



ARTHUR WILLIAM LOBB

b. 1857 d. 1949

Member of the London Stock Exchange, 1882-1928
Member of the Marylebone Cricket Club, 1887-1949

THE
LOBB FAMILY

*from the
Sixteenth Century*

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INTRODUCTION

MY father lost no opportunity of acquiring anything which was associated with his family, and he made notes of such facts as came within his knowledge, but he never attempted a connected narrative, nor did he delve far into the story of his race before 1700.

It is six years since he died, and it seemed right to give lasting form to the facts which he had collected, supplemented by the material in the first two chapters. It would have given him great pleasure to see the papers which he had brought together put into some tidy shape. The following pages therefore are

DEDICATED

TO THE MEMORY OF MY FATHER

TO WHOM THEY OWE MUCH

YDA CORY-WRIGHT

HATFIELD PARK

TAKELEY, ESSEX

January 1955

'I am the first antiquary of my race. People don't know how entertaining a study it is. Who begot whom is a most amusing kind of hunting; one recovers a grandfather instead of breaking one's own neck. . . . One finds how Christian names came into a family, with a world of other delectable erudition.'

HORACE WALPOLE'S LETTER TO REV. WILLIAM COLE

5 June 1775

PREFACE

THE compiler of a family history has a very pleasant task; he is certain that it has never been attempted before, and will never be repeated, so there can be no comparison to his disadvantage. The book will never be opened, except by someone, who is perhaps unborn today, wishing to know a detail about a particular member of the family; for this reason authentic facts, which seem too dull to be preserved, have been included.

It so happens that after the early seventeenth century the Lobbs never lived in the same house for two generations, and the usual accumulation of family papers never occurred. This led to an amusing hunt in many quarters, as is acknowledged in the footnotes.

Lastly Mrs. Cory-Wright's *Introduction* relieves the compiler from any justification of work, which has beguiled the too-abundant leisure of a superannuitant for more than three years. He thanks her for this, and still more heartily for her unfailing kindness in affording him unlimited access to everything in her possession which is associated with the name of Lobb. He only hopes that she may be able to find, when she needs it, any fact about one of her direct ancestors in the agnatic line.

G. ELAND

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ILLUSTRATIONS AND PEDIGREE

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at end

NOTE

Plates I to IV are from photographs by Mr. J. Martin; for the others the compiler called in his faithful and unfailing friend, Charles Bounds, who had helped him on previous occasions, but never when he had less time which he could call his own. The very great trouble which he took will be recompensed by the assurance that the plates are sure to be looked at, when the text is ignored.

The pedigree owes its arrangement, and some of its details, to Mr. G. C. B. Poulter, F.S.A. (Scot.), whose long experience in genealogical research has been generously applied to the improvement of the text also.

THE LOBBS IN CORNWALL

THE name of Lobb was well represented from the sixteenth century in the adjoining parishes of Cardinham, Warleggan, and St. Neot, all in the south-west corner of Bodmin Moor; the name still occurs there, and is generally spread all over Cornwall. The following pages are only concerned with the Warleggan family, of which the first prominent member was Richard, who filled the office of Sheriff of Cornwall, during the Commonwealth, and for a brief period was M.P. for a Cornish borough; here he will always be mentioned as 'the Sheriff'. The pedigree begins with his grandfather, on the authority of the parish register; his will was proved at Bodmin in 1587, but is lost unfortunately.

Without court-rolls, or any deeds, it is impossible to say how long Lobbs held land in Warleggan; an assessment roll for rates in that parish made in 1612¹ shows three land-owning Lobbs at that date, one of whom was the Sheriff's father. The entry is: 'Richard Lobb, the two Sormes and Mill Heas'; these names, with slight differences, will be recognized later in the will of the Sheriff's son.

The Sheriff was better educated than some of his contemporaries in all walks of life, as a letter, entirely in his hand-writing, proves. It is now in the Bodleian Library² and is printed with their kind permission. It was written about the time he was entering upon the shrievalty, and

¹ In the library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall at Truro. Mr. H. L. Douch most kindly called attention to this, and many facts in this chapter. He is sincerely thanked for the great trouble which he took, and for the courtesy he displayed.

² Amongst the Rawlinson MS. (C 934).

about two years after Parliament had approved the collection of money for propagating the Gospel in New England.

Falmouth, the 20th day of the tenth month 1651
Honored S^r,

Idid Longe synce recieve a letter from you & one from the Tresurer of the New England Corporacon, & one other from the secretary, with severall bookes which I wrote for to you, but had not convenient tyme to answer either till this tyme. Nowe theis maye notyfie you that presently, on receipt of the bookes you sent me, I caused them to be dispersed to severall freinds to stirr upp others to be liberall in contributing to this pious worke of propagations of the Gosple in New England, & I conceive ther is a good quantity of money collected (though not so much as would have beene if fish in our County had not fayled as it did); & one man in our west partes put in by the gentlemen to be a trew [man], which is not well beloved with us, but rather feared that he will decieve you of it; his name is M^r Sampson Bond, a notorious Insynuatinge Hypocrite, as is by moste with us conceived, & I thinke not abused by their concept, wherefore I beleive it were best for you to make hast to call in the money already collected for feare of miscarriage of parte of it. I have written so much also to Colonell Bennett who is nowe in London, a member of Parliament, I leave it to your discrecion. And as concerninge what money I did promise to advance myself towards this pious work, the first payment viz. 20^{li}, for myself I have caused my freind M^r John Hallett, a marchant of London, to pay itt to your Tresurer & have his reciept for itt, together with 20^{li} from my freind M^r. Nicholas Opie, & 20^{li} more from my freind M^r. Stephen Trevill, who uppon my motion willingly consented to give itt to this pious work, hopeinge God will give a blessinge to itt; & for the other 20^{li} per annum which I have promised to give, to make upp the 100^{li} I have promised, (if God will), Shall be punctually paid in yeerely to your Tresurer, & I hope itt shall not come alone, but with some addicion yeerly from other freinds, well-wishers to this worke, w^{ch} I shall endeavor to stir upp yeerely contributors, & be ever ready to further this good work to

the utmost of my power as my God shall enable me, & ever rest

Yours in the Lord Jesus
Richard Lobb

To Mr. Edward Wynslowe one
of the Commissioners att Haberdashers
Hall present theis with speede
London

Edward Winslow was one of those who sailed in the *Mayflower* in 1620, and his work in New England, with occasional visits to England, led to his being made Governor of New Plymouth in 1633, 1636, and 1644.¹ In 1646 he came to England on behalf of Massachusetts, and was a member of the Committee for Compounding and Sequestration which sat at Haberdasher's Hall. He was active in founding a body for spreading the Gospel in New England, which was sanctioned by Parliament on 18 July 1649,² the Sheriff addresses Winslow as one of the Assistants on the Corporation. In 1661 it was incorporated as The New England Company, and to this day actively practises charity, although, after 1783, the Company transferred its work to the care of Indians who migrated to Canada after the declaration of Independence. The 'good work' which the Sheriff supported so vigorously still continues.

Colonel Robert Bennet, M.P., was owner of Hexworthy, south of Launceston; he was born in 1604, the son of Richard Bennet by Mary, daughter of Oliver Clobery. Parliament authorized him on 21 May 1650³ to raise a regiment of 1,000 Foot in Cornwall and Devon. He sat for Launceston, and was one of the Council of

¹ A life of Winslow is being undertaken by the Rev. W. Sterry-Cooper, who has issued a pamphlet upon him, 1953. Winslow's seat on the Sequestration Committee is mentioned in *A Just Reproof to Haberdasher's Hall*, by Col. J. Lilburne, for which he got himself into serious trouble (*Athenae Oxon.*, vol. iii, col. 356-7).

² Whitelock's *Memorials*, p. 414.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 456.

State in 1653. He was buried at Lawhitton on 7 July 1683, and a large slab of slate from his grave, but now against the south wall inside the church, is carved with his arms, and bears an inscription round the edges in large, decorative letters. He is mentioned in a satirical pamphlet of 1659, called *England's Confusion*, as 'Sir Henry Vane's little second at preaching'.¹

The Rev. Samson Bond, whom the Sheriff denounces so strongly, figures largely in a sermon dedicated to the Sheriff; it is so odd that some description of it is placed at the end of this chapter.

The Sheriff was a merchant, dealing in tin and pilchards, for both of which there is good evidence. There is a petition among the Treasury Minutes of 24 June 1675² from Richard Lobb, of Falmouth:

For twenty years past he has been used to export tin out of Cornwall in small bars, for the better vent in the Turkey trade. He is a member of the Turkey Company, and did, about nine months since, cast into small bars three tons of tin, which he intended to ship for Turkey, but on April 14 last it was seized on board ship by some of the King's officers, for that the same had not, according to the law of the stannaries, the coinage stamp on it, although the same was duly coined and stamped, and the duty thereon paid before it was melted into bars. Appending a certificate dated 20 April 1675 by John Newman of Penryn, gent., notary and tabellion³ public, of an affidavit made the same day by Robert Quarne, of the parish of Mylor, gent., deposing that by the order of Richard Lobb, 26 slobbs of white tin were cast or melted into bars, two of them by Richard Lobb the younger, and the rest by Edward Hodge, Joseph Hodge, and Robert Marrett, of Penrhyn, yeoman, and 20 barrels were filled with the said bars of tin, and about the 14th inst. 20 barrels were laden on the ship *The Playne Dealing*, of Falmouth, Hugh Rogers master, to be carried for London,

¹ Reprinted in *Somers Tracts*, vol. vi, p. 521.

² *Calendar of Treasury Books*, 1672-5, p. 315. The minute is in Bk. V, p. 18.

³ The same as notary, according to Jacob's *Law Dictionary*.

which said 26 slobbs, before they were cast into bars, were all stamped with the coinage stamps and numbers, and were marked with the letters R. L., being the goods of the said Richard Lobb.

Slobb is the same as slab, which Ray¹ explains by saying that 'they cast the melted metal into oblong square pieces in a mould made of Moore-stone. The lesser pieces they call slabs, the greater Blocks.' A block of tin which had been officially stamped was called a coin.²

The Sheriff describes himself as of Falmouth, but he was actually living at Mylor, a few miles to the north-east, in that great inlet of sea which stretches from Flushing to Carrick Roads.

We do not know more of his activities as a Turkey merchant, but there is evidence of his interest in pilchards, and other fish, in the copy of a letter written by him on 26 June 1654 to A[lexander] D[aniel], junior; this is also in the Bodleian,³ and printed with their permission.

I had good hopes that your occasions would have called you into these parts before y^s time, & that you would have called with mee, that we might have perfected our last year's accounts, & agreed if we could for y^e doeing of my business in your parts this ensuing season, but seeing your occasions would not permit you here before, I doe now by this desire you (if you can) & it might be effected y^s week, for otherwise I must endeavour to conclude with som other, time now drawing on for y^e taking of pilchards, which is all for the present. With my kind Love remembred unto you, I rest

Yours at command
Richard Lobb

If you com pray bring word with you whether y^e Conger at Marketieow be sold, I have bought Moushole Conger.

¹ *Of Preparing tin in Cornwall*, printed at the end of Ray's *Collection of Words*, 1691, p. 184.

² *Notes and Queries*, 1853, viii. 443.

³ Amongst the Rawlinson MS. (C. 789).

Fuller's account¹ of pilchards, almost contemporary, is to the point: 'Their numbers are incredible, imploying a power of poor people in polling (that is beheading), gutting, splitting, powdering, and drying them; and then (by the name of Fumadoes), with oyle and a lemon, they are meat for the mightiest Don in Spain.' The mention of the 'power of poor people' suggests that much small change was needed for their payment, and this may explain why the Sheriff issued a token for a farthing.² The obverse bore the name Richard Lobb round the edge, with three boars' heads in the middle; the reverse bore the words 'of Falmouth 1665', with three trefoils and $\frac{1}{4}$. It will be shown later that the Lobbs had three boars' heads in the arms which they used.

Another letter³ addressed to A. Daniel, junior, is probably of the same date, it is unsigned, but an allusion to the Sheriff's trade in fish is worth quoting:

On y^e receipt of Mr. Lobs to Chirgwin, I rid to him, tendred our services, excusing your sudden departure, & I to ingage per (? Cuss . . .), but he seemed cold, said he would buy only 200 hogsheads of pilchards, al y^e Conger doust was sold ere he sent, which he seemed glad of, because of our Likelyhood of difference with Spain, & our Navy taking in al y^e syde they can get. Willed us only to send him notice if any quantity of pilchards were taken, said had he known of your departure, would have stopped your journey, labours to take y^e excise.

In 1655 three young men, who would give no account of themselves, or explain why they carried swords, were stopped by an 'honest trooper' under the Protector's

¹ The *Worthies*, on which he had spent years, was partly printed when he died in 1661, and published in the following year.

² Williamson's Boyne's *Trade Tokens*. There is no specimen at the British Museum, the Ashmolean, Truro, Penzance, or Plymouth. It is unknown to Messrs. Baldwin, Seaby, and Spink, three prominent dealers in tokens, and Mr. R. Nott, of the Royal Numismatic Society, does not know where one can be seen.

³ Rawlinson MS. at the Bodleian (C 789); printed with their permission.

order for disarming Cavaliers. They said, somewhat indiscreetly, 'Thy Lord Protector we own not, thou art of the army of the beast'. A woman named Hannah with them was ordered to appear before the 'Governor of Pendennis, and Mr. Lobb, another Justice of the Peace'.¹

The Sheriff did more than sit on the bench, he was Captain of Militia in west Cornwall, and is named in that capacity in the affidavits² of three parishes regarding the arms, &c., levied upon them. From Landewednack comes: 'A note of the arms imposed upon the saide parishe, of Mr. Richard Lobb his malitia [*sic*] company.' St. Keverne says more, calling it: 'A charge of such armes as ar imposed on the S^d parish and hereby charged upon the particular inhabitants herein mentioned the 29th of August 1658 by the constables and other the parishioners caled to there assistance by a warrant from Richard Lobb, Richard Penwarne, and Thomas Flamacke, gentleman commissioners authorized by an act of parliament of the 6th of July 1650, for setling the militia of the comonwelth'.

The parish of Cury sends: 'A note of what armes and monie were assessed on the parish aforesaid for the traine band under Captain Lobbe'. The words 'militia' and 'train[ed]' band were used indifferently of a citizen body, as distinct from regular soldiers.

The Sheriff's 'sturdy support to the Protector's cause'³ led to his nomination as M.P. for the borough of Mitchells (St. Michael's) in Richard Cromwell's short-lived Parliament of 1659. We even hear of him in the House,⁴ although it is not at all clear to whom the pronouns refer:

Sir Henry Vane then stood up. Mr. Lobb standing up he gave

¹ *Publick Intelligencer*, 24-31 Dec. 1655.

² In the Royal Institution of Cornwall Library at Truro.

³ Courtney's *Parliamentary History of Cornwall*, 1889, p. 305.

⁴ Thomas Burton's *Diary*, 1828, vol. iv, p. 457. Burton was M.P. for West Moreland in the Parliaments of 1658 and 1659.

him way. He made a great deal of stuff against the question, and compared sending them to their stations with sending the Quakers home. It was an ill answer to their petition.

An involved case which arose out of a mortgage was raised by Sir John Dawes, the owner upon one-half of the manor of Pawton in June 1650. Richard Lobb of Mylor became mortgagee of part, and of Sir John's interest in the manors of Trevose and Ide. He assigned his rights in the last-named in 1667, but the Pawton transaction was not closed until 1670, when the new owner was Sir William Morice.¹

The Sheriff seems to have lived at Falmouth House, Mylor, as it was licensed for preaching on 16 April 1672 in his name. At the same time Treworder House, Kenwyn, was also licensed in his name.²

The Sheriff died at Mylor, where he was buried on 8 May 1678, the register calls him 'Richard Loob, gent.' His will³ had been made on 3 April 1675, and he is called in it 'merchant of Mylor'. He bequeaths 40s. each to the poor of Mylor, Feock, and Warleggan. 'To my fouer sonns Nicholas, John, Stephen, and Peter', and to his five daughters, he leaves 40s. each, probably for the usual mourning ring. He leaves an annuity of 40s. to his sister Martha Symons. Richard and Peter, the children of his eldest son Richard, were to have his 'catch called the Richard', all the profit of her 'fraights to be improved by my executor' was for the benefit of these grandsons until they came of age. Catch is only an earlier spelling of ketch, a two-masted vessel of 100–250 tons capacity.⁴

The rest of his goods and chattels were left to his eldest

¹ From the Henderson MS. (HL/3/65–86) at Truro.

² Prof. G. Lyon Turner, *Original Records of Early Nonconformity*, 1911, pp. 589 and 1191.

³ At Somerset House, P.C.C. 66 Reeve 1670–90.

⁴ On 15 April 1663 Mr. Pepys went to Deptford to 'look out a couple of catches fitted to be speedily set forth'.

son Richard, and he was to be sole executor. Then follows a codicil :

I having designed to Dispose to Pious Uses £100 which if I do not give away during my life time my Executor shall dispose so much as shall be left to pious uses as God shall direct him. This is written before the sealing and declaring.

The witnesses were Robert Quarme senior and junior, probably members of the Mawnan family, and perhaps the son and grandson of Gedian Quarme, whose father Robert registered at the Heralds Visitation of 1620. The seal on the Sheriff's will is a shapeless heap of wax, and the impression has crumbled away.

As there is no mention of lands, it is likely that they had already been settled. We learn what they were in the will of Richard,¹ who died soon after making it on 12 August 1689. His sons, to whom the catch was left by their grandfather, pre-deceased him and he leaves the property to his remaining son Nathaniel. The lands are :

1. The messuage and lands called Outer Zorne in Warleggan held by Samuel Kekewich on a 99 years lease.
2. The tenement and lands called Mill Park in Warleggan held by Thomas Lobb, of Cardinham, on a 99 years lease from the Sheriff.
(These should be compared with the names given on p. 1).
3. The messuage and lands called Tremathick in St. Neot held by Widow Warne on the residue of a 99 years lease from the Sheriff.
4. The tenements and lands in Liskeard held by the widow of Peter Lobb, on the residue of a 99 years lease from the Sheriff.
5. The messuage and lands in Liskeard held by Jane Andrew, widow, on the residue of a 99 years lease from the Sheriff.
6. The messuage with lands in Liskeard held by Henry Paisley, on the residue of a 99 years lease from the Sherriff.

There is a proviso after each property is named, perhaps in connexion with some reversionary interest named in

¹ At Somerset House. P.C.C. (126 ENT.).

the presumed settlement, in the words: 'If any of the three children of my brother Nicholas shall live so long'. Failing Nathaniel and his direct heirs, these properties were to go to the testator's brother Stephen.

Richard himself held on lease lands and 'tynn mynes', which he left to his wife Hannah, and their son Nathaniel, with remainder to Stephen. Goods and chattels were to go to Hannah and Nathaniel, but if his mother outlived him she was to leave £100 only 'to such person as she wishes'. Any remainder of his personal estate, after the death of his wife and son, was to go to Stephen, who was to be executor with Thomas Hearle, of Penryn, merchant. The witnesses were Harry Stock, Henry Bosworth, and Humphrey Hacksaw.

The will is sealed with the arms used by the Lobbs, viz.: A pheon between three boars' heads coupéd, and they used a pheon as crest. These arms were not registered at the Visitation of 1620, and nothing is known of them at Heralds' College.¹ It is suggested, with hesitation, that the name itself has some vocational origin in mining: the dictionary under 'lob' has 'steps in a mine. Also an irregular vein of ore resembling a flight of steps'. And Ray says that the earth washed out of the crushed ore goes into a 'loob, pit, or sump'. Going back to the properties, which were numbered for convenient reference, no. (2) may refer to one of the Lobbs who had been settled at Cardinham for long, William Lobb of Cardinham, yeoman, granted land in the manor of Lancarfe on 1 July 1581.²

¹ In a letter from the late Sir Arthur Cochrane, Clarenceux, almost the last of many similar instances of his friendships during more than thirty years. Sir Arthur says a grant was made in 1895 to Ellis, afterwards Chute, of a quartering for Lobb, with a short pedigree back to Henry Lobb, who died in 1706. There is a tablet to Thomas Lobb, who had married a Chute of Peckenham, Norfolk, at Great Cressingham (Parkinson's *Blomefield's Norfolk*, vol. vi, p. 102). The arms there contain the three boars' heads used by the Sheriff and his descendants.

² Sir John Maclean: *History of Trigg Minor*, 1873, vol. i, p. 261.

The Peter Lobb, whose widow is named in no. (4), may be he who is named in the will of an earlier Peter, buried at Liskeard on 13 February 1676, o.s. His will was proved¹ on 11 September 1676, and contains bequests of 12*d.* 'to buy a paire of gloves' to 'Peter Lobb and Dorothy his sister, sonne and daughter of my brother Samuell'. It is just possible that the widow of this last Peter dwelt in the house at Liskeard.

One or other of the properties (4), (5), or (6) is certainly referred to in a view of the town and parish lands of Liskeard—made in 1682. One of the places is Pool Park, described as 'lying between the lands of the town and of Richard Lobb, gent., on the east'.²

Except for the death of Nathaniel, which comes in the story of his cousin Dr. Theophilus, no more is heard of the association of these Lobbs with Cornwall. Mention must be made of an alliance which connected them with a family of high distinction in the early days of New England. It was shown above that Richard's wife was Hannah; her much older sister married the Rev. Theophilus Polwhele,³ of Tiverton; their daughter married Stephen Lobb, younger brother of Richard. Hannah's father was the Rev. William Beun, rector of Allhallows, Dorchester, where he carried out his duties diligently, and added to them by preaching regularly at the jail where 'he caused a chapel to be built within the prison walls, in good part at his own charge'. He was made one of the commissioners for Dorset for ejecting scandalous and insufficient ministers, by 'the precise party'. In 1662 he was himself ejected for nonconformity, but continued to preach in conventicles, though sometimes fined or

¹ In the Probate Registry at Bodmin.

² John Allen, *History of Liskeard*, 1856.

³ He died in 1689, leaving 40*s.* 'to my sonne Lobb and my eldest daughter Elizabeth his wife to buy them rings'. Mr. G. C. B. Poulter very kindly drew attention to this, and to the Benn-Lobb-Mather connexion.

imprisoned.¹ Besides the two daughters named, Beun had a third, Mary, who married Nathaniel, son of the Rev. Richard Mather, who was 'a severe Calvinist and little or no friend to the Church of England'. In 1635 Richard left England and went to Boston, New England, where he remained. Nathaniel took a degree at Harvard in 1647, and came back to England, where he held several livings, and then became an Independent. His brother, the famous Increase Mather, was born in New England in 1639, and, after being educated at Harvard, came to England and Ireland, but refused to conform and went back to New England, where he married the daughter of John Cotton.² The leading part which he played in the affairs of his native Colony, his presidency of Harvard, his visit to England in 1688, when he saw James II, and the new charter which he obtained from William III and took back in 1692—all these are not matter for these pages, nor are the careers of his son, the famous Cotton Mather, or of his grandson Samuel Mather.

What concerns us is that Mary (Mrs. Nathaniel) Mather, by her will³ divided her residuary estate into sixteenths, of which her sister Hannah, Mrs. Richard Lobb, had one share, and Hannah's son Nathaniel had another.

THE REV. THOS. PETERS, FRIEND OF THE SHERIFF

Thomas Peters was born in 1597, the eldest son of Thomas Dyckwoode, *alias* Peters, and Martha Treffry. He went to Brasenose College in 1610, was made B.A. in 1614, and M.A. in 1625. In 1634 he was made vicar of Mylor, where the Sheriff must then have been living, as they became friends before Peters went to New England in 1639. His brother Hugh was already there, having

¹ Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*, vol. iii, col. 1273.

² *Ibid.*, col. 832.

³ P.C.C. 6 Mar. 1705-6.

been appointed minister at Salem in 1635, and one of the 'overseers' of Harvard University when it was founded in 1636.¹

Thomas Peters was chaplain at Saybrook Fort in 1643, and in 1645-6 he joined John Winthrop junior, who was establishing a settlement at Pequot, which eventually became New London, and Thomas was the first minister to be appointed. His efforts to win over the Pequot Indians from Uncus led to some complaints to the Commissioners of the United Colonies in 1646. Thomas had been unwell, and having been asked to return to his old parish of Mylor, he left Nantucket on 19 December and reached Malaga on 19 January, after 'a month of sad storms'.

There is no evidence that Thomas took part in the Civil War; he had not the virulent rancour of his brother Hugh, the 'pulpit buffoon' of Anthony à Wood, who was executed on 16 October 1660, his head set on London Bridge and his quarters on the City gates, in the horrid manner of the day. Thomas was a far milder character, with a strong element of humour, though it will be seen that he did not always exercise the charity which 'endureth all things'. The Sheriff resumed his friendship with Thomas, and, upon becoming Sheriff, he appointed Mr. Peters as his chaplain, and he was therefore the preacher of the Assizes sermon on 17 March 1651-2 in Sir Henry

¹ In Boase and Courtney's *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* it is unfortunately said that Thomas Peters founded 'Peters's College, since called Yale University'. This statement may have been taken from the *General History of Connecticut*, 1829, p. 57, but it is wrong, and Miss D. W. Bridgwater, of the Library at Yale, is so kind as to say that the University there was founded in 1701, without there being any previous 'College'. The will of Francis Bridges (P.C.C. Campbell, 80. 1642) shows that he left £50 to 'Mr. Peters and Mr. Syms, for the enlargement of a college in New England'. Zachariah Symmes was made one of the Harvard 'overseers' in 1642, and the 'Mr. Peters' was certainly Hugh. Miss Bridgwater gave many references, and the *Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Collns.*, 3rd ser., vol. i; 4th ser., vol. ii, *The Winthrop Papers*, and Winthrop's *History of New England*, 1853, and *Genealogical Hist. of First Settlers*, 1861, vol. iii, are useful sources.

