

Generation 2

Mary Hoyle

Mary was the youngest of the children born to William Hoyle and his wife Mary (née Johnson). The Maltby Parish Register shows her as having been baptised on 27th April 1810. By the time of the 6th June 1841 census Mary's mother had died and she was the only child at home with her widowed father living in the township of Hooton Levett in the Parish of Maltby.¹

William Hoyle	68	Gentleman
Mary Hoyle	31	Daughter
Hannah Webster	19	Servant
Sarah Renshaw	21	Servant

Mary's father William Hoyle died in 1847 but he had ensured that his youngest daughter would be well provided for, as the following extract from his Will attests.²

I also give, devise and bequeath unto my daughter Mary, her heirs, executors, administrators and assignees, my one other share in the River Dun Navigation and the share numbered 371 in the Dearne and Dove Canal.

... then to lay out and invest the further sum of two thousand six hundred and fifty pounds, upon the like terms and subject to the like provisions, in favor of my said daughter Mary and her children and, in default of children, to such person or persons, and in such parts, shares and proportions as my said daughter Mary shall by her last Will and Testament direct.

Now with an income, but no home of her own, for the 1851 census Mary was staying with her brother-in-law, Francis Parker, and his second wife Alice at Elm House on the High Street at Hackney, Tower Hamlets. Accompanying Mary was Hannah Webster, a family retainer.³

Francis Parker	Head	M	51	Proprietor of Land and Houses	Brinsworth, Yorkshire
Alice Parker	Wife	M	47		Bakewell, Derbyshire
Eliza Parker	Daur	U	29		Aughton, Yorkshire
Judith H Parker	Daur	U	20		Ickles, Yorkshire
Thos W Parker	Son	U	18	Acc(ountant?) Apprentice	Ickles, Yorkshire
Mary Hoyle	Visitor	U	40	Annuitant	Hooton Levitt, Yorkshire
Eliza M A Staines	Serv	U	28	Annuitant	France (British Subject)
Elizabeth Boyes	Serv	U	31	House Servant (Cook)	Beverley, Yorkshire
Eliza Wicks	Serv	U	15	House Servant (Housemaid)	Homerton, Middlesex
Hannah Webster	Visitor	U	29	Servant of Visitor	Woodhalls, Yorkshire

Also at the time, and not far off the Hackney High Street, was one Edward L Jones, living at 5 Clapton Square.⁴


Edward L Jones	Head	U	31	Public Accountant	Newport, Glamorganshire
Theodor B Jones		U	23	Public Accountant	Kingston, Middlesex
Jane Angel	Serv	U	34	Servant	Totnes, Devon
Ann E Cornish	Serv	U	24	Servant	Hackney, Middlesex

It is interesting to speculate as to whether young Thomas Parker, at the time an apprentice accountant, knew Edward Jones on a professional level. What we are certain about, is that Edward Jones and Mary Hoyle did become closely acquainted, because just over one year later they married, as recorded by the registration of the Jul-Sep quarter 1852, at Clifton, Gloucestershire. According to the marriage certificate Edward and Mary were married by licence at the Clifton Register Office on 23rd September 1852. Edward, a bachelor, was 33 years old, a gentleman, and prior to the marriage was living at Clapton Square. Mary was his senior by nine years, with her age given as 42. Her pre-marriage residence was given as 26 Mall, Clifton, which was in fact the residence and offices of one James Geary, undertaker, appraiser, house and estate agent and agent for the London Union Fire and Life Assurance Company. We know who her father was, but now we also know that Orlando Jones, starch manufacturer, was Edward's father. Eliza Parker, Mary's niece, was one of the witnesses, and John Luke Haigh, who was a solicitor and attorney in Wakefield was another, and was probably a friend or acquaintance of Mary's family. The third witness was one John Andrew Methuen and landed proprietor of Corsham, Wiltshire, but living at Littleham, Devon.⁵

