartime place at Merton College, Oxford, before volunteering for the army in 1943. Following training at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and at the Royal Tank Corps school, Bovington, he was commissioned into the 7th Queen's Own hussars in 1946. On joining his regiment in Italy, he attended courts martial of former members of the SS, and witnessed several executions; a traumatic experience, he observed later. Following a home posting he returned to Trieste in Italy, where he served as a general staff officer grade 3 in the intelligence branch. He then rejoined his regiment serving in Germany, before a posting as an instructor at the Mons officer cadet training unit at Aldershot. On 19 November 1955, at the parish church in Danbury, Essex, he married Cicely Constance Lambert (b. 1930), daughter of Denis Malet Lambert, fruit farmer, of Manor Farm, Danbury. They had four daughters.

Stanier served with his regiment in Hong Kong before taking up a place at the Staff College, Camberley. Following graduation in 1957, he was appointed to the War Office as military assistant to the vice-chief of the imperial general staff. It was in this post that he first saw the cut and thrust of life in Whitehall, at a time when Britain's defence effort was evolving from post-imperial commitments to NATO deterrence on the central front in West Germany. The experience he gained was invaluable to his later career. During this tour he also demonstrated his formidable character. The vice-chief, Sir William Stratton, a Catholic, having written a critical report of a subordinate who had recently been divorced, was told directly by Stanier that he felt the comments to be unfair, being based on religious rather than military logic. 'When you are VCIGS ... I will ask your opinion' replied Stratton. Despite this rebuke it is clear that Stanier's first appointment at the ministry had been a success, since he was appointed MBE at its conclusion. In 1978, when he became vice-chief of the general staff, Stratton wrote to congratulate him. 'Now ... you may give me your opinion', he added (private information). Stanier returned to his regiment in 1962 to command C squadron, 7th Queen's Own hussars, in Germany. Promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1963, he returned to Camberley as a member of the directing staff. Five years earlier his regiment had been amalgamated with the 3rd King's Royal hussars, and it was a considerable disappointment to him that he was not selected to command the regiment. He resolved to leave the army, and applied, albeit unsuccessfully, for the vacant post of defence correspondent of The Times. In the event he was selected to command the Royal Scots Greys in 1966. Through this association in due course he met Tam Dalyell, who had served as a national serviceman in the Scots Greys in the early 1950s. Dalyell recalled that Stanier's arrival as commanding officer 'created a seismic shock throughout the regiment'. He described him as 'ferocious', observing with gentle amusement 'the awe in which mature ex-officers regarded' him and the respect he was afforded by successive regimental sergeant-majors and in the sergeants' mess (The Independent, 14 Nov 2007). Stanier himself said that his period of command of the regiment was one of the most challenging and rewarding periods of his life.

In 1968 Stanier attended the Imperial Defence College, and the following year he assumed command of 20th armoured brigade in Germany. This was followed by a return to the Ministry of Defence as director of public relations (army), where his plain talking and humour found its mark with journalists and reporters alike. Later, in 1997, he wrote a book with Miles Hudson as joint author, entitled War and the Media, covering the relationship between the media and the military, from the Crimea to the 1990s.

Meanwhile, in 1973 Stanier was promoted major-general and, as general officer commanding 1st armoured division, made an important contribution to the restructuring of the 1st British corps in Germany, a consequence of the 1975-6 defence review. His next appointment was as commandant of the Army Staff College, a role to which his forceful intellect, charisma, and energy were ideally suited. As commandant he led a delegation to the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow, the first visit of its kind. It was during this visit that he told the Russians that it was the British army's fate invariably to 'attack uphill ... and along the join between two maps' (private information).

In 1978 Stanier was promoted lieutenant-general on appointment as vice-chief of the general staff, overseeing the army's equipment programme and readjustments to some of the less successful changes following the earlier defence review (for example the replacement of the brigade level of command by a 'field force'). In 1981, in the rank of general, he was appointed commander-in-chief, United Kingdom land forces, and in 1982 he oversaw the preparation and deployment of the land element of the South Atlantic task force during the Falklands War. His last active appointment was as chief of the general staff, a post he assumed in the autumn of 1982. His tenure coincided with a period of retrenchment following the Falklands War, but was also a time when he fiercely fought the army's corner in order to obtain the next generation of equipment, including the Challenger 2 main battle tank. He was promoted field marshal in 1985 on his last day in office as chief of the general staff.

In retirement Stanier frequently wrote letters to national newspapers on a range of subjects (for example dealing with terrorism, and the Iraq war of 2003, which he opposed), was chairman of the Royal United Services Institution (1986-9), and constable of the Tower of London (1990-96). He listed his recreations in Who's Who as 'fishing, sailing, talking', and he was active in local affairs in Hampshire, where he lived. He served as aide-de-camp to the queen (1981-5) and was appointed KCB (1978), GCB (1982), and a deputy lieutenant of Hampshire (1987). He also served as colonel of the Royal Scots dragoon guards (1979-84) and colonel commandant of the Royal Armoured Corps (1982-5).

Stanier was a forceful and charismatic officer, with a sharp intellect and a sense of humour to match. He always spoke his mind, was never likely to suffer fools, and was capable of instilling fear among those around him when he deemed it necessary. He stirred strong emotions among those officers and soldiers who knew or served with him, but he was certainly respected by many. He died at his home, the Old Farmhouse, Hazeley Bottom, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, on 10 November 2007, of cancer, and was survived by his wife and their four daughters. A memorial service was held at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London, on 10 April 2008.

Simon Doughty

Sources

The Times (13 Nov 2007) · Daily Telegraph (13 Nov 2007) · The Independent (14 Nov 2007) · Army List · Burke, Peerage · WW (2007) · personal knowledge (2011) · private information (2011) · b. cert. · m. cert. · d. cert.

Likenesses

obituary photographs · portrait, Cavalry and Guards Club, London

Wealth at death

£374,363: probate, 11 Feb 2009, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

Oxford University Press 2004-15 <<http://www.oxforddnb.com/oxforddnb/legal/>>

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Simon Doughty, 'Stanier, Sir John Wilfred (1925-2007)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, Jan 2011 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/99255>]

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a GCB MBE.
- He worked as a Chief of the General Staff.

9-Emma Elizabeth Stanier

Emma married **Simon John Buckmaster**. They had four children: **George John, Hugo Denis, Rachel May, and Toby Colin**.

10-George John Buckmaster

10-Hugo Denis Buckmaster

10-Rachel May Buckmaster

10-Toby Colin Buckmaster

9-Harriet Stanier

9-Miranda Stanier

9-Candia Stanier

6-**Joseph Cadbury** was born on 31 Jul 1841, died on 2 Aug 1841 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham.

6-**Edward Cadbury** was born on 31 Mar 1843, died on 24 Jan 1866 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 22, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham.

6-**Henry Cadbury** was born on 17 Jul 1845, died on 19 Oct 1875 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 30, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham.

Henry married **Margaret Agnes Adelaide Manning** on 26 Mar 1873. Margaret was born on 26 Jan 1851 in Exeter, Devon. They had one daughter: **Elsie**.

7-**Elsie Cadbury** was born on 3 Jul 1875 and died in 1931 in Epping, Essex at age 56.

Elsie married **Dr. Frederick Perthes Bremner** on 25 Aug 1909 in st. Barnabas, Bethanl Green, London. Frederick was born in 1859 in Altrincham, Cheshire and died on 12 Jan 1930 in Epping, Essex at age 71.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Physician.

5-**James Cadbury**^{32,48} was born on 16 Sep 1802 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 17 Feb 1888 in Grimsbury, Banbury, Oxfordshire at age 85, and was buried in FBG Sibford.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Linen Draper, Grocer & Wine Merchant in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Linen Draper, Grocer & Wine Merchant in Banbury, Oxfordshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.

James married **Lucretia Sturge**,³² daughter of **Joseph Sturge**^{17,71,131,132,133} and **Mary Marshall**,^{17,71,131,132} in Aug 1838. Lucretia was born on 19 Aug 1806, died on 9 Jun 1875 in Grimsbury, Banbury, Oxfordshire at age 68, and was buried in FBG Sibford. They had no children.

General Notes: Lucretia Cadbury, 68 9 6 mo. 1875
Grimsbury, Banbury. Wife of James Cadbury, and a sister of the late Joseph Sturge of Birmingham.

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Her removal was after a short illness, on returning home from attending the last week of London Yearly Meeting with her husband. Those who knew her best can testify to her gentleness and simplicity of life, and her sympathy with the poor, and the afflicted of every class. " Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth, - yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; - and their works do follow them." - Rev. xiv. 13.

5-**Ann Cadbury** was born on 27 Oct 1803 in 92 Bull Street, Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 18 Aug 1866 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 62, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham.

5-**Jesse Cadbury** was born on 25 Aug 1805 in 92 Bull Street Birmingham (25 March also given), died on 19 Sep 1818 in 92 Bull Street, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 13, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham.

5-**Emma Cadbury** was born on 28 Sep 1806 in 92 Bull Street, Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 25 Feb 1809 in 92 Bull Street, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 2, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham.

5-**Emma Joel Cadbury**^{2,10,134} was born on 11 Jan 1811 in 92 Bull Street, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 26 Apr 1905 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 94.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: Presented Selly Oak Park to the Council, 1899.

Emma married **Thomas Gibbins**,^{2,10,134,135} son of **Joseph Gibbins**^{2,10,17,114,136} and **Martha Bevington**,^{2,10,114,136} on 15 Sep 1837. Thomas was born on 22 Apr 1796 in Prospect Row, Aston, Birmingham, died on 27 Dec 1863 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 67, and was buried in FBG Bull Street, Birmingham. They had seven children: **Martha, William Cadbury, Thomas, Richard Cadbury, John, Benjamin, and Emma.**

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Merchant 1818 To 1823 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- He worked as a Partner in the Melincryddan Chemical Works with his brother Bevington 1825 To 1835 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales.
- He worked as a Managing partner in the Birmingham Battery and Metal Co. In 1835.

6-**Martha Gibbins**^{2,13} was born in 1838, died on 18 Sep 1900 in Brighton, East Sussex. In a carriage accident at age 62, and was buried in FBG Brighton.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Quaker Elder.

Martha married **Daniel Hack**,^{2,13} son of **Daniel Pryor Hack**^{2,27,28,132,137,138,139} and **Eliza Carter**,^{2,27,132,138,139} in Apr 1861. Daniel was born on 5 Jan 1834 in Brighton, East Sussex, died on 4 Aug 1910 in Brighton, East Sussex at age 76, and was buried in FBG Brighton. They had no children.

General Notes: Daniel Hack, 76 4 8mo. 1910 Brighton. By the sudden death of Daniel Hack, on the 4th of August of this year, the Society of Friends has lost a consistent and unselfish member. A fellow-townsmen, referring to the loss also sustained by his own town and neighbourhood, describes him as " a man upright in word and action, surpassingly generous of heart, and remembered also as one who had passed the sternest tests of manhood." He came of a stock which, both in principle and in practice, had proved itself unflinchingly true to Quaker ideals. Of such ancestors the subject of this memoir proved himself no unworthy descendant. Born in Brighton, 5th of January, 1834, Daniel Hack was the second son of Daniel 90 ANNUAL MONITOR. Pryor and Elizabeth Hack. Both he and his brother spent their schooldays under Isaac Brown at Hitchin and Dorking, and later under Bedford Gilkes, in their native town. Daniel Hack was then apprenticed to William Sparkes of Worcester, being made, as was the pleasant patriarchal custom of the time, a member of his employer's household. He here gave strong evidence of that love of learning which characterised him all his life ; and although his business duties occupied him early and late, he yet found time, during his scanty leisure, to study languages, literature and social problems. The knowledge and love of art which he acquired in the Worcester " School of Design" were not only of great interest and value to him in the foreign travels of his later years, but were probably a chief factor in prompting those wise and generous schemes by which he strove to bring within the reach of the young people of Brighton the means of gaining similar knowledge. It has been well said of him that none knew better than he that there is no royal road to learning, and that none put forth a more willing hand to help others to follow the path up which he himself had toiled. After leaving Worcester, he spent a year in acquiring further business experience in London, and on returning home he was thrown for a short time into association with his future wife, between whom and himself a mutual attraction at once sprang up. And here we must try and give, however imperfectly, some idea of the beautiful character of the one who brought so much blessing into his life. Martha Gibbins was the eldest child of Thomas and Emma J. Gibbins, of Birmingham. She was at school at Lewes from 1852 till 1854, and she then entered upon a strenuous life as an elder daughter and sister. She was the right hand of her mother, and assisted in teaching and training the young ones of the family, while she was companion to the elder brothers. Besides a daughter's varied service in the home, her time was occupied with self-culture and social duties in a large family circle. She also undertook a Bible Class of young girls of the working class on the early morning of First-day. A schoolfellow greatly beloved by her, writes : " My recollections of Martha Gibbins as a schoolgirl, when we were together at Lewes in the years 1853-4, are those of a happy, highminded girl, eager to learn, steadfast in friend- ship, and beloved by all her schoolfellows. She and I, having similar tastes, used to read a good deal together, and one very ambitious piece of work we undertook was to translate into English Schiller's ' Song of the Bell,' in jingling enough rhymes, I am sure. This does not betoken any particular talent on the part of the youthful

