

ANCESTORS OF HENRY LLOYD

Introduction

Of all of the branches of my family I have researched, the Lloyds were the most recalcitrant. The difficulty eased significantly as the information age has come upon us, with vast stores of records being opened up and catalogued. Considerable barriers remained, however. For a number of generations, the Lloyd name-bearers seemed to have led unstable, drifting lives apart, on the margins of society and of organized religion. Marriages ended prematurely, with the early death of one spouse with *de facto* separations, or in one case with bigamy. The combination of circumstances created a trail of confusing, seemingly conflicting bits of evidence, which often gave me pause. In the end, I am amazed at how much it has been possible to reconstruct, not only of the bare facts of births, marriages and deaths, but of the details of lives lived centuries ago.

I had not expected to discover lofty origins for this branch of my family, but I found them. It turns out that a few generations of have-nots and unfortunates were descended from highly eminent citizens, the Lloyds of Dolobran, whose members included the founders of Lloyds Bank of London and an early governor of Pennsylvania.

Henry Lloyd and Sarah Ann Wayne

Henry Lloyd

Information about Henry Lloyd, my great-great-grandfather, comes from a mixture of handed down family lore¹ and subsequently unearthed primary documentation.

Henry was born on June 24, probably in 1839.^{1,2} (There are discrepancies of a year or two in records of his birth.) He was named after his maternal grandfather, Henry Hoffman.³ Henry Lloyd himself reported that he was born in Minersville, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania,¹ but I am skeptical about that. In 1838, his father appears in East Nantmeal in the tax lists of Coventry County.⁴ The 1840 census seems to show his father in Coventry, Chester County.⁵ These townships are just across the country border from Union, where his parents lived when they were married,⁶ while Minersville is about 60 miles away. His father was Joseph Lloyd, sometime laborer and shoemaker, and his mother Sarah Hoffman. He had an elder and a younger brother. His mother died between 1842, when his brother William was born, and 1845.⁷ In 1850, Henry and his family were living in Union Township.⁸ In 1860, the family was in Philadelphia.⁹ Henry's occupation was shown as machinist, perhaps in the increasingly mechanized shoe manufacture business.¹⁰

On October 15, 1861, Henry enlisted in the infantry as a private for the Civil War. He was discharged in April 1866.¹

On June 6, 1866, he married Sarah Ann Wayne in a Methodist ceremony conducted by the Reverend Samuel Irwin,² a Methodist minister with a residence close to the Arch Street Methodist Church, which was established four years earlier. His bride came from a very distinguished family, descendants of Revolutionary War General Anthony Wayne. It is possible

that the Lloyd and Wayne families had been acquainted for a while.^{11, 12} Sarah Wayne's father was reported to be very opposed to the marriage, given the difference in social status.¹

The family lived in Philadelphia for the next decade and had their first six children there.¹ Henry worked as a shoemaker. About 1876, they moved to Denver, Colorado for reasons that are unclear. So did his brother William. Henry and Sarah had two more children there, while Henry worked as a shoemaker and then a janitor. A modest Civil War pension supplemented their income. By 1898, Henry and Sarah had separated. He died on April 16, 1911. Sarah died on May 5, 1924. Both are buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Denver. Their children included (i) Frances, b. 1867, died as infant; (ii) Edward, b. 1868; (iii) Albert, b. 1870; (iv) Grace, b. 1872; (v) Howard Wayne, b. 1874; (vi) Evangeline, b. 1874; (vii) Isabel, b. 1881; and (viii) Lincoln, b. 1885.¹

Sarah Ann Wayne

Because Sarah's heritage is so well documented,¹³ I will not recapitulate it here.

Joseph Lloyd and Sarah Hoffman

Joseph Lloyd

Joseph was born on November 27, 1810 to Thomas Lloyd and Catharina Oblinger, the youngest of their three known children.¹⁴ Presumably the birth took place in the Northern Liberties/Germantown area, now incorporated into the northern part of Philadelphia. (See discussion below.) His mother brought him for baptism, along with his siblings, at the First Dutch Reformed Church in 1818, when he was eight.

In 1835, Joseph married Sarah Hoffman in Christ Church Episcopal Church, Reading, Berks County.⁶ Both bride and groom were noted to be living in nearby Union Township. In 1838, Joseph Loyd was "to be conveyed" some seven acres of land in Union as part of an estate settlement.¹⁵ The other parties of the agreement, buyer and seller, were shoemakers. I can find no deed to or from Joseph Loyd, although later records indicate that he did own land. In 1840, Joseph Loid and his family were living in adjoining Coventry, Chester County, with two young sons.¹⁶ His occupation was checked as being in the manufacturing and trades category. Next to them on the census was John Linderman, evidently father of Joseph's sister's spouse. (See below.) By 1842, the Lloyds were no longer visible in local records.¹⁶

By 1845, Sarah had died.⁷ She left behind three sons: Joel, Henry, and William. Sarah's mother, Esther (Hetty) Hoffman petitioned to have Joseph Lloyd appointed guardian of the property of the children. As their father, he would have been that anyway, except for legacies due to the children from their mother's side *per stirpes*. It is not clear what the legacies might have been. Henry Hoffman had died with personal estate insufficient to cover his debts, necessitating sale of his land.⁷

In 1846, Joseph married Ann(ie) Hoyer.¹⁷ As with the previous marriage, both bride and groom were reported to reside in Union Township. An 1849 deed from Frederick Linderman names Joseph Lloyd as former owner of one acre of land in Union Township.¹⁸ (As discussed

below, Joseph's sister Mary Ann married one of the Linderman family.) In 1850, the couple appeared in the 1850 census of Union,⁸ with five children, three of Sarah's and two of Annie's. Joseph's occupation was listed as laborer. His sister Mary Ann was listed four households away, along with her husband William Linderman, a farmer. The Philadelphia Directories intermittently show Joseph working as a shoemaker from 1849 through 1863.¹⁹ In 1860, he and his family are shown in the Philadelphia census, occupation shoemaker.⁹ Then there is a gap of some time in identifiable records. His wife Anna and their daughter Sarah Ann appear as boarders, or perhaps domestic help, in the household of Edward Clymer in the 1870 census of Reading,²⁰ without the presence of Joseph. In the 1880 census,²¹ Joseph is shown as a shoemaker residing in nearby Lower Heidelberg, along with his wife. This is the last trace of him I have been able to find.

Joseph's children with Sarah Hoffman included (i) Joel, b. about 1836, of whom I have found scant mention;^{7, 8} (ii) Henry, b. 1839; and (iii) William Edward, b. 1842. His children with Annie Hoyer included (iv) Sarah Ann, b. 1847; and (v) Isaac, probably named after Annie's father, b. 1850.

Sarah Hoffman

Sarah was the daughter of Henry Hoffman and Esther (Hetty), maiden name unknown. She was probably born in Exeter Township, Berks County. Upon her father's death in 1821, she was still under fourteen and the court appointed John DeTurk as her estate guardian.³ In 1834 a sale of property belonging to her father²² made provision for payment of \$52.20 to when she reached the age of 21, so that she must have been born after 1814.

Henry Hoffman & Esther [-]

Sarah Hoffman's father Henry was of age at the time of his father's death in 1802.²³ and appears for the first time (with his brothers George and Jacob) in the tax lists of Exeter in 1803²⁴ as a "single freeman," so evidently born around 1780, probably in Douglass Township, Berks.²⁵ He was a weaver.^{3, 26} In 1804, described as a resident of Robeson Township, he bought four acres and sixteen perches of land in adjacent Exeter Township on the Schuylkill River.²⁶ In 1815, the probate accounting of Daniel Deturk cited a bond for £30-17x-3d against Henry Hoffman, as well as a distribution of 7s-6d "for tax."²⁷ In 1820, the U.S. census for Exeter Township shows Henry and George Hoffman as co-heads of a single household, an unusual designation.²⁸ The 1821 inventory of Henry's own estate³ indicates that he farmed in a small way. He owned one cow. His estate inventory included "one weaver Loom," valued at \$0.75, about \$20 in today's money.

I have not been able to identify Esther's roots. She is shown as Ester Hoffman W[idow] in the 1830 census of Exeter.²⁹ In 1834, land that her husband had owned was sold to sold to Henry Huitt "[s]ubject to the payment of fifty eight dollars & fifty eight Cents, the Interest thereof to be paid unto Esther Hoffman yearly during her natural life, after her death to be paid to the heirs of Henry Hoffman." This proceeding is remarkable not only because of the continuing care shown for Henry Hoffman's family over a decade after his death, but because of the participation of Henry Huitt, whose apparent brother John had served as bondsman for the

probate of Henry's father in 1802. Such a degree of involvement suggests to me that there was some intermarriage between the two families, so far unidentified. Esther lived until at least 1845, when she petitioned for Joseph Lloyd to be appointed guardian of the property of her grandchildren.⁷

Henry Hoffman and Esther had eight children: (i) John; (ii) Ellen (Nelly); (iii) Charles, (iv) Henry, (v) Sarah, (vi) Frederick, (vii) Benjamin, and (viii) William.³

John Hoffman & Mary –

Henry Hoffman's parents were John Hoffman and Mary, maiden name unknown. The records of the Bern Reformed Church³⁰ show the baptism of John Hoffman on October 27, 1751. The next appearance of John Hoffman that I have found is the listing of John Hufman in the 1774 tax lists of Douglass Township in Berks.³¹ By 1778, he is shown there with 40 acres of land,²⁵ either rented or passed on to him without a recorded deed. In 1779, tax lists note that he is a weaver.³² By the 1790 census, he has moved to the township of Exeter.³³ Tax lists for the next decade show him there as a weaver with 69 acres of land.³⁴ The land was along the Schuylkill River.³⁵ John Hoffman died by 1802. The inventory of his estate²³ includes various items associated with weaving, as well as with farming.

The couple had nine children: (i) Valentine, (ii) Susanna, (iii) John, (iv) George, (v) Henry, (vi) Jacob, (vii) Abraham, (viii) Isaac, and (ix) Mary.^{23, 35}

Mary may have been Anna Maria Weber, or Ann Mary Weaver in English usage. She was a next-door neighbor, granddaughter of the Herman Weaver whom John Hoffman's grandfather John had wanted to live next to. (See discussions below on German name order and the 1748 land patent application.) The Weavers and the Hoffmans were members of the Reformed Church of Bern,³⁰ and of a set of associated families of that church with close interconnections. Anna Maria was evidently of a marriageable age when her father made his will in 1774,³⁶ since at that time her two sisters had married and her brother was not yet twenty-one. This fits with the birth of John Hoffman's first children sometime in the late 1770s. But an equally creditable story could be spun around (Anna) Maria Wommer, daughter of Michael and Anna Maria Wommer, who were baptismal sponsors for Christian Hoffman's daughter Maria Sophia in 1755.³⁰

The marriage records of the Bern Reformed Church have not survived, so we probably will not know the surname of John Hoffman's wife Mary for now, at least until genetic data sets get a lot bigger than they are presently.