An IGI record shows that Edward was baptised at St Woolas, Newport, Monmouth, on 10th October 1819, and this record gives his father's name as Orlando and his mother's name as Anne Eliza. A further record, with the same

father/mother combination has been found for a Thomas Morgan Jones, also baptised at St Woolas, on 22nd May 1821. An 'informal' IGI entry records that Theodore Brooke [sic] Jones was born 'About 1833...Scotland' and this boy's parents were Orlando Jones and Anne Eliza Lampkin. Albeit an informal record it does serve to show that Edward, Thomas and Theodore were brothers. As indicated by the 1851 census record above, Theodore's place of birth was Middlesex and he was, in fact, baptised on 20th August 1828 at West Hackney, Middlesex. Orlando and Anne Eliza had two other sons born in Hackney – Joseph Orlando Jones, baptised on 22nd July 1836 and buried on 7th December of the same year, and Alfred Orlando Jones, born in 1838, but for whom I have not been able to find a birth record. The birth places of the Jones' boys mirrored the story of the Jones family, starting with their paternal grandfather, Edward Thomas Jones.⁶

Edward Thomas Jones was trained in accountancy at Bristol, Avon, by one John Mallard, a merchant who also undertook accounting as a sideline. Edward completed his accountancy studies in 1788 and subsequently, in 1796, published the seminal 'Jones's English System of Book-keeping' under the patronage of a number of gentlemen, including D Giles, Esq, the Governor of the Bank of England, Robert Peel, Esq, MP, and Edward's mentor, John Mallard.

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>JONES'S</i> ENGLISH SYSTEM OF Book-Keeping,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>BY SINGLE OR DOUBLE ENTRY, IN WHICH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR AN ERROR OF THE MOST TRIFLING AMOUNT TO BE PASSED UNNOTICED; CALCULATED EFFECTUALLY TO PREVENT THE EVILS ATTENDANT ON THE METHODS SO LONG ESTABLISHED; AND ADAPTED TO EVERY SPECIES OF TRADE.</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>SECURED TO THE INVENTOR, BY THE</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">King's  Royal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LETTERS PATENT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>THAT MAKES IT ILLEGAL FOR ANY PERSON TO USE THE METHOD WITHOUT THE PATENTEE'S LICENSE OR AUTHORITY; WHICH IS GIVEN WITH THE WORK.</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bristol: <small>PRINTED BY R. EDWARDS, AND SOLD BY THE AUTHOR, BY GROSVENOR AND CHATER, STATIONERS, CORNHILL, LONDON; AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>1756. (Entered at Stationers' Hall.)</small></p>	<p>GENTLEMEN</p> <p>It gives me real Pleasure, thus publicly to express to the World, that I feel myself indebted to your more than common Patronage, for the Success attendant on the Publication of the <i>English System of Book-keeping.</i></p> <p>Were it not for your Sanction, this Work might for Ages have lain comparatively hid. But the Testimonies which your thorough Conviction of its superior Excellence prompted you to give, gained me the public Confidence, and caused such a general and pressing Demand for the Work, that promises an immediate Adoption and a consequent general Benefit to the <i>Commercial and Trading Interests of these Kingdoms.</i></p> <p>I cannot, therefore, but be thankful; And to dedicate this Work to you is but a Trifle of what I owe. However, I trust you will accept it as a Mark of that Gratitude which produces the Respect and Esteem with which I have the Honour to be,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Gentlemen <i>Your much obliged,</i> <i>And most obedient Servant,</i> EDWARD T JONES</p>
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Jones's book-keeping system was sold to major firms in Scotland Yorkshire and Lancashire and with the proceeds Edward abandoned his accounting ambitions in favour of a coal mining venture in Monmouth Gwent, where he became the proprietor of the Waunfawr Colliery in Risca. The mining venture however ran into serious financial difficulties and in 1810 Edward returned to Bristol where he set up as a coal merchant. In 1821 he resumed his original profession and, with three sons Orlando, Edwin and Theodore, he moved to the City of London to set up an accountancy practice in Poultry Street and, later at the top of Coleman Street. Following Edward's death in 1833 Theodore continued the accounting firm but the other two brothers, Orlando and Edwin, left the firm to progress their own business interests – Orlando combining accountancy with other business interests, and Edwin solely as an accountant.

