MEMORIALS

OF THE

PRICHARDS OF ALMELEY

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

COMPILED BY

ISABEL SOUTHALL.

SECOND EDITION.

CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

The Glory of Children are Their Fathers.

PRIVATELY PRINTED.

BIRMINGHAM.

1901.

BIRMINGHAM :

PRINTED AT THE MIDLAND COUNTIES HERALD OFFICE.

MEMORIALS

OF THE

PRICHARDS OF ALMELEY

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

TO THE

MEMORY OF MY DEAR FATHER,

THOMAS SOUTHALL,

THIS LITTLE VOLUME IS DEDICATED.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX.

ILLUSTRATION.

THE PRICHARDS OF ALMELEY.

Chapter I.

THE origin of the name of Prichard was, until the last few years, supposed to be the contraction for Ap Richard, so common in Wales.

Until the middle or close of the 16th century, it was the well-known custom in Wales for a son to take the name of his father, with the addition of Ap. But this system involved such intricacies and inconveniences that it fell into desuetude, and the English fashion of the surname was gradually adopted; and such names as Ap Rhys, Ap Hugh, Ap Evan, Ap Richard, and Ap Hoel, settled permanently into Price, Pugh, Bevan, Prichard, and Powell.

If the name of Prichard be found before the period alluded to, it may be considered almost certainly to be a corruption of *Pichard*, an old family settled in Breconshire, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire, from the time of William I., and which owed its origin to a knight of Picardy who took part with Bernard Newmarch in the conquest of Breconshire.

In considering the question of Roger Prichard's parentage

we must take into account (1st) his connection with Almaly, an ancient possession of the Pichards; (2nd) the arms assigned to Dr. J. C. Prichard by Mr. Reece, a relation, and an eminent herald, and which are identical with those of Pichard; and (3rd) the frequent use of *Prichard* for *Pichard* in the genealogies of Wales and Herefordshire. On the other hand, should be noted the residence of Roger Prichard at Llanfyllin, a purely Welsh-speaking place.

There is an old tradition in the family that the Prichards once entertained the Black Prince; and this coincides with a statement in Hallam's History of the Middle Ages (p. 619) that Picard, Lord Mayor of London, gave a banquet to Edward III. and his son.

Thomas Pichard was Sheriff of Herefordshire, 21, 22, and 23, Edward III., and it is recorded that the King and Prince came to Hereford about this time to attend the dedication of the Church of the Black Friars, when they would probably be entertained by the Sheriff. Roger Pichard was Knight and Commissioner of Array for Hereford in this and the preceding reign.

The last mention of a Pichard of Almeley is in 1434:

> Richard de la Bere of Kenardesley, Esq., William ap Thomas of Teleglace in the Marches of Wales, Esq., John Chabnore, late of Rous Maune, gentleman, in mercy for many defaults. The same persons, together with John Young of Almaly, junior, yeoman, were attached to answer Henry

> Oldcastell, Esq., for having at Kenardesley, insulted, wounded, imprisoned (for one day and night) the said Henry Oldcastell, to his great damage and against the peace of the Lord the King. The defendants deny that they are guilty, and state that in an affray which took place both the said Henry Oldcastle and Richard de la Bere were imprisoned by Thomas Jackson and John Pychard, the then constables of the town of Kenardesley. Damages laid at £400.
>
> *(The Picard Family, by Miss Cooke.)*

This extract (from the Queen's Bench Rolls, 12 Hen. VI.) is of interest in various ways. It shows us that the family of Sir John Oldcastle, the Lollard martyr, were still living in the neighbourhood of Almeley seventeen years after his death, and it seems to imply that they were still subject to molestation, either as holding the same doctrines, or as sharing in the obloquy and persecution that Lord Cobham had suffered. The passage is also interesting as giving us two names associated with Roger Prichard, viz., Jackson and Young. In 1676 his son Edward married a Jackson, and the Youngs, who had been of Almeley for 300 years previously, are found among George Fox's followers in the year 1667.

A fellow-sufferer of Lord Cobham, not so well known to fame, was Sir Roger Acton, of Sutton, near Tenbury. This family were settled at Acton, near Ombersley, before

the Conquest. In the 15th century they became divided into three branches—of Acton, Bockleton, and Sutton: it was the last of these which produced the Lollard martyr. A Sir Robert Acton is mentioned by Foxe as having been instrumental in the escape of Lord Cobham from the Tower in 1413, and it is possible that Sutton may have been one of his hiding places during the four years which elapsed before his death. It is now a farm house with but small remains of former grandeur. Lord Cobham was apprehended in 1417 by Sir John Charleton, Lord Powis, and burnt in St. Giles's Fields on December 25th (Christmas Day).

The house at Almeley, traditionally supposed to have been his home, if not his birthplace, is still in existence, and bears the name of the Court House. It is one of those picturesque timbered edifices for which Herefordshire is remarkable. It is a significant fact that the Actons and Oldcastles were among the earliest supporters of Wickliffe and the Reformation, showing how congenial a soil the principles of civil and religious liberty found among the old families of Herefordshire; nor is it surprising that George Fox, when he proclaimed the freedom of the Gospel in this county two centuries later, found numbers prepared to receive his doctrine.

From the account given by Robinson in his Mansions of Herefordshire of the manor of Almeley, the following extract is made:—

The earlier history of Almeley has been already traced,

and the fact established that it was the home, if not the birthplace, of Sir John Oldcastle (Castles of Herefordshire, pp. 3-5). In later times, when the castle had become a ruin, and the fame of Lord Cobham a vague tradition, the family of Pember were the chief landowners in the parish, and the occupants of Newport, the principal mansion. Almeley Church is one of the finest in the Diocese, and has lately been restored with great taste and judgment.

The signification of the name *Almeley* is somewhat uncertain. It is variously spelt in old documents as Arnelegh, Aumeley, Almalegh, Almaly, Delmaly, Amely; the form in Domesday Book is Elmelie. It may signify the fair ley or meadow, from the Latin *alma*; or the field of elms, as in Elmley Lovett and Elmley Beauchamp. In the immediate neighbourhood we find Eardisley, formerly spelt Hurtesley, doubtless the field of hurts, or hurtleberries—Baskerville, the owner of Eardisley from the Conquest, bearing as his cognizance three hurts;—and Kenardesley, the field belonging to Kenarde, viz., Kenard de la Bere, its ancient possessor. This place gave its name to the fine old family of Kynnersley.

The neighbourhood of Almeley is exceedingly beautiful: the village lies on a slope, at the foot of which flows the rapid Wye, and beyond rise the wooded hills of Bradwardine, surmounted by the long ranges of the Black

Mountain, the whole forming a majestic background to the nearer landscape.

> The view from the churchyard is magnificent; looking southward, on the left, are the wooded heights above Garnons, the mansion of Sir Henry Cotterell; to the right lies Moccas Court, the seat of Sir George Cornwall, with its hilly park, a continuation of the hills of Bradwardine; in the centre, a plain stretches down towards the mountains round Abergavenny, lying in the far distance.
>
> *(The Picard Family.)*

From the Prichard estate can also be seen the Brecon Beacons and the mountains above Builth; the whole forming, it has been said, "the finest view in England."

Almeley Wootton is an outlying hamlet, about a mile from the church and village, and on still higher ground. The Meeting-house, built by Roger Prichard, and which has lately been restored, occupies a commanding position, and is sheltered by surrounding trees; the graveyard, which is the resting-place of many generations of the Prichards, is a small enclosure, only separated from the surrounding fields by a low stone wall. According to the ancient custom of the Society of Friends, no headstones mark the graves.

The house stands about fifty yards from the Meeting-house, and is in a slight hollow, so as to be sheltered from the south-westerly winds which blow with great force from the Welsh mountains. It is questionable whether the date

is not earlier than Roger Prichard's time, though there can be no doubt that it was considerably enlarged and altered by him. The house is half-timbered, and massive beams of oak have been freely used in its construction. Some fine oak carving, with the initials R.P., is the only memorial of its ancient owner which has been discovered.

Chapter II.

ROGER PRICHARD

OF ALMELEY.

THE main facts of our ancestor Roger Prichard's life are, so far as is known, as follows:—That he lived successively in London, Worcester, and Ireland, before he settled at Almeley; that in 1658 he had lately left Ireland, and was at Llanfyllin, in Montgomeryshire, being then one of those commonly called Quakers; that he stayed a short time at Llanfyllin, and then returned to Ireland; that in 1668 he purchased an estate at Almeley, being then "of St. John's Bedwardine, in Worcester;" that he married (probably as his second wife), Mary, daughter of Richard Clarke, of Wacton, near Bromyard; and that he died April 7, 1679, leaving a son, Edward, and a daughter, Hannah, married to "John Eckley, Gent: of the Lea," Jan. 11, 1679.

It is not known whether Roger Prichard received his religious convictions through the preaching of George Fox himself, or through some other instrumentality. In 1656, Herefordshire and Worcestershire were stirred by the

preaching of one Humphrey Smith, a native of Little Cowarne, near Bromyard, who, as a clergyman of the English Church, had won respect and renown, but who had felt himself called to cast in his lot with the despised Quakers. A long and cruel imprisonment in Winchester Gaol closed the career of this good man. It is possible that Roger Prichard was at this time living at Worcester, where he would be near the scene of Humphrey Smith's Gospel labours; however this may be, he heard and obeyed the call to a higher, nobler, and purer life.

But there is a tradition at Almeley that George Fox, in one of his preaching tours through Herefordshire, visited Almeley Wootton, and on the village green preached the Gospel to the inhabitants, making many converts, and that amongst these converts was Roger Prichard.

A visit of Fox to Herefordshire is recorded in 1667, and, as the purchase of the Almeley Wootton estate took place in the following year, it is possible this tradition may be correct. In the "Testimony" written by the members of Almeley Meeting, the year 1669 is given as the date of his "convincement," and it was in this year that Richard Davies, of Welshpool, and John ap John, of Wrexham, held a large meeting in the south of Radnorshire, which was attended by many Herefordshire Friends and others. It appears to have been on this occasion that Roger Prichard finally cast in his lot with the "Friends of Truth."

Roger Prichard had probably an allotment of lands in Ireland under Cromwell's Act of Settlement in 1652, when the estates of the Royalist gentry were confiscated, and colonies of Puritan emigrants settled in many parts of the country. Many Welsh and Herefordshire names are found among the settlers at this period. He appears to have remained in Ireland till 1658, in which year he is found at the remote town of Llanfyllin in Montgomeryshire.

> About this time, writes Richard Davies, a preacher among the Friends, I heard of one that was called a Quaker, who was come from Ireland to Llanvilling, a town in the county of Montgomery. His name was Roger Prichard. He tarried not long there, but went back again to Ireland, though it was said he came to these parts with an intention to stay here, and to bear his testimony for God in this dark corner of North Wales; but he, not being faithful to God who sent him here, as he was going back he suffered great losses by sea, and lost his good condition also, and turned back to the vanities of the world, but the Lord visited him again, as may be seen hereafter.

After this brief notice, we lose sight of Roger Prichard for ten years. In 1668 he purchased the estate at Almeley Wootton from James Rawlins, a member of a family very numerous in Herefordshire at that time, and one of whom had been Bishop of St. David's in the reign of Hen. VIII.

Probably in the same year he married Mary, daughter of Richard Clarke of Wacton. A few years ago there was a flat sepulchral stone in Bromyard Church "to the memory of Richard Clark of Wackton, who died — Dec., the year of our Lord God 1670."

This was doubtless Mary Prichard's father. The following entry from the Worcester Diocesan Registers refers to her sister :—

> 1665, April 8, Rowland Smyth of Lindridge, co. Worcester, about 40, widower, and Hannah Clarke of Great Witley, about 32, maiden, da. of Richard Clarke of Wacton, co. Hereford, gent. :

The representative of this family was created a baronet in 1809, by the title of Sir William Smith of Eardiston, but the baronetcy is now extinct.

Most of the first converts to Quakerism appear to have thought it right "to labour with their hands that they might have to give to him that needeth." Whatever their former position may have been they generally adopted some useful calling, endeavouring to "provide things honest in the sight of all men." Roger Prichard, on settling at Almeley, continued to follow his calling as a glover, to which he united that of a farmer. Worcester being the centre of the gloving industry, he doubtless maintained his business connection with that city. From Besse's "Sufferings of the Quakers," we learn the following details of the losses and imprisonment to which he and his friends were subjected : —

Anno 1676. Roger Pritchard, William Collier and Thomas Pembridge, all of Amely, were prosecuted in the Exchequer for Tithes, and imprisoned about two months at the suit of Samuel Matthews, Vicar.

Anno 1676. On the 23rd of September, a rude Rabble with confused Noise and Shouting beset the Meeting-house (at Hereford), some broke the windows, others with Staves beat the Hats off the Men's heads, and one of them, said to be the Mayor's Son, broke the Head of John Rea with a stone. . . . . .

On the 17th the outragious Mobb, part of which were Choristers or Singing Boys of the Cathedral, encouraged by their Superiors, broke in pieces the remainder of the glass windows with the Frames, and some of the Walls of the House. . . . . .

On the next day, a Meeting was held in their shattered Meeting-house for Church Affairs, such as relieving the poor, helping the Widows and Fatherless, and other Acts of pure and undefiled Religion. Hither also came the Rabble, sounding an Horn, and throwing in dirt and stones which hurt several. In the midst of these disorders, Edward King and Robert Simonds, Justices, and Abraham Seward, Mayor Elect, came, not to quell the fury of the Rabble, but to send the Abused to prison. To effect which, after they had threat'ned the women

and children, they ten'dred the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to Roger Pritchard, Henry Price, William Owen, Morgan Watkins, Charles Barnet, Constantine Young, James Eaton, and Robert Woodliff, and for refusing to swear, sent them to Gaol.

Anno 1677. Several of the people called Quakers in this county, being prosecuted in the Exchequer on old Statutes made against Popish Recusants, suffered much by Distresses made for pretended Forfeitures of two-thirds the yearly value of their Estates, viz. :—

Taken from Richard Dolphin of Eardisland,

Cattle worth	£48
John Haines of Luxton, Oxen,	£9
Peter Young of Luxton, Oxen,	£40
Roger Pritchard, William Collier, both of Amely, Horse, Oxen, &c.	£24

Notwithstanding these extortionate proceedings, Roger Prichard prospered in things temporal as well as spiritual. R. Davies writes :—

As for Roger Prichard, the Lord blessed him in his basket and in his store, and his heart and house were open to friends, and he built a fine meeting-house at his own charge, and also gave a burying-place, and settled both upon friends for that service, and lived and died in love and favour with God, and

in unity with his brethren. Say to the righteous, it shall go well with them.

A Testimony concerning our dear ffriend and Brother, Roger Prichard :—

Roger Prichard was convinced of God's truth in the year 1669, and faithfull he kept to God, and in a short time he had a Testimony for the Lord in the Assembly of his people w^{ch} we testify was in the Life and power ; and About two years after he was Convinced he built ffriends a meetinge-house upon his own ground and all of his own charge which he freely gave to friends with a graveyard and gardens, and Soon after this persecushion begun, and Cheerfully he endured the Spoiling of his goods ; y^{e} 19th of y^{e} 4th month 1673 he had taken away from him about 30 pounds worth of Cattell for having a meeting in his house, and after that he was put into Prison by the Priest and remained a prisoner some time, he was also put into prison twice more, being upon the account of truth ; and after this a new persecushon began upon friends, (being Sequestrashon) by which he sufered the loss of his goods, a horse to the value of about £24. And as long as he lived amongst us, y^{e} Instruments of Sathan bufeted him ; he was a servesable man in the Creashon, and many of the poore he kept at worke and also was made servesable as to truth

for he was the first that was convinced of God's truth in our meetings. And so he finished his course the seventh day of the second month in the year 1679 Singing Praises to God and of his Condition we are well satisfied y^{t} his Soule is in praise and joy for evermore where tears are wiped away; and a good Report he had amongst men, this y^{e} testimony of us y^{t} are Eye witnesses and were conversant with him for many years whose hands subscribed. (Copy made, it is supposed, by John Prichard of Leominster, and "Taken from a book belonging to Almeley Meeting." The signatures are not preserved.)

Copy of the Will of Roger Prichard of Almeley. (Original in possession of J. T. Southall, Parkfields, Ross.)

In the Name of God Amen I Roger Prichard of Almyle and County of Hereford Glover doe hereby make my last Will and Testament in Manner and fforme following Imprimis I give and bequeathe to my Deare and Loving Wife Mary Prichard a hundred pounds which she hath now in her keeping which I Delivered to her y^{e} 30th day of December last in y^{e} Presence of Anne Lawrence and Hannah Prichard I also give her all my household stuffs except my plate ITEM I give and bequeathe to my Daughter Hannah Two Hundred and ffifty Pounds viz., One Hundred Pounds which is in y^{e}

hands of James Kedward of Queb ffifty Pounds in y^e^ hands of Peter Young the other ffifty my Executor is to pay her I also give her my Silver Salt and Six Silver Spoons ITEM I give to Anne Lawrence five pounds ITEM I give to my Cousin Mortimer Jones ten pounds ITEM I give to my beloved ffriend John Simpson ten pounds I give to my Sister Mary Jones five pounds ITEM I give to my Granddaughter Elizabeth Prichard ffifty Pounds to be paid her by my Executor when she comes to y^e^ age of fifteen years ITEM I doe make Constitute and appoint my son Edward Prichard my Executor of this my Last Will and Testament and Doe give him my Silver Tankard and all my moneyes and Goods which shall remain overplus when these my Legacyes are paid I desire my deare ffriends Richard Dolphin and Nathaniel Smith to be Overseers of this my Will and soe I conclude Revoaking all other Wills Dated the first day of March 167[8] in the 31st yeare of the reigne of King Charles the Second Roger Prichard Sealed and Delivered to my Executor in y^e^ presence of Richard Gwill (? Gwillim) Thomas Parken the mark of Joseph Hawkins —— Mary Camberford

---

It is interesting to note the continuity of traditions of Dissent in a particular district. The Welsh border families, like all mixed races, were marked by intellectual vigour,

together with a passionate love of liberty inherited from their Silurian forefathers; and these qualities made them impatient of the unreasoning obedience required by the Anglican clergy. Persecution usually quickens the germs of religious zeal, and to the martyrdom of Sir John Oldcastle and the sufferings of Roger Prichard and his friends may be due the flourishing community which now gathers in the ancient Meeting House at Almeley. In 1888 a new Meeting House was opened at Woonton, a village two miles from Almeley, where no church or chapel previously existed, and this also is a centre of active work.

May the day soon come when the English Church shall hold out the hand of friendliness and fellowship to all who are striving to promote the kingdom of Jesus Christ among men!

Chapter III.

EDWARD PRICHARD

of Almeley.

EDWARD PRICHARD, son of Roger Prichard, married Elizabeth Jackson, 1676, and had five sons and two daughters:

I. Roger of Almeley, born 2 mo 1, 1681, of whom hereafter.

II. Edward of Ross, b. Jan. 30, 1687, m. firstly, Elizabeth Sharman; secondly Elizabeth Cowles. He died Feb. 5, 1739.

III. Samuel, b. May 30, 1697, m. Amy Collier, at Almeley, Jan. 20, 1721, and had 4 daughters:
1. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Southall.
2. Mary, m. Thomas Prichard.
3. Hannah.
4. Sarah, m. Joseph Cowles.

IV. John of Leominster, b. Aug. 18, 1704, m. dau. of Edwards. His daughter m. Joseph Player of Ross. He died Jan. 1, 1783.

V. Thomas, an ironmonger at Birmingham; he m. Mary Smith of Godalming, in 1718, and had a son, Smith, and two daughters, Mary and Susanna, who died young.

VI. Elizabeth, mentioned in Roger Prichard's Will; b. Dec. 22, 1677 (O.S.).

VII. Mary, b. July 23, 1679 (O.S.), d. 3 mo. 26, 1680 (O.S.)

The following extract from Besse's "Sufferings of the Quakers" relates to Edward Prichard.

> Anno 1682. Edward Pritchard by Exchequer Process for Absence from the National Worship, had a Yoke of Oxen and a Mare taken away to the value of £15 7 0.

The Act of Uniformity, the Conventicle Act, and the Five Miles Act, had long been pressing heavily on Non-conformists, who were now in large numbers seeking in the New World that religious liberty denied to them in Britain.

> On Sep. 1st, 1682, William Penn, accompanied with divers of his friends, took shipping for his province of Pennsylvania, and after a voyage of six weeks they came within sight of the American coast, from whence the air, at twelve leagues distance, smelt as sweet as a new-blown garden.

