
**Descendants of
Joel Lean**

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Descendants of Joel Lean

1-**Joel Lean** was born on 18 Nov 1749 in Gwenapp, Cornwall and died in 1812 at age 63.

General Notes: Joel Lean issued tables of the engines and their performance in the Cornish mines

He was succeeded by his son Thomas Lean who published a general account in 1839 and this included tables for 1814, 1825 and 1835.

Lean's Engine Reporter was founded in 1810 to publicize the performances of different Cornish engines used for mine pumping in Cornwall. The first Reporter of Duty was Joel Lean. The Reporter, published monthly, gave, for each engine and its pumps, the number of strokes (measured by a counter kept in a locked box), and the amount of coal used. From this, and sizes of the pumps, the engine duty was found: this was the number of pounds of water raised one foot by a bushel of coal.

Between 1810 and 1840 this reporting, and competition between engineers, raised the duty from around 20 million to 90 million pounds, a much higher efficiency than found in engines elsewhere at the same time. The improvements were an increase in the steam pressure used, full expansion to low pressure, and insulation to avoid heat loss.

The Reporter continued to be published by various members of Lean's family until 1904.

Joel married **Blanche Harris** on 2 Jan 1777 in Illogan, Redruth, Cornwall. Blanche was born in 1750 and died in 1815 at age 65. They had one son: **Joel**.

2-**Joel Lean**¹ was born on 12 Sep 1779 in Gwenapp, Cornwall and died on 2 Feb 1856 in Briton Ferry, Neath, Glamorgan at age 76.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Schoolmaster. Founder of Joel Lean's academy in Fishponds, Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Joel married **Sophia Wylde** in 1803. Sophia was born in 1778 and died in 1865 at age 87. They had two children: **William** and **Charles**.

3-**William Lean**^{2,3,4,5} was born on 6 Nov 1805 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 2 Mar 1876 at age 70.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Headmaster of Camp Hill School in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Headmaster of a Friends' school in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as an Insurance agent. Friends' Provident Assurance Co. In 1857 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

William married **Hannah Louisa Scarnell**,^{2,3,4,5,6} daughter of **John Scarnell** and **Hannah Judd**,⁶ on 13 Jul 1832 in Norwich, Norfolk. Hannah was born on 11 Dec 1805 in Earlham, Norwich, Norfolk and died on 13 Jun 1891 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire at age 85. They had nine children: **William Scarnell**, **Charles**, **Walter**, **Anna**, **Albert**, **Mary**, **Sophia**, **Alice Blanche**, and **Anna Maria**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Governess to Joseph John Gurney's children in Earlham Hall, Earlham, Norfolk.

4-**William Scarnell Lean**⁷ was born on 3 Jun 1833 in Camphill, Aston, Birmingham and died on 11 Jul 1908 in 45 Carlyle Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire at age 75.

General Notes: William S. Lean, 75 11 7mo. 1908 Edgbaston. Formerly of Flounders Institute. A Minister. The schoolmaster's calling is one which the world, in principle, delights to honour. Its true importance can, indeed, hardly be over-rated, since in the hands of its teachers rest the destinies of a nation. And to prepare teachers for their arduous and honourable labour was the life-work of William Scarnell Lean. It has been said of him by one of his contemporaries, a man who knew him well, that there is probably no Friend of the generation now rapidly passing, who accomplished more than he did for Education in the Society. For nearly thirty of his best years it was his chief occupation to direct the studies and to endeavour to shape the careers of young men who looked forward, in their turn, to spending their lives in the training of the young. Among the many students who passed through the Flounders Institute in the long period of twenty-nine years during which he was at the head of it, there is probably none who does not look back on the days spent there with both gratitude and regret : gratitude for the privilege of close personal contact with so gifted, so refined, and so dignified a scholar ; and regret at not having then realised to the full the true value of that all too brief experience. It has been said that William Scarnell Lean's sphere of work was a world too narrow for his powers ; that with talents such as his, with scholarship such as his, with his poetic temperament and his marvellous eloquence, he would not only have won high distinction in a professorial chair at a great university, but that he would there have found a wider and a worthier field. All the greater reason have we to be thankful, we who in our youth sat daily at his feet, for an example and an influence which has left its mark for good on each and all. William Scarnell Lean was the third in four generations of schoolmasters. In the early years of last century his grandfather, Joel Lean, had a private school at Fishponds, a "suburb of Bristol. It is remembered that he was a severe disciplinarian. But the age was an age of severity, and held firmly by the axiom that the sparing of the rod meant the spoiling of the child. When George Withy, so well-known in Bristol for his daring originality and even eccentricity, was about to send his son to Fishponds School, his parting charge to him was, " Now, George, thee'rt going to Joel Lean's. If there's anything there thee doesn't like, thee come and tell me, and I'll flog thee all the way back again ! " Joel Lean gave up his school about 1830, after which he left the profession. Two years later, his son William was appointed headmaster of the school which Birmingham Friends had founded at Camp Hill, in the hope that it would become the Bootham of the Midland counties ; and to the newly-established institution he brought his young bride, whose maiden name was Hannah Scarnell. Her mother had held a confidential position among the Gurneys of Earlham, and she herself had received a special training in order to qualify her as governess to Joseph. John Gurney's son and daughter, a position which she occupied until her marriage. William Scarnell Lean was born at Camp Hill, on the 3rd of June, 1833. He was the eldest of a family of three sons and five daughters, the last of whom, Anna Maria, afterwards Mrs. Frederick Andrews, was born on the same day, thirteen years later. This extra link, in their common birthday, may perhaps have had some bearing on the specially tender relationship between the eldest and the youngest of

Descendants of Joel Lean

the family, which characterised their later association at Ackworth, he at the Flounders Institute, and she at the School. The Camp Hill venture, although highly prosperous for a time, declined at length for want of support, and it came to an end in 1842, in which year William Lean opened a school of his own in Edgbaston. Here his eldest son's education, which, including lessons in Latin and French at the early age of four, had been begun at Camp Hill, was continued. Somewhat frail in health, and rather small of stature for his years, he showed little interest in, or aptitude for games, but was distinguished by his studious habits and his fondness for books : a tendency encouraged by his father, who was ambitious that his son's scholarship should attain a much higher level than his own. " Beyond these studious habits," writes one of his old schoolfellows, " and besides his early development of a conscience very different from the schoolboy type that was current in my young days, he showed little promise then of becoming in his time a man of light and leading. His position, too, was, as may be imagined, a difficult one ; and the difficulty was increased when he became a pupil-teacher in the school, in which there were scholars older than himself. But, although he mixed freely with his companions, and must, in our unguarded play-hours, have seen and liard things that ought never to have been, I never knew him betray a confidence, or tell on any of his schoolfellows. " Some of the old Quaker methods of barbarism still prevailed at our school. We might not talk at meals, for instance. And in the long winter evenings, when we sat round the dining-room table and read books, we read them in silence ; no conversation whatever was permitted. To such customs, and to the consequent loss of the advantages of free family life, I cannot help attributing in great measure, the reserve that characterised W. S. Lean throughout almost his whole career. His father, by the way, was when he unbent, a golden talker, with wide stores of information, and well-equipped with good stories, but he was no public speaker. Another point of difference, which appeared later on, was that the son was, as he himself declared, a ' Gurney-ite,' that is to say, an ' evangelical,' - a leaning, perhaps, partly inherited from his mother, and strengthened by association with the Backhouses of Darlington ; while the father abhorred ' Gurneyism,' and was of the ' Wilburite ' turn of thought, although he was always on good terms with Joseph John Gurney himself." It would, however, be a great mistake to imagine that the two were not in sympathy. Letters have been preserved which show that full confidence existed between them, and that William Lean always frankly told his son of his own plans and experiences and contemplated changes. In 1850, W. S. Lean, then seventeen years of age, became a junior teacher at the Friends' School at York, where he stayed three years. Of this period one of his old colleagues writes in the Friend^ " His companionship was exceedingly pleasant and helpful to me, and his influence over the boys was uniformly for good. In our very limited leisure hours we did a good deal of study together, especially in mathematics and in German. And in connection with the Boys' Essay Society, I used to admire, although I could not emulate, his skill in versification, some specimens of which, as well as of more elaborate papers in prose, may still be found in the pages of the Observer.'He left York in 1853, and entered the Flounders Institute as a student under Isaac Brown ; and after completing his course there, he spent some years at Darlington, as tutor to John Henry Backliouse and his cousin, Frank Pease. The delicate health of the former necessitated much fresh air and exercise ; and W. S. Lean was called upon not only to direct the studies of the young men, but to join them in riding and in various field-sports. He also travelled with J. H. Backhouse to the South of France and Italy, and to the United States. It is said that the relations between him and his young companion weie of the most cordial character - far more like those of brothers than of master and pupil. There can be no doubt that the exceptional experiences of these pleasant years had no little effect in strengthening W. S. Lean's physique, and in broadeniag his outlook on life by bringing him in touch with men and things in a way that seldom falls to the lot of a young schoolmaster. It was at this time, too, that he developed a love for natural history and a skill in water-colour drawing, which were to be a solace to him to the very end of his days. His last sketch was made at Sidcot, on the occasion of the centenary celebrations in June of the present year. There is no reference, in any of the reminis- cences of this period, to that gift of oratory which was to become so famous in after years : but in a letter written in 1858 there is an allusion to his recent appointment on the Standing Committee for visiting the smaller meetings in the neighbourhood of Darlington. In 1861, W. S. Lean removed to London, where he attended classes at University College, being one of the first Friends to take advantage of the facilities there offered to students who objected to the religious tests which still kept Nonconformists outside the gates of Oxford and Cambridge. While in London he resided with John Henry Backhouse's widowed aunt, Eliza Barclay, who, as Dr. Hodgkin writes in the Friend, ' kept something like a gratuitous hostel for the young men of her kindred who were students at University College, under the guidance of William Scarnell Lean." In addition to thus assisting others, he himself had a distinguished career at the University, where he found time to take a brilliant part in the Debating Society ; and he took his degiee of M.A. in Classics in 1864. Later in life he possibly cherished hopes of a higher degree, which, had it not been for his absorbing duties at the Flounders Institute, he might easily have won. The writer once heard him say that if the students detected signs of mental aberration, they might conclude that he was preparing for his degree as Doctor of Literature. It was also in 1864 that W. S. Lean was married to Marianna Bevan, daughter of Dr. Thomas Bevan ; and having been appointed classical master at the University College School, he took a house in Torrington Square, where he received a few young men, whom he assisted in their studies at the University. In 1866, he began to study Law, with the view of adopting that as his profession. But concluding, after a time, that such a calling would not be favourable to the free exercise of those gifts which he had begun to realise had been entrusted to him as a preacher of the Gospel, - ^he had then recently been recorded a minister by Westminster and Longford Monthly Meeting - ^he abandoned the design ; thus turning his back upon a career which, to a man of his abilities, promised almost certain success, and being content to follow a course which, while it gave him a great opportunity of influencing young men for good, and left him untrammelled in the exercise of the ministry, offered but an inadequate material return. It is interesting to recall that, while living in London, he assisted William Booth in his evangelistic work, in days before the latter had organised the Salvation Army, or had assumed the title of General. In this connection, too, it may be mentioned that, when at Ackworth, he frequently helped at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and that, later on, when he was a Curate in the Established Church, a very considerable part of his work lay amongst the less educated classes of society. In 1870, William Scarnell Lean entered on the great work of his hfe, in becoming Principal of the Flounders, in succession to Isaac Brown, who had held the post since the opening of the Institute in 1849. " It was indeed a heavy responsibility," writes Dr. Hodgkin, " to have to follow so wonderfully many-sided a scholar as the first principal of the Institute ; and in some branches of knowledge, especially those connected with natural history, as we then called it, possibly W. S. Lean would have shrunk from challenging a comparison wdth his predecessor ; but, in the main elements of a schoolmaster's intellectual outfit, in classics, mathematics, modern languages, history, he was admirably equipped for the task." Nor, it may be added, were his powers less striking as a scientific lecturer. In fact, no one ever knew him fail in anything he undertook ; partly because he would never attempt anything unless he felt that he could do it as it should be done. " His consistent and conscientious careful preparation of his work and lectures," writes an old student, " is what always impressed me most. It will always be to me a standing example." In that description sounds the key- note of a noble life. It is more than difficult - it is impossible to do full justice to William Scarnell Lean's nine-and-twenty years as Head of the Flounders Institute. Some semblance of what he was may be found mirrored in the homage paid him, since his departure, by many who were privileged to know him. " I, like you, thought worlds of him," writes one of his most esteemed and worthy disciples. " WTiat struck me most about him, I think, was his devotion to Duty ; a devotion that some may have considered unduly narrowed down ; for example, when he freely gave to a handful of students talents that might have enriched the world. You will remember how, with all his gifts of eloquence, he never had ' concerns ' ; never went on missionary journeys. His mission was to us, his students ; his concern was the work in hand." On his scholarship there is Httle need to dwell. While his classical knowledge was of a high order, his mastery of English was no less so ; - a combination of talents by no means always united in the same man. His versions had nothing in common with the dreary flatness of a Bohn's translation. They were vivid, living, real. His rendering of Cicero into colloquial English was a revelation to some of us, for whom the great maker of Latin prose had been tedious and insipid. W. S. Lean's care in the choice of the best possible equivalent for a classical word can hardly fail to have struck even the most careless and unscholarly of students. " But the influence of the man," as Samuel Price reminds us in the Friend, " was greater than that of the teacher or the scholar. His intense conscientiousness, his beautiful simplicity, his aloofness from all that was small or ungenerous in deed or in thought, were coupled with a fearlessness in obeying the voice of duty, as exceptional as his abilities ; and to be brought into contact with him meant vastly more to his students than they dreamed of then." At least they realise it now. *I suppose," writes another old student, " that all of us who were under William S. Lean at the Flounders, will be one in our