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translators ; it rather shows with how much enthusiasm our excellent teacher, Herr Lowenthal, inspired us. The Friends' School at Lewes was in the hands of three very capable and delightful women, Miriam, Mary, and Josephine Dymond ; and few, if any, of their pupils can have left that school without having felt their gentle yet powerful influence, their loving and beautiful sympathy. They (the pupils) most surely brought away with them a recollection of many happy days spent in that beautiful country among the Sussex Downs, and of walks and glad converse with their girl friends. "Later, after we had both left school, I paid a little visit to Martha's home at Edgbaston, when pleasant intercourse in their family circle and excursions to Kenilworth and other places of interest, deepened the affection of schooldays. " In later years there were few opportunities of meeting, but I often heard of her activities, and of the useful place she filled, sharing her husband's educational and philanthropic work in Brighton." It was on a visit to Brighton two years after leaving Lewes that Martha Gibbins became acquainted with Daniel Hack, as already mentioned. It may have been their love of German which was the little link with which their intercourse commenced. Daniel Hack was an enthusiast over the study of the German language and literature, and always commended Herr Lowenthal's methods of teaching. But Daniel Hack and Martha Gibbins were drawn together by deeper and more lasting cords, unseen by those around. After this episode, Daniel Hack and his eldest sister paid a visit to their cousins, Charles and Gulielma Tylor, then residing at Veytaux, on the lake of Geneva : a memorable visit which gave also an opportunity for a delightful expedition to the Bernese Oberland. After his return home, an unexpected opening occurred which enabled him to settle in his native town, by joining the late Marriage Wallis as partner in a grocery and provision business, originally established by Isaac Bass. He threw himself into this new sphere with great energy, making himself thoroughly acquainted with all departments of a business which was new to him. Both partners aimed at a high standard of commercial morality, and at the promotion of the things which make for truth and righteousness in the earth ; and as time went on their unity of purpose and action gave them large influence among their fellow townsmen. When established in business, Daniel Hack sought the hand of her whom he had learned to love. Little did they foresee what was before them during thirty-nine years of married life. But faith in the wisdom and love of God was the foundation of their union, and subsequent events proved that the trials and disappointments which came to them were overruled to the building up of their Christian character. In 1861 Daniel Hack and Martha Gibbins were married, and in her he found, as we have already indicated, a true partner in all his best interests and in his practical work for the good of the community. As a girl Martha Gibbins seemed to have unusual physical strength, but shortly before her marriage she unwittingly taxed it so severely that it was greatly impaired during all the earlier years of her married life. But nothing impaired the activity of her mind or dimmed its brightness. This was shown in the way she fulfilled her domestic and social duties, and in her consideration of and participation in her husband's interests. In their daily life there was a beautiful comradeship and community of purpose, so that the home with its flowery garden seemed ever the expression of their united mind and taste ; and it need hardly be said that it was not used for their own pleasure alone. They both loved children; and relatives, younger and older, came to share its unique rest and peace, and weary ones went forth from it braced up anew for the battle of life. There was a peculiar charm about the dear mistress of the home, and she always diffused a powerful influence on those around, not least upon her servants, who gave to her, with few exceptions, a joyful service seldom surpassed. One who lived at Fir Croft for more than twenty years thus writes : " I feel that heaven is richer, but we are poorer through the loss of those two loved ones, the dear master and mistress of Fir Croft. at least, have lost two of my best earthly friends. . . . The home life was beautiful, the love between the dear master and mistress so great, and the influence was felt though but few words were spoken. There was what was far better, the quiet, consistent Christian living, a noble example to us servants." Another, who came as an untutored girl, ready to be led in any direction, was so captivated by the noble character of her mistress, that she tried during thirteen years to follow as closely as she could in her footsteps, and it was this training which prepared her for a position of great usefulness in the Home Mission Field. Early on in their married life, Daniel and Martha Hack joined in founding and supporting a ragged school, which was only discontinued on the establishment of the Brighton School Board in 1871. The arrangements were very simple, and it might have been called a dame's school, the mistress being of that character. The infant teacher was a young girl who developed a wonderful gift for managing the little ones - a gift afterwards cultivated to the making of a good teacher. The school filled a useful place at that particular time. In, the winter of 1870, during the war between France and Germany, a number of Friends were sent out to administer the funds which had been collected for the relief of the non-combatant peasantry of Alsace and Lorraine. Daniel Hack was one of the number for some weeks ; and in the series of letters to the Sussex Daily News, written at intervals snatched from his arduous toil, he drew moving pictures of the scenes of horror amid which he and his companions were labouring ; pictures of burning villages and devastated fields ; of homeless and starving women and children, - innocent victims of the pride, cruelty and ambition of man ; pictures of famine and pestilence, of destitution and misery and despair. It is not easy for the present generation to realise the awful state of things in the districts where the relief-work was carried on. But to those who knew something of the conditions under which the work was done, and the pestilential air which the workers were breathing. there was no ground for wonder that, after a few weeks, Daniel Hack was struck down by malignant small-pox. In answer to the telegram announcing his illness, his wife and eldest sister immediately went out to nurse him, while " all Brighton" is said " to have waited anxiously for news." His progress towards recovery was slow, and it was many weeks before he was strong enough to bear the journey back to England. The following sketch, contributed by request by one of Daniel Hack's colleagues during that memorable time, will be read with interest, because of its additional details and of its authorship : " Among the many labours and engagements into which our dear friend entered in the service of others, there was none, perhaps, of more interest or involving greater sacrifice than the part he took in the work of the Friends' War Victims' Fund, organised for the relief of the non-combatant sufferers in the Franco-German War of 1870. " Daniel Hack offered his services to the Committee very early on in the course of the work ; he left for Metz on the 19th of Eleventh month, 1870, to take the place of William Jones, who, with Thomas Whitwell, and Robert Spence Watson, had been the pioneers in the work. " Daniel Hack's great powers of organisation and admirable methods proved of the very greatest service, in putting upon a thoroughly sound system the relief which was being given in so many of the scattered villages round Metz; a number which was being constantly increased as the investigations and visits of our friends were extended. " Those who have access to the most interesting reports issued from time to time by the Committee will see how greatly these services were valued. " But a time of deeper anxiety was in store for the workers at Metz. Very shortly after Daniel Hack's arrival, small-pox, which was terribly rife in the suffering districts, claimed its victims among them. Henry John Allen was the first to develop the disease, and his sister, who went out at once to nurse him, was also attacked ; and to the great loss of the work, Daniel Hack was laid low, and it was duty and privilege of the writer of these lines to make the somewhat difficult journey to Luxembourg to meet Daniel Hack's dear wife and sister, who at once came out to nurse him. From Metz to Thionville it was possible to go by rail, and thence to Luxembourg, twenty-two miles by road. In Thionville, one of the strongly fortified places bombarded by the Germans, it was difficult to get shelter for the night for our friends. The inn was wrecked by the bombardment, and on asking for a fire in the windowless room on a bitter cold night, we were told it was impossible, as a live shell was believed to be in the chimney. " Happily our friend was favoured to recover, and was spared for the valued public services he was able to render to his native town in later life. But the little party at Metz had to mourn the loss of Ellen Allen, and to stand around her grave in the cemetery at Metz far from home and friends." On the very day that the news of Daniel Hack's illness was made known in Brighton, he was elected a member of its first School Board. After his return home, he took up, with characteristic ardour, the work of his new position, before he had really recovered from his illness ; and consequently there was soon a serious breakdown in his health. A long rest having been declared absolutely necessary for him, his wife and he spent a year on the Continent, and it was not until 1881 that he once more joined the School Board. From that year he continued to serve upon it until the Board was superseded by the " Education Committee," of which latter he then became a member, continuing to work with it until last year, when failing health compelled him to resign. On that occasion the members of the Committee passed the following resolution : " Resolved - that the Committee has received with much regret a communication from Mr. Daniel Hack expressing a wish to resign his membership in consequence of failing health. " The Committee feel that under the circumstances they have no option and must accept the resignation. They do so,

Descendants of James Cadbury

however, with great reluctance, and desire to place on record their high appreciation of the long and exceptional services which IN'lr. Daniel Hack has rendered to the cause of Public Education in the Town, both by personal effort and by munificent gifts, during the many years which have passed since he became a member of the first School Board of Brighton in December, 1870. " They refer especially to his keen interest in advanced and technical education, and to the leading part which he took in the establishment of the Higher Grade School and Technical School in York Place ; Institutions which have now been superseded by the Muncipal Secondary Schools for boys and girls, and the Technical College. " The Committee express the hope that Mr. Hack in his retirement will derive much pleasure in realising that by means of his work many boys and girls of his native town of Brighton have attained to positions of usefulness and honour which otherwise would have proved beyond their reach, and that education generally has been raised and improved in many ways." His interest in the children, the younger as well as the older, made his almost daily visits to the schools a delight to him, and the teachers welcomed him warmly. One of them, head teacher in a large infant school, has written since his death : "I have known him for thirty-six years, and am one of the very many who owe him a great debt of gratitude. Many opportunities were given me in connection with my teaching to see right into his great, tender heart ; and to see him thus moved, perhaps by his feeUngs for Uttle children, or by suffering, was to love and revere him. I have simply wondered at him sometimes ! " Testimonies of this description might be inultiplied, but we only add an extract from a letter from a friend who sometimes visited at Fir Croft, and was of course taken to York Place Schools. " I should like to express our sense of the value of Daniel Hack's life and labours. His life preaches more effectively than any words, and it seems to me to breathe the spirit of Jesus Christ. Jesus took a little child, and sat him in the midst and said, ' Whoso receiveth this little child in my name receiveth me.' Daniel Hack received a great many little children in Jesus' name. Nor did he forget their teachers. He took us rovmd the York Place Girls' School, and the way in which he took care to greet every teacher by name and show sympathy in her work has been an example to me. Indeed, we find the fruits of the Spirit manifested in his life. I do not think one out of the catalogue given by Paul was absent." Daniel Hack was a member of the Brighton Town Council from 1881 to 1885 ; and later he was made a Justice of the Peace for the county of Sussex. He was also a Brighton Borough Magistrate. But his interests were not so much with ordinary municipal affairs. " Education," lie said on one occasion, " is my child." And yet, ardent educationalist as he was, he did much in other ways to benefit humanity. As a total abstainer, he embraced every fitting oppor- tunity for supporting the cause of Temperance. As a strong Liberal, he rendered valuable aid to the party of Progress and Reform. " His keen oversight of detail, his thorough knowledge of political opinion and of the trend of political feeling, his shrewd advice in times of difficulty, his quiet and impartial conduct in presiding over large political gatherings, made him a power in the ranks of Liberalism." Daniel Hack's were no careless or uncon- sidered acts of benevolence ; his methods were wise and discriminating. But it was only necessary to bring to his notice any deserving case, and substantial and con- tinuous assistance was given. Some at least of his greater benefactions are well known. But until "the Books are opened" the full measure of his acts of generosity will never be revealed. Daniel and Martha Hack were attached members of the Society of Friends. They both filled the office of Elder, and though only very seldom taking any vocal part in meetings for worship, their judgment was valued in the business meetings, and Daniel Hack was for some years Clerk to the Monthly Meeting. Daniel and Martha Hack generally availed themselves of the summer recess in School Board and other work to spend some months on the continent of Europe, and twice extended their joLirney into North Africa. Daniel Hack carefully inquired into the progress of education in different coimtries, also into economic and fiscal questions ; and the letters home, besides conveying graphic word-pictures of people and places visited, contained much instructive information. Martha Hack was especially skilled in flower-painting, and brought back delightful sketches of places and flowers. These breaks were needful for husband and wife to get out of reach of the constant toil. For as time went on, the educational work grew in breadth and intenseness, and to one who sought completeness in all he set his hand to it was not always easy to influence others in authority, who might not see with him, so that each new school might be up-to-date in building arrangements and equipment. Amid sunshine and storm, joy and sorrow, these lives went on, till in the autumn of 1900 a great shadow fell upon Daniel Hack when his beloved and gifted wife was taken from him without warning by a carriage accident. Himself seriously injured at the same time, he was laid aside for a while ; but he was enabled, through Divine help mercifully given, to realise complete resignation, being preserved from questioning God's will in permitting the blow. Thus entering on the last decade of life's journey in a spirit of Christian submission, his life, though sorely stricken, was not gloomy. A cousin, who had often before paid helpful visits at Fir Croft, came to reside with him, and a little later his two surviving sisters also, so that he was lovingly cared for. He probably never recovered from the effects of the accident, yet for a few years he was able to resume some of the activities of earlier days. Then failing health obliged him to gradually give up all outside duties. He continued, however, to attend Meetings, both on Sundays and week-days, although latterly he cduld not walk without assistaace. To the last he was in the habit of spending much time in his garden, and he usually drove out every day. It was while he was driving through the streets of Brighton, in company with his sisters and a friend, that, as the carriage stopped in Market Street, close to his old place of business, he drew a deep breath and passed painlessly and peacefully away. After the funeral a cousin wrote, " 'Sursum corda ! ' was the keynote of his life - mentally as well as morally. "Standing in the little corner of the Downs, where he rests, I could not help thinking of the lines with which Browning ends his poem on the funeral of a scholar of the sixteenth century, ' Lofty designs must close in like effects ; Loftily lying Leave him - still loftier than the world suspects, Living and dying.' "

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Wholesale provision merchant of Brighton.

6-**William Cadbury Gibbins**^{2,49,83} was born on 30 Oct 1840 in Digbeth, Birmingham and died on 26 May 1933 in "Hewletts", Cheltenham at age 92.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Metals manufacturer. Birmingham Battery & Metal Co. In Birmingham, Warwickshire.

William married **Phoebe Waterhouse**,^{2,49,83} daughter of **Octavius Waterhouse**^{2,29,140} and **Elizabeth Crosfield**,^{2,29} on 26 Sep 1867 in FMH Swarthmoor, Ulverston, Cumbria. Phoebe was born in 1845 and died on 5 Nov 1917 in Hewletts, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire at age 72. They had nine children: **William Waterhouse, Mary Elizabeth, Thomas, Edith, Lucy, George, Dorothea Margaret, Edward Theodore, and Henry Chorley.**

7-**William Waterhouse Gibbins** was born on 20 Apr 1869 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

William married **Marian Bellows.**

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7-**Mary Elizabeth Gibbins**⁸³ was born on 26 Jun 1870 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 17 Dec 1884 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 14.

7-**Thomas Gibbins** was born on 28 Jun 1871 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Thomas married **Evelyn Frances Carrington**, daughter of **Charles Carrington** and **Mary Henet**, on 2 Oct 1912 in Duncan, British Columbia, Canada. Evelyn was born in 1875 in Paddington, London.

7-**Edith Gibbins**⁷¹ was born on 10 Aug 1873 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 5 Aug 1951 at age 77.

Edith married **Ernest Augustus Salter Cotterell**,⁷¹ son of **Frederick Fowler Cotterell**^{55,71,141} and **Eleanor Mary Isaac**,⁷¹ Ernest was born on 12 Aug 1874.

7-**Lucy Gibbins**^{2,41,122,123,142,143,144} was born on 13 Oct 1874 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 24 Dec 1956 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 82.