Trecarrel's over-decorated church at Launceston. The judges were Henry Rolle, made Chief Justice by Parliament in 1646, and Robert Nicholas, one of the counsel against Laud at his trial; he was removed by Cromwell for refusing to try Penruddock, who had spared his life at Salisbury.

Having preached his sermon Mr. Peters had it printed, in a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, by Samuel Gillibrand, 'at the signe of the Ball in Paul's church-yard'. The invaluable Thomason wrote 'June 30' on it, which was the day of issue, or very near to it.¹ The title was *A Remedie against Ruine*, 'by Thomas Peters, M.A., and Pastor of the Church at Mylor in Cornwall', and the dedication to the Sheriff is signed by 'your weak and unworthy Chaplain *Pro tempore*', and dated from 'my study in Mylor the 27 of May 1652'.

Near to the beginning he tells why
in the autumn of my dayes, and in this Presse-sweating generation, I should thrust myself into print, who never before peep'd in the Presse beyond the letters of my name.

The sermon itself is odd enough, and will be briefly described, but it was printed for the sake of the long Dedication and Appendix at the end. In the Dedication he says:

At my return from New England to London, you sought me diligently and found me out, and ever since have refreshed me with an annuall as personal countenance to my Lecture at Penrin, and contribution to my Labours at Mylor.

After good wishes for the Sheriff's 'person, posterity, as purse', he gives the only hint we have of the reason why both the Sheriff and he most heartily disliked the Rev. Samson Bond, who was rector of Mawgan and St. Martins-in-Meneage from about 1647 until 1662, when he was ejected and went to Bermuda, where he died. The

¹ It is amongst the Thomason Tracts, E668 (25) in the British Museum.

reason for printing was 'to point the finger at your and my Antagonist', so that:

your and my Enemy, who hath persecuted you for malignity, me for perjury, be still found (as he is found already), a liar. . . .

Providence put into my hand this medium to purge my repute from the venome of that slanderous tongue, which hath bedirted my fame through many places of this nation. . . .

For my Doctoricall, martial Adversary (so his name and books proclaim him), I shall use Martial's weapons to foile him with,

Stat contra, dicitque tibi tua pagina, fur es. You know, Sir, and many knowing Ministers here, that his Sermon on Rom. 12. 1. is done, horis furtivis, being scored from the two Doctors verbatim, paginatim, lineatim; sed si forte suas, etc., and the Jack-dawes furtivity is nakeded. Though he imprecate curses on himself, if ever stole two lines from them, yet to a runner as reader 'tis evident more than half of that Sermon preached before the Committee of Assembly of Divines, May 20. 1646, is as the hatchet's helve, borrowed; or he robbed a thief, who inhumanely stole the sheets from the two Doctors after they slept in their Graves.

A marginal note to this last paragraph is:

	S[amson] B[ond]
D[octors]	{ Featly
	{ Don

Dr. Daniel Featley's real name was Faireclough, 'varied and altered by the mistakes of people to Fairecley, then to Fateley, and at length to Featley'.¹ He was an eminent divine, and seventy of his sermons were published in 1636, and six more in 1637; probably Peters refers to one of these collections.

Today we think of Dr. Donne as a poet, rather than as Dean of St. Paul's. When he died in 1631 he left many unprinted sermons, from which *Eighty* were printed in 1640. To these Izaak Walton prefixed the Life, dated 15 February

¹ *Life of Featley*, by his nephew, Dr. John Featley, 1660, p. 4.

1639, O.S., so that it was the first appearance of that noble English prose. More sermons were published in 1649, but Mr. Bond presumably made his 'theft' from the *Eighty*.¹ Mr. Peters aims at another shaft Mr. Bond as a plagiarist:

For his alarme at Pendennis on Psal. 106. 9. both title, text, some of the Epistle and main prosecutions are formerly beaten by Doctour Featly, as is cleer to an unprejudiced comparer.

The text of Mr. Peters's sermon was Amos v. 24, 'Let Judgment run down as waters', and Mr. Peters raises a nice quibble at the beginning: 'Calvin renders it in the future, *decurret*, shall run down', but against this he cites the Interlineary,² with the Hebrew in the margin, '*Devolvat, vi-Jiggall*, in the imperative, *let it rowl down*, as if the first made it a prophesie, the second an exhortation'. From his vicarage, on somewhat higher ground than the present one, Mr. Peters always had water before his eyes to the south and east. In the sermon he says:

p. 8. Waters, streams, seas, motions, run in a Circular circuit. From the Seas waters are suck'd up by the Sun into the clouds, there unbucket themselves into the hills, thence flow your fountains,³ these by pores crawle into the rivulets and brooks, which meeting in an assembly, unite their powers into mighty streams, and there lay themselves down into the ocean's lapp again. One act denominates not, the text names *waters* in the plural (not a few dribbling drops), which run into a strong current. At the world's deluge . . . etc. etc.

p. 11. . . . water's naturalnesse of motion, whence issues their facility and constancy in running down, this flows from internal principles. . . . Can you command the sea at low water to stand still without reflux, or at full to keep its mark without flux?

¹ Donne's sermons, 160 in all, are now being reprinted in ten volumes by the University of California; the first has already appeared (1953).

² The Latin Interlinear version of the Bible, by Arius Montanus, 1568-72.

³ Its first meaning is 'a spring of water issuing from the earth; also the source of a stream or river'.

p. 17. From the severall Excellencies found in waters, streams, too many to enumerate in so short a scantling, take a taste of some few

These quench flames, fires, heates, etc. etc.

They enliven most creatures, hold up their lives by the chin, the fishes dy when waters dry,

They purge, cleanse the streets, channels. . . .

These by no means exhaust the aqueous allusions, but the cream of the sermon comes towards the end in a most brilliant pun, all the more wonderful because it would not sound like one to any of his hearers—except the Sheriff:

p. 16. Are there not some of the younger fry of false Prophets, that can steale in print, imprint their Stealths, justifie those stollen impressions even with imprecation? And when all is done, all is *Feateley Donne*, I should be larger in presenting you a messe of such ones, heterodox hogpodges, but I'll shun the Imputation of Envy.

The adverb 'featly' (fitly, neatly, deftly) was then current, and to those ignorant of Mr. Bond's transgression there would be no *double entente* in the words 'featly done'; the sermon has italics.

The Appendix opens with a doctrinal point against Mr. Bond, when preaching at Keverne (there were no Saints in Commonwealth days), on Matthew v. 8, the Rev. Samson had said that purity of heart was the price paid for blessedness. Master Sweet, the incumbent of Keverne, 'excepted against it'. A subsequent meeting of ministers failed to settle the question, so Mr. Bond sent a certificate of his own 'abilities and orthodoxnesse' to a meeting of ten ministers at Truro, 'desiring our subscriptions, which we denied because of this dispute, writing to them both to meet us at Helston'. At that meeting Mr. Bond said that 'purity in heart, and bloud of Christ were one and the same thing'. 'Our Prolocutour replyes, thereby he had confounded Logick and Divinity, for purity was the

effect, Christ's blood its cause'. Then Mr. Peters raked up Mr. Bond's unlucky sermon before the Assembly of Divines, and after a little prevarication Mr. Bond confessed 'through want of time he was forced to be behold-ing to another's Library'.

Later Mr. Peters was asked to tell a bench of Justices whether Mr. Bond's preaching was sound, he told them that Mr. Bond, at Gluvius [St. Gluvias, Penryn], had said 'beleevers had not only Grace enough, but more than enough'. Then he brought up the St. Keverne dispute, and the sermon of 1646, saying that Mr. Bond, after denial,

confest he was forced through want of time to be beholden to another's labour. At these last words Mr Bond replies, 'God give you repentance, M. Peters, for your perjury, you have taken a false oath, I never spake such a word'.

This led to much legal activity at Bodmin Sessions, where Mr. Bond said Mr. Peters was a perjured man, and Mr. Peters sought for a trial at Guildhall. Eventually it came to 'our assizes', where great argument arose about a 'reference', in its legal sense; and Mr. Bond is said to have uttered many falsehoods, some of which 'M. Quarum, Minister of Manaen [Quarme, of Mawnan], refuted to his face'. On the day for hearing the reference 'Master Bond protesteth he never call'd the Authour perjured', but the High Sheriff, three ministers, and others proved that he had so called him. Mr. Bond was told to acknowledge his error, and answered:

I'le die first, but after a space he is ordered to pay the Author's costs, and confesse his fault, which he did very odly.

We are left still wondering what lay behind so much bitterness, certainly not the plagiarism of printed sermons by divines long dead. Whatever was the real cause of the antipathy, we are grateful for the vigorous English which Mr. Peters employed about it.

Thomas Peters died in 1654, when fifty-six; the large slab which marks his grave on the south side of the church calls him 'preacher of Mylor above 20 years'. It is said that he expressed a wish to be buried on the line between his 'study in Mylor' and a sun-dial at the south-east corner of the chancel; at that time the vicarage was on higher ground than is the present one.

II

STEPHEN LOBB

STEPHEN played a shadowy part in one of the most troubled periods of English history, but it is as the author of books of controversial theology that he has earned a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. His fullest biographer, Walter Wilson,¹ had 'no certain information respecting his birth, education, or early life, and indeed few particulars of his history have reached us. This is the more to be regretted as he was a man who made a very considerable figure in his day'.

The following pages add much which was unknown in Wilson's day. Stephen left a diary which was specifically named in the will of his son Theophilus, more than sixty years after Stephen's death, and this is the last we hear of it. An inquiry made in *Notes and Queries* in 1926² elicited no reply.

Stephen was licensed to preach at Falmouth House, Mylor, and at Treworder House, Kenwyn, on 16 April 1672; both houses were in the name of his father.³ He afterwards settled in London, where he followed Thankful Owen at Fetter Lane in 1681. This position he held until his death.

His marriage to a daughter of Theophilus Polwhele, of Tiverton, has already been mentioned (p. 11).

¹ *History of . . . Dissenting Churches . . . in London*, 1810, 4 vols. The account of Stephen is in vol. iii, pp. 435-46. Mr. C. White is sincerely thanked for consulting this and other works referred to in this chapter.

² Vol. cl, p. 243. Mr. J. G. Muddiman was the inquirer, he wrongly calls Stephen 'a close friend of Father Petre', as will be shown later.

³ Prof. G. Lyon Turner, *Original Records of Early Nonconformity*, 1911, p. 1191. A correction slip at p. 1187 reads: 'Stephen Lobb ejected, but not mentioned by Calamy'.

Both Stephen and his brother Peter were Independent ministers in London during the Rye House Plot, and perhaps the brothers have been confused. A letter written¹ on 1 November 1682, from 'next door to the Three Compasses over against Lobb's meeting-house, in or near Swallow Street, Piccadilly' presumably refers to Peter, as Stephen was always in the City. The *D.N.B.* says of Stephen that he was concerned in the Rye House Plot, 'and with another minister named Casteers was arrested in Essex, and committed to prison in August 1683'. Their authority for this was Luttrell.² A pamphlet by Stephen, called *A true account of the taking of Mr. Casteers and Mr. Lobb*, 1683, is indexed in the British Museum catalogue, but it has unluckily been destroyed; it would have confirmed Luttrell's statement.

The Plot was discovered on 12 June, and a Privy Council Minute of 6 July has: 'Lob, a non-conformist minister, to be sent for to attend the Council.'³ On 16 August⁴ Peter was examined: 'He is a non-conformist preacher and brother to Stephen Lobb, who he believes is the party mentioned in the King's declaration'. Two days later is the clear statement: 'Aug. 18. 1683. Peter Lobb to remain in prison in Sussex'⁵—not Essex. And on 8 September Secretary Jenkins notes⁶ to Lord Chief Justice Pemberton: 'There was sent the recognizance for Peter Lobb's appearance the first day of term.' On 4 August there had been⁷ an examination of 'William Carstaires, he has known Lobb, and says he is related to his wife'.

¹ By Richard Twyford to Capt. Crawley, *State Papers, Domestic*, 29/421, no. 54.

² *Brief Historical Relation*, by Narcissus Luttrell, 1857, vol. i, p. 275.

³ S.P. 29/427, no. 111. References at the Record Office, Somerset House, and some at the British Museum, were verified by Mrs. Hesketh-Williams, who is sincerely thanked for her trouble.

⁴ S.P. 29/430, no. 120.

⁵ S.P. 29/430, no. 111, p. 7.

⁶ S.P. 22. Entry Book 64, p. 92.

⁷ S.P. 29/430, no. 40.

William Carstares is said not to have approved of the Rye House Plot; he went into hiding after it, but was arrested and imprisoned, finally in Edinburgh, where, under torture, he was forced to make a deposition. He was well known to William of Orange, to whom he was made chaplain in 1687, and William thought him 'a truly honest man'. The information on oath, given by Edmund Massey on 2 September 1683, says:¹

Norwich Salisbury wished I was acquainted with Lobb, for he was a bold, courageous man, and willing to espouse Monmouth's cause. I asked, could one trust Monmouth? Aye, said he, Mr. Lobb is well satisfied with him . . . and has some of the principal men of the nation to stand by him. . . . Salisbury took me to Mr Anderson's in Exeter St . . . for they had seen Mr. Lobb and he desired they would think of a convenient place to meet and pray for success in their great undertaking . . . Mr. Lobb much encouraged us to be courageous; and stand for the cause. When he (Lobb) went away they engaged us to be silent and not to own Mr Lobb, or it will cost him his life . . . Mr Lobb is as fit as any I know, for he never wants boldness.

Whether this evidence was true, or whether Stephen was imprisoned, we do not learn, but he was soon free, for he was in trouble again in the following year. On 22 April 1684 warrants² were issued 'to search in London and Westminster for . . . Stephen Lobb, a Nonconformist minister, to apprehend and bring before Secretary Godolphin, to answer such matters of high treason as shall be etc etc.' On 21 May a warrant was issued to apprehend six men, of whom Stephen was one.³

A tract without date⁴ gives a list of *All the Conspirators that have been seized . . . since the discovery of the horrid and bloody Plot, &c.* A group headed: 'Those that are fled from Justice' includes the six named in the warrant of 21 May, one is 'Mr. Stephen Lobb, preacher'.

¹ S.P. 29/Entry Book 335, p. 34.

² S.P. 29/Entry Book 54, p. 283.

³ Ibid.

⁴ *Somers Tracts*, 1812, vol. viii, p. 406.

Again Stephen made his peace somehow, for no further proceedings against him appear.

It is familiar to all that James II, after declaring himself a Papist in February 1685, began to talk of toleration in the following year, and the removal of the Test. The Church of England saw where the open door to the Catholics was likely to lead, so they held off, and the Dissenters, who welcomed the proposal, were in favour. In April 1687 the King issued a declaration for liberty of conscience; and suspended all penal laws against the practice of religion. The Dissenters thought they were gaining something, and sent in enthusiastic addresses, overlooking the King's assumption that he had power to repeal laws on his own authority. Then, in April 1688, came the renewal of the declaration of toleration, with dispensing powers, and the fatal order that it was to be read publicly during Divine service. This brought about the petition of the seven bishops.

Here comes a direct mention of Stephen in the pages of Bishop Burnet:¹

Lob, an eminent man among the Dissenters, who was entirely gained to the Court, advised the King to send the Bishops to the Tower.

Even Stephen's friendly biographer² agrees that he gave this very bad advice, justifying it with: 'They had preached up the dispensing power till the King was become absolute, but they made no scruple to resist it when turned against themselves.'

Macaulay's account of Stephen is misleading, and incorrect in detail; he says:³

The business of gaining the Independents was principally entrusted to one of their ministers named Stephen Lobb. Lobb

¹ *History of His own Time*, 1724, vol. i, p. 739.

² Walter Wilson, *op. cit.*, vol. iii, p. 440.

³ *History of England*, ed. Firth, vol. ii, p. 873.

was a weak, violent, and ambitious man. He had gone such a length in opposition to the government that he had been by name proscribed in several proclamations. He now made his peace, and went so far in servility as he had ever done in factions. He joined the Jesuitical cabal, and eagerly recommended measures from which the wisest and most honest Roman Catholics recoiled. It was remarked that he was continually in the palace and frequently in the closet, that he lived with a splendour to which the Puritan divines were little accustomed, and that he was perpetually surrounded by suitors, imploving his interest to procure them offices or pardons. With Lobb was closely connected William Penn.

The greater part of this was taken from Nichols.¹ It was very unfair of Macaulay to ignore Pierce's reply, written three years later.² He denies any collusion between 'our ministers' and the Papists, and adds: 'But who were these ministers about the Court? Mr. Lobb is a single instance, but when Dr. Nichols adds Mr. Penn, the Quaker, with whom we were in no way concerned, it looks as if he could not find any more.' Inquiries made at the admirable and extensive library of the Society of Friends³ fail to show any association of Stephen with Penn, and Macaulay's 'close connection' has no basis.

Why Macaulay calls Stephen 'violent' it is difficult to say; against it may be set the word of one who may not be the best of witnesses, but he knew Stephen personally. Amidst the hundreds of characters given by John Dunton,⁴ Stephen is given good measure. His praise of him in 'Controversial Divinity' may be a partial judgement, but he adds: 'As for the rest of his Character, his life was so pure (though some blamed him for going so often to Court in

¹ *A Defence of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England*, 1715, p. 108.

² *A Vindication of the Dissenters, An Answer to . . . Nichols's Defence*, 1718, p. 270.

³ Miss Hicks, the librarian, is thanked for the search she kindly made.

⁴ *Life and Errors*, ed. J. B. Nichols, 1818, vol. i, p. 175.

King James's reign) that his very enemies could never prove him guilty of an ill thing; and both Churchmen and Dissenters did equally love him. . . . I shall only add . . . he was my constant Friend to the day of his death'.

Stephen's advocacy of the removal of the Test never wavered; Pierce says: 'Mr. Lobb's opinion was that the Test Act ought to be repealed by the Parliament . . . it seemed to him that it gave occasion to the abominable profanation of one of the most sacred institutions, whilst the vilest debauchees were obliged to take the Sacrament.'¹ Wilson's comment² on the same point is more general, and it is clear that Stephen wished for the abrogation of the Test by Parliament, not by the King's exercise of 'dispensing power'.

Stephen was very fond of theological controversy; in 1680 and 1681 he wrote, with John Humfrey, pamphlets against a sermon of Dr. Stillingfleet, Dean of St. Paul's, and later Bishop of Worcester; this will be referred to later. In 1690 Tobias Crisp's Works were republished, and their tinge of Antinomian doctrine was attacked in 1692 by Daniel Williams in *Defence of Gospel Truth*. Stephen, in 1693, aimed *A Peaceable Enquiry . . . about Justification* at Williams, and elicited a reply which Stephen countered with a *Vindication* in 1695. In 1697 he wrote on the *Differences in Doctrinals between some Dissenting Ministers*, which met with a *Rebuke* by Vincent Alsop. Stephen followed with a *Defence*, and the battle raged until Dr. Stillingfleet gave a good summary, showing the dispute to be idle. Stephen, then near his end, delivered a *Further Defence*, and Williams closed the matter with *An End to Discord*.

¹ *Vindication of the Dissenters*, p. 270. A perfect example of this occurs in the *Journal to Stella*, where Swift writes, on Sunday, 25 Nov. 1711, that his friend the Secretary (later Lord Bolingbroke) 'was gone to receive the sacrament, several rakes did the same; it was not for piety, but employments, according to Act of Parliament'.

² *History of Dissenting Churches*, vol. iii, p. 442.

This slight survey does not include Stephen's 'controversy about commutation of persons betwixt Christ and believers'; it was pointed at Daniel Williams, who appealed to Dr. Bull, Bishop of St. David's, and received an episcopal blessing. Stephen also wrote to the bishop, and was answered, but when Stephen offered to show the bishop an *Appeal*, before it was printed, his lordship was content to wait: it was not a matter which he could settle, and he was no competent judge. The bishop dying, Stephen tried to draw Dr. Jonathan Edwards, who wrote to Williams and justified him. Stephen then cleared himself of Crisp's most dangerous opinions, and Williams's *End to Discord*, mentioned above, closed the matter.¹

The best comment on all this is Walter Wilson's:² 'We cannot suppress our regret that so many good men should employ their time in fighting about words of no profit, but to the subversion of peace and charity, and the dishonour of the Christian name'; or as expressed by Crabbe, in *The Library*:

. . . the controversial pen,
The holy strife of disputatious men,
Who the blest Gospel's peaceful page explore,
Only to fight against its precepts more.

The famous Presbyterian Edmund Calamy gives an unfriendly account of Stephen which implies that he was, as he was often called, 'the Jacobite Independent'.³ He says:

When an union among Dissenters, which would have defeated all the hopes of the Jacobites from them, was upon the point of perfection, Mr. Lobb . . . thought fit to start the Antinomian controversy . . . Mr. Lobb could not hope to engage any Dissenters avowedly in his master's interest, if he could break a design which tended to unite them more against him,

¹ Robert Nelson's *Life of Dr. George Bull, Bishop of St. David's*, 1713, pp. 263-9, and 274.

² *History of Dissenting Churches*, vol. iii, p. 445.

³ *Historical Account of my Own Life*, ed. J. T. Rutt, 1829, vol. i, p. 375.

and at the same time be so lucky as to damp their zeal for King William, the pains betook in that service were amply rewarded.

Deeply as the loss of Stephen's diary is to be regretted, there are extant some contemporary notes about him, of which the first seems to be a genuinely authentic anecdote. They occur in the notebook of Zachary Merrill, which is in the Bodleian Library, and is now printed with their kind permission.¹

Aug^t 27 1692

Yesterday I visited Mr. St. Lobb, who acquainted [me] with his Affairs in K[ing] J[ames's] Court, and that in Heat of Popish plott. He wrote a book dedicated to Marquis Halifax; when they presented it to him, were treated nobly, and saith Marquis: 'Gentlemen, mind your hitts, and get your Liberty settled while under fears of Popery, for if you do not now, the Ch[urch] Men will drive you before them like Chaff'.

The book referred to was *A Reply to the Defence of Dr. Stillingfleet, being a Counter Plot for Union between the Protestants, in opposition to the Project of others for Conjunction with the Church of Rome*, 1681. Stephen wrote the preface, 'a country conformist' wrote part of the text, and John Humfrey the rest. It was dedicated to George, Earl² of Halifax, 'with a design to work him over to their protection, he being then a chief minister of state'.³ It was answered in the following year by Thomas Long and Dr. Sherlock.

The phrase 'mind your hits' is explained by Carr's *Dialect of Craven* as meaning 'embrace your opportunities'; as Sir George Saville's property lay in the West Riding, and he took his three titles from Halifax, it was familiar to him; but it was current in that day, both Lord

¹ Amongst the Rawlinson MS. (D. 1120).

² He was made earl on 16 July 1679, and Marquis on 22 Aug. 1682.

³ Anthony à Wood: *Athenae Oxon.*, vol. iv, col. 746.

Guilford and his brother Dr. John North used it,¹ and they did not come from Yorkshire.

Merritt's other mention of Stephen is less interesting.

Oct. 22. 1692. Yesterday Mr. Lob told me that Dr. Owen said it would be with much ado if Dr. Crisp's writings could be excused from Antinomianism, not to be vindicated.

This was when Stephen was writing the *Peaceable Enquiry*, 1693. Merrill last saw Stephen about six months before he died, when Stephen mentioned Conrad Vorst (1569–1623), the supporter of the doctrines of Arminius:

No. 17. 1698. Mr Lob comends Vortius for directions how the Borderers upon severall provinces belonging to different Princes ought to pray for those Princes to which they belong, so as not to endanger themselves by affronting other neighbouring States or Princes.

If Stephen's Diary were ever found, it might well allude to many of the characters in *Absalom and Achitophel*; his alleged association with the Duke of Monmouth may have been true, and it is certain that he had met 'Jotham of piercing wit, and pregnant thought'. Burnet knew Lord Halifax well, and ends his character by saying that he 'changed sides so often, that in conclusion no side trusted him'. The marquis gave the bishop a more kindly character, but it was written first.² Halifax and Stephen would not have agreed about the removal of the Test, for Halifax lost office by opposing its abolition when proposed in 1685, and wrote *The Anatomy of an Equivalent* against the undefined substitute for it. He was still opposed to it, and told Sir John Reresby so, in 1688.³ An attempt to remove it in 1730 failed, and it was only abolished by the Corporation and Test Repeal Act of 1828.

¹ Roger North's *Lives*, &c., ed. 1826, vol. i, p. 426, and vol. iii, p. 336.

² At the end of Burnet's *History*, &c., 1734, p. 725. The Marquis died in 1695, the Bishop in 1715.

³ *Memoirs of Sir John Reresby*, 1875, p. 395.