Descendants of Joel Lean

deep sense of personal loss ; and that the world will seem the poorer in that he is no more with us. As young men he stood to us as the embodiment of scholarship and culture and the finest manhood. His influence for good in the Society of Friends can hardly be measured. The thought of him is still, and I think always will be, an inspiration ; and the fact of having sat at his feet, both at the Flounders and in the Ackworth Meeting-house, I look on as one of the chief privileges of my life." Some of those who knew him at the Flounders dwell on the awe which W. S. Lean was commonly regarded. " His was at first to me," writes an old student who has himself achieved high distinction, " an almost dazzling personality. Indeed, to the last, much of the old feeling remained - as if one were a little bird, and he were an eagle, though a most kindly-disposed and considerate one, anxious not to pounce, but surveying all from an unattainable height." "It is quite certain," writes one of his early students, " that we did all stand somewhat in awe of him. It is no less certain that in our hearts we worshipped him. We may have chafed a little ; some of us who, although mere boys, had been in command ourselves, certainly did sometimes chafe a little at an occasional, and perhaps necessary tightening of the curb ; but through all we worshipped him. And although there was at times, a suggestion of something dictatorial in his manner, - really owing, I believe, to his shyness - I never heard him utter a word of direct reproof. He once went the length of quietly asking the students to leave the dining-room when the reaction after the long-sustained tension of a Flounders Sunday had led to a scene of ill-timed hilarity, verging on boisterousness. But it was not until years afterwards that he so much as alluded to the incident again, and then it was with a twinkle in his eye." We often saw that twinkle. It has been said of W. S. Lean, and by a man who knew him well, that he had little sense of humour. Never was a greater mistake. He had the keenest appreciation of the flashes of wit that sometimes illuminated our comparatively staid, scholastic atmosphere. It was said of Isaac Brown that he could never see a joke unless it was couched in a dead language, or was made on the Meeting for Sufferings. And it was thought that he never clearly understood why the students finally exploded with laughter when, for the third time - the two previous attempts having been disturbed by some slight titterings - he read out, from the Journal of a Friend who had been travelling in Ireland, the ambiguous and suggestive sentence, " We stopped at Shillelagh to bait our horses I " It is also true that some of W. S. Lean's cleverest puns were in Latin or Greek, or even in the less promising field of mathematics ; but very good puns they were, and none who heard will forget them. Nor will any one who took part in the historic cricket-match forget the Principal's almost boyish glee when, owing mainly to Frederick Andrews' colossal score, we completely out-played the Ackworth eleven. William Scarnell Lean's high intellectual gifts, although familiar to generations of Flounders students, were less known outside the sphere in which his work was accomplished : owing partly to the limited nature of that sphere, and partly to his extreme modesty, which was as remarkable as his attainments. His marvellous gift of eloquence, on the other hand, the well-balanced and poetic phraseology in which his clear, convincing, soul-stirring sermons were delivered, together with the charm of his mellow and beautiful voice, were known and appreciated in far wider circles. " I cannot remember having spoken to him," writes a West Country Friend, " and yet, somehow, I always felt a bond of love and amity. Many years ago he preached a sermon in Yearly Meeting, and since I heard it I have always thought of him as one of the most gracious preachers we have had among us." Every personal friend, every writer of reminiscences of the old Flounders days, touches the same note. Will anyone who listened to it easily forget the address he delivered in Ackworth Meeting, after the death of a young teacher, an address which began with the words, " Where wast thou, brother, those four days ? " " For twenty years," writes one who knew him well, " I heard him as a preacher, and I never once heard him repeat himself. His sermons were always fresh, his illustrations invariably new. And if he did at times repeat a favourite quotation, it was a quotation that we gladly listened to again. He was perhaps especially fond of introducing the noble lines of Whittier : - In the dark we cry like children, and no answer from on high Breaks the crystal spheres of silence, and no white wings downward fly ; But the heavenly help we pray for comes to faith, and not to sight. And our prayers themselves drive backward all the spirits of the night." " I think," writes John William Graham, in the Friend, " that of all his Flounders work, his heart was most in his Biblical Course on Saturday mornings. ... I have a note still, made in 1876, as the closing words of W. S. Lean's Lectures on the Sacraments : - ' Therefore we may conclude that the Lord's Supper was a little more than allowed by Our Lord.' The germ is there, of much that followed more than twenty years later ; and there, too, is that fine accuracy of statement which gave an inkling of what scholarship was, to the most blundering brain of us all." In 1887, W. S. Lean delivered a remarkable and memorable address in Yearly Meeting, on the Richmond Declaration of Faith. It was an epoch-making speech, whose clearness and reasoning and eloquence carried the assembly with it. " No speaker on the other side had a ghost of a chance after it." To the writer of this imperfect sketch of the career of William Scarnell Lean, it seems almost irreverent to attempt to draw aside the veil from the family life and intimate private relationships of so tender-hearted, affectionate and sympathetic a man. And yet, to know nothing of this side of his character is not to know him as he really was. His relations with all the members of his family were of the happiest. It was his custom, after they had left his roof, to write every week to his sons and daughters. And in these treasured letters there stands revealed a loyal son, a true and tender husband, a wise and loving father. While through, them all there breathes that marvellous humility which was one of the crowning touches of his beautiful nature. In 1894, came a great change in his life, caused by the removal of the Flounders Institute to Leeds, in order to enable the students to attend classes at the Yorkshire University. It was a change in more ways than one. At Ackworth he had been among those who held him in high esteem. In the meeting-house there he was always sure of an appreciative and sympathetic audience. He found himself now in another atmosphere. " His highly-strung nature," writes his life-long friend, " shrank from the thought that some of his hearers objected to his message, and did not hesitate to say so, even in meeting. He began to doubt whether his place rightly lay in that meeting ; and this disposed him more readily to yield to the influence of some of the clergy with whom he was brought into contact." After five years at Leeds, he resigned his post as Principal of the Flounders Institute, feeling that it was right for him to become a member of the Church of England. Deeply as this step was regretted by all who had previously known him, it made no difference in their friendly relations. " When I used to visit him," says one of those most intimately associated with him, " I found that he remained deeply interested in Friends. He continued the ' silence ' at meals, extempore prayer, and family Bible-reading ; and I always found the Friend and similar literature on his table. I grudged his withdrawal most, I think, because of the consequent loss of influence. If he had given his powers to work as a member of the Society of Friends, and had not confined himself to the Flounders students, he might, with his eloquence and his earnestness and his beautiful voice, have, as a layman and voluntary preacher, filled the largest buildings in the kingdom. As a churchman he preached in many churches and to large congregations. But on the whole the work that was entrusted to him in the Church was comparatively trivial in character, and was not worthy of his powers. That this fact was realised by at least one of his colleagues is shown by a paper contributed to the Friend by Canon Wright, in words which finely touch on some of the salient points in W. S. Lean's beautiful, noble, self-denying Christian character : - " It was the unassuming self-forgetfulness of the man that made us, in our daily intercourse with him, overlook the fact that the one who was ever ready to volunteer for the simplest of obscure parochial visitation, and who was ever submitting his opinion to the criticism of a vicar much junior to himself, was a man of high University distinction, and the one to whom it had fallen to preach a funeral sermon at the burial of John Bright. " ^Ir. Lean's sermons went home to our educated congregations, and they were also deeply appreciated by the working-classes who listened to them. His latent fire, his philosophical thought, his familiarity with the inner meaning of Scripture, which he would interpret with the keenest critical acumen, his rich stores of spiritual thought, made him a preacher for whom, I often felt, a wider sphere should be provided ; and I deeply regretted that relentless time was cutting short a career. But no such reflection was ever betrayed by Mr. Lean. He did his work, and at the Great Day we shall know that it was not done in vain." William S. Lean's connection with the Established Church lasted about eight years. In 1901, he was ordained by the Bishop of Ripon, and he acted as Curate in both Leeds and Birmingham. In 1907, he wrote to Archdeacon Perowne to the effect that his own experience as a recipient of the Sacrament had, on the whole, been disappointing, and that he had not found the observance of the rite specially helpful towards that spiritual eating and drinking referred to in John vi. 33 ; that he felt that he could no longer administer the Sacraments, " knowing that the communicants attached a value to his consecration of the elements, as priest, which he could not by any means admit or sanction ; adding that a careful perusal of the Report of the Ritual Commission confirmed him in this decision," and definitely withdrawing from the Church of England. In the autumn of the same year, to the delight of his many friends, he applied for re-admission into the Society. Not only was the application gladly acceded to, but the usual " visit of inquiry " was, in his case, dispensed with. It has been well said that he showed a brave spirit in leaving us ; his bravery was no

Descendants of Joel Lean

less conspicuous in his return. It was characteristic of the man that he again threw himself into the work of Bull Street Meeting, where his ministry was most cordially welcomed. It is not too much to say that there was joy all over England when it was known that William Scarnell Lean was once more a member of the Society of Friends. But the re-union was not to last long. In June, 1908, he was present at the Centenary Celebrations of Sidcot School, of which institution his son, Dr. Bevan Lean, is the headmaster ; and his stirring address on Sunday, the 10th of June, was listened to with rapt attention by the great audience in the meeting-tent. It was by no means his first address at Sidcot. An expressive phrase from a sermon which he delivered there, thirty-two years ago, forms part of a line of the Sidcot Song. To the grief of his friends, W. S. Lean took a chill after the Centenary Celebrations, and this chill was followed by pneumonia. He became rapidly worse, and, on the evening of the 11th of July, he " passed calmly and peacefully into the brightness of the eternal world, retaining his faculties, and recognising his friends to the last." " He was," wrote William Tallack, not long before his own departure, " one of those good men of whom it may be said that they never lost ' the dew of their youth.' " It has been said, by a brilliant and graceful writer, that the reason why those whom the gods love die young is that they never grow old ; and of such was William Scarnell Lean.

In this number we have to record the death of WILLIAM SCARNELL LEAN (a master, 1850— 3), for many years one of the honoured leaders of thought amongst the Society of Friends, and one of its most gifted ministers, who united the wisdom of the devout scholar with the heart of a poet. Those who knew him best knew, too, how strong and tender was the loving nature which lay beneath the calm of the outer man, and there is little wonder that he won the deepest attachment , not only amongst those who were able to share his work more fully, but amongst men far removed from him in attainments and culture. LEAN.— On the 11th July, 1908, at 45, Carlyle Road, Birmingham, William Scarnell Lean (a Master, 1850-3), aged 75.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at His father's school at Edgbaston in Edgbaston, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
- He worked as a Junior teacher at Bootham School 1850 To 1853 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Student Teacher. The Flounders Institute in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Private tutor to John Henry Backhouse and Frank Pease before 1861 in Darlington, County Durham.
- He was educated at University College, London 1861 To 1864.
- He worked as a Classics Master. University College School 1864 To 1870 in London.
- He worked as a Principal of the Flounders Institute, Ackworth. In 1870.

William married **Marianne Bevan**, daughter of **Dr. Thomas Bevan**^{8,9,10} and **Hannah Marishall Bennett**,^{2,8,9,10,11} on 15 Sep 1864 in FMH Rochester. Marianne was born in 1836 in London. They had ten children: **Bevan, Mary, Gertrude Hannah, Helen Sophia, Arthur Llewelyn, Ethel, Wilfrid, Clement, Francis William Le Blount, and Edmund Wylde.**

5-**Dr. Bevan Lean**^{2,12,13} was born in 1865 in Bloomsbury, London and died on 3 Feb 1947 in Sidcot, Somerset at age 82.

General Notes: Bevan Lean received his early education at Ackworth School, near Pontefract, and at Bootham School, York. He proceeded in 1887 to Owens College, Manchester, to study chemistry, where his exceptional ability was soon recognised. He held the Dalton Scholarship for research in 1891 and the Berkeley Fellowship in 1893, and was appointed to the staff of the Chemistry Department as a Tutor in Chemistry there, from 1889 to 1894.

During these years at Manchester, Lean was actively engaged in research, and was the author or part-author of six papers in the *Transactions* of the Chemical Society, published in the years 1892-1900. The first of these, with W. A. Bone, was of the "Behaviour of Ethylene on Explosion with less than its own Volume of Oxygen", but the remainder showed that his interest in the realm of synthetical organic chemistry and dealt with Butanetetracarboxylic acids, their homologues and derived compounds. He took the external London Degrees of BSc (1889) and DSc (1894).

In 1897, Lean forsook an assured academic future to devote his life to school teaching. After four years as science master at Ackworth, he was appointed Headmaster of the Friends' School at Sidcot, Somerset, a position which he held for twenty-eight years. While there, he published with W. H. Perkin, Junr., in 1909, "An Introduction to Chemistry and Physics". Lean was himself a lifelong member of the Society of Friends, and was deeply religious. Under his influence, the school developed greatly, and the discipline of his scientific training and his whole-hearted devotion to the welfare of the school and the individual scholars, combined to make him a headmaster of outstanding ability, who won the respect and affection of many generations of Sidcot scholars. He leaves a widow and two sons. The elder, Oscar B. Lean, is in medical practice, and the younger, Owen B. Lean, is an entomologist with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

Journal of the Chemical Society 1947 -----

BEVAN LEAN

I came across Bevan for the first time when he was a pupil at Ackworth School in the late 'seventies. He was the son of William Scarnell Lean and Marianna Lean, née Bevan. He passed on to Bootham and later was a master at Bootham and Ackworth. He had a distinguished career at Manchester. He was a student at Dalton Hall and took the B.A. and D.Sc. degrees (London); he was tutor at the Hall from 1889 to 1897. He was a Dalton Chemical Scholar, a Berkeley Fellow, Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator of Chemistry (Owens College) and Fellow of the Chemical Society. Along with Professor Perkin he wrote Introduction to Chemistry and Physics. He also wrote articles in various scientific journals. My wife and I used to arrange summer holiday parties when we assembled friends in Wensleydale or the Lake District, sharing expenses. To one or two of these came Mabel Good and Bevan Lean. They had not met before and were married in 1897. One of the two sons is a doctor, the other has been entomologist in the Colonial Service and entomologist to Imperial Chemical Industries. Bevan Lean built up, on foundations already laid, a first-class co- educational school at Sidcot, where he was headmaster from 1902 to 1930. He was fortunate in the date of his appointment. To understand this we must devote a few paragraphs to the history of the Society of Friends. For half a century Quakerism had been profoundly influenced by the evangelical spirit of Joseph John Gurney. Adult schools and foreign missions brought renewed vigour into the Society. In 1859 Darwin's Origin of Species was published. Next year the meeting of the British Association at Oxford witnessed the famous duel between the Scientist and the Bishop. In the 1880's the middle classes (whatever that term may mean) were realising that Huxley had won the duel at

Descendants of Joel Lean

Oxford and that Darwin's teaching revolutionised thought in every department of life. " Every organism— and in this broad sense we may treat every human society and mankind at large as an organism— is an historical being, to be explained by its history." In the Society of Friends the influence of Whittier was spreading. This Prophet of Freedom and Light was writing verses that made a strong appeal to many Friends who were perplexed by the prevailing materialism of the period. In the Society a rustling was heard in the tops of the trees and hand- writing was seen on the walls. Three Friends wrote A Reasonable Faith and Edward Worsdell The Gospel of Divine Help. The " Declaration of Faith " was considered by the London Yearly Meeting in 1888. Many Friends thought that the Declaration was alien to the spirit of Quakerism. William Scarnell Lean believed that " the tap root of the whole Declaration was struck deep in the soil of ecclesiastical discipline." Sincere expressions for and against were heard and a minute was agreed upon, stating that: " this meeting refrains from expressing any judgment on the contents of the Declaration." The Manchester Conference and the Scarborough Summer School followed. It was obvious that leaders of thought in the Society of Friends included Rufus M. Jones, J. Rendel Harris, Silvanus P. Thompson, Wm. Charles Braithwaite, Edward Grubb, Edward Worsdell, J. W. Graham, J. Wilhelm Rowntree. They were heralds of a Quaker Renaissance. That was the setting when Bevan was appointed headmaster at Sidcot. A young scientist could enter on his work as educationist in the Society of Friends freed from many obstacles. He was indeed fortunate in the date of his appointment. In his address at the Sidcot School Centenary, 1908, Bevan Lean said that the School stood for the inherent worth of every individual. " Each is worth all the love and help that any of us may offer. This is so because the very God would dwell in each of us. . . . There is in each of us a seed, which, if it sleeps, sleeps to wake. No one who has grasped this central truth of Quakerism will ever despair altogether of any boy or girl." Bevan Lean believed in worship and was a practical Christian. He reminds me of another headmaster who emphasised the worth of worship, adding that the spirit of the School Chapel must be shown in the form room and the playing field. " Industry and obedience, truthfulness and fidelity to duty, unselfishness and thoughtfulness must form the soil without which no religious plant can grow." Bevan Lean was a keen member of the League of Nations Union and as President of the Friends' Temperance Union lectured on " Alcohol and Education." He was a good comrade and a loyal friend. In our youthful teaching days we enjoyed ragging a colleague after the boys had retired to bed. Many times during a friendship of fifty years we played cricket, football and golf together. *Arthur Rowntree.*

Lean.— On 3rd February, at his home at Sidcot, Bevan Lean (1880-82 and Junior Master at Bootham 18833-86), aged 81 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with BSc DSc FCS.
- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1880-1882 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Junior teacher, Bootham School in 1883-1886 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Owens College, Manchester in 1887-1894.
- He worked as a Tutor in Chemistry, Owens College in 1889-1894 in Manchester.
- He worked as an Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Chemistry in 1894-1897.
- He worked as a Science Master, Ackworth School in 1897-1901.
- He worked as a Headmaster of Sidcot School in 1902-1930 in Sidcot, Somerset.
- His obituary was published in The Journal of the Chemical Society in 1947.

