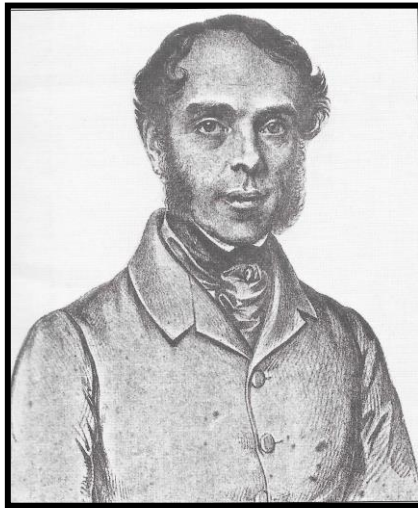


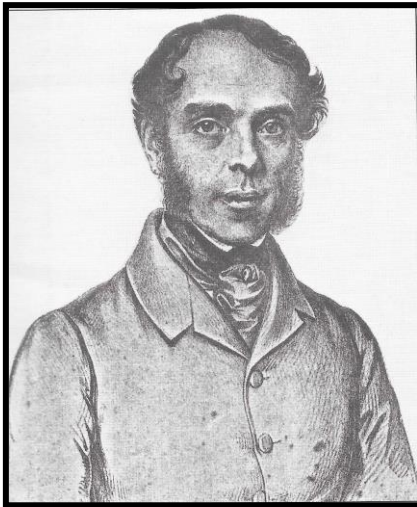
**Dr Thomas Lloyd MD
(1802-1849)**



Baptised: Ludlow 19 March 1802
Died: Llanbadarn Fawr 12 December 1849

Dr Thomas Lloyd MD (1802-1849)

1. Introduction



Thomas Lloyd was born in Ludlow and baptised on the 19th March at St Laurence's the son of Henry Lloyd – an attorney living at the Broadgate in Broad Street - and Thomasin Lloyd nee Eaton. His parents were married in Bromfield in 1795. They had eight children, Thomas was the fifth born. Elder brothers, Henry and John, were solicitors in Ludlow living in Lower Broad Street and Broad Street respectively. Brother William married Thomas's sister-in law, Frances Tench.

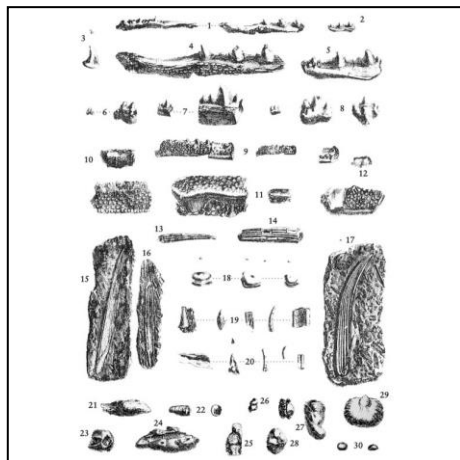
Thomas Lloyd studied medicine at Edinburgh from 1823 to 1826 and qualified as M. D. He was initially employed from 1827 to 1830 as an assistant surgeon in Bombay. On his return to England he married Lydia Tench at St Peter's, Woolton, Liverpool, on the 19th March 1839 under a licence given on the 13th March.

The couple returned to Ludlow and here Thomas Lloyd took up the post as senior physician to the Ludlow Dispensary. The couple had two sons, Thomas Evan, baptised the 17th August 1843 in St Laurence's, Ludlow when the couple were living in Goalford in Ludlow, and Robert Henry, baptised at All Saints, Culmington in February 1845 when the family living at Langley Cottage located some seven miles north of Ludlow.

2. Thomas Lloyd and Roderick Impey Murchison

Lloyd met with Murchison during his second visit to the Ludlow area in 1832. It was at this time that Lloyd found fame when he discovered fossil fragments in the previously supposed non-fossil bearing Old Red Sandstone, first thought to be crustaceans but later recognised as fish (see Thackray 1977). The Reverend Lewis noted in his Presidential address to the Woolhope Club in 1855 that:

My friend, the late Dr. Thomas Lloyd, of Ludlow, in 1832 first noticed the evidence of fossils in the old red sandstone of Herefordshire, about the Wyld, Leominster, and soon afterwards near Downton Hall, and other places in the neighbourhood of Ludlow.