The edition of Burnet, with notes by most eminent men, issued in 1823, quotes 'the Life of King James II lately published',¹ for an attack on the unstable and treacherous politician, the 2nd Earl of Sunderland. When he fled and published a *Letter to a Friend*, dated 23 March 1689, he claimed always to have opposed the dispensing power. A note² in the edition of Burnet mentioned answers this by saying: 'He would oftentimes indeed try the ford by his secret agents, as Sir Nicholas Butler, Mr. Lob, and even Father Petre himself, that he might seem only not to oppose those dangerous methods which had their true origin from him alone'.

Better evidence than this will be necessary before it is agreed that Stephen was in touch with Sunderland.

Butler happened to use the phrase 'Lob's pound' in *Hudibras* (Part I, Canto III, line 910), and Dr. Zachary Grey has an anecdote which 'though it could not give rise to the expression, was a humourous application of it'. He says:

Mr Lob was preacher amongst the dissenters when their conventicles were under what they called persecution. The house he preached in was so contrived that he could upon occasion slip out of his pulpit through a trap-door, and escape clear off; once, finding himself beset, he instantly vanished this way, and the poursuivants, who had a full view of their game, made a shift to find out which way he had burrowed and followed through subterranean passages, till they got into such a dark cell as made their further pursuit vain; in which dismal place, whilst groping about in great perplexity, one of them swore that Lob had got them in his pound.

The dictionary says that 'Lob's pound' is used dialectically for 'prison; jail; the lock-up'.

This desultory account of Stephen must close with a

¹ Several Lives were issued, all based on William Dicconson's transcript of the King's Memoirs. It was *not* the Rev. J. S. Clarke's edition of 1816.

² Note 8 on p. 284 of vol. ii.

more authentic mention of him by Luttrell.¹ On 23 September 1688 'Grocer's Hall was opened by the Lord Mayor, where his Lordship heard a sermon preached by Stephen Lobb'.

The Lord Mayor of 1688 was Sir John Shorter, grandfather of Sir Robert Walpole's first wife. He died on 4 September, and the next day the King appointed Sir John Eyles, a Nonconformist; he had found Dissenters 'more complaisant' than Church men.² If we had Stephen's Diary we might know whether he was concerned in the nomination of Eyles.

¹ *Brief Historical Relation*, ed. 1857, vol. i, p. 462.

² Beaven's *Aldermen of London*, 1913, p. lvi. Attention was kindly called to this reference by Mr. Raymond Smith, F.S.A., Librarian of Guildhall. Eyles was an Anabaptist, according to his contemporary Sir John Bramston, who says that Shorter went to proclaim Smithfield Fair on 24 August. As he passed Newgate, the keeper brought him a glass of sack, 'according to his usage'. Shorter checked his horse, which reared and 'threw him into the Kennell'.

(*Autobiography of Sir J. B.*, 1845, p. 315.)

III

DR. THEOPHILUS LOBB

THEOPHILUS, the second son of Stephen, was born in London on 17 August 1678. As author of several books he has earned a place in the *D.N.B.*, like his father. He left behind him a diary in which facts and dates are buried among his spiritual exercises; it was printed in 1767 by his brother-in-law John Greene, with the title of *The Power of Faith . . . in some Memoirs of Theophilus Lobb, M.D., F.R.S.* Extracts from it used in this chapter will be given the page numbers of that book. At the end is a list of 'books published by Dr. Lobb', and the first entry is a 'Sermon at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. John Greene, at Wimborne, July 20, 1708', for Theophilus had been educated for the ministry by Thomas Goodwin at Pinner. Mr. Greene candidly says that it was not his design to 'write the life of Dr. Lobb, but only to give an account of his piety'. It will be seen that he introduced useful material for a biography of Theophilus, however.

Although he had shown 'an inclination to physic from childhood', Theophilus went to Guildford in 1702 and spent four years there as 'a stated minister', but he also met a physician there who increased his knowledge of medicine.

He married Frances, daughter of Dr. Cooke in the West Country, her claim to be descended from a niece of Sir Walter Rawleigh will be mentioned later. From Guildford he went to Shaftesbury, where he practised as a physician for six years; in 1713 he went to Yeovil, and two years later he began his diary.

The pietistic matter with which it is filled gives the

reader the uncomfortable feeling that he is overhearing a good and wholly sincere man, whilst addressing his Maker. Theophilus may have gained moral strength by writing it, but whether Greene showed good taste in printing it is another matter. It is strewn with texts, but Matthew x. 16 has not been noticed amongst them, and the wisdom of the serpent was not the characteristic of Theophilus as a preacher. He used the same text repeatedly, but when it came to the same sermon twice in one day—

p. 19. several of his people were so disgusted that they went to another Meeting . . . And upon this the Doctor prayed, 'O my God! this is strange, surprising carriage, exceedingly afflictive to my soul . . . I plainly perceive the devil would sow the seeds of discord among us, that so he might hinder the success of my labours, and keep precious souls in their ignorance and sins.'

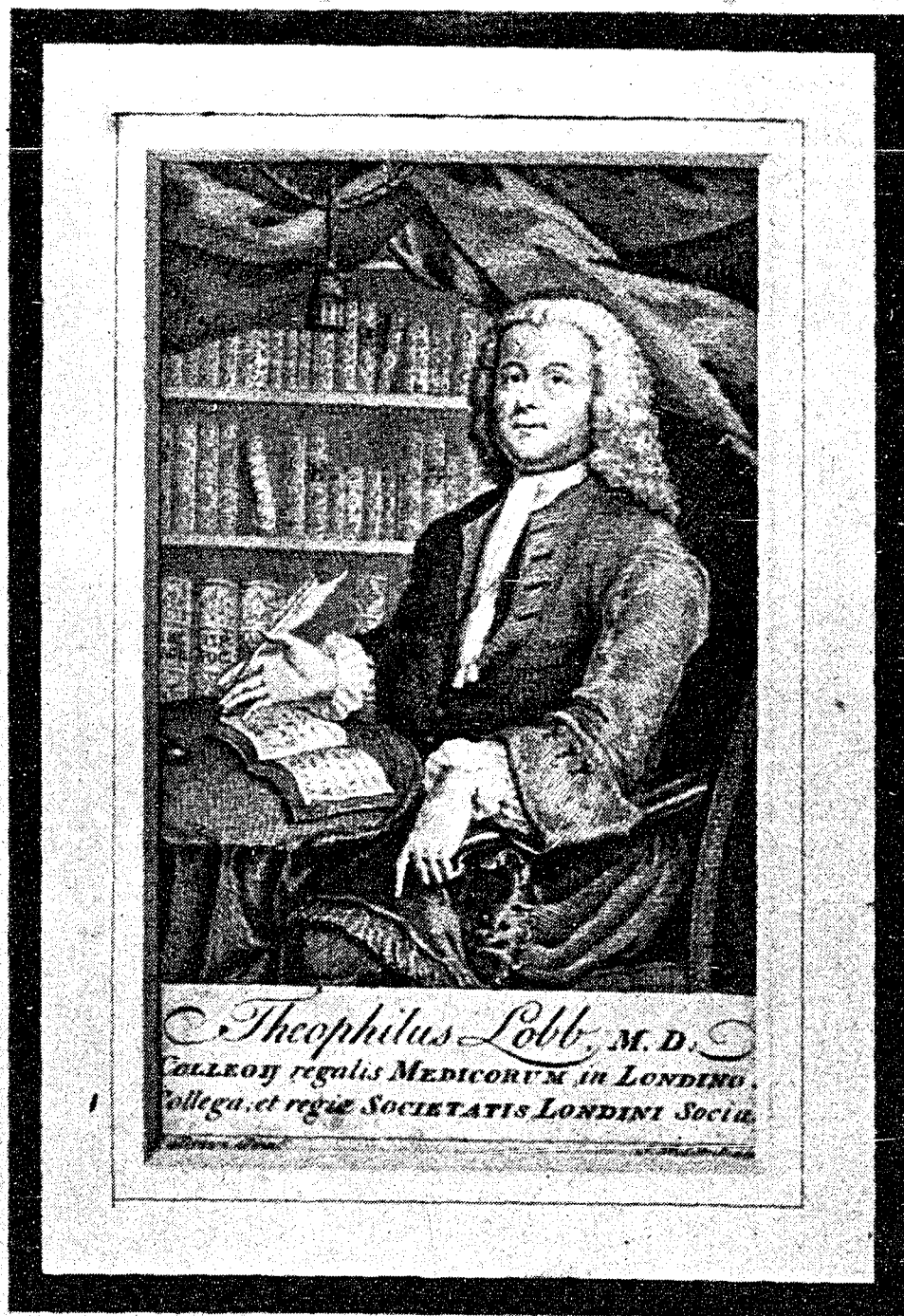
On 8 March 1718:

p. 24. Some of his people were again disgusted . . . and one asked him at noon whether he thought there were any infidels among them, that he said so much in proof of the truth of christianity, and that they knew before all the things he had delivered, and that he had better preach on other subjects. This greatly troubled him. . . .

p. 26. The next Lord's day morning he preached on the same text, and one of the people went out of the meeting in a visible heat, before the sermon was done. . . . This, says the doctor, is a sore affliction to me.

Eventually this was patched up, but the unlucky pastor was victim of another schism in his congregation: 'they who were for bringing in new tunes, and they who were against it, laid the blame on him'. All this time he was very active in his medical practice, and perhaps neglected his pastoral duties.

At the end of 1718 he records the death of his brother Stephen's wife. Stephen had conformed, and was vicar of



DR. THEOPHILUS LOBB

line engraving made in 1735

Milton Abbot, Devon. His uncle Peter also died this year, 'a godly, faithful minister'. Peter's will¹ was made on 6 April 1715, and describes him as a Minister of the Gospel, of Horley, Surrey. He leaves his books and papers, his two best hats, his watch, and his 'spring purse with the East India gold in itt' to John Green, of Leicester, 'clerk'. His personal belongings and cash were to be given to his landlord, and the rest of his money and securities 'to my cousin Theophilus Lobb, son of my late brother Stephen Lobb and Elizabeth, now wife of the said John Green, and Sarah, daughters of the said Stephen Lobb my brother, to be equally divided between them'.

The use of the word 'cousin' for one so precisely defined as a nephew, was usual, and more striking examples will appear. It seems strange to omit the final 'e' from John Greene's name, and to call him 'clerk' when he was a Nonconformist minister, but circumstances, only just short of certainty, make it probable that the legatee of the two hats, &c., was the husband of Peter's niece, Elizabeth.

In 1720 brother Stephen died—

p. 53. at a friend's house in Shaftesbury. He had been at London, and being in Shaftesbury on his return, he sent the Doctor a letter to inform him he was very ill; and . . . another letter to desire that he would come to him as early as he could the next morning. The Doctor got there before seven, but found him in the most deplorable circumstances, not able to speak a short sentence, and he soon expired.

Theophilus took Stephen's son Richard into his family, had him educated, and placed in the world; some account of him will be given in Chapter VI.

On 4 February 1721 his cousin Nathaniel, only remaining son of Richard, the Sheriff's eldest son, died—

p. 55. intestate at Penzance, leaving three children. As he was

¹ At Somerset House, P.C.C. Tenison 196. Attention was very kindly called to this will by Mr. G. C. B. Poulter, to whom these pages owe much.

their nearest relative, he determined to take the most proper measures as the guardian of their persons, and the manager of their fortunes. With this view he set out with a servant for Penzance on the 13th of February, and got thither on the 19th. He returned to Yeovil with the children on the 26th, and tho' the frost had been extremely severe during their journey to Penzance, and they had travelled over dreadful hills of ice between Chard and Honiton, and between Exeter and Plymouth, yet God gave them a safe and comfortable journey, and tho' the wind was high and bleak, and in their faces as they returned, yet neither they nor the children caught any cold.

To assume the responsibility for four children within a year shows how truly good-hearted Theophilus was, and another instance of it later in his life will be noticed.

In 1722 he was 'created Doctor of Physic by diploma from the University of Glasgow'. About that time he fancied that the water and air of Yeovil disagreed with his wife and himself. Whilst he was there 'his residence was rendered memorable by the prosperity which attended his worldly circumstances, and the reputation which accrued to his practice as a physician'.¹ He decided to join John Greene, who was then at Great Baddow, Essex, but eventually Theophilus settled at Witham, where he succeeded a Dissenting minister, named John Watson, who had died on 18 July, the first appointed to the Presbyterian Meeting house built in 1715; the second was Dr. Lobb.² Very soon he became active as a physician also.

His wife died in John Greene's house on 4 February 1723, and the children had to be 'put out to board'. A prayer on this occasion ends with a petition:

p. 70. Pity me in my solitary condition as a widower, and if it may be thy blessed will, provide for me a godly, prudent, good-humoured, and affectionate wife. Bend and guide my

¹ *Bunhill Memorials*, by J. A. Jones, 1849, p. 156.

² *Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity*, by T. W. Davids, 1863, p. 520.

inclinations and affections to this or that person, as will be most agreeable to thy will and my duty, most for thy glory and my good.

He had only to look into the next room to find the lady, for at the end of the year he became John Greene's brother-in-law once more, by marrying his sister. He could then declare himself

thankful for a wife of that character. . . . with two servants, in a pleasant and comfortable habitation; not only with the necessaries, but with very many of the comforts of life.

In 1729 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, from the dedication of one of his books it seems that his name was put forward to that 'Learned and Illustrious Body' by James, 7th Earl of Abercorn, who dabbled in science and had written *Calculations and Tables on the Attractive Power of Loadstones*. The earl had 'at the entrance into Witham from Colchester, upon the left hand, a very good house and gardens'.¹ Theophilus had attended 'Mrs. Parker, wife of Samuel Parker, gardener to the Rt. Honbl. the Lord Paisley, now Earl of Abercorn', when she was attacked by small-pox in 1723. 'With the Blessing of God she pass'd through a tedious and dangerous Distemper, and recover'd her Health.' Possibly this procured the earl's friendship, for Theophilus says in the dedication that he had been 'admitted to many conversations with you, by which I always improved, and which to me were most pleasing Instances of your great Condescension and Humanity'. He could not have said this of his eldest son, the 8th earl, whose taciturnity was notorious.²

For reasons which John Greene does not tell us,

¹ Muilman's *History of Essex*, 1770, vol. i, p. 356.

² See a superb anecdote about him in Horace Walpole's letter to the Earl of Hertford, 22 Jan. 1764. Swift mentions the marriage of the 7th earl to the daughter of Col. Plumer, of Blakesware (*Journal to Stella*, 2 Mar. 1711). Blakesware is the 'Blakesmoor' of Elia's Essay; see note in Canon Ainger's edition.

Theophilus left Essex in 1732 and settled in London. One account says¹ that he had

received a call from the congregation at Haberdasher's Hall. The people were then in a low state, and as Dr. Lobb's ministry did not tend to revive them, they resolved in 1734 to dissolve their church-state, on which Dr. Lobb joined the Independent Church in New Court, Carey St.

Theophilus never decided whether he was a physical or spiritual leader—in the first capacity he was successful. In 1731 he had published *A Treatise on the Small Pox*, which attracted the attention of the great Dr. Boerhaave, who wrote in handsome terms about it to Dr. Mortimer, then secretary of the Royal Society, on 12 July 1733. The letter is printed to face the title-page of the second edition in 1752. This issue is dedicated to the Royal College of Physicians, 18 September 1740; they had made Theophilus L.R.C.P. in 1736.

The *Treatise* proves that he strongly opposed bleeding in smallpox cases. He devotes forty pages to combat with all the advocates of bleeding, including 'the celebrated Dr. Sydenham, who was, if I may so express it, a Patron of Phlebotomy in most Distempers'. His conclusion is:

p. 221. Taking away Blood from Persons who have just so much as they ought, and no more, will make a Deficiency in one of the most important animal Fluids; and to bleed Persons who have too little Blood, will increase a Deficiency, which before was inconsistent with a due State of Health; and therefore ought not to be advised where there is no sanguine Plethora.

He also defends inoculation. We all know how Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was allowed to try her scheme of inoculation on some condemned criminals in 1721, and that two of the Royal family were inoculated the next year, but this preventive measure was not generally accepted in 1731. The actual case Theophilus quotes to

¹ *Bunhill Memorials*, loc. cit.

illustrate his use of it was that of his own nephew, Master John Greene, 'of a tender and weakly Constitution' and twelve years old. In September 1729 he had irregular fits of fever, and Theophilus gave him lavender, myrrh, and castor oil. In October smallpox was rife near Moulsham, where the boy lived, and his uncle gave him his favourite Aethiops (quicksilver and sulphur ground together), and some milder things; then—

p. 419. Nov. 7. 1729, about 5.30 in the Evening, Mr. Bailey, an ingenious Surgeon, inoculated him, making the Incisions on each Arm, and on his right Leg, applying with Lint the variolus Pus on the incisions, and securing the Application with Plaister and Bandage.

In a fortnight the boy was almost well again, 'and he enjoy'd better Health than he had enjoyed for many Months before the Inoculation'.

As usual at that time, the number of prescriptions was imposing; George Cayme, the fourteen-year-old son of a Yeovil glover, had a bad attack of confluent smallpox. Theophilus visited him once or twice each day, and gave seventeen prescriptions in fifteen days. They look formidable in Latin, but they were mostly herbal, tormentil root, wild-arum, peuny royal, camomile, &c., and the quantities were not excessive. George had fallen ill on 26 February, and on 15 March—

p. 290. I order'd that he should have clean Sheets that had been laid in by a Relation, and a clean Shirt that had been worn by the Apprentice.

Theophilus had been through outbreaks of the epidemic at Shaftesbury in 1709–10, at Yeovil in 1717–18, and at Witham in 1723, and 'kept a Diary of the Procedure of the Disease in my Patients, when too great Hurries of Business did not hinder me'. Out of fifty cases which he reports, he only lost two, one by direct disobedience of his instructions.

In 1734 Theophilus published *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, and it was reissued in 1735 as *Medical Practice in Curing Fevers*; it was then dedicated to Dr. Boerhaave, in recognition of his approval of the smallpox book. In the Preface to this the doctor admits that 'publishing the Names of some of the Patients in my Treatise on Smallpox I find has not been relished', so he omits many names in this one, especially 'those of the female Sex'.

The next book issued by the doctor was in 1739: it was *A Treatise on the Dissolvents of the Stone . . . and on curing Gout by Aliment*. It is dedicated to Sir Hans Sloane, then P.R.S., who had 'favoured me with a Supply of Calculi for making many of my Experiments'. It had been read before the Royal Society: one scarcely thinks he read out nearly 200 experiments, of which few proved anything. In the part devoted to gout there is a long letter from that able physicist of his day, the Rev. Dr. J. T. Desaguliers, who thought he had cured himself by living on 'milk, roots, seeds, fruits, and other vegetables'. As 'a paralytick Attack' followed, he had some misgivings, 'and now I am in a trimming Diet'. Other books by Theophilus have texts in Greek from the Septuagint on their title-pages, this one has a more unusual one in the text, two lines from Panyasis, praising wine in moderation as the greatest of blessings. Theophilus had found it in Kuster's Suidas, which proves that he was scholarly.

The doctor's last medical book also appeared in 1739, it was called *A Practical Treatise of Painful Distempers*, and is the volume dedicated to the Earl of Abercorn. It loses in effect by ranging from toothache to strangury, and from quinsy to rheumatism. He still opposes bleeding, his second chapter, prolix and full of repetition, leads him to say:

p. 34. Pain is produced (1) By some adjacent Tumour; or (2) By elastick Air; or (3) By saline, or other acrid Particles excreted from the Blood, and brought to an immediate and close Contact with the Extremities of the Nerves affected.

He never mentions having used a microscope as it was then known.

One of Theophilus's patients in this book was Samuel Sacheverell, the uncle of the 'foolish parson who had preached a foolish sermon', in Macaulay's phrase. Samuel's family were patients at Shaftesbury in 1709. They then moved to Liverpool, where Theophilus cured them, by correspondence only, in 1720, in 1723, and in 1726. Samuel's spelling and writing in general were poor, and Theophilus corrected his letters before printing; when he disliked anyone he printed letters as they were received.

Another case in this book was that of a young man whose eyesight had deteriorated so rapidly that he was becoming blind. Theophilus cured him, with a variety of pills, in ten weeks. The interesting point is that he tested the young man's sight by making him read 'the running Titles on the Top of the Pages in the Amsterdam Bible'. This was our Authorized Version printed there in 1672. He then tried him on 'the Bishop of Worcester's octavo Bible'. Bishop Lloyd supervised a London edition in 1701. Finally 'with both Eyes open he could read in Bill and Barker's octavo Bible'; they were the King's printers, responsible for many Bibles.

When Theophilus moved to London, he went to live at Bagnio Court, Newgate Street, but gained no practice. John Greene says :

p. 102. his estate was scarce sufficient to maintain his family, and when he had been above two years in the city, the practice of physic brought him in but little. After he was settled in London, and a period was put to his ministry, a certain great man asked him whether he did not now conform? 'imagining that I would do so, it being the way to preferment, but I told him I was a Dissenter from principle, and saw no reason to alter my judgment.' He concluded there was no likelihood of his being employed as a physician, or encouraged in any useful undertaking by the great men of the church, because he was a Dissenter.

A curious instance of his good nature was his care of a negro boy, fifteen years old. He lived on 'the Guinea Coast' and was asked to take some goods on to the white man's ship, actually the person who employed him sold him with the goods to the surgeon and mate of the ship. It touched the port where the lad's father lived, and his parents arranged to pay a 'ransom' for him, but when they had gone for the goods, 'the wind being fair, the captain gave orders for sailing. They left Guinea in August 1740, and arrived in London in April 1741'.

The unlucky boy had intermitting fever all the voyage, and one of his 'masters' left him at the Angel Inn, in Angel Lane, telling the mistress to 'sell him if he lived, or bury him if he died'. Theophilus, visiting a patient at the inn, saw the unhappy lad, and was told that he was 'honest and tractable'. The kind doctor took him away for a month's trial, after agreeing a price for him. Having cured his fever, he completed the purchase, so, 'being now his property', the Doctor taught him to read 'the Child's Guide and Dr. Watts's two catechisms, which he got by heart, with some of his songs'. In six months he could 'find any text quoted by the minister in his sermon'. He named the boy Joseph, as he had been sold from his father and native land; he had been called Vernon on the ship, almost certainly because Admiral Vernon's capture of Portobello in November 1739 had made him the hero of the hour, and placed his 'head' on many inn-signs. The setting of Newgate Street after the Guinea Coast was too much for poor Joseph, who relapsed into fevers and died on 17 July 1743. The doctor and his wife had become genuinely fond of him, and the loss afflicted them.

From 1748 the doctor became a correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. In 1749 his subject was 'The Distemper in horned cattle'; the exact nature of the 'distemper' is not known, but in 1746 the Privy Council

ordered the destruction of infected beasts, and the burning of their skins, with payment of a small compensation.¹

A few years later Theophilus was recommending a crude form of exerciser, the cost was only 2s. 2d., but it was a strenuous business, involving a hundred movements in four minutes five or six times a day. In 1760 he wrote about a tincture which 'preserved the blood from fizziness, and from scorbutic, saline acrimony'—more will be said of this.

His second wife died in 1760, and in the following year he produced *Letters on the Sacred Predictions*, made up of texts, extracts from Dr. Watts's Psalms, and many words about them. There is a presentation copy of this to his nephew Joseph, when he was at 'Pet. Coll. Jun. 28. 1761', as Joseph has written on the title-page. The names of five successive generations of Lobbs are written in it, yet it is still a nice, clean copy. The first two of the ten Letters are actual reprints of pamphlets issued in 1750, with advertisement of other pamphlets of that date. One deals with the cattle plague, and the second is by John Greene on earthquakes.² Both subjects enter into the first Letter of Theophilus, with the uncomfortable hint:

p. 7. Are not greater Calamities and greater Destruction of Sinners to be feared and expected?

One of the advertised pamphlets by Theophilus himself was a Dialogue on the Sin of Lying. It is recommended as 'A proper Book in every Family, and a fit Present from Masters and Mistresses to their Servants—and from the Rich to the Poor, Price 6^d or 5^s per Dozen.'

¹ The *Philosophical Transactions* of 1758 contained a paper which proposed inoculation of cattle against 'the contagious Distemper'.

² One doubts if it sold as well as Bishop Sherlock's *Pastoral Letter* on the same subject; it was thought that 100,000 copies were sold in one month. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii, p. 213, and Walpole's letter to Mann 2 Apr. 1750.

By 1762 Theophilus had fallen on evil days and Greene says

p. 168 he was in a very solitary condition, with none but servants, and labouring under the infirmities of old age, being in his 85th year, Scarce able to walk, and frequently afflicted with violent fits of the stone, and yet he had the cheerful heart which did good, and showed itself in a serene countenance.

This is the kindly face in the coarse line engraving made in 1735, when he was fifty-seven. (Plate I.) Dr. Theophilus died on 17 May 1763, and was buried in the famous Dissenters' burial-ground, Bunhill Fields, on 19 May.

He had made his will on 2 March 1762, perhaps during an attack of his illness, because there are some slips in it. On 29 December of the same year he executed a codicil, of great family interest, which is free from ambiguity. His heiress and executrix was his niece Elizabeth Buckland, wife of James Buckland, a 'bookseller' at The Buck, Paternoster Row, whose name is on the title-page of Theophilus's last three books, and, jointly with Timothy Toft, on that of *The Power of Faith*. He bore an exemplary character according to Nichols:¹

Mr James Buckland, who had been more than 50 years a Bookseller of eminence in Paternoster Row, particularly among the Dissenters, was respected for simplicity of manners and irreproachable integrity. He died Feb. 21, 1790, in his 79th year.