Bevan married **Mabel Good**^{13,14} in 1897. Mabel was born in 1869 and died in 1956 at age 87. They had two children: **Oscar Bevan** and **Owen Bevan**.

6-Dr. Oscar Bevan Lean^{13,15,16,17,18} was born on 4 Aug 1898 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died on 8 Dec 1986 in Devon at age 88.

General Notes: O B LEAN MRCS, LRCP

Dr O B Lean, who was in general practice in Rushden, Northamptonshire, died on 8 December aged 88. Oscar Bevan Lean was at school in Sidcot, Somerset, where his father was headmaster, and at Bootham, York. He then went for the last two years of the war to the western front to do ambulance and hospital work with the Section Sanitaire Anglaise. Subsequently he entered University College Hospital Medical School, which he represented in both hockey and tennis, and qualified in 1924. He entered practice in Rushden in 1926 and retired 41 years later. Dr Lean was a representative at the annual representative meetings of the BMA for many years and chairman of the Kettering division in 1968-9. For many years he was secretary of the Northampton Medical Charity. He retained his interest in sport by taking up badminton and, later, golf. He met his wife, Mary, when she was a nurse at University College Hospital. She survives him with their three daughters.- AJBE.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with MRCS LRCP.
- He was educated at Sidcot School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1913-1916 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1917-1919.
- He was educated at University College Hospital Medical School in London.

Descendants of Joel Lean

- He worked as a Physician in General Practice in 1926-1967 in Rushden, Northamptonshire.
- His obituary was published in the British Medical Journal on 7 Feb 1987.

Oscar married **Winifred Mary Palmer**^{13,15,16,17,18} on 17 Feb 1927 in London. Winifred was born in 1899 and died in 1994 at age 95. They had three children: **Barbara Ann Bevan, Jane Bevan, and Marianne Bevan.**

Marriage Notes: LEAN-PALMER.-On February 17th, in London, Oscar Bevan Lean (1913-16), to Winifred Mary Palmer.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Nurse, University College Hospital in London.

7-**Barbara Ann Bevan Lean**

7-**Jane Bevan Lean**

7-**Marianne Bevan Lean**

6-**Owen Bevan Lean**^{13,17,19,20,21,22,23} was born in 1901 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died on 23 Mar 1973 at age 72.

General Notes: OWEN B . LEAN (1916-20) has left the Colonial Service and has settled near Haslemere, in Surrey. He says :- " I have had a very interesting time during my 8½ years abroad, and have seen many fascinating odd corners of West Africa. My last trip was the most interesting of all, when I travelled thousands of miles in French West, and spent six months cruising on the Niger in the region of Timbuctoo, where I spent a pleasant and interesting week. Another time I spent three months in the swamps of Lake Chad, and just a year ago I was visiting Zinder. But now I am very glad to leave all those behind and to live a more comfortable existence in England. . ." *Bootham magazine - April 1933*

LEAN.-On 23rd March, 1973, Owen Bevan Lean (1916-20), aged 71 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1916-1920 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University of Manchester in 1920-1923.
- He was educated at Imperial College of Science and Technology in 1923-1924.
- He worked as an Entomologist, Nigerian Agriculture Dept. In 1925-1933 in Nigeria.
- He worked as a researcher on Locusts in 1932 in French Sudan.
- He worked as an Entomologist for Imperial Chemical Industries after 1933.
- He worked as a member of the Middle East Anti-Locust Unit in 1945.

Owen married **Doreen Morris.** They had three children: **Jennifer Bevan, Anthony Bevan, and John Bevan.**

7-**Jennifer Bevan Lean**

7-**Anthony Bevan Lean**

7-**John Bevan Lean**

5-**Mary Lean** was born in 1867 in Bloomsbury, London and died in 1952 at age 85.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1882-Aug 1885 in York, Yorkshire.

Mary married **Richard Wallis Littleboy**, son of **Richard Littleboy**^{2,24,25} and **Mary Brown**,^{2,24,25} in 1891. Richard was born on 6 Jan 1862 in Hunton Bridge, Watford and died on 25 Mar 1943 in Street, Somerset at age 81. They had three children: **Maurice, Geoffrey, and Christina M.**

Descendants of Joel Lean

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Metal Bed Manufacturer of Birmingham. Accountant to Clarks of Street.

6-**Maurice Littleboy** was born on 8 Mar 1893 in Street, Somerset and died in 1929 at age 36.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1914-1915.
- He worked as an Accountant.

6-**Geoffrey Littleboy** was born on 26 Dec 1895 and died on 15 Jun 1979 at age 83.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Sidcot.
- He worked as an Articled Clerk to a chartered accountant.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1916-1919.
- He worked as a Headmaster of The Friends School, Saffron Walden.
- He was a Quaker.

6-**Christina M. Littleboy** was born in 1897.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1913-Jul 1915 in York, Yorkshire.

Christina married **M. Johnson**.

5-**Gertrude Hannah Lean** was born in 1868 in Bloomsbury, London and died in 1869 at age 1.

5-**Helen Sophia Lean** was born in 1870 in Bloomsbury, London and died in 1946 at age 76.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1885-Jun 1889 in York, Yorkshire.

5-**Arthur Llewelyn Lean**^{13,26,27,28,29,30,31,32} was born in 1871 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died on 21 Apr 1949 at age 78.

General Notes: MARIANNA LEAN, widow of William Scarnell Lean, who was referred to in the last quotation, kindly allows me to quote the following from her son, ARTHUR L. LEAN (1886-1889), who was interned in Ruhleben shortly after the Foreign Notes in the November number of Bootham were penned. Writing from Ruhleben on Good Friday, he says : " Mr. M. and myself have just been brought back here from the sanatorium at Buckow, where we had completed two months. The country there is very pretty : numerous lakes and wooded hills. A good deal of snow fell at times, and there were keen frosts, so that tobogganing and skating were indulged in. It was delightful to be able to see Con and Phyllis and Olga on two Sundays when they obtained leave from the Berlin police to visit me. The children are all well, but , as is natural , Con seemed rather tired, but keeps her spirits up. The food there was excellent, and I was ordered to be out of doors as much as possible and to take a good deal of exercise. Towards the end of my stay I did a little gentle gardening in the large garden adjoining the Buckow lake. We have both profited much by the change, and during the nine weeks' stay I gained seven pounds in weight . . . M. and I have seen the camp military doctor twice, and have promise of permission to leave the camp again and spend four weeks more at another sanatorium. . . . The conditions here have improved during the last two months. The food is better ; the German contractor has been relieved of his duties, and the department is run by the camp : English cooks in the kitchen, etc. Football may now be played on the racecourse. The following departments have been organised, each with a chairman, vice-chairman and committee-viz. , Finance, Sanitary, Education, Recreation, Health, Watch and Works (Police), Kitchen and Canteen. The military do not seem to be so much in evidence, numerous German newspapers can now be bought in the camp, and absurd rumours about outside and coming events have largely stopped. " Since writing the above I learn that a postcard has just been received from Arthur L. Lean asking for three loaves of bread to be sent out to him weekly. In his earlier letter he said that an occasional pound of tea would be welcome, but that otherwise everything could be obtained on the spot. We do not know whether the present request is due to an inadequate supply of bread, or because the quality supplied is unsuitable for one in poor health, but it is sufficiently disquieting that the request should have to be made. *Bootham magazine - June 1915*

Descendants of Joel Lean

Lean.- On 21st April, 1949, Arthur Llewelyn Lean (1886-89), aged 77 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1886-1889 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Finsbury Technical College in 1889-1891.
- He worked as a staff member of J. Davis & Son, Electrical engineers in 1891-1893 in Derby, Derbyshire.
- He worked as a representative of G. Braulik, Electrical engineer in 1893-1895 in London.
- He worked as a Patent Expert and Translator in 1905-1914 in Berlin, Germany.
- He worked as an Electrical engineer with Naegli in 1907 in Berlin, Germany.
- Miscellaneous: Interned in Germany during WWI, 1914-1918, Ruhleben, Spandau, Berlin, Germany.
- He worked as a Patent officer, Boulton, Wade & Tennant after 1918 in London.
- He worked as a Clerk of Croydon PM in 1931-1934.
- He worked as a President of Croydon and District Free Church Council.
- He worked as a Joint President of Croydon Christian Council.

Arthur married **Mildred Hutchinson**^{13,26,27,29} on 18 Jul 1902 in FMH Dorking. Mildred died in 1905. They had one son: **Edward Hutchinson**.

6-**Edward Hutchinson Lean**²⁷ was born on 30 Dec 1903 in Leeds, Yorkshire and died in 1904 at age 1.

General Notes: LEAN.-On the 30th December, 1903, at Leeds, Mildred (nee Hutchinson) , wife of Arthur Llewelyn Lean (1886-8), a son, who was named Edward Hutchinson.

Arthur next married **Constance Mary Seton Henderson**,^{13,28,30} daughter of **Hamilton Gerald Henderson** and **Isabella Jessie Mulready**, in 1907 in Truro, Cornwall. Constance was born on 13 Apr 1875 and was christened on 13 May 1875 in St. Thomas, Madras, India. They had four children: **Phyllis Scarnell**, **Olga Geraldine**, **Otto Siegfried**, and **Dorothy Seton**.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were Quakers.

6-**Phyllis Scarnell Lean**²⁸ was born on 20 Mar 1908 in Winterfeldstrasse 11, Berlin, Germany.

General Notes: LEAN.-On the 20th March, 1908, at Winterfeldstrasse 11, Berlin, Constance M. S., wife of Arthur Llewelyn Lean (1886-8), a daughter who was named Phyllis Scarnell .

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Author.

6-**Olga Geraldine Lean** was born in 1909 in Berlin, Germany.

6-**Otto Siegfried Lean** was born on 10 Mar 1911 in Berlin, Germany.

General Notes: LEAN.-On the 10th March, 1911, at Berlin, Constance Mary Seton, wife of Arthur Llewelyn Lean (1886-8), a son, who was named Otto Siegfried.

6-**Dorothy Seton Lean**^{30,33,34,35,36,37} was born on 16 Apr 1913 in 109 Kiirfurstenstrasse, Berlin, Germany.

General Notes: LEAN.-On the 16th April, 1913, at 109 Kiirfurstenstrasse, Berlin, W. , Constance Mary Seton (Henderson), wife of Arthur Llewelyn Lean (1886-8), a daughter , who was named Dorothy Seton.

Dorothy married **Henry Brightwen Rowntree**,^{28,33,34,35,36,37} son of **Charles Brightwen Rowntree**^{2,28,38,39} and **Gertrude Tawell**,^{28,38,40} on 29 May 1937 in FMH Croydon. Henry was born on 20 Mar 1908 in Hazelwood, Saffron Walden, Essex and died on 12 Apr 2002 in Taunton, Somerset at age 94. They had four children: **William Seton**, **Ursula Ann**, **Patricia Margaret**, and **Alan Brightwen**.

Marriage Notes: ROWNTREE-LEAN.-On May 29th, at the Friends' Meeting House, Croydon, Henry B. Rowntree (1924-6), to Dorothy Seton Lean.

Descendants of Joel Lean

General Notes: ROWNTREE.-On the 20th March, 1908, at Hazelwood, Saffron Walden, Gertrude, wife of Charles Brightwen Rowntree (1889-90), a son who was named Henry Brightwen.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with AMInstCE.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1924-1926 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Engineer in Chelmsford, Essex.

7-**William Seton Rowntree**

7-**Ursula Ann Rowntree**

7-**Patricia Margaret Rowntree**

7-**Alan Brightwen Rowntree**

5-**Ethel Lean**³⁶ was born in 1872 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died in 1946 at age 74.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1886-Apr 1889 in York, Yorkshire.

Ethel married **Herbert William Jones**,^{13,36,41} son of **John Hayward Jones** and **Frances Sophia Cranstone**,¹³ on 23 Dec 1895 in FMH Carlton Hill, Leeds. Herbert was born in 1863 in Sheffield, Yorkshire and died on 27 Dec 1950 in Bournemouth, Dorset at age 87.

Marriage Notes: GOLDEN WEDDING

Jones-Lean.— On 23rd December, 1895, at Carlton Hill Meeting House, Leeds, Herbert William Jones (1877-80, and Master at Bootham, 1882), to Ethel Lean.

General Notes: Jones.-On 27th December, 1950, at his home at Bournemouth, Herbert William Jones (1877-80), founder of The Downs School, Colwall, aged 87 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1877-1880 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Schoolmaster, Bootham School in 1882-1884 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge in 1886.
- He worked as a Master of Leighton Park School in 1891-1893 in Reading, Berkshire.
- He worked as a Headmaster of Leighton Park School in 1894-1900 in Reading, Berkshire.
- He worked as a Founder and Headmaster of The Downs School in 1900-1920 in Colwall, Malvern, Herefordshire.
- He resided at Innisfree in 1935 in Sibford Gower, Oxfordshire.

5-**Wilfrid Lean**² was born on 11 Oct 1874 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died on 30 Sep 1964 in Albury Heath, Guildford, Surrey at age 89.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth.
- He worked as a Pharmaceutical Chemist in Burton on Trent, Staffordshire.

Wilfrid married **Elizabeth Clark**,² daughter of **Joseph Dawe Clark**² and **Elizabeth Fletcher**,² in 1904. Elizabeth was born in 1875 and died in 1955 at age 80. They had two children: **Wilfred Scarnell** and **Doris**.

6-**Wilfred Scarnell Lean** was born on 28 Feb 1906 in Evesham, Worcestershire.

Descendants of Joel Lean

Wilfred married **Phyllis Baker**.

6-Doris Lean

Doris married **R. Smith**.

5-**Clement Lean**^{13,30,41,42,43} was born in 1876 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died on 3 Feb 1951 in Sanderstead, Croydon, Surrey at age 75.

General Notes: CLEMENT LEAN (1891-2) has passed the B.Sc. Honours examination (Experimental Physics) of London University in the third class.

CLEMENT LEAN, B.S C (1891-2) has been elected a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents.

The anxiety of the friends of railway travellers should be much relieved by the news that Clement Lean (1891-92) is occupied in inventing apparatus for reducing the excessive speed of trains at curves. In one form of the apparatus the track equipment consists of two ramps in front of each curve, placed at a distance apart which is inversely proportional to the speed limit at that point, and in action these ramps come into contact with a pivoted spring on the guard's van, attached to a time mechanism connected up with a disc which, in the event of an excessive speed being attained, is turned through a quarter of a revolution, and so opens the emergency valve of the vacuum brake. We learn from the Times of the 23rd December last, that at a recent demonstration a model form of the apparatus appeared to work satisfactorily, and we hope that all engine drivers will soon be able to approach curves with easy minds, happy in the assurance that the two ramps, the pivoted spring, the time mechanism and the disc will, with the assistance of the emergency valve of the vacuum brake, do all that is necessary. *Bootham magazine - February 1909*

Lean.— On 3rd February, 1951, at his home at Sanderstead, Clement Lean (1891 -92), aged 74 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with BSc FCIPA AMIMechE.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1891-1892 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Chartered Patent Agent.
- Miscellaneous: He gave his nephew David Lean, his first camera.

Clement married **Edith Mary Wood**,^{13,30,43,44} daughter of **Robert Wood**^{2,44} and **Mary Latchmore**,^{2,44} on 11 Sep 1907 in Ilkley, Bradford, Yorkshire. Edith was born on 6 Mar 1877 in Leeds, Yorkshire. They had one daughter: **Rhona**.