Lloyd, in 1834, was also the first to discover the now famous Ludlow Bone Bed in a small quarry near Ludford Bridge later excavated by William R. Evans (1810-1842) who also contributed to Murchison's collection of fossils:

The Ludlow Bone Bed was discovered by Doctor T. Lloyd and the Reverend Thomas Taylor Lewis in 1835. Murchison recorded the Ludford Lane section, and traced the bone bed, which he described as having the appearance of gingerbread, along cliffs opposite Ludlow ... the fishes discovered were clearly some of the oldest then known (The Geological Conservation Review 16 Chapter 3).

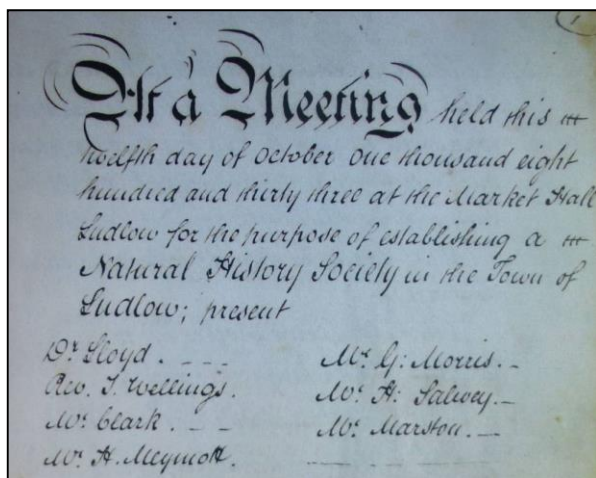
*Fossils from the Ludlow Bone Bed
Murchison's Siluria (1872)*

Lloyd wrote to Murchison:

I was so much struck with the fact (of the fossils), so much at variance with the accounts I had read of the Old Red that I have since seized every opportunity to pry into the same formations about Ludlow I have not seen Mr. Lewis' since, or I would have shown him the spot and you might have had the advantage of receiving a description of the rock from a more practical but not more zealous geologist than myself. I am still warm with the enthusiasm I caught from you and only want an occasional example such as yours to become a downright working man. Believe me I shall be delighted to hear from you, if you can entrust me with any little job connected with this neighbourhood'.

Geological Society 19th November 1832.

3. Thomas Lloyd and the Ludlow Natural History Society



Thomas Lloyd and the Reverend Thomas Taylor Lewis were just two of a group of local naturalists who helped Murchison to locate fossils – and give advice on the geology of the area - during the seven years he worked in the Marches. The Reverend John Rocke of Clungunford and John Lewis, brother of Thomas Taylor were two others. As suggested in the above letter, Murchison inspired members of this group to form the Ludlow Natural History Society - by the example of his labour, by the lending of books and pamphlets and by having their fossils expertly recognised.

The Society was established on the 12th October 1833 at a meeting held in the Market Hall with the following attendance:

Dr Lloyd, Rev T. Wellings, Mr Clark, Mr G. Morris, Mr H. Salwey, Mr Marston.

It was there agreed *'That there be a Museum and Library illustrative of the various departments of science for the use of the members'*. The affairs of the Society were to be regulated by a Committee of six members meeting quarterly. William Jones was appointed Treasurer and Curator – he was perhaps the prime founder of the Museum *'having little to do he took to geology and collected a good quantity of Silurian fossils'* later donated as founding objects at the museum (Lloyd, David 1983). George Morris was appointed Secretary and the committee of six established including both Thomas Lloyd and Thomas Taylor Lewis.

Lloyd became 'Curator of the Geological and Mineralogical Department' in 1834 and was named as one of three Curators for the museum as a whole on the 6th March 1839. He last appears in the minutes of the 8th April 1841 when he was named as a member of the committee – but the minutes from this date to the 20th January 1844 are missing so his final appearance cannot be confirmed – he was certainly living close to Ludlow at the start of 1845.