Theophilus left his property in Hampstead to Elizabeth, subject to payment of a third of the net income to Ann Willis. To Elizabeth he left 'my receipt for making my Family Tincture, with all things used in the making thereof'; a tenth of the annual profits were to be devoted to 'pious and charitable uses'.

Then comes a bequest which would wring the heart of any family historian:

I give to the said Elizabeth Buckland the Diary of my

¹ *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii, p. 719.

honoured father Stephen Lobb and all papers written with my said father's own hand, and all papers belonging to him.

Nothing is known of the fate of this Diary, and when James Buckland made his will in 1782¹ his wife was presumably dead, as she is not named in it, and his son, another James, is the principal legatee. He was given a half-interest in 'Dr. Lobb's Tincture with the utensils belonging thereto', the other half was to go to 'my nephew Richard Lobb'. Stephen's papers are not named; £5 was left to Thomas Longman (the Second) for advising as to the 'disposal of stock and copies'.

Returning to the will of Theophilus, it must be remembered that 'cousin' was used for any relative more distant than a brother or sister, and extended to his wife's relatives. Thus he left five guineas each to 'my cousin Frances Tofts, my cousin Susannah Lobb, and my cousin Richard Lobb'. The last-named is undoubtedly his own nephew, whom he had brought up, eventually making him a partner with Timothy Toft, the 'bookseller', who was possibly the father of Frances Toft; at a guess her mother may have been a sister of John Greene. Susannah Lobb is more difficult to place, but she had a further bequest of 'my tea chest and tea spoons and all my china ware'. This suggests that she may have been an inmate of his house, and, possibly she may have been one of Nathaniel's three children, whom Theophilus reared after they became orphans in 1721. If this conjecture be right, Susannah was first cousin once removed of Theophilus, she would have been born in Cornwall, and may have been named after her aunt, one of the Sheriff's daughters.

Still another five guineas was left to 'my cousin Elizabeth Green, daughter of my late nephew Theophilus Green', that is to say she was a grand-daughter of John Greene and his wife, born Elizabeth Lobb.

¹ P.C.C. 63 Bishop (1790).

The codicil leaves 'my Jacobus or five guinea piece of gold and the silver box in which it is contained' to Hans Winthrop Mortimer, 'nephew of my late wife'. He appears again amongst the recipients of gold rings of a guinea value; besides Hans they were his sister Susannah Mortimer, Mr. Thomas Mortimer, and Mrs. Ann Willis, his sister.

The real nephews of Theophilus, William and Joseph, who fill much of the next chapter, had the option of choosing his watch or his diamond ring; whoever chose the watch was to have 'the cornelian seal set in gold and the silver seal with my arms'. A handsomely set seal exists, which was the property of Dr. Theophilus. It bears the pheon crest cut in topaz, and not a cornelian. (Plate XIII.)

To his nephew Richard Lobb he leaves :

my white sapphire ring the stone of which was given by Sir Walter Rawleigh to his sister, one of the ancestors of my first wife.

Sir Walter Raleigh had a sister Margaret, who does not seem to have married. His mother had been married to Otho Gilbert before she became the third wife of Sir Walter's father, and this earlier marriage gave Sir Walter three uterine brothers only. By his first marriage Sir Walter's father had two sons, and by his second one daughter Mary, who married Hugh Snedale. Possibly it was to this sister of the half-blood that Sir Walter gave the white sapphire, and Frances Cooke claimed descent from her.

IV

THE REV. SAMUEL LOBB AND HIS SONS

SAMUEL LOBB followed his father in the Non-conformist ministry at first, but later took orders in the Church of England, and held the living of Farley, or Farleigh Hungerford, six miles from Bath, from 1736 until his death. His wife was Susannah, daughter of John Shipley, of Uttoxeter; her family will be mentioned later.

He lived chiefly in Bath, and, when he died, was buried at Walcot, Bath, where a memorial tablet to him was put up by no less a person than the great 4th Earl of Chesterfield. Family tradition makes Samuel his domestic chaplain, and perhaps the earl aided Samuel's entry into Holy Orders by giving him a scarf, which he happened to have free. It is certain that Samuel was friendly with James Leake, the famous bookseller in Bath, and in February–March 1748 the earl, who had just resigned the seals as Secretary, went 'to enjoy in quiet the liberty I have acquired' in lodgings of James Leake's.¹ On 9th March he wrote from there to his natural son the famous letter with the passage: 'I am sure that since I have had the use of my reason, nobody has ever heard me laugh'.

The inscription on the tablet at Walcot gives Samuel's name, &c., and then continues:

Who, to a just veneration of all religious truths
Added a strict practice of all moral duties,
and

To all learning peculiar to his profession
Joined a critical knowledge of the best classic writers,

¹ Miss E. Russ, of Bath Municipal Libraries, is sincerely thanked for this fact.

By which he became
A most useful and exemplary pastor,
A most entertaining and instructive companion.

He died Nov. 8th 1760. Aged 70.

A few purely conventional lines follow. A mourning ring exists with the Rev. Samuel's name engraved inside it; and a very neat ring, with wavy edges, bears his wife's name and dates in black enamel on the outside; its craftsmanship is excellent.

Both the sons of this marriage went to Peterhouse, and one original letter from the father to Joseph, the younger son, exists together with transcripts of other letters to him, made by Ann, Joseph's daughter, for the benefit of her favourite nephew William, who is the subject of Chapter VIII. Joseph had written to his father of some festive occasion in which his brother and he had joined, it brought this heavy comment from the Rev. Samuel:

8 Dec. 1759. Gaiety is very natural to young persons but discretion does not always keep it within due bounds, and in the midst of plenty as to meats, liquor, and company, that youth must be a very good one who can eat and drink and converse to the Glory of God. I must leave to your conscience how far you did so, but I shall be glad to know if you have not suffered any inconvenience from that day's indulgence.

And again, a few months later, father wrote:

21 Apr. 1760. Your going on the water and to Newmarket races gives me pain; and notwithstanding your ingenious defence of yourself as to both, I am not clear that there is not a more than ordinary danger in both. We had a steerman a fortnight since drowned by going on the river with two companions just after breakfast, which was owing to nothing but the rapidness of the stream, upon his somehow falling out of the boat . . . any whimsical or fuddled person in your own or a neighbour's boat, may do irreparable mischief on that slippery element. I also look on Races as a diversion at which generally

some terrible accident is occasioned by the crowds of thoughtless, and perhaps drunken, riders that ride about without minding their way.

Joseph was not tactful perhaps, for he told his father that, feeling short of ideas, a friend had advised him to 'turn thief'. This at once brought from the Rev. Samuel:

7 May 1760. As to your friend's advice to turn thief, it is plain his meaning was truly friendly, and I hope you made him a proper answer; but I don't like the compliment he pays to dishonesty at all. If he had advised you to turn *bee* instead of thief, it would have led him to a variety of images as instructive, and perhaps a little more pleasing. Pope the poet saith, The birds of heaven will vindicate their grain,¹ so that he does not make the birds thieves, and by a parity of reason, the bees have their property in the flowers they gather their honey from; but if they had not, rapacious Man would have no authority to complain, as he is sure to be even with the poor Bees, by robbing them of their honey, and of their lives too, to get at their honey. Instead of setting yourself to plunder your associates of their learnings and sentiments . . . you will not in the least impoverish them by what you shall get; on the contrary you may enrich them by communicating to them as much learning. . . .

In the Rev. Samuel's day bees were smoked out of their skeps, and he was unaware of the part played by bees in the fertilization of flowers, or he might have improved his simile.

The Rev. Samuel's last letter was written from Farley on 11 June 1760, just before the vacation; the two brothers were bringing with them Mr. Mann. As several of the Mann family were at Cambridge, the identity of this one is uncertain; it is unlikely to have been that Horatio, the 'dear Gal's son' of Horace Walpole, who was actually

¹ The actual quotation, from *Essay on Man*, Epistle III, is used by the Oxford Dictionary to show the meaning: 'claim as one's rightful property'.

Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain?

The birds of Heaven shall vindicate their grain.

admitted to Peterhouse a few weeks before, 21 May 1760. Joseph was to break his journey by stopping in London with his uncle, Dr. Theophilus, and the Rev. Samuel was glad to learn that Joseph was disposed 'to be on your guard with regard to the young Ladies in Bagnio Court', and the father closes with a hint that he would please his 'venerable uncle, who was never at a play in his Life, by y^e good hours he will keep while he shall be his uncle's guest'.

However exemplary as a divine, the Rev. Samuel as a correspondent shared the weakness of an eminent friend of his, whose letters are now to be given. There can be little doubt that Samuel had met Samuel Richardson, the printer-novelist, in the famous vaulted chamber on the Walks, close to Lilliput Alley, Bath, for Richardson had taken as his second wife Elizabeth, the sister of James Leake, in 1732, and he was a constant visitor to Bath. In the admirable book upon Richardson which Mr. Austin Dobson wrote for the *English Men of Letters* series, two chapters are devoted to the novelist's voluminous correspondence, and it is admitted that Richardson's letters are often 'nothing but monotonous verbiage'. The point was neatly expressed by Isaac D'Israeli, in a passage which Mr. Dobson does not quote: 'The misfortune of Richardson was that he was unskilled in the art of writing, and that he could never lay down his pen while his inkhorn supplied it'. Six volumes of his letters had been published by Mrs. Barbauld, and some to the Rev. Samuel and his son William are included;¹ the original of one of these is amongst the Lobb papers, but some others, from which extracts will now be given, were not printed by Mrs. Barbauld, nor are they in the six great manuscript volumes, forming part of the John Forster collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The first letter to the Rev. Samuel is dated 11 May 1743,

¹ In vol. i, pp. 173-92, edn. 1816; they first appeared in 1804.



THE REV. SAMUEL LOBB
drawing with wash, dated 1755, by W. Hoare

and merely expresses his cordial assent to the proposal that he should stand as godfather to Joseph, though he could not attend himself on 19 May. The note closes with 'humblest Respects to good Mr. Allen, and his excellent Lady, and to the Gentleman with whom you do me the Honour to join me on this occasion'.

Good Mr. Allen was the famous Ralph, of Prior Park, and the other godfather was no less a person than Henry Fielding, with whom Richardson had no quarrel at this date.

The Rev. Samuel's reply is printed by Mrs. Barbauld; it was written on 21 May, and said that everyone came to the christening except Mrs. Leake and Mrs. Oliver, 'who were not horsewomen enough', Mrs. Leake was James's wife, who outlived her husband, dying in 1768. Mrs. Oliver was wife of the famous physician of Bath, whose name is further preserved by a biscuit. The Rev. Samuel was surprised by Richardson's liberality to his godson, but does not name the gift.

Three years later the Rev. Samuel preached the Assizes sermon at Taunton, on 1 April 1746, and it was 'requested by the High Sheriff and gentlemen of the Grand Jury' that it should be printed. Richardson wrote, on 16 May 1746, to say that he had given effect to the corrections and additions by cancelling twelve pages for them, he goes on:

They are now complete and wait your orders, I printed 500 of them. That I did not write to acquaint you that I was willing to be your Printer was That I thought you ought not to doubt of it. In my way, or out of my way, in whatever service I shall always take great Pleasure to serve Mr. Lobb. In the next place I was exceedingly taken up, and still am, in the writing way; so that I forbore writing on all the Occasions where I could trespass, and never was more in Arrear than at the Time. . . . I was at a loss to know how you got down with your better Half, unused to Fatigue and Journeyings, as I observed on the effect

the weather had on you when you favour'd us with your Companys at North End. . . . I should have asked you, If you thought I had no concern for my Friends after they were out of my Sight. How long you liv'd at Bath, before at Farley, and Twenty other as free Questions, which, being so much at fault, I will say no more of. . . .

I beg my Compliments to your Patron. He is a Gentleman whom I greatly Respect for the Regard he most kindly expressed for you. You should not make it so difficult for the worthy to know you. To be forc'd to undergo a Probation to yourself, To be under a Necessity to preach at Bridgwater to know if you could at Taunton before y^e Judges. Let me tell you, my Friend, I should have had a poor opinion of their Judgments and other Qualifications had they not given your Discourse the Approbation every good Judge (I humbly presume for my own Part to say), must give it.

The passage which mentions 'taken up in the writing way' refers to *Clarissa*, which was published within a year. It is clear that the Rev. Samuel and his wife had visited Richardson at a house on the east side of Northend Crescent, at the Hammersmith end of Northend Road. Richardson leased the northern part, roomy and with a large garden, in which stood the famous summer-house, from 1739 to 1754, paying £25 a year. From 1867 to 1898 both parts were occupied by Sir E. Burne-Jones, and additions were made. After having been threatened with destruction, the house has been preserved by order of the Minister of Housing, made in August 1954.

The allusion to the Rev. Samuel's 'patron' does not mean the patron of the living of Farleigh, for he was Joseph Houlton, who was never Sheriff. In 1746 James Halliday filled the office. It is likely that Ralph Allen was meant.

Three weeks after writing this, on 4 July 1746, Richardson again wrote, saying that the cost of printing the sermon (which had a long title beginning *The Benevolence incumbent on us*) might be considered after the sale of it

had been effected. He then devoted the rest of a very long letter to encouraging William, the elder son, then only ten but showing early promise of his brilliance, to begin a correspondence. The letter contains a few biographical touches, and two paragraphs are as follows:

I have always made the several young Ladies, who oblige me with their Correspondence, begin first. I would not that they should put me in mind of sex, when I don't intend to think of it; and they may be sure, by my Earnestness in putting them upon writing to me, that I am very desirous of their Favour; and I am not so sure that they pursue their own voluntary Option unless they begin first. Many a pretty Correspondent have I lost on Account of this Presuming Nicety, but when I want Nature and Ease, not Art and Study, I persist and put up with y^e Loss, taking the Difficulty as a Test of the Delight or Reluctance to y^e Correspondence as they will, or will not, get over it.

If Master Billy is permitted to read the above, he'll see that he can have no possible Difficulty in writing to me. When I was young I was very sheepish (so I am indeed now I am old, I have not had confidence enough to try to overcome a Defect so natural to me, tho' I have been a great Loser by it), but this was my Rule to get Courage when I was obliged to go into Company I had been taught to have an opinion of,—I let them all speak round before I open'd my lips after the first Introductions. Then I weigh'd whether had I been to speak on the same occasions that each Person spoke upon, I should have been able to deliver myself as well as they had done. And if I found I should have rather chosen to be silent than to say some things they did, I pursued my Silence and was pleased. And if I could have spoken as well as others I was the less scrupulous; while those who were above my Match I admir'd, Endeavour'd to cultivate their Acquaintance by making myself agreeable to them by my modesty, if I could not by my Merit, and to imitate them as nearly as my Abilities and situation would permit. Situation I say, for Business, which was not to be neglected in order, if possible, to secure my Independence, and that generally hurry'd me to my Garret and my narrow Circle, (Printers you know must be in the uppermost Floor for y^e Light sake), and

so I kept my Sheepishness, when it had given me very little Reason to be so civil to it. Now, Master Billy, you will by this time observe that you cannot have an easier Task set you than to begin to one who can scribble such a Quantity without a subject. . . .

The reference to his correspondence with women is characteristic. Mr. Dobson says that Richardson's nature 'found its fitting atmosphere in the society of women . . . ready and willing to supply him with that fertilising medium of caressing and respectful commendation, without which it was impossible for him to make any satisfactory progress with his work'. Again: 'He knew women, and through women he got his knowledge of men, with its concomitant defects'.

Whatever were his limitations, Richardson was both kindly and generous; this is shown in his next letter to the Rev. Samuel. It was intended to remove any sense of obligation about the cost of printing the sermon, by saying that the bill had been already paid by Joseph, the godson, then aged five.

Reverend Sir,

I am surprised at what seems to be at this time the principal Motive of your writing. Lord, Sir, have you no Memory? My Demand is long ago Satisfy'd. Don't you know that my Godson paid it? How can you be so forgetful?

But it is my fault, I must own, I did not give the young Gentleman a receipt, and you not being able to find it among your Discharges, supposed you had not paid it. Dear, dear Sir, for the future always take Receipts. You see if you had not an honest man for your printer how it might have been. But you Gentlemen of Learning and of a better World are such Strangers to this! Be pleased now to take a Receipt.

I do acknowledge to have received full satisfaction by the hands of my Godson, for the Printing, Pull, and Paper of and for an excellent Sermon, preached and directed to be printed by his worthy Papa, and for all Demands upon him,

Friendship excepted. As witness my hand this 12th Day of January 1747/8.

Sam^l Richardson

This letter had been sealed with arms, which appear to be three eagles' heads erased in chief.

The next letter was written on 7 March 1747/8, and is Richardson's acknowledgement of the Rev. Samuel's sincere thanks for the humorous receipt; it has been printed by Mrs. Barbauld. Richardson says he was

a little concern'd at first reading your Letter where you mentioned the showing of mine to several of my worthy and valued Friends, but was easy when I considered that you undesignedly gave greater Reputation to your own amiably grateful Disposition in the over-rate, than can be due to me had the matter been of much higher value.

Richardson was not really 'concerned' at all, Mr. Dobson says: 'it was the peculiarity of his diffident, half-educated nature, that he required the constant encouragement of a somewhat exaggerated applause'.

The next letter from Richardson is addressed to William, it is defective and the date has gone, but can safely be assigned to the early part of 1750. It is only necessary to print a portion:

Doubt, my dear youth, and Doubt will make you assured, and never depart from your Modesty. If you excell thousands, think there are hundreds who may excell you. You would not I am sure triumph over the lowest, when you may emulate the Highest. The famous Wotton at Ten years of Age was sent to the University. His Fame at 12 was so great that the Learned and Pious Bp. Lloyd sent for him to manage and order his Library, and assist him in some of his learned disquisitions. At 17 he was thought to excell the most learned of his Age. . . .

The reference to Dr. William Wotton was not really happy, he was an infant prodigy,¹ best known to us by

¹ His father wrote a pamphlet, printed in full in Nichols's *Literary*

his exposure of Sir Wm. Temple's unlucky essay, and so provoking Swift to gibbet him in the fifth edition of *The Tale of a Tub*, 1710, and *The Battel of the Books*. He sadly lacked worldly wisdom, the kindly Nichols said he 'had not a grain of œconomy in him, and the eccentricity of his conduct stood in his light'. Hearne, in his diary, 17 May 1719, mentions 'that debauched, mad divine Wotton, who for his iniquity and scandalous life now absconds in Wales under another name'. It is possible that Richardson was thinking of another protégé of Bishop Lloyd, Humphrey Wanley, a far more respectable character. Lloyd, by the way, was successively Bishop of St. Asaph, Lichfield, and Worcester, and it was whilst he held the first of these sees that dear Billy Lobb's grandfather helped to send him to the Tower (see p. 23).

The last of the letters from Richardson is also addressed to William; it has an interesting passage:

London, April 10. 1750

... Your Approbations of *Clarissa* and her History gives me great Pleasure. You enter into the Spirit of the Characters in a manner that could not be expected but in one youth of your Age. But let me know if there be any thing objectionable to Manners, or in any other respect, with your good Father as well as with yourself.

I have heard that Mr. Allen, the good Mr. Allen, was not permitted to read the 3 last vols. I should be glad to be acquainted with y^e Truth, or otherwise, of this Information. But it must not be hinted, much less said, that this has been dropt by me.

As to what you write about my *good man*, pray let your Father give me some Sketches from the knowledge he has of his own Heart. If I see Materials rise upon me, they may encourage, But to say Truth, I am afraid Time of Life, Business, and for these 6 weeks past very severe Paroxysms of my Disorder, together with the difficulty of drawing a good man, that

Anecdotes, vol. iv, pp. 253-9, proving by certificates from most eminent scholars and divines that his son was a master of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, at six years of age. His precocity is unquestioned.

the Ladies will not despise, and the gentlemen laugh at, will and must set me down where I am.

‘Anything objectionable to Manners’ does not mean to the conventional behaviour of well-bred people, but to the particular etiquette observed in circles to which Richardson himself had not access. Mr. Dobson says as much, but he does not cite some contemporary remarks which bear directly on the point.

On behalf of Pope and himself Warburton wrote to Richardson on 28 December 1742, wishing that Pamela had ‘passed judgment on everything she saw . . . it would have produced a most excellent and useful satire on all the follies and extravagancies of high life’.¹ Warburton himself was as unfit to judge high life as he was to edit Shakespeare. But several then living were equally conversant with high life and with literature; they all saw Richardson’s good points, knowledge of women, &c., but when it came to his pictures of high life Gray said: ‘In the character of Lovelace alone he thought the author had failed, not having lived among persons of that rank.’² Lord Chesterfield said ‘whenever he goes *ultra crepidam* into high life, he grossly mistakes the modes’.³ Walpole laughs at Richardson’s ‘pictures of high life conceived by a printer’.⁴ Finally, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who heartily despised Richardson yet ‘eagerly read him, nay, sob over his works in a most scandalous manner’, wrote to her daughter, ‘he has no idea of the manners of high life’.⁵

The second paragraph is less easy to explain, *Clarissa* appeared slowly, two volumes in November 1747, two more in the following April, and the last three, named in

¹ Nichols’s *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. v, p. 582.

² Norton Nicholls, *Reminiscences of Gray*, 1843, p. 46.

³ Letter to Mallet, 5 Nov. 1753.

⁴ Letter to Mann, 20 Dec. 1764.

⁵ Letter to the Countess of Bute, 20 Oct. 1755.

the letter, in December 1748. As Warburton had written a preface to it, he is unlikely to have prevented Allen from reading them. We know that Richardson was jealous of Fielding, after *Tom Jones* had appeared in 1749, and he may have said something at Prior Park, before April 1750. We can only be sure that Mr. Allen was not stopped, as Martin Burney was, by the keeper of a bookstall: 'by daily fragments he got through two volumes of *Clarissa*, when the stall-keeper damped his laudable ambition by asking whether he meant to purchase the work'.¹

It is needless perhaps to say that the third paragraph of the letter refers to *Sir Charles Grandison*, which did not appear until three years after the letter was written.

Richardson accurately foresaw the brilliant career which lay before William when he reached Cambridge. He went to Peterhouse as a sizar on 15 May 1751, when he was fifteen. He became B.A. and Third Wrangler in 1755, Members' Prizeman in 1756 and 1757, M.A. in 1758, and Fellow of his College in the same year. In 1762 he was made Taxor, regulating the price of commodities, students' lodgings, &c. Shortly afterwards he must have fallen ill, because he was 'put on the Physic Line, Nov. 8. 1763', and granted licence to travel for four years. A note by his brother Joseph, made in 1765, reads 'Bro^r. W^m. dyed at . . .'. The name is slurred, as though he did not know how to spell it, but it suggests Montpellier, where so many cases of lung trouble were sent. Inquiry shows that he was certainly not buried there.²

Unhappily nothing whatever written by this brilliant young man has been found;³ this is all the more lament-

¹ Elia, *Detached Thoughts on Reading*.

² By the kindness of M. Maurice Vignon search was made 'dans les registres de l'État-Civil de cette époque aux Archives Municipales et Departementales', but nothing was found.

³ The Rev. Dr. David Knowles, of Peterhouse, and Professor of Medieval History, has kindly made full investigation, and is sure that the College has nothing.



JOSEPH LOBB
Painted about 1770

able because his name has been preserved in conjunction with that of one of Cambridge's most famous sons. Gray was by no means sociable, and he must have respected William's talents for the Rev. Norton Nicholls to be able to say:¹

My first acquaintance with Mr. Gray was one afternoon drinking tea at the rooms of Mr. Lobb, a fellow of Peterhouse.

In this tantalizing way Clio proves that William was one of Gray's friends—and then drops the curtain.

Joseph was admitted to Peterhouse as a sizar on 11 July 1759, and took his B.A. degree in April 1764. In the summer of that year he went to Exeter and Tiverton, where his friend the Rev. Thomas Wood, son of the rector of Bampton, was usher, or second master, at Blundells. He had been educated there himself and went to Peterhouse on 6 August 1755, taking his degree of B.A. in 1760, and that of M.A. in 1766. He remained at Blundells until 1788, when he resigned, and died in 1806.² One letter from Wood to Joseph exists, dated 6 October 1766. After saying that Tiverton Fair has upset the school routine and put him out of his 'regular Course', he replies to something which Joseph had written to him:

Every article of your Creed I cannot thoroughly subscribe to, nor any one of them with that Positiveness w^{ch} you use. The Eternity of Punishments is what I am inclined mostly to disbelieve. I see various arguments to believe the doctrine of original Sin, and the Divinity of Jesus you know what I think of, but neither of these Points are [*sic*] clear to me beyond doubt, they are Probabilities & no further, so I suppose they are to you, but perhaps in your Eye inclining to Falshood, in mine to Truth.

¹ *Reminiscences of Gray*, ed. 1843, p. 44. Gray had moved from Peterhouse to Pembroke in 1756.

² Mr. A. S. Mahood kindly furnished these facts, quoting Banks's *Blundell's Worthies* and his own researches, which give further particulars, printed in *Transactions of Devon Association*, vol. lxxxiv, pp. 62–66.

He encloses about a hundred lines in rhymed couplets, they attempt a picture of an ideal friend, and were sent at Joseph's request, but as Mr. Wood says that they only please him for a day or two when finished, 'but afterwards grow out of a Favor', he might not wish them preserved here.

