

Generation 3

Mary Hoyle Hall

Mary Hoyle Hall, the second daughter of John and Judith Hall (née Hoyle) had been born about 1835 at Kiveton, Harthill in Yorkshire and was included with her family for the 1841 census. She would have been about 13 when her mother died in 1848 and when the census was collected in 1851 Mary was one of the two Hall children not being educated at home. At some stage before then Mary Hall had been enrolled as a boarder/pupil at a privately run school for young ladies at The Mount, in Mickelgate, York. The head of the school was Mrs Isabella Clipperton, a widow, who was assisted by two of her daughters, Amelia and Agnes. These names rang a bell, and looking down the list of the boarders I found Hannah Hoyle, aged 11, born at Rotherham. By coincidence or by design Mary Hall was attending the same school as her cousin Hannah. Given that Hannah was one of the daughters of William Fretwell Hoyle, Mary's enrolment at the school was no doubt by design having been arranged by her uncle, and presumably financed from her grandfather's estate.¹

Thereafter Mary joined the ranks of unmarried women, with private means, but no home of their own. The 1861 census finds her as one of the household of her younger, and now married sister, Jane Hudson, at Barwick in Elmet, and she was still/again staying with Jane for the 1871 census, this time at Burley. The 1881 census suggests that in fact Mary was almost a permanent fixture in the Hudson family, as she is once again with them at Princess Street, Oulton with Woodlesford. This was to be Mary's final census appearance and her death, at the age of 50 was registered at Hunslet for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1885 at which time both Mary and her younger Judith were still part of the Hudson family at The Poplars, as revealed by the probate record.²

HALL Mary Hoyle
Personal Estate £2,505 11s 3d

9 December. The Will of Mary Hoyle Hall formerly of Kiveton Park in the Parish of Harthill afterwards of South View Ilkley but late of the Poplars Woodlesford Leeds all in the County of York Spinster who died 2 November 1885 at the Poplars was proved at Wakefield by Judith Anne Hall of the Poplars Spinster the Sister the sole Executrix.



Judith Anne Hall

Born about 1838, the fourth child and third of five daughters of John and Judith (née Hoyle) Hall, Judith Anne was at home with her family for the census nights of 1841 and 1851, and again in 1861 by which time her father had died and her brother William was head of the household at Kiveton Park. Judith then joined her older sister Mary as a long-term guest of their sister Jane and her husband Robert Hudson, being included in their household for the 1871 and 1881 census, the first when they were living at Burley and then at Oulton cum Woodlesford.³

With Robert Hudson's retirement and relocation to Scarborough, and the death of her sister Mary in 1885, Judith needed to make other living arrangements. I am not sure what the attraction may have been, but she moved to Lichfield, Staffordshire, and was there for the census nights of 1891 and 1901. In 1891 she was living close to the Lichfield Cathedral in a boarding house in Gaia Lane, run by a Sarah Bonsell. Judith was accompanied by Ann Branford, a lady's maid. By 1901 she had moved lodgings, but still close to the Cathedral, and was found at Dam Street.⁴

Georgiana Mott	Head	S	77	Living on own Means	Lichfield, Staffs
Judith A Hall	Boarder	S	64	Living on own Means	Kiveton, Yorks
Ann Branford	Boarder	S	45	Lady's Maid	Wingham, Kent
Emma Bailey	Serv	S	39	Cook	Colton, Staffs
Eleanor Jones	Serv	S	24	House Parlour Maid	Lapley, Staffs

We see from this record that Ann Branford is still with Judith. This became an important lead in trying to locate Judith in the 1911 census for which I know she was still alive (just), but she was eluding my various search criteria permutations. In fact, Ann Branford came up trumps, because not only through her did I find Judith Hall (transcribed as Judeth, born Northshire, Yorks!), I also found Judith's sister Jane and brother-in-law Robert Hudson. They were all living at 29 West Park, Harrogate, in the district of Knaresborough. And it is a Knaresborough death registration for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1911 that records Judith Ann Hall's passing at the age of 75.⁵



Jane Hall

Born about 1837, the fifth child and fourth of five daughters of John and Judith (née Hoyle) Hall, Jane was at home with her family for the census nights of 1841 and 1851, but she was not with her family in 1861 by which time her father had died and her brother William was head of the household at Kiveton Park. According to a Worksop marriage registration for the 1861 Jan-Mar quarter Miss Jane Hall married Mr Robert John Hudson and by 7th April of that year had set up house at Rosevil, Roundhay in the parish of Barwick in Elmet.⁶

Robert John Hudson	Head	M	22	Lieut 7 th West Riding Rifle Volunteers Seed Crusher etc	Leeds, Yorks
Jane Hudson	Wife	M	23		Kiveton Park, Yorks
Mary Hoyle Hall	S-i-L	U	26		Kiveton Park, Yorks
Mary Bond	Serv	U	22	Cook	Nafferton, Yorks
Jane Elizabeth Armitage	Serv	U	29	Housemaid	Lockwood, Yorks
William H Ibbott	Serv	U	19	Page Domestic Servant	Middlesex, London

Jane's sister Mary Hall must have moved in with the family immediately after Jane's marriage to Robert, and she remained with the family until her death in 1885.

Robert, whose birth had been registered at Leeds for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1839, was at home with his parents and an older brother, Edward, at Roundhay for the 1841 census. His family was still there for the 1851 census, but Robert was by this time a pupil at the prestigious Forest School at Walthamstow which was then under the Wardenship of Rev John Gilderdale. Having completed his education Robert returned to Roundhay and joined the family business. In fact, also included in the 1861 Barwick in Elmet census, were his paternal grandparents Edward, a retired seed crusher, and his wife Susannah Hudson, and living next door to Edward Hudson were Robert's parents and some of his siblings.⁷

Robert Hudson	Head	M	56	One of the JPs of the Bars for Leeds. Seed Crusher employing 77 Hands. Colliery Owner employing 419 Hands. Total 496	Leeds, Yorks
Elizabeth Hudson	Wife	M	50		Clayton, Yorks
Albert Hudson	Son	U	19		Roundhay, Yorks
Georgina Hudson	Daur	U	11		Roundhay, Yorks
Ernest Hudson	Son		2		Roundhay, Yorks
Margaret Connor	Serv	U	32	Cook	Bramham, Yorks
Ann Waddington	Serv	U	28	Waiting Maid	Wetherby, Yorks
Sarah Forrest	Serv	U	24	Housemaid	Wetherby, Yorks
Victoria Hemsworth	Serv	U	22	Nurse	Gibraltar
May Brown	Serv	U	15	Housemaid	Gipton, Yorks

The coachman, Reuben Vinter and his family were living next door, and another Hudson, three year old Herbert L Hudson was a visitor in the nearby household of William and Hannah Cadman.

There are a number of memorials to the Hudson family inside St John's Church, Roundhay. The following are to be found on the West Wall (CH44) and the Crypt Wall (Ch31 and Ch32). As the memorials show, Robert's father and grandfather died very shortly after the 1861 census.⁸

CH44

Elizabeth HUDSON died 6th November 1889 aged 78 years.

Robert HUDSON died 7th April 1863 aged 58 years.

Edward HUDSON died 21st September 1862 aged 83 years.

Susanna HUDSON died January 1st 1871 aged 81 years.

Ch31

Pax in Bello In memory of Robert HUDSON Esq. of Roundhay who departed this life April 7th 1863 aged 58 years.

"These are they which came out of great tribulation and have washed their robes and made them white in the Blood of the Lamb" Rev. 7th Chap. 14th verse. Also of Elizabeth widow of the above Robert HUDSON who died at Scarborough 6th November 1889 aged 78 years. "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed"

Ch32

To the Glory of God and in memory of Edward HUDSON of Lady Well House by his grandson Robert John HUDSON 21st September 1862 aged 85 years.

Ten years later, Robert and Jane were living at Moorville in Burley-in-Wharfedale. Robert is listed as a merchant and, as well as Mary Hall, Robert's other spinster sister-in-law, Judith Anne Hall, is living with them. The household is ably looked after by a butler who hailed from America, a footman, a groom-cum-valet, a cook, two housemaids and a kitchen maid. Robert's business address is listed in the 1872 White's Directory as follows.⁹

Hudson, Robert & Co., seed crushers, King's Mills, Isle of Cinder, Swinegate, and Bilhams's court, Boar lane.