It is easy to imagine with what joy the weary voyagers greeted the land of their adoption, and felt themselves free to worship God in the manner which they believed most pleasing to Him.

> In December, 1682, William Penn wrote:—I am now casting the country into townships for large lots of land. I have held an assembly in which many

> good laws are passed; we could not safely stay till the spring for a government. I have annexed the lower counties to the province, and passed a general naturalization for strangers, which hath much pleased the people. As to outward things we are satisfied; the land good, the air clear and sweet, the springs plentiful, and provision good and easy to come at; an innumerable quantity of wild fowl and fish; in fine, here is what an Abraham, Isaac and Jacob would be well contented with, and service enough for God; for the fields are white for harvest. O, how sweet is the quiet of these parts, freed from the anxious and troublesome solicitations, hurries and perplexities of woeful Europe!
>
> (*Life of William Penn, vol. I., p.* 62.)

Among those who aided William Penn in the settlement of his newly-acquired Province, we find the names of Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, his younger brother Thomas (afterwards Deputy-Governor), and of Edward Prichard and his brother-in-law, John Eckley. The names of Charles Lloyd and Edward Prichard are affixed, with others, to a Charter for the State of Pennsylvania drawn up by William Penn in the year 1682. They do not appear to have remained long in America, and possibly returned with Penn in 1684, leaving their estates, if such had been allotted them, in the care of Thomas Lloyd and John Eckley.

The government of the newly settled State was vested in

a Provincial Council of 18 and an Assembly of 54, and on William Penn's departure for England he signed a Commission empowering the Council to act in his stead, making Thomas Lloyd its President. At the same time he appointed five Provincial Judges, Nicholas Moore, William Welch, William Wood, Robert Turner, and John Eckley.

But in 1686, difficulties having arisen in the Colony in Penn's absence, he determined to reduce the Executive to five Commissioners in whom the whole Government was vested. These were Thomas Lloyd, Nicholas Moore, James Claypoole, Robert Turner, and John Eckley. It must be noted here that the Charter to which Edward Prichard's name is affixed is dated "Y^e^ Second Month, vulgarly called April, 1682," and as William Penn did not sail till Sept. 1st of the same year, the Charter must have been drawn up and signed in England. There is therefore no absolute proof of Edward Prichard having been in America, but the constant exactions which he was subjected to, and the alarm which the expected succession of the Duke of York was creating among Nonconformists at this time, make it exceedingly probable that Edward Prichard had purchased an estate in the colony. In the close of 1682 it is recorded that "five ketches came to anchor in the Delaware, having on board two thousand emigrants, mostly Quakers, who had purchased allotments."

Testimony of Samuel Jennings concerning John Eckley of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, who died about the year 1690.

The Prichards of Almeley

I am persuaded it is a justice due to the righteous and a duty upon us, to contribute something to perpetuate the names of such who have left a fragrancy behind them, and through faith have obtained a good report. Though their bodies sleep in the grave, and by divine appointment they die like other men, yet this signal difference hath the Lord declared, the memory of the just is blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot, Prov. x. 7, and to give testimony to those that die in the Lord, is not only just to them, but is very useful to the living; as many under great conflicts of spirit have experienced that it hath been to their comfort and strength to hear or read of the faithfulness and constancy of God to his own in all ages, and how he hath in due time made them more than conquerors, and crowned their end with peace and dominion. These considerations, together with the sincere affection I had for this our dear friend hath prevailed with me, in truth and soberness, to give the following testimony concerning him. As a man, he was pleasant, courteous, discreet, and grave, and in public services accompanied the foremost. The word of wisdom was in his mouth, and he had received the tongue of the learned, to speak in due season. I might truly say much of his innocency, love and zeal for truth, which hath left a lively impression upon the hearts of many. His last sick-

ness was the smallpox, a distemper often known to be very afflicting, notwithstanding which, he cheerfully and contentedly submitted to the providence of God in it, upon all occasions expressing a free and hearty resignation to His will, and was frequently filled with praises to God, and instructions to his people.

Samuel Jennings was governor of the State of New Jersey in 1684, and after his removal to Pennsylvania, filled the highest offices in the Province.

In the History of the Society of Friends in America, by James Bowden, 1854, is the following notice of John Eckley.

The first notice that we find respecting this Friend occurs in 1683, when he is recorded as a representative from Herefordshire to the Yearly Meeting in London. In the following year we find him filling the high office of Provincial Judge in Pennsylvania. In 1686, he became still more distinguished, by being appointed one of the five who formed the "Commissioners of State," whose office it was to represent William Penn in the Executive of the Government. The parties chosen for this responsible trust were the most eminent and influential Friends in the Province. The counsel addressed to them by the Proprietor on their appointment is worthy of preservation. "Be most just," he writes, "as in the sight of the all-seeing,

all-searching God ; and before you let your spirits into an affair, retire to Him, that He may give you a good understanding and government of yourselves in the management thereof ; which is that which truly crowns public actions, and dignifies those that perform them." As a Christian legislator, the name of John Eckley is worthy of remembrance.

As these records make no mention of John Eckley's wife, it is probable that Hannah Eckley, Roger Prichard's daughter, had pre-deceased her husband.

From Foster's "Royal Descents" we learn that Charles Lloyd and Ann Lawrence were married on Feb. 8, 1686, and that she died s.p. She is described as of "the Lea, Kimbolton," a village about three miles from Leominster. As this place was the property of John Eckley in 1679, some relationship must have subsisted between the Eckleys and Ann Lawrence. She was very possibly his sister, and on his emigrating to Pennsylvania, the place would come into her possession. In the pedigree above-mentioned we find Sampson Lloyd, Charles Lloyd's son, described as of the Lea, showing that through the marriage with Ann Lawrence, this estate had come into the Lloyd family. Ann Lawrence is named in Roger Prichard's Will, and seems to have been a near relation. She was one of the Friends imprisoned for twelve years at Welshpool.

Charles Lloyd and his wife were interred in the Friends' Burial Ground, Monmouth Street, Birmingham. On the

graveyard being required for the construction of the Great Western Railway, the bodies were removed to the ground in Bull Street, where they now rest. An aged Friend of Birmingham Meeting relates that when the bodies were removed, those of Charles Lloyd and his wife were found side by side, the skeletons alone remaining, and the coffins having entirely disappeared. The following dates have, however, been preserved :—Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, in the county of Montgomery, died 26th of 11th mo., 1698, aged 60 years. Ann Lloyd, died 6th mo., 1708, aged 70 years.

Bancroft thus describes the settlement of New Jersey :—

> Everywhere in Europe the Quakers were exposed to persecution. Their seriousness was called melancholy enthusiasm; their boldness, self-will; their frugality, covetousness; their freedom, infidelity; their conscience, rebellion. In England the general laws against Dissenters, the statute against Papists, and special statutes against themselves, put them at the mercy of every malignant informer. They were hated by the Church and the Presbyterians, by the peers and the king. The codes of that day describe them as "an abominable sect"—"their principles as inconsistent with any kind of government." During the Long Parliament, in the time of the Protectorate, at the Restoration, in England, in New England, in the Dutch colony of New Netherlands, everywhere, and for long wearisome years, they were exposed to

> perpetual dangers and griefs. They bore the brunt of the persecution of Dissenters. Imprisoned in winter without fire, they perished from frost. Some were victims to the barbarous cruelty of the jailer; twice George Fox narrowly escaped death. They were as poor sheep appointed to the slaughter, and as a people killed all day long. Is it strange that they looked beyond the Atlantic for a refuge?
>
> In March, 1674, a few months after the return of George Fox from his pilgrimage to all our colonies, from Carolina to Rhode Island, Lord Berkeley, for a thousand pounds, sold the moiety of New Jersey to Quakers. . . . . In 1675, Fenwick, with a large company, set sail in the Griffith for the asylum of Friends. Ascending the Delaware, he landed on a pleasant, fertile spot; and as the outward world easily takes the hues of men's minds, he called the place Salem, for it seemed the dwelling-place of Peace.

After describing the successful resistance of the colony to the illegal imposts of the Duke of York, Bancroft thus continues :—

> After such trials, vicissitudes and success, the light of peace dawned upon West New Jersey; and in November, 1681, Jennings, acting as governor for the proprietaries, convened the first legislative assembly. Their first measures established their rights by an

act of fundamental legislation; and in the spirit of the "Concessions" they framed their government on the basis of humanity. The formation of this little government of a few hundred souls that soon increased to thousands is one of the most beautiful incidents in the history of the age. West New Jersey had been a fit home for Fenelon. The people rejoiced under the reign of God, confident that he would beautify the meek with salvation.

An American writer says :—

> To the resolution and strong will of the Quakers we owe one of the greatest of our rights, freedom of conscience, without which liberty is a name. The Constitution of Pennsylvania served largely as a model for that of the great Republic which was built and launched in its metropolis.

In the words of J. G. Whittier :—

> The Pilgrims of Plymouth have not lacked historian and poet. Justice has been done to their faith, courage, and self-sacrifice, and to the mighty influence of their endeavours to establish righteousness on the earth. The Quaker pilgrims of Pennsylvania, seeking the same object by different means, have not been equally fortunate. The power of their testimony for truth and holiness, peace and freedom, enforced only by what Milton calls "the unresistible might of meekness," has been felt through two centuries in

> the amelioration of penal severities, the abolition of slavery, the reform of the erring, the relief of the poor and suffering ; felt, in short, in every step of human progress. But of the men themselves, with the single exception of William Penn, scarcely anything is known.

Yet it must be remembered that it was owing to the quiet influence of these unknown men that the settlement of Pennsylvania and NewJersey was unstained by bloodshed ; that no lives were sacrificed to the love of power, to religious bigotry, or to the cowardly fear of witchcraft, as in Massachusetts ; and that the Indians themselves dwelt in safety under the peaceful republican government of the Friends.

Among those who first instituted this "Holy Experiment" on the banks of the Delaware, the names of Jennings, Prichard, and Eckley, should not be forgotten.

Chapter IV.

(The Second) ROGER PRICHARD

of Almeley.

MARRIED Elizabeth, daughter of John and Bridget Smith of Godalming, 10 mo., 30, 1712, and had four children :

I. Thomas of Almeley, b. Sep. 14, 1718 ; m. his cousin Mary Prichard, dau. of Samuel P. and Amy Collier ; he died Aug. 29, 1797.

II. Edward of Godalming, b. Dec. 13, 1719 ; m. Mary Westbrook of Worplesdon, co. Surrey ; he died 4 mo., 26, 1775 ; Mary Prichard died 3 mo., 5, 1779.

III. Hannah, born 1 mo., 18, 1716.

IV. Elizabeth, m. in 1745 Jonathan Freeth, of Birmingham ; had one son, Jonathan, who died aged 26.

Elizabeth Prichard was born 2, 19, 1689 ; died 4 mo., 15, 1722. Her mother Bridget Smith died while on a visit to Almeley, 21, 11, 1715.

The Prichards ceased to reside at Almeley about the close of the 18th century. The marriage of Roger Prichard and Elizabeth Smith brought them into connection with the county of Surrey, and Edward Prichard settling

in Godalming as a miller, the family continued to live in that county. When they returned to Herefordshire, Leominster became their home.

In a large and very old map of the Newport estate, now belonging to Mrs. Gurney Pease, the names of Thomas, John, and Edward Prichard are given as holding land at Almeley.

Thomas Prichard was the last of the family to reside there, and through the marriage of Mary Prichard to John Southall, the estate came to their son, Edward Prichard. On his death in 1878 it was left in the hands of John Tertius Southall as his Executor; and in 1888 the house, with most of the land, was sold to Elizabeth and Hannah Southall of Leominster.

Chapter V.

EDWARD PRICHARD

OF GODALMING.

MARRIED Mary Westbrook of Worplesdon, daughter of James and Rebecca Westbrook, of Godalming, 9, 3, 1754, and had three sons and three daughters, who survived to mature years :

John, born 10, 21, 1763 ; died at Leominster 1850.
Thomas, born 6, 15, 1765.
Samuel, born 2, 20, 1767 ; married Deborah Finch.
Mary, born 1, 18, 1769 ; married John Southall ; died 8, 3, 1860.
Ann, born 7, 9, 1771 ; married George Newman.
Hannah, born 12, 25, 1775 ; died 3, 11, 1835.

Edward and Mary Prichard had also six children who died young and unmarried, viz. :—

James, born 4, 14, 1755.
Elizabeth, born 3, 22, 1756.
James, born 8, 30, 1757.
Mary, born 2, 22, 1759.
Edward, born 8, 5, 1760.
Rebecca, born 1, 25, 1762.

Samuel Prichard, who married Deborah Finch, had three sons and four daughters. This branch of the family lived

some time at Croward's Mill, near Leominster, and subsequently emigrated to America with Morris Birkbeck. Descendants of the family are still living in Illinois. They first settled at Wanboro' on the Wabash.

Mary Prichard married John Southall. (For her descendants, see Southall Family.)

Ann Prichard married George Newman, and had four sons, besides two children who died young.

I. Edward, married Maria Hale, and left two daughters and one son, Thomas Prichard. Another son, Charles Bevington, and a daughter, Marion, died young.

II. George, died at Leominster.

III. Josiah, married Harriet Wood, and left one son, Henry Stanley, and three daughters.

IV. Henry, married Elizabeth Barrow.

Edward Newman was the author of "British Ferns," "History of Insects," "Letters of Rusticus," and other works. He was an accomplished naturalist and a clever artist, and was one of the founders of *Punch*, to which he contributed some successful cartoons.

Edward and Mary Prichard's numerous family were early left orphans, and their uncle, Benjamin Kidd, of Godalming, who had married a sister of their mother, acted as their guardian.

Edward Prichard died 4, 26, 1775; Mary Prichard died 5, 3, 1779.

Chapter VI.

EDWARD PRICHARD

of ross.

WE must now revert to the line of Edward Prichard of Almeley's second son, Edward, who settled at Ross. He married, firstly, Elizabeth Sharman; secondly, Elizabeth Cowles; and had a son, Thomas, b. Dec. 16, 1722, who married Ann Cowles, Oct. 23, 1760, and died Feb. 22, 1798. Thomas Prichard was the son of Elizabeth Sharman, and had five children :—

I. Elizabeth, married Josiah Newman; died Jan. 20, 1828.

II. Ann, married J. Wilkins, of Cirencester, and left two sons and four daughters.

III. Thomas, born May 31, 1765; married Mary Lewis, March 30, 1785; died August 21, 1843.

IV. Susanna, married William Lewis, M.D., of Ross.

V. Sarah, married F. Fisher.

Thomas and Mary Prichard had three sons and one daughter :—

I. James Cowles, of whom hereafter.

II. Thomas, married Mary Jane Lawrence.

III. Edward, married (firstly) Rebecca Merrick, (secondly) Elizabeth Wilkins; he left two children, Roger and Maria, and also a daughter by the second marriage.

IV. Mary, married Robert Moline, and had six sons and six daughters.

Dr. James Cowles Prichard was born Feb. 11, 1786. He married in 1811, Anna Maria Estlin, and died Dec. 22, 1848.

No complete memoir has ever been published of this eminent man; the details given below of his life and career are taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of February, 1849.

Dec. 22. In Woburn Place, Russell Square, aged 63, James Cowles Prichard, M.D., Licentiate of the College of Physicians; one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy; Fellow of the Royal Society; Member of the Royal Irish Academy; Corresponding Member of the National Institute; of the Royal Academy of Medicine and Statistical Society of France; of the American Philosophical Society; of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; of the Oriental Society of America; of the Ethnological Society of New York; and of the Scientific Academy of Sienna; Honorary Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland; of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh; and at the time of his death, President of the Ethnological Society of London. Dr. Prichard was born at Ross, in Herefordshire. He settled as a physician in Bristol in the year 1810, and was a few years afterwards appointed Physician to the Clifton Dispensary and St. Peter's Hospital. In addition to his professional avocations, he occupied himself at this period in writing the first edition of his "Researches

into the Physical History of Mankind," which appeared in 1813, and his work upon Egyptian Mythology.

In 1816 he was elected Physician to the Bristol Infirmary, which appointment he filled in conjunction with that of Physician to St. Peter's Hospital; and in the year 1822 he published a work on the Diseases of the Nervous System.

In 1829 he wrote a small octavo work entitled "An Essay on the Vital Principle," dedicated to the Patrons of the Bristol Philosophical Society, of which he was one or the founders, and where he frequently gave lectures and read papers on various subjects. He also took an active part in founding the Bristol College, and was for many years one of the Members of its Council. The degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of Oxford was conferred upon him *by diploma*, upon the occasion of the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of that University.

He was one of the visiting physicians of the Gloucestershire Lunatic Asylum, and a Metropolitan Commissioner in Lunacy, before his appointment under the recent Act. In the year 1845 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, and removed to London, where, besides the active duties of the Commission, he completed the third edition of the Physical History of Mankind, as well as his popular work on the Natural History of Man.

Dr. Prichard was seized with a severe feverish attack while visiting the Lunatic Asylums in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, on Monday, Dec. 4th, and was confined in that city until the 17th, when he was conveyed to his own house in London. The fever proved to be of a rheumatic and gouty character, baffling all the efforts of medical skill, and terminated his life on the 22nd of December, after much suffering, by pericarditis (inflammation of the membrane covering the heart), and extensive suppuration of the knee joint.

In his intercourse with his professional brethren and colleagues, Dr. Prichard's conduct was straightforward, honourable, and generous.

To his patients he was gentle, attentive, and kind. High moral and religious principle, an affectionate disposition, an instinctive sentiment of delicacy, propriety, and consideration for the feelings of others, and a retiring modesty and simplicity of deportment, as much distinguished and endeared him in the domestic and social relations of life, as his literary and scientific attainments have elevated him to the eminence he held in public estimation. He furnished, indeed, a bright example of the scholar, the gentleman, and the Christian.

Dr. Prichard had seven sons and three daughters, of whom four died before their parents :—

I. Anna, born 1812, died 1813.

II. Rev. James Cowles, born 1814; married Emma H. Ley; died 1848.

III. Frank, born 1815, died 1817.

IV. Mary, born 1816; married 1839, Rev. W. H. Ley, of Sellack, near Ross; died 1844.

V. Augustin, M.D., F.R.C.S., born 1818, died 1898; married Mary Sibellah Ley.

VI. Rev. Constantine Estlin, Fellow of Balliol, Rector of South Luffenham, Rutland, born 1820; married Mary Alice Seymour, niece of ninth Duke of Somerset; died 1869.

VII. Theodore Joseph, Demy of Magdalen, born 1821, died 1846.

VIII. Iltutus Thomas, born 1825; married Emily Moline; died 1874. Author of "The Mutinies in Rajpootana" and other books on India.

IX. Edith, born 1829; married Rev. Nicholas Pocock, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

X. Albert Hermann, Postmaster of Merton College, Oxford, born 1831; married Mary Schilling.

(Communicated by Mrs. William Moline, Clifton.)

The children of Robert and Mary Moline were :—

I. Thomas Prichard, of Neudorf, near Gratz, Austria.

II. James, died in India.

III. Anna, married Robert Haines, who died in India. Mrs. Haines died in 1894.

IV. Charles, died in Melbourne, 1890-1.

V. Ellen, married Herr Lendenfeld, of Austria.

VI. Mary Jane, married William Moline, formerly living in Austria.

VII. Agnes, married Thomas Gee, Beechwood, near Ross.

VIII. Frank, married.

IX. Emily, married Iltudus T. Prichard.

X. Richard, died — —

XI. Susan, married Professor Arthur Cayley of Cambridge.

XII. Lewis Prichard, living in Melbourne.

(Communicated by Mrs. W. Moline.)

A private memoir written by Dr. J. C. Prichard for his children gives some interesting particulars of his ancestors, from which the following extracts are made :—

The Prichards of Almeley

I do not know whether Edward Prichard my great-grandfather, or his father, was the first of Roger Prichard's descendants who went to reside at Ross. However, Edward Prichard lived there, on the same spot in the Brookend where my grandfather and my father resided after him. I have been told that my grandfather, who succeeded to his business when very young, pulled down the house, and built on the site the house where my father lived. Here Edward Prichard carried on the business of a tanner. He had weak health, and finding, while he was still a middle-aged man, his end approaching, he sent for his son Thomas at an early age from school, in order that the latter might succeed him in his business. Edward Prichard was twice married; his second wife was Elizabeth Cowles, a sister of that William Cowles whose daughter was my grandmother. My grandfather was the son of his first wife, and was about four years old when his father's second marriage took place.