(Johan) Christian Hoffman & Sophia Catherine [–]

Baptismal records³⁰ indicate that John Hoffman's parents were (Johan) Christian Hoffman and his wife, the sponsors John Hoffman and wife. The latter couple were, I imagine, the paternal grandparents.

Christian likely came to America from the Palatinate as a young man with his parents, as discussed below. He had evidently married Sophia Catharina [–] by 1751, when their son John

was baptized. In the following years, the couple were parents of at least four more children. In 1759, Christian obtained a warrant and survey for 41½ acres of land in Bern Township, abutting land of John Hoffman (his father) and of Nicholas Bern [*sic*, actually *Böhm* or *Boehm*].³⁷ In 1761, Christian became a naturalized citizen, along with his father and many other members of his community.³⁸ In 1767, Christian Hoffman, weaver, appears in the tax lists of the township of Hereford in Berks. It's not clear what took him there, beyond general young man's wanderlust.³²

By 1769, Christian's father had died. In a power of attorney for the probate process,³⁹ he described himself as "Christian Hoffman of Orange County in the province of North Carolina Weaver Eldest Son of John Hoffman... [and] Sophia Hoffman." There are various pieces of information and reports about Christian's life there, but so far I have not been able to sort out relevant fact and error from speculation and coincidence so will not list particulars here.

Children of Christian Hoffman and Sophia Catherine [-] included (i) John (bapt. 1751), (ii) (John) Jacob (bapt. 1753); (iii) Maria Sophia (bapt. 1755), (iv) Daniel (bapt. 1757), and (v) Christian (bapt. 1760).³⁰

John Hoffman & (Anna) Sophia [-]

There seems little doubt that the origins of the family, like those of much of the Berks community, were in the Palatinate, a historical region of Germany along the Rhine River, something akin to the present-day region of Rheinland-Pfalz. The passenger list of the ship *Samuel & Elizabeth*, arriving in Philadelphia on September 30, 1740, includes a Johannes Hoffman.⁴⁰ The list of the *St. Andrew*, arriving October 27, 1738, with other persons of clear interest here, includes a Johannes Hootsman. If John and his wife (Anna) Sophia were not aboard this particular boat, the time and place of arrival seem about right in any event. (It is an apt moment to observe that German people typically went by their middle name, the *rufname*, and that Johan was an extremely frequent prefix of little import. Though Johan and Johannes are both rendered into English as John, the latter was customarily used specifically for the less frequent case when a child was to be called by his first name.)⁴¹

The first firm traces I have found of the Hoffman couple are in records of the Bern Reformed Church in Berks.³⁰ These show the baptism on May 18, 1743 of George Hoffman, son of John and Anna Sophia. The sponsors were George Gernot [*sic*, read *Gernand*] and his wife Catharine, members of a family associated with the Hoffmans. On October 27, 1751, the registers note the baptism of John Hoffman, son of John Christian Hoffman and his wife. The sponsors were John Hoffman and wife, presumably the child's grandparents.

On October 5, 1748, John Hoffman applied for a land warrant for "twenty five acres adjoining Nicholas Bem [*sic*, read *Böhm* or *Boehm*] and Herman Weaver in Bern Township in Lancaster County."⁴² (Berks County was formed in 1752, when the names cited here appear in the Bern tax lists.⁴³) This application is notable both for the two desired neighbors it cites, and for the fact that it immediately follows an application on the same day by Henry Hoffman for a survey of land in nearby Heidelberg. Both Böhm and Weaver (or *Weber*, in German) were weavers.^{44, 45} Their names and that of Henry Hoffman are associated with John Hoffman in the following years, as will appear below.

On March 22, 1761, Johannes Hoffman of Bern Township became a naturalized citizen, along with many others of his community, including his friend, neighbor and son-in-law Herman Rick.³⁸ In 1763, John Hoffman conveyed the rights under his 1748 land warrant to Herman Rick.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁸ Then for a few years there are no more regular signs of Johannes Hoffman in Bern. In 1767, we find tax lists for Douglass Township showing John Hofeman, weaver, as well as Nicholas Bunn [Böhm].³²

By 1769, John Hoffman has died.⁴⁹ George Gernand, who was baptismal sponsor in 1743, was co-executor of the estate. The brief inventory cites “A note from Herman Rick for fifty one pounds to pay with out Interest as the widdow hath an ocation for during her life and the Remainer after her Decease,” and “The waring apparel of the Deceased being among the Children divided Last year and each of them having Received their Shear as the widdow and the Children affirm.”

John’s widow, (Anna) Sophia, survived until 1784.⁴⁸ The executor of her will was Herman Rick, who married her daughter Gertraudt Catharina. In the inventory of her estate, the items of the highest value were stocks of flaxen linen and tow linen,

John Hoffman and (Anna) Sophia [–] had four known children: (i) (Johan) Christian, (ii) Anna Maria, (iii) Gertraudt Catharina, and (iv) George (b. 1743). George apparently died sometime between 1769, when Christian describes himself as the eldest son, and 1784, when he is not mentioned in his mother’s will. George was present in 1762 in Bern, when he made an agreement about use of land there.⁵⁰ Christian was a weaver, and both daughters were married weavers: Anna Maria to Michael Wommer, and Gertraudt Catharina to Herman Rick.

Origins and the Palatinate

I believe that Johannes Hoffman was a brother, or perhaps cousin, of the (Johan) Henrik Hoffman and Jost (English *Joshua*) Hoffman who were settling nearby at the time. It seems beyond coincidence that John Hoffman and Henry Hoffman’s land warrant applications came on the same day, one immediately after the other.⁴²

The passenger list of the *St. Andrew*, arriving at Philadelphia on October 27, 1738, includes adjacent entries for Johan Hend. Hoffman and Joost Hooffman.⁴⁰ There is also a “Johannes Hootsman,” who could be the John of interest here, and a Hendrik Hoofman. The handwriting is clear enough,⁵¹ but spelling, especially of foreign names, was a loose matter, as witness the three or four different spellings of the same last name. Other Palatines aboard the ship included members of surnamed Böhm and Weber – common enough names, but clearly fitting into the pattern of the families we find associated with the Hoffmans later. On September 27, 1737, the *St. Andrew* had brought Palatines George Gernandt and (Johan) Herman Weber, individuals who remained close to the Hoffmans in the following decades.

Johannes Hoffman settled in Bern, which was at that time within Lancaster County. Henrik and Jost Hoffman also settled in Lancaster County, notably around Heidelberg. The families of

the latter two are extensively chronicled.⁵² That area of Pennsylvania was a settlement ground for many Palatine emigrants, as the town names Bern (Swiss) and Heidelberg (German) reflect.

It would be natural and logical to work to continue the pedigree in the Old World. That is far from easy, since the names were very common ones and records were kept at the parish level, without centralization. A nineteenth-century report is that Johann Hoffman was from “Herie.”⁵³ So far, I have not found any place name that recognizably fits that. One possibility of interest is the village Hördt, in the Germersheim district of Rhineland-Palatinate. I have managed to identify the baptism of two of the Berks Hoffman associates, Johann Herman Weber and George Gernand, in Elsoff, in the present Rhineland-Palatinate, next to Hesse.^{54, 55} These areas, however, reveal no signs of the Hoffman family.

Ann(ie) Hoyer

While Annie Hoyer is outside of the direct line pursued here, a couple of particulars of her life seem to supply appropriate context. One is that her apparent father, Isaac, lived on the border of Union and Robeson Townships. This is one piece of a pattern of Joseph Lloyd’s continuing relationships with people from that area. The other is that her daughter, Sarah Ann, appears to have been a single mother.^{20, 21, 56} This again fits an observable pattern, for at least four successive generations, of the Lloyds having less than lifelong marital relationships, by poor fortune or poor coping.

Thomas Lloyd and Catharina Oblinger

Thomas Lloyd

Thomas Lloyd was born on November 27, 1779 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, to Thomas Lloyd and Mary Evans.^{57, 58} His parents were married in a Quaker ceremony.^{59, 60}

In 1795, Thomas was apprenticed to Hawkes and Gold, saddlers of Birmingham, until he turned twenty-one.⁶¹ William Hawkes, of the Deritend quarter of Birmingham, was a saddle tree-maker. John Gold was a leather cutter.⁶² Earlier generations of the Lloyd family, and their associates, had been involved with leather trades: William Gulson was a skinner; Henry Tissell, bondsman for the marriage of an ancestral Thomas Lloyd, was a saddler. (See below.) The step-mother of the Thomas being discussed here, Mary Haddersich, was daughter of a fell-monger, or hide-seller. Making saddles involves many of the same skills as making shoes: cutting and fitting leather to a given form and size; assembling pieces with rivets, nails, or stitches; and finishing the surface. John Hawkes, the father of the apprenticeship master William, was a shoemaker⁶³. It may be that Thomas’s apprenticeship included shoemaking. If Thomas had not made shoes during his time with Hawkes and Gold, he would have learned the skills to make acquiring that craft a fairly straightforward matter.

When Thomas came of age in 1800, he was released of his apprenticeship and was able to receive the inheritance of £20 — the equivalent of about £1,500 in today’s currency — from his maternal grandfather, Thomas Evans, who died in 1786.⁶⁴ This was not enough to set him up for life, but was enough to enable him to get started.

Sometime in the very early 1800s, Thomas sailed from Liverpool to Philadelphia. Later minutes of the Hardshaw Monthly Meeting (congregation, parish) of the Society of Friends,⁶⁵ in Warrington, some twenty miles from Liverpool, note —

Thomas Lloyd who sailed from Liverpool several years since & appears to be now resident in America has forwarded the following address to this Meeting - over.

Dear Friends

For want of attending to the monitions of grace in my own mind I have been so far misled astray as to accomplish my marriage by the assistance of a hireling priest to a woman not in membership with friends; for which I am sincerely sorry & do condemn the same I hope my future conduct will evince the sincerity of this my acknowledgment

8 mo. 3d 1811

Thomas Lloyd

The Meeting being further informed that he now resides at Philadelphia direct the clerk to transmit on its behalf a few lines now produced containing the import of this minute to the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia for the Southern District requesting them to visit thereupon in its behalf & send information of the result.