4. Thomas Lloyd as a 'Fossil Hunter'

Lloyd donated a number of fossils as noted at committee meetings: specimens of fossils from the Old Red Sandstone in July 1834 and minerals from the Snailbatch Mines including carbonate and sulphate of Barytes, crystals of Carbonate of Lime in November 1834 plus fishy remains from the old Red Sandstone noted in the 2nd Annual Report of the Society in March 1836.

A catalogue of the fossil specimens held by the museum was prepared in 1867 (the Cocking Catalogue) where some 30 specimens were donated by Thomas Lloyd – see Appendix 2. A more detailed listing with (with an updating of names as necessary) was prepared by Thomas Henry Digges la Touche in 1928. The fossils attributed to Thomas Lloyd in this second catalogue were:

Silurian

D/b/49	<i>Orthoceras attenuatum</i> Sow.	-
D/c/6	<i>Cyathophyllum truncatum</i> Linn.	-
D/c/11	<i>Acervularia ananas</i> Linn.	-
D/c/15	<i>Omphyma turbinatum</i> Linn.	-
D/c/66	<i>Euomphalus rugosus</i> Sow.	-
D/c/80	<i>Colymene blumenbachii</i> Brongn.	-
D/d/6	<i>Dendroid Graptolites</i>	Mocktree
D/d/70	(<i>Avicula</i>) <i>Pterinea retroflexa</i> Wahl.	-
D/d/85	<i>Pleurotomaria</i> sp.	Mocktree
D/d/88	<i>Pleurotomaria</i> sp.	-
D/e/18	(<i>Pentamerus</i>) <i>Conchidium knightii</i> Sow. <i>fig. Davidson Mon. Brit. Foss. Brachiopoda Vol III Pl. XVI, figs 1,1a, p.142</i>	Mocktree
D/e/46	<i>Murchisonia</i> (<i>Cyrtostropha</i>) <i>corallii</i> Sow.	-
D/e/61	<i>Orthoceras perelegans</i> Salter	Mocktree
D/f/9	<i>Orthis</i> (<i>Dalmanella</i>) <i>lunata</i> Sow.	-
D/g/70	<i>Orthocera mocktreense</i> Sow.	-
D/h/13	<i>Platyschisma helcites</i> Sow.	-

Old Red Sandstone

E/a/11	<i>Pteraspis rostrata</i> Agassiz	-
E/a/17	<i>Cephalaspis</i> (<i>Eucephalaspis</i>) <i>lyellii</i> Agassiz	-

The first mentioned fossil above, *Orthoceras attenuatum*, has had a chequered life. It is the type species mentioned in Murchison's Silurian System and was found on the banks of the Onny near Stretford Bridge. Its discovery is accredited to Lloyd as noted by Murchison 'The figure is taken from a drawing supplied by Dr Lloyd from a fine specimen discovered by him, and now in the Ludlow Museum'. The fossil was 'lost' but then 'found' by La Touche when cataloguing – 'Owing to the fact that the large piece of the rock on which it occurs was fastened down to a tablet so as to expose only another specimen of a smooth and different species of *Orthoceras*, it had been completely hidden from view, as it was on the lower side' (Geological Magazine 1931).



All the above fossils have been passed on to the Natural History Museum. One fossil attributable to Thomas Lloyd remains in the Ludlow Museum Resource Centre. This is shown to the left - the coral *Ketophyllum turbinatum*. G.00123) Two specimens of *Lingua lewisi* may also be attributable to Lloyd (G.00272/3).

Photo: The 'FISH' Project

5. Death and Family

Thomas Lloyd died in Aberystwyth in 1849. He was buried at St Padan in the village of Llanbadarn Fawr near Abertyswyth on the 12th December 1849. By 1851 Lydia Lloyd was living in Lower Goaford, Ludlow with her bother Richard Trench and her two sons. The sons later moved to London wher, in 1861, they were working as commercial clerks while lodging in Islington, Thomas Evans in a wharfinger ofice and Robert Henry with a broker. Lydia Lloyd was visiting with a Caroline bennett at Sunny Hill, Holdenhurst, Christchurch in 1871 but she is absent fro the 1181 census. Howeverr, the death of a Lydia Lewis aged 72 is reported in Brighton in 1875....