Joseph had married Ann Harris in November 1763; they went to live in Leicester, and in the following year Joseph entered into partnership with a man named Goode, in some textile undertaking. It did not prove a success, and Joseph moved to London, where he started a business which can be traced for nearly seventy years in the City. Joseph himself had a villa at Hornsey, probably the Bower Cottage where his son Ellis was living in 1825. On a scrap of paper in Joseph's writing is the laconic entry under 1775: 'Separated from Mrs L.'

In 1783 he was a hosier at 26 Bread Street, but moved in 1790 to 148 Cheapside.¹ About this time he passed the business over to his son Ellis, and it went under the name of Joseph Lobb and Son. Joseph himself went to Devonshire to live, and became a valetudinary, remaining there until he died in 1811, when he was buried at Heavitree. Some account of his end, by his daughter Ann, who lived with him, closes with her determination to 'imitate his numerous sterling virtues, and bury in total oblivion his foibles'. The last word is a charming euphemism, yet he played a most important part in the family, for he was the last male descendant of the Sheriff, from whom all who follow in the pedigree descend.

In 1802 the Cheapside firm added 'bays' or 'baize factors' to its description, and in 1809 it was called Lobb Son and Wilson, hosiers and cotton merchants. After Joseph's death the name of Wilson disappeared, and the

¹ Sir Ambrose Heal is sincerely thanked for the particulars of this business, taken from his unrivalled collection of London directories and records of tradesmen.

proprietor was E. S. Lobb. In 1823 he was 'retail hosier', in 1825 'cotton manufacturer', and in 1827 'hosier and glover'. A letter, written by Joseph's daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. W. Lobb, says: 'Ellis has closed his shop, and is doing a great deal of business in Leicester, where he and his wife have gone.' In 1832 Ellis Goode Lobb, the son of Ellis Shipley Lobb, was at Cheapside as 'glover and cotton manufacturer', and from 1838 to 1851 the name continued as carrying on the business of hosier and glover. The baptismal name of Ellis was derived from the Rev. Samuel's marriage to Susannah Shipley; there were several marriages of the Ellis and Shipley families. Francis Ellis (d. 1715) and his son James (d. 1744) were seated at Dinnington, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. James had a son, also James, who lived at Sharman's Lodge, Leicester, and in 1753 he married Ann, daughter of John Shipley, of Uttoxeter; this James died in 1790, and his grandson John was M.P., and chairman of the Midland Railway Company. He and his brother Joseph married Martha and Hannah Shipley respectively, and they were daughters of John Shipley, of Uttoxeter. The Rev. Samuel's wife was daughter of Samuel Shipley, of Leicester, and sister of Ellis Shipley; in this way her grandson acquired the name of Ellis Shipley Lobb.

Through the friendship of Joseph Lobb and Thomas Wood, Joseph's sons, Ellis Shipley and James Whatman, went to Blundells School on 10 January 1775. They left on 24 June 1778.¹

Ellis Shipley Lobb had a daughter, Elizabeth, who was a woman of strong character. Her health had been poor until she grew elderly, and she was still keeping a large school for girls in St. John's Wood when she was eighty-two years of age. Dr. William, her cousin-german, often saw her and names her in his letters, but nothing written by her has been found.

¹ Arthur Fisher's edition of the School Register, 1770-82.

The Rev. Samuel's will is very simple: it was made in 1758, just before Joseph went to Cambridge. One clause is of some interest:

I give to my worthy friend and generous benefactor Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, Esquire, and unto my brother-in-law Mr. Ellis Shipley, of Leicester, two hundred pounds to be placed out for the education of my son Joseph Lobb, and the said sum of £200 is to be paid to my said son at the age of 23, but if he shall happen to die before then, I give this to my son William Lobb.

Joseph reached twenty-three in 1766, his brother William had died in the previous year, and Ralph Allen had died in 1764. By his will Allen left £100 to Joseph;¹ this may have been a moiety of the trust made by the Rev. Samuel, or an additional bequest.

¹ *Life of Ralph Allen*, by R. E. M. Peach, 1895, p. 236.

JAMES WHATMAN LOBB

THE mother of Mrs. Joseph Lobb made a second marriage with James Whatman, of Loose, near Maidstone. Mrs. Joseph named her second son after him; possibly Mr. Whatman gave more than his name to the child. It was shown in the last chapter that the eldest son, Ellis, carried on Joseph's business in Cheapside, and James was established as a draper in Southampton, probably upon his marriage with Janet Gibson, of Alverstoke, when he was twenty-three.

The business was a substantial one, and did not interfere with his religious views, which went back to the Dissent of earlier generations. A great friend of his was David Bogue, part author of the *History of Dissent*, and he named his eldest son James Bogue after him. This son, who will not be mentioned again, is referred to in a letter from Dr. William to his son Harry on 29 August 1843: 'Your uncle James has had a fortune left him, and his wife a good sum of money too. Unfortunately for him he does not want it, having plenty now.' The adverb seems to be used ironically. James Bogue was Secretary of the British Salt Co., Great Winchester Street, in 1832.¹

There is a letter from James Whatman to his wife, giving an account of his journey on horseback from a place near Exmouth, where he had left his family, to Southampton. Stopping two nights on the way, he covered the hundred miles, approximately, in two days. The letter bears no date, and the postmark is Blandford; there is mention of the Attorney-General's house near Charmouth, and there were five holders of this office between

¹ Information most kindly given by Sir Ambrose Heal.

1793 and 1806. Only Sir John Scott, who filled it from 1793 to 1800, ever lived in Dorset, and when he acquired Encombe, in Purbeck, in 1807 he was Lord Eldon and Lord Chancellor.¹ Possibly he had an earlier residence in Dorset which James saw. Altogether it seems right to date the letter in 1800, or a little before.

Dorchester, Thursday evening
9 o'clock

My dearest Janet,

By the kind protection of my heavenly Father, I am safely housed at the Kings Arms. I have rode forty miles this day, (and a something hot day it has been), nevertheless I feel not much fatigued & found my last stage, though the longest, the shortest and pleasantest of the whole. I left Withicombe² about half after 6 o'clock last night and proceeded very gently to Budleigh. . . . I jogged on to Peath Hill and was happy enough to double it before dark. I very much apprehended a tremendous thunder storm on its summit, but it moved off, & I dismounted safe at the London Inn a Quarter after Eight o'clock. It was Ball night & not a bed in the town, & fearing the Ball Room would fall in upon my head, I retired to my Lodgings at 10 o'clock. I will just give you an Idea of this Apartment, it was situated in the same street as the London Inn, I conceive a Rag shop,—the stairs to my chamber were ten degrees worse than those which lead to Ann's garret. The chamber was roofed like our room at Withcombe, but divided with a common deal partition half way up to the top. I slept inside; the other side a passage was made to my room by Green rags forming a curtain, & within this Curtain, in the same room with myself, slept and snored two cinder girls. My bed was hard, a very common feather bed on a very coarse straw mattress. Sleeping three in the Room, I found it very close, & opened the window a few Inches at four o'clock, I was awoke with an amazing buzzing, & found my room full of Wasps. I apprehend there was a nest under the

¹ Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, F.S.A., of Dorchester, very kindly supports this statement.

² Withycombe Raleigh, now practically a suburb of Exmouth, and two or three miles from the sea front.

thatch, just at my window, which being open and the room being warm, enticed them in. I was in a complete stew, I shut the window or I should have been swarming, & encountered boldly my antagonists, & having learned the art of Warfare, & not to fear, I overcame them, & killed them all. I left my apartment before the Nymphs arose, & set off for Lyme between six and seven. I was a complete Philosopher under all my adventures, & they did not in the least discompose me. I proceeded very gently sixteen miles to Lyme to breakfast. . . . I did not a little enjoy two eggs, rolls, & coffee, rested there two hours, saw the rooms, cutting machine, etc. & at twelve o'clock set off for Bridport. I had a very hot ride indeed, but not oppressive. I passed through Charmouth, but did not call on the Attorney General, & arrived at two o'clock at Bridport, was treated very genteelly there,—had a Roast Chicken, a tart, a Pint of Port, & made a charming dinner, which quite strengthened me for a fifteen mile stage. I left Bridport at five and in my road to Dorchester met Mr. & Mrs. Michel, of Mount Royal. I have just supped on Bread & Water, and have fixed on a most Comfortable bed, where I hope by God's goodness to enjoy a comfortable night's rest. The Pony has behaved very well, he was very faint in the Middle of the day, but I only rode four miles an hour, the last stage he came quite in Spirits, I did not spare corn or beans. . . .

Blandford, Friday morning
 $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 o'clock

I am just arrived at this place, after a long though not unpleasant ride of 16 miles. I enjoyed (as I hoped) a good night's rest, better than I have had for some weeks. I have had no heat nor any sun, though sixteen miles before breakfast is a long pull. I am now only 32 miles from home & could easily reach Southampton tonight. I am 20 miles from Wimbourn & 8 more from Ringwood, I think I can with ease reach the latter place by 4 o'clock, and, to give my poor bottom this hot weather a little cooling, take the Mail Coach & go home. . . .

There is another letter from James, dated 20 November 1806, addressed to his sister Ann, at Mr. Goss's, St. Peter's Church Yard, Exeter; this means the Cathedral

Close of today. Ann was looking after her father in Devonshire, where James thought the air 'too relaxing for his system'. He says he is 'very poorly indeed', his 'old chronic stomach complaint appears almost to Baffle medicine'. He was suffering from what is now known as appendicitis, and lived only eight days after writing. He names his partner, Mr. Gibson junior, probably a relative of his wife, and hopes that 'time will prune those excrescences which are no recommendation to him'. He touches on their brother Ellis's 'alteration of sentiments. I have no doubt it will lay a foundation for solid hope and happiness under the severest afflictions of human life, and I doubt not in y^e hour of death.'

We do not know how Ellis made his end, thirty-eight years later, but there is an extraordinary account of poor James's last days. James had said in the letter that Mrs. Bogue and her daughter were coming to stay with them, needing a change of air after illness. Mrs. Bogue has left a narrative which fills fifty-one pages of very neat writing, bound in full diced calf. It is so well done that it was perhaps intended for publication as a tract. It is a truly pathetic story, for James's daughter Charlotte was ill at the same time, and after a harrowing scene when she is carried in to take leave of her dying father, she is taken out 'and thought to be dying, we were indeed prepared to expect her end'. In fact she had fifty-nine years of life before her, during which she was to marry Ralph Ricardo, and have a granddaughter who was to become the mother of the 8th Duke of Richmond. Mrs. Bogue, after a short visit to her own home,¹ returned and stayed with James to the last, always finishing the texts which he begins to quote amidst his sufferings, or to supply him with one of the hymns written by Philip Doddridge, perhaps the best Dissenting hymn-writer. Mrs. Bogue took charge of everything, for

¹ David Bogue (1750-1825) was minister of the Independent, or Congregational, Chapel at Gosport.

Janet, 'dear Mrs. L., had been conveyed to a distant apartment'. Three women servants and two apprentices were admitted to take leave of their master, and Mrs. Bogue took her position alone beside the dying man, who could not lie down and leaned against a table for forty-eight hours. The sixth lesson which Mrs. Bogue drew from this agonizing ordeal was :

The important duty of attending Christian friends in their dying moments, had I not been there, this eminent Saint might have expired amidst Nurses and attendants, who could not have administered Scripture consolation, or have offered Prayers.

For two days the unfortunate man was unable to retain 'a single teaspoonful of any fluid', and though a physician and a doctor attended, and a nurse was there, there was nothing which they could do to relieve him in 1806.

The dying man's faith gave him extraordinary courage, so that the physician 'was constrained to acknowledge that mind was something distinct from matter'. When pain extorted a cry from him, he said: 'I hope I do not murmur in saying Oh! I do *not* murmur, I do not repine, I bow submissive to His will.' James was of the same type as the primitive martyrs, and this slight summary of his closing hours is a tribute to the sincerity of a good man.

There is a letter from James's widow, written on 9 June 1831, to her sister-in-law Ann, at Rose Cottage, Colyton, Devon, about six months before the writer died. She was then in great discomfort, and so thin that 'Mary, a very slight young woman, is able to carry me in her arms from the sofa to my bed in the next room'. The writing is in a beautiful 'Italian' hand, and although three pages are entirely crossed, nearly every word is legible. She had not reached the other-worldly attitude of James, and has an unflattering allusion to her other sister-in-law, Mrs. Bullar, with whom she was never in sympathy. She

also says that her son Joseph 'has a famous business', meaning that in Southampton, which had been his father's.

Janet had a relative, Sydney Gibson, who was a barrister, and both F.S.A. and F.G.S. He wrote various papers for northern societies, and published *Lectures and Essays* in 1858, dating the preface from Tynemouth. They are well written, without displaying much originality.

VI

THE LAST RICHARD LOBB

THE Sheriff's name, Richard, had been borne by his father and grandfather, and he gave it to his son and grandson, but he also had a great-grandson with the same name who became an orphan in 1720, and was adopted by Dr. Theophilus (see p. 33). It is reasonable to suppose that the doctor entrusted his education to John Greene, who was then keeping a school. When he grew up he entered into partnership with Timothy Toft, a bookseller and publisher at Chelmsford, and a relative, perhaps brother-in-law, of John Greene.

Whatever opportunities he had of acquiring learning he certainly made the most of, and wrote seventy-seven papers for 'a well-known periodical Miscellany' upon what may be called natural science. They proved so popular 'that they were reprinted in two large impressions which sold rapidly'. That was in Richard's lifetime; another edition in two volumes appeared in 1800, and a 'fourth edition, corrected and improved' by an anonymous editor, was published in 1817. This was the first to bear Richard's name on the title-page, according to the Preface, from which the above quotations have been made. The British Museum has no copy of any edition, the Bodleian has the third, of 1800. A copy of the fourth has been in the Lobb family since its issue, and contains the book-plate of Joseph Lobb. The title given to the collection is *The Contemplative Philosopher*. Inside a note in Joseph's writing reads: 'April 3rd, 1798, my worthy and much esteemed Friend Rich. Lobb paid the great debt of nature'. It is a cold reference to his first cousin, who had entertained Joseph daily in 1791.

Books which deal with science quickly became out-

moded, Richard's latest authority on electricity was Dr. Franklin, and he names Priestley's 'opinion that the electric matter was phlogiston, or contains it'; the editor adds Galvani (1791) and Volta (1793). Richard had accepted Priestley's phlogistic theory of air, which the editor admits is 'entirely abandoned', and he adds Humboldt, Sir H. Davy, and Dalton. Richard wrote on Dew long before Dr. Wells's famous Essay of 1814, which the editor cites. Though a keen gardener himself, Richard was too diffident to give his own observations, but adopts 'that system of botany founded by Sir Charles Linné'. Probably he was never in the sea, because he says that those who have bathed in it 'pretend to have experienced a much greater ease of swimming there than in fresh water'. He was no field-naturalist, for he quotes Willughby on the cuckoo, and says that 'the cuckoo always destroys the eggs of the small bird before she deposits her own'. Even if there was little fox-hunting in Essex in Richard's day, it is surprising to find him relying on Buffon for knowledge of 'the most certain way of destroying a fox'; after a 'search about with the dogs', a man with a gun appears, though mercifully he makes two misses, and the fox 'darts straight forward with the intention of never revisiting his former habitation'.

Although Richard professed to introduce religious and moral reflections, he never overdoes it, and is content to attack the notion that the mysteries of life can be explained by Chance and Necessity. The subject of earthquakes illustrates this, and it is interesting to compare his hesitant reasoning with the confident dogmatism of Uncle Theophilus on the same theme:

THEOPHILUS

(*Sacred Predictions*, i. 6)

Earthquakes are the Productions of the Almighty Power of God, and happen only when

RICHARD

(*Contempl. Philosoph.* ii. 129)

The Omnipotent Being who first subjected the material world to the influence of cer-

and where he commands them to happen. . . . It is God who manages these natural Causes, and who can restrain or quicken their Agency as he pleases, and always does so.

tain invariable laws, may so direct the concurrent operations of natural causes, as to evince that he has not left his creation to the fortuitous consequences of Chance, or the irresistible impulse of Necessity.

Apart from crude science and theological subtleties, Richard believed, in his own words, in 'strewing each winding path with flowers'. By this he meant poetical quotations, which are abundant; over fifty English poets are cited, Thomson and Pope he must have had by heart, and he draws upon Shakespeare, Milton, Herrick, Cowley, Prior, and Cowper, going back even to Habington and Sir John Davies. Browne's *Pseudodoxia*, and Burton's *Melancholy* were known to him. Amongst the classics he presents Virgil through Dryden, Horace through Francis, and Lucretius through Creech, but he himself makes very good rhyming couplets out of Claudian, and turns l'Abbé De Lille's *Les Jardins* into excellent blank verse. Ariosto and Guarini he quotes without translating them. Richard's reading had been very wide indeed. He writes so easily that there may be more of his work to which he never put his name, although it appears at the end of the preface to the fourth edition of *Ambulator . . . a Tour round London*, dated from Lambeth, 25 August 1792. It contains a map of twenty-five miles round London, and has a list of 'Nobility and Gentry'. The British Museum has a copy of the sixth edition, 1793.

When Richard died on 3 April 1798 the *Gentleman's Magazine* recorded¹ it thus:

Mr. Richard Lobb, of Lambeth, formerly a bookseller at Chelmsford. He was nephew to the celebrated physician

¹ Vol. lxviii, p. 358.

Theophilus Lobb. He had been partner with Timothy Toft, of Chelmsford.

There is one letter from Richard to Ann, his first cousin once removed, who was twenty-three when she received it and he was fully fifty years older; although he belonged to an earlier generation, it is brought in here after the letters to Ann quoted in the last chapter. It is addressed to her 'at Mr. Lobb's, Draper, High Street, Southampton', showing that she was staying with her brother James. Her father Joseph and her brother Ellis were staying in Lambeth, in daily touch with Richard.

Prince's Road, Lambeth, July 20. 1791.

As I cannot add the pleasure of my dear Nancy's company to that which I have enjoyed ever since Thursday last, I must have a little epistolary tête-à-tête with her; and I flatter myself it will be kindly received, especially as it is not the result of any formal treaty, but of pure affection and of a heart perfectly good-humoured, because perfectly happy. . . . Miss Cornish and Sukey, and Layton came on Thursday, and now occupy my best bedroom, *la première (comme il faut), sur le lit, et les deux autres (pauvres filles!) sur le plancher*. Your Father has a very pleasant room at the Rising Sun Hotel, in Elizabeth Place, about a dozen doors from me; and Ellis and Jacob sleep in one adjoining to him. In the evenings we all meet at supper in the parlour, and sometimes at breakfast, and sometimes at dinner. And (could you believe it?) last Sunday we all drank tea in my garden *al fresco*, and Miss Cornish of the party. When this kind visit was first proposed to me, I was very apprehensive that something might go wrong, and that I should be unhappy in some circumstance or other that might give unintended displeasure. But my fears have entirely vanished. Miss C. is the most perfect example of considerate goodness I ever knew. She is kind enough to be content with the few conveniences my humble habitation can afford; and of the inconveniences she may find, She is too good to complain. You may imagine that before they came I took particular care to display all my floral beauties to the best advantage, and most exquisitely was my

vanity gratified when the next morning (a very fine one), Miss Cornish honoured my pleasure grounds with a visit, and pronounced them *very pretty*. And truly, Nancy, I would not have you laugh at my humble ambition, and tell me of the extensive and diversified scenery in the gardens of Hampshire. The little rood of ground that innocently occupies the mind after the fatigues of business or of study, may possess greater extent & variety to him who has a soul to be happy in the little he enjoys, and to be grateful for it, than the niggardly lord of thousands can discern in the proud plantations of a Stowe. If I could envy aught (and it should be with a virtuous envy), I would sigh for the sweet scenes of Mitcham, where Nature and simplicity display the elegant taste of a Hoare,¹ whose piety and benevolence give that charm to every rural beauty, which conscious virtue only can perceive and enjoy. But I have got into a rural maze. What shall I do, my Nancy, when my dear friends leave me? The house will appear so solitary and so dull, my flowers will fade in my idea, and—but I will not anticipate disagreeable futurity. The carpenters, good souls! will not hurry themselves; the paint must be perfectly dried, and the house well aired before my friends in their sober senses can venture to return to Walcot Place. . . .

There follows a paragraph about Priestley, whose house had just been burned at Birmingham; he was then in London—‘a friend of mine who has seen him, says he bears his misfortune with the fortitude of a Confessor and the piety of a Christian’, but Richard accepted Priestley’s views on theology as he swallowed his theory of phlogiston. The letter does not need further attention, except that it reminds Ann that her brother and sister were then in Richard’s house. Ellis was the brother, and perhaps ‘Sukey’ was Susannah, who afterwards became Mrs. Bullar.

¹ The Hoares owned Mitcham Grove, Lower Mitcham.

VII

JOSEPH LOBB, THE MAYOR

JOSEPH, the son of James Whatman Lobb, expanded the business at Southampton, but he did not give himself wholly to commerce, taking a very active part in the affairs of his native borough, and showing himself to be a connoisseur of pictures, acquired during frequent visits to France.

He was Mayor of Southampton in 1838, and on 25 June A. R. Dottin, of 31 Argyle Street, London, sent him 'a prodigious fine sturgeon, on the joyful occasion of our young Queen's Coronation'. That ceremony took place on 28 June, and Joseph's loyalty took a more direct form in 1840, the year of the Queen's marriage and of Joseph's second term as Mayor. He arranged for one of his many pictures by Greuze to be shown to Her Majesty. It was called 'The Sick Girl', and its probable companion-picture will be named later. The Queen liked it, but returned it, and in May 1841 one of the ladies-in-waiting told Joseph that the Queen would like to have a copy of it made. This gave Joseph the chance to address a tactful letter to Miss Pitt:

May 1841. I hope I am not about to do what will be thought intrusive, but I consider it my duty to Her Majesty to take every opportunity to gratify her slightest wish, and I desire to do so without for one moment wishing any recompense further than having the happiness of affording gratification to my Sovereign. . . . The picture could not be copied, to render it in any way comparable with the original, and I most earnestly entreat Her Majesty's acceptance of it, and I propose to offer it in my capacity as Mayor of one of Her Majesty's most ancient Boroughs. I trust Her Majesty will permit me to claim my office



JOSEPH LOBB

Mayor of Southampton, painted about 1847

PLATE V



*Soup Tureen by E. Barnard & Sons, 1829 (Weight 129 oz. Extreme height 12 in.
Extreme width to end of handles 15 in.)
Presented by H.M. Queen Victoria to Joseph Lobb*

as a medium of humbly submitting for her acceptance a work of art, which Her Majesty has condescended to approve, for which purpose I will send the picture by the Railway, respectfully requesting you will honor me by laying it before Her Majesty, with the expression of my most devoted loyalty and attachment.

Sir Henry Wheatley wrote on 12 June, saying that H.M. had been pleased most graciously to accept the picture, and had commanded that a tureen should be sent to Joseph, 'as a token of H.M.'s sense of your attention on this occasion. The tureen will be forwarded by the Mail this evening'. The picture is in the Royal collection, the tureen is shown on Plate V. It is a handsome piece by the Barnard firm, with superb workmanship expressed in the manner of the day, and with the Royal arms and the coat used by the Lobbs engraved on the sides. Although the picture was entrusted to the Railway, which had opened on 11 May, the mail was chosen to carry the tureen.

On 23 February 1842 Joseph was made a magistrate; his brother Dr. William, in telling his son of this, adds: 'this gives him a certain rank and station in society'. Later he was made a Deputy Lieutenant.

In 1845 Joseph gave up his active interest in the business. In the same year he was asked to be Mayor for the third time, the letter of invitation for him to stand suggests that 'the gentle excitement attendant on the duties of the Mayoralty will be an agreeable diversion from the toils of business with which you are now less connected'. The gentle excitement included a visit of the British Association, and there are letters from Prof. John Phillips, the secretary from its beginning in 1831 until 1863. Amongst replies to the invitation to the Mayoral banquet, from scientists like Sir John Herschel, is one from Prof. Phillips, and it is the only one which runs: '... will have the honour to accept . . .'. Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist, was there, and there is a memorandum in his

handwriting of the visit paid by the Grand Duke Constantine, who reached Portsmouth on 9 June 1846. He came to Southampton, where Sir Roderick took him over the Ordnance Survey Offices, and, crossing the town, visited 'the magazine of Mr. Lobb'. Presumably Sir Roderick had been talking French all the morning. Later H.I.H. studied the geology of the Needles and Alum Bay; it is not said that Joseph was in that party, but Sir Roderick was and took care that it should be recorded.

For some years Joseph had a truly elegant villa, with a good deal of land to it, at Niton, Isle of Wight. It was called La Rosière, which is inappropriate for a house, and was possibly a corruption of La Roseraie. In 1852 Joseph's son Stratton was at school in France, and several letters from his sisters have survived; one from Henrietta, then aged twelve, says: 'About 11 o'clock Mamma thought she heard somebody in histericks, she enquired this morning and found she was right, she had been in them for about 2 hours'. The writer of this model narrative married, in 1865, Edward Henry Simpson, of Budleigh Salterton, who made, or sold, decorated tiles, &c. A niece of his, Eleanor Foster Simpson, became the wife, in 1908, of the famous Canon H. D. Rawnsley, the author, poet, and honorary secretary of the National Trust.