My father was descended on the father's side from Roger Prichard of Almeley Wootton in Herefordshire; on his mother's side from the family of Cowles, who are now extinct in the male line. The family of Cowles had been resident in Ross for many generations, and I have deeds in my possession relating to some small property of their's dating back as far as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. But that branch or the family from which my father was descended had lived at Worcester for some time.

William Cowles, my grandmother's brother, had no children; his wife was a sister of Richard Reynolds, the celebrated philanthropist, and of Mrs. Ball of Bridgewater, the mother of Dr. Gawen Ball. William Cowles was a preacher among the Quakers. I have heard my father say that he was a person of very gentlemanly character and manners and highly esteemed in the society in which he lived. He had a good library, part of which has come into my possession, having been left by him to his nephew, Joseph Cowles, and by him to me. Wm. Cowles lived in Castle Green, Bristol. He had a large property in the iron-

mining company of the Harfords, which he left, under some conditions of purchase, as I believe, to my grandfather, who gave a part of it to my father. It thus happened that my father came to be a partner with the Harfords, which occasioned his living some years in Bristol.

Another brother of my grandmother's was Joseph Cowles, who married Sarah Prichard, a sister, as I believe, of Thomas Prichard of Almeley. . . . . The son of this Joseph Cowles was the late Joseph C. of Coed-y-Grie near Pont-y-Moil, Monmouthshire. . . . . He was the last male survivor of the Cowles family, and left me his executor and residuary legatee. . . . My grandmother's father was William Cowles of Worcester, a glove manufacturer and, I believe, of very respectable character. John Cowles, one of his brothers, lived at Ross, and was possessed of several landed estates in the neighbourhood, which were sold by Joseph Cowles the younger. One of them, as I have understood, comprised the Prospect Field, near the Church-yard; and, as I believe, also the house formerly inhabited by Kyrle. . . . . Another sister was married to a man named Hill; they had a family, who are the only extant branch of the Cowles except my grandmother's offspring. These were three sons, George, Walter and Thomas. I have often heard my father speak of Thomas Hill; he was a great traveller and a man of letters; visited many of the foreign courts and died in Calabria, having been attacked by intermittent fever, on account of which he imprudently walked, as I have heard, seventy miles in one day to put himself under the care of an English physician. The next day he died. His sister married Isaac Walker . . . whose son, John Walker, was a highly educated and accomplished man. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and had a house in Bedford Square, but lived chiefly at Southgate. . . . . I dedicated to him my Inaugural Essay on taking a degree at Edinburgh. A sister of Isaac Walker was the mother of Walker Gray, of Redland, and the Walker family were in some way connected with the Harfords of Blaise Castle.

A brother of William and John Cowles was James Cowles, the most

remarkable man of the family. He was a merchant, and resided a great part of his life in Bristol. He was, at one time, in Charlestown, lived one winter in Barbadoes, and some considerable time in New York, where he had friends and commercial connections. . . . . In his old age he retired from business entirely, as I believe, and built a house at Tockington where he chiefly lived. He had also several estates in Hererordshire. After his death, Gayton, where he had a summer residence, fell to my share.

My grandmother's family had been Herefordshire people for several generations. Her father, James Morgan's father, James Morgan, was a remarkable person. He was the son of Thomas Morgan of Worcestershire, and was the first of the family to settle in Ross. Nathanael Morgan heard from my grandmother that her ancestor, after leaving Worcester, came to the top of the Malvern Hills, and there, uncertain what course to take, knelt down and prayed for Divine counsel. He felt himself directed to proceed towards Ross, and accordingly went and settled in that place and became the progenitor of a numerous family. My grandmother used to say this James Morgan was a man of remarkable uprightness of character, and that he held in abhorrence the slightest deviation from integrity. "In the year 1694 was born James, son of James and Alice Morgan" (extract from Friends' Register, Ross). This James M. married Mary Reece, who died 1752; she was sister of Philip Reece, grandfather of Richard Reece, of Cardiff. The Reece family had lived for many generations at Longtown in Herefordshire, at the foot of the Black Mountains, in the Hundred of Ewias Lacy.

Dr. Prichard also gives some details relating to the Lewis family, and says that when his grandfather, John Lewis, died, the body was taken for interment to the Quaker burying-place at Pont-y-moil, whence he infers that the Lewis family came originally from Monmouthshire.

Extracts from a biographical sketch of Dr. Prichard, by Thomas Hodgkin, M.D. (Read at the meeting of the Ethnological Society, Feb. 28, 1849.)

From an extended memoir of Thomas Prichard's life, written by Dr. Prichard, it appears that he left school with only an imperfect acquaintance with the classics, but with a strong taste for study, which he pursued privately, not merely for the improvement of his knowledge of the ancient authors, but also for the acquisition of French, German and Hebrew. He married when he was about twenty years of age, and whilst yet a young man was left a widower with four children, to the care and education of whom he most sedulously devoted the time which could be spared from the mercantile pursuits in which he was engaged. I am informed by one who knew him well, that he was a man of a refined and cultivated mind, great poetical imagination, of fervent piety, and of a depth of feeling and affection that could only be appreciated by those who had the privilege of intercourse with him.

James C. Prichard, the object of this notice, was never sent to school, but his ardent thirst for knowledge kept him closely applied to his books. He was taught Latin and arithmetic by an Irishman named John Barnes; French by an emigrant named De Rosemond; and Italian and Spanish by Mordenti, who called himself a Roman. It formed part of his father's plan early to introduce a practical acquaintance with French as well as English, and for this purpose it was his practice to devote most evenings to reading English from a French book, often from Rollin's history. He then required his children to give in French what he had read in English. Familiarity with French and a taste for history were thus imparted together.

The taste for those researches for which our late President was so justly distinguished, exhibited itself at this early period of his life. He was fond of tracing the genealogies of kings of the most remote historic times; and as his father was then residing in Bristol, he employed himself in finding out and examining the specimens of the natives of different

countries who were to be met with at that port; and he would occasionally bring a foreigner to his father's house. His familiarity with Spanish and with the modern Greek was in part attributable to this cause.

He went to Edinburgh in the autumn of 1806, and it was during his residence there that he first embodied his ideas on the varieties of the human race.

His friend and fellow-student, Dr. Arnould, of Wallingford, thus speaks of him:—

"From the year 1807 we were very much together, and from that time, during our stay in Edinburgh, the history of his book is the history of his life, for it was the continual occupation of his mind. In our daily walks it was always uppermost: a shade of complexion, a singularity of physiognomy, a peculiarity of form, would always introduce the one absorbing subject. I well remember when one evening we were wending our way amidst the mountains near Loch Katrine, not so much frequented then as it has been since the "Lady of the Lake" appeared—it was near the going down of the sun—when, amidst the wildest scenery, we saw a Highlander on a distant crag, standing clear and distinct, and seemingly magnified to a large size and his huge shadow stretching out towards us. The effect for my friend was magical; fatigue was felt no longer, and he at once resumed all his powers of mind and body, and poured out a most splendid dissertation on the history of the Celtic nations—the dark, fearful, gloomy and savage rites of the Druids, and conjured up the horrors we should have endured if in those earlier times we had been lonely wanderers in that remote district; and beguiled the weariness of the way till we reached our place of rest.

"His favourite topic was a frequent subject of discussion in a private debating society called the Azygotic. It consisted of six members, Charles and Patrick Mackenzie, Hampden, Estlin, Prichard, and Arnould. We met at each other's houses one evening in the week for literary, scientific, and philosophical discussion. On the night of Prichard's

paper, which was the basis of his thesis for his doctor's degree, we had a very long, animated, and interesting debate."

I have understood that the young ethnologist maintained a correspondence with his father on the subject of his investigations, and that the good man took a lively interest in the inquiry, but expressed his desire that his son would maintain the orthodox side of the question with respect to the unity of our race. Judging from the uniform tenor of Dr. Prichard's mind, I am induced to believe that to this side his own views were always disposed to incline, although he has collected and stated the arguments on both sides with perfect fairness and impartiality.

I may be allowed to quote the following description of the personal appearance of our late friend and President, penned by Professor Gibson, of Philadelphia, when on a visit to this country:—

"Dr. Prichard is about fifty years of age; is a short, compact, close-made man, with bluish gray eyes, large and prominent features, and expression uncommonly mild, open, and benevolent. His hair is thin and scattering, whereas in former days it was light chestnut, and so remarkably thick, bushy, and upright as to form one of his striking characteristics. In dress he is simple and unostentatious. He is very cheerful, sociable, frank, easy and unpretending in his discourse and manners, and has so much modesty, artlessness and child-like simplicity about him, that no one would be prepared to say upon slight acquaintance that he was anything more than an ordinary, sensible, well-disposed man, however much they might be pleased, which they could not fail to be, with his benign and agreeable countenance. But it is impossible to be in his company long, and to hear him talk on any subject, without being strongly impressed with the depth and originality of his views, his sterling good sense and wisdom, his profound and varied information, his clear and luminous conceptions, his ardent and unbounded love of science, his extreme liberality toward every nation under the sun, his entire freedom from envy or jealousy of any

description, and from professional rivalry and bitterness, his singleness of purpose, his goodness of heart, and his reverence for all the duties that belong to a Christian, an accountable being, and a man."

Portions of a Memoir read at the Meeting of the Bath and Bristol Branch of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association in March, 1849, by John Addington Symonds, M.D., Consulting Physician to the Bristol General Hospital.

Since the last Meeting of our Society, the profession, and not only the profession, but indeed the whole world of literature and science, has suffered a severe loss in the death of Dr. Prichard. A tribute to his memory would come appropriately from almost any Society devoted to Science; much more so then, from one that can boast of having directly derived lustre from his name; for at its first meeting, and in this very room, it was honoured by the presidency of that illustrious man. However far short I may fall of the proper execution of the pleasing task which I have imposed upon myself, I am sure that I shall have the sympathy and the interested attention of my fellow-members while I endeavour to give some account of his life and labours.

Dr. Prichard was born at Ross, Herefordshire, in the year 1786. His education was altogether private. His father, a man of a highly cultivated and refined mind, superintended it with the help of different masters or tutors. A strong inclination to study very soon manifested itself. It was often requisite to compel him to leave his books in order that he might have needful recreation and exercise; yet when he joined his companions in the play-ground, he entered into their sports with as much animation as the idlest and gayest. Some of his early friends even avow that their most vivid recollections of the young Prichard have reference to his love of fun. The studies to which he most eagerly addicted himself were History and Languages. For

acquiring the latter he had a remarkable aptitude. It was a great pleasure to him when he visited Bristol to talk with foreigners who arrived at that port, in their own tongues. On one occasion he accosted a Greek sailor in Romaic, and the man was so delighted that he caught the boy-linguist in his arms and kissed him heartily.

When the choice of a profession became necessary, he selected that of Medicine, not from any bias towards it, but because it presented no difficulties to him as a member of the Society of Friends, and at the same time admitted of his pursuing his favourite studies. He was first placed with Dr. Pole, of Bristol, who had a considerable reputation for skill in anatomical preparations.

From Bristol he went to Staines, in order to learn Medical Pharmacy under Dr. Pope and Mr. Tothill. In due time he repaired to London, and devoted himself to the study of Anatomy, in the school attached to St. Thomas's Hospital. He afterwards removed to Edinburgh, where he spent three years of hard study. Among his fellow-students the most distinguished were Arnould, Estlin and Hancock, and they continued to be his intimate friends for the remainder of his life. After his graduation in Edinburgh (1809) he spent a few terms in Cambridge, having become a member of Trinity College. In the following year he joined the communion of the Church of England, and having determined to pass some time at Oxford, he entered at St. John's College; but not finding the society congenial, he took his name off the books, and entered as a Gentleman Commoner at Trinity. The time that he remained at Oxford must have been very short, for in 1810 he began his career in Bristol. He was appointed Physician to St. Peter's Hospital about the year 1812, an appointment more memorable than any other he subsequently held, because this institution contained a class of patients whose maladies gave an impulse to his prosecution of a particular department of Pathology, with which his name will ever be associated. His work on Nervous Diseases, as well as a later one on Insanity, was founded on the experience which he

had gained in the wards devoted to insane patients in St. Peter's Hospital.

In 1813 he published the first edition of his "Researches into the Physical History of Man." In 1816 he was elected Physician to the Bristol Infirmary. To his duties in that magnificent institution he devoted himself with a zeal worthy of the office, and reaped from its fertile field a vast amount of practical knowledge. He took an active part in the foundation of the Bristol Literary and Philosophical Society, and was appointed one of its Pro-Directors.

It was wonderful how much he contrived to accomplish, even while engaged in his large private practice. This was in part owing to his power and habit of employing small fragments of his time. His knowledge was so completely under his command, and his faculties were in such constant exercise, that he could immediately return to an argument or a train of thought, undistracted by any recent interruption. He made time also by his habit of early rising, which gave him three or four hours before the business of the day commenced. Whatever he undertook he devoted the whole energy of his mind to its completion. He used to say that he experienced what John Wesley used to feel when a student at Oxford, "the lust of finishing."

In 1845 he retired to Town, having been appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner in Lunacy; an honourable and comparatively lucrative appointment—at least, lucrative in comparison with most medical appointments.

Honours, such as belong to men of science, fell thick upon him. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was elected Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France and of the French Academy of Medicine. Besides these distinctions he received diplomas of honorary membership from all the chief learned societies on the Continent and America. His work on Egyptian Mythology, and that on Nervous Diseases, had the honour of being translated into German. The people who speak that language were, I am afraid,

more early alive to the great merit of his works, and even more interested in them, than his own countrymen. In 1835 the University of Oxford determined on conferring upon Dr. Prichard the Degree of Doctor of Medicine by diploma,—the very highest honour she has the power of bestowing, and which has been given at very long intervals only, and only to pre-eminent merit. In that year the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association held its anniversary at Oxford, under the presidency of the accomplished Regius Professor of Medicine, Dr. Kidd. Dr. Prichard had been appointed to deliver the Annual Address, aud the day of the meeting was happily selected for the presentation of the diploma, the University deputing the President to hand it to him whom she thus delighted to honour. Those who know as I do the natural eloquence and classical refinement of Dr. Kidd will imagine how wisely the University had chosen her representative. The scene was one that could not easily be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Under the august dome of the Library, built by the munificence of a physician of other days (Dr. Radcliffe), some of the most eminent members of the profession from the metropolis and the provinces were assembled. Dr. Prichard appeared rather pained than elated by all the flattering notice that fell upon him, and was obviously relieved to turn attention from topics so personal to him by reading his Retrospective Address.

The work by which Dr. Prichard's name is best known to the world is that with which he commenced his scientific career, and which, ever improving under the continued consideration which he gave it, and ever deriving augmentations from the additions which he was perpetually making to his stores of knowledge, was the companion of the rest of his life.

Dr. Symonds then enters into an analysis of Dr. Prichard's work in its successive editions. He says:—

When Dr. Prichard entered upon the study of the Natural History

of Man, it was an almost uncultivated field. That Blumenbach was the real founder of Ethnology Dr. Prichard repeatedly announced; although his own researches had commenced before the work of the illustrious German had come into his hands. . . . . The work concludes with the consideration of the diversity and origin of languages, an investigation which proves highly favourable to the inference drawn from other lines of argument, that the races of men have descended from a single pair.

The scientific reputation of Dr. Prichard, which had been gradually increasing from the time of the first edition of this work, as well as from his book on Egyptian Mythology, may be said to have now become universal. Among the learned of France and Germany he took the highest rank.

The last edition, as I have said, commenced in 1836, and was issued in single volumes, which appeared at intervals during eleven years. The actual amount of matter was treble what had constituted the second edition, and the whole was again re-cast and re-written.

The first volume is entirely devoted to the consideration of the two questions—1st, Whether each species in the animal and vegetable world exists only as the progeny of one race or has sprung originally from several different sources? 2nd, Whether the various races of men are of one or several species? . . . .

The Ethnography or Physical History of each of the different races is prosecuted in the four succeeding volumes. The prodigious amount of information is not more surprising than the skill with which the vast mass of facts is made to bear on the solution of the great question. In this department one is struck by the great accession of strength derived from the comparison of languages.

But while the "Researches" were undergoing their fullest and, alas! their final development, Dr. Prichard found time to produce a volume on the Natural History of Man, containing an account of the different tribes, their peculiarities, and the causes of those peculiarities, but in

a more summary way than in the large work, to which he refers for evidence of the positions which he lays down. After surveying this work, one might say that it would have been no mean result had it been the single product of Dr. Prichard's life and labours. But we shall see that he found time for many others, some more or less cognate to it, others of a remote nature.

In 1819 he published his treatise on Egyptian Mythology, the main object of which, in a historical point of view, was to disprove the opinion entertained by Professor Murray, "that the religion and philosophy, as well as the language and all the other possessions of the Egyptian people, were peculiar to themselves, and entirely unconnected with those which belong to other nations of antiquity;" and, consequently, that the Egyptians were a race peculiar to Africa. He endeavoured to prove the early connection between the Hindoos and Egyptians by their similarity of religious institutions, social castes, &c. Whether this connection was by colonization or by origin from the same stock, he has discussed in the "Researches."

Against the former supposition the historical and other difficulties appear insuperable. And the latter conclusion, at first sight, seemed almost impossible to be maintained, from the extreme diversity of the Indian and Egyptian languages. Yet on reading the discussion of this subject in the second volume of the "Researches," we find the force of the difficulty breaking down under the powerful reasoning brought to bear upon it from the profound philological resources of the author's learning. He shows how much greater was the tendency to diversification in the earlier ages of the world. He instances the diversity which has taken place in those sister languages—the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and Maeso-Gothic—though sprung from a common stock, and which diversity had taken place as far back as fifteen centuries before the Christian era; and he argues that "the diversifying process, within a nearly equal period of time, may have given rise to differences even so great as those which exist between the Semitic and Indian languages. That such was

the fact we have the historical proof above cited. But if so great a diversity in language as this was really brought about, no difference of idioms will afford proof of original diversity of race, and the Egyptians and Hindoos may have had common ancestors, from whom they derived their characteristic traits of resemblance."

After this statement it is very interesting to find that Dr. Prichard's sagacious reasonings have been confirmed by the latest researches; and, as Dr. Hodgkin has remarked, "from a quarter the least expected. Recent investigations into the structure of the old Egyptian language, revealed to us by the successful interpretation of the hiero-grammatic writing, have demonstrated an early original connection between the language of Egypt and the old Asiatic tongues. By this discovery the Semitic barrier interposed between the Egyptian and the Asiatic races is broken down, and a community of origin established which requires the hypothesis neither of the immigration of sacerdotal colonies nor the doubtful navigation of the Erythræan Sea."

A remarkable part of the work was the analysis of the remains of Egyptian Chronology. He showed that Manetho's Chronicle was constructed, perhaps by mistake, from the combination into one whole of many different records or tables of kings, which, though apparently successive, can be shown by internal evidence to contain repetitions of the same series.

The Chevalier Bunsen, in his great work on Egypt, has done justice to the value of Dr. Prichard's labours in this field of enquiry, when he says that "simultaneously with the first steps in the progress of modern hierographical discovery (in 1823), Dr. Prichard, one of the most acute and learned investigators of his time, had once more vindicated the claims of Egypt to a primeval chronology, and suggested a collation of the lists of Eratosthenes and Manetho as the true method of elucidating the earliest period. In the work on Egyptian Chronology and Mythology, he shows that the continually recurring coincidences which they offer

must represent a chronological canon." (Egypt's Place in Universal History, vol. I., p. 242.)

Another work bearing on the great question was entitled "The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations proved by a comparison of their dialects with the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and Teutonic Languages," forming a supplement to "Researches into the Physical History of Mankind." Dr. Prichard proved that the Celtic nations spring from a common stock with the Indo-European group from an elaborate comparison both of primitive words and of grammatical structure.

The last work that I have to notice, of a purely scientific character, is the "Review of the Doctrine of the Vital Principle." It is an admirable specimen of physiological reasoning, and had it been duly studied by many writers who have since treated of the subject matter of it, much needless writing both in support and in refutation of a hypothesis that had been already demolished might have been saved.

Dr. Symonds then passes under review the medical works of Dr. Prichard, especially those on Nervous Diseases and Insanity, and adds:—

Were I to enumerate all his smaller compositions, both on professional and general topics, the list would be a very long one, for he contributed largely to many periodical journals and reviews. Enough has been said to show the extent and variety of his learning; yet I cannot refrain from recording that in 1815 he translated, jointly with Mr. Tothill, Muller's Universal History; that he rendered the "Birds" of Aristophanes into English verse; that he studied Biblical criticism profoundly, and made many translations from the Hebrew Scriptures.