Marriage Notes: LEAN— WOOD.— On the 11th September, 1907, at Ilkley, Clement Lean (1891-92), of Birmingham, to Edith Mary Wood, of Leeds.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1892-Jun 1894 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

6-**Rhona Lean**³⁰ was born on 26 Jul 1913 in Gwennap, Hook Hill, Sanderstead, Surrey.

General Notes: LEAN.-On the 26th July, 1913, at Gwennap, Hook Hill , Sanderstead, Surrey, Edith Mary (Wood) , wife of Clement Lean (1891-92), a daughter , who was named Rhona Wood.

5-**Francis William Le Blount Lean**^{13,22,28,29,45} was born on 11 Nov 1878 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died on 9 Dec 1973 in Goring-on-Thames at age 95.

General Notes: LEAN.-On 9th December, 1973, at Goring-on-Thames, Francis William le Blount Lean (1893-95), aged 95 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1893-1895 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an Accountant.

Francis married **Helena Annie Tangye**,^{13,28,29,45} daughter of **Edward Tangye**⁴⁶ and **Ann Cowlin**, on 26 Jul 1904 in FMH Bull Street, Birmingham. The marriage ended in divorce. Helena was born in 1871 in Redruth, Cornwall and died in 1962 at age 91. They had two children: **David** and **Edward Tangye**.

Marriage Notes: LEAN-TANGYE. - On the 26th July, 1904, at Birmingham, Francis William Le Blount Lean (1893-5), of London, to Helena Annie Tangye, of Birmingham.

Descendants of Joel Lean

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were divorced Divorce in 1923.

6-**Sir David Lean**^{11,28} was born on 25 Mar 1908 in 38 Blenheim Crescent, Croydon, Surrey, died on 16 Apr 1991 in Sun Wharf, 30 Narrow Street, Limehouse, London at age 83, and was buried on 22 Apr 1991 in Cremated Putney Vale.

General Notes: LEAN.'97On the 25th March, 1908, at 38 Blenheim Crescent, Croydon, Helena Annie, wife of F. W. Le B. Lean (1893-5), a son who was named David.

Lean, Sir David (1908'961991), film director, was born at 38 Blenheim Crescent, Croydon, on 25 March 1908, the elder of the two sons of Francis William Le Blount Lean (d. 1973) and his wife, Helena Annie Tangye (d. 1962). The Tangyes and the Leans were both old-established Quaker families, and after attending a preparatory school in Croydon David was sent to Leighton Park, a Quaker school in Reading. He was an undistinguished scholar, but the school's liberal regime allowed him to pursue his enthusiasm for photography and overlooked his illicit visits to the local cinemas. At the age of nineteen he began work as a ledger clerk at Viney, Price, and Goodyear, where his father worked as a chartered accountant. It was obvious, however, that he had no aptitude for figures, and his father arranged for him to be taken on at the Shepherd's Bush studios of the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation.

Entry into the film world

Protected by the Cinematograph Films Act of 1927, British film production was expanding rapidly, and Lean grasped the opportunity to gain experience as an assistant cameraman, assistant director, and'97after being demoted for accidentally exposing a series of close-ups of Madeleine Carroll to white light'97wardrobe assistant. It was as an editor, however, that he established his reputation. He adjusted more easily than many of his older colleagues to the coming of sound and the problems of synchronization it entailed, and was made editor of Gaumont Sound News in 1930. On 28 June 1930 he married his cousin Isabel Mayo Lean (b. 1907/8), daughter of Edmund Wylde Lean, chartered accountant; their son, Peter, was born in October.

Lean's career progressed rapidly. Early in 1931 he moved to British Movietone News, the most prestigious of the newsreel companies, and while there he supplemented his income by editing low-budget feature films, most notably *Money for Speed* (1933) and *The Ghost Camera* (1933), both of which were directed by Bernard Vorhaus. His marriage progressed less happily, and in August 1932 Lean left his wife and son.

Lean's speed in decision-making and his comprehensive memory for visual images made him an extremely good newsreel editor, but he was increasingly in demand as an editor of feature films. When Dr Paul Czinner was invited to Britain to make prestige films starring his wife, Elizabeth Bergner, Lean was recruited as editor. From a starting salary of 10s. a week at Gaumont-British he was able to command an unprecedented £60 a week for cutting *As You Like It* (1936). After editing the last of the Czinner'96Bergner films, *Dreaming Lips* (1937), however, Lean, like many others, was thrown out of work by the disastrous slump which hit the industry. He had saved nothing during his years of plenty and was in a perilous financial situation.

Lean was helped through this crisis by his younger brother, Edward, then a reporter on the *News Chronicle*, and the actress and dancer Kathleen (Kay) Walsh (1911'962005), daughter of James Walsh, an engineer, with whom he began a relationship in 1936. Lean edited *The Last Adventurers* (1937), a low-budget film about Grimsby trawlermen in which Walsh had a part, but his big break came when he was recommended to Gabriel Pascal, an expatriate Hungarian who had persuaded George Bernard Shaw to let him make a film adaptation of *Pygmalion*. The film was a big success, and Lean went on to work with the director, Anthony Asquith, on *French without Tears* (1939) and with the producer, Pascal, on *Major Barbara* (1940).

Director

Lean, a dedicated and reliable craftsman whose advice was often sought when a film seemed to be in trouble, had been offered the chance to direct several times. However, he was wary of directing low-budget films where there was little opportunity for creative expression and the danger of being blamed for the shortcomings of a poorly developed script, skimpy sets, and miscast actors. On *Major Barbara* Pascal's inexperience led Lean and the 'dialogue director' Harold French to direct much of the film themselves. With this experience behind him, Lean felt able to accept Noel Coward's offer to help in the direction of *In which we Serve* (1942), a prestigious naval drama based on the experiences of Earl Mountbatten as the commander of a destroyer, and to insist on being credited as co-director.

Coward and Lean worked well together, and Coward (who had written the script and was playing the leading role) was increasingly content to leave directorial duties to Lean. *In which we Serve* went on to become a critical success and the most popular British film of the war years. Coward encouraged Lean to form a production company, Cineguild, with the film's producer, Anthony Havelock-Allan, and cinematographer, Ronald Neame. Three very different Coward adaptations followed: *This Happy Breed* (1944), *Blithe Spirit* (1945), and *Brief Encounter* (1945). *This Happy Breed*, which follows the fortunes of a typical English lower-middle-class family between the wars, was another huge commercial success; but it was the much smaller-scale *Brief Encounter*, a success only in what the film trade termed 'the better-class halls', which established Lean's international reputation as a director. At the time, critics praised it for its realism, and for the emotional honesty of its portrayal of an unconsummated love affair between two married, middle-class, middle-aged people. But in retrospect its expressive use of Rachmaninov's second piano concerto, its noir-ish lighting, and its convoluted use of flashbacks look typical of a romantic stylization which became characteristic of Lean's films.

The ending of *Brief Encounter* sees the triumph of duty and conformity over romantic self-expression, but for both Lean and Coward the film was fuelled by creative empathy rather than personal experience. Unlike Laura and Alex, Lean repeatedly broke out of his commitments to begin a new life with a new love. According to Ronald Neame, 'David always had a girl on any film he worked on' (Brownlow, 213). In August 1936 Lean had been divorced by his wife, Isabel, and on 23 November 1940 he married Kay Walsh, but this marriage survived only because she was prepared to overlook his persistent infidelity. In 1946 he left her for the costume designer Margaret Furse, although they continued to have a fruitful working relationship, Walsh writing the conciliatory ending of *Great Expectations* (1946) and the dramatic opening of *Oliver Twist* (1948).

Great Expectations, the first film Lean made without Noel Coward, was rapturously received: Richard Winnington in the *News Chronicle* asked his readers 'to pay attention to the first big British film to have been made, a film that confidently sweeps our cloistered virtues into the open'. There was a degree of disappointment, however, when Lean chose to follow up his success with another Dickens adaptation, and although *Oliver Twist* was popular in Britain, in the USA it became caught up in the political wrangles over Britain's handling of the Palestine mandate and was boycotted by Jewish groups objecting to Alec Guinness's portrayal of Fagin.

Cineguild shared in the declining fortunes of the British film industry in the late 1940s, and Lean's next two films, *The Passionate Friends* (1949) and *Madeleine* (1950), were both commercial failures. Both films starred Ann Todd (1907'961993), who, following international success in a modestly budgeted melodrama, *The Seventh Veil* (1945), had been invited to Hollywood to star in Alfred Hitchcock's *The*

Descendants of Joel Lean

Paradine Case (1948). Lean, who had taken over the directing of *The Passionate Friends* from Ronald Neame, found it difficult to work with an actress who regarded herself as a star, but during location shooting at Lake Annecy they fell in love. After Lean was divorced by Kay Walsh and Todd by her husband, Nigel Tangye (Lean's second cousin), they married on 21 May 1949.

Apart from *Ryan's Daughter*, *The Passionate Friends* and *Madeleine* are Lean's most under-rated films probably because they are unabashed melodramas which concentrate on the psychology and dilemmas of their heroine in a way which was untypical of British cinema at the time. Celia Johnson's Laura Jessop in *Brief Encounter* could be seen as an ordinary woman (if only by upper-middle-class film critics); Mary Justin and Madeleine Smith are disturbingly unusual women and manifestations of Ann Todd's star persona. A third film with Todd followed, *The Sound Barrier* (1952), but this is much less of a melodrama, and her role, important though it is, is as part of an ensemble rather than as a star. The film's setting in the brave new world of British aviation helped to make it a commercial success, but Lean's relationship with his third wife was severely strained. Henceforth they pursued their careers separately.

Cineguild's films had all been made for J. Arthur Rank, but when Rank cut back on production budgets in response to the adverse financial conditions at the end of the 1940s, Cineguild was dissolved, and Lean made *The Sound Barrier* and his next film, *Hobson's Choice* (1953), for Alexander Korda. It was Korda who initiated the next phase in Lean's career by sending him to India to research for a film about the Taj Mahal. Lean was enchanted by India, stayed a month, and began a romance with an unhappily married Indian woman, Leila Matkar (d. 1998). The Taj Mahal film never materialized, and instead Lean went to Venice to make *Summer Madness* (1954), an Anglo-American co-production between Korda and United Artists starring Katharine Hepburn. Ann Todd stayed in London playing Lady Macbeth at the Old Vic.

Summer Madness, Lean's favourite film, marked a shift in his style of film-making. It was his first film aimed at an international audience and his first film shot on location. Hitherto, apart from excursions for exterior shots (such as Carnforth station in *Brief Encounter* and Lake Annecy in *The Passionate Friends*), Lean's films, with their chiaroscuro lighting and meticulously prepared sets, were very much a product of the studio system in which he had served his apprenticeship. With *Summer Madness*, Lean discovered that, given a big enough budget and a dedicated camera and set design team, he could mould the external world to his vision. Quintessentially English though he was, he also found that he enjoyed living abroad. His wanderlust was enhanced when, after separating from Ann Todd, he was told that he would be liable for the tax debts of her company, Glendorgal, were he to stay in England. After the premiere of *Summer Madness* in May 1955 he began an exile from Britain which lasted for thirty years. Lean returned to India, where he was reunited with Leila Matkar, and worked with Richard Mason on an adaptation of his novel *The Wind Cannot Read*, a wartime romance between an RAF officer and a Japanese woman set in India and Burma. Unfortunately, Korda thought the script unacceptably sentimental and refused to finance the film. The script then passed to Betty Box and Ralph Thomas, who made the film for the Rank organization in 1958. By this time Lean had made an adaptation of Pierre Boulle's best-selling novel *The Bridge on the River Kwai* for the American producer Sam Spiegel. Boulle's critique of the British military ethos was very different from the subdued, respectful heroism of British war films like *The Cruel Sea* and *The Dam Busters*, and Lean quickly fell out with Carl Foreman, the exiled American writer whom Spiegel had commissioned to write the script. As Lean told Spiegel:

The subject is pretty tricky at the best of times. If it misses it will be a bad miss. To put it over, one has to have a real understanding of the British mentality or it will be offensive. Mr Foreman hasn't got the first glimmer and he is offensive. (Brownlow, 350)

Foreman was replaced with another blacklisted American writer, Michael Wilson, with whom Lean forged a much better relationship. Nevertheless, in the harsh conditions of location filming in the jungles of Ceylon, Lean encountered a degree of hostility from his cast and crew, who assumed he was making an anti-British film. In fact, with the sympathetic performance of Alec Guinness and the clever use of the popular band tune 'Colonel Bogey' Lean maintained a delicate balance between criticizing and celebrating British courage and intransigence. The film was internationally successful, and in 1958 won several American academy awards, including that for best director. Lean was inundated with offers to make films in Hollywood, but he preferred to maintain his independence, and began a collaboration with Emeric Pressburger on a film about Gandhi, which was to star Alec Guinness. The resulting script, however, was a disappointment, and Lean and Spiegel switched to a film about T. E. Lawrence.

Lawrence of Arabia and after

Attempts to make a film about Lawrence's exploits in Arabia went back to the 1930s, when Korda had attempted to persuade Lawrence to allow Leslie Howard to play him in a film to be directed by Lewis Milestone. Lawrence was killed in a motorcycle crash in 1935, and all subsequent attempts to make a film about him had been thwarted by his brother and literary executor, Professor A. W. Lawrence. Spiegel's charm and money, Lean's impressive record of film-making, and a thoughtful analytical treatment written by Michael Wilson now persuaded the professor to allow a film to go ahead. The film's gestation period was a troubled one, with the playwright Robert Bolt eventually replacing Wilson as writer and Peter O'Toole playing the role for which actors as various as Marlon Brando and Albert Finney had been proposed. After four months' shooting in the Jordanian desert, Spiegel forced Lean to suspend production, and the remaining sequences were shot in Spain and Morocco, Seville standing in for Cairo, Jerusalem, and Damascus. Lean shared Lawrence's passion for the desert, and his experience of shooting the film was enriched by his harmonious relationship with the cinematographer, Freddie Young, and his romantic involvement with the New Zealand-born Barbara Cole, who handled continuity on the film. Ann Todd had divorced Lean in July 1957, and in July 1960 he married Leila Matkar. But it was with Barbara Cole that he spent most of the next seven years.

Though *Lawrence of Arabia* (1962) had gone considerably over budget, its intelligent approach to a far-from-conventional hero and the visual splendour of the desert imagery made it a genuine modern epic; the film was awarded seven American academy awards in 1962. The partnership between Lean and Spiegel had been severely strained by tensions over the shooting schedule for *Lawrence of Arabia*, and for his next film, an adaptation of Boris Pasternak's Nobel prize-winning novel *Doctor Zhivago*, Lean turned to a less intrusive producer, Carlo Ponti. The commercial success of his last two films had given Lean considerable power, and he was allowed to make a hugely expensive film (production lasted 232 days) with the two main parts filled by relatively unknown actors. Lean and his scriptwriter Robert Bolt resisted pressure from Ponti to cast his wife (Sophia Loren) in the part of Lara and instead chose Julie Christie. After considering Paul Newman, Max von Sydow, Burt Lancaster, and Peter O'Toole, Lean took a chance on Omar Sharif, the Egyptian actor who had made a strong impression as Sherif Ali in *Lawrence of Arabia*. When *Doctor Zhivago* opened in New York in December 1965 press reviews were mixed, some critics objecting to it as a shallow and sentimental rendering of Pasternak's novel. But after the first few days public reaction shifted decisively in the film's favour. It was nominated for ten American academy awards, winning five, and became an international box-office success. *Doctor Zhivago* made Lean rich and allowed him virtual carte blanche to make what he wanted. He had also decided to make a permanent break with Leila and settle down with Barbara Cole, but in November 1966, while he was in India for the release of *Doctor Zhivago*, he met and fell in love with Sandra Hotz, a twenty-year-old Swiss South African whose family owned the Laurie Hotel in Agra, which Lean had patronized regularly since his first visit to India in 1954. They lived together for the next nineteen years, though for twelve of them Lean remained married to Leila.