Orlando Jones set up as a public accountant and as the proprietor of the Orlando Jones and Co Starch Factory, a patent starch manufacturing operation. Around 1840 Orlando invented and patented a process by which starch could be manufactured from rice. By treating the rice with an alkaline solution he was able to dissolve the gluten without destroying the property of the starch, resulting in a better product, both in colour and purity and, importantly, at less cost than by the old methods using potatoes, maize and wheat. In 1848 the firm relocated from their works at Whitechapel to a newly built factory in York Road which had frontage to the Thames and which became known as The Battersea Works of Orlando Jones & Company. The new works afforded the Company

easy access to both land and water transportation and was particularly beneficial as the Company was able to save considerably on dock, landing and warehousing charges. The manufacture of rice starch on a large scale called for considerable capital and skills and, as an illustration of the extent of the operations, the box making department was a little factory in itself and the machinery employed for the various purposes of sawing, dusting, cleaning, lighting, pumping, stirring and grinding was driven by steam engines.



In addition to the rice starch the company manufactured Chapman's Patent Prepared Entire Wheat Flour, apparently particularly valued for the development of healthy teeth and bones, and for food preparations for babies, children and invalids. Messrs Orlando Jones & Co was awarded nine International Exhibition prize medals for its innovative processes, its excellence of manufacture, and for large production. The company was also awarded the prestigious gold medal of the Academie National of Paris. The business was sold in 1901 to Messrs Coleman, mustard manufacturers.⁷

The first record I have found for Orlando Jones in England is that for the 1841 census, and from this record we see that, as well as the boys, Orlando and Anne had a daughter. The record also shows that wife and mother, Anne Eliza Jones, had been born in Ireland and that the family was living at 1 Market Street, Greenwich.⁸

Orlando Jones	40	Starch Manufacturer
Anne Jones	30	
Anne Jones	10	
Alfred Jones	3	
Caroline Chappell	45	Female Servant

The daughter had been baptised Anna Matilda Jones on 27th June 1832 at Saint Mary, Lambeth. Sons Edward and Thomas were staying with Jones relatives, probably siblings of their father Orlando as one of the household was his brother Theodore. Included in the family group was a Matilda Jones, artist, after whom we can presume that Anna Matilda was named. The only 1841 census record I have found for a Theodore Jones of the correct age group is a 12 year old Theodore staying with a William Jones, Lieutenant, R.N. and Susanna Jones, at Stoke Damerell, Devon.⁹

Orlando Jones died in 1847 by which time his two older sons were able to support themselves. Edward and Theodore had both been trained as accountants and at least Theodore, and probably Edward too, had been trained by their uncle Theodore. In 1846 Theodore Brook Jones was taken into partnership by his uncle Theodore. So, returning again to the 1851 census, it is likely that both Edward and Theodore were employed in their uncle's accountancy firm in 1851.¹⁰

I have found no census record for Edward and Mary Jones for the 1861 census, and by the time of the 1871 census Mary was a widow. The death of Edward Lanphier Jones was registered at Bromley for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1868. He was only 48 when he died. It must have been a distressing end because the cause of his death, on 18th January 1868 at 1 Westbourne Terrace, New Bromley, was inflammation and softening of the brain. It was not Mary who undertook the duty of informant. That role fell to Hannah Webster of the same address. Hannah must have been the Hannah who was with the William and Mary Hoyle for the 1841 census, and with Mary when she was visiting the Parkers in 1851. Still with the Hoyle family for the 1861 census, Hannah was included in the household of William Fretwell Hoyle at Kimberworth, again as a lady's maid. It would have been quite

understandable if Mary Jones had called upon Hannah to help nurse her sick husband. Edward left his modest estate to his widow.¹¹

JONES Edward Lanphier	11 June The Will of Edward Lanphier Jones formerly of Clifton near Bristol in the County of Gloucester but late of Westbourne Villa Palacegrove Bromley in the County of Kent deceased who died 18 January 1868 at Westbourne Villa aforesaid was proved at the Principal Registry by the oath of Mary Jones of Westbourne Villa aforesaid Widow the Relict the sole Executrix.
Effects under £800	