Perhaps it would be more prudent were I now to content myself with having related the principal events and achievements of Dr. Prichard's life. The hand of a more experienced artist would be

requisite even to sketch such a life and character; much more to attempt by a skilful adjustment of light and shade and gradation of colour, to give a faithful portrait of the eminent subject of this memoir. Yet it would be hardly respectful to leave my task without endeavouring to give some idea of the original, though it may prove to be only a rude likeness drawn by the hand of a friend.

In Dr. Prichard were recognised, of course, all those attributes which belong more or less to men who are distinguished among their fellows by intellectual power. The mere fact of his having been able to produce such works as bear his name tells what endowments he possessed; but were I to endeavour to present what was most characteristic in his intellect, I should say it was largeness of capacity, united with readiness of command over his resources. All men of powerful minds have strong memories, for memory is the feeder of the other faculties; even if originally robust, these must pine and languish unless maintained by the nutriment which the former supplies. But Dr. Prichard's memory was above the average, even for one of his general mental calibre. His perceptions were by no means defective in acuteness, yet it was not by acute observation that he was particularly distinguished; nor, though his judgment was sound and accurate, should I say that this faculty was so prominent as to be singled from the rest as one of his characteristics. Had he been engaged in the legal profession, I think he would have shone particularly in collecting and methodically arranging, and in luminously and eloquently stating, an immense mass of evidence bearing upon a particular point; not, however, in the spirit of a mere advocate and partisan, but as one whose mind, magnetised by a particular idea, attracted and assimilated to itself everything that could give support to that idea. It was not a mind to produce a mere agglomeration of facts and notions, but one that impregnated, informed and organised them all into one living whole. Yet had he been placed on the bench, I think he would not have been remarkable for mere judicial qualities, such as made Tenterden and

Eldon so eminent. Comprehensiveness, rather than subtlety, was the character of his understanding. In conversation he showed his preference to broad decided views, rather than to the fine-drawn distinctions, the hair-splittings of metaphysical analysis. Yet in his writings it will not appear that his mind was warped by a foregone conclusion. Few compositions give one a stronger impression of fairness and equity in weighing evidence.

Fancy and imagination were not prominent faculties in Dr. Prichard. He was never at a loss for a suitable illustration to enrich his style, which was affluent as well as terse and vigorous. Yet there was not that constant enjoyment in the pursuit of analogies and likenesses which belongs to men in whom the faculties I have adverted to are strongly marked. And, correspondently with this, I think that he had no decided æsthetical tendency, no such sensibility to the beautiful as would lead him to dwell on the enjoyments of poetry and the fine arts; though he was too much of a scholar and too well informed not to be able to converse on these subjects. A powerful memory and a strong philosophical bias, by which I mean the disposition to trace events to their causes, and to classify phenomena under general laws, together with an astonishing capability of undergoing mental labour will, I think, be found to have been the most distinguishing traits of Dr. Prichard's understanding.

In the moral department of his character, high—nay highest—integrity and honour and an utter abhorrence of whatever even bordered on the mean and truckling, were united with general benevolence and with strong domestic affections. He was by no means prone to suspicion of motives, and was, perhaps, too easy in the admission of testimony, so that his ears were sometimes open to the first informant on any subject, and he thus might receive impressions which afterwards had to be corrected. The freedom from assumption in his ordinary life and demeanour was very remarkable. The simplicity and all but diffidence of manner displayed in company where his intellect far

overpowered that of others could not fail to strike observation. He would converse with persons infinitely his inferiors in mind and attainments as if they were on the same level with him, asking their opinion in connection with subjects upon which he might have dictated to the whole republic of science.

Persons familiar with his works would not be surprised to hear of the prodigious amount of erudition which would come out in conversation. It was no matter how remote the subject might seem to be from the pursuits of a physician, he would unroll such stores of information upon it as might be expected of a man who had devoted his whole time and attention to it. He was fond of discussion, and would sometimes, for the sake of amusement, support views that were paradoxical, or maintainable only for the sake of argument; yet he was quite free from dogmatism or anything like an overbearing tone. If a person of more assurance than knowledge were discoursing or arguing in an unbecoming manner, Dr. Prichard, instead of vehemently assailing him, might ask one or two questions, *more Socratico*, which sufficed to deprive the pretender both of his false position and of his presence of mind; but he would be the first to try to help the defeated disputant out of his disgrace and confusion. Everyone left his society impressed as much by the modesty of the great man as by the marvellous extent of his knowledge.

As a physician he was distinguished, not only by his extraordinary natural powers, and by the extent of his professional attainments, both scientific and practical, but also by the earnestness with which he devoted himself to his duties, and by his kind and considerate conduct towards his patients. He weighed their symptoms anxiously and was most conscientious in carrying out the appropriate treatment. He was particularly successful with cases that required a decided, uncompromising line of action; and his boldness, consistency, and fearlessness met with their best rewards. Of the little matters of detail that must have their share of attention in many cases, he was rather impatient. He liked in

practice, as in other matters, broad views rather than a fine analysis of symptoms and minutiæ of treatment. Many of my present hearers had the privilege of knowing Dr. Prichard as an associate by the bedside. And I confidently assert, in their presence, that there never was a man whose conduct towards his professional brethren was more strictly upright, honourable, kind, and considerate.

"*Quid dicam de moribus facillimis? bonitate in suos? justitia in omnes? haec nota sunt vobis.*"

In his moral constitution reverence was very prominent. It showed itself in the value which he attached to the opinions and authority of really great men, and more especially in his sentiments towards the great First Cause. Those who had but very slight communication with him must have felt assured that nothing could ever have proceeded from him disparaging to the interests of religion; and no one knew him intimately without being aware of the strong influence which piety maintained over his mind, and how it actuated all his conduct. His opinions, during the greater part of his life, were in strict uniformity with the doctrines enbodied in the Book of Common Prayer.

Dr. Prichard was in stature rather below the middle height, and of rather slight make. He had light hair and grey eyes, which, though somewhat small, were of singularly intelligent expression. The form of his head was fine; broad and prominent in the forehead, lofty and capacious in the crown. The countenance, to the most superficial observer, betokened deep thoughtfulness, with something of reserve and shyness, but blended with true kindliness. His voice was rather weak and low, but very distinct in articulation. His manners and deportment, as I have already remarked, were simple and unaffected; and in general company he evidently spoke with effort, or even reluctance, unless upon subjects of business or of scientific and literary interest.

His last illness was one of great suffering. A few days before its termination he became conscious that his earthly career was drawing towards its close, and he awaited the event with the resignation and

calmness that befitted a Christian philosopher. Though he had not ceased from his labours—nay, the sickle was in his hand when it drooped—few could so well have said—though he would have been the last to say it—"I have not lived in vain." If one could venture in imagination to follow the musings of that departing spirit, one might conceive the satisfaction with which he looked back on his well-spent life. He had not to regret the consumption of precious hours in the pursuit of selfish gratification, nor yet in more refined enjoyment; neither in "lordly ease" nor in "learned leisure." Youth had found him assiduous in acquiring truth and knowledge; manhood and advancing age had witnessed untiring exertions in a profession which, whatever it may produce to the practitioner, is, if grounded on adequate knowledge, an employment pre-eminently useful to his fellow-creatures. And the intervals in those avocations, instead of having been set apart, as they might innocently have been, for recreation and amusement, had been filled up with labours which, had he done nothing else, would have enabled him to bequeath honour to his family, as the inheritors of his renown, and lasting benefits to mankind of the highest order; for I know not what gifts can surpass those of truth and wisdom. As the death-shadows began to gather over the spirit, which till it was extinguished could not but be still "looking before and after," the memories of his noble and useful labours might have loomed large before his dimming vision, mingled with recollections of happy hours passed in that loving domestic circle over which his benign and gentle disposition shed peace and contentment. And one fancies that with such remembrances he might well say *Nunc Dimittis*. But his mind, originally so humble, and so chastened and purified by religious principle, was far more likely to have spent its last moments, not in contemplating what he had done, but what he had left undone; thinking whether he could render a good account of his stewardship of those remarkable talents with which his Maker had endowed him; reposing on infinite goodness; and aspiring to a blessed state of being for which

this mingled life of joy and sorrow, hope and disappointment, is but the preparation and discipline.

I doubt not that the deeds of his life, which to us look large and brilliant, before *his* failing sight shrank small and dim; and that his soul, which no earthly vision could content, much less the contemplation of his own doings, turned towards that Parent Source from which all its light had been drawn, and longed to be absorbed into its divine and immortal essence. But though, with that true modesty which belongs to the most gifted, because they are most capable of measuring true virtue and greatness; which led Newton to liken himself to a little child picking up pebbles on the shore of an unexplored ocean; and which modesty, as I have said, was so remarkable in my lost friend that I cannot choose but dwell upon it—though he would have depreciated rather than magnified himself—we who look at him from without, and estimate him by the standards that enable men not only to recognise moral excellence, but to mete out the degrees of their approval, cannot refrain from declaring that no spirit could pass more blameless and unstained from its mortal trial, none more fitted for the communion of the great and good, none more ready to appear

> Before the Judge; who thenceforth bade him rest,
> And drink his fill of pure immortal streams.

The grave of Dr. Prichard is in the beautiful churchyard of Sellack, overhanging the Wye, and amid some of the loveliest scenery in England. It is a spot closely associated with his family. Near his grave are those of his sons, the Rev. James Cowles and Theodore Joseph; and of his brother, Edward Prichard. The Rev. W. H. Ley,—who married (first) Mary, the daughter of Dr. Prichard, and (second) a granddaughter of Edward Prichard,—was for some years the Rector of Sellack, and

was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Augustin Ley, who is the present Rector.

Inscription on the Tombstone of Dr. Prichard in Sellack Churchyard:

Underneath this Stone lie the remains of
James Cowles Prichard, M.D., of Bristol.
Born at Ross Feb. 11, 1786; Died Dec. 22, 1848.

"Blessed is the man that hath set his hope in the Lord
And turned not unto the proud and to such as go about with lies."
Ps. xl. v.

Also of Anna Maria, Wife of
James Cowles Prichard and Daughter of Dr. Estlin, of Bristol.
Born Ap. 3, 1790; Died Jan. 3, 1858.

"For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him."
I. Thess. iv. xiv.

Epitaph on Dr. Prichard in Sellack Church:

Near this spot are interred the remains of
James Cowles Prichard, M.D.
Born at Ross Feb. 11, 1786; Died in London Dec. 22, 1848.
He was 35 years a Physician in Bristol.
Afterwards Commissioner in Lunacy.
He was the author of many laborious works
On Medicine, Insanity, and Languages;
But above all others carried forward the Knowledge of the Human Race
By his great work on the Physical History of Mankind.
To extensive learning and great powers of mind
God added the higher gifts
Of Simplicity, Humility, and Christian Faith,
And of a Penitent Hope in Death
Through Jesus Christ.

Chapter VII.

THE SOUTHALL FAMILY.

JOHN SOUTHALL, who married Mary Prichard in 1787, was the great-grandson of Samuel Southall, of Brierley Hill, Worcestershire. Samuel S. married — Bridgen, of Warwickshire, said to have been a near relation of William Bridgen, Lord Mayor of London in 1763. Samuel Southall had two sons and four daughters :

I. John, to whom the estate at Brierley Hill was left and who sold it. He was married four times but died s.p. He removed to Bristol.

II. A daughter m. Drew of Weobly.

III. A daughter m. Hughes of Radnorshire.

IV. A daughter m. Moore of Weobly.

V. A daughter m. — Meredith, and left one son, Reece Meredith who emigrated to America, and became a merchant at Philadelphia. "He died in 1779, toward the close of the American revolution, and his will was proved Jan. 27 of that year. In it he refers to his aunt, Mary Southall, of Leominster. He was apparently in good circumstances,

and devised his property to his three children, Samuel Meredith, Elizabeth Clymer, and Ann Hill." (Kindly communicated by George Vaux of Philadelphia.)

VI.—Samuel, of Weobly, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Pitts of Yarpole, Jan. 15, 1723; (second) Mary Perrin of London.

Samuel Southall (the second) had three daughters, two of whom died young, and three sons, all children of the first marriage.

I. Samuel, of whom hereafter.

II. Thomas, m. (first) Susanna Morgan, (second) Elizabeth Prichard, dau. of Samuel Prichard and Amy Collier of Almeley. He left Samuel, "a glover by trade, and a citizen and tin-plater of London, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Southall of Leominster." He married Sarah Fossick, 10 mo., 18, 1788. He is described as "of Pennsbury, nr. Wandsworth: he died 11 mo., 23, 1818, leaving no children."

Thomas Southall also left three daughters: Mary, m. James White of Swansea, her daughter emigrated to America; Elizabeth, m. (first) Collins, (second) Joshua Nicholas of Birmingham; Hannah, m. Thomas Webb.

III. John.

Samuel Southall's daughter, Sarah, m. Richard Newman, 6 mo., 14, 1750. They had seven children, one named John Southall died young.

Samuel Southall (the third), m. Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Mary Young, of Earthcote or Urcott, in Gloucestershire, 6 mo., 20, 1754. He had two sons, besides one who died young, and one daughter.

I. John, who married Mary Prichard, 3 mo., 6, 1787.

II. Samuel, b. 1762, married Judith ——; she re-married Thomas Ashby. Samuel S. was a linen draper in Gracechurch St.; he died in 1820.

III. Mary, born 3 mo., 25, 1755; died 3 mo., 13, 1843.

John Southall of Leominster, born 5, 30, 1759, had five sons and two daughters:

I. John, born 1, 2, 1788, m. Hannah Burlingham, and died 12, 2, 1862, leaving two sons and two daughters. Hannah Southall died 11, 19, 1841.

II. Mary, born 11, 7, 1789; died 11, 24, 1870.

III. Elizabeth, born 3, 28, 1791; married Henry Hunt of Bristol; died 4, 2, 1874. Henry Hunt d. 12, 5, 1862.

IV. Edward Prichard, born 6, 2, 1792; died 10, 21, 1878.

V. Samuel, born 11, 25, 1793; married Priscilla Sturge, sister of Joseph Sturge, who died 10, 10, 1835; (second) Ann Burlingham. He died 3, 13, 1853, leaving two sons and two daughters by the first marriage; by the second, one son and one daughter, Richard and Mary Anne, both deceased. Ann Southall died 3, 17, 1891, five weeks after her daughter's decease.

VI. Thomas, born 12, 23, 1794; died 1, 12, 1861.

VII. William, born 9, 9, 1797, married Elizabeth Baker, died 3, 16, 1866, having had four sons and five daughters, of whom Edmund and Roger Prichard predeceased him.

John Southall died suddenly 3, 25, 1825, of disease of the heart. The house at Farm, which he had been rebuilding, and intended shortly to remove to, became the residence of his widow, his son Edward Prichard and his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth.

John Southall's youngest son, William, writing soon after his decease, says:

> I feel no hesitation in saying that no person in the town where he resided had, from disinterested motives, paid so much attention to public business as himself. When he noticed anything which

wanted alteration or amendment, he fearlessly spoke hismind, and strenuously endeavoured to correct it, not regarding the ill-will which interested individuals might bear him on that account. My dear father was a regular attender of meetings for worship and discipline, being very cautious in letting outward affairs interfere with that important duty. He for many years held the station of Elder.

Thomas Southall, John Southall's sixth child, was the first of the family to settle at Birmingham, where he commenced business in 1820, as a chemist and druggist, at the premises still occupied by the firm in Bull Street. Thomas Southall married 8, 26, 1824, Sarah, eldest daughter of William Shorthouse, of Moseley. He died 1, 12, 1861, after a short and suffering illness, from inflammation of the lungs. He left four daughters, of whom two are living.

From the *Hereford Times*, Oct. 26, 1878 :—

Death of Mr. E. P. Southall. One of Leominster's oldest and worthiest citizens has this week joined the roll of the honoured dead, for Mr. Edward Prichard Southall, after a long life, instinct with good deeds, died at his residence, West Lodge in this town, last Monday morning, at the ripe old age of eighty-six. Mr. Southall had long been sinking under the weight of his manifold years, and at last passed calmly and painlessly to rest from absolute decay of nature. Few men were more generally respected,

and few leave behind them a name so sweetly odorous of unostentatious benevolence and purest Christian charity.

For many years Mr. Southall enjoyed a large and lucrative business as a merchant in the wine and spirit trade, from which he retired, now many years ago, with a handsome fortune, obtained through the exercise of the sternest integrity and of uncompromising personal care and interest in his business. *(It may be well to record that E. P. Southall relinquished his business from conscientious motives, when in the prime of life, and at a time when it was producing an income of £2,000 a year.)* He was never married, and as his predilections were not in the direction of public life he never had any share in the government of the town or the administration of justice, nor held any of those public offices to which he might justly have aspired, and which his business habits would have qualified him so well to fill.

The nearest approach he ever made in this direction was to undertake the treasurership of the Leominster Savings Bank, of which useful institution he was, practically, the founder. This post he held for 63 years, namely, from 1815 to the date of his death; he was also one of the guiding spirits and one also of the principal supporters, of the Dispensary, and besides being a munificent donor to the winter soup

and coal fund and other public charities, dispensed an unstinted benevolence privately. No appeal for help from the needy was made to deaf ears when addressed to Mr. Southall, whose heart rejoiced in being able to do good with his wealth, and to do it, if possible, by stealth. One instance of the innate goodness of his nature is worth recording. When some twelve months ago the whole of the Marsh district was, by an exceptionally high flood, completely submerged, he drove through the waters to judge for himself of the condition of the poor in the district, and while others in the town were wondering what could be done to afford the much-needed help to the water-logged Marshers, Mr. Southall solved the difficulty for himself by presenting a substantial donation to every householder in the district who would accept it. This, however, is only one instance out of many that might be recorded to the honour of the fine old gentleman who has now gone from us.

Mr. Southall was a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics an ardent Liberal of the old-fashioned school. His death is regretted by people of all shades of religious and political opinion, for he was essentially a good man in the best sense of the term. To the poor and needy his will be a loss indeed, and to them, as indeed to all, the name of Edward

Prichard Southall will possess a fragrance that will be for ever pleasant.

Mr. Southall is to be buried this day (Saturday) at Almeley in this county, where the Society of Friends have a meeting-house, and where Mr. Southall himself had a very nice property.

From *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861 :—

At Edgbaston, Birmingham, Thomas Southall, aged 66 years. We regret to announce the death, after a short illness, of Mr. Thomas Southall, of the firm of T. & W. Southall, Chemists, of Bull Street. Mr. Southall was one of the oldest and most respected members of the Society of Friends. He was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, in conjunction with the late Jacob Bell ; and he was often urged to take a prominent position in connection with the Society as its President, but it was found impossible to overcome the retiring disposition which induced him to decline all personal honours or public employment. Mr. Southall's interest in the Society led him, however, to contribute many valuable papers to its journal, though always anonymously. He also devoted much attention to scientific pursuits, especially to astronomical and meteorological observations. On the latter of these subjects he was for several years a valued correspondent of the *Gazette*,

and it was only a week before his death that his last contribution—a review of the weather of last year—appeared in our columns. Like his intimate friend, Mr. Joseph Sturge, he laboured earnestly, though not so prominently, to promote the anti-slavery cause, and to his latest years he manifested a deep interest in the progress of the negro race. His private charities were most abundant; indeed it has been said of him that he exceeded the Scriptural precept by loving his neighbour even more than himself. This unselfishness was a distinguishing feature of his character, and was combined with an invincible modesty and repugnance to ostentation, which while it deprived the public of a valuable servant, the more endeared him to those who enjoyed opportunities of becoming acquainted with the many virtues and graces that adorned his life.

The remains of Mr. Southall were committed to the grave yesterday afternoon, in the burial ground attached to the Friends' Meeting House in Bull Street.

A nephew of Thomas Southall thus writes, after reading some private memorials of his character:—

I had the good fortune to know enough of him to recognise their truth; and the picture they present of him, though of course more vivid and deeply marked, is only like what I already had formed in

my own memory. His was one of those lives which it is a privilege for every one to know, a life which reconciled in itself to so great a degree one's every-day calling with the aspirations of a higher life—the teachings of science with those of faith—and the duty to one's fellow-creatures with that to ourselves and our own families. There are many things in human life and many things in science which we are tempted at times to fancy irreconcilable with Revealed Truth; but such a life as his must surely strengthen, in those who knew it, the faith in an invisible Guide, and in the possibility of every one of us attaining to that communion with the Divine Father of which the human heart has ever acknowledged itself so much in need. . . . . I might say a great deal of him who is gone—of the wonderful innocence and simplicity of his life, all the more wonderful from his intellect and attainments—of the pleasant recollections of his society, and of the immense love he has left behind him in the hearts of rich and poor. *(J. H. Shorthouse.)*

The last communications sent by Thomas Southall to the Birmingham *Gazette* refer to the unusually rainy season of 1860, and to the commencement of the severe frost of 1860-1861, which proved fatal to himself. A specimen of the weekly register which he kept for some years is also given.