Sometime between 1872 and 1881 the Hudsons moved to The Poplars, 16 Princess Street, Oulton with Woodlesford.¹⁰

Robert J Hudson	Head	M	42	JP & Sec ^y to Lim ^d Comp ^y	Burley, Yorks
Jane Hudson	Wife	M	43		Harthill, Yorks
Mary H Hall	S-i-L	U	46		Harthill, Yorks
Judith A Hall	S-i-L	U	44		Harthill, Yorks
Ida C Musters	Niece	U	16		Bexhill, Sussex
Susan Behague	Serv	U	48	Cook	Huntingdonshire
Eliza Motley	Serv	U	22	Domestic Servant	Leeds, Yorks

I would hazard a guess that Robert Hudson had become involved with the Bentley Brewery, now owned by Henry Bentley, the wife of Jane Hudson's cousin Jane Bentley (née Hoyle), and where another cousin, Charles Frederick Hoyle was employed as a Scientific Brewer, and who by 1891 had become General Manager of the brewery. A synopsis of a guide to historical records of the brewery industry relates that in 1880 Henry Bentley & Co Ltd was registered as a limited liability company, and I believe that Robert J Hudson had been appointed Secretary. We will come across the niece, Ida Musters, again in the section dealing with Ellen Hall.¹¹

For the following two census returns Robert and Jane were living in Scarborough. The death of Robert's widowed mother had occurred at Scarborough in 1889, so they had probably moved there sometime before then and Elizabeth Hudson was more than likely with them, or close by, when she died. In April 1891 Robert and Jane Hudson were in lodgings at Granville Square, with Robert being described as a Magistrate, living on his own means. On 31st March 1901 they were living at 11 Royal Avenue.¹²

Robert J Hudson	Head	M	62	Retired Seed Crusher	Leeds, Yorks
Jane Hudson	Wife	M	63		Kiveton Park, Yorks
Ethel Manchester	Serv	U	25	Domestic Servant	Yorkshire

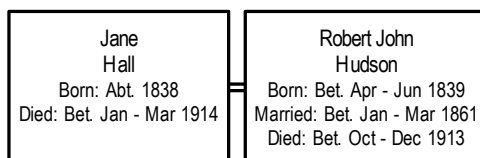
Robert and Jane Hudson had no children. But their's was a long and hopefully happy, marriage. They had celebrated their 50th anniversary when they filled out the census form in 1911. They were living in Harrogate, at 29 West Park, and keeping them company was Jane's older sister Judith.¹³

Hudson, Robt John	Head	Mar		M	72	Private Means	Leeds, Yorks
Hudson, Jane	Wife	Mar	50	F	73	Private Means	Northshire, Yorks
Hall, Judith Anne	S-i-L	Sing		F	74	Private Means	Northshire, Yorks
Branford, Ann	Serv	Sing		F	66	Lady's Maid	Wingham, Kent

We have noted that Judith Ann Hall died very soon after the 1911 census. Robert and Jane Hudson lived for a couple of years longer and died within a few months of each other. Their deaths were registered at Knaresborough. Robert died at the age of 74 and his death was registered for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1913. Jane's was registered for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1914 and she was 75 when she died. Both Robert and Jane left their estates in the hands of Robert's nephews, sons of his sister Georgina and her husband Henry Appleton, who had married in Leeds in 1873.¹⁴

HUDSON Robert John of Cleveland House York-place Harrogate died 1 December 1913 Probate London 23 April to Francis Cass Appleton civil engineer and Alfred James Appleton solicitor. Effects £104 3s 9s.

HUDSON Jane of Cleveland House York-place Harrogate died 5 January 1914 Probate London 6 March to Francis Cass Appleton civil engineer and Alfred James Appleton solicitor. Effects £3505 12s 2d.



William Hoyle Hall

William Hoyle Hall was born on 14th August 1839. He was the second of three sons of John Hall and his wife Judith (née Hoyle). As a toddler he was at home with his parents and siblings at Kiveton for the 1841 census. He was not at home in late March 1851 and the only William Hall of Kiveton Park that I can find is the one listed in the household of one Ann Hall. I am not sure how the kinship of these Halls, living on the High Street at Doncaster, fits into the scheme of things, or even if there was a kinship relationship. Hutton Hang is in North Yorkshire, close to Bedale, and well away from the Hall territory.¹⁵

Ann Hall	Head	U	67	Landed Proprietor	Hutton Hang, Yorks
Samuel Hall	Nephew	U	42	General Merchant	Ickles, Yorks
William Hall	Second Nephew		11	Scholar	Kiveton Park, Yorks
Elizabeth Walker	Serv	U	58	Housekeeper	Wales, Yorks
Mary Fox	Serv	U	25	House Servant	Firbeck, Yorks
Anne Boler	Serv	U	20	House Servant	Tinsley, Yorks
Eliza Boler	Visitor		10	Scholar	Tinsley, Yorks

With the death in childhood of his older brother John, and the death of his father sometime between 1851 and 1861, William Hoyle Hall became the head of the family, and it was in this role that he was found for the 1861 census, now a young man of 21 years of age, at Kiveton Park.¹⁶

William Hall	Head	U	21	Solicitor's Articled Clerk	Kiveton, Yorks
Judith A Hall	Sister	U	24		Kiveton, Yorks
Ellen A Hall	Sister	U	19		Kiveton, Yorks
Judith H Parker	Cousin	U	30		Rotherham, Yorks
Ann Mellows	Serv	U	51	Cook Domestic Servant	Whitworth, Derbyshire
Mary A Wastenev	Serv	U	20	Housemaid	Todwick, Yorks
Sarah Shirtcliff	Serv	U	19	Dairymaid	Killamarsh, Derbyshire

I am not sure, as none of the above members of the Hall family were found living at Kiveton after this, whether, and if so when the holding was sold off. However it is possible that, as William's younger brother Samuel was still farming in the area for the 1871 census, when he and his family were listed as being at Harthill, that the property was still in the Hall ownership. The 1881 census lists Samuel's oldest daughter as having been born at Kiveton – refer to note on Samuel Auton Hall below.

William seems set for the traditional Hoyle legal profession, no doubt arranged by his uncle William Fretwell Hoyle. The census returns, however, suggest that young William never practised as a solicitor, but led a life in keeping with his status as a man of independent means. Nor was he weighed down with the responsibilities of a family of his own. On the night of 2nd April 1871 he was in Hessle in the Sculcoates district of Yorkshire, listed as a visitor of one John L Fearn, Wine Merchant of Cow Lane. In the Rank, Profession or Occupation column, the notation for William Hall was N.K. (not known). Ten years later finds him at Limber Magna, in Lincolnshire, one of the visitors at Little Brocklesby.

John M Richardson	Head	U	34	Landlord	Gt Limber, Lincoln
W H Hall	Visitor	U	41	Annuitant	Kiveton, Yorks
S Hepson Allenby	Visitor	U	24	Landlord & Magistrate	Louth, Lincs
I H Biswall	Visitor	U	30	Landlord	Scotland
William Froggit	Serv	U	19	Valet	Gt Limber, Lincoln
J Smith	Serv	U	18	Stable Boy	Brighton, Sussex
W Smith	Serv	U	13	Stable Boy	Ireland
F Buson	Serv	U	17	Stable Boy	Hungary (BS)
Clara Ogelsby	Serv	U	22	Housekeeper	Tealby, Lincoln
Julia Ogelsby	Serv	U	20	Housemaid	Ulceby, Lincoln
Charles Horsewood	Serv	U	23	Stable Boy	Louth, Lincoln

The composition of the household reflects the life of leisure that William seems to have enjoyed and the circles in which he moved. The History of the Brockelsby Hounds 1700-1901 by George E Collins, which can be read online, is dedicated to the Farmers in the Brockelsby Hunt. One contributor to the work declared that, in his opinion, the Brocklesby Hounds were the oldest and best-established pack in England, from which have sprung many other kennels of fox-hounds of high repute. This, apparently, was in no small measure due to Mr John Maunsell

Richardson's knowledge of hound management. In addition, William Hall's host was 'a perfect horseman, with a most graceful seat and beautiful hands ... it has always been a treat to watch him crossing a country and he can hold his own with the best of them, in any country A complete history of Mr Richardson's triumphs would require a volume to itself...'. John Maunsell Richardson brought his steeplechase career to a close in 1874 by winning the Grand National for the second time in succession on Captain Machell's Reugny in a field of twenty-two runners.¹⁷

Two years after his visit to Lincoln William Hoyle Hall was dead. He was only 43 when his death was registered at Hunslet for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1883. The Hunslet registration suggests that William probably died at the house of his sister Jane who, as we have seen, was living at 16 Princess Street in the Hunslet district for the 1881 census. An alternative theory is that William may have spent his last days in the home of his cousin, Charles Frederick Hoyle, at 5 Princess Street.¹⁸

But the death certificate is frustratingly skimpy on useful genealogical information. It records that William Hoyle Hall died on 19th July 1883 at Woodlesford, he was described as a gentleman, and the cause of death was heart disease (4 years) compounded by dropsy (18 months). The informant was one M. Barrett of Woodlesford. What the certificate does indicate is that William had not been well for some time before his early death. We learn very little more from his probate record.¹⁹

HALL William Hoyle
Personal Estate £2,505 11s 3d

4 December. Administration of the Personal Estate of William Hoyle Hall late of Woodlesford in the County of York Gentleman a Bachelor who died 19 July 1883 at Woodlesford was granted at Wakefield to Judith Anne Hall of Lichfield in the County of Stafford Spinster the Sister and one of the Next of Kin.