Before following up on the widowed Mary Jones I will account for Edward's siblings. When the 1861 census was conducted Anne Eliza Jones was the head of the household at Kirk Dale, Lewisham.¹²

Anne E Jones	Head	W	63	Shareholder	Ireland
Thomas M Jones	Son	U	40	Gentleman	Newport, Monmouth
Alfred O Jones	Son	U	22	Accountant	London
Jane Angelo	Serv	U	45	Cook Domestic	Totnes, Devon
Anne Coleman	Serv	U	17	Housemaid	Carshalton, Surrey

Theodore Brook Jones had married Euphemia Turnbull on 9th February 1860 at Govan, Lanark, Scotland. The 1861 census finds 33 year old Theodore, his 30 year old wife and their 1 month old son, Theodore Shaw Jones, at the resort of Matlock Bank where their son had been born. By this time Anna Matilda Jones had also married. Her husband was Henry Oliver, a merchant dealing mainly in tea, and they were married at Lewisham in 1859. And it was at 1 Granville Villa, Lewisham that they were living for the 1861 census. Included in their household was their 9 month old son Henry, Henry senior's widowed mother, Elizabeth, and a brother named Nelson who, as a merchant's clerk, may have been working for Henry.¹³

The last of the Jones siblings to marry was Alfred Orlando Jones. His marriage to Grace Trevor Elwood was registered at Islington for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1861. Grace, who had been born in Ireland in 1829, died at the age 38 at Bromley in late 1867. Alfred married for a second time on 27th September 1871 year at St Paul's, Hampstead. And, while he was listed as an accountant for the 1861 census, by the time he married the Honorable Frederica (Frieda) Georgiana Kinnaird, the daughter of the Honorable Arthur Fitzgerald, 10th Lord Kinnaird, he was doctor of medicine with a practice at Grange House, Widmore, Bromley – the same suburb in which Mary Jones (née Hoyle) ended her days.¹⁴

The final census record for Anne Eliza Jones was that for April 1881 when she was included in the household of her son Theodore at Victoria Park, Bilton with Harrogate. Rather flatteringly, Anne's age was recorded as 50. From her death registration, we learn that she had been born about 1798 and that she was 93 when her death was registered at Knaresborough for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1891.¹⁵

Significantly, Herbert and Euphemia Jones named two of their sons Gordon Lanphier Jones and Cecil Lanphier Jones, and Alfred and Fredericka Jones named one of their sons Vernon Lanphier Jones. Their uncle, Edward Jones also shared the middle name of Lanphier.

Another person sharing this name was Joseph Standish Lanphier who had been born about 1797 at Waterford, Ireland. For the 1851 census he was living at Michaelston Super Avon in Glamorgan with his sister Prudence Lanphier, also born in Waterford, and Joseph was an agent at the tin works. Just over five years later on 28th October 1856, at the parish church of St John, Hackney, the marriage was celebrated between John Standish Lanphier, of full age, bachelor, gentleman and whose home address was Michaelston Super Avon, and Caroline Ballance, of full age, spinster, resident of Clapton and the 37 year old daughter of John and Eliza Ballance. One of the witnesses of the marriage was Anna Matilda Jones. The Ballance family had established themselves over the generations as weavers and silk manufacturers, trading as T Ballance & Sons, with silk throwing operations at Taunton and weaving operations at Spitalfields. As was customary for those who had 'arrived' the Ballance family had moved to more salubrious environs, in this case to fashionable Lower Clapton. The marriage between a tin mine agent and the daughter of a silk merchant would seem to be an unlikely match and, as a later Ballance descendent has commented, Caroline's story is strange.¹⁶

She remained single until 1856, when she married an ironworks cashier, Joseph Standish Lanphier, from Lower Michaelstone in West Glamorgan. He was a native of Waterford, and was 59. How she could have met him is a mystery, though the name of Lanphier, which is often found mis-spelt at Lamphier or Lauphier, occurs twice in

Hackney directories. She went off to live at Bryn Cottage...at the end of a dismal register of crowded "Rows" packed with tinplate and copper workers and coal miners. A child was born to them in 1859 and baptised Joseph John Herbert...his mother died soon after his birth, and his father in 1864.