Meteorological Report.

From Wellington Road, Edgbaston (455 feet above mean sea level).

1860.	Atmospheric Pressure. Barom. reduced. 9 a.m.	Atmospheric Pressure. Barom. adjusted to mean sea level.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Minimum.	Temperature. Minimum on Wool.	Mason's Hygrom. Dry Bulb. 9 a.m.	Mason's Hygrom. Wet Bulb. 9 a.m.	Direction of Wind. 9 a.m.	Quantity of Rain.
Aug. 24	29·288	29·798	58·5	45	35	53	50	W.S.W.	0·14
25	29·222	29·731	64·9	49·2	39·4	57·6	56	S.	0·35
26	29·321	29·832	63·5	48·9	43·2	60	54·6	W.	0·30
27	29·342	29·853	66	46·2	33·2	58·3	54·3	S.W.	0·00
28	29·348	29·859	65·2	46	32·4	59	55	S.S.W.	0·01
29	28·991	29·496	63·5	52	52	59·8	57·8	S.W.	0·40
30	28·751	29·252	66	50	46	56·5	53	S.W.	0·33
Average	29·180	29·688	63·9	48·1	48·1	57·7	54·3		1·53

Mean Temperature of the week, 52·2°; greatest heat in the sun per helio-radiometer, 168°.

AUGUST.

Cloud, 9 a.m.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Mean extent of sky covered with cloud, 7·2, Mean density of cloud, 3·0.
Extent of sky covered in 10ths.	10	9	5	4	5	9	9	
Degree of density in 10ths.	4	3	2	1	3	5	3	

The Weather during the Summer of 1860.

Enormous Rainfall.

Our meteorological correspondent sends us the following interesting statement:—The month of August has been colder and wetter than any similar

month in my register. The mean temperature has been 55·3°, which is four degrees below the average. The quantity of rain collected during the month is 6 inches and 39 hundredths, the average of the last seven years being rather less than half that amount. The barometer has been low, as might be expected, the mean height reduced for temperature being 29·209 inches, or 29·718 inches adjusted to sea level. The three summer months have each of them been colder than any before in my record. Collectively, their mean temperature has been 54·9°, the average mean temperature of summer at Birmingham being 58·5°. Fourteen inches and one tenth of rain have fallen during the summer, the average being 9 inches and 3 tenths. There has not been during the whole summer of 1860 a single day of bright, clear sky, and the maximum readings of the solar radiometer have consequently shown a great contrast with those of last year. They are as follow:—

	June	July.	August.
1859	207·°	231·5°	206·°
1860	178·4°	191·°	168·°

the readings of each month of 1860 being about 40° below those of last year.

On no day in August did the maximum temperature in the shade reach 70°, and only on two days in

June. The hottest day in the present year was the 21st of May, when the thermometer reached 75·5°.

The year 1816 appears to have resembled 1860 in many respects, but the cold in 1816 extended to North America, which has not been the case in the present year. In Howard's "Climate of London" it is recorded under date, Quebec, June 16:—"We had a fall of snow here on the 8th inst. several inches deep; the trees are not yet in blossom, and the oldest inhabitant does not remember such a season. In Nova Scotia scarcely any seed is sown." Under date of New York, June 15, it is also stated: "The cold weather and even frosts continue."

But the cold and wet weather which prevailed during the summer in England, and extended to the middle of Europe, does not appear to have visited its more northern parts, and Howard records that prayers were ordered about the same time at Dantzic and Riga for rain, and at Paris for sunshine. He relates that during a tour on the Continent of nine weeks, in the summer of 1816, he had ample occasion to witness that the excessive rains of the summer were not confined to our own islands, but took place over a great part of the Continent of Europe. He then proceeds:—"From the sources of the Rhine among the Alps, to its embouchure in

the German ocean, and through a space two or three times as broad from east to west, the whole season presented a series of storms and inundations, the crops were spoiled and carried off by torrents, and the vintage ruined for want of sun to ripen the fruit." This eventful year was ushered in by a winter in which there was no long-continued frost, but a short period like that we experienced last December, of intensely severe weather, on one night of which the thermometer sunk to five degrees below zero.

There was, however, a decided contrast in some particulars of the two seasons. In 1816, the easterly wind prevailed forty-two days during the three spring months, which is considerably more than the average number, while in 1860 there were only twenty-three days of easterly wind at Birmingham during the same period, and only twenty-eight days at Greenwich, which is as great a comparative deficiency.

The month of May in 1816 was also much below the average temperature, while that of 1860 was so warm that it restored the vegetation of an extremely backward spring to an average state of forwardness, and it is to this circumstance, in connection with the cessation of rain which occurred in July, whilst the corn was in blossom, that, under

Providence, the comparative productiveness of our present crops, both grain and fruit, is to be attributed. Much, therefore, as the two seasons resembled each other in the excess of rain and the general deficiency of warmth and sunshine, there were important points of difference which show that each was regulated by its own peculiar causes, which we have no means of discovering in our present state of meteorological knowledge.

From *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*, Dec. 26th, 1860.

We have received the following interesting communication from our meteorological correspondent:—

The frost having been unusually severe during the past week, a few remarks upon it may be interesting. The first fortnight of December was mild, the temperature at night not being below freezing point till the 18th, when it sank to 30°. A few half-hardy plants were to be seen in our gardens up to this period, but severe weather then set in, and has continued till the present time. On the morning of the 25th (Christmas Day) the thermometer was 2·5° below zero, or 34·5° below freezing, which is 6° lower than I have before registered it at Wellington Road. About seven o'clock on the previous evening, the reading of my thermometer was 9°; at eight, 7°; at nine, 5°; and at ten, 4°. After this the sky became hazy and the temperature rose,

being 7° at midnight, but at sunrise the next morning it was 2·5°, and continued at this point till after nine a.m.

There are some circumstances connected with this frost worth noticing. On the 18th snow fell to the depth of about 10 inches, but it was so very light that it produced, on melting, only the same quantity of water as half an inch of rain. This snow has continued on the ground, though reduced in depth by evaporation and consolidation. It has no doubt contributed to the severity of the cold above ground in a degree corresponding to its preservation of warmth below. Every inch of snow probably contributes about a degree of cold. A thermometer laid on grass which has been kept clear of snow, was 5½ degrees higher than another laid on the snow during the night of the 24th.

Solar and lunar halos have been seen whenever the sky has been hazy, and they have been much larger than usual. One which I noticed on the afternoon of the 24th or 25th, when the sun was near the horizon, had almost the span of a rainbow. Their unusual size is probably occasioned by the frozen particles, from which the circle of light is reflected to us, being nearer the earth than is commonly the case. The air during the most severe part of the frost was very calm, so that it was difficult

to say from which quarter the wind blew. The sky was also nearly free from clouds.

The following paper is given as showing Thomas Southall's keen observation of Nature and his original deductions therefrom; it relates to a phenomenon in which he was much interested at the time :—

The finest weather I have any recollection of occurred in April, 1852, the year before I commenced keeping a meteorological register, and as it was accompanied by a somewhat remarkable phenomenon, I feel disposed to place some particulars of it on record. The early part of April was fine, but the week ending with the 16th of the month was the most brilliant. During this period the days and nights were magnificent, the air being perfectly transparent, and the sky without a cloud. The same kind of weather extended eastward as far as Italy, and ships crossing the Atlantic from the west brought home glowing accounts of the brilliancy of the weather they had experienced. On several evenings during this week there was seen, soon after sunset, a pillar of light perpendicular to the place of the sun at the time, and extending 15 degrees or more above the horizon. It was supposed by many to be the tale of a comet, but a writer in the *Times* suggested that it was atmospheric.

I am not aware that any further explanation has been given of this phenomenon, but my own conviction is that it was a *mirage* by which the line of light caused by the sun shining on the waters of the Atlantic, after he had set on the British Isles, was reflected to us, the condition of atmosphere requisite for producing the phenomenon having resulted from his intense heat during the day; to which may be added that the very gentle breeze from the S.E. which prevailed through the fine weather would occasion the mass of heated air to move in the direction of the setting sun.

John Southall's youngest son, William, joined Thomas Southall in the business in Bull Street eleven years after its commencement.

His eldest son, William Southall, who was born June 23, 1825, married (first) Eliza Allen of Liskeard; (second) Margaret Joshua; (third) Ann Elizabeth Bourne. He left two sons and three daughters. William Southall was in 1879-80 the President of the Pharmaceutical Conference; he was a Member of the Birmingham Natural History and Microscopical Society and President in 1880, and he contributed able and interesting papers to its proceedings.

William Southall died June 9, 1886, aged 61.

and their Descendants.

From some Recollections of Farm, by one of John and Mary Southall's grandchildren, a few extracts are taken :—

Farm was an old-fashioned, picturesque house, just on the outside of the town ; the front door opened into the street, but behind the long ivy-covered wall there was a large garden with a profusion of fruit and flowers. In what county but Herefordshire could be found such damsons, nectarines, apricots, pears, and golden Blenheim apples, as there were in the Farm garden? It opened into another garden belonging to a house which our uncle, E. P. Southall had built for himself. This house was for many years unfurnished, except one room which our uncle used as an office and "sanctum" for himself; and the empty rooms were a charming playground for us children. Uncle "E. P. S." (he always went by this name among his own family) was the beau-ideal of a bachelor uncle ; his hearty laugh and kind face made him a favourite with every one.

In a house close to Farm lived our great-uncle, John Prichard. He was a very old man. We used to enjoy making a call upon him in the little sunshiny parlour, when he would gather for us a dish of lovely golden apricots.

Our grandmother, Mary Southall, was a refined and gentle old lady, with a spotless muslin cap, quilled

close round the face, and a white clear kerchief folded over the chest; over this was worn a fawn-coloured silk shawl. Aunt Mary Southall, who lived with her, was the kindest and neatest of maiden aunts; her movements were brisk and lively like those of a robin. To this day we can recall the charm there was in the small, beautifully-appointed household; the old china in the bureaus and on the mantel-pieces; the Quakerly quaintness of the furniture; the scent of dried rose leaves in the drawing-room; the lavender-scented linen so fine and delicate; the delicious cakes and wonderful strawberry jam. But the feeling of kindliness and purity and peace that pervaded everything was the real charm. The household consisted of two maid-servants, Fanny and Margaret, and a man. Both the maids were middle-aged women, and both were examples of the beautiful, old-fashioned, faithful service so rarely to be met with nowadays. One of them lived forty years in the family. After Uncle Edward's death they retired from service and lived together in a pretty little house in Leominster.

Uncle Edward sometimes joined us in our journeys. In 1850 he was with us in Yorkshire, while two of my sisters were at the Peace Congress and in Switzerland. Our cousin Joseph Henry Shorthouse, who had just left Tottenham School, was also one

of the party, and we visited Bolton, Rievaulx and Fountains, Rokeby, the valley of the Tees, Scarbro', and Whitby. My father took with him an achromatic telescope which he had lately had made, and it was an amusement at Whitby to look through it at the vessels far out at sea. But it was chiefly used for astronomical researches, and was a source of constant enjoyment to him during the last few years of his life.

There were many picturesque half-timbered houses in Leominster, and the grand old Minster was a perpetual source of delight. The beautiful old Market House, built by John Abel, was there in our youth, but has now been removed to the Grange. Uncle Samuel Southall lived in a nice old-fashioned house in Broad Street with a large garden behind; he had married a sister of Joseph Sturge. She died of scarlet fever in 1835, after the birth of her fifth child, Joseph Sturge Southall. In Corn Market was the old family house adjoining the business, occupied by Uncle John Southall; and in Draper's Lane lived our great Aunt, Mary Southall, who became blind four years before her death. Our great Uncle and Aunt Newman lived in Etnam Street. Uncle George Newman was a fine old gentleman with dark complexion and a grave expression of face. The garden was large and beautiful, and opened at the back,

as many of the Leominster gardens did, into wide meadows which stretched to the river side. Cousin Henry Newman, who now lives there, has added greenhouses and orchard houses, but the charm of the old garden remains. After our grandmother's death, Uncle E. P. Southall removed to the next house, West Lodge; and Uncle John, with his two daughters, Elizabeth and Hannah, removed to Farm.

Herefordshire has been well described in the words of Tennyson as—

> "A land of hops and poppy-mingled corn,
> Little about it stirring save a brook!
> A sleepy land, where under the same wheel
> The same old rut would deepen year by year,
> Where almost all the village had one name."

Rural England in this county remains as it was five hundred years ago, and as you walk along the deeply-embowered lanes, you come upon black and white timbered mansions built centuries ago for some old Norman or Welsh family. The long-horned kine graze sleepily among the deep grass of the meadows, across which the river, with its border of willows, lies like a silver-studded girdle. In Spring the country is a mass of fruit blossom—in Autumn the crimson apples load the trees and redden the ground beneath them. Everywhere you perceive the peculiar scent of the *must*, as the juice

is pressed out in the old cider mills. Every farm house has its "kiln" for drying hops, and the curious conical chimneys with cowls at the top peep up here and there among the trees in the most unexpected places.

It was of Herefordshire, the home of her infancy and childhood, that Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote :—

"Whoever lives true life will love true love,
I learnt to love that England. Very oft
Before the day was born, or otherwise
Through secret windings of the afternoon,
I threw my hunters off and plunged myself
Among the deep hills, as a hunted stag
Will take the waters, shivering with the fear
And passion of the course. And when at last
Escaped, so many a green slope built on slope
Betwixt me and the enemy's home behind,
I dared to rest, or wander in a rest
Made sweeter for the step upon the grass,
And view the ground's most gentle dimplement,
(As if God's finger touched but did not press
In making England) such an up and down
Of verdure,—nothing too much up and down,
A ripple of land,—such little hills, the sky
Can stoop to tenderly and the wheatfield climb ;—
Such nooks of valleys lined with orchises,
Fed full of noises by invisible streams ;—
And open pastures where you scarcely tell
White daisies from white dew ; at intervals
The mythic oaks and elm-trees standing out
Self-poised upon their prodigy of shade."

Our Father had an intense love of his native county, and especially of the rivers. He was very fond of the Teme, and of the scenery about Bromyard and Knightsford Bridge. Fishing was his favourite recreation in his youth, but the rod was laid aside from a feeling of humanity which rendered it no longer possible

> "to blend his pleasure or his pride
> With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels."

The journey from Birmingham to Leominster was in those days performed by stage coach, through Worcester and Bromyard. It was a beautiful drive, but one attended at times with considerable danger on account of the floods. Our Father used to make this journey two or three times every year, in order to visit his aged mother, who died only a few months before his own decease; and we were often anxious on his account when the rivers were "out," as the saying is in Herefordshire. Especially dangerous was the road from Worcester to Bromyard, where the Teme sometimes lays thousands of acres under water, and there was a terrible accident in this neighbourhood in our youth, when the coachman, unaware that the bridge had been carried away by the flood, drove the coach with its four horses and passengers into the river, and several lives were lost.

In a letter to her daughter, who was staying near Bromyard in 1892, Sarah Southall recalls the impressions of seventy years ago :—"The description of the country brings back to my mind my first visit to Leominster, a few weeks after my marriage—near this time of year—when after leaving Worcester, the succession of gardens and orchards and trees loaded with fruit made me feel as if my dear husband had left a Paradise (almost) to try his lot in our smoky town."

Our aunt, Eliza Hunt, was a person of strong character and fine intellect. Her religious opinions were inclined to the "Broad Church," and her favourite authors were the Hares, Maurice, and Robertson. She long maintained a correspondence and intimate friendship with Esther Hare, the widow of Archdeacon Hare ; and she used to speak with delight of welcoming Frederick Denison Maurice more than once under her roof. Other friends were Dean Plumptre, Frederick Myers, Dr. Symonds, and Mrs. Barclay Fox, of Falmouth. The Fort was a large and rather gloomy house on St. Michael's Hill, Bristol. Uncle Hunt was a somewhat eccentric old gentleman with the manners of the old school, and the dress of 100 years ago, but most kind-hearted and hospitable. Both our Uncle Edward Southall and our aunt had been fond of "riding to

hounds" in their young days, and though this pursuit, and others considered "inconsistent" by Friends, were given up, Aunt Hunt retained her love of horses, and was always a fearless rider. She was also exceedingly fond of dogs, and in the view of the Fort she is seen with her constant companion, Faunus. She used to dress beautifully in the Quaker style of costume, and always wore coloured spectacles in consequence of a drooping of the eyelids. She was for many years an "acknowledged Minister" among Friends.

Chapter VIII.

THE ECKLEY FAMILY.

THE Lea is an old house near Kimbolton, and about three miles from Leominster. It has a fine chimney stack and a massive oak door, and the house bears evidence of having been at one time of some importance. As John Eckley and Ann Lawrence are both said to be of the Lea, it is probable that she was the sister of John Eckley, and that on his emigration to America the estate came into her possession.

From the Registers at Kimbolton we find that John Eckley, "the son of John Eckley and Sibbell his wife," was baptized the 24th day of November, 1652; he would therefore be twenty-seven years old at the time of his marriage with Hannah Prichard. The Registers record his father's death only 3 months afterwards, viz.: on Feb. 19, 1652. He is there called "John Eckley of the Lee."

Robinson, in his Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire, says:—

> The Eckleys were an ancient family in the western part of Herefordshire, and appear to have been

chiefly settled at Norton Canon, where their name is still preserved in the hamlet of Eckley's Green. Hugo de Eckeleia gave lands in Norton Canon to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford about the year 1290, and in the deeds of feoffment several other members of the family are named.

About the year 1731, the manor of Credenhill was sold to James Eckley (d. 1738), whose son, Edmund Eckley, Sheriff in 1742, purchased in 1761 the property of Thomas Landon of Credenhill, and thus obtained possession of almost the entire parish, which is still in the hands of his representatives, the daughters and co-heirs of the late John Edmund Eckley. (R., p. 78.)

In Rudder's History of Gloucestershire it is said that the Eckleys owned Kynaston in Herefordshire, and Whitmaston and Whaddon in Gloucestershire; also that Sir Samuel Eckley, Kt., was Mayor of Gloucester, 1702.

In the Pedigree of Williams, in Hist. of Brecknockshire by Theophilus Jones, is the marriage of John Eckley and Elizabeth Williams, *circa* 1800. In Pedigree of Weaver (R.) is the marriage of John Eckley of Hereford to Sarah Weaver, 1768.

In Hist. MSS. it is said that Walter Eckeley was sub-dean of Hereford in 1459.

The Registers of St. Botolph, London, contain entries of this family.

Feb. 2, 1667. Hannah, daughter of George and Bridgit Ecklee, baptized.

Jan. 11, 1679. Brigett, daughter of George and Brigett Hekeley, baptized.

From the Registers at Tenbury:

John Eackly and Ann Marsh married by license, Dec. 17, 1683.

From the Registers at Bromyard:

1623, April 8. Sep^{tus} erat Thomas Eckley.

1634, July 15. Sepulta erat Maria Eckley.

This name is still well known at Bromyard. It is preserved at Almeley in the name of Eckley's or Eccles' Alley.

Chapter IX.

THE SMITH FAMILY.

THIS is a name so frequent in Surrey, as in most counties, that considerable difficulty has been found in identifying the particular family with which the Prichards intermarried. No less than six pedigrees of Smith are recorded in the Visitation of Surrey, 1623, and it is doubtful if any one of these is that of which we are in search. A chart has been made out which is reliable up to John Smith of Worplesdon, 1666, who was probably the first member of the family who became a Quaker. His father may have been Henry Smyth of Peperharrow, who married Joan Covert, a very old Sussex family; or Henry Smyth, who married Catherine Purse of Worplesdon about 1620. This connection would account for the Smyths having property at that place. A sister of Catherine Smyth married John Russell of Worplesdon, and a daughter of Thomas Smith of Worplesdon also married into the Russell family.