Ellen Auton Hall

When the 1841 census was held on 6th June Ellen (or Helen as she was listed) was only 2 months old, and the then youngest child of John and Judith (née Hoyle) Hall. She was still at home for the 1851 census, with her education in the hands of a governess. Aged 19 when the 1861 census was conducted, she was the youngest of the sisters still at Kiveton Park with her brother William as head of the household. Just over two years later she was a married woman. The marriage between Ellen * Hall and Henry Chaworth Musters was registered at Otley and was announced in The Times of 18th September 1863.²⁰

On the 18th inst., at Burley Church, near Otley, Henry Chaworth, second son of the Rev. W. M. Chaworth, Dunach Oban, N.B., to Ellen Auton, youngest daughter of the late John Hall Esq., Kiveton-park, Yorkshire.

By marriage, Ellen became a member of one of the most powerful families in Nottinghamshire who, through strategic marriages, came to own considerable estates including Annesley, and Colwick Hall. Prior to Colwick Hall coming into the hand of the Chaworths, it had been owned by the family of Lord Bryon. Ellen's father-in-law, William Musters, who had been born in 1810 at Annesley, Nottinghamshire, was a son of John [Jack] Musters and his wife Mary Ann Chaworth. But, as the following account records, before her marriage, Mary had dallied with another man.²¹

Mary Chaworth: Byron's boyhood love

Byron's unrequited boyhood love for Mary Chaworth has become legendary in the imaginary of those interested in the poet's biography. The Byrons and the Chaworths had established a close relationship for centuries due to the proximity of their estates in Nottinghamshire and the myriad of marriages between the two families since the seventeenth century. Mary was in fact a distant cousin of Byron's due to the entangled history of the two families.

The two met each other in 1798 through Byron's agent Hanson when she was 12 years of age, two years older than the poet. At this time the future poet and his mother, recently arrived from Scotland, were settling their affairs concerning Newstead and the boy's inheritance after the 5th Lord Byron's death. It was during one of these early acquaintances that 'Hanson said jokingly: "Here is a pretty young lady – you had better marry her." "What, Mr. Hanson," Byron replied, "the Capulets and Montagues intermarry?" Byron had in mind the infamous duel between his recently deceased great-uncle and William Chaworth, who was Mary's grandfather. The 'Wicked Lord,' as he was known, killed the latter in a duel with swords after a drunken argument in 1765. This incident was to have a strong impression on Byron, as is indicated in the incomplete poem, 'Since the feuds of our fathers...', and he certainly amused himself by painting his family history in the tones of the Shakespearean tragedy. Moreover, the sword used in the duel still hung on a wall in Newstead, while with every visit he was to pay to the Chaworths in Annesley Hall he fancied they looked upon him with hatred due to this highly imagined family feud.

It was not until the summer of 1803, when Byron was fifteen and Mary eighteen, that the future poet's infatuation towards his distant cousin took place. Byron would spend his days in Annesley Hall, becoming very close to Mary and her mother. The two adolescents had much in common, both having lost their dissolute fathers at a young age and both educated in London private schools. Initially, Byron and Mary's relationship was like that of two siblings but the young man eventually fell sincerely in love with her. They were always surrounded by many of Mary's female friends, who notably laughed behind the lordship's back for his plumpness and limp. Byron's attempt to impress with the characteristic hauteur of a young member of the peerage was taken as a ridiculous boisterous attitude. According to legend, during this time Byron 'either overheard or had repeated to him' that Mary, on being teased by the one of her maids about her relationship with her neighbour, retorted 'do you think I should care anything for that lame boy?' Nevertheless, Byron continued to visit the Chaworths.

By this time, Mary was already involved with Jack Musters, the virile and most able sportsman in Nottinghamshire. Mary's mother and step-father were vehemently against the marriage, disapproving of the Musters' morals and concerned over the dissipated state of their finances. In fact, at the time of Byron's so-called 'Mary Summer,' the Chaworths had successfully pleaded for a Court Law that prevented the lovers from seeing each other, a fact that certainly made Mary's feelings stronger towards her chosen lover and ensured that they found surreptitious ways of keeping in touch.

In the meantime Byron and Mary spent a great part of that summer together riding around their estates and talking whilst sitting on the lawn. The hill near Annesley Hall, where they would sit by the trees that formed a Diadem shape, became the romantic site par excellence in the Byronic legend. Byron himself immortalized the place in his poem *The Dream*, written in Switzerland thirteen years later:

They also travelled around Derbyshire for the holidays. Byron was only too aware of his feelings towards his distant cousin and that she not only did not love him in return, but was controversially engaged to Jack Musters. The poignant feelings of unrequited love of this summer were to remain with him and he would refer to them as late as the 1820s in journal entries and in conversations with his friends.

Mary did marry Jack, in 1805, and the couple were to have a total of seven children. Byron saw Mary once more in the autumn of 1808 when he and his friend Hobhouse dined at Annesley Hall, but apart from this occasion they did not see each other in person again. In 1814, Mary left her husband due to his infidelities and abruptly started writing to Byron, who was by then a renowned poet. Also at this time, Mary began to suffer a series of mental breakdowns, largely due to the strains of her marriage. Byron refused to see her again, partly because he feared what might ensue due to his old feelings for her and partly because he had become bored of being the object of 'female fandom'. Eventually in 1816 Mary agreed to return to her husband. By then she had grown frail and in the succeeding years she would become the typical Victorian woman, finding solace in religion whilst surrounded by her seven children as they grew up into society.

After Byron's death in 1824, Thomas Moore, the poet's first biographer, met Mrs Chaworth-Musters to collect material for his book in early 1828. In the meeting it was agreed that Mary's part in the poet's life was to have ended in that dinner of 1808, with the events of 1814 being left out of the biography. The book eventually came out in 1830, under the title of *Letters and Journals of Lord Byron with Notices of His Life* and it contained some of Byron's poems addressed to Mary, which she was then to read for the first time.

In the early 1830s Nottingham was caught up in a massive social upheaval. The working-classes, due to succeeding setbacks on the question of Reform of Representation in the Parliament, rioted violently around the city and Colwick Hall, the Musters' residence during this period, was violently invaded by the mob. A great part of the furniture was destroyed and numerous fires were started, while Mary and her servants had to seek refuge in the fields, which certainly aggravated her already debilitated health condition. She was to die in her sleep a few months later in February 1832.

The tale of Byron's boyhood love for Mary Chaworth acquired legendary proportions throughout the remainder of the century. The Diadem Hill became a tourist attraction in Nottinghamshire, even though the trees had been felled. The idyllic scene of the two distant cousins was to find its way into the novel *Norman Abbey* by Mary Cursham, as well as into Benjamin Disraeli's *Venetia*. Ford Madox Brown, the Pre-Raphaelite painter, was to depict it in his 'Byron's dream'. The highly-imaginative painting, which depicts an adult-looking Byron alongside Mary and a Newfoundland dog with Jack Musters on horseback, galloping toward them in the distance, is a perfect example of the many reverberations that Byron's infatuation for Mary portrayed to the poet's myth.