Rejecting Bolt's attempt at the Gandhi project and his idea of adapting *Madame Bovary*, Lean encouraged him to write an original story which would transpose Flaubert's account of a woman's tragic search for sexual self-expression in a repressive society from nineteenth-century France to somewhere with more dramatic potential. Bolt responded with *Ryan's Daughter*, set in a remote Irish village shortly after the Easter rising of 1916. Lean had been angered by the accusations that he had lost the ability to make small-scale, intimate films, and planned to shoot it in ten weeks. With the production plagued by the

Descendants of Joel Lean

weather on the Dingle peninsula in the far south-west of Ireland, the costs escalated rapidly, and when the film was finally completed it was dismissed by most critics as an overblown and old-fashioned melodrama. Lean, unused to such critical mauling, was bitterly upset, and it was fourteen years before he made another film. The film's length (over three hours), the seeming flimsiness of the story, and the odd casting of Robert Mitchum as the gentle, flower-loving cuckolded husband combined with the film's poor critical reception to alienate audiences. With hindsight, *Ryan's Daughter*, with its beautifully judged performances, spectacular imagery, and boldly sympathetic focus on female sexuality, can be judged less harshly, but it was out of time with a new mood in film-making which stressed fast pace, urban environments, and a much cheaper and more improvisatory style of film-making.

Final years

Lean's absence from film-making was not something he intended, and over the next fourteen years he was involved in a number of interesting projects⁹⁷ most notably a lavish two-part dramatization of the events surrounding the mutiny on the *Bounty*⁹⁷ which failed to come to fruition. After a long sojourn on the South Sea islands of Tahiti and Bora Bora, he returned to London in June 1981 and was approached by Lord Brabourne to direct *A Passage to India*. Lean agreed but insisted on writing his own script, which departed significantly from E. M. Forster's novel in the more sympathetic role allotted to its female protagonist, Miss Quested. Though Lean faced the usual accusations of extravagance during the shooting of the film, it was generally well received both in Britain and in the USA when it was released in December 1984.

In 1983 Lean had received one of the first British Film Institute fellowships. In June 1984 he was knighted. In 1990 he received an American Film Institute lifetime achievement award. Amid these honours, however, Lean's personal life remained turbulent. In August 1978 he was finally divorced from Leila, and in October 1981 he married Sandra Hotz. In November 1985 the couple were divorced, and in December 1990 Lean married Sandra Cooke, an art dealer, with whom he had been living since 1985. Shortly after the wedding Lean was diagnosed with throat cancer. He responded well to radiotherapy, but in February 1991 he developed pneumonia, and he died at his home at Sun Wharf, 30 Narrow Street, Limehouse, London, on 16 April. He was buried at Putney Vale crematorium on 22 April. A memorial service was held at St Paul's Cathedral on 3 October 1991.

Lean's thorough apprenticeship gave him a confidence in his own abilities which made it possible for him to handle large-scale productions without being panicked into rushed decisions. He was prepared to accept the embarrassment of having large numbers of people standing idle while he made his mind up because he was convinced that there was only one way to film a sequence and that even the most rigorous pre-planning could not always predict what that best way was.

Lean's Quaker background, though it failed to implant in him deep religious beliefs, gave him an austere seriousness which made him impatient of the sybaritic lifestyle favoured by many people in the film industry. Though his early success accustomed him to wealth and luxury and he was always immaculately and expensively dressed, he seemed happiest among the hardships of location filming. He was a handsome man who liked and was liked by women, and he regarded a satisfying sexual relationship as a priority.

Though there is still a tendency to judge Lean's modest English black and white films as superior to his lavish epics, the intelligence, flair, and visual splendour of the latter were what made him an internationally renowned director, and their achievements have proved difficult to emulate.

Robert Murphy

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Likenesses Baron, photograph, c.1940, Hult. Arch. [see illus.] · photographs, Hult. Arch.

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Robert Murphy, 'Lean, Sir David (1908'961991)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Sept 2013 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/49869>]

Sir David Lean CBE (25 March 1908 - 16 April 1991) was a British filmmaker, producer, screenwriter and editor, best remembered for big-screen epics such as *Lawrence of Arabia*, *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, *Doctor Zhivago*, *Ryan's Daughter*, and *A Passage to India*. Acclaimed and praised by directors such as Steven Spielberg and Stanley Kubrick, Lean was voted 9th greatest film director of all time in the British Film Institute Sight & Sound "Directors Top Directors" poll 2002. Lean has four films in the top eleven of the British Film Institute's Top 100 British Films.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with KBE CBE.
- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He worked as a Film Director.

David married **Isabel Mayo Lean**, daughter of **Edmund Wylde Lean** and **Norah Isabel Mayo**, on 28 Jun 1930. The marriage ended in divorce. Isabel was born on 7 Jun 1908 in Derby and died on 13 Jan 2005 at age 96. They had one son: **Private**.

Descendants of Joel Lean

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were divorced Divorce in 1936.

7-Private

Private married Private

8-Private

Private married someone. He had two children: **(No Given Name)** and **(No Given Name)**.

9-Lean

9-Lean

8-Lean

David married **Kathleen Walsh**,¹¹ daughter of **James Walsh** and **Elizabeth Murphy**, on 23 Nov 1940. Kathleen was born on 15 Nov 1911 in 2 Granville House, Tetcott Road, Chelsea, London and died on 16 Apr 2005 in Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London at age 93.

General Notes: Walsh, Kathleen [Kay] (1911– 2005), actress, was born at 2 Granville House, Tetcott Road, Chelsea, London, on 15 November 1911, the daughter of James Walsh, taxi driver and later mechanical engineer, and his wife, Elizabeth, née Murphy, both of Irish descent. Kay, as she was known (or sometimes Katy to friends and colleagues), and her sister Peggy were raised in a small Pimlico flat by their grandmother, who had moved from Ireland. Her early years were spent in poverty and instilled in her both a determination to shake off such indigence and a lifelong sympathy for left-wing views. She had little formal education, but was highly intelligent, read widely, and became a sharply articulate woman— a classic auto-didact.

Walsh's initial ambition was to be a dancer. She said in 1991: 'I can't remember a time when I didn't dance. The first memory of a public performance was darting into Church Street, Chelsea, and dancing to a barrel organ, aged three' (McFarlane, *Autobiography*, 594). She danced in André Charlot's revues and scored some success as a solo dancer in New York in the early 1930s, as well as in straight plays. In one of these, in 1934, she was spotted by a film talent scout and the rest of her career was spent in film, with just a few television appearances. She was fair-haired, pretty, and purveyed what one writer called 'the common touch' (Quinlan, 482), which would stand her in good stead for the next several decades of notable screen work. Though she never really became a fully fledged star, she was always incisive and convincing, with a demotic appeal uncommon among English film actresses of the time.

Walsh's first film role was an uncredited part in the long-forgotten musical comedy *How's Chances?* (1934), but, after being noticed on stage by the director Basil Dean, joint managing director of Ealing Studios, she appeared in sixteen further films during the decade. Many of these starred such scarcely remembered popular comics of the day as Sandy Powell and Ernie Lotinga, but also and most famously George Formby, with whom she co-starred twice (in *Keep Fit*, 1937, and *I See Ice*, 1938), under the watchful eye of Mrs Formby. Many actresses who cut their teeth on these unsophisticated entertainments went on to more demanding fare and Walsh was no exception. Perhaps her most significant film of the 1930s was *Secret of Stamboul* (1936), for, while making it, she met David Lean (1908– 1991), then a film editor, fell in love with him, lived with him for four years, and became his second wife on 23 November 1940. In 1937 he edited the sea-going romance *The Last Adventurers*, in which she had a starring role.

Marriage to Lean was a mixed blessing: on the one hand Walsh did some of her finest screen work in films he directed; on the other, his serial womanizing (he married six times and conducted numerous affairs) and perhaps his sense of intellectual inferiority, compared with the clever, perceptive Walsh, made him a difficult partner. 'Being in love with David was a killer, and how I survived I don't know', she said later (*The Times*, 28 April 2005). He gained considerably from his association with her. When he was editing Gabriel Pascal's film version of *Pygmalion* (1938) she provided some 'filler' dialogue which even Shaw did not recognize as other than his own. She had dragged Lean to see a Steiner Hall production of *Great Expectations* before the war and assisted on the screenplay when he so memorably filmed it in 1946; and the powerful, mutely gothic opening of his *Oliver Twist* (1948) was her idea. Not himself a reader, Lean was influenced by her taste. Further, when she was starring with Peter Ustinov in the mildly amusing 'Victorian' comedy *Vice-Versa* (1947), she noted the talented young Anthony Newley and recommended him to Lean to play the Artful Dodger in *Oliver Twist*.

While claiming to be interested only in 'working, just working' (McFarlane, *Autobiography*, 595), Walsh reached a new stature with her 1940s films, especially in the three directed by Lean. She brought a brisk humanity to Freda, who marries the sailor played by John Mills in *In Which We Serve* (1942, co-directed by Noël Coward); was very believable as the rebellious lower-middle-class daughter in *This Happy Breed* (1944), enacting a moving scene of reconciliation with Celia Johnson near the film's end; and, though she felt the character had been softened, she was extremely poignant as life-battered Nancy in *Oliver Twist* (1948). By this time her marriage to Lean had fallen apart and they divorced in 1949. Walsh's second marriage, on 14 March 1953, to the Canadian psychologist Elliott Jaques (1917– 2003), with whom she adopted a daughter, Gemma, in 1956, was also dissolved, though she retained his name in several official functions for the rest of her life.

From 1950 Walsh settled rather early into character parts, but there was a string of memorable and substantial roles throughout the decade. She was wonderfully sly and insinuating as the housekeeper in Alfred Hitchcock's *Stage Fright* (1950); a warmly sympathetic hotel manager in *Last Holiday* (1950), the second of five films with her friend Alec Guinness; touchingly fallible as the vicar's wife in *Lease of Life* (1954); and worldly and forthright as the woman who unmasks the murderer Dirk Bogarde in *Cast a Dark Shadow* (1955). Best of all, though, were perhaps the 'winter cruise' segment of the Somerset Maugham compendium *Encore* (1951), in which she played an unstoppably loquacious traveller, and her role as the barmaid Coker, her own favourite, with Guinness in *The Horse's Mouth* (1958). She went on acting until 1981, and there were cherishable moments such as her mean-spirited Aunt Cissie in *The Virgin and the Gypsy* (1970), based on the novel by D. H. Lawrence. She enjoyed working with Bette Davis in a bad film, *Connecting Rooms* (1970), less so with Joan Fontaine in a better one, *The Witches* (1966). Her television work was comparatively negligible, but everything she did was worth watching. A consummate actress, a woman of rare wit and character, and a spirited hostess, Walsh was working on her memoirs in her last years. She died at the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London, on 16 April 2005, of multiple burns, following an accident.

Descendants of Joel Lean

Brian McFarlane

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Wealth at death £649,581: 17 July 2008, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Brian McFarlane, 'Walsh, Kathleen (1911–2005)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Jan 2009; online edn, Jan 2011 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/95768>]

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Actress.

David next married **Dorothy Annie Todd**,¹¹ daughter of **Thomas Todd** and **Constance Brooke**, on 21 May 1949. The marriage ended in divorce. Dorothy was born on 24 Jan 1907 in Crumley House, Hartford, Cheshire and died on 6 May 1993 in London at age 86.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They were divorced Divorce in Jul 1957.

General Notes: Todd, Dorothy Annie [Ann] (1907–1993), actress, was born on 24 January 1907 at Crumley House, Hartford, near Northwich, Cheshire, the daughter of Scottish parents, Thomas Todd, a clerk in an alkali works, and his wife, Constance, née Brooke. Her brother was the playwright Harold Brooke. She was educated at St Winifred's boarding-school in Eastbourne and studied at the Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art, with the aim of teaching drama herself. She changed her mind after her début, in January 1928, as a fairy in Yeats's *The Land of Heart's Desire* at the Arts Theatre, and she appeared later that year as Lady Prudence Willowby in Wodehouse's *A Damsel in Distress* at the New Theatre. Many roles, few memorable, quickly followed: between 1929 and 1939 there were almost twenty parts at a dozen West End theatres. By the time of her appearance in *The Man in Half-moon Street* at the New (1939), as a younger woman in love with an older man with a past, she had moved from the froth of the early 1930s to more serious work.

Throughout the decade Todd was equally busy in films, making her début in the melodrama *These Charming People* (1931), from Michael Arlen's play, followed by *Keepers of Youth* and *The Ghost Train* (both 1931, from plays by Arnold Ridley). *The Water Gypsies* (1932), from A. P. Herbert's novel, was her first showcase role, and she played Drummond's (Ralph Richardson's) kidnapped wife in *The Return of Bulldog Drummond* (1934). On 6 December 1933 she married Victor Neill Malcolm, an engineer and the grandson of Lillie Langtry, with whom she had a son. Further films included the costly science-fiction epic *Things to Come* (1936), from H. G. Wells's novel, a version of Edgar Wallace's *The Squeaker* (1937), *Poison Pen* (1939), and Ealing's melodrama *Ships with Wings* (1941). Most were routine ingénue roles, but Todd impressed as the neurotic wife of the squire (Ralph Richardson) in *South Riding* (1938). She also starred in the first ever British television serial, *Ann and Harold* (BBC, 1938). Having divorced Malcolm, on 27 October 1939 she married the writer Nigel Trevithick Tangye (1909–1988), with whom she had a daughter. Back on stage Todd was a lively *Peter Pan* (1942) at the Winter Garden, then scored her biggest success in *Lottie Dundass* (1943), an all-woman production at the Vaudeville, followed by a fine performance as a murderess, Madeleine Smith, in *The Rest is Silence* (1944) at the Prince of Wales. Although her brief time on screen in *Perfect Strangers* (1945) was praised by critics, Todd became an international star overnight with her film performance as the emotionally disturbed pianist Francesca Cunningham in the psychological drama *The Seventh Veil* (1945). The scene in which her Svengali-like guardian (James Mason) smashed his cane down on the keyboard at which Todd played became particularly notorious; she was suddenly in great demand. Blonde, with almost sphinx-like features, high cheekbones, and deep-set blue eyes, she had a glacial beauty. She signed, with Rank, what was at the time the biggest contract offered to a British actress. A Hollywood career, however, failed to materialize: she had the lesser female role in Hitchcock's talky, stodgy *The Paradine Case* (1947), and the brooding *So Evil my Love* (1948, and made in England), though good, was not popular. At home *The Passionate Friends* (1949) was a sensitive, entertaining, romantic drama; having divorced Tangye, she then married the film's director, David Lean (1908–1991), on 21 May 1949. He directed her in *Madeleine* (1950, a reprise of her 1944 stage role), which was not a success, and *The Sound Barrier* (1952), in which she again appeared with Ralph Richardson, this time as his daughter. She and Lean divorced in 1957. Facial injuries sustained during an assault and robbery led to Todd's making fewer films; Losey's *Time without Pity* (1956) had been a sombre drama, *Taste of Fear* (1961) was a good Hammer thriller, and *The Fiend* (1971) was disturbing horror. Her last films were Preminger's unexciting spy film *The Human Factor* (1979) and the confusing thriller *The McGuffin* (1985).