Lucy married **Wilson Henry Sturge**,^{2,41,122,123,142,143,144,145} son of **Wilson Sturge**^{2,13,34,41,85} and **Sarah Lloyd**,^{34,41,85,86} on 24 Apr 1906 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Wilson was born on 12 Mar 1864 in Moseley, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 4 Mar 1935 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 70. They had three children: **Monica Dorothea**, **Mary Teresa**, and **Wilson Waterhouse**.

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

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

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

Noted events in his life were:

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

8-**Monica Dorothea Sturge**¹²³ was born on 6 Jul 1908 in Handsworth, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in May 2002 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 93.

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

8-**Mary Teresa Sturge**

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

9-**Judith Elkington**

9-**Mary Gwynneth Elkington**

9-**Joseph John Elkington**

9-**Joseph Sturge Elkington**

8-**Wilson Waterhouse Sturge**^{41,116,117,143,146,147,148,149,150} was born on 5 Jul 1911 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 10 Sep 1988 at age 77.

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

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

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

Noted events in his life were:

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

Wilson married **Catharine Mary Glaisyer**,^{116,117,146,147,148,151} daughter of **John Glaisyer**^{34,41,72,104,124,151,152,153} and **Anita Catharine Wilson**,^{34,41,72,124,151,152,153} on 3 Apr 1940 in FMH Bull Street, Birmingham. Catharine was born on 19 Jan 1914 in 20 Clarendon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire. They had three children: **Jillian Mary**, **Catharine Anita**, and **Michael Wilson**.

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

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

9-Jillian Mary Sturge

9-Catharine Anita Sturge

9-Michael Wilson Sturge

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

10-Nicholas Wilson Sturge

10-Christina Margrit Sturge

7-**George Gibbins** was born on 8 Dec 1877 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1878 at age 1.

7-**Dorothea Margaret Gibbins** was born in 1879.

7-**Edward Theodore Gibbins** was born in 1883 and died in 1899 at age 16.

7-**Henry Chorley Gibbins** was born in 1888.

6-**Thomas Gibbins**² was born in 1842 and died on 23 Jan 1908 at age 66.

6-**Richard Cadbury Gibbins**^{2,34,49} was born on 30 Jun 1846 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 14 Feb 1928 in "Fayrestowe", Wellington Road, Edgbaston at age 81.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Metal Manufacturer in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Richard married **Caroline Lloyd**,^{2,34,49} daughter of **Dr. William Lloyd**^{2,32,53,138,154} and **Caroline Ellis**,^{2,34,53,138} on 23 Mar 1877 in Farm, Sparkbrook, Birmingham. Caroline was born on 16 Jan 1854 in Kings Mills, Castle Donington, Derbyshire and died on 20 Jun 1920 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 66. They had seven children: **Robert Lloyd**, **Hugh**, **George Maurice**, **David**, **Roland Bevington**, **Rachel Jane**, and **Marjorie Ellis**.

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7-**Robert Lloyd Gibbins**^{2,41,64} was born on 12 Dec 1877 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 31 May 1948 in Wickenford, Worcestershire at age 70.

General Notes: Gibbins.-On 31st May, 1948, Robert Lloyd Gibbins (1892-95), aged 70 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1892-1895 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University of Heidelberg in 1898 in Heidelberg, Germany.
- He worked as a Managing Director of the Birmingham Battery & Metal Co. Ltd.

7-**Hugh Gibbins**^{34,41,72,75,77,124,155,156,157} was born on 17 Feb 1879 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 7 Feb 1942 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 62.

General Notes: HUGH GIBBINS (1893— 6) has obtained the M.Sc. degree of Victoria University, having gained Honours in Engineering. *Bootham magazine - September 1902*
HUGH GIBBINS (1893-96) is in Dorchester Prison. His present two-year sentence will be up in May. He is reported as very well, we are glad to say. *Bootham magazine - April 1919*
Gibbins.— On 7th February, Hugh Gibbins (1893-96), aged 62 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1893-1896 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Dalton Hall, Manchester.
- He worked as a Manufacturer of Lifting equipment in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He had a residence in 4 Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- He was a Quaker.
- Miscellaneous: imprisoned for 2 years, as a Conscientious objector in WWI.

Hugh married **Nora Beatrice Mennell**,^{34,41,72,75,124,156} daughter of **Henry Tuke Mennell**^{2,17,21,41,73,84,158,159,160,161,162} and **Maria Bradley Newman**,^{2,17,21,41,84,160} on 9 Sep 1909 in FMH Croydon. Nora was born on 9 Mar 1884 in Croydon, Surrey and died on 17 Aug 1961 in Seaford, East Sussex at age 77. They had three children: **Dearman Mennell**, **Margaret Caroline**, and **Peter Bevington**.

Marriage Notes: GIBBINS-MENNELL.-On the 9th September, 1909, at Croydon, Hugh Gibbins (1893-6), of Birmingham, to Nora Beatrice Mennell, of Croydon.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1899-Dec 1901 in York, Yorkshire.

8-**Dearman Mennell Gibbins**^{34,124} was born on 27 Jul 1910 in 4 Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died in 1963 in St. Neots, Cambridgeshire at age 53.

General Notes: GIBBINS.-On the 27th July, 1910, at Birmingham, Nora Beatrice (Mennell), wife of Hugh Gibbins (1893-6), a son, who was named Dearman Mennell.

Dearman married **Anne Margaret Aston**, daughter of **Hugh Cyrus Aston** and **Violet Maude Thomas**, on 14 May 1938 in Wylde Green. Anne was born on 14 Mar 1913 in Erdington, Warwickshire. They had three children: **Mary Patricia**, **Helen Margaret**, and **Catherine Anne**.

9-**Mary Patricia Gibbins**

9-**Helen Margaret Gibbins**

9-**Catherine Anne Gibbins**

8-**Margaret Caroline Gibbins**⁷⁵ was born on 1 May 1912 in 4 Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1981 in Richmond, Surrey at age 69.

General Notes: IBBINS.-On the 1st May, 1912, at 4 Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Nora Beatrice (nee Mennell), the wife of Hugh Gibbins (1893-6), a daughter, who was named Margaret Caroline.

Margaret married **Walter Leonard**, son of **Henry Lewey** and **Charlotte Levy**, on 25 Jul 1942 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Walter was born on 3 Dec 1912 in Dresden, Germany and died in Jun 1999 in Kingston upon Thames, Surrey at age 86. They had two children: **Roger Martin** and **Christina Ruth**.

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9-Roger Martin Leonard

9-Christina Ruth Leonard

8-Peter Bevington Gibbins¹⁵⁶ was born on 30 Oct 1913 in 4 Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire. (13th given in Bootham) and died on 3 Sep 1930 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire. In an accident at age 16.

General Notes: GIBBINS.-On the 13th October, 1913, at 4 Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Nora Beatrice (Mennell), wife of Hugh Gibbins (1893-6), a son, who was named Peter Bevington.

7-George Maurice Gibbins¹⁶³ was born on 11 May 1880 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 22 Apr 1933 in Luton, Bedfordshire at age 52.

General Notes: GIBBINS.'97On April 22nd, George Maurice Gibbins (1895-97), aged 52 years.

MAURICE GIBBINS (1895-7) was one of the most regular, loyal and helpful attenders at Whitsuntide. One felt instinctively that we had in him, a wise and understanding friend. He was a man of many quiet, unobtrusive acts of generosity. *Bootham magazine - July 1933*

Re GEORGE MAURICE GIBBINS, Deceased.

The Trustee Act, 1925.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of George Maurice Gibbins, late of Ludlow Avenue, Luton, in the county of Bedford, deceased (who died on the 22nd day of April, 1933, and whose Will was proved in the Birmingham District Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 20th day of July, 1933, by Robert Lloyd Gibbins, Hugh Gibbins and David Gibbins, the executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims to us, the undersigned, on or before the 16th day of October, 1933, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.'97Dated this 2nd day of August, 1933. MUSGROVE LEE and ARTHUR. SMITH, 18, Newhall Street, Birmingham 3, Solicitors for the Executors.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with BSc (Hons) in London.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1895-1897 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an apprenticed to the Oerlikon Electrical Works in Zurich, Switzerland.
- He worked as a Managing Director of Hayward Tyler & Co. Ltd., Hydraulic Engineers.
- He worked as a Director of the Luton Water Co.

7-David Gibbins³⁴ was born on 9 Dec 1882 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 9 May 1940 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 57.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sedbergh School in Sedbergh, Cumbria.
- He had a residence in 49 Stirling Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

David married **Ethel Emilie Rohrbach**,³⁴ daughter of **Rev. Dr. Julius Rohrbach** and **Emma Bowman**, on 12 Apr 1909 in Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany. Ethel was born on 4 Jun 1883 in Moabit, Berlin, Germany and died on 18 Dec 1965 at age 82. They had four children: **Richard Karl**, **Julius Bernard**, **Robert Ellis**, and **Wilfrid David**.

8-Richard Karl Gibbins^{41,65,164,165,166,167} was born on 4 Jan 1910 in 49 Stirling Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died on 8 Feb 1964 at age 54.

General Notes: GIBBINS.-On 8th February, 1964, Richard Karl Gibbins (1923-27), aged 53 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at The Downs School in 1920-1923 in Colwall, Malvern, Herefordshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1923-1927 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge in 1928-1931.
- He worked as a member of the Birmingham Battery and Metal Co. Ltd. In Birmingham, Warwickshire.

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Richard married **Olive Mary Hunter**, daughter of **Frank Hunter** and **Freda Olive Wilson**. They had three children: **Rosemary Caroline**, **John Richard Hunter**, and **Catherine Mary**.

9-Rosemary Caroline Gibbins

Rosemary married **Ernest Burden**.

9-John Richard Hunter Gibbins

John married **Carolyn W. Free**.

9-**Catherine Mary Gibbins**⁶⁵ was born on 27 May 1950 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 30 Jul 1957 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 7.

General Notes: Gibbins.-On 27th May, 1950, to O. Mary and Richard K. Gibbins (1923-27), a daughter, Catherine Mary.

8-**Julius Bernard Gibbins**¹⁶⁸ was born on 18 Jun 1911 in 49 Stirling Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham and died in 1984 at age 73.

General Notes: Testimony of Thankfulness to the Grace of God for the life of

J. Bernard Gibbins 1911 - 1984

made by West Devon Monthly Meeting on 9th March 1985 was read [at Devon & Cornwall General Meeting held 15 June 1985 in St Austell and recorded as Minute 7].

Julius Bernard Gibbins (to be called Bernard) was the second son of David and Ettie Gibbins of Bull Street Meeting, Birmingham. His father's family were Quakers for generations past; his mother was the daughter of a Lutheran pastor; she joined Friends at Bull Street .

Bernard was educated at Downs School, Colwell, Malvern , where a third of the pupils came from Quaker families, and then at Sidcot School . Subsequently, he went to the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

Bernard Gibbins' professional work was of much value to the West Country where he dealt, for over forty years, coming from Huntingdon where he had been Chief Executive Officer for that County .

He became a partner in the firm of Clutton and Drew of Exeter and was deeply involved with the management of the Church Commissioners agricultural estates in Devon , and, under Cluttons, Cornwall. He was for some years the Secretary of the Devon & Cornwall Branch of the Chartered Land Agents' Society .

Before he retired, Bernard joined the partnership of Stratton & Holborough of Exeter and remained for the rest of his life the consultant land agent for the Menabilly Estates in Cornwall .

Bernard's detailed knowledge and wise decisions earned him great respect. He cared deeply for the conservation of the rural environment in which he lived and worked, and also for the many people from all walks of life who increasingly sought his advice and counsel.

For Bernard was a man to be wholly relied upon, firm and decisive, unfailingly courteous and compassionate, drawing spiritual strength from his religious faith.

Bernard was a member of Newton Abbot Meeting; he supported the outreach that saw the beginnings of an allowed Meeting at Totnes. When Totnes became a Preparative Meeting, we were fortunate in the appointment of Bernard as an Elder, and later he became Treasurer. He made a steadfast commitment to any task he undertook and Totnes owes much to his quiet care, to his ministry and that life of prayer .

With his wife, Kathleen, and his family, growing up in the village of Staverton, the needs of the church and parish were also much a part of that commitment .

He had a sensitive understanding of the needs of the countryside and his keen appreciation of problems contained a gentle sense of humour that made divisions seem obsolete. Kathleen came to Meeting, he went to church, on occasion.

His beautiful garden and the fine craftsmanship of the furniture he made as a hobby were other facets of doing a task well for the God he tried to serve in his everyday life.

When Bernard died, a "Service of Thanksgiving for Grandad" was held in the village church at Staverton where we heard the grandchildren reading Bernard's favourite words of devotion and playing music he had encouraged them to achieve.

The quality of love that he brought to everyday life in his family, in the community and so out to the wider world was here made witness to the faith in God that he tried to serve, steadfastly and devotedly.

<<<<>>>>

1. Julius Bernard Gibbins was born 11/06/1911 Edgbaston, son of David and Ethel Emilie Gibbins, born Rohrbach. His parents married on 12 Apr 1909 at Charlottenburg, Berlin **Source:** Geneagraphie website. His mother's father was Julius Rohrbach. His parent's pictures are shown at <http://archive.org/stream/photographicpedi00bens#page/156/mode/1up>

<<http://archive.org/stream/photographicpedi00bens>> page 157

2 Downs School = the Preparatory School for Malvern College Website: <<http://thedowns.malcol.org/>>

3.Sidcot School = a Quaker school in Somerset. Website <<http://www.sidcot.org.uk/>>

4.Huntingdonshire = a former Administrative County. In 1974, under the Local Government Act 1972, Huntingdon and Peterborough merged with Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely to form the new county of Cambridgeshire.

5. In June 1970 the Chartered Land Agents' Society and the Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, amalgamated with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

6.Stratton & Holborough website <<http://www.stratton-holborow.co.uk/>>

7.The Menabilly Estate is the family seat of the Rashleighs. It was leased by the author, Daphne du Maurier between 1943 and 1969.

8. David Butler Quaker Meeting Houses of Britain p. 144 : Totnes: " . . . a new meeting was settled in 1967. An advantageous offer allowed Friends to buy premises in Ticklemore Street for a meeting

house for £30,000, opened in 1986 . . . "

9. Staverton, Devon, village website <http://www.staverton.com/staverton_church.html>

With grateful appreciation to Vernon White.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at The Downs School.
- He was educated at Sidcot School.
- He was educated at Royal Agricultural College in Cirencester, Gloucestershire.
- He worked as a Land Agent.