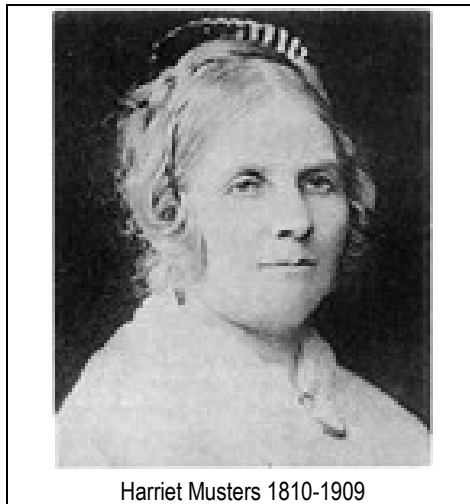
Some of the later generations incorporated their grandmother's maiden name and either used it as a second name or hyphenated their surname to Chaworth-Musters. When John (Jack) Musters married Mary Ann, he took the name Chaworth by Royal Licence in 1806, renouncing the name of Musters. His sons were given the name Musters as a Christian name. In 1823 Jack reverted to his original name of Musters, again by Royal Licence. As the children were under age at this time they also became Musters along with their mother. Since Musters was already a given name, the three middle sons now were oddly named., for example William Musters (as in his will),

and Charles Musters Musters. In 1888, a member of a branch of the family, John Patricius Musters, took the surname Chaworth-Musters by Royal Decree on behalf of himself and his descendents. However, more confusion arises when some descendents of John and Mary Musters adopted the hyphenated version of the name. The seven children born to John [Jack] Musters and Mary Ann Chaworth were ²²

Mary Ann	born 16 May 1806
William Musters	baptised 1 Jan 1810
Sophia Caroline	born 17 Aug 1811
Henry Musters	born 21 Mar 1813
Charles Musters	born 1 Feb 1818
Alicia Augusta Maria Musters	born 12 Nov 1819 born 24 Dec 1820 (died in infancy)

The noticeable gap in births between 1813 and 1816 can be explained. The couple separated for a time between 1813 and 1816, initiated by Mary Ann in protest at Jack's infidelities. During this period she lived for a while with Anne Radford (a relative) at Edwalton. The couple's main residences were Annesley Hall and Wiverton Hall, but in 1827 Jack inherited Colwick Hall from his father, which became their principal house. Jack was a keen huntsman and was Master of the Pytchley hunt in Northamptonshire. It was through hunting that the Musters family met the Hamond family of Norfolk. Three of the Musters children subsequently married Hamond siblings, and as we will see shortly, their son the Rev. William Musters married a Hamond relative. Jack was also a magistrate for Nottinghamshire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1777, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Regiment of the Nottingham Militia. On 10th October 1831 Colwick Hall was sacked by rioters, enraged at the failure of the Second Reform Bill. Furniture was smashed and the building was set on fire. Mary Ann, whose health was already poor, hid outside in the rain with her daughter Sophia overnight, and is said never to have recovered from the shock. She died at Wiverton on 6th February 1832. Jack lived mainly at Colwick after Mary Ann's death, and died in 1849.²³

One year after his mother's death, the second child of Jack and Mary Ann - William Musters - matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford in 1832 and, having spent some time as a deacon (1833) and a priest (1834) became the rector of Colwick and West Bridgeford in 1834. He also spent some time in Scotland and in Ireland, probably as Rector of Vicar of Kenmare, after which he returned Scotland, where he died on 16th October 1870. He married Harriett Fitz Bridges, the daughter of Reverend Robert Hamond and Sarah Bridges, at Swaffham, Norfolk, on 20th August 1833.²⁴



According to White's 1853 Directory²⁵

Colwick is a small pleasant village, under a long range of hills on the north bank of the Trent, nearly three miles east of Nottingham, containing 120 inhabitants and 1,235 acres of land, belonging to John C. Musters Esq., a minor, of Colwick Hall, whose ancestor obtained the manor from the Byron family in the early part of the seventeenth century ... The church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, stands close to the hall, embosomed in foliage, and contains some ancient monuments of the Byrons and the Musters. It appears by a monument on the north side of the chancel, that it was repaired and beautified, and the chancel rebuilt, by Sir John Musters in 1684. A handsome monument has been erected to Sophia Catherine Musters, who died in 1819. She painted the large window at the east end of the

chancel, which is so justly admired for its sublimity and grandeur. The rectory, valued in the King's books at £6 1s 0½d, now at £220, is in the gift of John C. Musters Esq. (a minor), and is now enjoyed by the Rev. William Musters, who has 22 acres of glebe, with the rectory house and garden. The parish participates in the benefit of the free school at West Bridgford.

Henry Muster's birth had been registered at Basford for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1842. If the record keepers had difficulty with Ellen's middle name – Auton – they really struggled with transcribing Henry's surname(s), as demonstrated by the 1851 census when we find Henry (surname transcribed as Masters) at home with his family at Colwick, Nottinghamshire, headed up by William Musters. Absent from the family group was William Chaworth Musters, the elder son born about 1839, and who was a pupil at the Grammar School, Grantham, Lincolnshire. Also absent were two daughters – Beatrice who had been born about 1843 and Louisa, whose birth and death were registered at Basford for the Jan-Mar 1843 and Jul-Sep 1849 quarters respectively. The balance of the household comprised a governess, a butler, a cook, a nursemaid and 5 general servants.²⁶

William Musters	Head	M	41	Rector of Colwick	Annesley, Notts
Harriett Musters	Wife	M	40		Swaffham, Norfolk
Harriett Musters	Daur	U	16	Scholar at Home	Colwick, Notts
Mary Musters	Daur	U	15	Scholar at Home	Colwick, Notts
Sophia Musters	Daur		13	Scholar at Home	Colwick, Notts
Georgina Musters	Daur		9	Scholar at Home	Colwick, Notts
Henry Musters	Son		8	Scholar at Home	Colwick, Notts
Matilda Musters	Daur		5	Scholar at Home	Colwick, Notts
Gertrude Masters	Daur		1 mo		Colwick, Notts

I have not found Henry for the 1861 census, but his parents and siblings, including his brother William, were living in Scotland, at Dunach House, Argyll, with William Masters, head of household, described as a landed proprietor. And, as we know from the marriage notice, the family was still there in 1863 when second son Henry married Ellen Auton, and it was in Scotland that Henry's father died. The will of William Musters the elder, who had died in October 1870, was proved the following year. The second of the Executors was not only a 'gentleman' – he was also a solicitor and William's son-in-law - in 1865 Herbert Messiter had married Sophia Mary Musters.²⁷

MUSTERS The Reverend William Musters

Effects under £20,000
in the United Kingdom

17 February. The Will of the Reverend William Musters Masters formerly of Colwick in the County of Nottingham Rector of the parishes of Colwick and West Bridgford afterwards of the Falls Kenmare in the County of Kerry Ireland but late of Cassencary near Creetown in the County of Kircudbright in North Britain Clerk who died 16 October 1870 at Cassencary domiciled in England was proved at the Principal Registry by John Chaworth Musters of Annesley Park and Colwick Hall both in the County of Nottingham Esquire the Nephew and Herbert Messiter of Wincanton in the County of Somerset Gentleman two of the Executors.

The 1871 census was conducted shortly after the proving of the will, and it found Henry C Musters (again transcribed as Masters) living at Kirk Langley, Derbyshire. Henry and Ellen seem to have spent their early married life in Sussex before moving to Derbyshire where the youngest children had been born.²⁸

Henry C Musters	Head	M	28	Annuitant	Colwick, Notts
Ida A C Musters	Daur		6		Bexhill, Sussex
Chaworth Musters	Son		5		Bexhill, Sussex
Arthur H Musters	Son		3		Biggin, Derbyshire
William C Musters	Son		2 mos		Biggin, Derbyshire
Elizabeth Wain	Visitor	W	63	Domestic Servant	Midridge, Durham
Hannah Pakeman	Serv	U	28	Cook	Trenton, Derbyshire
Harriet Price	Serv	U	20	House Maid	Carleton on Trent, Notts
Esther J Warner	Serv	U	17	Nurse Domestic	Atlow, Derbyshire, Lincoln
John Peach	Serv	U	36	General Servant	Idridehay, Derbyshire
Edward P Jerome	Visitor	U	28	Son of a Banker	Ashbourne, Derbyshire

Wife and mother, Ellen, was not with her family at this time, in spite of having recently given birth to William. Maybe she was needed more by her sister-in-law, Anna Helen Hall, the wife of Samuel Hall, who herself had also just had

a baby who was barely 1 month old, because it was with Samuel and Anna, at Harthill, that Ellen was located for the census of 2nd April 1871. However, Henry and Ellen are back together again for the 1881 census, now living at Risley Lodge, Derbyshire, the birthplace of the additional children Esme and Violet.²⁹