John Smith, who died in 1670, aged 51, appears to have had two brothers: Stephen, of Purbright and Worplesdon; and Robert, of Worplesdon and Eashing

nr. Godalming, mentioned in "Besse's Sufferings," 1683. Stephen Smith was a minister among Friends, and was intimate with George Fox, who frequently stayed at his house. (See Journal of G.F., vol. II., p. 212.) There is an interesting memoir of Stephen Smith in "Piety Promoted,' vol. I., from which the following extracts are taken:—

> He received the truth in the love of it, in the year 1665, and gave up to obey and walk therein; he truly loved God's faithful messengers and people, how despised and suffering soever they were; and suffered with them both in person and estate, by imprisonment and spoil of goods. He was a man fearing God, and of good report, being an exemplary preacher of righteousness in his conversation, and one truly kind and ready to do good in his day; so God also endued him with a living ministry, and experimental testimony to tell of His goodness to others from an inward sense thereof to himself, and to the comfort and encouragement of many who heard him. He travelled in divers parts of the nation in the work and service of God, in the gospel of His Son. In the time of his sickness, when he was in the greatest extremity of weakness, he often declared of the "loving kindness of the Lord God, by which he was upheld above the fear of death." . . . . . A little before his departure, being filled with the Spirit, he praised

and magnified God, and prayed, saying: "Lord and dearest God, oh! assist in this passage from death to life," and soon after said, "Now I am going into my sweet sleep," and innocently laid down his head in perfect peace with the Lord, the 22nd of 7th month, 1678, at his house near Guildford, in Surrey, aged 55 years.

Stephen Smith was engaged in commerce as a Turkey Merchant, and is said, in the Life of George Fox, to have been of "account in the world." He wrote many pamphlets, which are preserved in the library of the Society of Friends in London. He also wrote a comparison between the Turks and those professing Christianity, founded on observations made by himself in his travels.

Stephen Smith was born in 1623, and died 7, 22, 1678 His wife, who was named Susanna, died 7, 24, 1693. Their children were:—Stephen, John, Elizabeth, and Joseph.

Robert Smith married Hannah Gill, of Eashing. He was prosecuted in 1683 for "absence from the national worship," and is said to be of "Warplesden." (Besse's Sufferings.) He appears to have had an only daughter, Hannah, who married Thomas Smith, merchant, of London, son of Richard Smith, citizen of London, 3, 16, 1704. In 1713 he is described as of the parish of Eashing, showing that the Gill property now belonged to the

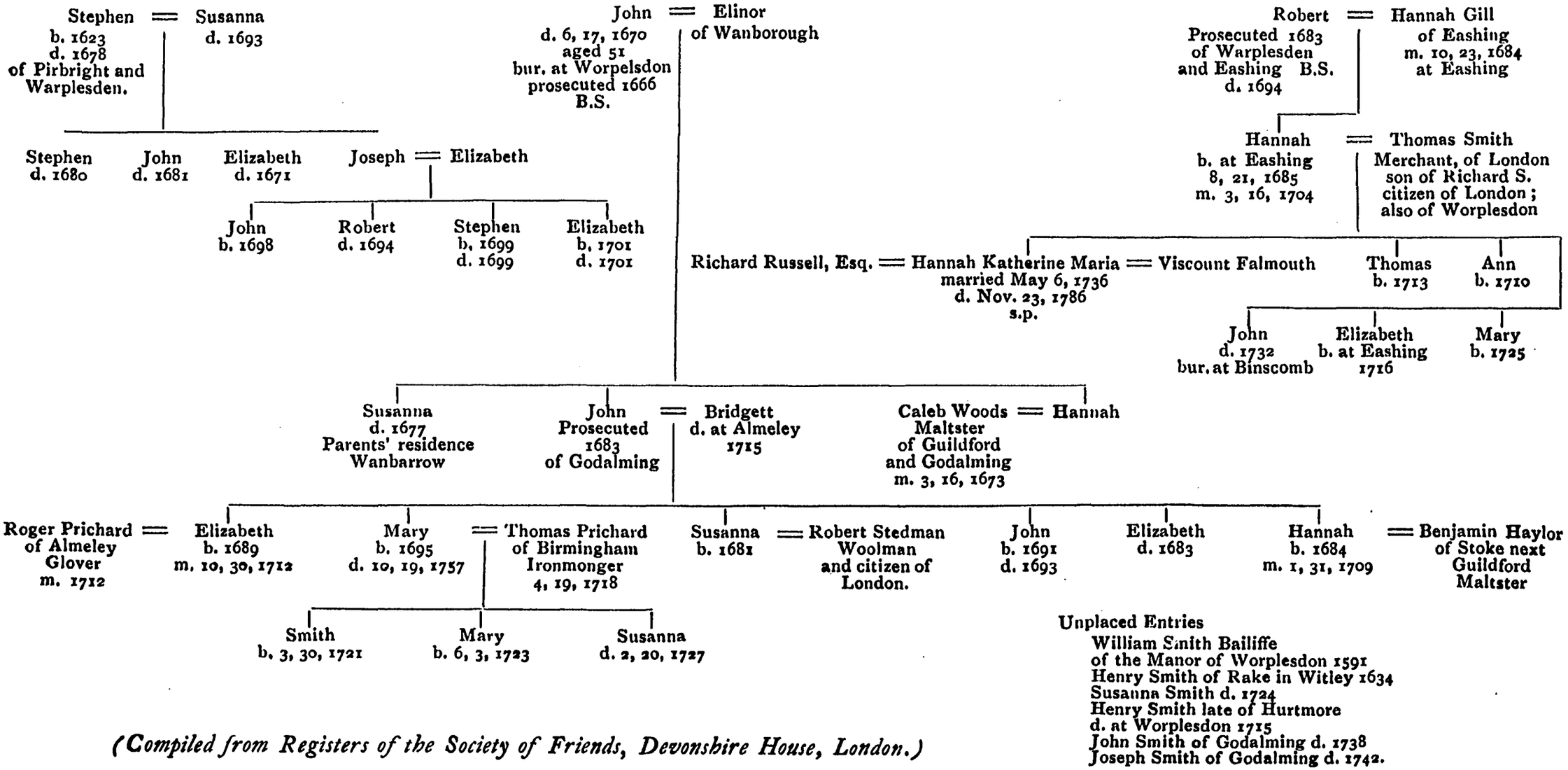
Smiths. This property, as well as that at Worplesden, devolved on his heiress, Hannah Katherine Maria, who married, firstly, Richard Russell, Esq., and, secondly, in 1736, Viscount Falmouth. She died s.p. Nov. 23, 1786. (See Comp. Peerage.)

The Smiths were also of Charlwood, co. Surrey, and of Ifield, a village on the border of Sussex, but the connection between these two families and the Worplesdon Smiths has not been determined, though there is little doubt they were from the same stock. "John Smith, Esq.," of Ifield, is mentioned in the Complete Peerage as the husband of Ann, cousin and next of kin to Sir Denzill Holles, of Ifield, and administration was made to her in 1694. Hannah Smith, of Ifield, married John Winchester, of the same place, in 1719.

Benjamin Smith, the husband of the well-known authoress, Charlotte Smith, was of Stoke, near Guildford, and it is possible that he was descended from the Smiths of Worplesdon or Godalming.

John Smith's wife, Elinor, was of Wanborough, a parish to the south of Worplesdon, and adjoining that of Godalming; and as his son John Smith is said to be of Godalming, it seems likely that he owned property in that neighbourhood. One of his descendants who emigrated to America named the settlement "Wanborough," after the old Surrey homestead.

Smith of Worplesdon and Godalming.



(Compiled from Registers of the Society of Friends, Devonshire House, London.)

Unplaced Entries

William Smith Bailiffe
of the Manor of Worplesdon 1591
Henry Smith of Rake in Witley 1634
Susanna Smith d. 1724
Henry Smith late of Hurtmore
d. at Worplesdon 1715
John Smith of Godalming d. 1738
Joseph Smith of Godalming d. 1742.

Chapter X.

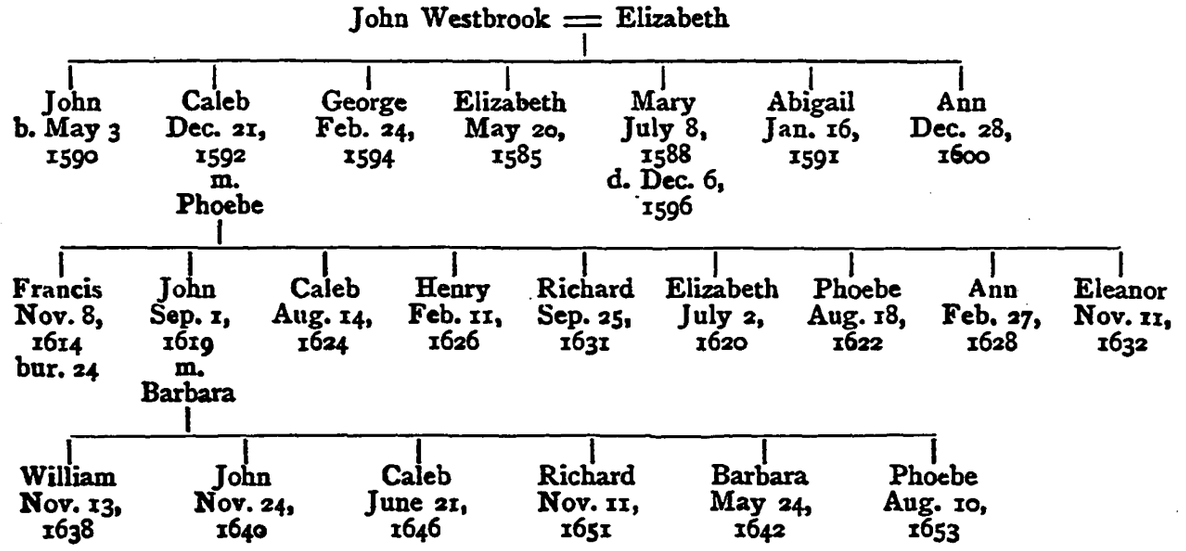
THE WESTBROOK FAMILY.

SEVERAL particulars respecting this family are to be found in "The History of the County of Surrey, by the Rev. Owen Manning and William Bray, Esq." It has been for several centuries connected with Godalming.

In the reign of Hen. VI. William Westbrook was in possession of this manor (Westbrook), and in the Commission of the Peace for the County. His wife's name was Isabel. The next lord was John Westbrook, Esq., whose monument is still remaining in the South Chancel (of Godalming Church), the burial place of the manor. He died Feb. 15, 1513; his wife's name was Elizabeth.

William, the next owner, probably son of John, was buried here July 19, 1537. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry Norbridge, Esq., of Gildford, but his coat is impaled with Warner of Shepey. The aforesaid William, dying without issue, this manor became transferred by the marriage of the heir general of this branch into the family of Hill, or as it was anciently called, Hull.

The line is then continued in another branch as follows :



The following entries doubtless refer to the son and daughter of John Westbrook :—

ST. BOTOLPH, LONDON.

1660, Nov. 29. William Wilkinson and Barbara Westbrooke, by Mr. Jonas Wheeler.

ST. MARY, WOOLNOTH.

1672, Feb. 11. Caleb Westbrook of St. Steven in Coleman Street, and Judith Bowcher of this Parish, Spinster, by Abp's licence.

John Westbrook, the father of Caleb, is doubtless the John who was "Commissioner" and Member for Godalming 1649-1658. "W. Westbrooke, Esq.," seems to have represented this branch in 4 George III.

Under Manor of Roke some further details are found :—

This manor, which had been some time in the family of Westbrook, was conveyed by John Westbrooke

of Godalming to his son Caleb, on his marriage with Phoebe, daughter of Francis Taylor, Deed bearing date July 9, 1618. On March 27, 1664, William Westbrooke of Godalming conveyed this manor to John Westbrooke of Fering in Sussex, which John by his will dated May 2, 1666, gave to William, his son and heir, subject to the payment of £500 to his brother Richard, and the like sum to his sister Phoebe. They released these sums Oct. 30, 1675. On June 3, 1674, William Westbrook of Petworth, son and heir to John of Godalming, and Richard Westbrook of London, Grocer, another son of the same John, sold the manor to Thomas Smith of Milford, and Mary his wife, and Mary his daughter, with which Mary it went in marriage to Caleb Payne of Milford.

The branch above referred to, which settled at East Ferring, Sussex, was represented in 1770 by William Westbrooke Richardson, High Sheriff for that year.

One of the brothers, Caleb or Richard Westbrook, who settled in London, would doubtless be the ancestor of Harriet Westbrook, the wife of Shelley; their descendants can be traced down to 1750 in the London Parish Registers. About 1800 her father John Westbrook was keeping a coffee house in Mount Street; he afterwards removed to Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square.

The Westbrook Family.

The two coats of arms borne by Westbrook are still to be seen carved in wood in the roof of Godalming Church. They are: Quarterly, 1 and 4 Gules, a leopard's head jessant a fleur de lys; 2 and 3 Sable, a fess between three fishes naiant Or.

Westbrook House, the ancient seat of this family at Godalming, was opened on August 4th, 1892, by the Duchess of Albany, as the Meath Home of Comfort for Epileptics, "being the only Institution in the country specially devoted to the treatment of this malady." *(Birmingham Daily Post.)*

Chapter XI.

THE YOUNG FAMILY OF URCOTT.

FROM the Registers of the Society of Friends in London it has been found that the progenitor of this family joined the Society of Friends at a very early date. A chart has been compiled showing the connection of the Youngs with the Sturges of Urcott, and also the relation of Samuel Southall's wife Elizabeth Young to the famous savant Dr. Thomas Young, viz., first cousin once removed. A short sketch of Dr. Young's life may not be out of place, in addition to the annexed pedigree.

He was born at Milverton in Somersetshire June 13, 1773, and was the eldest of 10 children. His mother was the daughter of Robert Davis, merchant, of Minehead, and his father the son of Christopher Young of Earthcott, or Urcott, in Gloucestershire. Christopher Young's wife was Ann Pole, a very old West of England family, and it was this marriage probably which led to Thomas Young settling at Milverton as a mercer. From his mother, Dr. Young seems to have inherited unusual abilities, which were, no doubt, fostered by her from his earliest youth. We read in the memoir of Priscilla Hannah Gurney, one of the Gurneys of Norfolk, that

having formed a warm friendship with Mary Davis, the sister of Mrs. Young, she accompanied her friend to Milverton to assist in the establishment of a School at that place, under the management of Sarah Young. P. H. Gurney remained for two years at Milverton, assisting her friends in their educational work, and it was owing to her interest in Mrs. Young's children that Thomas was sent at the age of 14 to the house of Mr. Barclay in Hertfordshire as a companion-tutor to his grandson, Hudson Gurney. Miss Gurney had doubtless been attracted by the wonderful abilities of the boy, who at two years of age had learned to read fluently, and "before the age of five repeated the whole of Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village' with the exception of one or two words."

> The five years he remained in Hertfordshire he considered the most important in his life. Almost the whole time he remained in this quiet and regular family; and when he spent a few months in London his life only differed by his having access to a few booksellers' shops and occasional lectures. It was probably on one of these visits to his uncle, Dr. Brocklesby, that some visitor, presuming on his extremely youthful appearance—he was actually only 14—asked for a specimen of his handwriting. He gave it, but it was the same sentence repeated in fourteen different languages.
>
> *(Scenes and Worthies of Somerset, by Mrs. Boger.)*

The Young Family of Urcott.

On June 14th, 1804, Thomas Young married Eliza Maxwell, a connection of the family of Maxwell, of Calderwood. It may be remarked in passing that this month was one of great importance to him, his own birth, his marriage, and the birth of his three sisters, being on the 12th, 13th, or 14th of June. His sister Sarah, born like Dr. Young on the 13th, and two years younger than he—died within a few days of her brother. (See Ann. Mon., 1829).

As the published memoir of Dr. Young enters fully into his scientific discoveries, only a brief notice of them need here be given. It was while he was studying for the medical profession at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1793 that he wrote a memoir on the Structure of the Eye, which was read before the Royal Society, and published in the Transactions for that year.

> Its merit was considered to be sufficient to justify his election as a Fellow of the Society in the following year (when only 20 years of age). It is written in very plain and lucid language, more like the style of a practised writer than that of a youth just entering his professional studies. It had no sooner appeared than the great anatomist and physiologist, John Hunter, claimed the discovery as his own.

His medical education was pursued in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, and Göttingen, and during the same period he studied Italian, Spanish, and German. He

continued, while in London, the peculiarities in dress and manners belonging to the Society of Friends, chiefly, Dean Peacock remarks, owing to the influence of his mother, to whom he was tenderly attached. But on leaving London for Edinburgh in 1794, he threw off these distinctive marks of membership and mixed largely in general society.

Almost immediately after his return to England (from Göttingen) he was admitted a Fellow Commoner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The Master, Dr. Farmer, was a friend of his uncle, a circumstance which probably determined the selection of this College.

He had a great talent for Greek verse, and on one occasion a young lady having written an English stanza on the walls of a summer-house, there appeared the next morning a translation in Greek Elegiacs written beneath them in Young's beautiful characters.

In 1797 Young's uncle, Richard Brocklesby, died, leaving to his nephew his house and furniture in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, his library, a choice collection of pictures, and about £10,000 in money.

In 1799 he returned to Cambridge for his last term of residence, and in the following year he made a commencement of medical practice in London, establishing himself in No. 48, Welbeck Street, where he continued to live for five-and-twenty years.

In 1801 Young accepted the office of Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, where, in conjunction with Davy, he conducted the Journal of the Institution. Of his lectures while holding this office it has been remarked that no writer on any branch of science which they treat of can safely neglect to consult them, so rich is the mine of knowledge which they contain.

A passage in one of these Lectures on the Radiation of Heat and the Deposition of Dew shows that Young was, as early as 1807, in full possession of the theory afterwards established by other scientific men. It was during his professorship at the Royal Institution, where he delivered sixty lectures, that Dr. Young first made public two of his greatest discoveries—that of the Undulatory Theory of Light and of the Cohesion of Fluids. In June, 1804, he married Eliza Maxwell. This lady, at that time extremely young, was the second daughter of J. P. Maxwell, Esq., a member of a younger branch of the Maxwells, of Calderwood Castle, Lanarkshire.

It was a marriage of mutual affection and esteem, and secured him a home graced by all the refinements of good manners and a cultivated taste. It was a singularly happy marriage.

In 1808 he obtained the degree of M.D. at the University of Cambridge. In 1811 he was elected one of the Physicians of St. George's Hospital, a very important

appointment, and he retained this situation for the remainder of his life.

As a physician he appears to have been as much in advance of his age as he was as a scientific man, for, as Dean Peacock remarks :—

> He lived in an age when *vigorous practice* was very generally prevalent; when the use of calomel and the lancet was in the ascendant, when symptoms were rudely interfered with and combatted without any proper study of the cause in which they originated. . . . Dr. Young viewed the science of medicine as a branch of inductive philosophy, the principles of which, like those of other inductive sciences, were founded upon observation and experiment, and where the correctness of the conclusion itself was to be tested by repeated appeals to experience.
>
> It was upon experience carefully and scrupulously scrutinized that Dr. Young founded his medical practice, not hesitating to employ strong measures when the symptoms of the disease showed them to be necessary, but never rudely thwarting those processes of natural restoration and cure where the lessons of experience had shown them to be in operation.

It was in 1814 that Dr. Young first turned his attention to Hieroglyphical Research. The famous Rosetta stone, discovered at Raschid in Egypt, bore a portion of three inscriptions—one in the hieratic, one in the enchorial or

demotic dialect, and one in Greek. The stone had been in the British Museum for twelve years when Dr. Young began his labours. In the course of a few months he sent to the Archæologia a conjectural translation of each of the Egyptian inscriptions.

Finally, in Dec., 1819, in an article on Egypt in the Encyclopædia Britannica—pronounced by the "Edinburgh Review" to be the "greatest effort of scholarship which modern literature can boast"—he gave to the world the result of his investigations.

> We have already seen that in 1821 Champollion denied altogether the existence of an alphabetic element amongst the hieroglyphics. But in the following year we find him adopting the whole of Young's principles, and applying them with one modification only. . . . . It would be difficult to point out in the history of literature a more flagrant example of disingenuous suppression of the real facts bearing upon an important discovery; where principles too peculiar in their character to have occurred independently to two different minds are adopted without the least acknowledgment. . . . It was in a very different spirit that his illustrious countryman, Fresnel, with much higher pretensions to independent research and discovery, at once abandoned his claims of priority when he found that he had been anticipated by Dr. Young.
>
> (*Life of Dr. Young.*)

Dean Peacock goes on to explain at length that the manuscript materials for the article on Egypt had been all written five years before the appearance of Champollion's letter to M. Dacier, in which he appropriated the conclusions of Dr. Young; and that the article, published in 1819, could not possibly have been overlooked by the former. He goes on to say :—

> It is but an act of justice to Dr. Young to call attention to his exemplary modesty and forbearance in touching upon the subjects of controversy between himself and Champollion. He confines himself strictly to the facts which are patent upon his various hieroglyphical publications, and to just and legitimate inferences from them. Champollion is treated throughout with the respect which was undoubtedly due to his eminent talents and discoveries, and though a gentle remonstrance is sometimes addressed to him on the general omission of all notice of his own labours, it is never accompanied by an insinuation that the suppression originated in any motive that was inconsistent with his honour.