His emigration might have been as early as 1801, when the manifest of the ship *Hindustan* shows a Thomas Lloyd, traveling alone with four trunks and a portable writing-desk from Liverpool to Philadelphia.^{66, 67} The writing-desk would have been a curious accessory for someone who was not literate even to the extent of being able to sign his name, but might have been used for some other purpose or been inaccurately described in the ship manifest. In any case, he was clearly established in Philadelphia not long after that. Thomas married twice. He was a bigamist, with two non-sequential, overlapping marriages. No one actually knows, but the reports I can find are that “people did this.” As one Georgetown Law analysis puts it, “If appellate court records are any indication of an underlying social reality, bigamy was rife in early America.”⁶⁸ Divorce laws were strict while social norms were fluid. Unhappy marriages faced the practical need to do something.

The situation would go far in explaining the later horror of the Wayne family with their daughter’s marriage into it. It was more than just a daughter falling in love with a handsome enlisted soldier.

Thomas’s first wife was Catharina Oblinger,^{14, 69, 70} whom he married by, say, 1805, since their daughter Mary Ann was born in 1806. In 1806, Catharina was evidently in Philadelphia with her sister Elizabeth,⁷⁰ who married in 1807 in Germantown.⁷¹ Census listings for 1810⁷² show “Thos. Lord” as head of a household in Northern Liberties West, adjoining Germantown. The household includes members fitting the ages of his wife, daughter Mary Ann, son Samuel, and three further unknown young adults. (These might include Joshua and John Lloyd, discussed below, or other relatives.)

In 1811, Thomas Lloyd applied for membership in the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, Philadelphia Southern Division. It is remarkable that he took, as the English Monthly Meeting noted, “several years” — at least five, and maybe ten — to do so, when the routine

practice would have been for him to apply almost immediately after his arrival in the area. The Friends Society's minutes⁷³ include a copy of the referral requested from Warrington:

To the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia for the southern district

Friends,

Your communication respecting Thomas Lloyd dated 25th of 6th month last has been received and read in this meeting. The information therein contained is satisfactory, & on due consideration of his case, we have concluded to accept his acknowledgment, and therefore certify that upon inquiry respecting his circumstances, it does not appear but that he left us in a state of solvency. With desires that the painful exercises he may have felt for past deviation, may tend to promote vigilance in every part of his future conduct, we recommend him as a member of our religious society to your continued tender regard & oversight

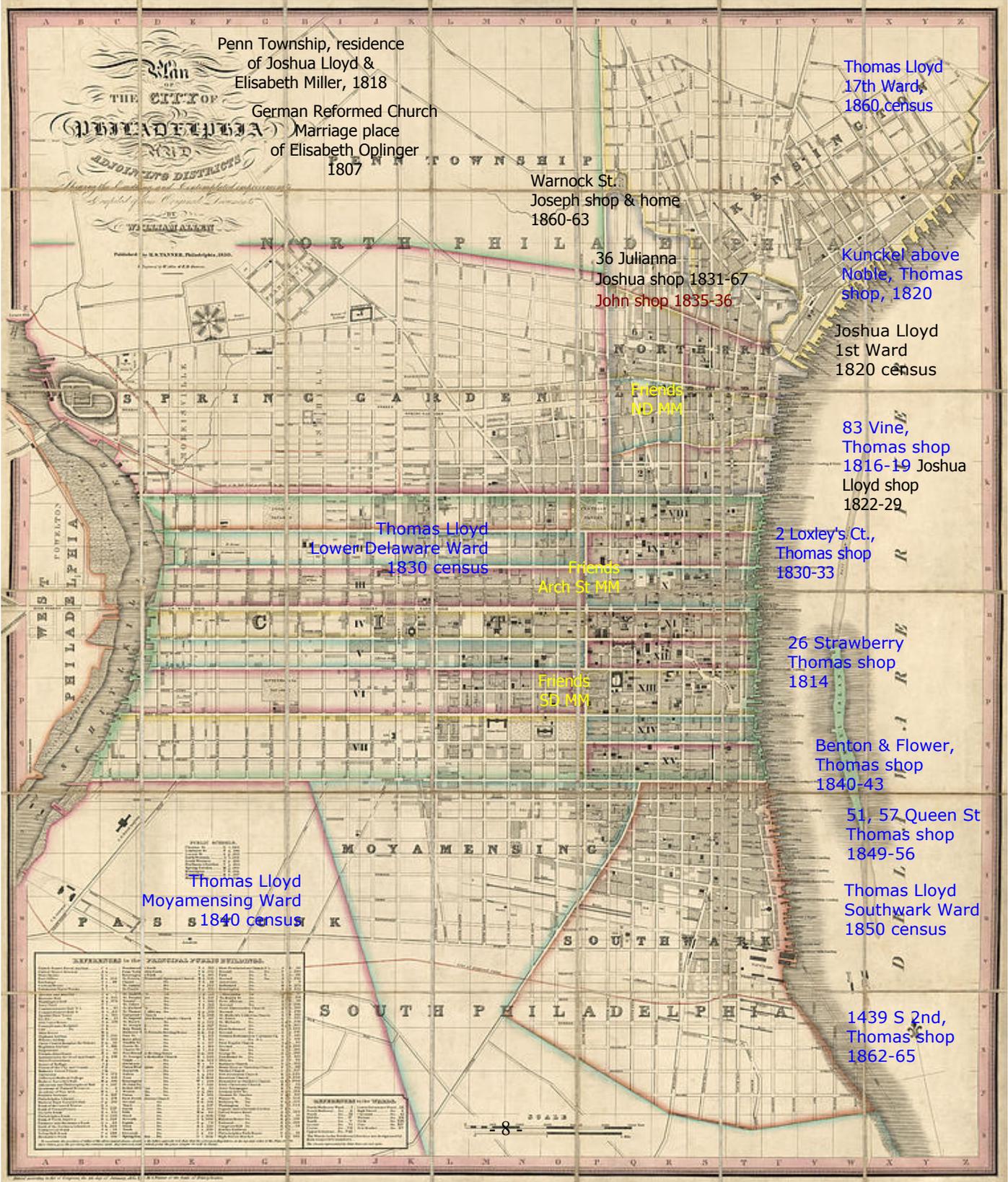
& are with love your friends

The import of the language of the certificate from England is unclear. As will be discussed below, Thomas Lloyd's immediate forbears were infrequent participants in the Society of Friends. After leaving there, Thomas had married a non-Quaker, a common grounds for dismissal from Friends, but the phrase about "painful exercises he may have felt for past deviation" suggests further issues, errors of omission or commission. Quaker "exercises" were discussions in Society meetings, implying faults of a significant and public nature. Unfortunately, the surviving records from Warrington do not offer clarification. Thomas remained in the Southern Division Meeting for only a few months before transferring to the Northern District Meeting and a few months after that went to the Philadelphia Arch Street Meeting. Available records do not provide significant further information.

The annual Philadelphia Directories¹⁹ chronicle Thomas's working life over six decades, with its many peregrinations and gaps. (See chart and map on the end of this section.) His first appearance may have been in 1810, as "Thomas Lord," the last in 1864, the year before his death. He was initially described as a "shoemaker," but that soon changed to "cordwainer." The latter term earlier connoted especially someone working in fine (French *corduan*, "cordovan," from Cordoba) leather, but later came to be used interchangeably with the former, especially in England. It is notable that there were two other Lloyd cordwainers, Joshua and John, who sometimes shared addresses with Thomas and each other. Joshua was reported to have been born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania of English parents,⁷⁴ and John first appears south of Philadelphia⁷⁵ in an area where Quaker Lloyds had settled.⁷⁶ The 1810 Directory and 1811 Friends references are the first records to cite Thomas's shoemaking trade.

The records of the year 1818 include two events of interest, presumably somehow connected. The first was the April baptism of three children aged 8 to 12, with parents listed as "Catharine Uplinger (wife of Thomas Lloyd)."¹⁴ The baptism of the children indicates a break from the Quaker religious tradition practiced (or not practiced) by Thomas, which doesn't conduct baptism. The christening of all three at once suggests a clear and rather abrupt change. The record language noting that the mother brought the children, rather than the couple as in all the adjacent lines, suggests that she is acting on her own, not in their joint behalf.

The second event was the marriage in December of Thomas Lloyd, reported to be a widower, aged 35, "s.o. Thomas Lloyd in Birmingham and his dec^{ed} wife Mary," a clerk in a



printing office, to Mary Jane Abel, aged 22.⁵⁸ Discrepancies of a few years in older records are common, and a man marrying a much younger woman might wish to shave a bit off the difference between their ages. Saying that the previous wife was dead was convenient for the purpose at hand. Being a clerk in a printing office would be an unexpected occupation for a shoemaker who could not read or write, but we may note that four of Joshua Lloyd's sons worked in a printing office.⁹ The rest of the marriage record actually fits quite well. Thomas had married before. He was the son of Thomas Lloyd of Birmingham and his deceased wife Mary, as I had concluded from other information. Westall Richardson was a cutlery manufacturer from Sheffield⁷⁷ whose family very plausibly knew Thomas's iron-mongering ancestors nearby.

The 1820s are shrouded in mystery. There is an 1820 census listing in Union Township, Berks County of a household headed by Thomas Lord, next to John Linderman,²⁸ which may or may not be relevant. At the same time, Thomas was also shown in the Philadelphia Directories of 1820 and 1822. There were a number of cordwainers at the location of 1820, so I am inclined to regard his name as simply denoting a card-carrying member of the fraternity, rather than an abiding physical presence. In 1822, he was listed in the location of Joshua Lloyd. Thomas does not occur again in the Philadelphia Directories until 1829.

The 1830 census shows him in Philadelphia.²⁹ Supplemented with addresses from the *Philadelphia Directory* of that year and names from the 1850 census, it provides the best available direct evidence that a single shoemaking Thomas Lloyd had the two marriages described here. Thos. Lloyd is listed among a number of other shoemakers from Loxley Court, his *Directory* address at the time, providing confirmation that this is the individual of interest. The age and gender brackets correspond to those of his second, much younger wife and the combined children of the two marriages, after allowance for the eldest having set out on their own. There are the usual minor discrepancies with ages.