Henry Chaworth-Musters	Head	M	38	Gentleman Private Means	Colwick, Notts
Ellen Chaworth-Musters	Wife	M	39		Kiveton Park, Yorks
Arthur Henry Chaworth-Musters	Son		13	Scholar	Biggin, Derbys
George Chaworth-Musters	Son		8	Scholar	Kirk Langley, Derbys
John Chaworth-Musters	Son		5		Kirk Langley, Derbys
Esme Chaworth-Musters	Daur		4		Risley, Derbys
Violet Chaworth-Musters	Daur		3 mos		Risley, Derbys
Elizabeth Matthews	Serv	S	36	Cook, Dom Servant	Gilmorton, Leics
Lucy Cupit	Serv	U	19	Nurse, Dom Servant	Codnor Park, Derbys
Jane Empson	Serv	U	16	Housemaid Dom Servant	Kiveton Park, Yorks
Frederick Clay	Serv	U	21	Groom Dom Servant	Wirksworth, Derbys
Dennis Healey	Serv	U	20	Groom Dom Servant	Kerry, Ireland

The eldest children, Ida and Chaworth, were not at home. Ida, now a 16 year old young woman, was staying with her aunt and uncle, Jane and Robert Hudson, at The Poplars, Woodlesford cum Oulton. Chaworth was a pupil at Trent College, Long Eaton.³⁰

In all, nine children were born to Henry and Ellen Chaworth Musters, of whom one who had been born after the 1871 census had died by the time of the 1881 census. The following are the birth (and death) registrations for all nine children.³¹

Ida Annie Musters	Apr-Jun 1864	Battle, Sussex		
Chaworth Musters	Oct-Dec 1865	Battle, Sussex		
Arthur Henry C Musters	Jan-Mar 1868	Ashbourne, Derbyshire		
William Chaworth Musters	Jan-Mar 1871	Ashbourne, Derbyshire	Oct-Dec 1879	Shardlow, Derbyshire
George Chaworth Musters	Jan-Mar 1873	Belper, Derbyshire		
John Chaworth Musters	Jul-Sep 1875	Belper, Derbyshire		
Esme Chaworth Musters	Oct-Dec 1876	Shardlow, Derbyshire		
Millicent Chaworth Musters	Jan-Mar 1878	Shardlow, Derbyshire	Oct-Dec 1879	Shardlow, Derbyshire
Violet Chaworth Musters	Jan-Mar 1881	Shardlow, Derbyshire		

The death registration, for the same quarter of 1879, of both William, at the age of 8, and Millicent, aged 1, suggests that they had succumbed to some illness. The 1891 household is much reduced, with the absence of the sons Chaworth, Arthur and John, but an addition to the family is Henry's widowed mother. Before looking at the census for 1891 we can follow Henry's mother Harriet Musters after her husband died. One of the attractions of Scotland for William and Harriet Musters was that their eldest daughter, Harriet Sarah Chaworth Musters had married, in 1860, one John Whitney, and the couple had set up home at Ardintallin Cottage in the parish of Kilbride. This is confirmed by the 1861 census return which lists their household as follows.³²

John Whitney	Head		24	Fund Holder	England
Har[riett] Whitney	Wife		26	Fund Holder	England
Mary C Musters	Sister-in-law		25	Fund Holder	England
Lucy S Byron	Servant		20	Domestic Servant	England
Janet Hammond	Servant		60	Mense	Killin, Perthshire

It was with John and Harriet Whitney that Harriet Musters, recently widowed, was staying at Queen Street, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire, when the 1871 census was conducted. By the time the 1881 census was conducted Harriet was living in London at Blandford Square. With her at the time were two of her children, now widowed.³³

Harriet Musters	Head	W	70	Annuitant in Funds	Swaffham, Norfolk
William C Musters	Son	W	49*	Annuitant in Funds	Colwick, Notts
Sophia M Messiter	Daur	W	43	Annuitant in Funds	Colwick, Notts
Lilla Messiter	GdDaug	U	6		Wincanton, Somerset
Elizabeth Hill	Serv	W	43	Cook	Strotton, Somerset
Ellen Ings	Serv	U	21	Lady's Maid	Bourton, Dorset
Ellen Mullins	Serv	U	23	Housemaid	Bourton, Dorset

*Should be 41

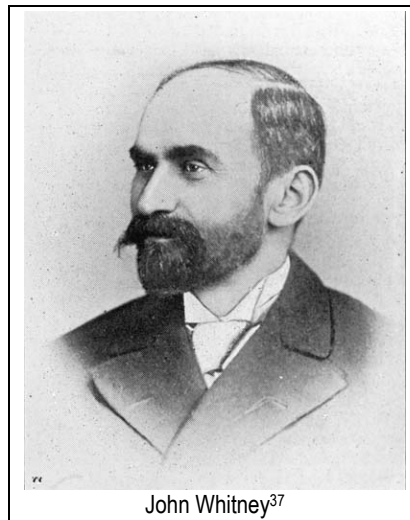
As noted above, Sophia Messiter had been widowed in 1879 and Lilla was probably the youngest of the children by her marriage to Herbert Messiter. As an aside, Sophia remarried on 17th February 1887 at St Marylebone Church to Frederick Penoyre Phillips.³⁴

William C Musters had only recently returned from farming in British Columbia where he had been in the vanguard of the settlement of Courtenay, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, which began in the spring of 1862, the pioneers being attracted by the agricultural potential of Courtenay and the coal deposits of the Comox Valley. During his time away he had married, but his wife had died in 1875 after giving birth to their sixth child. William left the youngest child to be adopted out, and returned to England with the five older children.³⁵

It is likely that William Musters was the Mr Musters who was a passenger on board the ship Norwegian which had sailed from Liverpool and arrived at Portland and Falmouth, Maine, on 10th December 1862, although the estimated birth date given on the ship's manifest – 1835 – could be a problem. The occupation of this Mr Musters was listed as 'army'. William had, in early 1860 at the age of 21, enlisted as an officer of the 96th Foot which became the 2nd Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, but in the same year he resigned his commission as opposed to selling it, which implies that it may have been a hurried event. More of a problem is that Mr Musters was accompanied by Mrs Musters, whose estimated year of birth was given as 1838. There is a record to show that a marriage took place between William Musters and Lucy Sophia Byron on 7th July 1867 at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria BC, Canada, and another to show that the bride had been born in Nottingham on 30th March 1840.

In fact we have already come across a Lucy S Byron – who was included in the 1861 Whitney household where she was listed as a 20 year old domestic servant. Working backwards we find Lucy in the 1851 census returns at Carlton Street, Nottingham, as an 11 year old scholar, the daughter of Robert Byron, bricklayer, and May Byron, milliner, living in the household of one unmarried 24 year old Ambrose Hubbard, also a milliner, and the son-in-law (step-son?) of Robert Byron. Rather than follow her relatives in the millinery trade, Lucy had secured a post with the Whitney family, and had travelled with them to Scotland, where it would seem she caught the eye of William Chaworth Musters who, as we have seen, was also in Scotland for the 1861 census.³⁶

Given the estimated and known birth dates and places of birth for the five children born to William and Lucy, it is likely that Mrs Musters was expecting their first child when she left England. In order, the children were Gertrude Adelaide Alice Byron Musters, about 1862, San Francisco; Reginald William Musters, 13th March 1865, Vancouver Island; Herbert Ambrose Musters, 28th January 1867, Vancouver Island, Harold Chaworth Musters, 17th February 1871, Vancouver Island; Kathleen Harriet Musters, 16th September 1873, Courtenay; and Lucy Sophia Musters, 11th August 1875, Comox Valley. Wife and mother, Lucy Sophia Musters, died on 28th August 1875.