During the Franco-Prussian War one of Joseph's French friends stayed in Southampton, and there are two letters addressed to her which came from Paris, 'par ballon monté', dated 8 October and 18 November 1870, and bearing the ordinary 30 centimes stamp. The writer of the letters mentions 'la vie triste et monotone', but does not dwell on it. Later she writes: 'Vous devez savoir que nous sommes mobilisées, et que je fais actuellement partie de compagnies de guerre de la garde nationale, un vrai soldat cette fois!' She can only have acted as *vivandière*. The letters were sent to Mlle Polly Hoffe, chez Mme Sala, 82 Marland Place; a fine portrait of her by Édouard

Dubufe (1820–83) is that of a handsome woman; it is now at Hatfield Park. Several letters written by Joseph in his last years touch, with great good humour, on his straitened circumstances, but he left behind pictures which would be of considerable value today. After his death in 1876 a catalogue of them was made ‘for sale by private treaty’. This came to nothing, and another catalogue, with thirty more pictures in it, was prepared for a sale which took place at Southampton. Some were bought in by the family, but there were two by Fragonard, a self-portrait which sold for £32, and ‘a girl in white satin letting a canary out of a cage’ (£20). A portrait of Catherine II, by Amadée Van Loo, brought £9. Another portrait was of la Duchesse de Châteauroux,¹ painted as Euterpe, and being by Watteau, was moderately priced at £9. 12s. 0d. There was a landscape, with Hagar and Ishmael, by N. Poussin, which realized £6. 10s. 0d. All these pictures were probably genuine, for those in doubt, or ‘after’ an artist, came in another group. Amongst those was a Spanish Abbess by Murillo (£2. 10s. 0d.), and a river scene by Van Goyen (£6). Of the thirteen by Greuze in that sale, only three unimportant ones were sold for £10 together.

Another and final sale, held at Southampton on 11 February 1881, disposed of the ten by Greuze. One was a portrait of la Princesse de Lamballe, sister of le Prince de Carignan, and devoted friend of Marie Antoinette, falling a victim in the massacres of September 1792. This realized 30 guineas; the two next in price, £25 each, were called ‘La jeune fille dite à la tête retournée’² and ‘le jeune homme souffrant’;³ the last sounds like the companion-picture to the Queen’s ‘Sick Girl’.

¹ Marie Anne de Mailly-Nesle, the third of three sisters to be mistresses of Louis XV in succession. She was then widow of the Marquis de la Tournelle, and the King made her Duchesse de Châteauroux. She died in a year or two, 10 Dec. 1744.

² This had been in M. R. de Boisset’s sale of 1777.

³ From M. Le Brun’s sale of 1780.

One of the Greuze portraits is now at Hatfield Park. (Plate VI.) The catalogue calls it 'M^{me} de Valette'. It bears no resemblance to the famous wife of the Comte de La Valette, and research¹ at the Musée du Louvre affords no help. Many standard works were consulted at La Bibliothèque Nationale without result, and the charming subject remains for the time 'l'insaisissable Madame de Valette'.

In the same sale about 600 ounces of silver were sold, most of it for 4*s.* 4*d.* an ounce—the Queen's tureen is an instance. A tea and coffee service (84 oz.) is described as 'handsomely chased', it sold for 7*s.* 3*d.* an ounce. None of the silver is dated in the catalogue.

The Mayor's wife has left an account of a holiday to Teignmouth in 1842. The railway was not open beyond Southampton until 1847, so 'a large travelling carriage' was needed for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, four children, three servants, 'and my friend Emma Gandell'. If they made short stages and needed extra horses occasionally, it is not surprising. They stopped one night on the way at Wincanton, having noticed, as they passed Mere, 'Stone Head in the distance, a beautiful object'. When they reached Teignmouth they stopped the first night at the Royal Hotel, and never succeeded in finding what they wanted: 'a cottage that would suit us', although poor Joseph went as far as Paignton in search of it. Mrs. Joseph and Emma spent much time in buying blue spectacles, to counter 'the most trying glare', but they were imperfect and had to be changed. Then 'the sands were detestable, and the dirt really worse than I ever met with', so that, after a week, they were glad to come away. As they passed Heavitree 'Mr. Sparks was extremely kind, and brought us two delicious bottles of champagne, and a splendid

¹ Considerable trouble was taken over the inquiry, by the kindness of M. Maurice Vignon.



Portrait on panel of 'Mme De Valette' by Greuze

bouquet of roses for myself'. At Bridport they had 'an extra pair of horses as far as Upway, and thence reached Weymouth at half-past nine. I was completely knocked up by the time I got there, and with Emma's kind assistance, I got immediately into bed.'

VIII

DR. WILLIAM LOBB

WILLIAM was born in 1803 and joined the newly formed Mill Hill School in 1815, leaving in 1818.¹ A letter in very beautiful script was written to his mother on 2 June 1817.

Our vacation will commence on Thursday the 19th Inst., when conveyance will be provided for me by the Mill Hill Stage, to arrive at the Elder Wine House, Bloomsbury, about 12 o'clock, unless you immediately give directions to the contrary.

I remain, Dear Mother, Your dutiful son,
William Lobb

He was apprenticed to a surgeon, and became Licentiate of the Apothecaries in 1823, and M.R.C.S. in 1826. In 1838 he was made M.D. by the University of Erlangen.²

He must have settled in the City in 1823, because when he offered himself as Common Councillor for Aldersgate Ward on 11 December 1842, he used the words 'after twenty years residence amongst you'. In May 1827, only three weeks before his marriage, he writes to his cousin Ann to say that if he had visited her at Hornsey, six miles away, he would have 'lost twenty pounds at least, for I have been tremendously busy'. He wrote from 140 Aldersgate, but was soon at No. 12, which was a large house, because, when describing some decorations in 1841, he names eighteen rooms, besides the 'kitchen and all the underground offices'.

¹ From the register of Mill Hill School, 1807-1926; thanks are due to Col. O. V. Viney.

² Mr. W. J. Bishop, librarian of the Wellcome Historical Medical Library, is sincerely thanked for these facts.

The wife whom he married in 1827 died in 1839, one year after he had been appointed Medical Officer, Aldersgate District, East London Union. There was a workhouse with 200 children in it, but it was from the wealthy merchants then living in the City that his lucrative practice was derived. Some of his letters are written on the paper of the Albion Life Office, New Bridge Street, and one, in 1849, on the paper of the Aegis Life Assurance, 41 Moorgate, so he presumably acted as medical adviser to those offices.

He rapidly built up a good practice, and in 1837 he acquired a house, with considerable ground attached to it, at Wood Green. It becomes the main theme in most of his letters to his son, Harry William, who was himself a poor correspondent but preserved all the letters he received from his father for forty years; from 1838, when the son was nine, they form a picture of an extremely busy doctor's life during three-quarters of the Victorian era, as the few extracts from them which will be given may indicate. The earliest were written when the son was at a school in Islington, and, folded and sealed, they paid the 2*d.* postage current in London and the suburbs. The uniform 1*d.* rate appears in 1840, but the doctor did not use envelopes until 1842, and none has been noticed with a gummed flap before 1856. On 12 March 1842 the father encloses some 'Queen's heads', a fitting colloquialism for the noble stamps then issued. In that letter there is an allusion to Sir Robert Peel's income tax, of 7*d.* in the £, 'although it will increase my burthen, I still consider it a very just tax'.

On 15 April 1850 he hears that the Window Tax is coming off that Session, but the most interesting allusion to public events is perhaps the description of the intended march of Chartists from Kennington Common to Westminster:

13 April 1848. Monday (10th.) was a glorious day, I really feel more proud than ever in being an Englishman. I was a

Special of course, . . . as was almost every one in this Ward. . . . The arrangements of the soldiers were beautifully managed, for being busy I was more or less all over the City, and never saw *one* Soldier come or return, or one in the streets. The Post Office was barricaded, the Bank ditto with hundreds of sand-bags all round the top of the Bank, with apertures for the soldiers to fire through in case of need. I know the soldiers had instructions this time, that if called out there was to be no nonsense, no firing over head, by which innocent people were formerly killed, but they were to aim at the Jackets with no mistake.

The doctor's allusions to the Great Exhibition of 1851 are few, because his son had a season ticket; it is a stout card with a finely engraved border back and front, in a very neat cover. The Paris Exposition of 1855, which the doctor visited, seems to have impressed him more, particularly the section of Beaux Arts, where 'I am happy to say the English are particularly strong, and in water-colours no nation can beat them'.

Dr. William may not have been such a connoisseur of pictures as his brother Joseph, but amongst his patients he counted an artist of distinction.

19 August 1842. Mr. Hunt, the celebrated water-colour artist¹ has been very ill. I have had to visit him once and twice daily at Muswell Hill; he is now very well.

Valentine Bartholomew, flower painter in ordinary to Queen Victoria,² is mentioned in a letter of 15 April 1848. The doctor had been to a party given by Handel Gear in Bartholomew's rooms,

surrounded with exquisite paintings. Sir W^m. Ross was there, and a host of beauty and talent. I waited till they were all gone, and then sat down to a bachelor spread of cold beef and pickles,

¹ Two small pictures by William Hunt, which had belonged to Dr. William, are now at Hatfield Park.

² In a bookseller's catalogue of 1953, twenty-four plates of flowers 'drawn on stone by V. Bartholomew', and published by Rodwell and Martin in 1821-2, are offered for £100. Bartholomew was only twenty-two then; he lived until 1879.



DR. WILLIAM LOBB
wax bust by Chardigny, 1861
(about actual size)

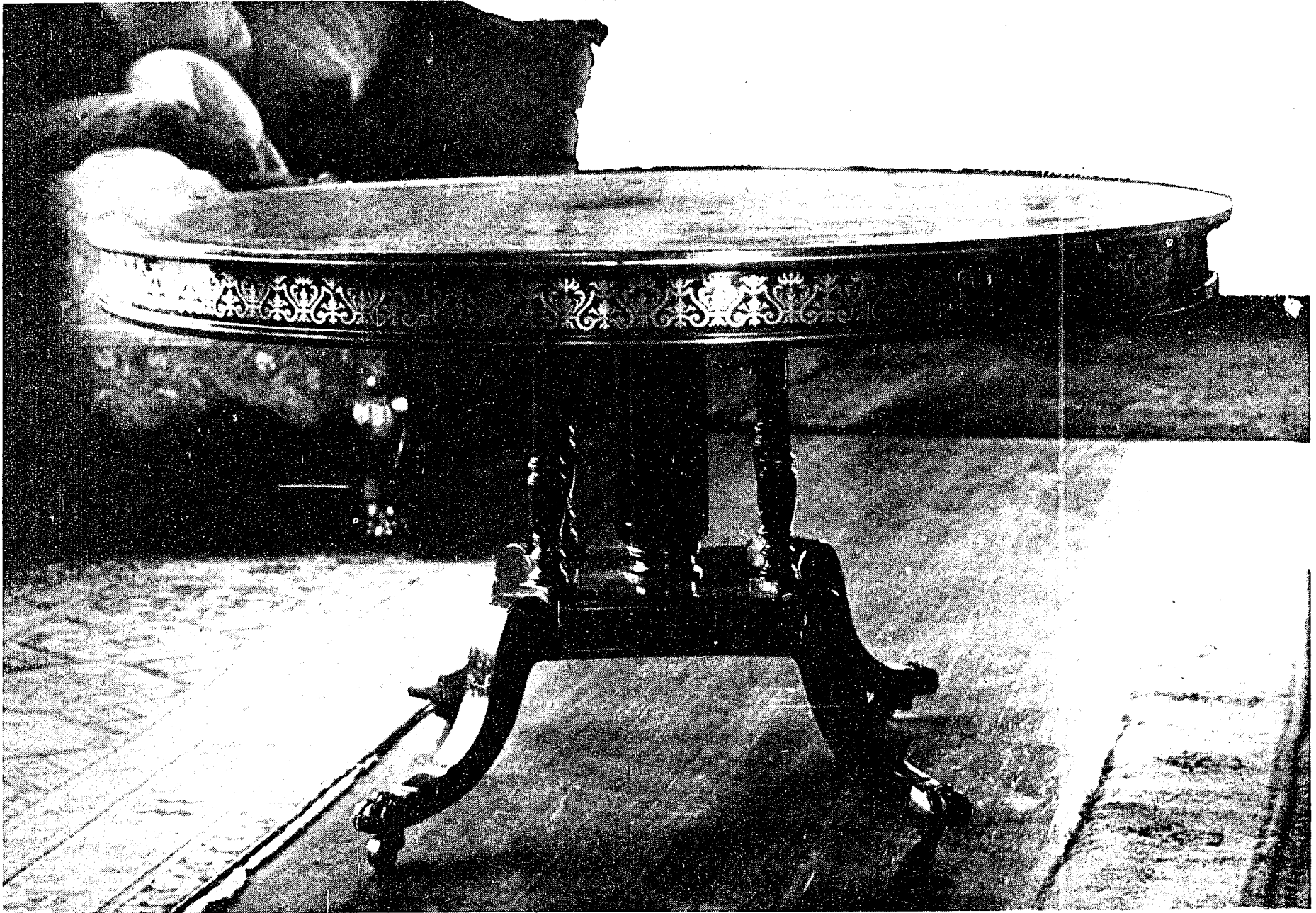


Table with brass inlay, to which the central pillar is a late addition. Behind it a couch with marquetry inlay is just visible. Both were the property of Dr. William Lobb

with $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, with Gear, Mr. & Mrs. Bartholomew, . . . I did not get home till nearly four.

On 9 April 1843 he speaks of a musical party to take place at Mrs. Farmer's, where 'Campbell the Poet' was expected. Campbell went to Boulogne that year, and died there on 15 June 1844. Shortly before this, 18 February 1843, he attended 'a grand Concert at Mr. Moxhey's magnificent new building, the Hall of Commerce'; it was for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those drowned 'when the *Reliance* and *Conqueror*, East India-men, were lost'. The first was wrecked near Boulogne on 13 November 1842, and the second in the same neighbourhood on 13 January 1843, with a loss of all on board.

In November of the same year he bought 'a new Grand Piano, one of Collard and Collard's . . . though only in a mahogany case, the price was 125 guineas'.

In the following March he attended a performance of *William Tell* at Drury Lane, 'to hear the celebrated Duprez sing'; and he often attended Jullien's concerts at the English Opera House. He was clearly very fond of music, but he got about a good deal at that time, for instance:

13 November 1844. What think you of my dining at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day? I enjoyed myself amazingly, as I sate at the Lord Mayor's table between Lord Dudley Stewart and Mr. Pemberton, the private secretary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a tip-top situation. . . . Poor Alderman Gibbs is awfully bullied out of doors, and hooted and hissed to death, —at least will be before his Mayoralty is over, if it goes on as it has commenced.

Michael Gibbs was accused of 'reprehensible conduct with regard to funds in his care', as treasurer of Ward schools and as churchwarden of St. Stephen, Walbrook¹. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was Henry Goulburn, and

¹ J. G. White's *History of the Ward of Walbrook*, 1904, p. 276. Mr. Raymond Smith, F.S.A., of Guildhall Library, very kindly furnished this reference.

Lord Dudley Stewart was the youngest son of the first Marquis of Bute; he was M.P. for Arundel from 1830 to 1837, and afterwards for Marylebone, until he died in 1854.

All this time William was very active in his practice. In February 1842 he was 'walking and driving from morning till night, I am driving thirty miles daily'. In March 1845 he writes: 'Excepting when we had the Influenza in London [1836], I have never been so busy for so long together, and I still continue so.' In August 1848 he complains that he wants 'what I cannot have, a change. I get no dinner today anywhere, but I shall make it up at Charlotte's luncheon, which will be as good.' Charlotte was his sister, the wife of Percy Ricardo, with whom he dined most weeks. The letter goes on to name two dozen patients whom he visited regularly, besides special ones, such as:

Mr. Major at the Castle & Falcon, delirium tremens, getting well. $\frac{1}{2}$ dram tinct. opium every 2 hours, sent him to sleep double quick.

Mrs. Major getting well, but not of ditto.

Mr. Maw very ill at Crouch End, caught cold riding outside the carriage from the Opera. 20 leeches, blister to his throat yesterday. Visit daily.

On 26 April 1849 the doctor said he was

excessively busy, I am occupied from 8 a.m. till night. I have also had long journeys. . . . Mrs. Alexander Brown, daughter of the M.P. for South Lancashire, has been under other doctors for months, I got her well in a week, and she will be presented at the Drawing Room this day. I have so many other patients that I have scarcely a moment to devote to writing.

About this time the merchants were ceasing to live in the City, and his practice there was less and could be managed by leaving an assistant in charge of the surgery.

25 August 1855. I have no regrets as to my arrangements at

No. 12, as the keeping of only one establishment is a greater pull in my favor than any loss of income, I can see that already. Added to which I can leave with perfect security as to house & business, and I remain here [Wood Green] from Saturday till Monday.

In May 1860 he sold some of his horses, having apparently given up the City altogether; and in June 1869, when in some difficulties, he says: 'it is blacker with me, with no monied City friends to fall back upon as of old. I have left the great City, and my friends have done the same, most of them to the other side of Jordan.'

It was in that year that chloral came into medical use; perhaps its effect was not fully known, for the doctor writes:

18 Nov. 1870. I was sent for to see a young man at Wood Green, in consultation with a Medical there,—too late for me to do any good. He had given him a full dose of chloral and was repeating it every four hours. Poor fellow, when I saw him he was mad as a hatter. Inflam. Rheumatism with metastasis to the brain; he was quite a young man, dead in no time. I know nothing of chloral, or its composition, or practical application, beyond being an opiate. I feel certain that it settled this young man, who was in sound health before his attack. . . . I never remember losing but one case of Inflam. Rheu., and that was when I was an apprentice, a great big fellow, a private in the Blues,—it flew to his head and he died in a straight jacket, then in use and always kept by a country doctor.

When Dr. William left the City he reasonably expected to be 'comfortably off', but he had invested in concerns before 1855, when the Act for limiting the liability of Joint-Stock Companies was passed. On 17 August 1868 he says that his income from letting houses which he owned was £215, and the outgoings about £185: 'I should think I make about half my housekeeping by professional fees, &c., and if I had not invested my money so badly, I should be comfortably off.' At that time

he was about to launch a Cholera Powder, through his friend Charles Maw, but he was just too late, as cholera was declared extinct in London on 1 December 1866.

A commercial panic in May 1866 reacted on concerns in which the doctor had an interest, involving the shareholders in a liability.

3 February 1872. How about this Herne Bay C^o., am I obliged to pay this call? . . . If I am obliged to pay it, I shall have paid £2.700. I pass sleepless nights, and miserable days, and all the result of these beastly Companies. . . .

One of the doctor's schemes was to manufacture Warburg's Tincture; it was an alcoholic preparation of quinine, aloes, camphor, &c., and proved efficacious in case of recurring fever in the Indian army. The original Dr. Warburg came to England, but parted with his secret and fell into distress, relieved to some extent by Government and his friends.¹ He outlived Dr. William, who had caused a quantity of the Tincture to be made, and tried to sell for £1,000.

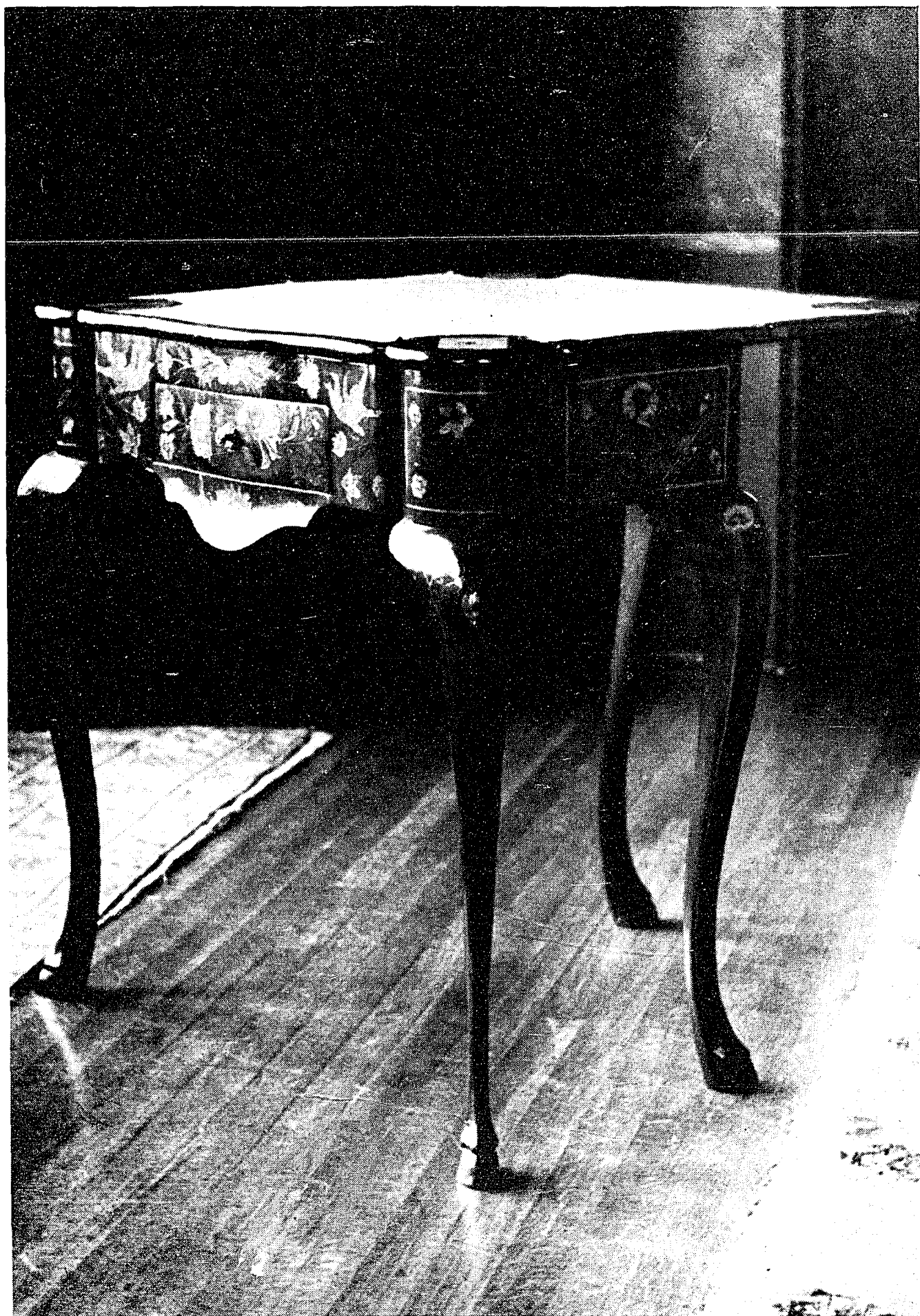
On 10 May 1875 he was able to say that the liquidator of Star and Garter had returned him £22. 18s. on his 500 shares: 'better than nothing, I wish Oysters and Slates would do as well. Still things generally are a little more cheerful'. The doctor was never depressed for long.

The references to the Wood Green cottage are so many that it is difficult to make a selection from them, but an early letter gives one some idea of its setting:

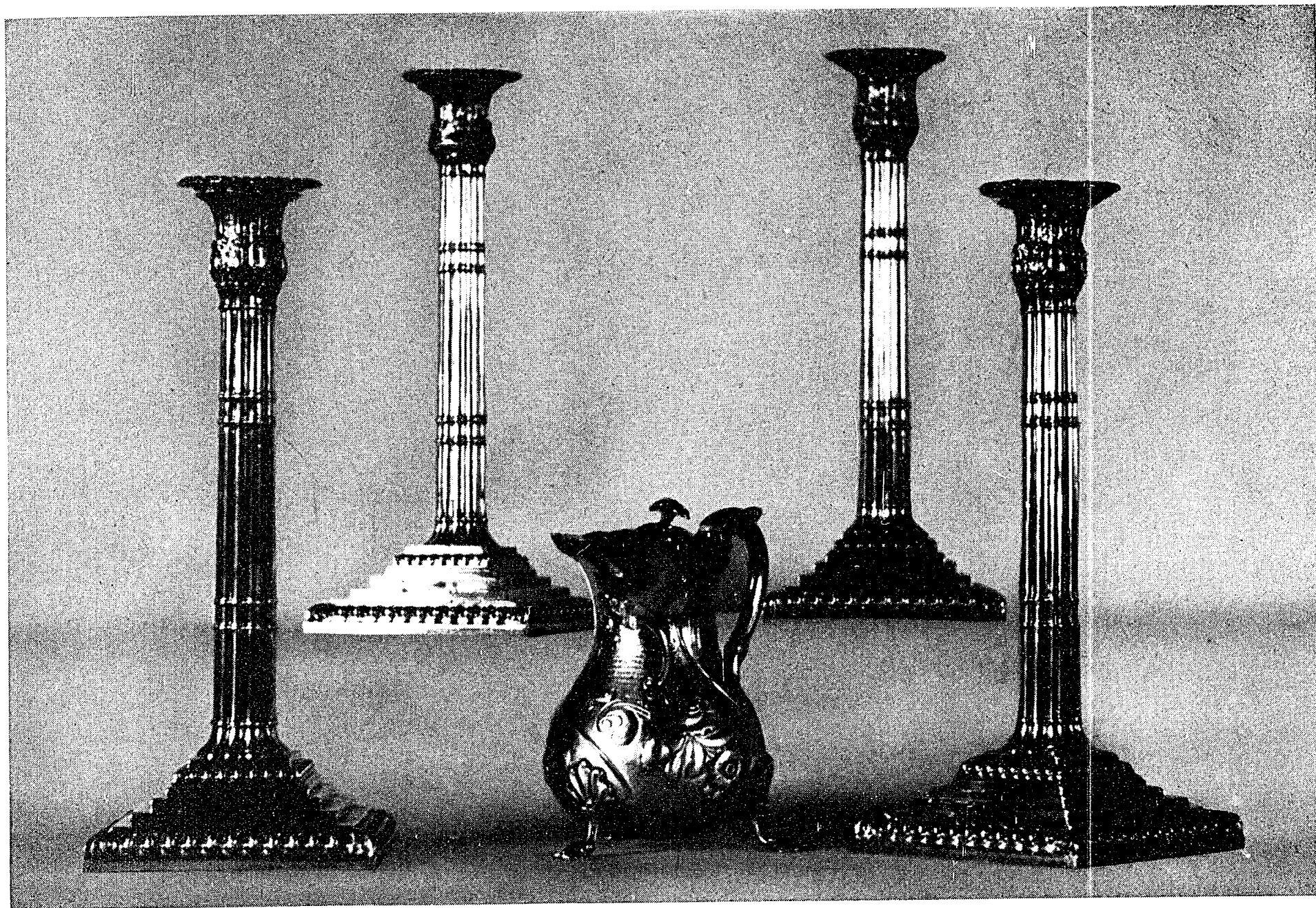
12 March 1842. We are getting on famously at the Cottage . . . I have two carpenters and three Gardeners there at work. The meadow (part), and Skinner's garden are taken into mine, and the hedge all moved bodily, and surrounds the enlarged garden, the wooden pailings² on the right on entering the garden are moved back nearly to the little cottage, so that we can see

¹ For an account of him see A. C. Wootton, *Chronicles of Pharmacy*.