I have not been able to figure out where Catherine may have been. She was clearly alive and legally still married in 1830, when she as "Catherine Lloyd" and her husband Thomas executed with their marks a release of rights to land in Northampton County to which she might have an hereditary partial claim.⁷⁸ As a matter of law, by her marriage she had subordinated any property rights she had to her husband. His 1818 act of remarriage was invalid, so the respective property claims remained as they were before it.

By 1830, there are persuasive indications of the family's presence in Union. At the same time, in some of the years of the 1830s Thomas was listed in the *Philadelphia Directory*. Perhaps he went back and forth, perhaps the Philadelphia presence was only commercial. In any event, it is clear that his children were present and marrying in Union in the early 1830s.

I do not know what took Thomas and his family to Berks County. His wife Catherine had family ties there. In 1734, her grandfather Nicholas settled in Salford, about twenty-five miles to the east of Union.⁷⁰ In 1780, her second cousin John had 200 acres of land in Cumru Township of Berks, about ten miles up the Schuylkill River from Union.⁷⁹ In 1816, Berks Orphans Court records cite John Oblinger as having lived in Bern, seven miles from Reading, with minor children of John in the area.⁸⁰

Thomas and his family may have been present in Berks as early as 1820, when an ambiguous census record (cited above) shows a Thomas Lord in Union next to John Linderman, with household members in age and gender brackets that partially match those of the Thomas Lloyd family of interest.²⁸ There are other records during the 1820s and early 1830s that may or may not fit in here. In the early 1830s, there are some property records that clearly do fit in, involving shoemaker Thomas Lloyd and his wife Catherine. Importantly, these provide direct evidence that the Thomas of Union Township is the same as the Thomas of northern Philadelphia.

In 1832, Thomas Loyd, shoemaker, bought ten acres of land in Union. He sold it in 1835. Two Linderman in-laws were witnesses then. At that time, Catherine as wife of Thomas Lloyd released any rights in the land she may have had. Her presence apparently conflicts with the report of Thomas's remarriage in 1818. On more extended consideration, we may note that (1) she really was his legal wife, the marriage of 1818 being invalid, so retained rights to the property by dower; and (2) the lawyers of Berks would have been aware of the situation, since she was the mother of the Lloyd children there. So, from a legal perspective, everything fits together.

By the early 1830s, all of Thomas's and Catharina's children married residents of Union, and two of three were noted to be living there at the time. All three Lloyd children took spouses of German-American descent, like their mother's.

The 1840 census of the Moyamensing district of Philadelphia shows Thomas Lloyd with household members in age and sex brackets corresponding to those of his wife Mary Jane and their several daughters. The Philadelphia Directories of the first half of that decade also include Thomas.

The format of the 1850 census⁸ for the first time enumerated all household members, which for Thomas Lloyd's family were consistent with the sex and age group counts of the 1830 and 1840 censuses.^{5, 29} It includes Thomas, by now over 70, a cordwainer born in England; Mary J. Loyd, aged 57, born in New Jersey; and a number of apparent second- and third-generation family members. The younger family members include Mary J. (presumably née Lloyd) Crane, aged 27, born in Pennsylvania, and her husband; Anna M. Makin (likely also née Lloyd), aged 25 and her husband Chas. Makin; Mary J. Makin, age 1, born in Pennsylvania; Ellen Lloyd, aged 21, born in Pennsylvania; Hannah Lloyd, aged 19, born in Pennsylvania; and Georgiana Lloyd, aged 15, born in Pennsylvania.

Thomas Lloyd continued his occupation as a shoemaker through age 80,⁹ dying in 1865 of cerebritis. His death certificate⁸¹ reported that he was a widower, born in Birmingham, England. He was buried in Philadelphia's Lafayette Cemetery, now defunct.

Thomas's children with Catharina Oblinger included (i) Mary Ann, b. 1806; (ii) Samuel, b. 1808; and Joseph, b. 1810.¹⁴ His children with Mary Jane Abel included (iv) Mary Jane, b. about 1823; (v) Anna M., b. about 1825; (vi) Ellen, b. about 1829; (vii) Hannah M., b. 1831; and (viii) Georgiana, b. about 1835.⁸

The naming of Mary Ann (*née* Lloyd) Linderman's children provides good corroboration of the ancestry shown here. Her first daughter was named Mary Ann, after her mother; her second, Catherine, after her mother's mother; and her third, Elizabeth, after her mother's grandmother.⁸² It is interesting that neither Mary Ann nor Joseph Lloyd named a child after their father Thomas, and that Samuel selected this name only for his third son.

Catharina Oblinger

Catharina usually appears last in legal lists after her siblings, suggesting that she was chronologically last as well. This would put her date of birth at about 1780, somewhat before her father's death in 1784. Her father was Samuel Oblinger, her mother Anna Elisabeth Dieter. William Rinkenbach's very informative *History of the Oblinger-Oplinger-Uplinger Family* reports, "In 1803 Catharina Oblinger signed, with a mark, an agreement with her brother Nicholas, and in 1810 she was listed as such as one of the daughters of Samuel Oblinger. From a letter dated 1806, from her sister Elizabeth to their mother, it appears that the two sisters were living in Philadelphia at that time."⁷⁰ That was about the time of her marriage and first children. She was alive in 1835,⁷⁸ but after that I have found no traces of her.

Catharina's Oblinger family from the early 1700s forward is documented in Rinkenbach's history, prepared in 1964. More recently, Willard Oplinger and others have done careful and thorough research into the European origins of the family, which appear to be Swiss.⁸³ Neither of these goes beyond the given name of Catharina's mother, (Anna) Elizabeth. However, the land of Samuel and Elizabeth Oblinger adjoined land of William Dieter, to whom Elizabeth refers in her will as "my brother."⁶⁹ Elizabeth's father was Georg Wilhelm (George William) Diethard (Dieter), who died in 1774 in Northampton County.⁸⁴ Georg Wilhelm's father may have been a John Deter who died intestate about 1758 in Northampton County.⁸⁵ Elizabeth's mother was Magdalena Dreisbach,⁸⁴ whose very well-researched and documented ancestry is described elsewhere⁸⁶ and so not repeated here.

Mary Jane Abell

Mary Jane was born about 1796, most likely in Philadelphia or nearby New Jersey. She was a daughter of Edward Abell and his wife Jane *née* Carr.⁵⁸ Many of the Abel family, from contemporary listings in the Philadelphia Directory, were cordwainers and shoemakers. She married Thomas Lloyd when she was twenty-two, he thirty-nine. She died in July 1856.⁸⁷

Joshua Lloyd

Joshua Lloyd was born in Pennsylvania about 1787 to parents of English origin.²¹ His first documented appearance was at his marriage in a Quaker ceremony in 1818. At that time, he and his bride Elisabeth Miller were both reported to be from Penn Township, next to Northern Liberties.⁸⁸ For the next few years, he lived in Northern Liberties not far from Thomas Lloyd.²⁸ In 1820, the Philadelphia Directories show him as a cordwainer at 83 Vine Street, which was where Thomas Lloyd was shown with the same occupation in 1819. Thomas was at a nearby address in 1820.¹⁹

Joshua had a very long and — unlike Thomas — stable life, surviving to the age of 94. He married and had many children. Joshua's family stuck together, often with two or three generations in the same household or adjoining ones. Children disappeared for a while in the census records, and then came back.

In the Philadelphia Directory and censuses from 1825 through 1870, he is listed as a shoemaker or cordwainer. His place of business for most of that time was at 36 Julianna Street in the Spring Garden area of Philadelphia. By 1880, his wife had died, and he was living with his daughter Elizabeth and her husband in Ambler, some fifteen miles northwest of Philadelphia.²¹ He died in 1881 and was buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery in Philadelphia.⁷⁴ (That cemetery was displaced in the 1950s for urban renewal, with the remains relocated to other area cemeteries.)

I have not established Joshua's origins or a specific relationship with Thomas. The given name of Joshua occurs several times⁸⁹ in the family of the Lloyds who came from Merionethshire to Chester Country, Pennsylvania.

John Lloyd

John was reportedly born in 1781 in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, just south of Philadelphia, and died in 1850 in Chester, in the same county.⁹⁰ (Delaware County was originally part of Chester County.) The first clear sign of his presence that I have found is an 1822 conveyance of land in Ridley Township to "John Lloyd of the same Township and County Cordwainer."⁷⁵ The land was half an acre on "the Great Road leading to the City of Philadelphia." The price was seventy-five dollars. In the 1830 and 1840 censuses, he and his family appear to be living in the abutting township of Nether Providence.²⁹

From 1829 though 1833, he appears as a cordwainer in the Philadelphia Directory at 258 N. 3rd Street, very close to Thomas Lloyd's early location at 83 Vine. I suspect that the Philadelphia location was a second storefront for his apparently thriving shoe business headquartered to the south, and that he traveled between the two locations.

I have found no documentation of John's origins. His first son was named Isaac, as were a number of the colonial Lloyds of Merionethshire origins who lived in Chester County.⁸⁹

Thomas Lloyd and Mary Evans

Thomas Lloyd

Thomas was born about 1756.⁹¹ His father was Benjamin Lloyd, his mother Sarah.⁵⁹ Thomas was a cooper and packing-box maker.^{92, 93} This trade reflected the occupation of Thomas Robinson, whom Thomas's grandmother Mary Lloyd married as a second husband, and of a number of other members of the Robinson family. He married Mary Evans in 1777.⁶⁰ The couple had one son, Thomas. Mary died at the age of 27 in 1781.⁹⁴ The following year, widower Thomas married Mary Haddersich.^{95, 96} They had at least eight children, most of whom did not

survive for long. He lived in the Snow Hill area of Birmingham, close to the Bull Street center. His means were modest. In 1789, he was assessed for a tax of three shillings, close to the bottom of the scale.⁹⁷ He died and was buried in Birmingham in 1820.⁹³

Thomas had one child with Mary Evans, (i) Thomas, b. 1779.⁵⁷ With Mary Haddersich, he had (ii) Mary, b. 1783,⁹⁸ died as infant; (iii) Benjamin, b. 1784;⁹⁹ (iv) John, b. 1786;¹⁰⁰ (v) Mary, b. 1787;⁹⁸ (vi) William, b. 1788;¹⁰¹ (vii) Sarah, b. 1790;¹⁰² (viii) Abraham, b. 1791;¹⁰³ and (ix) Ann, b. 1793.¹⁰⁴

Mary Evans

Mary was born in Birmingham on April 20, 1754¹⁰⁵ and died there on September 7, 1781.¹⁰⁶ I have found no records of her beyond those of her birth, marriage, and death.