While William C Musters was staying with his mother Harriet for the 1881 census, his five children had been farmed out. The boys were all enrolled at Kemps Hall School, Boughton Aluph, Kent, and the girls were in Scotland staying with their aunt and uncle, Harriet and John Whitney. In 1884 John Whitney and his family emigrated to New Zealand where he established the company Whitney and Sons, manufacturers of ammunition. Their niece,

Gertrude Adelaide Alice Byron Musters travelled to Australia the following year arriving on 24th January having sailed from London on board the Nurjahan accompanied by her brother Arthur Henry Musters. From there she would have travelled to New Zealand because it was there that she married on 30th December 1890.³⁸

Returning again to Henry and Ellen we find that between 1881 and 1891 they had moved again and by April 1891 were living at Dove House in Ashbourne. Chaworth Musters is not at home and I have not been able to locate any record for him after the 1881 census. His brothers Arthur and John have not been located in the 1891 census, but they do 'reappear' later.³⁹

Henry C Musters	Head	M	48	Living on own Means	Colwick, Notts
Ellen A C Musters	Wife	M	48		Kiveton Park, Yorks
Ida Annie C Musters	Son		26		Biggin, Derbys
George C Musters	Son		18		Kirk Langley, Derbys
Esme C Musters	Daur		14		Risley, Derbys
Violet C Musters	Daur		10		Risley, Derbys
Harriett C Masters	Mother	W	80	Living on own Means	Swaffham, Norfolk
Annie Nep	Serv	S	29	Cook	Fife, Scotland
Elizabeth Oake	Serv	U	20	Housemaid	Chadderdan, Derbys

Ida Chaworth Musters was visiting friends in Devon when the 1901 census was conducted, and again Arthur and John are 'missing in action', but their parents and grandmother, plus two sisters Esme and Violet were still at Dove House (tracked down under the name Chesworth!). Harriet Chaworth Musters was now 90 years old. This was to be her last census, but she outlived her daughter-in-law by nearly four years. The death of Ellen Auton C Musters, at the age of 64, was registered at Ashbourne for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1905. That for Harriet, at the age of 98, also at Ashbourne, was registered for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1909. Ellen's estate was very meagre, but Harriet's was a little more substantial.⁴⁰

MUSTERS Ellen Auton Chaworth of Dove-house Ashbourne Derbyshire (wife of Henry Chaworth Musters) died 2 November 1905 Probate London 10 May to the reverend Arthur Gamble clerk. Effects £29 8s.

MUSTERS Harriet of Dove House Ashborne Derbyshire widow died 15 July 1909 Probate London 10 August to Henry Chaworth Musters gentleman. Effects £429 11s 5d.



Dove House

I had no luck finding Henry C Musters in the 1911 England census and the reason is that he was in Ireland at the time. The 1911 census of Ireland was taken on 2nd April and Henry was included among the residents of house 10 in Ardtully (Kilgarvan, Kerry) as follows.⁴¹

Taylor, Thomas A B	37	M	Head	Irish Church	County Cork	Farmer	Single
Peet, Ina	35	F	Cousin	Irish Church	County Kerry		Single
Masters, Henry	68	M	Uncle	Irish Church	England	Farm Labourer	Widower
Scannell, Margaret	19	F	Gen Serv	Church of Rome	County Cork	Gen Serv Dom	Single
Shea, Patrick	25	M	Serv	Church of Rome	County Kerry	Farm Serv	Single

Under the column Literacy, all members of the household were able to read and write!

Referring again the 1911 Ireland census, and digressing from the story of Henry and Ellen Musters, Thomas Adrian Biddulph Taylor, the head of the household, was the son of Captain Richard Orpen Alfred Taylor who married Gertrude Musters, Henry's sister. Richard and Gertrude would have met when the Muster family was in

Ireland. They were married by licence at The Kilgarvan Parish Church on 7th March 1868. The groom was of full age, a bachelor, and an Ensign in HM 1st Royals. His father was Adrian Taylor, a medical doctor. Gertrude, spinster, and under 21 years would have just turned 18. Richard and Gertrude became parents to ten children. Richard died in November 1900, and for the 1901 census Gertrude, listed as a farmer, was the head of the household, house No 6 in Ardtuly.⁴²

Another of Henry's sisters became romantically entangled while the family was in Ireland. On 24th December 1869 at Clarendon, near Kenmare, County Kerry, Angus Chaworth Musters made his appearance in the world. And six months later, at the Parish Church of Kenmare, County Kerry, this baby boy was baptised. The church register records him as being illegitimate. His mother was Matilda Musters and the father John Crompton Todd, Gentleman. It was not until 1892, and one more son later, that John and Matilda married, and this was to be John's second marriage.⁴³

On 7th June the marriage took place at the church of St John of Jerusalem, Hackney, between John Crompton Todd and Ada De Home (or Horne). John had been born about 1829 at Tamworth, Lancashire, and Ada was a London girl, born about 1839. When the 1861 census was taken the couple had set up house at Hutton, Essex. John was recorded as a landed proprietor and fund holder. They had a one year old son, Crompton De Home Todd, who had been born in Cheshire (but who died later that year). John and Ada then went to Ireland where two more children were born at Kenmare, County Kerry – George Montague Colin on 10th July 1863 and Ada Cora Todd on 21st January 1865. I do not know precisely when the Musters family had moved to Kenmare, and when John Todd and Matilda met, but we know that he left his wife to live with Matilda and apart from Angus, born in 1869, they had another son, Roland Crompton Todd, born in Ireland about 1873.⁴⁴

Meanwhile Ada Todd had returned to England and for the 1871 census, referring to herself as a married woman, was living at Ramsgate, Kent with her elder child Colin. I have not located Ada Cora in 1871, but by the next census in 1881 she was at home with her mother and brother at Bathwick, Somerset. By this time Ada Todd was listed as a widow. John and Matilda were also back in England for the 1881 census, living as man and wife (with Matilda's name transcribed as Martha) at 27 Rowan Road, Hammersmith. The boys were possibly boarded out with lodging house keeper Violet Wilson, at 36 Masbro Road W, Hammersmith (whose household also included a young student, Henry R Crompton). Ten years later, on 5 April 1891, John and Matilda (now calling herself Maud) plus the two boys were living at 4 The Peldon, Richmond.⁴⁵

John C Todd	Head	M	61	Living on Own Means	Farnworth, Lancs
Maud Todd	Wife	M	42	Vocalist (Music)	Notts
Angus Todd	Son	S	21	Student	Kenmare, Ireland
Roland Todd	Son	S	18	Student	Co Kerry, Ireland
Eleanora Flockton	Lady's Help	W	38	Lady's Help Domestic	Romford, Essex
William S Beadle	Vis	W	34	Journalist (Author)	Newcastle, Northumberland

The death of Ada Todd, at the age of 54, was registered at Tonbridge, Kent, for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1892. In that same quarter John and Matilda formalised their relationship. The marriage between Matilda Susan Chaworth-Musters and John Crompton Todd was registered at Fulham. Less than two years later John died, his death being registered at Brentford, Middlesex, for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1894. With his death we also come to the end of the trail for his widow. Family lore holds that Matilda (Martha/Maud) went off to sing in America under the name of Madame de Monasteriss (or possibly Monasterys).

As a postscript, Angus Chaworth Todd was working as an insurance superintendent when the 1901 census was taken. He was living at 34 Egremont Place, Brighton and the only other person in the household was 37 year old Edith Chaworth-Todd. However it was not until the Jan-Mar quarter of 1902 that Angus and Edith Bond legitimised their marriage at Brighton. I am not sure if the marriage lasted because for the 1911 census they were living apart, both as lodgers – Angus, a commission agent, in Tunbridge Wells and Edith, of private means in Brighton.⁴⁶