² Although a severe critic of his son's faulty spelling, the doctor always spelt some words wrongly—this is one.



Card-table with marquetry decoration; belonging to Dr. William Lobb



Candlesticks with bamboo motif, 1771

Hot-water jug, 1838, presented to Dr. W. Lobb by the parents of one of his patients

across the meadow to the New River, in consequence of my having done away with half the pailings, taken down the wooden house where the rabbits were, covering the cabinet d'aisance with ivy, &c., which will be quite picturesque. The tool house is also down, and the new tool-house to be against the back of the cow-house, the front being towards the garden; this is not only for tools, but is to contain a mushroom bed.

By June of that year the greenhouse was finished, and the aviary was constructed 'in mahogany and brass colored'. The greenhouse was efficient, so that on 17 March 1844 the doctor could report 'cucumbers showing flower, and french beans in flower, and some strawberries are ripe'.

This led to a great triumph in May 1844, for

Last Tuesday was the Flower Show at the Royal Botanical Gardens in the Regent's Park. The Queen, Prince Albert, and all the Big Wigs were there. . . . I sent some of my splendid Azalias [*sic*] for competition, and what think you of my getting a prize? . . . The notification of the prize was not only stuck against the plants, but on a board in the Gardens: 'Mr. Robert Maclaren, gardener to Mr. Lobb, Wood Green'. It has done the gardener good, as he has seen what can be done, and associated with other gardeners, heard all and seen more.

A letter written to Harry and his brother Arthur, 'Tat', who were both at Dr. Beasley's school at Uxbridge, about this time, is admirable, but too long for a place here, it is full of the cottage, and the livestock, happening to show that he was then keeping four horses.

The year 1845 added a large frame, with five lights, and yet another frame followed in 1846, whilst a good deal of rebuilding took place in 1849.

About that time the doctor took seriously to pigs:

18 August 1850. I have now 30 pigs, and all living solely on the *Confectio Amygdalae*. . . . The pigs get too fat and are always asleep, I fear the prussic acid.

The *confectio* was the residue after the almonds had been crushed for their oil. Dr. Theophilus used *oleum amygdalarum amararum* in his liniments, and the *dulcium* oil in mixtures and linctuses. Today the oil is much used for cosmetics, as it does not go rancid. The extraction of the oil is, or was, carried out by Stafford Allen & Co. at Long Melford; in Dr. William's day they were at Cowper Street, or North Street, Finsbury, and perhaps the doctor drew his supplies thence. He claimed that the cost of feeding the thirty was 'about 12^s. a week including everything . . . I am now consuming about 8 to 10 barrels weekly of the confection'.

The same letter mentions that the Waste Lands Committee of Tottenham Vestry had called to consider his request to inclose a strip of waste land on the edge of his property. There is a printed notice about it dated 23 January 1842, so they had taken eight years over the matter. Twelve members arrived in time for a substantial meal at one o'clock, and five remained until nine, after 'two rubbers of whist, grog, music, and very good songs'. The doctor obtained all he wanted.

Having got the property entirely to his liking, he sold it on 16 September 1853, and acquired a more ambitious place called Weir or Wyre Hall. It had been a fine Jacobean mansion, according to Thorne's *Environs of London*, but that was pulled down in 1818, and whatever replaced it was considerably altered by the doctor when he went to live there. It is still marked on the map, near to the point where the North Circular Road is crossed by the Great Cambridge Road.

The moat of the old house remained and was a source of delight, but occasional expense in repairing the banks and renewing some woodwork, particularly in 1868.

Still, all seemed well when a severe blow fell, and led to the doctor's best letter, which must be given in full.

The Stables, Weir Hall.

My dear Harry,

Weir Hall is burnt to the Ground,—Aunty is in Henry's room over the Stables, so am I, and Sydney & Mrs. Woodruffe, in fact all of us, swilling tea at 3 a.m. Thursday, March 10, 1870

Love to you all,
Yr. aff^{te} Father
William Lobb

Don't trouble to come down,—you can do no good, and we have not a bed or a blanket, a sheet or a towel, & I have not even a pocket H'k'f for my snuffy old nose.

The doctor's energy and love of planning quickly dealt with the position. Apparently one wing of the house and the 'little Hut' were saved, and a summer-house was made into 'the Show room of the property' by the end of March, and the place was then called The Hermitage, sometimes with the addition of Wyre Hall, for the doctor resumed the early spelling about then. His son Sydney was the only one of the family living with him; he was then in Holy Orders, and about to take up duty as chaplain to the newly erected workhouse, which was close by; the structure still seems to exist just east of Wyre Hall.

The year ended with a severe frost, for on 30 December 1870, the doctor wrote: 'The moat is a mass of splendid ice, and daily covered with skaters and sliders.' The moat is always cropping up, it sprang a leak in April 1872, and 'more than half the water ran off in one night', but the weak place was soon found and repaired, 'and the moat is as full as it was before the accident'. 'The swan on Whit Monday [20 May 1872] brought forth six cygnets, but I was told last night that three were missing, two have since been seen dead.'

18 June 1872. I am very successful in the eel line, I dined off them yesterday, and supped off them tonight, and very nice

they were, fried.¹ . . . I must shut up and try for more sleep, as I want to be up early, and look after my eel-hooks.

In a letter written to his grandson Arthur on the first day of 1873, he says that his pigs were reduced to one fat sow and seven little ones, but 'I am just now rather clever with my Dairy. I make nearly twenty pounds of butter every week, and sell about two pounds worth of milk weekly.'

The doctor was kind-hearted and no doubt a good master—the letters give strong evidence of the ease with which vacancies on the domestic side were filled. He usually had three women servants, and, whilst practising in the City, 'a spiced flunkey to attend to the door, wait at table, &c.'. The word 'spiced' is akin to the phrase 'as fine as spice', meaning 'handsomely dressed; pleasant to the eye'. From a letter of 1872 it seems that the wages of a woman servant were £16. 10s. p.a., and a laundry-maid asked £20. When anyone had to be dismissed, which was seldom, the word he used was 'brush'.

Actually he had more trouble with his assistants than with household staff; one was dishonest, but none lasted many years. Perhaps the doctor, who never spared himself, was exacting. In 1848 he had Gauntlett, who had the curious sobriquet for a medical deputy of 'The Silent Tomb'. On 3 September 1848 he wrote that he was 'invaluable in the Surgery, he is order and method personified, and never wishes to leave the house, though he is not of much use as a visiting assistant'. He left six months later. In 1853 he lost his assistant, and so had

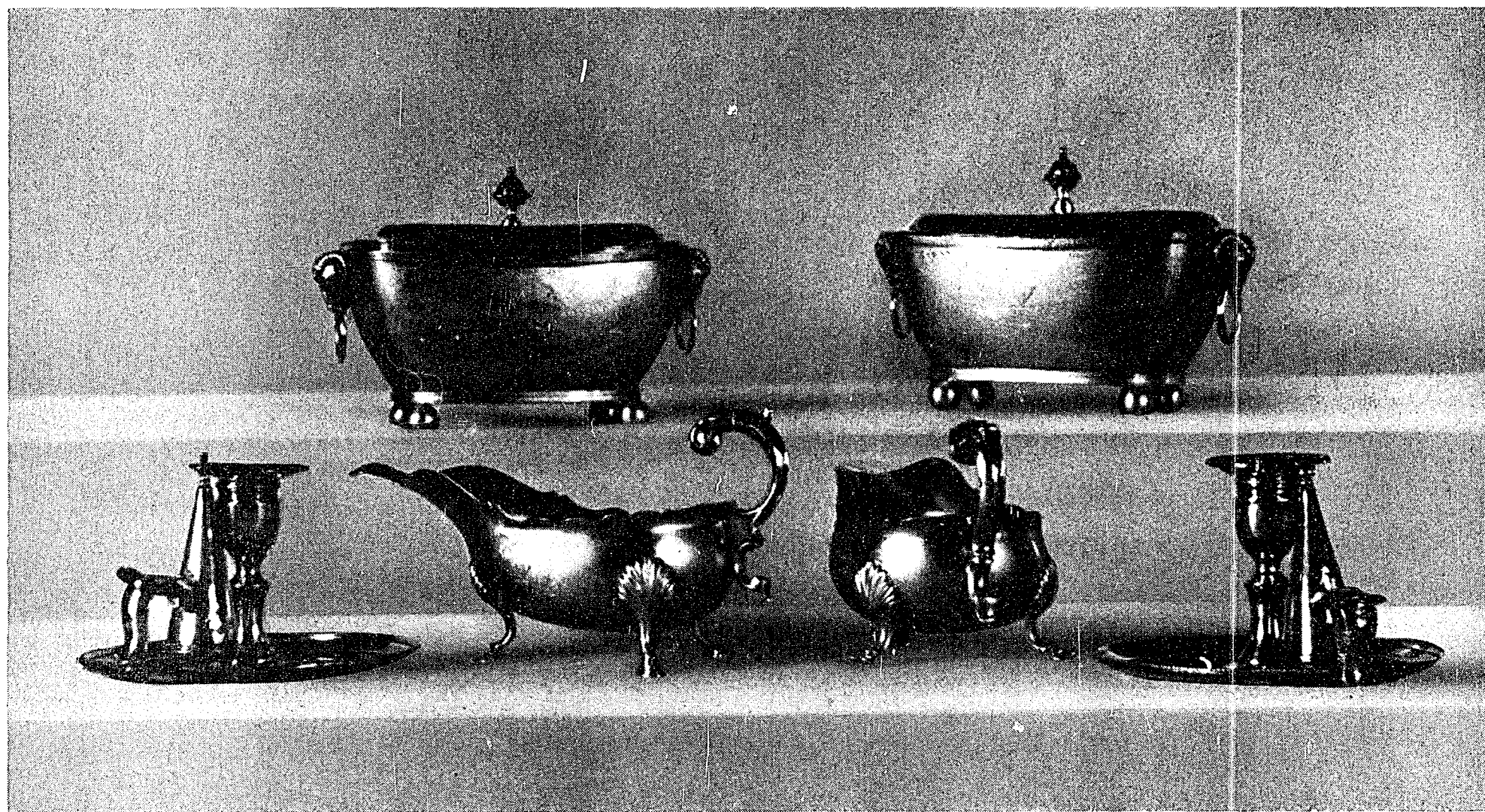
more to do and yet far less without Dr. West, rather a paradox I confess, still a fact. I possess, I fancy, the organ of order and system, if there is one, and I do all his work in as many minutes as he took hours. He was always out seeing a Paup., and I have

¹ The doctor knew his *Ingoldsby Legends*, and should have remembered the conclusion of *The Knight and the Lady*:

. . . if you chance to be partial to eels,
Then, *crede experto*, trust one who has tried,
Have them spitch-cock'd or stew'd,—they're too oily when fried.



Tray by Ebenezer Coker, 1765, presented to Dr. William Lobb



Sauce-boats, with lids, 1804
Sauce-boats, open, by D. Urquhart and N. Hart, 1764
Flat candlesticks, 1781

not had one to see yet, and I have only had to order 2 for the Workhouse in 2 days.

In March 1851 the doctor attended a Committee on Small Pox and Vaccination, 'a branch of the Epidemiological Society. Doctors are always doing something gratuitous for the public benefit . . . still, I think the Medical Profession never stood higher in the estimation of the Government than it does at this moment.' The first Medical Register lay eight years ahead. Describing a case which he considered had been quite wrongly treated by a London physician in 1870 he gave his ideal of a general practitioner in the country:

Constantly occupied in the practical part of his profession, has no time to attend Learned Societies, or read up much, yet at a glance knows what is the matter and what will do good.

The doctor's last letter is not addressed to his son, but to 'My dear Nellie', that is, Helen, daughter of his brother Joseph. He had been suffering from severe bronchial attacks, had lost his appetite, and was 'only kept going by strong drinks', and it will be shown that his eyesight troubled him. In spite of these ills the brave old fellow got about, and certainly enjoyed the world around him.

24 May 1883. I am very slowly, but very surely, going blind. At present I can see as well as ever with my left eye, not so with my right, which has a cataract forming in it. I am 80 next birthday, and I am not donkey enough to think I can live for ever, the wonder is that I have lasted thus long, and this world and all in it is so lovely, and I have so many kind, loving, and affectionate friends that I am in no hurry to wish to leave either it or them, perhaps for a planet not so agreeable as this. Enough of self.

This little hut never looked more lovely than it does at this moment, and the garden and all the trees are out in full flower and leaf. All my animals are well, and all my eight cows are in full milk, and Cookie made 24 pounds of butter last Monday, and will make 20 today [a Tuesday], she's now at it, 6 a.m.

I have no change in any of my domestics, like yours of old they stick to me like leeches, and they all say they will not leave me till I am 'gathered', and as they are all good, and very kind and attentive to me, I should dread any change, and old Cookie, as I call her, treats me like a child, and will not let me have my own way.

My own family are as they were; about Harry you know all and everything. Of Tat, wife and child, and her child, I know nothing, as I never see them,—not one of them for more than a year. Kate is where she was with her two boys, her girls being adopted by W^m. Wills, M.P., of Bird's Eye celebrity. Godwin I never see, he lives at Bexley, and I hear is as afflicted as ever. Sydney and his wife are both well, and very happy at his little Rectory in Kent.

Of your belongings I know less than nothing, how odd does seem the change, when there was nothing I did not know. Of G. and 'Straight-as-an-arrow' I do not know if they are alive or dead; of Stratton I know no more, nor where he is, nor what he is doing; neither do I know anything of Emily, beyond believing that she is where she was, and worse rather than better.

The reference to Kate's girls needs explanation. In 1868 her husband failed to support his family, and Dr. William was much troubled. It happened that he lost his snuff-box, and

being miserable without my pinch, I went into the establishment of my Bird's Eye friend, William Wills, in Long Lane; I there saw Fred. Wills and had a long conversation with him re G.P.S. . . . he said he would write to his cousin W^m. Wills by that night's post . . . and try to make an appointment with him to come to Town and see me.

The consequence was that William Wills, later Lord Winterstoke, adopted Kate's two girls, who took the name of Stancomb-Wills. They shared a life-interest in Lord Winterstoke's residuary estate. Yda married Joseph Richardson, but left no children; she was a considerable benefactress to Bristol, Taunton, and other places. Her sister Janet never married, she lived at Eastcourt,

Ramsgate, to which place she gave the Winterstoke Gardens in 1923, added considerably to the Hospital in 1927 and 1930, when she also gave a recreation ground and pavilion, to commemorate her year of office as Mayor. She contributed largely to the restoration of the Gateway of Christ Church, Canterbury. She was made D.B.E. and died in 1932.

Sydney's Kentish living was that of Kenardington. He married the daughter of Dr. William Munk, who edited the Roll of the College of Physicians, and other medical biographies.

The references in the last paragraph of Dr. William's letter are to Nelly's sister G[eorgiana], and her brother Stratton, who lived until 1901. Emily was the other sister; she was widow of Col. Cherry.

Dr. William lived two years after writing this letter. There is a good lithograph of him, made in 1853 by C. Bauquier, 'a Belgian draughtsman on stone, who practised chiefly in Paris', according to Bryan, but he was certainly resident in London, for the doctor, defending the drawing against criticism, wrote on 6 June 1853 'Bauquier is the most celebrated man in London'.

There is, too, an admirable bust in wax, made by Chardigny in 1861 (see Plate VII). Other illustrations show a few pieces of furniture which escaped from the fire at Weir Hall, identified by labels fixed on them by Arthur Lobb, and some pieces of silver which belonged to Dr. William. (Plates VIII to XII.)

IX

HARRY WILLIAM LOBB

HARRY WILLIAM was not a letter-writer himself, but his faithful hoarding of his father's letters made the last chapter possible, and they serve much in this outline of his own life. In addition he left a useful document for family history; when Sir Francis Galton was working on genetics in 1883, he offered a large number of prizes to those who filled up the tables in his *Record of Family Faculties*. Harry secured a prize (£5) and left a copy of the data which earned it.

In this he says that he was a student at Bartholomew's, and attended lectures at Guy's and University College; in this way he became a member of the College of Physicians, and licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1850. This was about eight years before the regulation of the medical profession by Act of Parliament. He took no other degrees. His father had misgivings about Harry's usefulness as a partner:

15 Apr. 1848. I do not think you would ever work and do as I have done, and without such devotion there is no chance of success.

After Harry became qualified Dr. William thought about it again, but it never went farther than some occasional assistance by the son, not always with success, as will be shown. In 1852 Harry went as surgeon on the East India-man, the *Herefordshire*; his father recommended him to keep a journal, 'and on your return you might write a book'. The journal was kept, and fills 174 pages of straggling writing, illustrated with drawings and water-colour sketches, which, though crude, might have some

topographical interest today, but neither journal nor drawings could deserve publication. The ship sailed on 4 June and reached Bombay on 16 September. When passing Mauritius they ran 240 miles in 24 hours, but that was most exceptional. At Bombay Harry got into touch with many doctors, and made little excursions; he gives a good plan of the caves at Elephanta, and several large pencil drawings of the sculptures, on which he must have laboured earnestly.

He was called upon to attend his captain, then suffering from gout and staying at Khandalla. Whilst there a message came for him to visit Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who had an attack of lumbago. Harry found his bungalow in a garden full of rose trees, with 'a great many servants standing about, some with native swords, the old man likes state'. The third son, Sorabjee, took him to his father, 'who was sitting on his bed, wrapped in flannel. He is an old man of 69 years, has lost his teeth, and has a large, grey moustache; he has a peculiar way of shutting the right eye.' Harry gave him physic, and visited him twice more, and just before the *Herefordshire* sailed, he received a very courteous letter of thanks from the famous Parsee, dated 12 December 1852, which accompanied a ring. It contains a large brilliant, of slightly yellow colour. (Plate XIII.)

They sailed on 2 February and 'anchored at 12.30 opposite Water Hotel, Gravesend' on 9 May 1853. On the way back they brought a large number of troops, and called at St. Helena, where Harry 'hired a tat, for which I had to pay 12^s. 6^d.', and visited Longwood, then used as farm buildings and in poor repair: 'You are first ushered into an eight-stall stable, with a high barn-like roof, which you are told was Nap's bed-room; he slept in this stall, he bathed in that, and dressed in the other. . . . Then you pass into a dark room, without a window in it, containing pieces of a threshing machine, a chaff-cutter, &c.—this

was his dining-room.' As the man who showed him round, charging 2s., had been in the island two years before Napoleon arrived, and had often seen him, it is interesting to hear that Napoleon was 'comfortable and happy', Harry was sceptical. He saw also the new house with fifty-seven rooms, built for Napoleon but never inhabited by him. The general impression Harry formed, when he had seen the verandah, and the garden around Longwood, was: 'too much for a cruel soldier, but hardly sufficient for a deposed Emperor'. He gives a drawing of the tomb, from which the body had been taken in 1840.

Upon returning to London he set up in practice at Gloucester Terrace; his father sent him some patients, and wrote to him:

3 July 1854. The commencement of a doctor's career is very slow. . . . My few bottles in the window brought me in daily enough to keep me from starving. Still I think your start looks very fairly as to the future, particularly if your numerous dinners and introductions lead eventually to business.

The occasional assistance which Harry gave to his father was not satisfactory always. In 1855 the father wrote:

How came you to prescribe Belladonna for young Floyd. in his state, and such doses too? I told Copeland only to put *half*. Yesterday he had an attack of paralysis in his father's house. I fear you ever seeing him again, death would be the best thing for him. He had fortunately been excited, I therefore attributed the attack to that.

Harry appreciated the great importance of the microscope, and his father, when inviting him to a party which the doctor was giving to his medical colleagues, asked him to 'afford amusement and gratification to many by bringing your microscope and showing the wonders of the animal and vegetable kingdoms'.

In 1858 Harry published a book which dealt with the pathology and treatment of the more obscure Nervous

Affections. The illustrations seem to be the most original work in it, all were 'drawn on wood' by Harry himself from microscopic slides. The closing paragraphs of this book (Nos. 651 to 672), advocate galvanism as a therapeutic aid. He followed this up when he was in Brook Street, in 1858, encouraged by Sir Charles Locock. In 1861 he started the London Galvanic Hospital, and medical directories from 1862 to 1866 describe him as surgeon of this Hospital. There is no trace of any building of this name, and the Hospital was either 70 Brook Street, or a house hired for the purpose.¹ When Sir Charles Locock retired, Harry admits that he 'lost his patron', and the 'Hospital' closed. There was no novelty in this use of electricity, Needham, Rector of the Academy of Sciences at Brussels, was advocating it in 1780.² Harry wrote a book on Curative Electricity in 1867, with three issues later; one of them brought this criticism from Dr. William:

1 Jan. 1869. I have very carefully read your letter to the Profession, and your little Brochure, and I fully approve of all, excepting pages 14, 15, & 27, where I think you name too many cases to cure, and not in your speciality, such as Polypus, Consumption, Cholera, & Prolapsus, in which you must know that the bowel must be returned, and that no Galvanism would shoot it up. . . . The form of the pamphlet might be improved, it is too much like an emanation from Paternoster Row.

There are letters from some of Harry's patients, written before the galvanic bubble burst, which show that it was lucrative. Lord Strathmore paid up £24. 3s., and was continuing the treatment. Lady Carew was more thrifty: she thought that two guineas should cover three visits; endorsed by Harry 'Accept'. Lord Clanwilliam³ went into it deeply on behalf of his son Lord Gilford, who was a

¹ Information kindly given by Mr. Poynter, of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, who adds that the authoritative book on medical galvanism was by Julius Althaus, 1865.

² Letter from l'Abbé Mann to Sir Joseph Banks (*Letters of Eminent Men*, 1843, p. 417).

³ This was the 3rd earl.

naval captain, and had injured his arm and hand; he even took Harry over to Paris with him to see the manipulative treatment of 'Dr. D.'; we do not know which treatment was adopted. The second Marquis of Normanby firmly believed in it for his daughter, Lady Constance, who was always needing new batteries. She was born in 1843, and as she lived to be seventy-eight must be presumed to have derived benefit from Harry's galvanic treatment.

He produced other medical books, one on *Hypogastria in the Male*, 1868, and twice reprinted; one on *Diabetes* in 1872; and another called *Hygiene, or the Hand-book of Health*.

Harry was fertile in ideas, but lacked concentration, and would not face the drudgery needed for success. Undoubtedly the wisest thing he did was to take a wife who, apart from excellent qualities in herself, was daughter of a man who could provide handsomely for all his numerous family.

In *Family Faculties* Harry says of his wife: 'mental powers ordinary; great energy of will', he ranks his own mental powers and energy 'above ordinary'. Unluckily there is no evidence to show how Mrs. Harry rated her husband.

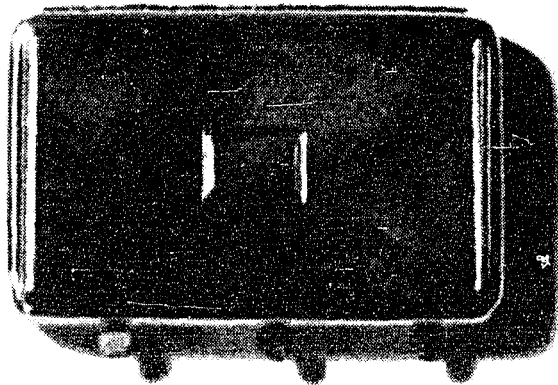
She was a daughter of John Robert Thomson, who was born in Bristol in 1788, and went to the Cape of Good Hope before the great emigration of English thither in 1820. There he worked hard, planting vines, and producing wine. He acquired a substantial fortune, and brought up his twelve children in 'extreme respectability', to use his son-in-law's phrase. He had married a girl of good Dutch descent, Yda Margaretha Horak, her mother was Martha Bartolda Van Renen, born at Rondebosh in 1784 and said to be descended from a certain Yda Aleyda, a lady-in-waiting to a Princess of Orange, and wife of a Van Renen. Thomson returned to live at Bristol, and did not die until 1880.