Her parents were John Evans and Elizabeth *née* Smart.¹⁰⁷ From the reported birthplaces of their children (below), it appears that their origins were in Leicester, and that they moved to Warwickshire in the late 1740s. They ended their lives in Kingsheath, historically in Worcestershire but a suburb of Birmingham.¹⁰⁸

John and Elizabeth Evans had a number of children: (i) Rebecca, b. 1743, d. 1761;^{109, 110} (ii) Samuel, b. 1744;¹¹¹ (iii) John, b. 1746; (iv) Thomas, b. 1749;¹¹² (v) William, b. 1750;¹¹³ (vi) Elizabeth, b. 1752;¹¹⁴ (vii) Mary, b. 1754, who married Thomas Lloyd; (viii) Benjamin, b. 1756;¹¹⁵ and (ix) Daniel, b. 1758.¹¹⁶

It seems likely that Mary's father, John Evans, was the son of Emmanuel Evans of Leicester and his wife Mary. He was a yeoman.⁶⁴ According to John's burial record, he was 73 when he died in 1786, which would put his birth about 1713.¹⁰⁸ There are records that Emmanuel married, in a Quaker ceremony, in 1716.¹¹⁷ The next year, Emmanuel and Mary Evans had a son John in Leicester, also noted in Quaker records.¹¹⁸ This is a few years off from the birth date indicated by the burial certificate, not a clear match but not a troublingly large discrepancy. Timing, geography, the given name John, and religious beliefs suggest that Emmanuel might have been among the family of John Evans, a very early Quaker of Wigston Magna, two miles away from the current city center of Leicester.^{119, 120} (See discussion below, *Early Quakers of Sutton and Leicester*.)

Elizabeth Smart was born October 31, 1717 in Warwickshire.^{121, 122} She married in 1742 and died in August 1781.¹⁰⁷ Her parents were Samuel Smart and Katharine Moore.¹²² Besides (i) Elizabeth, their children included (ii) Mary, b. 1717; (iii) Samuel, b. 1724; and Benjamin, b. 1734. Benjamin was executor of John Evan's will and trustee for minor Thomas Lloyd's estate share.⁶⁴ Katharine Moore was the daughter of John Moore, who died in Leamington Priors in Warwickshire, and Sion Smith.

Mary Haddersich

Mary was the daughter of William Haddersich and Ann, maiden name unknown.⁹⁶ She was born about 1751. She died in Birmingham on March 13, 1815.¹²³ Mary's probable ancestors included leatherworkers in Walsall in nearby Staffordshire. William Haddersich was a skinner (active in the year 1627), probably the William Addersich who served as mayor in 1644 and 1646. Later, a William Haddersich was also a skinner (1676), probably the man of the same name elected mayor in 1679; Moses a fellmonger (trader in hides, 1689).¹²⁴

Benjamin Lloyd

There were at least two contemporary Benjamin Lloyds in Birmingham at this time, both grandchildren of Sampson Lloyd I and so cousins.¹²⁵ These have been confused and conflated by many genealogists and, for a long time, by me. I am much indebted to Tricia Mason of Worcestershire for seeing and raising questions that I had missed, and for her kind interest and assistance in resolving them. Portions of this manuscript have been significantly revised to reflect our communications.

The more recognized and reported Benjamin was the son of Charles Lloyd (son of Sampson Lloyd I) and Sarah Carless.¹²⁶ The other, the one of interest to this line, was the son of Thomas Lloyd (also son of Sampson Lloyd I) and Mary Waight.^{125, 127, 128} I have not found any references to this latter Benjamin in printed works, and the few records from primary sources offer scant information about his life. His father was born in 1708.^{126, 128} His father died in 1744, when Benjamin was perhaps in his early teens. His mother remarried some time later. He was still apparently alive in 1759 when his grandmother Mary Lloyd *née* Crowley made her will,¹²⁵ but had died by 1777 when his son Thomas was married.⁵⁹ He may have been a cooper.¹²⁹ He died early, perhaps in his thirties. From probate records, it is evident that Sampson Lloyd II and Charles Lloyd maintained an active interest in the family and its welfare after Thomas's death.¹²⁹

There is a record of the 1750 marriage of Benjamin Lloyd and Sarah Palmer in St. Peter and Paul's Church in Aston-juxta-Birmingham, or perhaps the associated chapel of ease St. John's in the Deritend section of Birmingham.¹³⁰ The couple apparently had two children who appear in records of the Church of England: (i) John, b. 1751, d. 1757;¹³¹ and (ii) Mary, d. 1780.¹³² For the reasons that follow and an inability to fit this group into the context of the Dolobran Lloyds, I have set these events aside as probably irrelevant to this discussion..

Sarah (? Dand)

The given name of Benjamin's wife was clearly Sarah. I believe that her surname was most likely Dand, though I am unable to find any record in a relevant time and place that refers to an individual named Sarah Dand.

The primary evidence for this identification is the 1777 marriage certificate of Thomas Lloyd and Mary Evans,⁵⁹ which includes a list of relations, and the simple process of elimination. The family of the grooms's father was represented by Sampson Lloyd, Charles Lloyd, and Mary Robinson, as paternal grandmother. The bride's father and family were John

Evans (Mary's father) and some of Mary's siblings. The bride's mother's family included Benjamin Smart and Mary Smart, of the family of Mary's mother Elizabeth Smart. This leaves the slot of the groom's mother's family unfilled — and John Dand, listed as a relative, left over. So, John Dand is an obvious candidate for the vacancy.

There is considerable contextual evidence, outlined below, making the connection a plausible one. The Dand family included early Quakers in Sutton in Leicestershire, where they mingled closely with Evans and Smart family members, evidently the ancestors of Mary Evans.

John Dand was born around 1706. He died in 1781 in Birmingham. He was a salesman,¹³³ as was his son John.⁶² His wife Elizabeth was born around 1703 and died the same year as her husband.¹³⁴ Clearly the surviving records are incomplete. We have no record of John Dand's marriage to his wife Elizabeth. There is contemporary documentation of the births of other children to John and Elizabeth Dand, found in records on pasted-in scrapbook-like odds and ends of paper. The children that are shown are Esther, b. 1736/7;¹³⁵ Elizabeth, b. 1740;¹³⁶ Mary, b. 1742;¹³⁷ John, b. 1747; and Ruth, b. 1750.¹³⁸ This roster shows a five-year gap in births after 1742, an interval when a daughter Sarah might have been born.

Early Quakers of Sutton and Leicester

Leicester was an early center of the Quaker movement. It seems most likely to me that a number of the families being discussed here, including the Dands, the Evans and the Smarts, had their roots in the early Friends community there. A number of them were involved in various trades in the production of textiles, a traditional mainstay of the local economy. The survival of vital records from that era has been uneven, so that it is often not feasible to identify individual descent trails with much certainty, but overall the picture seems to me to be reasonably convincing.

A noted Quaker founder, George Fox, was confined to the Leicester gaol for his religious activities in 1662, the same year that Charles Lloyd was imprisoned in Welshpool for similar practices. The earliest meetings of the forming sect were held in the private homes of members, including John Dand of Sutton and John Evans of Wigston.¹¹⁹ In 1664, the *Sufferings* of the Quakers reports, "*John Evans, of Wigston, was also imprisoned for refusing to pay Tithes. He was cruelly used, being sometimes close shut up in a filthy stinking Dungeon, and at other Times in a Room over a Common Jakes or House of Office.*"¹³⁹ In 1680, John Evans was fined £10 for having a meeting in his house. Officers took possession of three of his cattle and sold them to pay the fine. Other fines and similar confiscations followed during the coming months.¹³⁹ In 1687, Friends records report the burial of John Smart, son of Jno. Smart of Leicester Forest.¹⁴⁰ In 1688, William Dand of Sutton made a contribution toward discharge of a lawsuit. In the records, the name Jno. Evans appears a few lines below.¹⁴¹ In the same year, Benjamin Smart was among prisoners at Leicester subject to "*Writs de Excommunicato capiendo,*"¹³⁹ "a writ commanding the sheriff to arrest one who was excommunicated, and imprison him till he should become reconciled to the church."¹⁴² Two facing pages of the list of burials for the Sutton Monthly Meeting from about 1695 to 1730 include four Dands and two Smarts, with others on the preceding and following pages.¹⁴³

The Dand, Evans and Smart families all included members who were framework knitters, owners and operators of early specialized equipment for knitting of stocking material. In 1712 John Evans of Wigston Magna, a noted center of the trade, took on as apprentice for framework knitting William Crosen, whose father was a weaver.¹⁴⁴ In 1714, John Dand of Great Batling (two miles south of Wigston) also took on an apprentice in framework knitting.¹⁴⁵ In 1712, Thomas Smart of Barwell (to the west of Leicester) did the same.¹⁴⁶ Other family members were involved in other textile-related trades. For instance, Samuel Smart, grandfather of Thomas Lloyd's wife Mary Evans, was a tuckerer (or fuller), someone who worked with the finishing of cloth, especially of wool.¹²² Samuel Smart's son Samuel was a woolcomber.¹⁰⁷

Thomas Lloyd and Mary Waight

Thomas Lloyd

Thomas Lloyd, born 1708, was the last of Sampson's six sons and died aged only 35 in 1744.^{128, 147} The Burkes' *Landed Gentry*¹⁴⁸ does not include him in its list of the issue of Sampson Lloyd I, nor do other references who presumably took their information from the Burkes.

Thomas's early years and environment had some bumps and instability in them. In 1720, when Thomas was twelve, his older brother John (Jack), then seventeen, ran away from his apprenticeship and master. The sons' father died in 1724, when Thomas was fifteen. By that time, John had run off to sea and was out of contact with the family for an extended period.¹²⁶

In his will,¹⁴⁹ Sampson Lloyd named his brother-in-law Thomas Pemberton and his son-in-law John Gulson of Coventry to have "guardianship and tuition" of his minor children, including Thomas. There are some signs are that John Gulson played a more active role. As noted below, Thomas was in Coventry a few years later. John Gulson's will¹⁵⁰ provided that, if all of his own children died, his "brother-in-law" Thomas Lloyd would receive a share of the legacy, while Thomas Pemberton's will¹⁵¹ does not mention Thomas Lloyd.

Beyond these basic facts, I thank Dr. Stephen Taylor of Staffordshire for his research, which opened the doors to large portions of the story that follows.