The death of Caroline Lanphier was registered at Neath for Jul-Sep quarter of 1859 and she had been buried on 13th August. Young Joseph had been born on 17th July but there was some delay in registering the birth which was recorded for the Oct-Dec quarter of the same year. Joseph Standish Lanphier and his son were still living at the Cottage for the 1861 census, and perhaps it was not as grim as suggested by the quote above – at least Joseph was able to support three domestic servants, one of whom no doubt looked after the young child. Within four years this young boy was an orphan, with his father's death being registered at Neath for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1864.¹⁷

The connection between Joseph Standish Lanphier and the Jones family was suggested by the facts that Joseph married in 'Jones' territory and that Anna Matilda Jones was a witness. With Joseph's probate record, the connection is confirmed.¹⁸

LANPHIER Joseph Standish	22 February The Will of Joseph Standish Lanphier late of Cwm Avon Taibach in the County of Glamorgan Gentleman who died 7 April 1864 at the parsonage Cwm Avon was proved at the Principal Registry by Theodore Jones of 1 Finsbury-circuit in the County of Middlesex Accountant and Alfred Orland Jones of Grange House Widmore-road Bromley in the County of Kent M.D. the Nephews the Executors.
Effects under £450	

Listed in the catalogue of archives held at the West Glamorgan Archive Service is the following.

Probate relating to Joseph Standish Lanphier, 1872

<D/D Xge 148/1> Probate of the Will of Joseph Standish Lanphier of Cwm Avon, Taibach, Margam; includes bequests to his nephews Edward Lanphier Jones, Theodore Brook Jones and Alfred Orland Jones, his sister Prudence Catherine Lanphier, and his niece Anna Matilda Oliver. Died 7 Apr. 1864. Proved 22 Feb. 1872 [1 parchment file].

This raises the question as to how Joseph Lanphier became the uncle of the four children of Orlando and Anne Eliza Jones who were still living when Joseph drew up his will. I believe the answer lies in the IGI record for the baptism of Theodore Brook Jones, in which his mother's name was given as Anne Eliza Lampkin. I think there is an error in the transcription and that her name was actually Anne Eliza Lanphier and that she was a sister of Joseph Standish Lanphier and Prudence Catherine Lanphier, all three of whom had been born within a few years of each other in Ireland. Having spent some time working this out I came across the following snippet when from a genforum posting!¹⁹:

I would be happy to supply you with many names from my hand-written genealogical document which was written about 1840 by my great grandfather Orlando Jones, who married Anne Eliza Lanphier, a daughter of Joseph Lanphier, who apparently lived in Waterford, Ireland.

Marriage to a woman some years his senior precluded Edward Lanphier Jones from experiencing the joys (and responsibilities) of parenthood. An early death probably denied him the opportunity to achieve his full potential. His brothers Theodore and Alfred Jones both made their mark in their chosen fields.

Theodore, having been made a partner of his uncle's accounting firm, expanded the business. Theodore moved to Harrogate in 1870 and opened offices in Leeds known as Theodore B Jones and Co, and in Manchester known as Jones Crewdson & Co. Both of these eventually became part of Spicer & Pegler, a predecessor firm of Touche Ross & Co. Theodore and Euphemia had at least eight children, predominantly boys, starting with Theodore Shaw, born in 1861 and ending with Constance, born about 1878. The death of Euphemia, at the age of 68, was registered at Knaresborough for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1899. Theodore spent the rest of his life at Harrogate, and for the 1911 census was living at 171 Cold Bath Road and, at the age of 83, was described as a retired chartered accountant. He lived for almost ten more years, and died on 21st October 1920 at the age of 93. He was apparently a modest man, and one with a strong evangelical Christian faith, based on the beliefs and teachings of the Bible and the fellowship of the Gospel Hall movement. He was also a member of the first committee formed to establish what was to become the YMCA, and was a founder member of both the Institute of Accountants and the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.²⁰

By 1871 Alfred Orlando Jones was well set up in his practice at Widmore Road, Bromley. The Medical Register of

that year lists him as follows.²¹

Jones Alfred Orlando, Chatham House, Widmore-road Bromley Kent, Mem. 1864, Lic. Midwif, 1864, R Coll, Surg, Eng, M.D. 1865, Mast. Surg. 1865, Univ Aberd.