Julius married **Kathleen Mary Phillips**, daughter of **Thomas Arthur Phillips** and **Evelyn Grundy**. They had three children: **Elizabeth Jane**, **David Phillips**, and **Richard Lloyd**.

9-**Elizabeth Jane Gibbins**

9-**David Phillips Gibbins**

9-**Richard Lloyd Gibbins**

8-**Dr. Robert Ellis Gibbins**^{41,65,169,170} was born on 29 Jul 1914 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 31 Jul 1995 at age 81.

General Notes: Robert Ellis Gibbins, Consultant surgeon, Kidderminster general Hospital, 1949-1979. (b. 1914. q. Birmingham 1938; FRCS 1947), died of heart failure on 31 July 1995. Starting his surgical training with the RAMC in Egypt and Italy, he founded the modern surgical services at both Kidderminster and Bromsgrove hospitals. At his retirement the surgical block was named after him, the wall plaque stating that "he devoted his energies to its advancement." After retirement from general surgery he provided an excellent service for rheumatoid hand surgery locally; he was also a skilful clock repairer. He leaves a wife, Pam, four children (two sons being GPs), and 11 grandchildren [Richard T Taylor].

Author:

Royal College of Surgeons of England

Sources:

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Plarr's Lives of the Fellows

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at West House School in 1923-1927 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He was educated at Sidcot School in 1927-1929 in Sidcot, Somerset.
- He was educated at University of Birmingham.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1929-1932 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Consultant General Surgeon, Kidderminster General Hospital in 1949-1979 in Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
- His obituary was published in the British Medical Journal on 7 Oct 1995.

Robert married **Dr. Pamela Mary Aviss**, daughter of **Llewellyn Aviss** and **Jeannie Margaret Price**. They had four children: **Philippa Ann**, **Robert Llewellyn**, **Stephen Roland**, and **Emma Louise**.

9-**Philippa Ann Gibbins**

Descendants of James Cadbury

9-**Dr. Robert Llewellyn Gibbins**

9-**Dr. Stephen Roland Gibbins**

9-**Emma Louise Gibbins**

8-**Wilfrid David Gibbins**^{41,65,105,108} was born on 28 Jan 1919 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 2009 at age 90.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1932-1937 in York, Yorkshire.

Wilfrid married **Mary Constance Wallace**, daughter of **Charles Galbraith Wallace** and **Kathleen Mary Grumitt**. They had two children: **Caroline Jane** and **Felicity Mary**.

9-**Caroline Jane Gibbins**

9-**Felicity Mary Gibbins**

7-**Capt. Roland Bevington Gibbins**⁴⁹ was born on 19 Oct 1885 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 3 Dec 1917 in Cambrai, France. Killed in action. (AM gives 4th; CWGC gives 3rd) at age 32, and was buried in Listed on the Cambrai memorial. Body not found.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an officer of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Roland married **Edith Grace Ritchie**, daughter of **Thomas Leitch Ritchie** and **Margaret Ann Rose**, on 16 May 1916 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Edith was born on 20 Dec 1887 in Brechin, Angus, Scotland.

7-**Rachel Jane Gibbins** was born on 22 Jul 1889 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1981 at age 92.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1905-Jul 1907 in York, Yorkshire.

Rachel married **Leslie Arthur Smith**, son of **William Arthur Smith** and **Annie Jane Phillip**, on 27 Apr 1920 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Leslie was born on 3 Oct 1878 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 5 May 1956 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 77. They had three children: **Geoffrey Arthur**, **Mary Caroline**, and **John Timothy Arthur**.

8-**Lieut. Geoffrey Arthur Smith** was born on 8 Feb 1922 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 2 Nov 1944 in Netherlands. Killed in action at age 22, and was buried in Mierlo War Cemetery, Noord-Brabant, Eindhoven, Netherlands. Grave V.F.2.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Rugby in 1935-1940.
- He worked as an Officer of the Royal Artillery.

8-**Mary Caroline Smith**

9-**Richard Geoffrey Cadbury**

9-**James Edward Cadbury**

9-**Philip Timothy Cadbury**^{88,89} was born on 16 Dec 1953 in Oswestry, Shropshire and died on 15 Aug 1981 at age 27.

General Notes: PHILIP T. CADBURY, 28 Hampton Road, Oswestry, Salop. Entered: September, 1965. 10 'O' Levels. 'A' Levels in History, French and Maths. Debating society, essay society, radio society. York Maths Association, Committee for Abolition of Compulsory Games. To do 1 year's voluntary service then to University College, London, to read Economics and Philosophy.

Descendants of James Cadbury

CADBURY.— On 15th August, 1981, Philip Timothy Cadbury (1965-72), aged 27 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1965-1972 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University College, London.

9-**Erica Rachel Cadbury**

8-**John Timothy Arthur Smith**

John married **Elizabeth Howlett Waters**, daughter of **Thomas Richard Waters** and **Cecilie Bowyer Howlett**. They had four children: **Catherine Anna, Jane Elizabeth, Emma Judith, and Rebecca Mary**.

9-**Catherine Anna Smith**

9-**Jane Elizabeth Smith**

9-**Emma Judith Smith**

9-**Rebecca Mary Smith**

7-**Marjorie Ellis Gibbins** was born on 28 Jan 1893 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 27 Mar 1981 at age 88.

Noted events in her life were:

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

Marjorie married **Julian Pease Fox**,³⁴ son of **John Howard Fox**^{34,62} and **Marion Elizabeth Pease**,^{62,85} on 17 Jun 1920 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Julian was born on 2 Sep 1894 in Wellington, Somerset and died on 22 May 1979 in Wellington, Somerset at age 84. They had two children: **Michael Pease** and **Ronald Howard**.

Noted events in his life were:

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

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

Noted events in his life were:

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

9-**Julian Hotham Fox**

10-**Jethron Pease Fox**

10-**Emily Jane Tamarin Fox**

11-**George Louis Fox Samways**

10-**Bryony Claire Fox**

9-**Patricia Jean Fox**

10-Elizabeth Rachel Dowrick

11-Hannah Joy Savage

10-Clare Christine Dowrick

9-Roger Cadbury Fox

10-Alexandra Yvonne Fox

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Times of India. 13 May 2016

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9-Diana Frances Fox

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

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

Noted events in his life were:

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

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

9-Marion Judith Fox

Descendants of James Cadbury

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

10-**Alyssa Mary Fox Charles**

10-**Gemma Ann Fox Charles**

10-**Josie Jane Charles**

9-**Christine Joanna Fox**

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

10-**James Anthony Hewlett**

10-**Martin Jonathan Hewlett**

9-**Dr. Susan Rachel Fox**

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

10-**Matthew Lloyd Beckers**

10-**Joshua Howard Beckers**

10-**Kristian Eliot Maurice Beckers**

10-**Daniel George Beckers**

9-**Jonathan Howard Fox**

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

10-**Anna May Fox**

10-**Thomas Howard Fox**

10-**Maisie Joanna Fox**

6-**John Gibbins**^{2,21,139} was born on 28 Apr 1848 in Digbeth, Birmingham and died on 22 Mar 1931 in Upwood, Barnt Green, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 82.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Metal Manufacturer. The Birmingham Battery & Metal Co. In Birmingham, Warwickshire.

John married **Bertha Robinson**,^{2,139} daughter of **Martin Robinson**² and **Maria Elgar**,² in 1875 in Steyning, West Sussex. Bertha was born in 1852 in Newtimber, West Sussex and died on 23 Feb 1878 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 26. They had one daughter: **Ada**.

7-**Ada Gibbins**² was born on 14 Apr 1876 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1956 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire at age 80.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1893 in York, Yorkshire.
- She had a residence in 1893 in Stratford House, 13 Arthur Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Descendants of James Cadbury

John next married **Martha Louise Welch**,²¹ daughter of **William Welch**, in 1881. Martha was born in 1855 in Lancashire and died in 1938 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire at age 83. They had five children: **Martha, John, Francis, (No Given Name)**, and **Roger**.

7-**Martha Gibbins**^{2,21} was born on 12 May 1883 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died in 1967 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire at age 84.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1899 in York, Yorkshire.

7-**John Gibbins**^{2,41,171} was born on 9 May 1888 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 13 Feb 1973 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire at age 84.

General Notes: GIBBINS.-On 13th February, 1973, in hospital at Bromsgrove, John Gibbins (1901-05), aged 84 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1901-1905 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an apprenticed to the Coalbrookdale Iron Co. In 1906-1909 in Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.
- He worked as an Engineer in 1909-1910 in United States.
- He worked as an Engineer with the Birmingham Battery & Metal Co. In 1910-1914 in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a member of the FWVRC building huts in 1914-1915 in France.
- He worked as a Garage proprietor and general engineer in 1919-1924 in Lewes, East Sussex.
- He worked as a Motor business proprietor in 1924-1926 in Pickering, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an engineer with United Automobile Services Ltd. In 1926-1931 in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Engineer in 1931-1933 in Bradford, Yorkshire.
- He resided at Upwood in 1935 in Barnt Green, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

7-**Francis Gibbins**^{2,41,46,172} was born in 1890 in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 18 Sep 1962 in Lewes, East Sussex at age 72.

General Notes: GIBBINS.-On 18th September, 1962, at his home at Lewes, Sussex, Francis Gibbins (1903-07), aged 73 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1903-1907 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a member of the FWVRC in both France and Serbia in 1914-1917.
- He worked as an Engineer.
- He resided at Grey Walls in Lewes, East Sussex.

Francis married **Ethel Ward**.

7-Gibbins

7-**Roger Gibbins**^{2,41,172,173,174,175} was born in 1891 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 4 Oct 1967 in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1906-1909 in York, Yorkshire.
- He resided at Berryfield in 1935 in Hampton, Evesham, Worcestershire.
- He worked as a Fruit Grower in Evesham, Worcestershire.

Descendants of James Cadbury

Roger married **Hilda Mary Leather**^{41,173,174,175} on 26 Aug 1928 in Howgills, Letchworth, Hertfordshire. Hilda was born on 1 Aug 1893 in Burnley, Lancashire and died in Dec 1993 in Kingsbridge, Devon at age 100. They had two children: **Deborah Mary** and **Michael John**.

8-**Deborah Mary Gibbins**

8-**Michael John Gibbins**

6-**Benjamin Gibbins**² was born in 1850, died in 1904 at age 54, and was buried in FBG Witton, Birmingham.

6-**Emma Gibbins**² was born in 1852.

4-**Sarah Cadbury**¹ was born on 14 Jan 1771 in Exeter, Devon and died on 10 Feb 1772 in Exeter, Devon at age 1.

4-**Sarah Moon Cadbury**^{1,2,176,177} was born on 2 Jul 1776 in John le Bow, Exeter, Devon (2 Jul 1778 also given), died on 23 Feb 1866 in Peckham, London at age 89, and was buried in FBG Croydon.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Silk Mercer in 22 Gracechurch Street, London.

Sarah married **Samuel Cash**,^{1,2,176,177,178} son of **John Cash**^{2,19} and **Elizabeth Newman**,^{2,19} on 10 Dec 1812 in FMH Wandsworth. Samuel was born on 1 Feb 1790 in Coventry, Warwickshire and died on 5 Dec 1859 in Peckham, London at age 69. They had three children: **Sarah Moon**, **Elizabeth Newman**, and **Mary**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an apprentice to Richard Tapper Cadbury, Silk Mercer in Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Silk Mercer in 22 Gracechurch Street, London.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

5-**Sarah Moon Cash**^{2,29} was born on 12 Nov 1813 in Newington Butts, London, died on 15 Jan 1894 in Dorking, Surrey at age 80, and was buried on 21 Jan 1894 in FBG Dorking. She had no known marriage and no known children.

5-**Elizabeth Newman Cash**^{2,15} was born on 11 Mar 1817 in Newington Butts, London, died on 27 Mar 1889 in Dorking, Surrey at age 72, and was buried in FBG Dorking. She had no known marriage and no known children.

5-**Mary Cash**^{2,25} was born on 6 Nov 1820 in Newington Butts, London and died on 1 Aug 1886 in Holmwood, Darlington, County Durham at age 65.

Mary married **Joseph Talwin Shewell**,^{2,25,53} son of **Joseph Shewell**^{32,49,135} and **Sarah Bevington**,¹³⁵ in 1844. Joseph was born on 26 Aug 1818 in Deptford, Kent and died on 22 Jan 1891 in Harrogate, Yorkshire at age 72. They had six children: **Sarah**, **Joseph**, **Mary Cash**, **Henrietta**, **Elizabeth**, and **Samuel Cash**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Linen Draper & Silk mercer in Deptford, Kent.
- He had a residence in 1854 in Darlington, County Durham.

6-**Sarah Shewell** was born on 2 Jan 1845 in Deptford, Kent.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1858-Dec 1858 in York, Yorkshire.
- She had a residence in Harrogate, Yorkshire.

6-**Joseph Shewell**^{17,21} was born on 19 Apr 1846 in Deptford, Kent and died in 1922 at age 76.

Descendants of James Cadbury

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Iron bridge and boiler builder, J. Shewell & Co. In Redcar, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in Albert Hill, Darlington, County Durham.
- He was a Quaker.

Joseph married **Caroline Morland**,²¹ daughter of **Thomas Morland**¹¹ and **Sarah Sophia Shewell**,¹¹ on 12 Nov 1874 in Reading, Berkshire. Caroline was born on 6 May 1846 and died in 1921 at age 75. They had ten children: **Miriam, Katharine, Evelyn, Gertrude Morland, Joseph Bernard, Thomas Morland, Wilfred, Albert Bevington, Mary, and Theodore.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.

7-**Miriam Shewell** was born in 1876 in Croft, Darlington, County Durham and died in 1950 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 74.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School.