At eighteen years old, Thomas Lloyd married to Mary Waight of Coventry. Evidently the marriage, an Anglican rather than Friends rite, when both parties were Quakers, was an urgent one. The bondsmen for the marriage were Henry Tissell, a saddler, and "John Doe."¹²⁷ Thomas's bride was reported to be sixteen, a niece of his guardian John Gulson, and an in-law of his own half-sister Sarah. Thomas's occupation as reported on the marriage bond is only partially legible; it may have been "grocer." His grandmother's uncle, William Gulson (see below), was a grocer who took on apprentices¹⁵², so there is a plausible connection for this reading.

Within the Society of Friends, illegitimate birth or "marriage outside of unity" were causes for disownment. Indeed, I have found no traces of Thomas or his children in the local Quaker records. Mary's second marriage in 1751 to Thomas Robinson is reported in the records of the Warwickshire North Monthly Meeting, so by then the events of 1727 were evidently water

over the dam for the Quakers and her, at least. The young couple's prominent families could hardly have been pleased about the situation, but evidently continued loyalty and acceptance of their children. On their side, the couple named their own children after family members.

Thomas is noted to be ill in a letter from Sampson Lloyd (Thomas's brother) from Birmingham dated October 3, 1744, to Thomas Kirton, Three Tuns, Newbury:

“Bro Tommy hath been ill for 2 or 3 Months
past I wish his Complaints don't end in an inward
decay which indeed they strongly portend he is now
got very weak.”^{126, 153}

On January 7, 1744/5, Sampson again writes to Thomas Kirton:

“Dear brother
I am Sorry to tell thee that the illness of Brother
Thomas which I mentioned to thee in my last hath
increased daily upon him so as to cause a gradual
decay & quite wear him out that on the 5th
being no longer able to bear under it he was forced to
give way which he did very quietly without the least
sensible pain or struggle he was confined to his
Chamber for about 5 or 6 weeks but had little to
Complain of besides weakness which proceeding from
an inward Cause no medicines could reach or effect It
gives us all a great concern to be deprived of him just in
the flower of his age but no time in Life is exempt
from a visit of that universal messenger that comes
when he thinks fit Nothing hath been wanting to acco=
=modate him in the best manner possible which he was
gratefully sensible of & easie under”¹⁵⁴

He was buried in the Friends burial ground in Bull Lane in Birmingham.¹⁴⁷ The location might or might not indicate reconciliation with the Quaker group there; sometimes non-Quakers were buried in Society ground. As noted below, after Thomas's death, Sampson and his brother Charles took an active role in helping his widow with her affairs.

Thomas and his wife Mary had three children: (i) Sampson, named after Thomas's father; (ii) Benjamin, named after Mary's father; and (iii) Nathaniel,¹²⁵ apparently named after her uncle, Nathaniel Newton. Nathaniel Newton was a noted local figure and philanthropist. He set up a educational trust fund in his will,¹⁵⁵ with a local primary school surviving under his name to this day.¹⁵⁶

Mary Waight

Mary was the daughter of Benjamin Waight and Mary Gulson, the sister of John Gulson, Thomas Lloyd's guardian under the will of Sampson Lloyd.

Mary Waight married twice, surviving both of her husbands. She married (i) Thomas Lloyd in 1727. Following his death, in 1751 she married (ii) Thomas Robinson,¹⁵⁷ one of a

family of Birmingham Quakers and coopers. There were no known issue from this second marriage. I am not sure whether any of her sons were ever involved in the cooperage business. Her grandson Thomas Lloyd took it as his trade. She died in 1780.

Thomas Robinson's will¹⁵⁸ left Mary a half share of four houses he owned on Temple Street and on Needless Alley in Birmingham, close to St. Philip's Church. Mary's own will¹²⁹ entrusted her portion of the property to Sampson and Charles Lloyd for liquidation and conveyance of the proceeds to her children. By then, her son Sampson had evidently died, and her son Nathaniel had left home and was unheard of. That left Benjamin Lloyd as her sole certain survivor.

Benjamin Waight was a clothier.¹⁵⁹ His family were early members of the Society of Friends in Coventry and Worcester.¹⁶⁰

Benjamin's father, John Waight, bought 1,250 acres of land in Pennsylvania, to be assigned and surveyed, from William Pardoe, a fellow-Quaker of Coventry and the original purchaser from William Penn. Benjamin inherited title to the property when his older siblings died without eligible heirs.¹⁵⁹ The land was divided into two adjacent parcels of 725 and of 500 acres in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, and 25 acres in the Liberties area next to Philadelphia.¹⁶¹⁻¹⁶³ Title was shown, for the first, as of the heirs of John Waight; for the second, as of Sarah Waight, I presume Benjamin's half-sister; and for the last, as of John Waight. The Chester County location is of interest because Lloyd family members who came later in this lineage settled there. John Waight's Liberties parcel, near the Schuylkill River, is also of note here because it abutted purchases by another Thomas Lloyd, also of Dolobran, who became Governor-General of Pennsylvania.^{164, 165}

These specific land transactions were instances of a general pattern of early purchase of land from William Penn by Quakers of Warwickshire and Montgomeryshire. Three of eight of Group XXI of the First Purchasers were members of the Worcester Friends Monthly Meeting, including John Price and Francis Fincher, whose names are above and below William Pardoe's. Group XXII is headed by Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, who along with associates bought 10,000 acres.¹⁶⁴ One could recount countless other purchases by Friends of Warwickshire and Montgomeryshire.

Mary Gulson's father was one of the Society of Friends in Coventry, Warwickshire, a skinner by trade.^{166, 167} His brother William was a grocer.¹⁶⁸ (Both of these trades are found at later dates in the family tree.) The Gulsons were an eminent family, going back in their roots for centuries,¹⁶⁹ and still of note in today's Coventry. Joshua Gulson, a grandson of William,¹⁷⁰ emigrated to Philadelphia and was received into the Society of Friends there in 1790. For reasons that are not clear, he was disowned by the Society in 1792.¹⁷¹ He died in Philadelphia in 1795 at age 34.¹⁷¹

Sampson Lloyd and Nathaniel Lloyd

Sampson was named after his father's father. From this and his appearance first in the list in the will of his grandmother, we might guess that he was firstborn. Since the signs are that the

parents' marriage was forced, his birth might be at 1727 or 1728. He was apprenticed to Thomas Vallant, toymaker of Birmingham, in 1742.¹⁷² Curiously, his cousin and namesake Sampson, son of the more illustrious Charles and Mary (*née* Carless) Lloyd, was apprenticed in 1755 to another toymaker of the city, John Green.¹⁷³ "Toymaking" was a commercial term, the Oxford English Dictionary notes, "[a]ppplied technically to small steel articles, as hammers, pincers, buckles, button-hooks, nails, etc. More fully 'steel toys' (? i.e. steel petty things)."¹⁷⁴ References in Mary Robinson's will¹²⁹ suggest that he may have been a spectacle-case maker in adulthood, which would be consistent with the skills involved in his apprenticeship if the spectacle cases were of metal. In the 1759 will of his grandmother Mary,¹²⁵ Sampson received £5, while his brothers each received £3 — a sign of favor that might have been simply personal, or might have reflected comparative worldly success or reputation. Sampson was the only one of the three children of Thomas and Mary Lloyd who received a bequest under the 1772 will of Olive *née* Lloyd Kirton, Thomas's sister,¹⁷⁵ so he was presumably still alive at that time. Since he is not included in the 1780 will of his mother, we would assume that he had died by then.¹²⁹

I have not found any definite records of Nathaniel beyond his mention in family wills. One possibility appears worth mention, though the available evidence conflicts. There are records of a Nathaniel Lloyd in Nuneaton that fit demographically. The location matches the Hartshill home of Nathaniel Newton, for whom the Nathaniel of interest here was evidently named, and is about ten miles from Coventry. Documentation shows a Nathaniel Lloyd without a birth record or other apparent ties to the location, born about 1737.¹⁷⁶ He was a ropemaker. He married Mary Orton there on January 1, 1759.¹⁷⁷ He died at age 81 and was buried in 1818 at Chilvers Coton, in the Nuneaton area. Yet the will of the mother of the subject Nathaniel Lloyd speaks of a legacy "if he Returns to England or Can be h[e]ard of."¹²⁹ I am skeptical that she would think her son had gone overseas if he was living not far from her for decades.

Dolobran Lloyd Lineage

Sampson Lloyd I, with his two wives, had eleven known children. The six sons included Sampson and Charles, well-known industrialists who began the banking institution that would become Lloyds of London, and the Thomas of the line discussed here.

From this point back, the Lloyd history is extensively documented. Samuel Lloyd wrote a discursive history of the family and their lives, *The Lloyds of Birmingham, with Some Account of the Founding of Lloyds Bank*.¹⁷⁸ Charles Perrin Smith includes a detailed genealogy in his *Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter Family*.⁷⁶ Rachel J. Lowe's *Farm and its Inhabitants, with Some Account of the Lloyds of Dolobran*¹⁷⁹ includes narrative and genealogy of the Lloyds of Warwickshire. Burke's *Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*, which is a standard reference but decried by trained genealogists, lists the descent of the Lloyds of Dolobran.¹⁴⁸ These books are to varying degrees private histories and products of the vanity press, and none should be taken as providing complete or definitive lineage. A more reliable and useful reference is Humphrey Lloyd's *The Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution*.¹²⁶ For older parts of the line, Douglas Richardson¹⁸⁰ provides a more scrupulous version than the Burkes.

Burke's *Landed Gentry* reports the line going back to the year 542, which indeed is a fanciful stretch, and cites the first use (by the Dolobran clan) of the Lloyd name in about 1476.

This account notes that Charles Lloyd was an early and persecuted Friend, cites the Thomas Lloyd who was first Governor-General of Pennsylvania, and describes the descent to the famed banker Sampson Lloyd.

Lineage.—IVAN *Teg*, or *the Handsome*, of Dolobran, co. Montgomery, ap David, of Dolobran, ap Jenkin, ap Llewellyn ap Einion, of Lloydiarth, ap Celynyn, of Lloydiarth, who derived from Aleth, Lord of Dyfed, 13th in descent from Meireg (living 542), according to LEWYS DWNN. He *m.* Mawd, dau. of Evan Blaney, of Tregynon, and Castly Blaney, co. Monaghan, in Ireland, ancestor of the Lords Blaney, by who he had a son,

OWEN, of Dolobran, who was the first of the family to assume the name of LLOYD, from LLydiarth, the seat of his ancestors, which he did, *circa* 1476...