In the 1950s, though, Todd was busy again on the stage. She reprised her role in *The Seventh Veil* (1951) at the Prince's Theatre, but, oddly, it was not successful. She played Lady Macbeth at the 1954 Edinburgh festival with the Old Vic company, and played it again, along with roles in *Love's Labour's Lost*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, and *Henry IV*, parts 1 and 2, in its 1954–5 season. She was Jennifer Dubedat in a revival of *The Doctor's Dilemma* (1956) at the Saville and made her Broadway début, at the Cort Theatre, as Davina Mars in *The Four Winds* (1957). Her final stage appearance was at the Yvonne Arnaud Theatre, Guildford, as Florence Lancaster in a favourite play, Coward's *The Vortex* (1965). Thereafter she forged a new career as a documentary film-maker, narrating, directing, and producing a series of travelogues, or 'diary documentaries' as she called them. Often made in exotic locations, they included *Free in the Sun* (Australia), *Thunder in Heaven* (Nepal), *Thunder of Silence* (Jordan), *Thunder of the Kings* (Egypt), and *Thunder of the Gods* (Greece).

Todd's autobiography, *The Eighth Veil* (1980), was 'an intelligent account of a varied, if not always happy, life' (*The Times*, 19). In 1989 Durham University awarded her an honorary DLitt. In her later years she made frequent radio and television appearances. Away from acting she enjoyed writing, painting, and gardening. Following a stroke, Todd died on 6 May 1993 at Chelsea and Westminster Hospital,

Descendants of Joel Lean

London.

Robert Sharp

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Wealth at death £155, 637: probate, 1993, CGPLA Eng. & Wales

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Robert Sharp, 'Todd, Dorothy Annie (1907– 1993)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as an Actress.

David next married **Leila Matkar**.

David next married **Sandra Hotz**.

David next married **Sandra Cooke**.

6-**Edward Tangye Lean**²⁹ was born on 23 Feb 1911 in Merstham, Surrey and died on 28 Oct 1974 at age 63.

General Notes: Lean went on to become a writer, especially on historical themes. He was a journalist and book reviewer for the News Chronicle. Later, he was Director of External Broadcasting at the BBC. LEAN.-On the 23rd February, 1911, at Merstham, Surrey, Helena Annie, wife of Francis William Le Blount Lean (1893-5), a son, who was named Edward Tangye.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Leighton Park.
- He worked as an Author.

Edward married **Doreen Myra Sharp**.

5-**Edmund Wylde Lean** was born on 22 Jul 1881 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died on 22 Jul 1964 at age 83.

General Notes: NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, Frederic George Painter, Stephen Tryon, Frank Newton Tribe, Ernest Newton Tribe, and Arthur Burley Lucas, carrying on business as Chartered Accountants, at 19, Coleman-street, in the city of London, under the style or firm of " TRIBE, CLARKE, PAINTER AND CO.," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the thirty-first day

of December, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, so far as the said Frederic George Painter is concerned. All debts due and owing to or by the said late firm will be received or paid by the said Stephen Tryon, Frank Newton Tribe, Ernest Newton Tribe, and Arthur Burley Lucas, who will carry on the said business in the future with Edmund Wylde Lean, under the same style.-As witness our hands this sixth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

FRED. G. PAINTER.

ARTHUR B. LUCAS.

S. TRYON.

F. N. TRIBE.

E. N. TRIBE.

EDMUND W. LEAN

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Accountant and partner in Tribe, Clarke, Painter & Co. In 19 Coleman Street, London.

Edmund married **Norah Isabel Mayo** on 9 Jun 1906 in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Warwickshire. Norah was born on 13 Aug 1867 in West Bromwich and died on 6 Jul 1951 at age 83. They had two children: **Barbara** and **Isabel Mayo**.

6-**Barbara Lean** was born on 1 Apr 1907 in Derby and died on 4 Feb 1990 at age 82.

Descendants of Joel Lean

6-**Isabel Mayo Lean** was born on 7 Jun 1908 in Derby and died on 13 Jan 2005 at age 96.

7-**Private**

8-**Private**

9-**Lean**

9-**Lean**

8-**Lean**

Edmund next married **Marjory Till**.

4-**Charles Lean**⁴⁷ was born in 1835 and died on 14 Apr 1908 in Kings Heath, Birmingham at age 73.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

4-**Walter Lean**^{2,44,48} was born in 1837 and died on 28 Oct 1917 in Forest Hill, London at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Accountant.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

Walter married **Ellen Drakeford**,^{2,44,48} daughter of **Jonathan Drakeford**^{2,49} and **Rebecca Burr Dale**,² on 17 Jul 1861. Ellen was born on 2 May 1836 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 7 Feb 1904 in Peckham, London at age 67. They had 12 children: **Walter Henry, Henrietta Louisa, Arthur Drakeford, Ellen May, Percy, Emma Florence, Alexander, Theodore, William Harris, Hannah Sophia, Edmund Howard, and Douglas P.**

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School.
- She worked as a Quaker Elder in 1891 in Southwark MM.

5-**Walter Henry Lean**^{48,50} was born in 1862 and died on 12 Oct 1948 in Wynyard, Tasmania, Australia at age 86.

General Notes: Mr. Walter Henry Lean, who died at Wynyard yesterday was one of the most widely known residents of the N.W. Coast. He was the eldest son of the late Walter and Ellen Lean, of London, and was in his 87th year. He was educated at Ackworth School, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, and came to Australia in 1886.

He became well-known in business circles at Latrobe, where he was associated with Wells and Sons Pty. Ltd. Later he went to Stanley, where he commenced his own business in 1893. Leaving Stanley, Mr. Lean moved to Wynyard in 1919 and was a member of the firm of Lean and Smith. He later joined the Spencer Hospital, acting in the capacity of part-time, and later full-time, secretary for 20 years. He took a keen interest in civic affairs and served terms on the Wynyard Municipal Council. He was also prominent in Masonic circles and closely associated with the Methodist Church. He was a foundation member, and at one time president of the Wynyard Bowling Club, also a member of the Society of Friends and the M.U.I.O.O.F

He married Ada Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs Robert Dallas, of Rocky Cape. He leaves a widow and family of five, Ruth (Mrs. R. Emmett), Ethel (Mrs. M. Beattie), Dallas, Harold and Ada (Mrs. Lawrence).

The funeral will leave his late residence, Hogg street, Wynyard tomorrow at 2 p.m. for a short service in the Methodist Church and thence for the New Public Cemetery, Wynyard.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1872-1876.
- He emigrated to Tasmania, Australia in 1886.

Descendants of Joel Lean

- His obituary was published in the Annual Monitor in 1871.
- His obituary was published in The Advocate on 13 Oct 1948 in Burnie, Tasmania, Australia.

Walter married **Ada Mary Dallas**, daughter of **Robert Dallas**, on 1 Mar 1893 in Rocky Cape, Tasmania, Australia. Ada was born about 1870. They had five children: **Ruth Ellen**, **Ethel Mary**, **Walter Dallas**, **Harold William**, and **Ada**.

6-**Ruth Ellen Lean** was born in 1894.

Ruth married **R. Emmett**.

6-**Ethel Mary Lean**

Ethel married **M. Beattie**.

6-**Walter Dallas Lean** was born in 1898, died on 4 Nov 1966 at age 68, and was buried in Launceston, Tasmania, Australia.

Walter married **Frances Irene Wilson**, daughter of **John Scott Wilson** and **Ella Burr**, on 27 Aug 1930 in Invermay, Launceston, Tasmania, Australia. Frances was born in 1903 in Launceston, Tasmania, Australia. They had two children: **Geoffrey** and **David Francis**.

7-**Geoffrey Lean**

7-**Dr. David Francis Lean**

6-**Harold William Lean**

6-**Ada Lean**

Ada married **Lawrence**.

5-**Henrietta Louisa Lean**^{2,51} was born in 1863 and died in 1936 at age 73.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1882-Jun 1884 in York, Yorkshire.

Henrietta married **James Edward Rowntree**,^{2,51,52,53,54} son of **John Stephenson Rowntree**^{2,9,11,44,51,52,55,56,57} and **Elizabeth Hotham**,^{2,9,11,44,51} on 23 Apr 1897. James was born on 4 Feb 1869 in York, Yorkshire, died on 15 Oct 1904 in Gyllngnvase Terrace, Falmouth, Cornwall at age 35, and was buried on 18 Oct 1904 in FBG Budock, Falmouth. They had one daughter: **Dorothy**.

General Notes: ROWNTREE.— On the 15th October, 1904, at Falmouth, James Edward Rowntree (1886), of Southport , aged 35 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1886 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Cafe Proprietor in Southport, Lancashire.
- He had a residence in Southport, Lancashire.

6-**Dorothy Rowntree**^{2,51} was born on 20 Aug 1898.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1912-Jul 1916 in York, Yorkshire.

Dorothy married **Kenneth MacRae Moir**⁵¹ on 18 Sep 1923. Kenneth was born in 1895.

5-**Arthur Drakeford Lean** was born in 1865.

Descendants of Joel Lean

5-**Ellen May Lean** was born in 1866.

5-**Percy Lean**⁵⁰ was born in 1868 and died on 22 Apr 1870 in Peckham Rye, London at age 2.

5-**Emma Florence Lean** was born in 1869.

5-**Alexander Lean** was born in 1872.

5-**Theodore Lean** was born in 1873.

5-**William Harris Lean** was born in 1875.

5-**Hannah Sophia Lean**⁴⁴ was born on 29 Jun 1877.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1893-Jun 1894 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

5-**Edmund Howard Lean** was born in 1878 in Brockley, Kent.

Edmund married **Sophia Howard**. They had one daughter: **Margaret**.

6-**Margaret Lean**

5-**Douglas P. Lean**

4-**Anna Lean**^{3,5} was born in 1838 and died on 20 Jul 1845 in Penzance, Cornwall at age 7.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Birmingham, Warwickshire.

4-**Albert Lean**³ was born in 1840 and died 1842 ? at age 2.

4-**Mary Lean**² was born in 1841 and died in 1919 at age 78.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1860-Jun 1861 in York, Yorkshire.

Mary married **Thomas Walton**, son of **Christopher Walton**⁵⁸ and **Emma Robinson**, on 5 Jul 1865. Thomas was born on 10 Oct 1833 in Gayle, Hawes and died on 26 May 1907 in Harrogate, Yorkshire at age 73. They had seven children: **Herbert, Sidney, Hugh, Ethel, Hilda, Mabel, and Gertrude**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Master at Bootham School in 1856-1865 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Proprietor & Headmaster of Oliver's Mount School.
- He worked as a Mineral water proprietor in Wood Hall, Askrigg, Leyburn.

5-**Herbert Walton** was born on 21 May 1867 in Scarborough, Yorkshire.

Descendants of Joel Lean

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Schoolmaster in 1910 in Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Herbert married **Edith Elizabeth Burnell Mellorie**. They had one daughter: **Mary Joyce Mellorie**.

6-**Mary Joyce Mellorie Walton** was born on 24 Apr 1899.

5-**Sidney Walton** was born on 12 Sep 1868 in Scarborough, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Architect and Surveyor in 1910 in Buxton, Derbyshire.

Sidney married **May Whittaker**. They had two children: **Hereward Royden** and **Marjorie**.

6-**Hereward Royden Walton** was born on 2 Sep 1901.

6-**Marjorie Walton** was born on 19 Mar 1903.

5-**Hugh Walton** was born on 27 Sep 1869 in Scarborough, Yorkshire.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Engineer in 1910 in London.

Hugh married **Sarah S. Crasby**. They had two children: **Richard Geoffrey** and **Philip**.

6-**Richard Geoffrey Walton** was born on 29 Oct 1896.

6-**Philip Walton** was born on 2 May 1900.

5-**Ethel Walton** was born on 23 Oct 1870 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died in 1931 at age 61. She had no known marriage and no known children.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1887-Dec 1888 in York, Yorkshire.
- She had a residence in 1910 in York, Yorkshire.

5-**Hilda Walton** was born on 24 Feb 1872 in Scarborough, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Mature student in 1910 in Somerville College, Oxford.
- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1887-Dec 1888 in York, Yorkshire.

5-**Mabel Walton** was born on 5 Apr 1874 in Scarborough, Yorkshire.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Warden of the Friedensthal Guest House in 1910 in Scalby, Scarborough.

5-**Gertrude Walton**^{2,44,51,59,60,61} was born on 25 Oct 1876 in Scarborough, Yorkshire and died in 1963 at age 87.

Descendants of Joel Lean

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1893-Jun 1895 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

Gertrude married **Joseph Stephenson Rowntree**,^{51,59,60,61} son of **Joseph Rowntree**^{2,11,44,51,53,56,62,63,64,65} and **Emma Antoinette Seebohm**,^{2,11,44,51,53,56,62} on 8 Aug 1900. Joseph was born on 7 Aug 1875 in York, Yorkshire and died on 26 Jul 1951 in Belvedere Nursing Home, Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 75. They had three children: **Doris Mabel, Geoffrey Christopher, and Thomas Stephenson.**

General Notes: Rowntree.-On 26th July, 1951, at Scarborough, Joseph Stephenson Rowntree (1886/89), aged 75 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1886-1892 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Oliver's Mount School in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Dalton Hall.
- He was educated at King's College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Cocoa & Chocolate manufacturer of York.
- He resided at Leadenhall Grange in Harrogate, Yorkshire.

6-Doris Mabel Rowntree^{51,59} was born on 2 Mar 1902 in Harrogate, Yorkshire.

Doris married **Robert Johnson**⁵¹ on 25 Oct 1935. Robert was born on 24 Jan 1884. They had one son: **Donald Edwin.**

7-Donald Edwin Johnson

6-Geoffrey Christopher Rowntree^{2,60,66,67,68,69,70,71} was born on 21 May 1905 in Harrogate, Yorkshire and died in 1992 at age 87.

General Notes: ROWNTREE.-On the 21st May, 1905, at Harrogate, Gertrude W. , wife of Joseph Stephenson Rowntree (1886), a son.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1921-1924 in York, Yorkshire.

Geoffrey married **Phyllis Muriel Elizabeth Williamson**^{51,66,67,68,69,70} on 28 Dec 1935 in Little Church, Ealing Green, London. Phyllis was born on 19 Dec 1910 and died about 1970 about age 60. They had three children: **Susan Judith, Simon, and Sarah.**

Marriage Notes: ROWNTREE-WILLIAMSON.-On December 28th, 1935, at Ealing, Geoffrey Rowntree (1921-4), to Phyllis M. E. Williamson.

ROWNTREE-WILLIAMSON.— On 28th December, 1935, at 'Little Church,' Ealing Green, Geoffrey Christopher Rowntree (1921-24) to Phyllis Williamson

7-Susan Judith Rowntree

7-Simon Rowntree

Simon married **Christine R. T. Scott.** They had two children: **Clare Elizabeth and Jennifer Kate.**

8-Clare Elizabeth Rowntree

8-Jennifer Kate Rowntree

7-Sarah Rowntree

Geoffrey next married **Jennifer Mary Blakeney-Booth.**

6-Thomas Stephenson Rowntree^{2,51,61,68,72,73,74} was born on 25 Jul 1909 in Harrogate, Yorkshire and died on 19 Jul 1990 at age 80.

Descendants of Joel Lean

General Notes: ROWNTREE.-On the 25th July, 1909, at Harrogate, Gertrude Walton, wife of Joseph Stephenson Rowntree (1886-9), a son.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1923-1929 in York, Yorkshire.