For the census of that year, apart from his wife and two children, the Jones household included an assistant to Alfred, a young University of London undergraduate student.

Over his medical career Alfred held many positions including physician to the Caledonian Fire and Life Insurance Company, member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Statistical Society of London, and the British Homeopathic Society, and physician to the Bromley Homeopathic Dispensary. As indicated by the last two appointments, having commenced his medical career as an orthodox physician Alfred converted to homeopathy, a decision possibly influenced by the fact that his wife's grandfather, George William Fox Kinnaird, the 9th Lord Kinnaird, was an ardent advocate and one time Vice President of the London Homeopathic Hospital.²²

The 1881 and 1891 census returns show that Alfred and Frederica were another of the Jones families then living at Bilton cum Harrogate. While still a practising physician, Alfred seems to have retained an active interest in financial matters and, in 1885, published his book 'Falling Markets : Their Cause'. By 1896 the family was back at Bromley and it was there in 1896 that Alfred died. His estate was to be administered by two of his sons.²³

JONES Alfred Orlando of Grange-house Widmore-road Bromley Kent died 12th February 1896 Probate 16 April to Lanphier Vernon Jones esquire M.D. and Arthur Mervyn Jones esquire. Effects £2302 4s 2d.

Frederica moved from Bromley to 4 Duke Street sometime between the 1901 and 1911 census collections, and for the latter her household included two of her unmarried children – Frederica Olivia Jones and Charles Ruthven Jones. Son and brother, Arthur Mervyn Jones, Lieutenant with the Scots Guards, was killed in action in France on 21st November 1916 aged 42. Frederica lived to the age of 83 and died in January 1929. Her estate was to be administered by her son Charles.²⁴

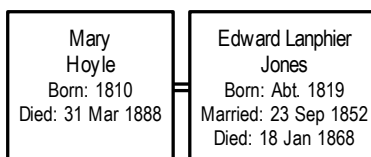
JONES the honourable Frederica Georgiana of Nightingale Cottage Canon-road Bickley Kent widow died 10 January 1929 Probate London 28 March to Charles Ruthven Jones retired captain H.M. army. Effects £1067 0s 6d.

Returning now to Mary Jones, widowed in 1868. For the next two census events Mary was living at 9 Palace Grove, Bromley in Kent, and for both she had her niece Eliza Parker for company. Finding them in the 1871 census was made tricky as the transcriber could not tell the difference between Yorkshire and Berkshire, and Eliza's second name was transcribed as Karker, but they were found as follows.²⁵

Mary Jones	Head	W	60	Dividends of Interest of Money	Maltby, Yorkshire
Eliza Parker	Niece	U	49	Dividends of Interest of Money	Aughton, Yorkshire
Mary Rowe	Serv	U	24	Domestic Servant	Chelsfield, Kent
Ann Head	Serv	U	20	Housemaid Servant	Hayes, Kent

Apart from their ages, the only real difference for the 1881 census is a change of their domestic servants.²⁶

Mary Jones	Head	W	70	Private Income	Maltby, Yorkshire
Eliza Parker	Niece	U	59	Private Income	Aughton, Yorkshire
Emma Howard	Serv	U	37	Domestic Servant	Bromley, Kent
Margaret Cripps	Serv	U	20	Housemaid Servant	Bromley, Kent



Although Mary was nearly ten years older than Edward Jones, she outlived him by just over twenty years. Her death was registered for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1888 at Bromley. Her age was given as 77. Her health had seriously deteriorated for the last few months of her life, and she died on 31st March 1888, at 9 Palace Grove, of a dilated heart and heart failure. Mary was described as the widow of Edward Lanphier Jones of independent means. The informant, Emma Hart, also lived at the same address, but her role in the household is not stated.