CHARLES LLOYD, Esq. of Dolobran, J.P., *b.* in 1597, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Stanley... had issue, i. CHARLES, his heir; ii. John... iii. THOMAS, *b.* 17th Feb. 1640, who accompanied William Penn to Pennsylvania, and was ancestor of the various families (now extinct in the male line) long resident in the United States of America. The eldest son [of the elder Charles],

CHARLES LLOYD, Esq. of Dolobran, *b.* 9 Dec 1637, attached himself in the year 1662 to George Fox and his followers, the founders of the Society of Friends, and suffered in consequence much persecution.

Sampson Lloyd I, *b.* 1664, was the second son of the the Charles *b.* 1637.

The distaff side

The roots of the wives of the Dolobran Lloyds generally were in families that were distinguished in their own right, landed and titled. Some of the lines have interesting roles in English history. I have not included details, which are covered in various books of heraldry. The family names include Crowley, Lort, Stanley, Wynne, Phillips, and Morris.

Questions for further study

The middle of eighteenth-century Warwickshire, from about the marriage of Thomas Lloyd and Mary Waight through the lives of their children, is in considerable shadow. I don't know where to turn for additional information. Perhaps there are local sources that I am not aware of.

It would be interesting to know how Thomas Lloyd's path crossed that of Westall Richardson, witness for the 1818 wedding. Available evidence suggests that the connection was made in England rather than in Pennsylvania, so the knowing more might shed light on the specific reasons for Thomas's migration to America.

I and others have devoted quite a bit of research to the roots of John and Joshua Lloyd of colonial Pennsylvania, so far without success. There are some tantalizing clues.

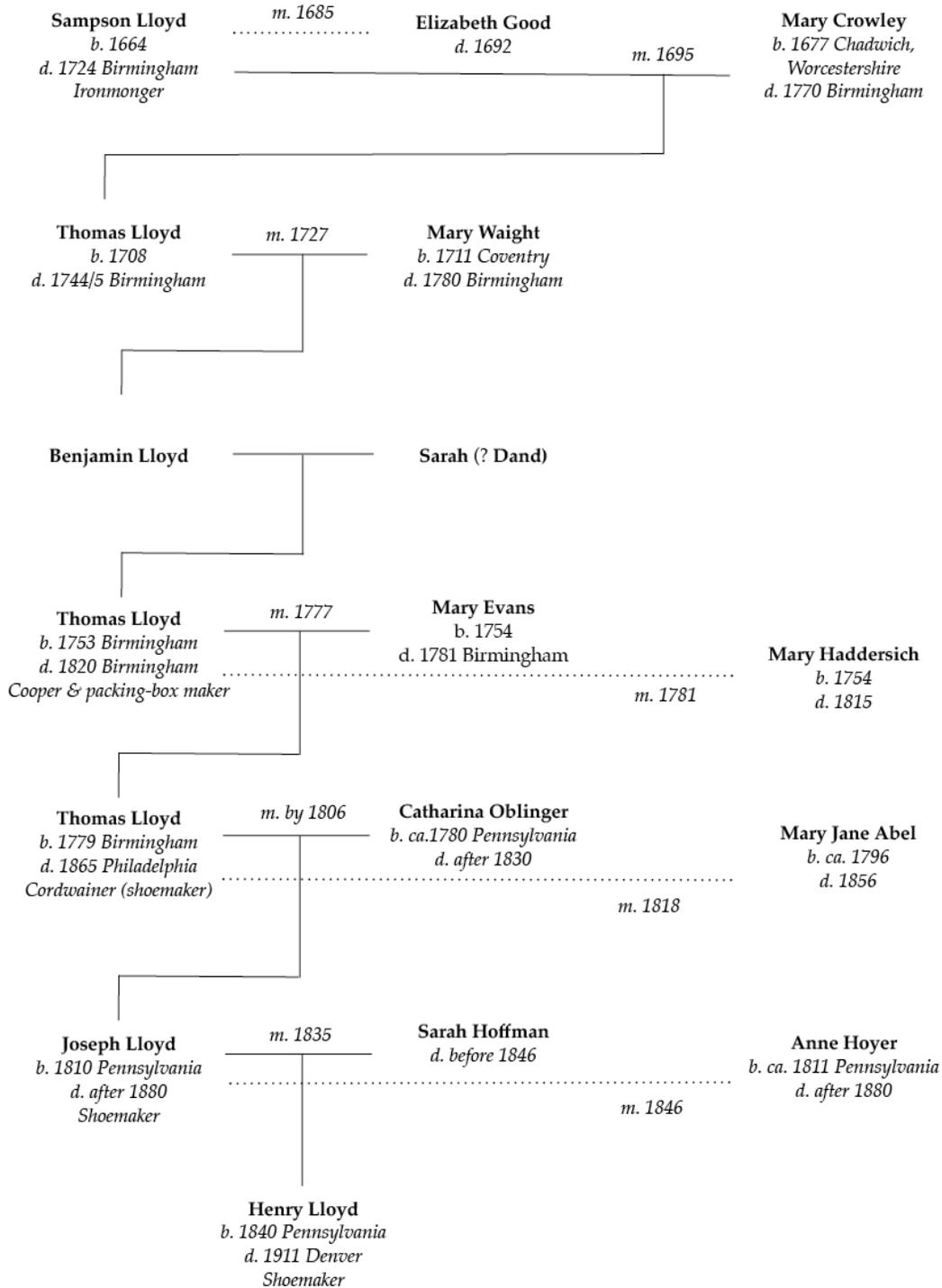
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November 14, 2025

LLOYD DESCENT

(siblings & maternal lines not shown)



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<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F4ZN-F6D>, viewed June 25, 2021. Thomas is noted to be the son of Benjamin Lloyd and Sarah.
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<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F7YL-Y68>, viewed June 25, 2021. Mary is noted to be the daughter of William Haddersich and Ann.
97. Levy book 1789-1802 (FamilySearch film 1469307), Birmingham, Warwickshire, 1779.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS6R-M7HV-K?i=13&cat=590383>, viewed November 30, 2017. Thomas Lloyd was reported to have a levy of 3 shillings in 1779.
98. Birth of Mary Lloyd, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Birmingham, Warwickshire, April 27, 1787.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JQD4-752>, viewed June 24, 2021.
99. Birth of Benjamin Lloyd, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Warwickshire, March 24, 1784.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NV2S-9VY>, viewed June 24, 2021.
100. Birth of John Lloyd, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Warwickshire, March 3, 1786.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FQL1-3XP>, viewed June 24, 2021.

101. Birth of William Lloyd, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Warwickshire, October 11, 1788.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N12P-XXH>, viewed June 24, 2021.
102. Birth of Sarah Lloyd, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Warwickshire, February 1, 1790.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N12P-XFP>, viewed June 24, 2021.
103. Birth of Abraham Lloyd, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Warwickshire, June 9, 1791.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F7JR-JHL>, viewed June 24, 2021.
104. Birth of Ann Lloyd, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Warwickshire, April 19, 1793.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F3YW-S2F>, viewed June 24, 2021.
105. Mary Evans, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Birmingham, Warwickshire, April 20, 1754.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FQ38-2PP>, viewed June 24, 2021. Her parents are noted to be John and Elizabeth Evans.
106. Burial of Mary Lloyd, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Warwickshire, September 9, 1781.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F3BM-KPV>, viewed June 24, 2021.
107. Warwick Quaker Meeting. A List (completeness uncertain) of Burials in the Warwick Graveyard of Friends, 1660 to 1879. <https://quaker.link/3HVFH1>, viewed June 29, 2021. Notes: There are various useful handwritten annotations to the printed manuscript.
108. Grave order for John Evans. Warwickshire North Society of Friends, Death on February 14, 1786; burial on February 19.
<https://search.findmypast.com/record?id=TNA%2FRG6%2F0993%2F0%2F0069&parentid=TNA%2FRG6%2FBUR%2F775789>, viewed July 3, 2021.
109. Birth of Rebeckah Evans, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Leicestershire, September 15, 1749.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FQ9H-41M>, viewed June 24, 2021.
110. Burial of Rebekah Evans. With registers covering Warwickshire, Leicestershire and Rutland, January 26, 1761. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FWHR-FXC>, viewed June 24, 2021. Rebekah's mother is noted to have been Elizabeth Evans.
111. Birth of Samuell Evans, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Leicestershire, January 19, 1744.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FQW5-X43>, viewed June 24, 2021.
112. Birth of Thomas Evans, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Birmingham, Warwickshire, April 25, 1749.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FQTQ-YTL>, viewed June 24, 2021.
113. Birth of William Evans, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Birmingham, Warwickshire, December 4, 1750.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FQNZ-ZJJ>, viewed June 24, 2021.
114. Birth of Elizabeth Evans, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Birmingham, Warwickshire, July 5, 1752.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FQ12-49M>, viewed June 24, 2021.

115. Birth of Benjamin Evans, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Birmingham, Warwickshire, November 30, 1756.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FQ57-Z29>, viewed June 24, 2021.
116. Birth of Daniel Evans, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Birmingham, Warwickshire, September 17, 1758.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FQTG-C4B>, viewed June 24, 2021.
117. Marriage of Emmanuel Evans, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Leicester, Leicestershire, December 30, 1716.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FQ17-TNG>, viewed June 24, 2021. The marriage date is variously given in different record series as December 29, 1715; December 13, 1716; and December 30, 1716.
118. Birth of John Evans, in England and Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes (RG4-8), 1588-1977. Leicester, Leicestershire, November 22, 1717.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FQFD-VGM>, viewed June 24, 2021.
119. Evans, R.H., *The Quakers of Leicestershire, 1660-1714*. Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society, 1953. 28: p. 63-83.
<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjLnBOJbHxAhXeF1kFHY6BCEsQFjABegQIBBAD&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.le.ac.uk%2Fflahs%2Fdownloads%2FQuakersPagesfromsmvolumeXXVIII-5.pdf&usg=AOvVaw1wecaQ00APew4nqPp7OBzo>, viewed June 24, 2021.
120. Christening of unnamed son of John Evins. Wigston Magna, Leicestershire, January 23, 1672. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N1KV-DW1>, viewed June 24, 2021.
121. Birth of Elizabeth Smart, in England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975. Warwickshire, October 31, 1717. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JWDS-JYD>, viewed July 6, 2021. Her parents are noted to have been Samuel and Kathaine Smart.
122. Certificate of marriage, Samuel Smart and Katharine Moore. Warwickshire, December 9, 1713.
<https://search.findmypast.com/record?id=TNA%2FRG6%2F1435%2F0%2F0087&parentid=TNA%2FRG6%2FMAR%2F53313%2F1>, viewed November 10, 2019.
123. Mary Lloyd, in England Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991. Birmingham, Warwickshire, death March 13, 1815; burial March 19, 1815.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JHRC-ZYB>, viewed June 24, 2021.
124. Wallsall Council. *Early References to Walsall Loriners and Leatherworkers*. https://go.walsall.gov.uk/Portals/0/images/importedddocuments/early_leatherworkers.pdf, viewed June 24, 2021.
125. Will of Mary Lloyd, *née* Crowley. Lichfield Consistory Court, Staffordshire, <https://search.findmypast.com/record?id=gbprs%2fstaff%2f007623190%2f00172&parentid=gbprs%2fstaff%2fwills%2f427481>, viewed October 12, 2019.
126. Humphrey Lloyd, *Quaker Lloyds in the Industrial Revolution*. 2006: Routledge. 360 pages.
127. Thos. Lloyd and Mary Weight. Staffordshire, Dioceses Of Lichfield & Coventry Marriage Allegations And Bonds, 1636-1893, November 15, 1727.
<https://www.findmypast.com/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FSTAFF%2FMARRLICENCE%2F012551%2F1>, viewed March 22, 2020. Bond of £100 was noted to be supplied by Henry Tissell of the City of Coventry, Ephippiarium [saddler] and John Doe [a fictional