7-**Katharine Shewell**^{17,21} was born on 16 Sep 1876 in Croft, Darlington, County Durham and died in 1971 at age 95.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1893-Dec 1893 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

Katharine married **Rev. Dr. Robert Sleightholme Franks**,¹⁷ son of **Rev. William James Franks** and **Ann Eliza Sleightholme**, in 1902. Robert was born on 1 Apr 1871 in Redcar, Yorkshire and died on 20 Jan 1964 in Chesterfield Nursing Home, Clifton Hill, Bristol at age 92. They had four children: **Oliver Shewell, (No Given Name), (No Given Name), and (No Given Name).**

General Notes: Franks, Robert Sleightholme (1871– 1964), theologian, was born on 1 April 1871 at Redcar, North Riding of Yorkshire, the eldest son of the Revd William James Franks, Congregational minister, and his wife, Ann Eliza, daughter of Robert Sleightholme of Whitby. He was educated at Sir William Turner's Grammar School, Redcar, and St John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in mathematics in 1893. Later he studied theology at Mansfield College, Oxford, under A. M. Fairbairn. After a brief period as tutor in the college, Franks was ordained at Prenton Road Congregational Church, Birkenhead, in 1900. He married in 1902 Katharine (1872– 1971), daughter of Joseph Shewell of Redcar, and they had two sons and two daughters. In 1904 he became lecturer in theology at Woodbrooke, Selly Oak; then in 1910 he went to what was to be his life's work as principal of the Western College, Bristol, where he remained until 1939, devoting his life to training young men for the Christian ministry. He received an honorary LL.D. from Bristol University in 1928.

It was as a theologian that Franks was chiefly known. His most notable book was *A History of the Doctrine of the Work of Christ*, first published in two volumes in 1918 and subsequently republished in a single volume in 1962. It was for this work that Franks was awarded the D.Litt. by Oxford in 1919. It is a historical study of ecclesiastical doctrine. The subject is presented as a microcosm of Christian doctrine, and four syntheses or total views of doctrine are enumerated: Greek, medieval, protestant orthodoxy, and modern protestant. Around these points the historical study turns. The whole massive work was to some extent a development of a small earlier work, *The New Testament Doctrines of Man, Sin and Salvation* (1908).

Some years later Franks presented his own interpretation of this doctrine in *The Atonement* (1934). The method as well as the conclusion were alike remarkable, for Franks argued for the Abelardian view of the atonement and sought to prove it by the method of Anselm. He aimed to show that love rather than life was the key word in the doctrine; and he hoped that the method adopted would provide theology with a metaphysical basis.

Years later, while in his eighties, Franks published *The Doctrine of the Trinity* (1953), a most lucid historical survey, in which, after an examination of the New Testament 'matrix' of the doctrine, he traced its development in the patristic period, and with remarkable balance and proportion outlined subsequent thought from Aquinas to Karl Barth.

Although predominantly a theologian, Franks was profoundly interested in the philosophy of religion and especially in its metaphysics. In 1929 he published *The Metaphysical Justification of Religion*, lectures delivered at King's College, London. Reared in the Ritschlian school of theology, he quickly came to see the need for a firmer metaphysics through studying both Ernst Troeltsch and F. D. E. Schleiermacher, whose *Christian Faith* (1821) supported an experiential theology with a philosophical basis. As the King's College lectures show, Franks carried his quest for a metaphysics of religion through the works of C. H. Weisse, whose fundamental motive was to show the congruence of Christianity with reason largely understood.

Franks published several shorter pieces either in learned journals or symposia. He was a contributor to the *Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels* and other works edited by James Hastings. Although he represented the best of a theological liberalism later out of fashion, he was unusual in that, unlike most protestant theologians of the period, he valued the work of the medieval scholastics. Not only in his main book but also in an essay contributed to *Amicitiae corolla* (1933) can be seen— especially in his treatment of Alexander of Hales— how deep his learning in this period was. Franks found in Alexander a more sympathetic spirit than in Aquinas, believing that the experientialism of Alexander lived in the mystics, Quakers, pietists, and Moravians, leading to Schleiermacher, until Karl Barth, like a new Aquinas, challenged the whole method.

Throughout his long life Franks held to his conviction that the subjective element in Christianity is somehow fundamental and that it could be given a sound philosophical basis. This meant that he was at

Descendants of James Cadbury

odds with the theology of Barth, which he regarded as altogether unsatisfactory.

Essentially a scholar, Franks was a shy, devout, and kindly man, a sound mathematician and a keen musician. He lived long enough to be in the gallery to see his elder son, Oliver Shewell Franks, take the oath as a life peer in 1962. He died in the Chesterfield Nursing Home, Clifton Hill, Bristol, on 20 January 1964.

John Huxtable, rev.

Sources The Times (21 Jan 1964) · private information (1981) · personal knowledge (1981) · A. Danchev, Oliver Franks: founding father (1993) · CGPLA Eng. & Wales (1964)

Wealth at death £4930: probate, 2 March 1964, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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John Huxtable, 'Franks, Robert Sleightholme (1871– 1964)', rev. Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/33246>, accessed 28 May 2013]

Robert Sleightholme Franks (1871– 1964): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/33246

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Theologian.
- He worked as a lecturer in theology at Woodbrooke college in 1904 in Selly Oak, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Principal of the Western College in 1910 in Bristol, Gloucestershire.

8-Prof. Sir Oliver Shewell Franks Baron Franks¹⁷ was born on 16 Feb 1905 in Woodbrooke College, Selly Oak, Birmingham and died on 15 Oct 1992 in Blackhall Farm, Garford Road, Oxford, Oxfordshire at age 87.

General Notes: Franks, Oliver Shewell, Baron Franks (1905– 1992), philosopher and public servant, was born on 16 February 1905 at Woodbrooke settlement, Selly Oak, Birmingham, the elder son and oldest of four children of the Revd Dr Robert Sleightholme Franks (1871– 1964), scholar and theologian, and his wife, Katharine (Kitty; 1875– 1971), daughter of Joseph Shewell, of Redcar, Yorkshire, an engineer and iron bridge builder. Profoundly reasonable and publicly austere, a figure of immense moral authority, Oliver Franks lived an exceptional life. He did not seek his various careers of don, mandarin, diplomat, banker, provost, pillar of state. They sought him. He did not collect committees, as some men do. Committees collected him. He did not pine for public recognition. Recognition came to him. He bore an uncanny resemblance to Aristotle's magnanimous man, 'moderately disposed towards wealth, power, and every kind of good and bad fortune, however it befalls him'. Franks was made for magnanimity:

He does not enter for popular contests, or ones in which others distinguish themselves; he hangs back or does nothing at all, except where the honour or the feat is a great one. The tasks he undertakes are few, but grand and celebrated. (Quoted in Danchev, Oliver Franks, 195)

Religion and politics

Franks was a philosopher king with a nonconformist conscience. 'The Establishment smites the Establishment', proclaimed a commentator on one of his multifarious Franks reports (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 198), a fine phrase but a doubtful verdict. When it came to establishments he was in them but not of them. In a life almost coterminous with the century— he was highly attuned to the patterns of the past, especially to the *longue durée* of Fernand Braudel, his favourite historian— Franks swam peaceably in the two streams of English dissent that were his birthright: the Congregational church and the Religious Society of Friends. His father was a Congregational minister, like his father before him; his mother was a Quaker from a family of Quakers. His upbringing was uplifting. A mettlesome air of intellectual enquiry pervaded the entire household. Oliver and his sisters and brother were expected to think— think hard— for themselves. Mealtimes were feasts of conversation. Robert Franks did not read the newspaper at breakfast; the family talked— talked about everything from the flowers in the fields to the Channel Fleet. They weighed words and knew their meaning. They analysed articles in The Times. On Sundays they dissected the sermon they had heard. The opinions were sensible, but the talk was unrestrained. This was a liberal household in more senses than one.

Politically they were staunch believers in the unimpeachable virtue of Mr Gladstone— in moments of hilarity, the GOM (Grand Old Man). They voted Liberal, always; the children followed suit. Young Oliver, aged five, sported a loyal rosette at the general election of 1910. Old Oliver was not so ostentatious. In the 1930s he was politically engaged, briefly, in the Oxford Movement for the Propagation of Peace, a comprehensively lost cause. In the 1940s and 1950s he attended meetings of XYZ, a clandestine dining club of Labour supporters and sympathizers in the City, whose stalwarts included Hugh Dalton, Evan Durbin, Hugh Gaitskell, Douglas Jay, and the self-styled liberal– socialist economist James Meade, a close friend. XYZ had a strong Fabian flavour, and there was indeed something of the Fabian about Oliver Franks. He would build a new Jerusalem; and he would repine for its soul. Typically, he was not an XYZ member as such, more a benevolent assessor. In party political terms, during the period of his most active public service he was concerned to preserve his status as 'a neuter' as he put it (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 174). Ennobled in 1962, he took the Liberal whip, as expected, though in unmistakable cross-bench fashion his sponsors were a civil servant and a judge. Thereafter he permitted himself the occasional foray into national politics, chairing election meetings of the Oxford Liberals in 1963 and 1964, and addressing a Liberal Party rally at the Oxford Union in favour of a decisive vote to remain in the EEC in the referendum of 1975. In later life he was given to describing himself as 'an unreconstructed Gladstonian Liberal'; in playful mood he might even suggest that he and Lord Gladwyn (the former Gladwyn Jebb) were the only ones left, a conceit in which the latter was happy to share. Just how Liberal he was, or became, is a moot point. Unquestionably party meant little to him. Party politics was too much of a game, too often trivial or reprehensible— not serious. There was a touch of disdain in Franks's contemplation of the political stew. During the intervals of his Falklands inquiry in 1982 he would sit back and listen as 'the parliamentarians cracked their silly parliamentary jokes' (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 28– 9). It was an attitude reminiscent of Demodocus on the Milesians:

Milesians are not stupid, I aver;

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But they behave the same as if they were.

Franks was a mugwump. He disliked labels, but it may be appropriate to adapt the one he gave himself. He was, if anything, an unreconstructed Liberal internationalist.

Mods and Greats

In 1910 the Franks family moved from Birmingham to Bristol, where Oliver's father became principal of the Western College, and Oliver became a west countryman. After a couple of dismal dame-schools he went to Bristol grammar school (1915–23). His progress offers no crumb of comfort to those who like their great men to be school dunces. Every year with monotonous regularity he carried off the form prize. He departed the classical sixth with prizes in English literature, Latin, and Greek testament. Inevitably, he was school captain. At his second attempt, to the delight of the whole family, he won an open scholarship in classics to Queen's College, Oxford (1923–7).

To his fellow students he was Father Franks, preternaturally wise, solemn, seclusive, masterful. At the outset, however, he was not so secure, intellectually or financially. 'At Oxford in the 1920s we were either rich or poor', wrote Douglas Jay, a near contemporary (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 16). Franks was poor. He did not join the Oxford Union because he could not afford to. He went to the occasional free concert, and once a term to the sixpenny seats in the cinema. He took up rowing, frugally, and persevered, despite 'much algo ton orron [pain in the arse]' (ibid., 16). On Sundays he went, 'all good', to chapel at Mansfield College, almost a family foundation. Two years into his degree came the event which confirmed him to himself: moderations—the first public examination in literae humaniores—fifteen papers in everything from Aristophanes to Virgil. He prepared himself for this test with exemplary thoroughness. 'With the approach of Mods', reported his old school magazine, 'Mr Franks has withdrawn into an anchorite's seclusion, whence he only occasionally emerges, wearing the most remarkable stockings.' The results were spectacular: fourteen alphas and a solitary beta in Latin prose, some of the highest marks in the whole university, and the best first at Queen's since the First World War. 'Did not Mr Franks collect innumerable alphas in his recent encounter? Does he not now read paperbacks upon the river? Is not that the manifestation of real genius?' (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 17–18).

After that Franks never looked back. Moderations were followed by Greats—two years of philosophy and ancient history. Franks read prodigiously, as usual, encouraged by his father's example and conversation:

Mr Franks has become almost a legendary figure. There appear to be some doubts of his tangible existence at Queen's. One fact only has penetrated to us. Mr Franks, with characteristic wisdom, is reading St Thomas Aquinas for that most soul-destroying of all ordeals, Greats. We commend his example, for here is balm for the tortured spirit. (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 19)

In 1927, in swift succession, the wise Mr Franks took a congratulatory first, a fellowship at Queen's, and a year's leave of absence, 'to go to Europe and grow older'. He travelled in Germany, Austria, and Italy, where he was arrested by Mussolini's police in possession of Plato's Republic—the very book in which Socrates makes the argument that 'there will be no end to the troubles of states, or indeed ... of humanity itself, till philosophers become kings in this world, or till those we now call kings and rulers really and truly become philosophers' (quoted in Danchev, Oliver Franks, 24). The arrest of the tyro philosopher by the myrmidons of Il Duce is a fine thing to contemplate.

Philosophy and friendship

Back in Oxford, Franks began plying his trade. He wrote almost nothing, but he was an outstanding college tutor. One of his first pupils was a woman from Lady Margaret Hall—Barbara Tanner—reading the new combination of philosophy, politics, and economics (a combination which Franks did much to make academically respectable). It so happened that she and Franks were already acquainted. Their relationship developed, as it were, philosophically. They married at Redland Friends' meeting-house in Bristol on 3 July 1931, and remained the best of friends for nearly sixty years. It was a friendship of an appropriately Aristotelian cast.

Whitehall and war

Franks had been at Glasgow for barely a year when he received a terse enquiry from Whitehall. 'Do you undertake to go wherever you are sent in the event of a national emergency?' He replied in the affirmative. The question prompted some reflection, but no crisis of conscience. For Franks the Second World War was not a good war, but it was a necessary one. As he saw it, 'Hitler had to be squashed' (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 39). If conscripted, he would have served. In the event he was immured for the duration in the Ministry of Supply (1939–46). After that, as he later remarked, life was not the same. Squashing Hitler launched Franks into a new orbit. By the end of the war, in spite of his amateur status, he was permanent secretary, a feat equalled only by John Maud (later Baron Redcliffe-Maud) in the Ministry of Food. Success brought recognition. It was in these years that he made his reputation as an adjudicator, his most natural and effective role on the public stage. Stuart Hampshire has written:

The work of practical reason is never finished, never final and secure. Surveying any tract of history, and looking into our own minds, we see the ebb and flow of contrary passions and interests needing to be reconciled; in the mind by that form of inner adjudication which is called reflection, and in the state by the literal and visible adjudication of parliaments and law courts, (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 43)

and, one might add, Oliver Franks.