Notes

- ¹ IGI Individual Record P009101 1697-1813; HO107/1332/2/p21.
- ² Copy of the last Will and Testament, William Hoyle.
- ³ HO107/1505/475/pp48-49.
- ⁴ HO107/1505/86/p42.
- ⁵ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; certified copy of Marriage Certificate MXE684925; Mathews' Bristol & Clifton Directory 1851; RG9/1382/95/p10.
- ⁶ IGI Individual Record C024501 1819-1835; unsourced IGI Individual Record; London England Births and Baptisms 1813-1906; London England Deaths and Burials 1813-1980.
- ⁷ Wendy Hapgood (ed), Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, a guide to historical records, 1994; Derek Matthews, Malcolm Anderson and John Richard Edwards, The Priesthood of Industry : The Rise of the Professional Accountant in British Management, OUP, 1998; <http://homeopathy.wildfalcon.com/archives/2010/02/26/alfred-orlando-jones-1837-1896>.
- ⁸ HO107/489/1/16/p26.
- ⁹ IGI Individual Record Batch No P006282 1823-1837; HO107/667/ 5/35/p23; HO107/275/11/16/p27.
- ¹⁰ Theodore Jones, who had been born in Bristol about 1795, died on 15th June 1881 at Holloway and left an estate of £12519 7s 3d to be administered by his sole Executrix, his widow Martha Ellen Jones (née Gandy), whom he had married in 1860 and who was considerably younger than her husband (National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915).
- ¹¹ FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; certified copy of Death Certificate DYC545438; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ¹² RG9/416/146/p18.
- ¹³ IGI Individual Record Batch No M116461 1855-1875; RG9/2542/69/p41; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG9/416/32/p1; the parish record of the marriage of Henry and Anna Oliver, as does the 1861 census, refers to Henry as a merchant but, as was quite usual, he combined his business concerns with accounting and it is as a public accountant that he is listed in the 1881 and 1891 census returns, for which he and Anna were living at Bilton cum Harrogate, where her brother Theodore and her mother were living in 1881 (RG11/4327/95/p14; RE12/3521/13/p17); included in the 1891 Oliver household was a 23 year old visitor from Bakewell, Alice Edith Taylor, possibly related to the Catherine Hoyle/Francis Parker family; the death of Henry Oliver, at the age of 70, was registered at Knaresborough for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1893, and probate on his estate of £268 12s 6d was granted to his eldest son, Henry Oliver, also a chartered accountant (FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941); the death of Anna Matilda Oliver was registered at Bakewell, Derbyshire for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1893 – she was 62 when she died (FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915).
- ¹⁴ FreeBMD Marriage and Death Indexes 1837-1915; one of Grace's sisters, Anna Maria, remained a spinster and left her estate in the administration of John Edward Rice Jones, a son of Alfred, in 1851 an accountant of Beaufort House, Bristol and his wife Mary, yet another branch of the Jones family; London England Marriages and Banns 1754-1921; www.thepeerage.com.
- ¹⁵ RG11/4328/36/p36; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915.
- ¹⁶ HO107/2462/p49; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; London England Marriages and Banns 1754-1921; HO107/1505/267/p1; www.cadogans.mycen.co.uk.
- ¹⁷ FreeBMD Birth and Death Indexes 1837-1915; RG9/4083/94/p38; www.tolliss.com; nothing much is known about Joseph John Herbert Lanphier who had been a pupil at Repton for a time in 1873 and who may have been adopted by his Uncle Josiah and his wife Margaret who had no children of their own (www.cadogans.mycen.co.uk).
- ¹⁸ National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ¹⁹ Posted by Andrew Taylor Re Irish Lamphier-Lanphiers, <http://genforum.genealogy.com/lamphier/messages/135.html>.
- ²⁰ FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; RG14PN25910 RG78PN1500 RD489 Sd3 ED5 SN11; www.123people.com.
- ²¹ UK Medical Registers 1859-1959; RG10/874/21/p33.
- ²² homeopathy.wildfalcon.com.
- ²³ RG11/4327/80/p28; RG12/3520/98/p32; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ²⁴ RG13/681/117/p10; RG14PN554 RG78PN19 RD7 SD2 ED18 SN42; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ²⁵ RG10/874/11/p14.
- ²⁶ RG11/853/69/p30; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; certified copy of Death Certificate DYC545422.