Dr. Young died at his house in Park Square, London, May 10th, 1829, from a disease ascertained to be ossification of the aorta, produced by unwearied and incessant labour of mind. His remains were interred in the vault of his wife's family in the Church of Farnborough in Kent.

The Young Family of Urcott.

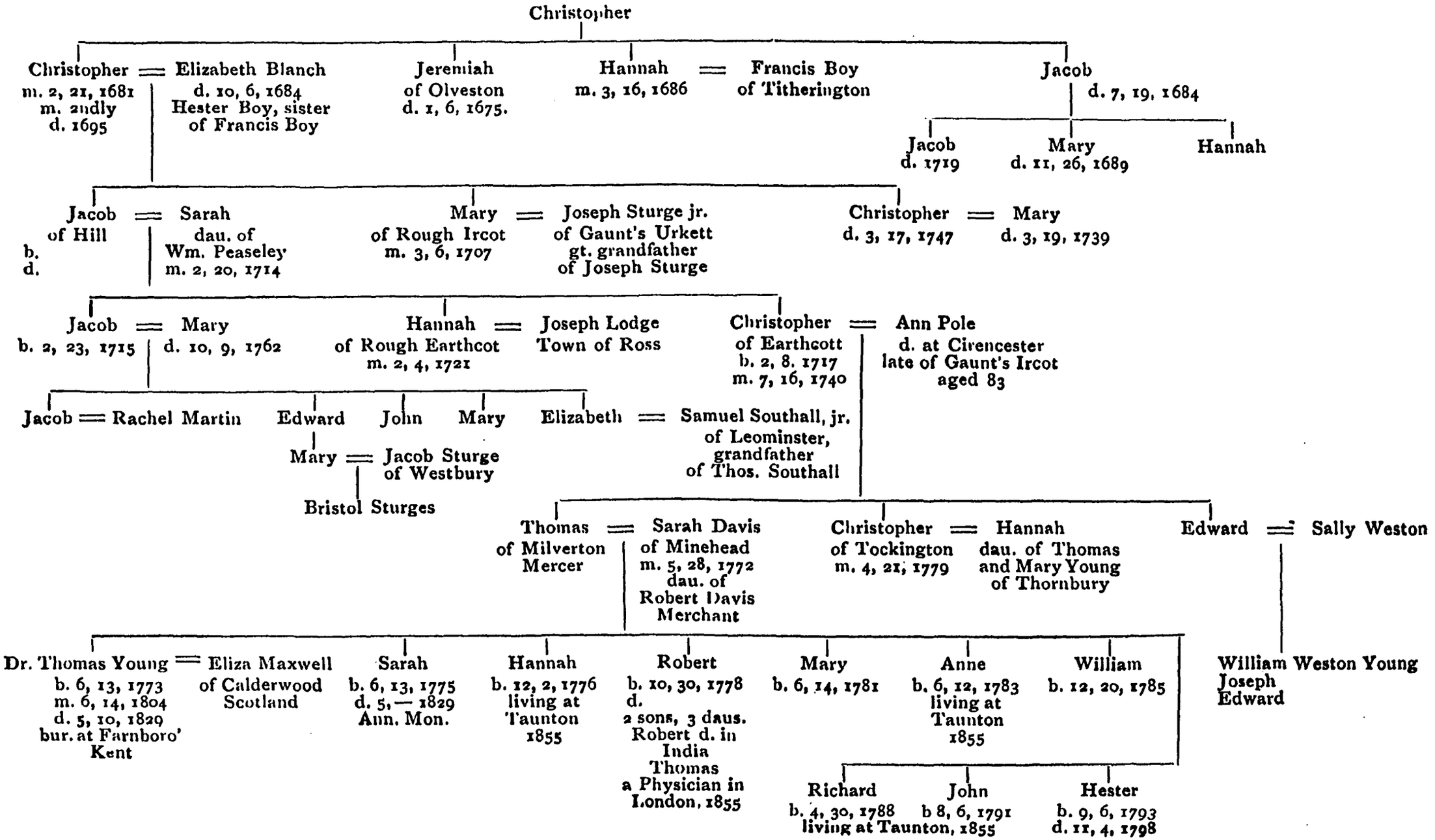
Inscription to Dr. Young's Memory in Westminster Abbey :

Sacred to the Memory of
Thomas Young, M.D.,
Fellow and Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society,
Member of the National Institute of France ;
A Man alike Eminent
In Almost every Department of Human Learning,
Patient of Unintermitted Labour,
Endowed with the Faculty of Intuitive Perception,
Who, bringing an equal Mastery
To the most abstruse Investigations
Of Letters and of Science,
First established the Undulatory Theory of Light,
And First penetrated the Obscurity
Which had veiled for Ages
The Hieroglyphics of Egypt.

Endeared to his Friends by his Domestic Virtues,
Honoured by the World for his Unrivalled Acquirements,
He died in the Hope of the Resurrection of the Just.

Born at Milverton, Somersetshire, June 13th, 1773,
Died in Park Square, London, May 10, 1829.
In the 56th Year of his Age.

Young of Gaunt's Ircot and Milverton.



(Compiled from Registers of the Society of Friends, Devonshire House, London.)

APPENDIX.

The Pichard Family. (Page 1.)

The arms of the Pichards were :—Gules, a fess Or between three escallops Argent. These arms are also assigned to Prichard of Herefordshire by Dineley, and to Prichard of Worcestershire by Mr. Grazebrook. There are many instances in Worcestershire of an R being added to words and names. Thus a farm with the Welsh name *Cundeline* is printed and pronounced Crundelen ; Bockleton, Brockleton ; and Sapy Pichard, Sapy Prichard.

The late Miss Cooke of Shelsley Kings ably investigated the history of the Pichard Family from the Conquest to the 16th century.

See the Picard Family, Golding and Lawrence.

Tradition in the Prichard Family. (Page 2.)

"We need not, however, confine ancient and reliable traditions to Wales. Careful observers doubtless come across it repeatedly in England. For instance, a descendant of a certain family named Prichard, which resided for some

time close to Offa's Dyke in Herefordshire, related not many years ago the family tradition that the Prichards had entertained the Black Prince. Now Hallam's History of the Middle Ages records the fact that a certain Picard did entertain that prince in London. Other evidence exists that the family residing on this spot right through the Norman and Plantagenet period was that of the Pritchards, Picards, or Pytchards, and that one or more of their number represented the county in Parliament. Hence, *prima facie*, it appears clearly to point to the identity of the family tradition with the historical fact, and the former must have been continued in complete ignorance of the existence of the latter. I have also heard that the motto of this family was—'Heb Dduw, heb Ddim, Duw a digon'—rendering it probable that though of Norman origin they became Welsh-speaking."

Wales and her Language, by J. E. Southall, p. 205.

PICARD OF LONDON. (Page 2.)

Henry Picard, Vintner, Lord Mayor of London, 1356.

Sir Roundell Palmer, Lord Selborne, was a descendant of the Picards.

HAUNTS OF THE FUGITIVE LOLLARDS. (Page 3.)

"Between Wigmore and Lingen lies a stretch of rough and unfrequented country known as Deerfold Forest, where, in the early part of the fifteenth century, the much

persecuted Lollards found a refuge from their oppressors. One of the earliest who lived and preached here was a certain William Swynderly; and subsequently, Sir John Oldcastle, when pursued, fled to Deerfold, and dwelt at a place still bearing the name of Chapel House Farm." *Nooks and Corners of Herefordshire, Written and Illustrated by H. T. Timmins: Eliot Stock*, 1892.

The Youngs of Almeley. (Page 3.)

It is worthy of record that the son of Peter Young, Constantine, had a grandson William who was a minister among Friends; married Hannah, daughter of Henry Payton of Dudley, and died at Leominster in 1808, aged 90. His father's name was John. This family came from Luxton, but may have been descended from the Almeley Youngs. Miss Cooke in her book, *the Picard Family*, gives the following extract from the Assize Rolls:—Walter le Yonge of Almaly brought a writ of Assize against Joan, formerly wife of Roger Pychard, and Peter, son of the same Joan, for constructing a pool in Almalye to the injury of his freehold in said town. The date of this is 14, Edw. II.; viz., 1320. This family seems to be quite distinct from the Youngs of Gloucestershire.

William Young's daughter married George Croker-Fox of Cornwall, and an unmarried daughter lived for many years at Leominster in the house now occupied by Henry J. Southall, Solicitor.

Appendix.

The Court House, Almeley. (Page 4.)

So called because the Courts Leet used to be held there. The house bears evidence of extreme age; in one of the rooms there are traces of a handsome carved-stone ceiling. It was for 300 years in the occupancy of a family named Snead, who it is believed were till late years the owners of the property, but it now belongs to the Newport estate. The last member of this family died a short time ago, *ætat* 99, and the house has since been carefully restored, and is inhabited by the agent of Mrs. Gurney Pease.

It may be interesting to note that the name *Oldcastle* is still preserved in a modern farmhouse near the Court House. The remains of the "old castle," in a meadow adjoining the latter, are barely distinguishable.

Wickliffe. (Page 4.)

There is a tradition in the neighbourhood of Almeley that Wickliffe preached under the Sarnesfield Oak, an ancient tree not far from the former place.

Richard Davies's Meeting in Radnorshire. (Page 9.)

About the year 1669 my ancient, well-beloved, and dear companion John ap John and I took our journey for South Wales to visit our friends and brethren in those parts. We went first into Radnorshire, where we had several good meetings. We gave timely notice beforehand where we

appointed the meetings, and several friends and other people came from Herefordshire to meet us at the lower end of the county of Radnor, where we had a sweet, living meeting, and the power of the Lord tendered the hearts of many. We declared the word of the Lord both in Welsh and English. My friend John ap John was very sound and intelligible in the Welsh language. He deserved the right hand of fellowship, for he was my elder, and the first friend that I heard declare in a meeting in the English tongue; and though he was not perfect in that language, yet he had the tongue of the learned to such who were spiritual.

When the meeting was ended in Radnorshire, we both withdrew a little aside from friends, being bowed before the Lord in a sense of his goodness amongst us. After a little while I turned my face towards the friends, and saw a man coming towards me with much brokenness and tears; and when he came to me, he took me in his arms and held me there. I was very tender of him, though I knew him not. He asked me *whether I did not know him.* I told him I did not; though I said I could remember something of him. He said *he had cause to remember me.* When I looked upon him again, I asked him whether he was not Roger Prichard; he said *he was the man that had gone astray.* And I was glad, yea, very glad, that the lost sheep was found, and he came to know the true Shepherd and his voice in himself, and he followed him, and went not astray as he did before. He accompanied us to several meetings in that county and

in Monmouthshire. As we were parting from him, John ap John told him he had come far out of his way with us. He answered *we had put him in his right way again, and he hoped he should keep in it.* . . . . We went thence towards Pembrokeshire, where we had several good meetings, and the Lord was with us. Then we came homewards; and before we parted with Roger Prichard, we appointed a meeting at his house, which was in Almeley Wootton. The Lord helped us on in our journey, and we came there according to the time appointed, and a large, sweet, comfortable meeting we had: I know not that any meeting had been there before. I appointed another meeting to be there; and in a few weeks after my return home I went accordingly. The concern of that part of the country was much upon me, and I was often there; and when the people of that village saw me come they would say to one another, Come, let us go to Mr. Prichard's, for we shall have prayers there to-night, and the house hath been soon near full of people. A comfortable time we used to have together, and many were gathered to the Lord in those parts.

Journal of R. Davies.

Clark of Wacton. (Page 11.)

In Grendon Bishop Church there is an inscription to the memory of Hannah Smith, widow, who died there Feb. 13, 1722, aged 94. This was probably the sister of Mary Prichard. She appears to have lived in old age with a

relative, Matthew Clark, who is stated on a mural tablet to have died Nov. 13, 1722, aged 73. Duncumb, in his History of Herefordshire, mentions a Matthew Clark of Wacton, and the family were also of Pencombe.

A very old timbered house near Lindridge, called the Lowe, used to be the residence of the Smiths. It has been pulled down within the last twenty years to make way for a commonplace modern residence. The Smith baronetcy has become extinct, ending in an heiress who married Mr. E. Vashon Wheeler of Tenbury.

Joseph Player of Ross. (Page 18.)

His son John married Mary Fisher, and had three sons, Joseph, John, and Francis. Joseph Player's sister, Ann, married Thomas Hawker, of Woodchester, Gloucestershire, and was father of Isaac Hawker, great-grandfather of J. H. Shorthouse.

Edward Prichard of Godalming. (Page 31.)

Edward Prichard, though living at Godalming, appears to have had a mill at Guildford, as he refers in a letter to his brother, Thomas Prichard of Almeley, to the residence of his nephew Jonathan Freeth there. This letter is interesting as showing that the Hopley's Green property at that time belonged to the Prichards: it is now part of the Newport estate.

Appendix.

Godalming, 12th mo. 12th 1771.

Dear Brother,

In my last I sent a letter of Attorney to impower thee to Receive the Rents and let Hopley's Green Estate, hope it came safe. Jonathan Freeth went this day to an Attorney to give him instructions to make his Will, he told him he could not do it safely without an Abstract of his Mother's Marriage Settlement; this Lawyer desires thou will take the Settlement to an Attorney and lett him take an Abstract of the Date, names and descriptions of the Parties, and the Lands Settled, and the Uses to which they are settl'd, and to send word whether Brother Freeth levied a fine of the lands and to what Uses, Jonathan seems very desirous of makeing his Will (for at times he is but poorly) Hope thou wilt get it done within a few days and send it in a letter, he is fearful of trusting the Settlement itself by a carrier, last week he began Grinding the Wheat at Guildford, but lives with us at present expect will go and board there in a few weeks,

I am fearful the price of Wheat will advance before another Harvest as the Crop is very deficient in many places, here it is about 6 Shi : per bushel, a good crop in Kent and Sussex wh^{h} makes London Mark^{t} plentiful where we are oblig'd to go to buy Wheat, Shall be glad to know the General prices

in Herefordshire we Are sending flour to Bristol which Market I apprehend is govern'd in some measure by the Crops in your County,

My Wife is put poorly as well as my son John I intend in my next he shall send thee a specimen of his Writing,

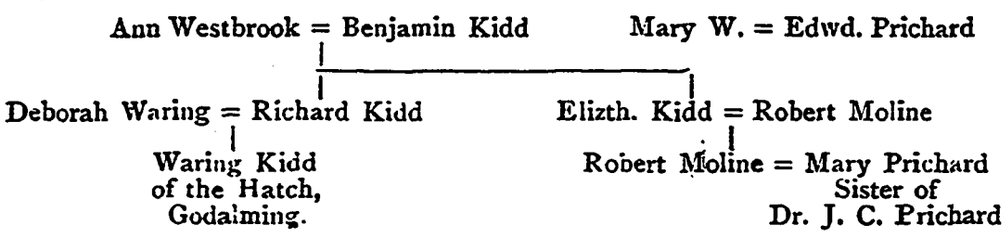
Cous : Jon : joyns us in dear love to Self Sister & Relations.

thy lo : & Affectionate Bro :

Edw$^{d.}$ Prichard.

(Page 31.)

The following table from an MS. pedigree in possession of Mrs. C. E. Naish, Birmingham, shows the relationship between the Godalming families of Prichard, Westbrook, Kidd, and Moline :—



The relationship of the author of *Social Evolution* to the Kidds of Godalming has not been definitely ascertained.

Extract from a letter from Anna Letitia Waring to Mrs. C. E. Naish :—

Our great grandfather was Elijah Waring of Godalming ; from one of his daughters the Kidd family are descended. I do not know how far back Warings of Godalming go, but there cannot, I think, be any

representatives of our family there now; indeed, it is impossible, as Elijah Waring had only two sons, I believe, and one was John Waring of Bristol; the other, Jeremiah Waring of Alton.

Clifton, March 20, 1893.

Letter from Sarah Waring to the Children of Edward Prichard. (Page 32.)

As you, the Children of my late valued Friends, Edward and Mary Prichard, were most of you too young to retain much remembrance of your worthy and affectionate Parents, or at least to remark their religious conduct, and the circumspect steps they trod, as well as the anxious solicitude they felt on your account, in order to preserve their memorial, which remains sweet, and to invite and encourage you to follow their example, I have divers times found an inclination to commit to writing a brief account of them and their latter end.

To begin with your Father, whom I was first acquainted with about the year 1750, when he appeared a steady religious young man, who, from a sincere love of Truth, was careful to maintain a Testimony thereof in all its branches, and was desirous to see others come up in the same narrow path, yet no way rigid in sentiment, but ever humble and diffident of his own abilities; a lover of plainness, and very desirous of having you, his children, brought up so; and among other things, I have heard him express on your account an anxious concern that your youthful minds might not be hurt or corrupted by reading vain and unprofitable books; wherefore I entreat you particularly to avoid everything of that kind as much as if he was living and watching over you for good, which he would certainly have done had his life been spared, being one of the fondest Fathers I ever saw, and in the station of a husband rarely to be equalled, tender and sympathizing with your Mother in every complaint and trial, attentive to every want, and even ready to prevent

her wishes, courteous and affable to all, affectionately kind to his friends, a generous entertainer of them, and a most liberal Benefactor to the Poor of every description, so that his death may be said to be not only a private but a public loss, both in his neighbourhood and to the Society.

During the first part of his lingering illness, he was remarkably calm and resigned to the Divine disposal, and seemed at times to share a foretaste of the joys he was about to enter into; but after a time he let in some discouragement that the hope he had enjoyed was not a well founded one, and that he was not made holy enough to approach perfect purity; and great indeed for a while was his distress, in which trying scenes divers of us were concerned nearly to sympathize with, and endeavour to encourage him to trust in that merciful arm which had hitherto been his support; and this appeared also the labour of divers distant friends who visited him, and whose visits he prized as precious opportunities, being comforted therewith and his mind at times greatly sweetened with Divine love, in which he had to desire that his dear wife and near friends might closely attend to the Divine Monitor, and keep Truth always in view.

The morning before his decease, when I went to his bedside, he looked at me and said he wanted to see me, for that he had thought himself just a-going, but did not think it had been such hard work to die. On my replying that I hoped and believed he had nothing that lay heavy on his mind, or that stood in his way, he said No, but that he feared he had not been watchful enough, which he repeated with great earnestness; after some time he appeared more calm and composed, and about twelve o'clock that night, being the 26th of 4th mo., 1775, his spirit forsook its afflicted habitation, and is, I doubt not, sweetly centred in the regions of peace and everlasting love, leaving your Mother a mournful, disconsolate widow; and indeed I believe the distress and anxiety she felt on that painful occasion, joined with the fatigue she sustained in nursing and watching with her beloved Consort, laid the foundation for her last illness, as from that period she had but little uninterrupted health, or

appeared to have much enjoyment of the comforts of this life, though fondly attached to you her children, but could seldom be prevailed on to stir out from home on any occasion, except to attend Meetings, which she carefully observed both before and after her dear husband's decease, and was indeed, like him, exemplary in every religious and social duty, being a pattern of plainness, piety, and industry from her youth, a sincere friend and true sympathizer with the afflicted in every trial. She loved to visit the poor and the sick in their solitary chambers, and by every act of tenderness within her power, endeavoured to alleviate their pain and distress. Her steady, uniform conduct made her beloved while living, so her death is painfully felt and regretted by her friends and neighbours.

She had some symptoms of a decline for a considerable time, which I believe were not properly attended to, for as she kept up and was out, neither herself nor her friends seemed to apprehend any danger, till within about five or six weeks before her decease, when an increase of her complaint greatly alarmed us, and every method was tried for her relief without effect; and when every flattering hope of her recovery was dismissed, she appeared in great anxiety on her dear childrens' account, and in great lowness and many fears on her own, lest she was not duly prepared for that awful period which she then felt nearly approaching; and she frequently complained of the want of that tenderness which frequently used to cover her mind in time of health, but seemed shut up from the enjoyment of that Divine love and sweetness which her soul then coveted and longed for; yet she told me that she did not know that she had anything to accuse herself of, except some little indulgences to her children; but as she continued humble and faithful under the refining hand, she at length experienced a degree of consolation, her mind seemed centred in Divine sweetness, and she expressed a belief that she should go well, and in great calmness and serenity departed this life on the 5th of 3rd month, 1779, in the presence of most of her dearest friends, who though truly sensible of,

and greatly afflicted for their own and your loss, were enabled patiently to resign her into the arms of Divine Mercy, being fully convinced she there enjoys happiness unspeakable and full of glory.