In consequence Franks became hot property. He was besought to remain at the Ministry of Supply; coveted by the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Works; offered the National Coal Board, the flagship of the nationalized fleet. He wanted none of these. Approached with some trepidation, the new world of Whitehall had proved compelling, and in many ways congenial. Yet his kinship remained in some measure provisional. He was a temporary permanent secretary, as he liked to say, and he was in need of a restorative. The nationalized industries failed to light a spark. More than once in the post-war period he considered the possibility of working at the grindstones of politics and administration, most excruciatingly as governor of the Bank of England, only to reject it (after some hesitation) every time. In 1946 (the year in which he was made KCB), happily, he was offered a position he did want—the only one, he said, that he ever really wanted—a position for which he was apparently predestined, if not actually pre-elected, since before the war: provost of Queen's College, Oxford (1946–8).

Diplomacy and dollars

Free at last, Franks spent a year, in his words, 'frisking like a lamb in green pastures' (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 57). Then came another summons. On 30 June 1947 he was given leave of absence from the college, 'to prepare a scheme for the comprehensive restoration of the economy of Europe on the lines adumbrated by Mr Marshall, the United States Secretary of State' (ibid., 57). The scheme was to be submitted by 1 September 1947. It was surely the largest long-vacation task ever undertaken.

The summons had come from the foreign secretary. Any explanation of Franks's galvanic influence on the international transformations of the mid-twentieth century must begin with his role as the special agent of Ernest Bevin. The tall, spare don and the short, squat docker were an unlikely combination, as Bevin himself pointed out. 'You, Oliver, 'ad a university experience. My experience is in the 'edgerows of life' (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 52). The dissimilarity mattered not at all. Bevin had encountered Franks during the war, as minister of labour. He liked this sure-footed scholar, who

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could be of such help to him. One could rely on Franks, without obligation. He had no history. He was at once judicious and resourceful, masterly and discreet. For Bevin this was an extremely attractive proposition. On Franks's side the chemistry was simple. He approved of Bevin, and of what he was trying to do. He made no allowance for him, as so many did. He even joked about him, an unusual public sign of affection. 'The Secretary of State', he once informed the waiting Dean Acheson, 'is doing his own version of hurrying to the meeting' (ibid., 53).

It was Bevin who seized Marshall's lifeline and organized a collective response; Bevin who mooted a conference in Paris to determine how Europe should respond; Bevin who fingered Franks to get the job done; Bevin who left him to it. As chairman of the new-found Committee for European Economic Co-operation (the CEEC, later the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, OEEC, later still the OECD) and leader of the British delegation, Franks was given plenipotentiary powers and virtually no instructions. Essentially he had to shoehorn sixteen nations into one report, 'European availabilities and requirements', for the four years 1948–51 in a matter of six weeks.

The exercise was a sore trial to all concerned (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the UK), regardless of the bounty it might bring. Among other things it called for figures and forecasts of a sophistication well beyond most national capabilities. At bottom, however, the problem facing the CEEC was not econometric but diplomatic. In William Diebold's words, 'the main job in Paris was finding some numbers that would pass muster in Washington' (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 71): a problem of palatability, and hence of persuasion. That was where Father Franks came in.

The numbers initially produced in Paris, by census and aggregation, were highly unpalatable. For the sixteen countries plus western Germany they showed an accumulated balance of payments deficit of \$29.2 billion over the four-year period in question—the headline figure of dollar aid required, in the CEEC's estimation, for a sustainable European recovery programme. Of this global deficit no less than \$28.2 billion was with the American continent: \$8.1 billion in 1948 reducing annually to \$5.8 billion in 1951. These numbers were shocking, not only because of their order of magnitude, but also because of their pessimistic outlook. \$29 billion was a colossal sum, far exceeding Britain's aggregate international lending throughout the nineteenth century. For the United States it was out of the question, as the imperious under-secretary of state, William Clayton, immediately informed Franks. Marshall planners might not know the size of the Marshall plan, but they knew it had to be smaller than that. As disturbing was the clear intimation that the aid programme would not be sufficient to restore equilibrium after four years, as Washington hoped and expected. A deficit would remain, and with it the prospect of further importunings. When would the Europeans finally be able to stand on their own thirty-two feet?

Franks now had the measure of the problem. He held all the threads in his hands. Huddling separately with a small executive committee of the CEEC, a trusted member of Bevin's inner circle (Edmund Hall-Patch), and—very privately—key US officials offering 'friendly aid', he set about the necessary revising and recasting. With the help of a short postponement, this intensive diplomacy bore fruit. Miraculously the CEEC did produce a report, to which everyone was prevailed upon to subscribe. As to numbers, it was marvellously murky. The report dealt in dollar deficits. Dollar aid, it declared disingenuously, was a matter for the US. The 'tentatively estimated deficit' with the American continent had shrunk to an accumulated total of \$22.4 billion over the four-year period: \$8 billion in 1948 reducing to \$3.4 billion in 1951. If most capital equipment were shown (and financed) separately, as agreed, then the numbers became \$19.3 billion, \$7.1 billion, and \$2.8 billion respectively. Moreover there was a 'tentatively estimated surplus' with the rest of the world of \$2.8 billion over the same period. For technical reasons the report doubted the possibility of offsetting this surplus against the dollar deficit, but merely to mention it was enough for enticingly small net figures to swim before the eyes.

These numbers passed muster on at least two counts. First and foremost, their order of magnitude was no longer scary. In Franksian parlance the European antithesis to Marshall's thesis was \$19.3 billion. The administration's synthesis was \$17 billion. The European recovery programme was presented for congressional approval in December 1947. In April 1948 a first tranche of \$5 billion was made available for an initial twelve-month period. Of this the UK received no less than \$1.24 billion, an unexpected satisfaction owing something to the calming presence of Franks. Second, the CEEC's numbers provided at least a fig leaf of cover for the future. The report concluded with the positive reassurance that the Americans demanded: 'Certainly the deficit after the end of 1951, on these assumptions, should be of dimensions which will be manageable without special aid' (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 83). On this occasion, perhaps, Franksian principles were overborne.

The long vacation was over. The lines adumbrated by Marshall had been substantiated by Franks. It was a remarkable achievement. The foreign secretary's special agent had secured the first great transatlantic bargain of the post-war period.

Greeks and Romans

Franks was not allowed to rest, but was offered instead the plum of the Washington embassy (1948–52). The prime minister himself made the call. Franks accepted only after prolonged hesitation. He was loath to part with Queen's; Barbara was reluctant to leave Oxford. Yet they went. His own explanation is characteristic. 'In the end, the obvious dawned. Unless there is a proper objection of conscience, there are things it is not appropriate to refuse' (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 89). The Stoic technical term for this is *kathekon* or appropriate action. Franks was a lapsed philosopher, but he consciously attended to the philosopher's question—how should one live? He returned a Stoic answer. To live well was to live virtuously. Franks was a virtuous man who did not cultivate virtue, except perhaps to take a quiet pride in his own power of right judgement. He did what he thought right: that is, in Cicero's words, honourable and seemly. It would not have been seemly to refuse Clement Attlee, or for that matter Ernest Bevin.

Franks was sent to Washington with a specific purpose in mind. Bevin's attention had shifted from economic to military security. What he sought was an 'Atlantic pact' of mutual assistance among the Western democracies. Here too the Europeans needed help. An Atlantic pact required an American commitment, ultimately a commitment to use force. For the heirs of George Washington to make such a commitment it was axiomatic that some moral stiffening would be needed. Who better than Franks to provide it?

The Atlantic pact became in due course the north Atlantic treaty (later the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO), signed with great fanfare in Washington in April 1949. It was the outcome of nine months of gruelling international negotiation. The principal negotiators were the ambassadors of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the UK, partnered by the US secretary of state. In spite of his relative youth Franks swiftly attained a unique position in this company, becoming the unofficial moderator of the ambassadors, and ultimately the guarantor of the treaty on the European side—a tribute to his qualities and his accomplishment. He was now a committee man of unbeatable experience. He had chaired not only the CEEC, but also the governing body of an Oxford college, compared to which, he observed, the Europeans were child's play.

The crux of the treaty was the pledge, the provision for collective defence against armed attack: one for all and all for one. The form of words embodying this provision evolved through a number of sinuous but significant compromises, and occasioned the most rancorous (and fundamental) disputes between the Europeans and the Americans. The basic elements were well stated by the Canadian diplomat Escott Reid:

The firmer the pledge, the greater the effect the treaty might be expected to have in deterring the Soviet Union and in restoring in Western Europe the confidence necessary for its recovery. The weaker the pledge, the less reluctant the senate would be to ratify the treaty. (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 100)

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The Europeans tended to emphasize the first consideration, the Americans the second. By February 1949, after seven months of negotiation, they arrived at an impasse. Those who wanted a treaty (a majority) despaired of a strong pledge; those who wanted a strong pledge (another majority) despaired of a treaty. At this juncture the incoming secretary of state, Dean Acheson, made his famous 'unorthodox proposal' to Franks:

On an experimental basis I suggested that we talk regularly, and in complete personal confidence, about any international problems we saw arising. Neither would report or quote the other unless, thinking it would be useful in promoting action, he got the other's consent and agreement on the terms of a reporting memorandum or cable. ... We met alone, usually at his residence or mine, at the end of the day before or after dinner. No one was informed even of the fact of the meeting. We discussed situations already emerging or likely to do so, the attitudes that various people in both countries would be likely to take, what courses of action were possible and their merits, the chief problems that could arise. If either thought that his department should be alerted to the other's apprehensions and thoughts, we would work out an acceptable text setting out the problem and suggesting approaches. (ibid., 104)

In this spirit Franks and Acheson re-examined the pledge from first principles. They disassembled all the pieces and together constructed a new form of words— 'a bit of redrafting to ease the constitutional sensibilities of the Congress', as Franks put it later (ibid., 104). It read:

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe and North America shall be considered an armed attack against them all; and consequently that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized by article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith such action including the use of armed force, individually and in concert with the other parties, as it deems necessary to restore and assure the security of the North Atlantic area. (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 105)

This bit of redrafting did the trick. The impasse was broken. The negotiations were swiftly concluded. With one minor transposition, the draft concocted à deux by Franks and Acheson became the keystone of the North Atlantic treaty. It has remained in place ever since.

An entangling alliance had been created, against the weight of history. As Bevin reported to the cabinet, American readiness 'to enter into a commitment to defend Europe in time of peace marked a revolutionary step in their policy' (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 107). Appropriately enough, it was the old firm of Bevin and Franks who signed for the UK. Bevin was exuberant. The North Atlantic treaty was his crowning achievement as foreign secretary. It was the second great transatlantic bargain of the post-war period. It too was secured by Franks.

Just as Franks had been an amateur mandarin, so he was an amateur diplomat. It was a career refrain. He might have been a professional philosopher, but in retrospect the message is clear: philosophy was not enough. Franks was a lifelong layman— the most distinguished of his day. He seems to have relished that status. He was interested in the subject at hand, whatever it was. He was unlearned but educable. He was knowledgeable on cognate matters. He was inquisitive, purposive, co-operative. He had a remarkable talent for finding the right level of detail. He was flexible (not biddable), and generally unprejudiced. He listened to what he was told; his opinions, however, were his own. This whole profile was immensely reassuring, in London and Washington alike. The consummate Dean Acheson, for one, was not easily impressed; but his unorthodox proposal tells its own story. The quality and scope of the relationship between Franks and Acheson, as ambassador and secretary of state, is unparalleled in American history, and likely to remain so. It meant that Franks could become a participant in internal American deliberations; it was in fact the hard currency of the much mythologized special relationship. Franks reflected:

The special relationship was not a mystique of the shared inheritance of the English-speaking peoples. It arose out of common aims and mutual need of each other; it was rooted in strong habits of working together on which there was supervened the sentiments of mutual trust. (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 121)

He had no time for the patronizing game played by so many of his countrymen, the game of Greeks and Romans. Acheson and his advisers were not lacking in Greek wisdom. What they required was efficacy. 'In the Anglo-American relationship', Franks observed wisely, 'British policy has to pass the test: can the British deliver?' (ibid., 88).

Franks was as efficacious as any. It was very largely on his urging and his argument— 'the Americans will to some extent ... test the quality of the partnership by our attitude to the notion of a token ground force'— that the British government overcame its reluctance and committed a brigade group to Korea in 1950, as 'a valuable contribution to Anglo-American solidarity' (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 127). It was his formulations, delphic as they were, which governed nuclear consultation between the two countries, and which became part of the essential grammar of Anglo-American relations during the cold war. With regard to the delicate question of US bases in the UK, for example, he provided the 'joint decision' formula of 1951: 'The use of these bases in an emergency would be a matter for joint decision by His Majesty's Government and the United States Government in the light of the circumstances prevailing at the time.' From the British point of view these transactions surely left something to be desired, yet no one, not even Winston Churchill, was able to improve upon them. As Acheson's special assistant remarked of the joint decision formula, 'the agreement was as precise as anyone could make it— as precise as anyone wanted it to be— but there was still ... ambiguity there that served everybody's interests ... and needs' (ibid., 134).

Great and good

Franks chose to depart the diplomatic life in 1952. He was pressed to become the first secretary-general of NATO, a natural transition, but at length accepted a more unexpected offer, the chairmanship of Lloyds Bank, the largest of the London clearing houses (1954– 62). Franks offered Lloyds his moral eminence, in Gordon Richardson's phrase, and his administrative gift. Lloyds offered Franks a vantage point from which to observe the world. It paid handsomely— far more than any other position he ever held— and it allowed full scope for his burgeoning practice of public adjudication. This took the characteristic form of an official inquiry, followed by a report. Soon he appeared to be in session almost continuously. He chaired two major inquiries— on administrative tribunals and inquiries (1955– 7) and on Oxford University (1964– 6)— and played a leading part in a third, on the working of the monetary system (1957– 9), under Lord Radcliffe. More followed. In 1971– 2, at the request of the home secretary, Franks inquired into the controversial catch-all section 2 of the Official Secrets Act of 1911; and in 1982– 3, at the request of the prime minister, into the government's handling of the Falklands conflict. In between, he kept his hand in with a number of smaller, solo productions on the development of India and Pakistan (1960), British business schools (1963), the Committee of London Clearing Bankers (1974), and a register of immigrants' dependants (1976). In 1975 he was briefly but happily reunited with Radcliffe on the publication of ministerial memoirs.