I



2



3

1. The knitted silk purse was used by Dr. William Lobb. The plainer gold and topaz seal was used by Dr. Theophilus (d. 1763) and bears the pheon crest. The more ornate seal was used by Dr. William, and bears the coat of arms in full

2. The ring, set with a brilliant, given to Harry W. Lobb by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy at Bombay in 1852

3. Silver snuff-box used by Joseph Lobb of Southampton, date circa 1841

Harry told his father of his intended marriage in the spring of 1854, and said that his wife would bring £2,500, and a guaranteed income of £100 p.a. Dr. William wrote a long and kindly reply, furnished Harry's house, and gave a policy for £3,000 on his own life as a contribution to the marriage settlement. The honeymoon was spent on the Rhine, the farthest point reached was Baden Baden; the total cost was £78. 15s.

In 1867 Harry moved to 31 Sackville Street, and in 1880 to Russell Square, where he remained. In 1866 he moved his family to Harrow, for convenience in the education of his sons, but he continued to practice in London.

This account of Harry William must end, as it began, with acknowledgement of the service he rendered to his family history by preserving all his father's letters, even those which called him to task. Many of them chide his faulty spelling, and although he was the favourite child, his father never shut his eyes to his faults.

APPENDIX

'Bravo, Domine!'

DR. WILLIAM sent some verses with this title to his grandson Arthur Lobb on 31 March 1879. The covering letter says that the words which he could not remember 'came back' to him, and he at once wrote them down. Memory is deceitful and some lines are obviously wrong, but they are given as written. The doctor says: 'I have lost the original manuscript, and I think I am the only person knowing this song, which I impart to you to keep as an heirloom in the family. My cousin William Porter, brother of the late George Richardson Porter, of the Board of Trade, was invited to some races, together with the two Mr. Smiths, of the celebrated *Rejected Addresses*. It turned out a most beastly wet day, and they agreed to get up some theatricals, whilst agreeing to the piece, characters, etc. Mr. Smith retired and wrote this, to be sung on the rising of the curtain.'

The last sentence is clearly wrong, as the final stanza shows. No. XIX in *Rejected Addresses*, whilst differing in metre, has points in common; four lines at the close of the first verse are echoed in the last; the last stanza here has a macaronic nonce-word, and so has the first line of the refrain in 'The Stranger'. It can only be said that James Smith, who wrote 'The Stranger', may have written *Bravo, Domine!* After his death in 1839 his brother Horace published some verse by him, but the lines given here have not been found in any collection which has been examined.

Dr. William's sister Caroline married Henry Porter, whose grandson Henry Boys Porter was known to Arthur Lobb, but how these were related to William and G. R. Porter is uncertain. G. R. Porter was Secretary of the Board of Trade in 1847, and there is a letter from him, of 27 August 1849, congratulating Harry on passing an examination, and inviting him to Putney for a week-end. In 1855 'Eliza Porter (*née* Goodeve)' invited herself to stay with Dr. William, who calls her a 'relative'; she

may have been Mrs. G. R. Porter. These Porters were connected with the 27th Earl of Mar (a Goodeve-Erskine), to whom Harry Lobb was well known.

I

Cloudy mists every Valley and hill bury,
Spurred and booted on sofas ye sprawl,
Back your galloway, put up your tilbury
Sad wet weather at Drizzledown Hall.
One cannot read Waverley twice over cleverly,
One cannot lie idle through all the long day,
Wind and weather join gladly together,
For all we want is to get up a play.
 Bravo, Domine, up with Melpomene!
 All we want is to get up a play.

2

Hang a curtain across the back drawing-room,
Stop up that staring mahogany door,
Make the book-room a carpenter’s sawing room,
Never mind cutting a hole in the floor.
We’re all of us fair actors,—no need of rare actors,
Settle your characters, Bustle away!

3

I at Dunstable acted Lord Duberley,
‘Who’ll do Douglas?’ ‘Oh! I’ll do Dick.’
‘Where’s your Kendrick, Sir Moses McLubberly?’
‘He won’t do, he’s a horrible stick.’
‘Then Doctor Genitive, opening lenative,
—I’ll not disdain it, if you’ll lead the way.’

4

Colonel Strutt’s a famous Octavian,
You, Sir John, shall play Side the Slave,
‘Hush! Sir John’s a red hot Moravian,
He’ll dumfound you by humming a stave.’
‘Lady Amelia—she’ll play Cordelia’,
‘Oh! no, Ophelia, the newspapers say.’

5

'I'm for Percy,' 'And I'm for Northumberland,'
 'I'm for acting the Jovial Crew.'
 'I've done Sheba,¹ and old Mr. Cumberland²
 Thought it the real, original Jew.'
 'Macbeth brought money, come now we'll be funny,
 Come now, Polly-Honey,—come Lady Jane Grey.'

6

Hold, good people, why where are your courtesies?
 Storming high heaven on Icarus' wings,
 Ye are all Hamlets, without any Laertes,
 Better act something with nothing but kings,
 Generalissimos, acting bravissimos,
 Devil a private to act in our play!

7

Sol illuminates, call the postillions!
 Off we scamper through Drizzledown Park,
 Gigs, barouches, curricles, pillions,
 Reach the races before it is dark!
 Comical, tragical, stoic-heroical,
 All Statu-quo-ical canter one way.

Bravo, Domine, down with Melpomene!
 Pity we never could get up our play!

¹ Possibly 'Shylock'.

² Richard Cumberland died in 1811.

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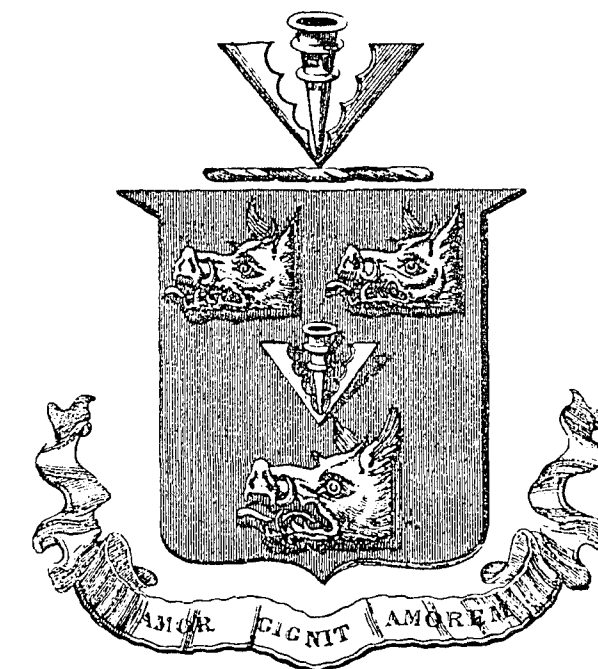
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Arms used by the Lobbs

RICHARD LOBB of Warleggan, born c. 1535, bur. there 3 Sept. 1586 = at Warleggan, Mar. 1562, THOMASYNE GROSSE

RICHARD LOBB of Warleggan and St. Neot, bapt. there as son of Richard 1 Oct. 1566, bur. there 26 Apr. 1646 = . . .

JOAN, ba

RICHARD LOBB of Warleggan, bapt. there 22 Mar. 1607 as son of Richard. High Sheriff of Cornwall 1652. M.P. for St. Michaels 1659. Bur. at Mylor 8 May 1678. Will pr. P.C.C. 4 June 1678. Married and had with five daughters AMY, SUSANNA, KATHERINE, ELIZABETH, and ANNE

ELIZABETH, bapt. at Warleggan as dau. of Richard 1610, d. young

MARTHA, bapt. at Warleggan as dau. of Richard 6 Sept. 1611

SUSAN, bapt. at Warleggan as dau. of Richard 20 March 1612

Rev. WILLIAM BENN

MARY BENN, = Rev. NATHANIEL MATHER, M.A. Harvard College 1647. Vicar of Barnstaple, Devon, and afterwards Minister of the Independent Church in Lime Street, London, son of Rev. Richard Mather of Dorchester, Mass. d. 1705

JOHANNA BENN, d. 1691, = THEOPHILUS POLWHELE, M.A., Vicar of Tiverton, who was ejected for nonconformity and was bur. at Tiverton 3 Apr. 1689

RICHARD LOBB, merchant, succeeded to his grandfather's lands at Warleggan and St. Neot, d. in London 1689

HANNAH BENN, living 1705

ISAAC POLWHELE, b. at Carlisle 1656, M.A. Sidney Sussex, Cambridge 1679

ELIZABETH POLWHELE (eldest daughter), d. 1691

STEPHEN LOBB, Independent Minister at Fetter Lane, d. 3 June 1699, having had (with a daughter SARAH, unm. in 1715)

NICHOLAS LOBB of Mylor = at Warleggan 18 Dec. 1665, RUTH, dau. of Rev. John MAY, Rector of Warleggan

SAMUEL SHIPLEY of Leicester, currier

RICHARD LOBB, d.s.p.

PETER LOBB, d.s.p., bur. at Mylor 26 Oct. 1675

NATHANIEL LOBB, d. at Penzance 1721, married and had three children

ELLIS SHIPLEY (3rd son), admitted Freeman of Leicester 1 Feb. 1726/7

SUSANNA SHIPLEY, b. 1700, d. 5 Jan. 1777, bur. at St. Margaret's, Leicester

SAMUEL LOBB, b. 1690, Rector of Farleigh Hungerford, Somerset, d. 6 Nov. 1760, bur. at Walcot, Bath

THEOPHILUS LOBB, b. 17 Aug. 1678, Nonconformist Minister at Guildford 1702, physician at Shaftesbury 1706, M.D. Glasgow 1722, F.R.S. 1729, L.R.C.P. 1740, d. 17 May 1763, bur. at Bunhill Fields, s.p.v., = I. FRANCES, d. 4 Feb. 1723, dau. of James Cooke, physician, of Shepton Mallet

= 2 . . . GREENE d.s.p. 1760

JOHN GREENE, a minister

ELIZABETH

STEPHEN LOBB, Chaplain at Penzance, Vicar of Milton Abbot and Otterton, Devon, d. at Shaftesbury 1720, = GRACE . . . bur. at Otterton 24 May 1718

MARY, bapt. at Warleggan 1670

WILLIAM LOBB, b. 1736, B.A. Peterhouse 1755, M.A. 1758, Fellow 1758, d. unm. 1765

JOSEPH LOBB, b. 29 April 1743, B.A. Peterhouse 1764, in business at Leicester and London, d. 17 Nov. 1811, bur. at Heavitree, = 1763, as her first husband, ANN, b. 1734, d. 1809, dau. of Richard and Ann HARRIS. She = 2ndly, JAMES WHATMAN of Loose, Kent

RICHARD LOBB, adopted by h in Chelmsford and d. at Lamb

ELLIS SHIPLEY LOBB of Hornsey, hosier, &c., in Cheapside, London, b. 12 Jan. 1765, d. 3 Dec. 1844, = 1797, ELIZ. GOODE of Leicester

JAMES WHATMAN LOBB of Holy Rood, Southampton, mercer, b. 4 Jan. 1766, d. 5 Dec. 1806, = by lic. dated 13 Jan. 1789 at Alverstoke, JANET GIBSON at Alverstoke, b. 1768, d. 5 Dec. 1831

ANN, b. 1768, d. 1840

ELLIS GOODE LOBB, of 148, Cheapside, London, hosier, &c., b. 1806, d. 1870, = 1831, ANN MARY BARNARD, d. 1870

ANN, b. 1804, d. 1858

ELIZABETH, b. 1802, living in 1884

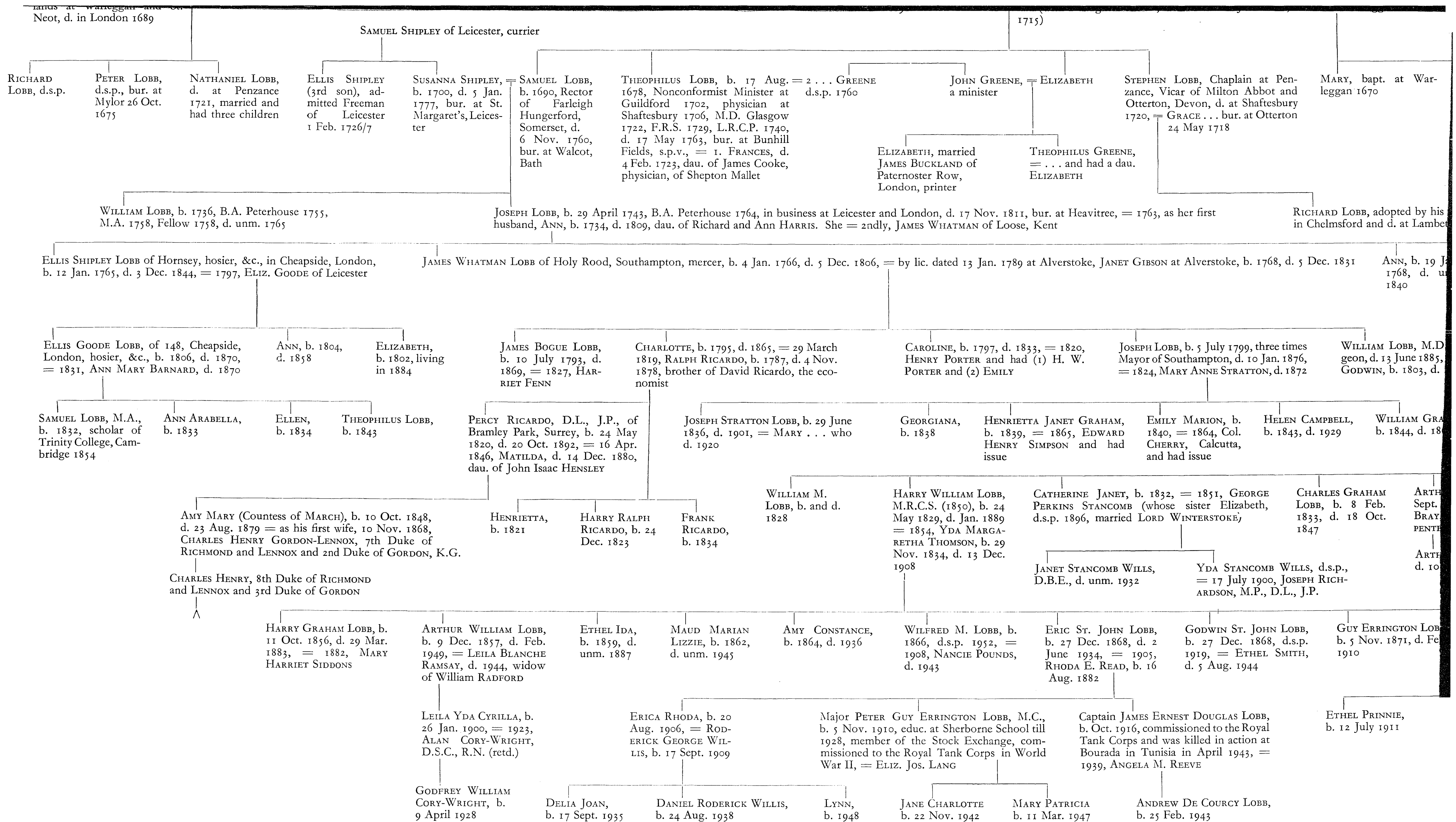
JAMES BOGUE LOBB, b. 10 July 1793, d. 1869, = 1827, HARRIET FENN

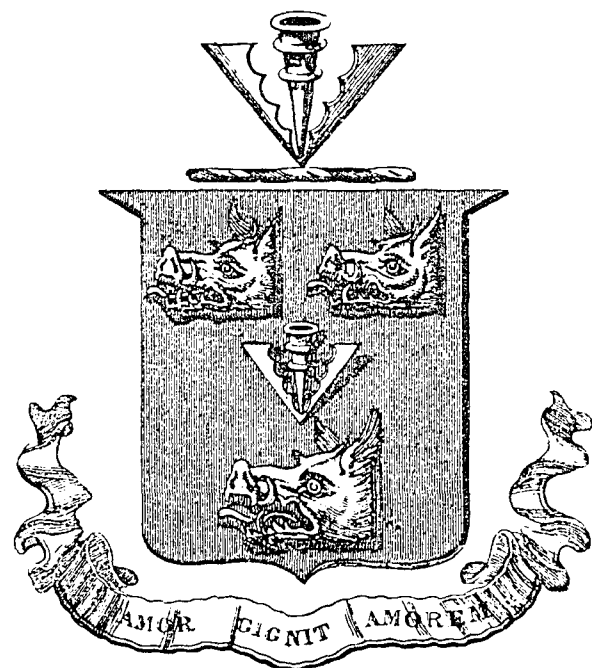
CHARLOTTE, b. 1795, d. 1865, = 29 March 1819, RALPH RICARDO, b. 1787, d. 4 Nov. 1878, brother of David Ricardo, the economist

CAROLINE, b. 1797, d. 1833, = 1820, HENRY PORTER and had (1) H. W. PORTER and (2) EMILY

JOSEPH LOBB, b. 5 July 1799, three times Mayor of Southampton, d. 10 Jan. 1876, = 1824, MARY ANNE STRATTON, d. 1872

WILLIAM LOBB, M. geon, d. 13 June 1888, GODWIN, b. 1803, d. 1888





Arms used by the Lobbs

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RICHARD LOBB of Warleggan and St. Neot, bapt. there as son of Richard 1 Oct. 1566, bur. there 26 Apr. 1646 = . . .

JOAN, bapt. at Warleggan as dau. of Richard 7 Dec. 1572

High Sheriff of Cornwall 1652. M.P. for St. Michaels 1659. Bur. at Mylor 8 May 1678.
SUSANNA, KATHERINE, ELIZABETH, and ANNE

ELIZABETH, bapt. at Warleggan as dau. of Richard 1610, d. young

MARTHA, bapt. at Warleggan as dau. of Richard 6 Sept. 1611

SUSAN, bapt. at Warleggan as dau. of Richard 20 March 1613

FRANCES, bapt. at Warleggan as dau. of Richard 6 Nov. 1616

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ELIZABETH POLWHELE (eldest daughter), d. 1691 = STEPHEN LOBB, Independent Minister at Fetter Lane, d. 3 June 1699, having had (with a daughter SARAH, unm. in 1715)

NICHOLAS LOBB of Mylor = at Warleggan 18 Dec. 1665, RUTH, dau. of Rev. John MAY, Rector of Warleggan

PETER LOBB, 'Minister of the Gospel' at Horley, Surrey, d. 1718, will dated 6 Apr. 1715, pr. P.C.C. 1718, Tenison 196

JOHN LOBB

SHIPLEY of Leicester, carrier

SUSANNA SHIPLEY, b. 1700, d. 5 Jan. 1777, bur. at St. Margaret's, Leicester

SAMUEL LOBB, b. 1690, Rector of Farleigh Hungerford, Somerset, d. 6 Nov. 1760, bur. at Walcot, Bath

THEOPHILUS LOBB, b. 17 Aug. = 2 . . . GREENE d.s.p. 1760 1678, Nonconformist Minister at Guildford 1702, physician at Shaftesbury 1706, M.D. Glasgow 1722, F.R.S. 1729, L.R.C.P. 1740, d. 17 May 1763, bur. at Bunhill Fields, s.p.v., = 1. FRANCES, d. 4 Feb. 1723, dau. of James Cooke, physician, of Shepton Mallet

JOHN GREENE, = ELIZABETH a minister

ELIZABETH, married JAMES BUCKLAND of Paternoster Row, London, printer

THEOPHILUS GREENE, = . . . and had a dau. ELIZABETH

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KATHERINE, bapt. at Mylor 11 Dec. 1676

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JOSEPH LOBB, b. 29 April 1743, B.A. Peterhouse 1764, in business at Leicester and London, d. 17 Nov. 1811, bur. at Heavitree, = 1763, as her first husband, ANN, b. 1734, d. 1809, dau. of Richard and Ann HARRIS. She = 2ndly, JAMES WHATMAN of Loose, Kent

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ANN, b. 19 Jan. 1768, d. unm. 1840

SUSANNAH WHATMAN, b. 24 Feb. 1773, = at St. Lawrence, Southampton, by lic. dated 28 June 1806, JOHN BULLAR of Holy Rood, Southampton, schoolmaster, b. 1778, and had (1) JOHN, b. 1807, (2) JOSEPH, b. 1808, (3) WILLIAM, b. 1810, (4) SUSAN, b. 1811, (5) ANN, b. 1812, and (6) HENRY, b. 1815.

BETH, 2, living 4

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LOBB,

PERCY RICARDO, D.L., J.P., of Bramley Park, Surrey, b. 24 May 1820, d. 20 Oct. 1892, = 16 Apr. 1846, MATILDA, d. 14 Dec. 1880, dau. of John Isaac HENSLEY

JOSEPH STRATTON LOBB, b. 29 June 1836, d. 1901, = MARY . . . who d. 1920

GEORGIANA, b. 1838

HENRIETTA JANET GRAHAM, b. 1839, = 1865, EDWARD HENRY SIMPSON and had issue

EMILY MARION, b. 1840, = 1864, Col. CHERRY, Calcutta, and had issue

HELEN CAMPBELL, b. 1843, d. 1929

WILLIAM GRAHAM LOBB, b. 1844, d. 1861

1848, 1868, ke of RDON, K.G.

HENRIETTA, b. 1821

HARRY RALPH RICARDO, b. 24 Dec. 1823

FRANK RICARDO, b. 1834

WILLIAM M. LOBB, b. and d. 1828

HARRY WILLIAM LOBB, M.R.C.S. (1850), b. 24 May 1829, d. Jan. 1889 = 1854, YDA MARGARETHA THOMSON, b. 29 Nov. 1834, d. 13 Dec. 1908

CATHERINE JANET, b. 1832, = 1851, GEORGE PERKINS STANCOMB (whose sister Elizabeth, d.s.p. 1896, married LORD WINTERSTOKE)

CHARLES GRAHAM LOBB, b. 8 Feb. 1833, d. 18 Oct. 1847

ARTHUR FREDERICK LOBB, b. 21 Sept. 1834, d. 1898, = 1. LOUISA BRAY, = 2. MARGARET CARPENTER

SYDNEY BROOKE LOBB, b. 21 Feb. 1837. Rector of Kenardington, Kent, d.s.p. 1900, = GERALDINE IRENE MUNK

JANET STANCOMB WILLS, D.B.E., d. unm. 1932

YDA STANCOMB WILLS, d.s.p., = 17 July 1900, JOSEPH RICHARDSON, M.P., D.L., J.P.

ARTHUR FREDERICK LOBB, d. 10 Jan. 1926

ARTHUR WILLIAM LOBB, b. 9 Dec. 1857, d. Feb. 1949, = LEILA BLANCHE RAMSAY, d. 1944, widow of William RADFORD

ETHEL IDA, b. 1859, d. unm. 1887

MAUD MARIAN LIZZIE, b. 1862, d. unm. 1945

AMY CONSTANCE, b. 1864, d. 1936

WILFRED M. LOBB, b. 1866, d.s.p. 1952, = 1908, NANCIE POUNDS, d. 1943

ERIC ST. JOHN LOBB, b. 27 Dec. 1868, d. 2 June 1934, = 1905, RHODA E. READ, b. 16 Aug. 1882

GODWIN ST. JOHN LOBB, b. 27 Dec. 1868, d.s.p. 1919, = ETHEL SMITH, d. 5 Aug. 1944

GUY ERRINGTON LOBB, b. 5 Nov. 1871, d. Feb. 1910

GORDON HORAK LOBB, b. 25 Apr. 1876, = DORA CHINNERY and had (with twins who d. in infancy)

LEILA YDA CYRILLA, b. 26 Jan. 1900, = 1923, ALAN CORY-WRIGHT, D.S.C., R.N. (retd.)

ERICA RHODA, b. 20 Aug. 1906, = RODERICK GEORGE WILLIS, b. 17 Sept. 1909

Major PETER GUY ERRINGTON LOBB, M.C., b. 5 Nov. 1910, educ. at Sherborne School till 1928, member of the Stock Exchange, commissioned to the Royal Tank Corps in World War II, = ELIZ. JOS. LANG

Captain JAMES ERNEST DOUGLAS LOBB, b. Oct. 1916, commissioned to the Royal Tank Corps and was killed in action at Bourada in Tunisia in April 1943, = 1939, ANGELA M. REEVE

ETHEL PRINNIE, b. 12 July 1911

NORAH AMY

JACK CHINNERY LOBB, b. 26 Nov. 1915

GUY HORAK LOBB b. 1 Apr. 1917

GODFREY WILLIAM CORY-WRIGHT, b. 9 April 1928

DELIA JOAN, b. 17 Sept. 1935

DANIEL RODERICK WILLIS, b. 24 Aug. 1938

LYNN, b. 1948

JANE CHARLOTTE b. 22 Nov. 1942

MARY PATRICIA b. 11 Mar. 1947

ANDREW DE COURCY LOBB, b. 25 Feb. 1943