The Neighbourhood of Godalming. (Page 32.)

In the "Letters of Rusticus," by Edward Newman, a grandson of Edward Prichard, is the following description of this neighbourhood :—

> Godalming is situate 34 miles S.S.W. of London, in the county of Surrey; the town stands in a low situation on the river Wey, and is completely surrounded by little hills, the various ascents of which present pleasing prospects in every direction. The soil is a bright red sand, which extends from the chalky range of cold poverty-stricken downs crossing the country from Reigate to Farnham. Between the chalk and the sand is an exceedingly narrow tract of blue clay, sometimes scarcely ten yards in width. These three distinct soils do not gradually intermingle, but are separated by the most abrupt transition, and their effect on the produce where the three soils occur in the same field is very marked. The sandy soil produces a variety of surface; in most places it is excessively poor, and wholly unprofitable to man; in some of the low bottoms it becomes an almost continuous marsh, occasionally presenting large sheets of water; these ponds in the process of time enrich the soil which they cover, and make it worth the

expense of draining,—thus, the once fine piece of water known as Old Pond has been embanked, divided, drained and filled at different times and in various ways, until nearly 100 acres have been redeemed and devoted to agriculture. Still (1832) it is a pool of respectable dimensions. In many places this labour would be ill-bestowed, and there are fine pools of water which have existed for centuries all along the valley that winds by Peperharrow, Elsted, Freasham, Thursley, the Pudmoors, Headly, &c. Ascending thence by Bramshot to Liphook, we find a tract producing coarse, sour grass, heath, furze, and hurts, or whortleberries, but light and dry and easily scattered by the wind; this is a peculiar character of Hindhead. Wherever the sand bears the red tint of iron, the chief natural produce is furze; but this colour as we proceed to the westward yields to a blue tint. The two colours stain the wool of the sheep which range the wastes, and the red and blue are very conspicuous in their fleeces, the blue being much preferred. The chief natural produce of the blue sand is heath of the three usual species, which are very apt to be completely matted together with dodder. The moors or wet places in this sandy waste produce immense quantities of the beautiful little sundew, and many of those plants which mark a boggy

surface. The Devil's Punch-bowl, one of the hollows of Hindhead, has long been celebrated for its abundant crop of whortleberries, and the magnificence of its Flowering Fern, which here grows to a height of four feet.

Notwithstanding the general bareness of the surrounding country, a character common to all the western division of the county, the hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Godalming are completely covered with coppices abounding with trees in all stages of growth, so as to form an excellent resort for the perching birds. In the underwood of these hills the shy hawfinch breeds annually, and remains throughout the year.

The fir trees on the higher grounds are frequently the resort of whole troops of crossbills. The higher trees in the coppices are often selected as building places by the carrion crow and the magpie; the latter, however, is not a very common bird in this district.

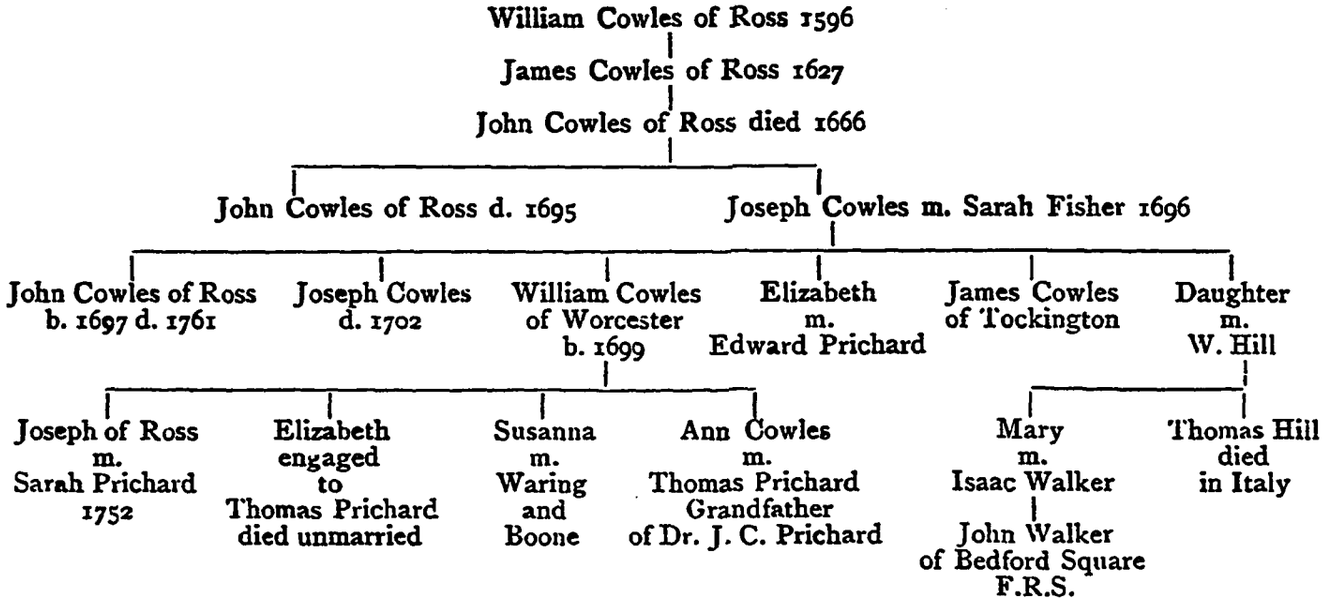
In many places among our little hills, we have deep, hollow, sandy lanes, with steep banks, and great thick hedges on each side a-top; hedges run to seed, as it were, and here and there grown into trees—gnarled oak, bushy, rough-coated maples, and so forth; trees in fact that, stretching their arms from both sides of the way, shake hands over

your head and form a kind of canopy of boughs. In some spots the polypody, twisting and interlacing its creeping scaly stem with the tough, half-exposed roots of hazel, maple, oak, and hawthorn, grows in such luxuriance and profusion that its gold dotted fronds hang by thousands—aye, hundreds of thousands—over the stumps and roots, forming the most graceful of coverings. Here and there are great tufts of hart's-tongue, with its bright, broad, shining, wavy leaves. Here and there, where water has filtered through chinks in the sandstone, so as to keep up a streak of moisture down the bank, we have lady-fern and a host of mosses. Here and there in holes—little cavernous recesses—the face of the damp sand or sandstone is powdered over with a diversity of lichens. Here and there, the lithe, snake-like honeysuckle twines round the straight, upright young stems of the nut trees, cutting deeply into their substance, and forcing them out of their strict propriety into strange corkscrew forms; up it goes, and getting above the heads of its supporters, spreads its own sweet, laughing blossoms to the sun. Here and there is a dense network of the wild clematis, clothed with downy seeds—a plant so loved by Scott that, with a poet's licence, he transplanted it from our warm hedgerows to the cold rocky scenery of Ketturin and Venue, a botanical

blunder which few of his readers will detect, and none criticise severely.

I love these lanes, because Nature has so long had her own way in them; and where Nature is left to herself, she always acts wisely, beautifully, and well. There is not a foot of surface in these hollow ways but has its peculiar charms.

The Cowles Family. (Page 33.)



(Communicated by Mrs. William Moline.)

Dr. Prichard's Works. (Page 34.)

The following is a complete list of Dr. Prichard's works in the order of their publication :—

I. De Humani Generis Varietate. Edin., 1809.

II. Researches into the Physical History of Mankind. London, 8vo, 1813. Again in 1826, 1836-47, 1841-51.

III. An Analysis of the Egyptian Mythology, 1819, 8vo. Again in 1838. It was translated into German by A. W. von Schlegel in 1837.

IV. A History of the Epidemic Fever at Bristol, 1817-1819. 8vo, 1820.

V. A Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System. Part I. 1822, 8vo.

VI. A Review of the Doctrine of a Vital Principle. 1829, 8vo.

VII. The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations, proved by a comparison of Dialects with the Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, and numerous Languages, forming a supplement to Researches into the Physical History of Mankind. 1831, 8vo; and again in 1837, with additions by Dr. Latham.

VIII. A Treatise on Insanity and other Disorders affecting the Mind. 1835, 8vo. It was republished in America in 1837.

IX. Different Forms of Insanity in Relation to Jurisprudence. London, 1842, 12mo.

X. The Natural History of Man, 1842-1844, 8vo; again in 1845, 1848, and 1855. (Gentleman's Magazine, Feb., 1849. Reprinted in *Herefordshire Biographies* by Mr. John Hutchinson.)

DR. AUGUSTIN PRICHARD. (Page 36.)

"Dr. Augustin Prichard, a famous physician of Bristol, and a well-known specialist in diseases of the eye, died on

Thursday, at Clifton. Many years ago, in association with his son, Mr. A. W. Prichard, he started and carried on an eye dispensary, which brought many patients to Bristol. Dr. Prichard, who was seventy-nine years of age, contributed several treatises on ophthalmy to the British Medical and other Journals. He was for many years consulting surgeon to the Bristol Infirmary."

Birmingham Daily Post, Jan. 8, 1898.

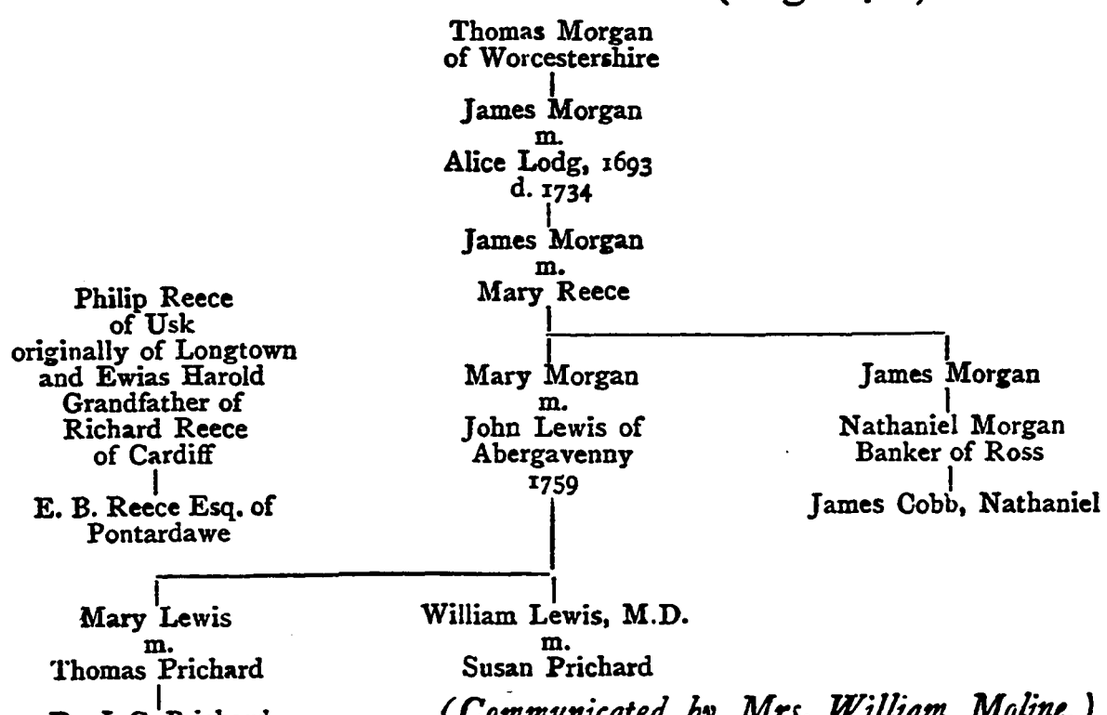
Rev. Constantine Prichard. (Page 36.)

He was of Balliol College, where he was a contemporary of Jowett; and took a first class in 1841.

Professor Cayley. (Page 37.)

He was an eminent mathematician, was Senior Wrangler in 1842, and died in 1895.

The Morgan Family. (Page 40.)



(Communicated by Mrs. William Moline.)

Appendix.

Epitaphs in Sellack Church. (Page 58.)

The Rev. James Cowles Prichard, eldest son of Dr. P., born June 3, 1814, died Sep. 11, 1848. Sometime Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; afterwards Vicar of Mitcham in Surrey. Endowed with many and various talents: in Love and Piety a fit Minister of Christ. He spent three years in Barbadoes and Madeira, and died from consumption on his return.

Theodore Joseph, Fifth son of James Cowles Prichard: Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford. Born June 28, 1822, died Feb. 24, 1846.

The Southall Family. (Page 59.)

The earliest notices of this family which have been discovered are in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, under Returns for the Monastery and Diocese of Worcester. It was taken in 1534 by command of Henry VIII.

Eymore (a manor near Bewdley) £25 15 3¾, after payment (among other expenses) of 53s. 4d. salary to John Southall, *valect' cornone dni* R. (? squire of the body). Rypull (? Ripple) R. Sowthall farms the glebe.

Chantry of the blessed Mary in the chapel of Bewdley: John Dyer, Chantor; payments (including 6s. 8d. for services for the soul of John Sowthall) £7 7 7. *Noake's Worcestershire Relics.*

Appendix.

In Nash's History of Worcestershire are the following notices :—

Georgius Southall, clericus, Incumbent of Pedmore, 13 Dec., 1666. (Probably date of induction.)

Henry Southall, Incumbent of Kington, 18 May, 1764.

Extracts from Registers of Ribbesford near Bewdley :—

Georgius Sowthall *Artium Baccalaureus, Concionator publicus inductus fuit Rector of Ribbesford decimo septimo die Januarii Anno Dni millesimo sexcentesimo.*

Elizabeth, the daughter of George Sowthall Parson of Ribbesford was borne the VIII of March 1601 being Monday and baptized the 11th of the same monthe.

Married, October 1588 George Southall and Jane Crooke license.

Buried December 12 1588 Margrett Sowthall.

In the History of Bewdley, by the Rev. J. R. Burton, is the following :—

In the second window of Ribbesford Church were, in Habingdon's time, the arms of France and England quarterly, with the names of the following benefactors: Woddall, Southall, Thomas Haylls, and Alice his wife ; the rest broken.

Mr. Burton also records the following curious entries from Bewdley Chapel and Church Wardens' Accounts :—

1599. Paid to m^r^ Southall and m^r^ Knype the 5 of September to go to Lichfield about the survaur of the

schole house. . . 1614. To Rich. Wowen for a horse to carrie Sowthall to bromigium about the towle (? toll) of the markett iis.

The Registers of Thornbury, co. Hereford, contain several entries of Southall.

John and Peter Southall were entitled to pew seats in Leominster Priory Church in 1702, and had property at Ivington.—*From a list drawn up after the fire.*

Mr. Southall, coroner for Staffordshire, gave evidence in a trial connected with Dr. Titus Oates in the year 1680-85. (Communicated by H. J. Southall).

In Burke's "Landed Gentry" is found, under Wall of Worthy Park, Winchester, an allusion to John Southall, Esq., of Witley, whose daughter Mary married Samuel Wall, Esq., of Brockhampton, co. Worcester.

Dr. John Wall of Worcester (born 1704), to whom that City owes its porcelain manufacture, and Malvern, the celebrity of its waters, was of this family.

Grazebrook's "Heraldry of Worcestershire" has the following under Baker of Waresley :—

Thomas Baker of Borley in Ombersley was father of John of Waresley who was born in 1684 and was High Sheriff in 1728. By Joanna his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Slade of Bewdley, he had three sons, John, Slade and George. The eldest

son, John Baker of Waresley, married Anne Southall, by whom he was father of an only surviving son John Baker of Waresley, High Sheriff in 1788.

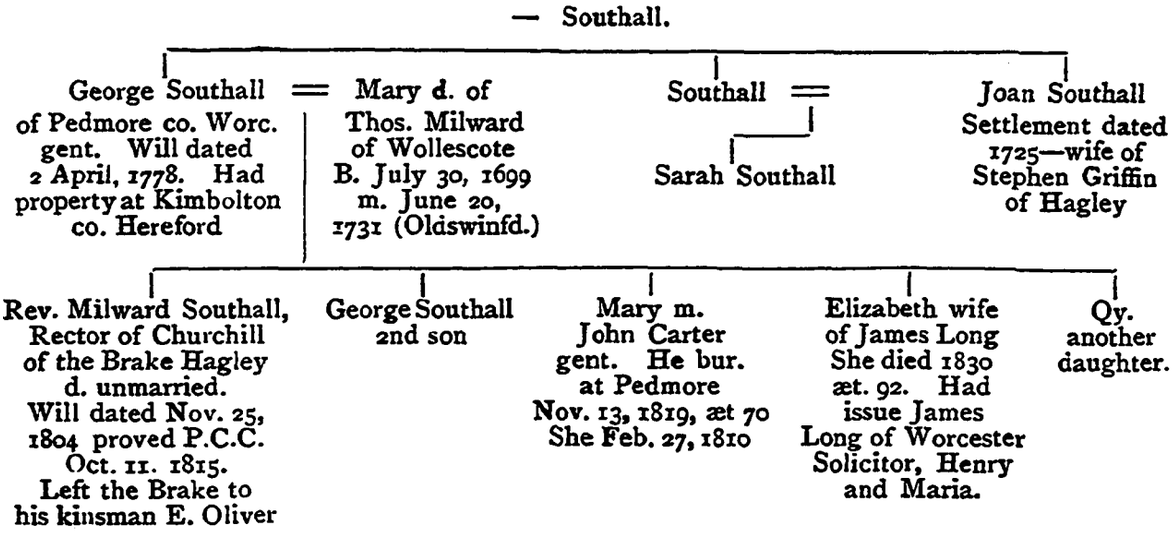
A small hamlet named Southall, near Ombersley, appears to have been the original home of this family, and the name is still common in the neighbourhood. Southall House in the Forest of Wyre has no doubt taken its name from a member of the family who lived there. Mr. Grazebrook, the eminent genealogist, says: "The name is quite a common one about Stourbridge." The same may be said with regard to Bewdley and Kidderminster, so that one branch seems to have moved northward, first to Witley and then to Stourbridge. The name is found on the Kidderminster registers as early as 1547. There are inscriptions in Knightwick Churchyard to Edward, Joseph, Samuel, Richard, and William Southall; and the name has an honourable place among the citizens of Worcester at the present time.

Farm (Page 62.)

Farm was bought by Samuel Southall (the second) in 1745. It was related of his wife, Mary Perrin, that she belonged to the Wesleyan body, and that Charles Wesley visited her several times at Farm.

Appendix.

Pedigree of Southall of Pedmore.



(Compiled from the Brake Title Deeds by H. S. Grazebrook, Esq.)

Memo by H. S. Grazebrook, Esq.

The Rev. George Southall was Rector of Pedmore 1666-1686. He was buried there, Feb. 4th, 1699, as "late Rector," and a note in the Par. Reg. states that he had a daughter who married Rev. William Bowles, M.A., Rector of Enville. This Rev. W. B. died 31st July, 1705, ætat 46 : M.I. at Enville.

Pedmore is very near Brierley Hill, and the founder of this branch may have been a brother of Samuel S., which is the more probable as his son had property near Leominster.

Extract from "Non-Parochial Registers of Dudley" (Society of Friends). Edited by Arthur A. Rollason.

1694. John, son of Samuel and (Sara?) Southall born 18th day, 12th month.

Appendix.

THOMAS AND ELIZABETH SOUTHALL'S CHILDREN. (Page 60.)

Elizabeth Southall, who married Joshua Nicholas, left a daughter who married Richard Southall, of Manchester, no connection, so far as is known, of the Herefordshire Southalls. They had a son and two daughters—Ellen and Hannah—the latter deceased.

EXTRACT FROM A PHARMACEUTICAL PAPER. (Page 76.)

The death is announced of Mr. William Southall of Birmingham, whose name will be well known to our readers. The deceased gentleman was one of the firm of T. and W. and W. Southall, and was until some six years since a partner in the firm of Southall, Bros., and Barclay, which succeeded it. His connection with pharmacy has extended over a lengthened period. He joined the Pharmaceutical Society in 1850, and in 1864 was appointed a member of the Board of Examiners, which office he continued to fill till last year. During the year 1879-80, he acted as President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Mr. Southall took a prominent part in the formation of the Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association, and acted as treasurer to that organization until the time of his death. He was connected with several learned Societies, among them being the Linnean Society, of which he was a Fellow. Mr. Southall died on Thursday last, in his sixty-first year. His death will be generally deplored.

BIRMINGHAM :

PRINTED AT THE MIDLAND COUNTIES HERALD OFFICE.