Franks did not write these Franks reports, yet he was their author. They excelled in exposition. They exhibited a drive for clarity, rationality, efficiency. The reforms they invariably advocated were enlightened, ameliorative, improving in the sense that Gladstone understood. Franks's affinity for the fundamental meant that little was overlooked. Often he confronted taboos of various kinds: national sovereignty, official secrecy, college autonomy. Reasoned discussion of the taboo is already an enlightened step. The radical undertow of the reports is easy to miss. With the exception of official secrets legislation, moreover, Franks left nothing as he found it. Perceptions changed even when institutional practice did not.

Franks had as much influence on people as on events. He was a natural exemplar. Clement Attlee's unreserved judgement was a representative one: for the majority of those who encountered him,

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Franks was the ablest man they ever met. There was a period, extending from the mid-1940s to the mid-1960s, when it seemed to his contemporaries that he could do almost anything— chancellor of the exchequer or governor of the Bank of England, as Rab Butler put it. But these were paths not taken. Franks forswore further influence on policy making. After Lloyds he retreated once more to his beloved Oxford, becoming provost of Worcester College (1962– 76) and Lockean under-labourer in the college garden. In the end he offered no lessons to others except that of a life well led. He died at his home, Blackhall Farm, Garford Road, Oxford, on 15 October 1992. A memorial service was held at the university church of St Mary the Virgin, on 13 December. He was survived by his two daughters, Caroline (b. 1939) and Alison (b. 1945).

'He was a man of the greatest reticence, but with nothing to conceal; a man of intensely "private life", but wholly transparent': Franks attained what T. S. Eliot self-referentially admired in Spinoza. The hallmark of his intensely private life was his simplicity— a Quaker tenet. 'We nearly all of us have something of the sailor or gardener in us', he told the Pilgrim Society in 1948 (Danchev, Oliver Franks, 196). John Locke presented his patron, Lord Shaftesbury, with a delightful little volume of his own composition, *The Growth of Vines and Olives*. Perhaps if things had fallen out differently Franks might have done likewise for his patron, Bevin. In every sense, he stood squarely in the tradition of looking after the garden he inherited. It is sometimes said that he was not creative. In diplomacy he was highly creative. Complex international negotiation suited Franks's temperament. Always deliberate, he could be deliberately cautious or deliberately adventurous as the need arose. Caution was what Franks sufficiently possessed to be able (judiciously) to throw it to the winds. It is true that the Marshall plan and the Atlantic pact were 'given' to him, but these were flying saucers— grand ideas as yet unformed. Franks supplied the phronesis, the practical wisdom, to make them real. It was as if Marshall and Bevin sat, massively, on the bough of history while Franks worked the wood. He was not alone in this endeavour, but his coadjutors were few. Franks was one of the founders of the post-war world.

Alex Danchev

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Oliver Shewell Franks (1905– 1992): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/51039

Barbara Mary Franks (1907– 1987): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/89944

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with OM GCMG KCB CBE DL.
- He was educated at Bristol grammar school in 1915-1923 in Bristol, Gloucestershire.
- He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford in 1923-1927.
- Miscellaneous: a career in public service. See notes.
- He worked as a provost of Queen's College, Oxford in 1946-1948.
- He worked as a British Ambassador to the United States of America in 1948-1952.
- He worked as a provost of Worcester College, Oxford in 1962-1976.
- He worked as a Chairman of Lloyds Bank.

Oliver married **Barbara Mary Tanner**,¹⁷ daughter of **Herbert George Tanner**^{17,49} and **Agatha Mary Gales**,^{17,49} on 3 Jul 1931 in FMH Redland, Bristol. Barbara was born in 1907 in Stoke Bishop, Bristol, Gloucestershire and died in 1987 at age 80. They had two children: **Caroline** and **Alison**.

General Notes: Barbara Mary Franks (1907-1987) was the eldest child and only daughter of Herbert George Tanner (1882-1974), of Llanfoist, Clifton Down, Bristol, businessman and magistrate, and Agatha Mary Gales (1877-1957), daughter of a Liberal electoral agent and peace activist. Barbara had been weaned on good organization and good causes. The Tanners were teetotalers, vegetarians, non-smokers, pacifists, nonconformists, and Liberals. Her mother was a Quaker by upbringing; her father became one by conviction after the war. Barbara herself had been to Sidcot, the co-educational Quaker school at Winscombe, Somerset, where her grandparents had been (and where Franks's parents settled in retirement). In youth as in maturity she had both sense and sensibility. She also had a keen social conscience, and an impulsion to act. Her commitment to public service antedated that of her husband; in this respect, as perhaps in others, it was he who learned from her. Already in the 1930s she was serving on the committee of the Eye Hospital in Oxford, and organizing the Plantation Club for poor girls in the Gorbals, Glasgow. She also acted from time to time as research assistant to

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Sir George Clark, the historian. During the Second World War she worked first for the press research department of the Foreign Office, and then for the Women's Voluntary Service. After the war family movements enforced a break in such activities, but no sooner were they re-established in Oxford in the 1950s than she began an intensive involvement in the social provision of the city. Signally, she was a magistrate for twenty-two years, by common consent an outstanding chairman of the city bench, compassionate, expeditious, and fair. She also served as a member of the board of governors of Aylesbury and Oxford prisons, Huntercombe borstal, Campsfield detention centre, and a local probation hostel; chairman of the local Citizens' Advice Bureau and of Age Concern; a trustee of Oxfam; an independent member of two wages councils; and chairman of the management committee of the Nuffield Orthopaedic Hospital.

Oliver Franks and Barbara Tanner were fundamentally compatible people. They shared the same values in life and the same belief in religion as relevant to the living of it. For Franks that was what was most important in the marriage. At the heart of this was a certain simplicity, evident in the pastimes they shared: gardening, reading, walking, shrimping in the Isles of Scilly. Franks was proud of his wife's distinction on the bench, proud that she held the same office as her father and grandfather before her. It appealed to his sense of the fitness of things. They both took great pleasure in the generational continuity, and in the more equal opportunity it betokened. There was a mutual respect between them. If she was not his intellectual equal, in human terms he was if anything overmatched. In general she ranged further than he. Her Quaker sympathies were deeper, her pacifist leanings stronger. In middle age she lost her shyness but retained her modesty. She practised yoga and tai chi. She liked to meditate. At seventy-five she learned to stand on her head. She was her own woman, an expression she would probably have deplored. At the same time she supported her husband in everything he did, just as he supported her. This was not a matter of form, but a grave moral obligation. In the last ten years of her life she took up painting, with amazing success. She sought technical instruction and went on painting holidays in the south of France, revelling in the warmth and colour of the late summer. He supported her in that, making tea and chatting amiably to the assorted amateur artists who appeared in the house or set up their easels in the garden, before resuming his reading.

Franks consulted her on anything of consequence. Together they determined that he should not become Oxford-bound. It was decided that he should apply for the first available (and interesting) philosophy post in the UK. This happened to be the chair of moral philosophy at Glasgow, a chair previously occupied by none other than Adam Smith. It was the only job for which he ever made unsolicited application. The application was successful. They left Oxford in 1937. The new professor of moral philosophy was thirty-two. He was not long for the life of the mind.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Sidcot School in Sidcot, Winscombe, Somerset.
- She was educated at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.
- Miscellaneous: a career in public service. See notes.

9-Hon. Caroline Franks

9-Hon. Alison Franks

8-Franks

8-Franks

8-Franks

7-Evelyn Shewell²¹ was born on 23 Sep 1877 in Croft, Darlington, County Durham and died in 1898 at age 21.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1894-Jun 1895 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

7-Dr. Gertrude Morland Shewell²¹ was born on 1 Dec 1878 in Croft, Darlington, County Durham, died on 19 Oct 1968 in Kirkpatrick Nursing Home, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada at age 89, and was buried on 26 Oct 1968 in Vancouver Crematorium, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The cause of her death was Arteriosclerotic-cerebro Vascular Disease. She had no known marriage and no known children.

General Notes: Miss Shewell came to Winnipeg from England several years ago. She studied three years at the University College, London, and is taking her final year and B. Sc. degree in Manitoba. Although her time has perhaps been too much occupied for many of us to know her as well as we would wish, the girls in the Science building, at any rate, know how dear she really is. As demonstrator in the Physics laboratory to the greenest Freshie, or as a fellow Fourth Year student in Chemistry, she is ever ready with aid or advice. She is never so happy as when working at her beloved chemistry -- mixing the loveliest interesting looking and smelling things -- even though she does keep an eye on a door or window to jump through in case the "thing" should go off.

Miss Shewell expects to win the beautiful scarlet gown and D.Sc. degree at the University of London. But wherever she may be, we wish her much happiness and success.

Descendants of James Cadbury

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School.
- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1895-Jul 1897 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was educated at University College, London about 1916-1918.
- She emigrated to Canada in 1918.
- She was educated at University of Manitoba in 1918-1919 in Manitoba, Canada.
- She worked as a School Physics and Chemistry Teacher in 1920-1933 in The Earl Grey School, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
- She worked as a School Teacher in 1933-1936.
- She had a residence in 1936-1938 in England.
- She worked as a School Teacher in 1938-1941 in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
- She had a residence in 1948-1968 in British Columbia, Canada.
- She had a residence in 1968 in 5126 Rugby Street, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada.

7-**Joseph Bernard Shewell** was born in 1880 in Hurworth on Tees, County Durham and died in 1963 in Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 83.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He worked as a Finance Director, Kalamazoo Ltd.

Joseph married **Eleanor Morland**, daughter of **John Morland**^{41,94,155} and **Mary Clark**,^{41,94} in 1906 in Wells, Somerset. Eleanor was born on 12 Oct 1874 in Glastonbury, Somerset and died on 24 Mar 1959 in Alcester, Warwickshire at age 84. They had five children: **Mary Caroline**, **John Morland**, **(No Given Name)**, **(No Given Name)**, and **(No Given Name)**.

General Notes: MRS. SHEWELL (Eleanor Morland)

Mrs. Shewell (nee Morland) died on March 24th, 1959, at the age of 84. Eleanor Morland, daughter of John Morland, J.P., and Mary Morland, was born on October 12th, 1874. She lived the early part of her life at Glastonbury, Somerset. That beautiful part of the country led to many botanising walks and to a great love of nature. She was educated at The Mount School, York, from 1889 to 1892. Her entry into Kew was in 1896 at the age of 21. There followed in 1899 a period of teaching in Swanley Horticultural College. Later, upon leaving, she did much planning in her father's beautiful garden and worked in an uncle's garden nearby. Her marriage to Mr. Joseph Bernard Shewell took place in May, 1906. They lived for many years near Birmingham. There were two sons and three daughters. Their elder son, John, was shot down and killed over Germany in 1942. In 1949 Mr. and Mrs. Shewell moved to Alcester in Warwickshire. There the garden was a great delight to her and her many friends. Their Golden Wedding was celebrated in 1956 with both the children and grandchildren present. We offer our sincere sympathy to Mr. Shewell and to their son and daughters. ED.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1890-Jun 1892 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Teacher, Swanley Horticultural College in 1899.
- She worked as a Botanist, Kew Gardens in 1896-1899.

8-**Mary Caroline Shewell** was born in 1908 in Wilmslow, Cheshire.

8-**Wing Cdr. John Morland Shewell**¹⁷⁹ was born in 1910 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, died on 25 Aug 1942 in France. Killed in action at age 32, and was buried in Choloy War Cemetery, Meurthe et Moselle, France. Grave 2. J. 10.

General Notes: **MISSING**

Shewell.— Missing from air operations in August, 1942, Wing Commander John Morland Shewell (1924-27), Royal Air Force.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1924-1927 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an officer of 7 Squadron, Royal Air Force (Auxiliary).

John married **Eleanor Joan Aldridge**.

8-Shewell

8-Shewell

8-Shewell

7-Thomas Morland Shewell was born in 1882 in Hurworth on Tees, County Durham and died in 1955 in Bournemouth, Dorset at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.

7-Wilfred Shewell^{76,180,181,182} was born in 1883 in Hurworth on Tees, County Durham and died on 11 Mar 1957 at age 74.

General Notes: SHEWELL.-On 11th March, 1957, Wilfrid Shewell (1899-1900), aged 73 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1899-1900 in York, Yorkshire.
- He had a residence in Redcar, Yorkshire.

Wilfred married **Mildred Elizabeth Clarke**. They had two children: **Michael Edward Joseph** and **Richard Ingram**.

8-Michael Edward Joseph Shewell¹⁸⁰ was born on 12 Apr 1917 in The Limes, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire and died on 6 Apr 2004 at age 86.

General Notes: SHEWELL.— On the 12th April, 1917, at The Limes, Hemel Hempstead, Mildred Elizabeth, wife of Wilfrid Shewell (1899-1900), a son, who was named Michael Edward Joseph.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Educational writer.
- He had a residence in Little Lambscroft, High Street, Uffculme, Cullompton, Devon.

8-Richard Ingram Shewell¹⁸¹ was born on 22 Oct 1921.

General Notes: SHEWELL.-On October 22nd, 1921, Mildred, wife of Wilfred Shewell (1899-1900), a son, who was named Richard Ingram.

7-Albert Bevington Shewell¹⁸³ was born on 28 Jun 1884 in Hurworth on Tees, County Durham and died in 1970 in Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Middlesex at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1900-1901 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Chemist in 1914 in 3 Barton Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire.

Albert married **Ruth Cubley**,¹⁸³ daughter of **Henry Harold Cubley**, on 2 Sep 1914 in St. Catherine's, Abercromby Square, Liverpool. Ruth was born in 1884 in Newark, Nottinghamshire and died in 1928 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire at age 44. They had three children: **Albert B.**, **Ruth B.**, and **Olive J.**

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8-**Albert B. Shewell** was born in 1916 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire.

Albert married **Daphne G. D. Ormerod** in 1931 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Daphne was born in 1887 and died in 1940 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire at age 53.

8-**Ruth B. Shewell** was born on 21 Jan 1921 in Wootton Lodge, Gloucester, Gloucestershire.

General Notes: SHEWELL.-On the 21st January, at Wootton Lodge, Gloucester, to Ruth, wife of Albert Bevington Shewell (1900-1901), a daughter.

8-**Olive J. Shewell** was born in 1924 in Wootton Lodge, Gloucester, Gloucestershire.

Olive married **John M. Ledbury** in 1948 in Gloucester, Gloucestershire. John was born in 1920 in Cannock, Staffordshire. They had two children: **Jane** and **Jennifer**.