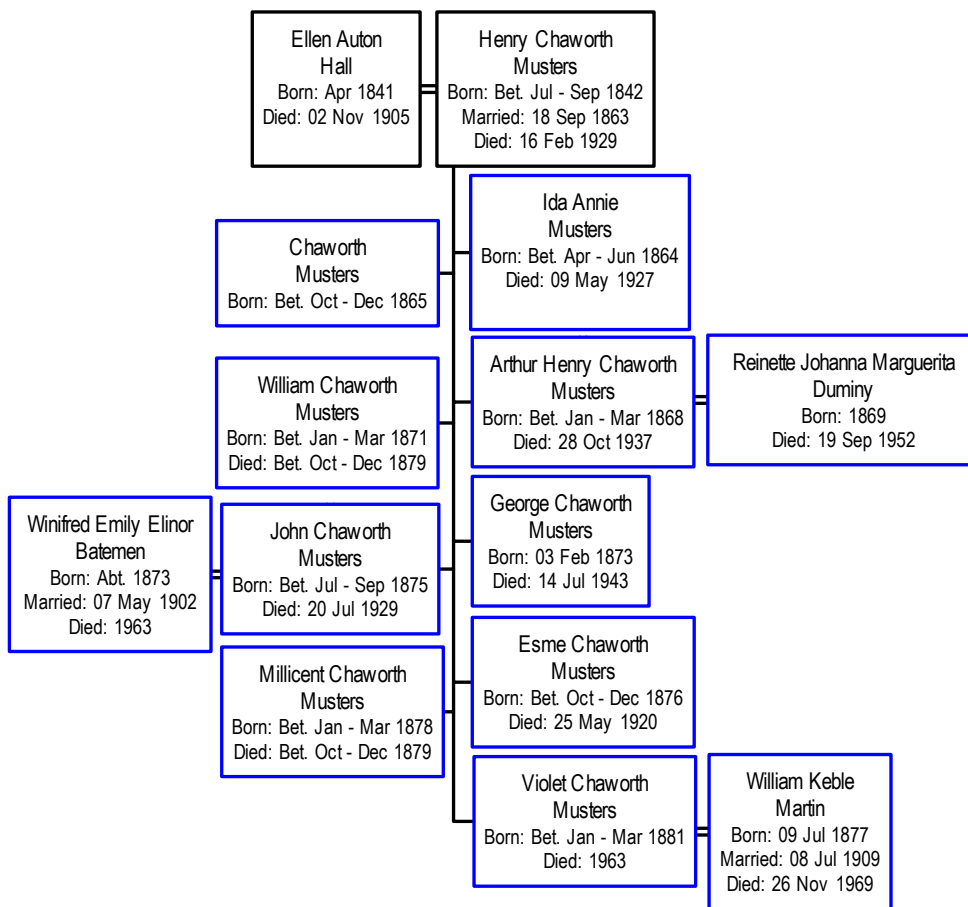
The marriage between Roland Crompton Todd and Elizabeth Taylor was registered at Kensington for the Jul-Sep quarter 1898 and when the 1901 census was conducted the, together with a young son, named Roland Griffiths Todd, were living at 7 Golborne Gardens, Kensington.

Roland C Todd	Head	M	29	Musician (Own Account)	Ireland, NK
Elizabeth Todd	Wife	M	25		Paddington, London
Roland G Todd	Son		1		Marylebone, London

Roland Crompton Todd must have inherited his musical talents from his mother. What this census return does not tell us is that Roland Griffiths Todd was the seventh child born to Roland and Elizabeth, but the other six died at birth. I can only find a record for two of these – twins Edith and Mary who were baptised on 1st September 1898 at St Mark's, Marylebone. One lived for only one hour and the other clung to life for 20 hours. The baptism record better defines Roland's profession. He was recorded as a street musician, that is, a busker. When Roland and Elizabeth got around to baptising their son Roland on 8th October 1902 at St Augustine's, Paddington, Roland senior was listed as a boot maker. Clearly there was more money to be made in cobbling, because when the 1911 census was taken Roland was a boot repairer. He, Elizabeth and Roland, who was a school boy of 11, were living at 5 North Pole Road, North Kensington. To assist with the household expenses they had taken in a lodger. Roland Griffiths Todd, who had been born on 14th January 1900, became a professional boxer – in keeping with the fact that his great-great grandfather had been another prominent pugilist in his day – John (Jack) Musters, the Squire of Annesley and Colwick Halls, Nottingham.⁴⁷

Returning to Henry Musters - I have found the record of his death, at the age of 86, registered at Exeter for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1929. His second son was granted probate of his estate.⁴⁸

MUSTERS Henry Chaworth Chaworth of Hermosa Teignmouth Devonshire died 16 February 1929 at Wonford Devonshire Probate Exeter 20 March to Arthur Henry Chaworth Chaworth Musters retired captain HM army. Effects £286 9s 10d.



Generation 4 →

Ida Annie Chaworth Musters and Esmé Chaworth Musters

The two sisters, Ida and Esmé, born respectively in 1864 and 1876 never married and for the 1911 census were found living together at 175 Bedford Road, Tranmere in the district of Birkenhead, Cheshire. They were able to support themselves by private means. Later they both moved to Cornwall and it was there that they died – Esmé at the age of 43 in 1920 and Ida at the age of 63 in 1927 - both predeceasing their father Henry Chaworth Musters. Their estates were to be administered by immediate family members.⁴⁹

MUSTERS Esmé Chaworth of Nantrelew Mylor near Penryn Cornwall spinster died 25 May 1920 Probate London 28 August to Ida Annie Chaworth Chaworth-Musters spinster and Violet Chaworth Martin (wife of the reverend William Keble Martin). Effects £2029 13s 2d.

MUSTERS Ida Annie Chaworth of Nantrelew Mylor Cornwall spinster died 9 May 1927 Probate London 15 July to Violet Chaworth Martin (wife of the reverend William Keble Martin) and the said William Keble Martin clerk. Effects £5878 19s 11d.

A notice was placed in The Times to mark Esmé's passing, but I have not found one for Ida.⁵⁰

CHAWORTH-MUSTERS On the 25th May, at Nantrelew, ESMÉ, second daughter of HENRY CHAWORTH-MUSTERS and the late Mrs H. Chaworth-Musters.



Arthur Henry Musters

Arthur Henry Musters, the second son of Henry and Ellen Musters, was born at Biggin in 1868. He has been tracked through the census returns for 1871 and 1881 living at home with his parents. For the 1891 census he was in Scotland, a 23 year old veterinary student, boarding with John and Margaret Griffin at 24 Montgomery Street, Edinburgh. I do not know when or where, but by 1901 he had married Reinette Johanna Marguerita Duminy. They had three daughters, Thelma Chaworth Musters, born 23 January 1901, Evangeline Musters, born 25th March at Wood Green, Middlesex on 25th February 1904, and Reinette Musters, born in 1911. The birth date and place of Evangeline indicates that at least Reinette and probably also Arthur were in England in early 1904. Evangeline was baptised in St Saviour's Church, Alexander Park, Haringey, on 30th March 1904. The baptism record shows that the family was living at 10 Palace Gardens, Muswell Hill. No occupation is given for Arthur Henry Chaworth, but we know he had trained to be a vet.⁵¹

At some stage, and perhaps shortly after the birth of Evangeline, the family, or at least Reinette and the three girls, went abroad again to Argentina because we have a shipping record of Reinette Musters and her three daughters having departed from La Plata on the Highland Laddie, and arriving at London on 28th October 1911. Sadly, the youngest daughter died in early 1915 at the age of 4. Interestingly, Barbara Chaworth-Musters gives the family's address at the time as 12 Campbell Road, Bedfordshire. This was the same road as the family home for a time of the Shiptons, who were related to the Musters (refer to the Shipton section of this account).⁵²

While we do not know when Arthur returned to England, we do know that he enlisted with the Loyal North Lancs Regiment, Remounts, and as Captain, saw action in France. His cousin, Philip Chaworth-Musters, met him several times in France during the war. Tellingly, Philip wrote home that it was a shame that Arthur was giving up his leave to others because he was not sufficiently fond of his wife to want to go home. Philip also told his father that Arthur was one of best transport officers in the Division. Arthur's address recorded on his medal card was Nan Trelew, Mylor, Penryn, Cornwall which, as we have seen, was the home of his sisters Ida and Esmé. There is also a notation on the card dated 8th July 1921 regarding his claim for a medal, which may have received just before he left for the West Indies.⁵³

On 23rd July 1921 Arthur now aged 53 boarded the Crynssen at Dover bound for British Guiana. No members of his family were with him and his occupation was listed as ranching which tallies with information provided by Barbara Chaworth-Musters. I have located a few more shipping records for Arthur – for none of which was he accompanied by his family. Listed as a cattle rancher he sailed from Georgetown on board the Mayaro and arrived at New York on 12 May 1823. Just over five years later we find Arthur boarding the Lancastria at New York and arriving in London on 2nd October 1928. He cited his last country of residence as USA and his address in England was to be The Marine, South Devon. Perhaps he had come back to England to be with his father who died within a

couple of months of Arthur's arrival. As we have seen, his father Henry Chaworth Musters had nominated Arthur as the administrator of his estate.⁵⁴

The death of Arthur Henry Chaworth Musters was registered at Southwark, London, in 1937 and the following notice was placed in The Times of 2nd November. I find it rather strange that no mention was made of his wife and two surviving daughters.⁵⁵

CHAWORTH-MUSTERS – On Oct. 28 1937, in hospital, ARTHUR HENRY CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, second son of the late Henry Chaworth-Musters of Dove House, Ashbourne, aged 69. Funeral to-day (Tuesday) 1 o'clock. Streatham Park Cemetery.