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Findmypast findmypast.co.uk

Appendix 1. The Lloyd Family

Henry Lloyd 1771-1834 bd <i>Weobly</i> 26.04.1834	m.	Thomasin Eaton <i>Leominster</i> 1774-1814 bd <i>Weobly</i> 30.05.1814	26.02.1795		
			Mary Thomasin	c 18.07.1796
				Ann	c. 05.06.1800
Henry 1795- c. <i>Ludlow</i> 09.06.1795	John 1797- c. <i>Ludlow</i> 14.11.1797	William 1798- c. <i>Ludlow</i> 05.10.1798	Thomas 1802-1849 c. <i>Ludlow</i> 19.03.1802	Caroline Sarah	c. 02.05.1803 c. 23.11.1804
.					bd <i>Lanabadarn Fawr</i> 12.10.1849
.					
		m.	Lydia Tench <i>Woolton, Liverpool</i> 1804-1875? c. <i>Bromfield</i> 10.08.1804		16.11.1839
		Thomas Evan 1843- c. <i>Ludlow</i> 17.08.1843	Robert Henry 1845- c. <i>Culmington</i> 16.02.1845		

**Appendix 2. A Catalogue of the Devonian Silurian & Cambrian Fossils
Fossils accredited to Dr Lloyd in the 1867 'Cocking' Catalogue**

Case BN Old Red Sandstone (Devonian Rocks) Shropshire Herefordshire etc, Fishes chiefly Ganoid and Placoid with land plants all through the formation

Pteraspis Orostratus (3 specimens) Cephalaspis lyelli

This case is also notable for the presence of Pteraspis lloydii

Case DN Top of the Upper Ludlow Rock (Downton Sandstone and Bone Bed), Shropshire Herefordshire. A few fish (Pteraspis and Cephalaspis and Shark like Species) large Crustacea & annelids, land & marine plants

Platyschisma helicitis

Case EN Upper Ludlow Rock (Murchison) Shropshire Herefordshire Gloucestershire and South Wales. Marine Shells Crustacea and Pterygotus annelids and Sea Plants

Orthoceras mocktreense (2 specimens)

Case GN Aymestry Limestone (Murchison) Uppermost beds passing up into Upper Ludlow Rock. Marine fossils. Chiefly species that prefer calcareous sediments (Lightbody & Salter)

Orthis lunata

Case HN Aymestry Limestone (Murchison) Shropshire Herefordshire. Calcareous sediment, limestone, with corals but not as coral reefs (Salter)

Pentamerus? (3 specimens) – pencil note returned RL Murchinsonia cingulata (2 Specimens)

Case IN Lower Ludlow Rock (Murchison) Shropshire Herefordshire Westmoreland S Wales. Calcareous mudstone with Graptolites, trilobites helms zoophytes deep water.

Avicula retroflexa (2 specimens) Mediola semi-sulcata

Case JN Lower Ludlow Rock (Murchison) Shropshire Herefordshire S. Wales Lower Ludlow Rock (Murchison) Shropshire Herefordshire West of Scotland. Calcareous mudstones (deep water) with Mollusca of large size & Graptolites (corals rare).

Pleurotomaria new Sp (3 specimens)

Case MS Lower Ludlow Rock (Murchison) Shropshire mostly Leintwardine Hills Sponges (Ischadites) Bryozoa (Graptolites etc.) and a few plants (Salter) Hills.

Ischadites konigi (5 specimens)

Case NS Wenlock Limestone (Murchison) Shropshire Herefordshire, rare elsewhere. Probably a deep water formation and not a coral reef (Salter)

Euomphalus rugosus (5 specimens)

Case OS Wenlock Limestone Shropshire & Herefordshire similar beds occur on West of Ireland not a coral reef but deep water (Salter). Corals different from living types

Omphyma turbinata (3 specimens) Acervularia ananas (3 specimens)

Case TS Caradoc Sandstone (Murchison) Upper Cambrian Sedgewick; not of Lyell Freestones and Flags (shallow water) Shells trilobites etc.

Vertical worm tubes Tentaculites anglicus