9-**Jane Ledbury**

9-**Jennifer Ledbury**

7-**Mary Shewell** was born in 1886 in Hurworth on Tees, County Durham.

7-**Theodore Shewell**^{107,184} was born in 1889 in Hurworth on Tees, County Durham and died on 2 May 1949 in Middlesbrough, Yorkshire at age 60.

General Notes: On **Thurs 25 March 1936** – I had undertaken to address the M'bro' Rotarians on 100

years ago & my heart racing & stopping made me nervous as to whether I could do it – but I did it – I think interested & amused the company & they were very nice to me – Theodore Shewell presided & I had some interesting talk about Quakers we had known - he is a pleasant man but one of these "pacifists" which are against force for the maintenance of peace - he reminded me that it was 20 years since on his refusal to take up any duty in the War. I had remanded him to await an escort when he was brought up before the Guisbro' Bench - Where, one asks, how an outrage such as the Italian invasion of Abyssinia with massacres of civilians & breaches of faith & the constant violations of international law, the bombing of Red Cross units & gassing & poisoning of women & children is to be stopped, they are silent –

Wed 8 Feb 1939 – I went to a Memorial Service for Joe [*Joseph Henry*] Taylor at the Friends Meeting House - I took Geo. Jenyns there – By request of Theodore Shewell, I spoke - the first time in my life in a friends Meeting for Worship- I referred to Steadfast in Pilgrims Progress – *The (unpublished) Diaries of Sir Alfred Edward Pease Bt.*

Joseph Henry Taylor 1855-1939, was a son of William and Hannah Maria Taylor and married Gertrude Cash in 1884. Theodore Shewell was one of his executors.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1906-1907 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Hairdresser in Redcar, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Conscientious Objector in 1916 in Redcar, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a President of the Redcar Amateur Swimming Club.
- He worked as a Chairman of the Little Theatre Company in Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.

6-**Mary Cash Shewell**²¹ was born on 17 Nov 1847 in Deptford, Kent and died in 1916 at age 69.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was a Quaker.

Mary married **Edward Clibborn**,^{21,185} son of **Barclay Clibborn**^{22,186,187} and **Elizabeth Cherry**,^{186,187} in 1870. Edward was born on 23 May 1841 in Liverpool and died on 6 Apr 1925 in Southampton, Hampshire at age 83. They had five children: **Mary Dorothea**, **Henrietta Josephine**, **Elizabeth Bevington**, **Alice**, and **Christabel**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He had a residence in Birchover, Southampton, Hampshire.
- He was a Quaker.

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7-**Mary Dorothea Clibborn**²¹ was born on 18 Sep 1874 in West Derby, Liverpool and died on 1 Feb 1940 in Southampton, Hampshire at age 65.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1891-Dec 1892 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

7-**Henrietta Josephine Clibborn**²¹ was born on 3 Oct 1875 in West Derby, Liverpool and died on 9 Aug 1954 in West Malvern, Worcestershire at age 78.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1892-Jun 1893 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

7-**Elizabeth Bevington Clibborn**^{21,124,185,188,189,190} was born on 16 Nov 1876 in West Derby, Liverpool and died in 1933 at age 57.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1893-Dec 1894 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

Elizabeth married **Thomas Watson Bewley**,^{41,124,185,188,189,190,191} son of **William Frederick Bewley**^{41,162,185,192} and **Anna Watson**, on 12 Jun 1901. Thomas was born on 16 Dec 1874 and died on 20 Jan 1934 at age 59. They had three children: **Edward Clibborn**, **Alice Ethelwyn**, and **William Frederick**.

General Notes: THOMAS WATSON BEWLEY (1888-92) died on January 20th, 1934. Four Bewley brothers followed one another to Bootham in the late eighties and nineties of last century. Of these the two eldest, at least, must have been known to most of the subsequent generations of boys, they were so regular in their attendance at Whitsuntide. Arthur, the eldest, died a few years ago, and now we have lost Tom. So unexpected was his death that it is still hard to realise that a weak heart has taken from us his cheery presence and left a gap in so many directions. He and I were always closely associated. Our birth notes were read at the same Monthly Meeting, we were together at Lidbetter's School in Dublin, and I followed him to Bootham in 1889. I remember him well. The same rather shy, kind-hearted, cheerful boy that he always remained, he was not particularly brilliant at school work, but was conscientious, persistent, almost obstinate. At games, although I still bear the marks of a chance encounter on the play-ground, he was not, I think, distinguished, except perhaps at fives, for he was one of an Irish team which defeated the Rest of the School and the Masters. He was my friend before we went to school, and having been there for a year before I went, he helped to introduce the new boy to his strange surroundings. When the time comes to leave the life of this present school for another, stranger and less known, I could not ask for a better friend to meet me and say "Come along and I'll show you." Of those who passed out in the matriculation class of 1892 he was the first to abandon celibacy, marrying in 1901 Elizabeth B. Chbbom, an Old Mount Scholar and a distant cousin. They had a happy married life to the time when last spring she died and left him lonely. By the time of his marriage he had become an important member of the firm of W. and R. Jacob, biscuit manufacturers, of Dublin, and later took an increasing part in its work. Of his abilities and usefulness in business the present writer is not competent to speak. I only know that he has been greatly liked by all, and that his fellow directors feel the great loss to the business of his absence. The son of an Old Scholar, his interest in his old school was not only shown by frequent attendances at Old Scholars' meetings, by sending his two sons to follow his footsteps, and by contributions whenever required, he also served for two long periods on the School Committee. Those who know more of the detailed working of the Association, and of such things as bursaries and scholarships, will be able to confirm the impression of his never-failing generosity in time and money. This generosity and kindly consideration for all people with whom he was in contact, and for all the good causes in which he was interested, was one of his marked characteristics. He was not a public speaker. To give his services as a member of a hospital board of governors was much more in his line, and to act as clerk of a business meeting of the Society of Friends or to watch over the ministry of its meetings was a job for which he was well suited. The Society in Ireland will long miss his presence. He was for some years a most efficient clerk of Dublin Monthly Meeting, and from 1920 to 1925 was clerk of the Yearly Meeting. As a clerk, as an Elder, or as a simple member of meetings for worship or for church affairs, he always gave of his best, and that was good. I think that the School and the Association have lost an enthusiastic supporter and a wise counsellor, and very many a good friend. J. T. W. *Bootham magazine - April 1934*

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1888-1892 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Director of W & R Jacob, Biscuit manufacturers in Dublin, Ireland.
- He was a Quaker.

8-**Edward Clibborn Bewley**^{36,41,144,173,175,189,193,194} was born on 2 Dec 1902 in Ardenvohr, Rathmines, Dublin, Ireland and died on 29 Nov 1979 at age 76.

General Notes: BEWLEY.-On the 2nd December, 1902, at Ardenvohr, Rathmines, Dublin, Elizabeth Bevington (nee Clibborn), wife of Thomas W. Bewley (1888-92), a son who was named Edward Clibborn.

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EDWARD C. BEWLEY Edward Bewley and I went to Bootham together in 1916 and left in 1921, to meet again at St. John's College, Cambridge, and to remain close friends ever since. At School, he was academic in outlook, taking part in debates and dramatics, or 'charades' as they were then called. As Head Reeve he exercised a benevolent authority, was much respected for his public speaking and for his wise counsel, and, in quite different planes, was a dedicated cricket umpire, and a member of Neave Brayshaw's (Puddles) Normandy excursions, resumed after the war of 1914-18. The quick humour, the entertaining side of life, came out strongly in Edward's character, as did his firmly held opinions and his wise advice, all of which qualities he brought into his subsequent work, his loyal service to our York Schools, and to all he was able to do in so many different ways. One constantly found examples of the quiet but kindly help given to so many people in need, though Edward himself gave little hint of these activities. Edward has finished his service and gone to his rest. Many of us are going to be more and more aware of our loss, and of our deep gratitude for so much that he was able to do in his full and active life. Our thoughts go out, too, to his wife, Phyllis, accepted as an honorary life member of our Association, and to his close-knit family circle.

W. E. Mounsey

Edward Bewley was on the School Committee for 24 years, Chairman of O.Y.S.A. Executive for 25 years and President of O.Y.S.A. 1958-60.

BEWLEY.— On 29th November, 1979, very suddenly at his home, Edward Clibborn Bewley (1916-21), aged 77 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1916-1921 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a President of the OYSA in 1958-1960.
- He worked as a Director and Secretary of W & R Jacob & Co. Ltd., Biscuit manufacturers.

Edward married **Phyllis Daisy Boyd**. They had three children: **Joyce Marian**, **Marigold**, and **Jonathan Roger Edward**.

9-Joyce Marian Bewley

9-Marigold Bewley

9-Jonathan Roger Edward Bewley

Jonathan married **Joan Valerie Shaw**. They had one son: **David Edward Geoffrey**.

10-David Edward Geoffrey Bewley

8-Alice Ethelwyn Bewley^{188,190} was born on 26 Jul 1907 in Rathmines, Dublin, Ireland and died on 16 Aug 1914 in Dublin, Ireland at age 7.

General Notes: BEWLEY.-On the 26th July, 1907, at Rathmines, Dublin, Elizabeth B. , wife of Thomas W. Bewley (1888-92), a daughter, who was named Alice Ethelwyn.

8-William Frederick Bewley^{36,41,124} was born on 3 Oct 1910 in Rathmines, Dublin, Ireland and died in 1996 at age 86.

General Notes: BEWLEY.-On the 3rd October, 1910, at Rathmines, Dublin Elisabeth Bevington, wife of Thomas Watson Bewley (1888-92), a son, who was named William Frederick.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1924-1929 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Biscuit manufacturer.

7-Alice Clibborn²¹ was born on 17 Jan 1878 in West Derby, Liverpool and died on 4 May 1960 in West Malvern, Worcestershire at age 82.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1894-Jul 1896 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

7-Christabel Clibborn was born on 25 Jan 1881 in West Derby, Liverpool, died in 1971 at age 90, and was buried in St. Andrew's Churchyard, High Ham, Somerset.

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Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1896-Dec 1898 in York, Yorkshire.

Christabel married **George Alfred Burcham**,¹⁹⁵ son of **Charles Burcham**^{21,195,196} and **Mary Alexander**,^{21,195,196,197} George was born on 13 Jun 1880 in Axbridge, Somerset, died in 1960 at age 80, and was buried in St. Andrew's Churchyard, High Ham, Somerset. They had one daughter: **Dorothy Christabel**.

8-**Dorothy Christabel Burcham** was born in 1911, died in 1993 at age 82, and was buried in St. Andrew's Churchyard, High Ham, Somerset.

6-**Henrietta Shewell** was born on 26 Oct 1849 in Deptford, Kent and died on 3 Nov 1929 at age 80.

Henrietta married **Frederick Clibborn**,¹⁸⁷ son of **Barclay Clibborn**^{22,186,187} and **Elizabeth Cherry**,^{186,187} in 1875. Frederick was born on 25 Jan 1846 in West Derby, Liverpool. They had two children: **Arnold Shewell** and **Mary Shewell**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- Miscellaneous: They had 3 sons and 1 daughter.

Noted events in his life were:

- Miscellaneous: Registration of Birth, 19 Feb 1846, West Derby, Liverpool.

7-**Arnold Shewell Clibborn**⁴¹ was born in 1883 in Birkenhead, Cheshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1897-1898 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Partner in Clibborn Bros. In Birkenhead, Cheshire.
- He worked as a member of the Friend's Ambulance Unit in 1915-1918.

Arnold married **Joscelyne Sibthorpe Johnston**.

7-**Mary Shewell Clibborn**^{41,143,198} was born on 6 Nov 1889 in Birkenhead, Cheshire, died on 1 Mar 1963 in Foxrock, Dublin, Ireland at age 73, and was buried in Temple Hill, Dublin.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in 1904-1906 in York, Yorkshire.

Mary married **Edward Gayner Goodbody**,^{41,143,198,199} son of **Edward Gayner Goodbody** and **Elisa Cowes**, on 19 Sep 1911 in FMH Birkenhead. Edward was born on 27 May 1881 in West Derby, Liverpool, died on 13 Jan 1951 in Foxrock, Dublin, Ireland at age 69, and was buried in Temple Hill, Dublin. They had two children: **Rosemary Clibborn** and **Clive Gayner Clibborn**.

Marriage Notes: GOODBODY-CLIBBORN.-On the 19th September, 1911, at Birkenhead, E. Gayner Goodbody (1893-4), of Liverpool, to Mary Shewell Clibborn, of Birkenhead.

General Notes: Goodbody.-On 13th January, 1951, at his home at Foxrock, County Dublin, Edward Gayner Goodbody (1893-94), aged 69 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1893-1894 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Managing Director of Robert Roberts & Co (Ireland) Ltd.

8-**Rosemary Clibborn Goodbody**¹⁹⁸ was born on 14 Apr 1915 in 4 Boundary Road, Bidston, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

General Notes: GOODBODY.-On the 14th April, 1915, at 4, Boundary Road, Bidston, Birkenhead, Mary Clibborn, wife of E. Gayner Goodbody (1893-4), a daughter, who was named Rosemary Clibborn.

Rosemary married **Harold Pringle**.

8-**Clive Gayner Clibborn Goodbody**

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Clive married **Valda Stewart**, daughter of **William Stewart**. They had one son: **Gayner Stewart**.

9-Gayner Stewart Goodbody

6-**Elizabeth Shewell**⁵² was born on 23 May 1851 in Deptford, Kent and died on 21 Jan 1916 in Harrogate, Yorkshire at age 64.

6-**Samuel Cash Shewell**^{151,188} was born on 5 Nov 1853 in Deptford, Kent and died on 1 Jan 1914 in Redcar, Yorkshire at age 60.

General Notes: SHEWELL.-On the 1st January, 1914, at Redcar , Samuel Cash Shewell (1866-9), aged 60.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1866-1869 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Iron Bridge and Boiler manufacturer in Redcar, Yorkshire.

Samuel married **Eleanor Gascoigne** in 1884 in St. George's, Hanover Square, London. Eleanor was born in 1853 in Harrogate, Yorkshire. They had no children.

3-**Hannah Cadbury** was born on 15 Aug 1735 in Exeter, Devon and died on 14 Sep 1736 in Exeter, Devon at age 1.

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