Thomas married **Helen Margaret Porter**^{51,68,72,73,74} on 27 Aug 1937 in Evesbatch, Worcester, Worcestershire. Helen was born on 13 Nov 1913. They had three children: **Anthony Raymond, Angela,** and **Rosalind**.

Marriage Notes: Rowntree-Porter.— On 27th August, at Evesbatch, near Worcester, Thomas S. Rowntree (1923-29), to Helen Margaret Porter.

7-Anthony Raymond Rowntree

Anthony married **Julia Watson**. They had one daughter: **Rebecca**.

8-Rebecca Rowntree

7-Angela Rowntree

7-Rosalind Rowntree

4-**Sophia Lean**^{2,13,58} was born in 1843 in Birmingham, Warwickshire and died on 13 Nov 1872 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 29.

Sophia married **Matthew Henry Collinson**,^{2,13,58,75,76} son of **John Collinson**^{2,77} and **Mary Barron**,^{2,77} in 1866 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Matthew was born in 1838 in North Cave, Hull, Yorkshire and died on 14 Aug 1930 in 51 Dovecote Lane, Beeston, Nottingham at age 92. They had four children: **Edith Madeline, Edgar Barron, Beatrice,** and **Dorothy**.

General Notes: COLLINSON.-On August 14th, Matthew Henry Collinson (1851-54), aged 92 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1851-1854 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as an apprentice to Joseph Rowntree & Sons in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Grocer and Tea dealer in Ipswich, Suffolk.
- He worked as a Manufacturer's cashier in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire.
- He worked as a Quaker Elder.

5-**Edith Madeline Collinson**^{2,78} was born in 1867.

Edith married **William Edward Brown**,^{2,13,78,79} son of **William Brown**^{2,80} and **Mary Wheatley**,² in 1894. William was born in 1863 and died on 8 Jan 1940 in Kendal, Cumbria at age 77. They had three children: **Edward Richardson, Edith Mary,** and **Winifred**.

General Notes: Brown.-On 8th January, at Kendal, William Edward Brown (1878-80), aged 76 years

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1873-1878.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1878-1880 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at The Flounders Institute.
- He worked as a Teacher, Ackworth School in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Teacher, Paradise House.
- He worked as a Teacher, Oliver's Mount School in Scarborough, Yorkshire.

Descendants of Joel Lean

- He worked as a Founder and Principal of The Crescent School in 1894-1900 in Sheffield, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Headmaster of Penketh School in 1901-1923 in Penketh, Warrington, Cheshire.

6-**Edward Richardson Brown**¹³ was born in 1895.

6-**Edith Mary Brown**^{13,81,82,83} was born on 2 Feb 1897 in Kendal, Cumbria.

Edith married **Thomas Arnold Worsdell**,^{13,82,83,84} son of **Edward Worsdell**^{28,47,84,85} and **Rachel Tregelles Fox**,⁴⁷ on 24 Apr 1924 in FMH Mount Street, Manchester. Thomas was born on 6 Mar 1896 in York, Ontario, Canada and died in 1982 at age 86. They had two children: **Ruth** and **Dorothy**.

Marriage Notes: WORSDELL-BROWN.-On July 24th, at Manchester, Thomas Arnold Worsdell (1909-12), to Edith Mary Brown, of Kendal.
Worsdell-Brown.-On 24th July, 1924, at Mount Street Meeting House, Manchester, Thomas Arnold Worsdell (1909-12), to Edith Mary Brown

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

WORSDELL-BROWN.-On 24th July, 1924, at the Friends Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester, Thomas Arnold Worsdell (1909-12) to Edith Mary Brown.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1909-1912 in York, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at University of Manchester in 1919-1923.
- He worked as a Mechanical engineer.
- He worked as a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in 1915-1919.
- He was a Quaker.
- He resided at 10 Parkway Close in 1935 in Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.

7-**Ruth Worsdell**¹³ was born in 1926.

7-**Dorothy Worsdell**

6-**Winifred Brown**⁷⁸ was born on 21 Feb 1906 in Penketh School, Warrington, Cheshire.

General Notes: BROWN.-On the 21st February, 1906, at Penketh School, Edith Madeline, wife of William Edward Brown (1878-80), a daughter, who was named Winifred.

5-**Edgar Barron Collinson**^{2,13,86} was born in 1868 in Ipswich, Suffolk, died on 10 Jan 1956 in York, Yorkshire at age 88, and was buried in FBG York.

General Notes: COLLINSON.-On 10th January, 1956, in York, Edgar Barron Collinson (1882-85 , and Master at Bootham 1892-99), aged 87 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School in 1882-1885 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Master at Rawdon school in 1890-1892 in Rawdon, Guisley, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Master at Bootham School in 1892-1899 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Master at Ackworth School in 1899-1930 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire.

Edgar married someone. He had one son: **Roy**.

6-**Roy Collinson**

5-**Beatrice Collinson**^{2,87} was born in 1869 and died on 20 Jun 1918 in Mount Barker, Adelaide, South Australia at age 49.

Descendants of Joel Lean

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Mistress to the Friends' School in 1903 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.

Beatrice married **John Edgar Smith**⁸⁷ on 30 Dec 1902 in FMH Ackworth. John was born in 1872.

Noted events in their marriage were:

- They emigrated to Tasmania on 8 Jan 1903.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Penketh School.
- He was educated at Owens College, Manchester.
- He worked as a Teacher at Penketh school.
- He worked as a Principal of the Friends' School in 1903 in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.

5-**Dorothy Collinson** was born in 1872.

Dorothy married **Littleboy**.

4-**Alice Blanche Lean**^{2,13,88} was born in 1844 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, died on 23 Aug 1927 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 83, and was buried in FBG Ipswich, Suffolk.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Aug 1861-Dec 1862 in York, Yorkshire.

Alice married **Samuel Collinson**,^{2,13,88,89} son of **John Collinson**^{2,77} and **Mary Barron**,^{2,77} in 1868 in Birmingham, Warwickshire. Samuel was born on 28 Feb 1836 in North Cave, Hull, Yorkshire, died on 1 Jan 1911 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 74, and was buried in FBG Ipswich, Suffolk. They had 11 children: **Margaret, John Howard, Kathleen, Sophia, Arnold, Gerald, Rosamund, Winifred, William Cecil, Frank, and Eric**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1850-1852 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Grocer in Ipswich, Suffolk.
- He worked as a Quaker Minister.
- He had a residence in 170 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.
- He had a residence in 13 Corder Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.
- He worked as a Clerk and Registrar of Woodbridge MM.

5-**Margaret Collinson**^{2,88} was born in 1869 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died in 1940 at age 71.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1885-Jun 1887 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a Schoolmistress.

5-**John Howard Collinson**^{2,88,90} was born in 1870 in Ipswich, Suffolk.

Descendants of Joel Lean

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School, York.
- He worked as a Founding member of the Ipswich Permanent Benefit Building Society.

John married **Sarah Catherine Penney**,^{88,90} daughter of **Harrison Penney**^{4,90,91,92,93,94,95} and **Maria I'Anson**,^{4,90,91,92,94,95} in 1901. Sarah was born in 1869. They had three children: **Edward Howard, Harold Norman**, and **Hugh**.

6-Edward Howard Collinson^{13,67,88,90,96} was born on 15 Nov 1903 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died in Sep 1990 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 86.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with FRAS.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1919-1921 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Solicitor in Felixstowe, Suffolk.

Edward married **Eileen Mabel Woodhead**^{67,96} on 17 Sep 1938 in St. George's Presbyterian Church, Felixstowe, Suffolk. Eileen was born on 10 Mar 1907 in Chapelizod, Dublin, Ireland. They had one son: **John Howard**.

Marriage Notes: Collinson-Woodhead.-On 17th September, at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Felixstowe, Edward Howard Collinson (1919-21), to Eileen Mabel Woodhead.

7-John Howard Collinson

6-Harold Norman Collinson^{13,88,90,97} was born on 24 Jun 1907 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died in Dec 1987 in Ipswich, Suffolk at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Bootham School, York in 1922-1924.
- He worked as a Building Society Accountant in 1935.
- He worked as a Trustee of Woodbridge MM.

Harold married **Janet Ellen Rimmer**^{88,97} on 14 Oct 1961 in FMH Jordans, Buckinghamshire. Janet was born on 21 Jul 1913 and died in Nov 1988 at age 75.

Marriage Notes: COLLNSON-RIMMER.-On 14th October, 1961, at the Friends Meeting House, Jordans, Buckinghamshire, Harold Norman Collinson (1922-24), to Janet Ellen Rimmer.

6-Hugh Collinson^{13,88,90} was born in 1909 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died on 26 May 2009 in Great Oxendon Residential Home, Kibworth, Leicestershire at age 100.

General Notes: Hugh Collinson, was born at Ipswich on 24 June 1909, son of John Howard Collinson, secretary to a building society, and his wife Sarah Catherine née Penney, who married at Darlington in 1901. Educated at Ackworth Quaker school in Yorkshire before studying art, firstly at Ipswich School of Art and then at the Royal College of Art in London. An urban landscape painter and a member of Ipswich Art Club 1930-1938, who exhibited from 64 Westerfield Road, Ipswich seven pictures in 1932, including 'Denston Church', 'Chelsea Old Church', 'Old Shoreham, Sussex' and 'Orford Church, Suffolk', in 1933 from 128 Piccadilly, Bulwell, Nottingham, two works 'The Edge of the Fens, Swaffham Prior, Cambs.' and 'Derbyshire Farm' also exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1931 from Ipswich. He also exhibited at Tibbenham's Gallery, Ipswich in 1943, 'The Green Road' and 'Wymondham Abbey'. His teaching career began in Nottingham where he married in 1934, Margaret Muriel Marsden (2 February 1910-2000), and they moved to Leicester where in 1939, an art teacher living at 15 Plantation Avenue, Leicester, where as well as teaching at schools became Head of Teacher Training in Art and Art Adviser to the LEA and elected President of the National Society for Art Education. A member of the Leicester Society of Artists from 1935, took part in sixty-one of their exhibitions and was elected an Honorary Member. He died at Great Oxendon Residential Home, Kibworth, Leicestershire on 26 May 2009, one month short of his 100th birthday. He wrote 'Child Art Grows Up' with Kenneth Holmes and an 'Illustrated History of Leicester' with Colin Ellis and others.

<https://suffolkartists.co.uk/index.cgi?choice=painter&pid=153>

Noted events in his life were:

- He was awarded with ARCA.
- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1918-1924 in Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1924-1926 in York, Yorkshire.

Descendants of Joel Lean

- He was educated at Ipswich School of Art in 1926-1929 in Ipswich, Suffolk.
- He was educated at Royal College of Art in 1929-1932 in London.
- He worked as a Painter and Art teacher.

Hugh married **Muriel Marsden**^{13,98} on 3 Jan 1934 in FMH Derby. Muriel was born on 2 Feb 1910 and died in 2000 at age 90.

Marriage Notes: COLLINSON-MARSDEN.-On January 3rd, 1934, at the Friends' Meeting House, Derby, Hugh Collinson (1924-6), to Muriel Marsden.

5-**Kathleen Collinson**^{2,88} was born in 1871.

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Sometime Governess to members of the Cadbury family.

5-**Sophia Collinson**^{2,88} was born in 1873 and died in 1931 at age 58.

Sophia married **Percy William Brown**,^{2,88,99} son of **William Henry Brown**^{2,100,101} and **Adeline Mary Hughes**,^{2,100,101} in 1900. Percy was born on 19 Sep 1873 in Pickford Hill, Luton, Bedfordshire and died on 14 Dec 1951 in Balham, London at age 78. They had three children: **Margaret Hughes**, **Ursula Wright**, and **Douglas Collinson**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Miller & Corn merchant in St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
- He worked as a Miller & Corn Merchant in 1900 in Luton, Bedfordshire.
- He worked as a Clerk to Luton & Leighton MM.

6-**Margaret Hughes Brown**

Margaret married **Vyvian Davies**. They had two children: **Graham** and **Paul Jeremy**.

7-**Graham Davies**

7-**Paul Jeremy Davies**

6-**Ursula Wright Brown**

Ursula married **Edward Crarer**. They had two children: **Anne** and **John**.

7-**Anne Crarer**

7-**John Crarer**

6-**Douglas Collinson Brown**

Douglas married **Letitia Littlewood**. They had one daughter: **Carol**.

7-**Carol Brown**

5-**Arnold Collinson**^{2,88} was born in 1874.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as an Of Wallasey.

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

Descendants of Joel Lean

6-John Collinson

5-Gerald Collinson⁸⁸ was born in 1876 in Ipswich, Suffolk, died on 18 Nov 1911 at age 35, and was buried in FBG Ipswich, Suffolk.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Bookbinder.

Gerald married **Caroline Murton**⁸⁸ on 2 Aug 1904 in FMH Ipswich. Caroline was born about 1877 in Ipswich, Suffolk.

5-Rosamund Collinson^{2,88} was born in 1877 and died in 1940 at age 63.

5-Winifred Collinson was born in 1879 and died in 1879.

5-William Cecil Collinson⁸⁸ was born in 1881 in Ipswich, Suffolk and died on 9 Nov 1952 in 62 Tuddenham Road, Ipswich, Suffolk at age 71.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth.
- He worked as a Tailor & Outfitter of Bury St. Edmunds. Later worked for the Fellowship of Faith for Muslims; North.
- He was Quaker.

William married **Hilda Quant**.⁸⁸ Hilda died in Feb 1927. They had four children: **Marjorie, Gerald, Bernard,** and **Hilda**.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was Baptist.

6-Marjorie Collinson⁸⁸ was born in 1914 in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk and died in 2005 at age 91.

6-Gerald Collinson

6-Bernard Collinson

6-Hilda Collinson

William next married **Belle Hay Patrick**,⁸⁸ daughter of **Alexander Henderson Patrick Cooper**⁸⁸ and **Agnes Stewart Pringle**,⁸⁸ on 28 Apr 1928 in Darling's Hotel, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh. Belle was born in 1895 in Haddfoot Wynd, Anstruther Easter, Fife. They had one son: **Patrick**.

General Notes: Emigrated to Australia in 1952

Noted events in her life were:

- She worked as a Certainly one of the first women in Scotland to gain a Law degree. Did not practise but undertook Mi.
- She was Presbyterian then Church of Scotland.

6-Prof. Patrick Collinson⁸⁸ was born on 10 Aug 1929 in 62 Tuddenham Road, Ipswich, Suffolk and died on 28 Sep 2011 at age 82.

General Notes: The late Patrick Collinson was admitted to his fellowship at Trinity College in 1988, the year in which he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. He was Regius Professor Emeritus from 1996 until his death. Patrick was educated at the King's School Ely and Pembroke College Cambridge, where he read History between 1949 and 1952. He went on to postgraduate work in Elizabethan History in the University of London, where he was supervised by Professor Sir John Neale. In 1957 he was awarded his Ph.D. for a thesis on Elizabethan Puritanism. By then he was lecturing in the University of Khartoum, where he spent five years, and where he met and married his wife, Elizabeth Selwyn. In 1961 he became a Lecturer in Ecclesiastical History at King's College London.

In 1969 he was appointed to his first chair, in the University of Sydney. He and his family spent six years in Australia before returning to England. He was Professor of History at the University of Kent at Canterbury and Professor of Modern History at the University of Sheffield, before coming back to Cambridge in 1988. Patrick Collinson was awarded the C.B.E. and was a Fellow of the British Academy and

Descendants of Joel Lean

of the Australian Academy of the Humanities. He was awarded honorary doctorates by the universities of Essex, Kent at Canterbury, Oxford, Sheffield, Warwick and York, and by Trinity College Dublin; and he was the recipient of three festschrifts. He died in September 2011.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at King's School, Ely in Ely, Cambridgeshire.
- He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge.
- He worked as a Regius Professor Emeritus of Modern History, Cambridge in 1988-1996.