- name]. The handwriting is difficult, but appears to indicated that Thomas Lloyd's occupation was grocer.
128. TEMP MSS 210: Lloyd Manuscripts. 1/36: Charles Lloyd III (1662-1748) his account of family; and extract from a MS-book of Charles Lloyd II. The Library of the Religious Society of Friends, London. Reviewed and reported by Dr. Stephen Taylor, Staffordshire, March 2020.
 129. Will of Mary Robinson. Lichfield Consistory Court, Recorded June 28, 1780. <https://search.findmypast.com/record?id=GBPRS%2FSTAFF%2F007623233%2F00075&parentid=GBPRS%2FSTAFF%2FWILLS%2F433934>, viewed March 26, 2020.
 130. Marriage of Benj. Lloyd and Sarah Palmer. St. Peter and Paul's Church, Aston juxta Birmingham, Warwickshire, September 25, 1750. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NKSL-45W>, viewed June 24, 2021. The records were kept at St. Peter and Paul's Church in Aston, but the ceremony might have taken place in an associated chapel of ease, St. John's, in the Deritend neighborhood of Birmingham.
 131. Death of John Lloyd. Birmingham, Warwickshire, November 22, 1757. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGDG-GD11>, viewed June 24, 2021. John was noted to have been the son of Benjamin Lloyd and Sarah LLOYD.
 132. Death of Mary Lloyd, daughter of Benjamin Lloyd and Sarah Lloyd. Birmingham, Warwickshre, June 21, 1780. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGDL-2W7P>, viewed June 24, 2021.
 133. Death and burial of John Dand. Friends Burying Ground, Birmingham, Warwickshire, July 5, 1781 (death); July 7, 1781 (burial). <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JHRC-H4H>, viewed June 29, 2021. He is noted to have been a salesman, aged 74
 134. Death and burial of Elizabeth Dand. Friends Burying Ground, Birmingham, Warwickshire, September 10, 1781 (death); September 12, 1781 (burial). <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JHRC-H4V>, viewed June 29, 2021. She is noted to have been a widow, aged 77.
 135. Birth of Esther Dand. Birmingham, Warwickshire, OS twelfth month [March] 21st day 1737 [1738]. <https://search.findmypast.com/record?id=TNA%2FRG6%2F1441%2F0%2F0076&parentid=TNA%2FRG6%2FBAP%2F1681761>, viewed June 29, 2021. She is noted to be daughter of John Dand and Elizabeth his wife. The records are from the Monthly Meeting of Leicester.
 136. Birth of Elizabeth Dand. Birmingham, Warwickshire, OS second month [May] 28th day 1740. <https://search.findmypast.com/record?id=TNA%2FRG6%2F1441%2F0%2F0076&parentid=TNA%2FRG6%2FBAP%2F1681761>, viewed June 29, 2021. She is noted to be daughter of John Dand and Elizabeth his wife. The records are from the Monthly Meeting of Leicester.
 137. Birth of Mary Dand. Birmingham, Warwickshire, OS seventh month [September] 1, 1742. <https://search.findmypast.com/record?id=TNA%2FRG6%2F1441%2F0%2F0076&parentid=TNA%2FRG6%2FBAP%2F1681761>, viewed June 29, 2021. She is noted to be

- daughter of John Dand and Elizabeth his wife. The records are from the Monthly Meeting of Leicester.
138. Birth of Ruth Dand. Birmingham, Warwickshire, OS seventh month [September] 28, 1750.
<https://search.findmypast.com/record?id=TNA%2FRG6%2F1441%2F0%2F0076&parentid=TNA%2FRG6%2FBAP%2F1681761>, viewed June 29, 2021. She is noted to be daughter of John Dand and Elizabeth his wife. The records are from the Monthly Meeting of Leicester.
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140. Burial of John Smart. Leicester, Leicestershire, May 8, 1687.
<https://search.findmypast.com/record?id=TNA%2FRG6%2F1441%2F0%2F0084&parentid=TNA%2FRG6%2FBUR%2F870446>, viewed July 5, 2021. John Smart is noted to have been son of Jno. Smart of Leicester Forest
141. Radley, M. and H. Ellis, The Somersby Estate. The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society, 1909. VI(1, continued in 2): p. 17-22, 72-78.
<https://journals.sas.ac.uk/fhs/issue/archive/7>, viewed June 28, 2021. Material of interest is on p. 73.
142. Partnership with International Lawyers Network. Definition of *de excommunicato capiendo* in the Dictionaries of the Encyclopedia of Law Project.
<https://legaldictionary.lawin.org/de-excommunicato-capiendo/>, viewed July 5, 2021.
143. Deaths and burials. Hinckley Monthly Meeting, Leicestershire, 1704 to 1735.
<https://search.findmypast.com/record/browse?id=tna%2frg6%2f1601%2f0%2f0026>, viewed July 6, 2021.
144. Apprenticeship of William Crosen to John Evans, Master. Wigston Magna, Leicestershire, 1712.
<https://www.findmypast.com/transcript?id=GBOR/APPRENTICES/052513/2&fulfillmentTypeKey=7247>, viewed July 5, 2021. John Evans of Wigston Magna, frameworkknitter, accepted as apprentice William Crosen, son of John Crosen, weaver, also of Wigston Magna. The premium was £4. Records come from IR 1/42, page 160.
145. Apprenticeship of Robert Hull to John Dand, Master. Great Batling, Leicestershire, 1714.
<https://www.findmypast.com/transcript?id=GBOR%2FAPPRENTICES%2F108448%2F2>, viewed July 5, 2021. John Dand, frameworkknitter, accepted as apprentice Robert Hull, son of Robert Hull, yeoman, of Great Batling. The premium was £5. Records come from IR 1/44, page 141.
146. Apprenticeship of George Freer to Thomas Smart, Master. Barwell, Leicestershire, 1712.
<https://www.findmypast.com/transcript?id=GBOR%2FAPPRENTICES%2F075883%2F2>, viewed July 5, 2021. Thomas Smart of Barwell, frameworkknitter, accepted as apprentice George Freer, son of John Freer, deceased, of Growby. The premium was £2 5s. Records come from IR 1/42.
147. MS 1061/2/6/3/7: Photographs of a plaque showing names of many members of the Lloyd family whose remains were removed from the Friends' Burial Ground in Bull Lane in 1851. Birmingham City Archives, The Library of Birmingham. Reviewed and reported by Dr. Stephen Taylor, Staffordshire, March 2020

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<https://archive.org/details/genealogicalhera02inburk/page/1212/mode/2up?view=theater>, viewed June 22, 2021.
149. Will of Sampson Lloyd. Prerogative Court of Canterbury, July 3, 1725.
<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/D587117>, viewed June 24, 2021.
National Archives PROB 11/604/154
150. Will of John Gulson of Coventry, skinner. Coventry Archives, Proved May 25, 1743.
<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/7e32bb9a-ab0e-4a63-8e3a-d449b860a4fd>, viewed November 17, 2019.
151. Will of John Pemberton, Iron Monger of Birmingham, Warwickshire. Prerogative Court of Canterbury, April 22, 1736. Instrument number PROB 11/676/428.
<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/D657538>, viewed November 19, 2019.
152. William Gulson, master, and James Chorley, apprentice. Britain, Country Apprentices 1710-1808: IR 1, 1747. Book 18, Page 63,
<https://www.findmypast.com/transcript?id=GBOR%2FAPPRENTICES%2F040339%2F2>, viewed March 31, 2020.
153. TEMP MSS 210: Lloyd Manuscripts. 2/82: Letter from Sampson Lloyd from Birmingham to Thomas Kirton, dated October 3, 1744. The Library of the Religious Society of Friends, London. Reviewed and reported by Dr. Stephen Taylor, Staffordshire, March 2020
154. TEMP MSS 210: Lloyd Manuscripts. 2/80. Letter from Sampson Lloyd from Birmingham, dated 7th January 1744[5], to Thomas Kirton at Newbury. The Library of the Religious Society of Friends, London. Reviewed and reported by Dr. Stephen Taylor, Staffordshire, March 2020
155. Will of Nathaniel Newton. Staffordshire, Dioceses Of Lichfield And Coventry Wills And Probate 1521-1860,
<https://www.findmypast.com/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FSTAFF%2FWILLS%2F409571>, viewed March 21, 2020.
156. Ritchie, R. and C. Barnett, The Quakers of Hartshill. The Friend: The Quaker Magazine, 2012. <https://thefriend.org/article/the-quakers-of-hartshill>, viewed March 21, 2020.
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<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSFC-T37B-J?i=39&cat=610093>, viewed March 11, 2020.
158. Will of Thomas Robinson. Lichfield Consistory probate records, Probated February 27, 1776. Images downloaded from FindMyPast in possession of Paul Nordberg
159. Release, William Pardoe to Benjamin Waight. Chester County, Pennsylvania Register of Deeds, Book K, Page 241. May 3, 1737.
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSFB-R96T-S?i=133&cat=246232>, viewed March 12, 2020.
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175. Will of Olive Kirton *née* Lloyd. Lichfield Consistory Court, Will dated 1772, probated 1776. <https://search.findmypast.com/record?id=gbprs%2fstaff%2f007623210%2f00348&parentid=gbprs%2fstaff%2fwills%2f430511>, viewed November 20, 2019.
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