Patrick married **Elizabeth Albinia Susan Selwyn**, daughter of **Maj. Geoffrey Selwyn** and **Helen Eugenie Worrall**. They had four children: **Helen Hay**, **Andrew Cecil**, **Sarah Christina**, and **Stephen Selwyn**.

7-**Helen Hay Collinson**

7-**Dr. Andrew Cecil Collinson**

7-**Dr. Sarah Christina Collinson**

7-**Stephen Selwyn Collinson**

5-**Frank Collinson**^{2,88} was born in 1884 in Ipswich, Suffolk, died in 1976 at age 92, and was buried in FBG Ipswich, Suffolk.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a member of the Ipswich Building Society.

Frank married **Edith Elizabeth**. Edith was born in 1899, died in 1987 at age 88, and was buried in FBG Ipswich, Suffolk. They had three children: **Ruth**, **David**, and **Elizabeth**.

6-**Ruth Collinson**

6-**David Collinson**⁸⁸ was born on 16 Jul 1927 and died on 8 Nov 2007 at age 80.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Geophysicist.

6-**Elizabeth Collinson**

5-**Eric Collinson**^{2,88} was born in 1888.

4-**Anna Maria Lean**^{4,13,44} was born on 3 Jun 1846 in Camp Hill, Kings Norton, Birmingham and died on 3 Oct 1888 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire³ at age 42.

Noted events in her life were:

- Miscellaneous: She was born on her brother William Scarnell Lean's 13th birthday.
- She worked as a Mistress, Ackworth School in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- She was a Quaker.

Anna married **Frederick Andrews**,^{4,13,44,87,102,103,104} son of **John Andrews**^{2,13,103} and **Margaret Binns**,^{2,13,103,105} on 11 Jul 1877 in FMH Ackworth. Frederick was born on 22 Jan 1850 in Bishopwearmouth, County Durham and died on 13 Apr 1922 in Cloughton, Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 72. They had four children: **Margaret**, **Herbert**, **Helen**, and **Gertrude**.

General Notes: The story of the long-serving [Ackworth] headteacher at the time of the Great War, Frederick Andrews, is also worth telling as many of his former pupils who signed up to fight felt compelled to write to apologise to him for doing so. "It is quite a sad story as the apologies really upset him," says Mr Vergette. "He said that all he had tried to do was encourage young people to make decisions in good conscience. He didn't feel they owed him an apology."

<http://www.yorkshirepost.co.uk/news/main-topics/general-news/yorkshire-school-remembers-the-lost-generation-of-1913-1-6432852>

"F.A.": Man and Schoolmaster

" He was a Teacher ; why be grieved for him

Whose living word still stimulates the air ?

In endless file shall loving scholars come

The glow of his transmitted touch to share,

And trace his features with an eye less dim

Than ours, whose sense familiar want makes dumb. "

WHILE still in the ranks of teachers, as well as since leaving those ranks, I have often been reminded of the saying, " A schoolmaster is a man amongst boys and a boy among men." Come to think of it, the pedagogue is in a very testing position, for he often spends many years of his life among youngsters, who, on account of his personality, scholarship, prowess as a player of games, or from other cause, are inclined to regard him as something of a hero. His pupils go out into the world, mix with men, and may return to their Alma Mater where they now measure their former teachers by another standard. Most of us have undergone the experience of looking at some boy- hood's hero with maturer vision, and feeling disappointment. It was in this very respect that Frederick Andrews, Ackworth and Bootham scholar, forty-three years Ackworth's headmaster, stood the test. I have heard many men, some of wide travel and many contacts, speak of " F.A.," and never have I heard one admit that his mature judgment of his old master was less enthusiastic than his boyhood's esteem. Put " F.A." in any company you like and he was, not in the physical sense alone, a commanding figure. He had a respect for scholarship, a poise, a confidence, savoir faire and a personality of unusual distinction. Thus, in the company of the intellectual, or of men of the world, he was at ease : in the presence of the average human being his powers could not fail to focus attention upon himself without any effort on his part to attract notice. " F.A." stands, surely, the most picturesque and striking personality associated with the schools of the Society of Friends, and consequently, one of the pre-eminent Quakers of the past hundred years. Though his life was intimately linked with Ackworth for half a century, it must not be forgotten that he received some part of his education at Bootham. Before Arthur Rowntree became headmaster of Bootham, fellows who came on to York from Ackworth, in the 'eighties and 'nineties, felt that they had a distinct chilliness to overcome, and I think that a shade of this arose from the fact that we all moved on there proud and profound worshippers of " F.A." I was scarcely out of petticoats when he was appointed " superintendent " of Ackworth, he was at his mightiest as a cricketer when I was a lad, during a long illness of my father I lived in the Andrews household, finally I had ten years on the Ackworth staff as one of his assistants. I saw " F.A." in the early tides of his enthusiasm as a schoolmaster, in his fullest powers as an athlete, smitten ere middle life had been reached by a staggering domestic loss, holding thenceforward a cheerful and undaunted exterior to the world, continually enlarging his interests and his sympathies, passing genially and graciously towards maturer age (none may truly speak of " old age " in connection with him)— and in every phase this man was a great and inspiring example. With him it was not the cold, im- peccable greatness of one above human weaknesses ; not a suggestion of Lord Ivywood of Chesterton's " Flying Inn." I think that occasionally his merited popularity did cause him to shrink from drastic action when such was required, or even to allow others to bear responsibility for that action. Bootham and Ackworth have been such near neighbours for so long a time that I may be allowed to sketch shortly some- thing of the reign of Frederick Andrews. He was chosen " superintendent " at a time when a certain rawness and unrest existed at the school, and his task was not that of a captain taking over command of a ship in sea-going trim and with a contented crew. Curiously enough his nearest rival for the headmastership was my own father, and it is worthy of note that the two men continued to work side by side in complete harmony and affection for over twenty years, until my father's death severed the friendship. As a " superintendent " Frederick Andrews was a complete novelty. Not only was he accustomed to take part in the devotional and the executive meetings of the Society of Friends, but he was an athlete who had moved among sportsmen of no special religious tendencies, he was an enthusiast for literature, and he was prepared to mingle with the big family of three hundred as a friend and playmate. His infectious buoyancy of disposition and his extraordinary youthfulness were almost startling to those who knew him then. It would be entirely unjust to overlook the fact that the labours of Frederick Andrews's immediate predecessor had done much to clear the way for him. If the ship of Ackworth was not altogether in sea-going trim, at any rate the previous skipper had cut adrift a lot of top-hamper and had had the hull scraped. " F.A." had knowledge of navigation; he won the sympathy and affection of his crew, his ship soon became a happy one. Men of sound judgment, qualified to express their views, consider that Frederick Andrews's outstanding claim as a schoolmaster was his ability to inspire rather than to initiate. Many valuable educational reforms had been accomplished by Josiah Evans (headmaster prior to " F.A.'s " appointment) in the earlier 'seventies, and Frederick Andrews reaped the benefit of those reforms. He said so himself repeatedly. But his vivid personality and ebullient enthusiasm came like a revelation. I have been told that the incredulous amazement of boys who were at Ackworth before " F.A." ruled and who continued at school under him, was almost pathetic. Probably it was true that his intense delight in games made him gather round him staffs whose athletic powers some- what transcended their abilities as educators, but the resultant outcome was by no means to be belittled. I could have wished that someone with the intellectual enthusiasm of Le Tall at his best might have been found a place at Ackworth and been able to wield his influence there as he did at Bootham in the 'eighties and early 'nineties. The striking success which marked the headmastership of Frederick Andrews at Ackworth reflected itself in many other schools connected with the Society of Friends, and I believe that at one time there were as many as eight schools of which the heads had been assistants under " F.A." It has been said of " F.A." that he had fewer subjects of controversy than most honest men have. He made no claim to be a deep thinker in religious matters. Sunderings and schisms which left tottering the faith of some passed him by. Thus he was left free to present religion simply and earnestly to young people. In one important respect the influence of Frederick Andrews became far wider than could have been guessed at the outset of his career. The industrial development of England, more especially of the northern counties, brought into being a section of our social middle classes, non-Friend, mainly Nonconformist, which presently gained contact with Ackworth. There arose a solid, serious, frugal class of men, children of those who had been reliable operatives in the industries connected vitally with Yorkshire and Lancashire. They were ambitious for their children, in turn, to obtain a better education than they them- selves had received, and they attached great importance to good influences. In a variety of ways, and increasingly with time, the children of such parents were entered as scholars at Ackworth School, and to such an extent that now and again there was outcry that the original aims of the founders of the School were being overlooked, and that the proportion of non-Friends was too high. It cannot be doubted that a very important factor in the attraction which Ackworth held for the type of North of England Nonconformist just referred to lay in the personality of " F.A." He understood north-country people, he was no high-brow, his wonderful, vivid personality won their hearts, and Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, and Tyneside began to send steady streams of young people to the School between the Cupolas. And " F.A." addressed P.S.A.'s, lectured at chapels, opened mission rooms and identified himself with various religious denominations up and down the north of England. Almost the prime interest in " F.A.'s " life was his deep- rooted love of eloquence. He read eagerly the speeches of silver-tongued orators, he studied the diction of men like Gladstone and Bright; mellifluous verse and resonant sentences appealed to him. From the time of his appointment as head- master of Ackworth, he identified himself most closely with Liberalism in Yorkshire. Popular as a cricketer, his appearance on local platforms was always welcomed. There was at least one election where his speeches and influence proved decisive in securing the return of Liberals. Had opportunity allowed " F.A." to enter the House of Commons, his exceptional skill as a debater would have given him an honoured place. One who has heard almost every great orator of the past half-century once told me that he counted Frederick Andrews among the half-dozen most convincing and effective platform speakers he had ever listened to : this was a considered verdict. On the platform he was extremely effective, and unlaboured in style. He possessed a

Descendants of Joel Lean

voice which had unusual carrying power, and no hall or improvised stage was too awkward for him to be heard. As a preacher he brought a mind well-stored in many directions to a sense of the dignity and beauty of many portions of the Bible. He had a sincere appreciation of the verse of Tennyson, Whittier, Longfellow, and other Victorian poets. He was a beautiful graveside speaker. Brief reference has been made to "F.A.'s" athletic powers. He was a truly fine batsman at cricket, he possessed a capital eye, he was a powerful driver, and he had a skill in defence which often did not dawn on a bowler for some time. He was a shrewd captain and a generous opponent. It was not until 1914 that "F.A." ended his long period of captaincy of the Ackworth Cricket XI : two of us, his old pupils, compiled an athletic chronicle of his forty years at Ackworth and I had the honour of presenting him with the first copy of the book. All ball games pleased him. He was footballer, hockey player, lawn tennis player, and in later life an interested though not very successful golfer. Exercising a sway over hundreds of young people, filling an important post carrying with it great responsibilities, consulted and deferred to by various contrasting types of men and women, Frederick Andrews was, nevertheless, always humble in the truest and best sense of the term ; that is, he never fancied that ultimate wisdom rested in himself. His abiding sense of humour was in itself enough to prevent this. Of two other characteristics may I add a word ? He had a genius for friendship, and he possessed an uncanny skill in recalling names and faces, though none was cleverer than he in marking time until he had got his clues ! If, to some who read this, I have seemed to write of "F.A." in unduly laudatory terms, let me plead that I admire and respect the man deeply, that I have been the recipient of many, many kindnesses at his hands from my boyhood onwards. Mine is but a plain and imperfect survey of the career of a lovable and vivifying character. To my thinking the most apt tribute which came when death took him, as he wished it might take him, quickly, was that which showed on a floral cross, tall as himself, bearing the words, "Every inch a Man." A. G. LINNEY.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1859-1864.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1864-1865 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Master at Oliver's Mount School in Scarborough, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Headmaster of Ackworth School in 1877-1920 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a President of the AOSA in 1892.
- He worked as a President of the AOSA in 1919.
- He was a Quaker.

5-**Margaret Andrews**^{44,103} was born on 23 Feb 1879 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died on 3 Feb 1935 in Rome, Italy at age 55.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1893-Jul 1896 in York, Yorkshire.
- She was educated at Ackworth School in 1889-1892.
- She worked as a President of the AOSA in 1925.
- She was a Quaker.

5-**Herbert Andrews**^{13,54,103} was born on 18 Mar 1880 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died on 19 Oct 1904 in Kendal, Cumbria at age 24.

General Notes: ANDREWS. -On the 19th October, 1904, at Kendal, Herbert Andrews (1894-7), aged 24 years.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1889-1894.
- He was educated at Bootham School in 1894-1897 in York, Yorkshire.
- He worked as a Director of R. J. Beck & Sons, Opticians.

5-**Helen Andrews**¹⁰³ was born on 28 Jul 1883 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire and died on 2 May 1958 in Scarborough, Yorkshire at age 74.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School in 1892-1898.
- She was educated at The Mount School in Sep 1898-Jul 1901 in York, Yorkshire.
- She worked as a President of the AOSA in 1941.

Descendants of Joel Lean

5-**Gertrude Andrews**¹⁰³ was born on 15 Aug 1886 in Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire, died on 12 May 1967 in Kentville, Nova Scotia, Canada at age 80, and was buried in FBG Chipman Corner, Nova Scotia.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School in 1894-1900.
- She was educated at The Mount School in Jan 1901-Jul 1904 in York, Yorkshire.

Gertrude married **Frank Arthur Kidson Walker** on 25 Nov 1912 in Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada. Frank was born on 23 Oct 1887 in Streatham, London, died on 9 Dec 1940 in Kentville, Nova Scotia, Canada at age 53, and was buried in FBG Chipman Corner, Nova Scotia. They had three children: **Helen Barbara**, **Joan Margaret**, and **Dorothy Gertrude**.

Noted events in his life were:

- He was educated at Ackworth School in 1897-1903.

6-**Helen Barbara Walker**¹⁰³ was born in 1914 and died in 1995 in Nova Scotia, Canada at age 81.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School in 1927-1931.

Helen married **Robert Z. Willson**. They had two children: **Nancy** and **Gay**.

7-**Nancy Willson**

7-**Gay Willson**

Gay married **Miller**.

6-**Joan Margaret Walker**¹⁰³ was born in 1916 and died on 16 Sep 2000 in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Canada at age 84.

Noted events in her life were:

- She was educated at Ackworth School in 1929-1930.

6-**Dorothy Gertrude Walker**

3-**Charles Lean**^{58,106,107} was born in 1806 in Wadebridge, Cornwall and died on 23 Aug 1874 in Uxbridge, Middlesex at age 68.

Noted events in his life were:

- He worked as a Civil Engineer.

Charles married **Lucy Ashby**,^{106,107} daughter of **William Ashby**^{2,107,108} and **Maria Crowley**,^{2,107} in 1839. Lucy was born in 1814 and died on 16 Aug 1866 in Kensington, London at age 52. They had four children: **Caroline Ashby**, **Lucy Ashby**, **Charles Ashby**, and **George Ashby**.

4-**Caroline Ashby Lean**¹⁰⁹ was born in 1841 in Corsham, Wiltshire and died on 5 Feb 1902 in Brentford, Middlesex at age 61.

Noted events in her life were:

- She had a residence in Acton, London.

4-**Lucy Ashby Lean** was born in 1843 in Abergavenny, Monmouth.

4-**Charles Ashby Lean** was born in 1844 in Abergavenny, Monmouth.

4-**George Ashby Lean** was born in 1846 in Neath, Glamorgan, Wales and died in 1913 in Brentford, Middlesex at age 67.

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