The marriage between Thelma Chaworth Musters and Herbert Morris was registered at Newton Abbot for the Jan-March quarter of 1924. The marriage took place at the parish church of St. Bartholomew, Coffinswell, Devon, and Thelma's uncle, William Keble officiated. The witnesses were her mother, Reinette Chaworth Musters and her aunt Violet Martin, and one Charles Marshall. Herbert was considerably older than Thelma, his birth having been registered at Lincoln for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1870. From the 1871 census we learn that he was one of the sons of Henry and Eliza Morris, and that Henry Morris, who had been born in the East Indies, was the Rector of Withcall. I have not followed up any further except to note that the death of Thelma Chaworth Morris at the age of 87 - another long-lived woman - was registered at Welshpool in October 1988.⁵⁶

We know that the family home was in Teignmouth in 1925 from a notice in The Times that announcing the engagement of the younger daughter Evangeline.⁵⁷

MR. F. M. INNES AND MISS E. CHAWORTH-MUSTERS

The engagement is announced between Fergus M Innes, second son of Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and Evangeline, younger daughter of Captain Arthur H Chaworth-Musters and Mrs Chaworth-Musters, Netherby Teignmouth.

Fergus Innes, like his father before him, had an illustrious career in the Indian Civil Service. He had been born in Mysore, India and with an elder brother was, for the 1911 census, a pupil at Pelham House in Folkestone. It is more than likely that he and Evangeline were married in India because, as Evangeline Chaworth-Musters, she boarded the California which departed on 21 October 1927 for the voyage to Bombay. A daughter, Jean, was born in April 1929, and the event recorded in The Times.⁵⁸

INNES – On April 8, 1929, at Lahore, to EVANGELINE (*née* Chaworth-Musters), wife of F. M. Innes, I.C.S. – a daughter.

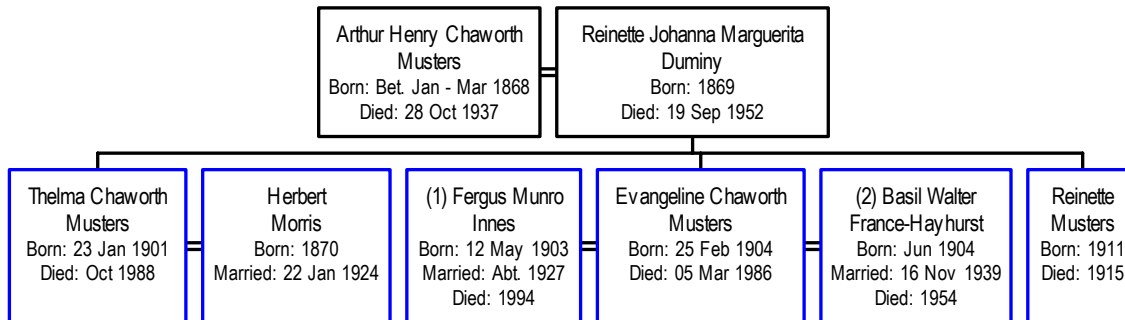
A year later the Innes family made a visit 'home', sailing on board the Dumana, arriving at Plymouth on 28th April 1930. They intended to stay at the East Cliffe Hotel, Teignmouth. After a short period of home leave, Fergus and his family boarded the Domala at Southampton on 24th October 1930 for the journey back to Bombay. Six months later a second daughter, Ruth, was born.⁵⁹

INNES – On March 5, 1931, at Lahore, to EVANGELINE (*née* Chaworth-Musters), wife of F. M. Innes, I.C.S. – a daughter.

Evangeline and her two daughters returned to England on 6th May 1933, having sailed from Karachi aboard the City of Calcutta. Her contact address in England was c/- National Provincial Bank, Teignmouth. I am not sure that she ever returned to India, but Fergus Innes made a number of trips back and forth, each time travelling solo. He was in England, based at his family home of Lynwood, Charmouth, Dorset from May to September 1935, and again from December 1937 to October 1938, for which period his address in England had been 8 Burn Close, Christchurch, Hampshire.⁶⁰

Regardless of whether or not Fergus spent time with his wife and children during his furloughs, the marriage floundered. Both partners remarried – Fergus in Calcutta on 8 May 1939 to divorcee Vera Disney, and Evangeline's marriage to Basil Walter France-Hayhurst was registered at Worthing for the Oct-Dec quarter of the same year and took place on 16th November. The 1911 census shows that Basil was the second son of Walter France-Hayhurst and his wife Edith and the family was then living at Hartford House, Northwich, Cheshire. Walter, who was a cotton merchant, died very shortly after the census, on 24th September 1912. Basil France-Hayhurst also died relatively young. He was 50 when his death was registered at Southwark in 1954. Evangeline outlived him by just over thirty years, and she died in Surrey on 5th March 1986, at the age of 82.⁶¹

To finish off this section of the account – Arthur’s widow, Reinette, lived to the age of 83. She died in Wales, at Byways, Redbank, Welshpool.⁶²



George Chaworth Musters

The fourth son of Henry Chaworth Musters and his wife Ellen (née Hall), George Chaworth Musters was born on 3rd February 1873 at Kirk Langley, Derbyshire. The 1891 census finds George at home with his family at Dove Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, an 18 year old young man of private means. Shortly after the census George boarded the City of Chicago at Liverpool and sailed to New York, where he landed on 19th September 1891. The ship’s manifest records George’s status as ‘settler’. George is included in the 1900 US census, living in Los Angeles as a servant in the household of lawyer Edwin H Famme. George’s role was hostler.⁶³

Travelling second class, George arrived back in England on board the Oceanic on 23rd December 1903. He was only in England for a few months. He boarded the Campania at Liverpool on 12th March 1904 and arrived at New York one week later on 19th March. The manifest records that George Chaworth Musters was 31 years and 1 month old, was single, and that his occupation was farmer. He was able to read and write and his nationality and race was English. That he had spent his short time back in England with his family is confirmed by the fact that his last residential address there was Ashbourne. He declared that he had previously lived in the States from 1891-1903., that he had paid his own fare and his final destination was Los Angeles, California. However, describing himself as a farmer (in the sense of landholder) was aspirational rather than factual. However, based on the following definition, George could quite legitimately refer to himself as a farmer.⁶⁴

A farmer is a person, engaged in agriculture, who raises living organisms for food or raw materials, generally including livestock and husbandry and growing crops such as produce and grain. A farmer might own the farmed land or might work as a labourer on land owned by others; but in advanced economies, a farmer is usually a farm owner, while employees of the farm are farm workers, farmhands, etc.

When the 1910 US census was conducted, George Musters was still an employee, in fact a farm labourer, working for, and in the same household as John B Reeve, in La Mirada precinct, Los Angeles. If his occupation status had not changed over the years, one attribute of George Musters had. For the 1910 census he is described as a naturalised person, as opposed to an alien.⁶⁵

The records show that George Chaworth Musters filled out a Petition for Naturalization form. In doing so he confirmed the date and place of his birth and that he had emigrated to the United States, leaving from Liverpool on 9th September 1891 and arriving at the port of New York. He stated that he was an orchardist, not married, and that on the 9th September 1906 he had formally stated his intention to become a citizen. Further, he declared –

I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention is to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiances and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to *George V King of Great Britain and Ireland*, of which at this time I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

He stated that he had resided continuously in the United States of America for a term of five years at least preceding the petition, to wit, since the 19th September 1891, and in the State of California for a period of a year immediately preceding the petition, to wit, since the 25th September 1891. (His short sojourn in England, between

December 1903 and March 1904, did not apparently prejudice his petition). Having been duly sworn before the 'Deputy Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California', George Chaworth Musters became a citizen of the United States on 31st August 1910.⁶⁶

The 1920 US Census, conducted in January, finds George Chaworth Musters residing at Vernon Road in the Malibu Township. The head of the household was Boye Franklin – presumably the owner of a fruit farm (or ranch). George was one of a number of servants living in with the Franklin family, some of whom were listed as labourers on a fruit farm, and some, as was George, were listed as garden labourers. Ten years later, the 1930 census shows that George's occupation status has not really changed. At the age of 57, he was now the head of the household of which he was the sole occupant, and he was paying \$25 a week rent. His occupation was citrus pruning on a citrus ranch.⁶⁷

The only other record I have located for George Chaworth Musters is that for his death at the age of 70 on 14th July 1953 at Los Angeles. I have nothing to support my premise, but I wonder if there had been some sort of rift between George and the rest of his family. On the other hand, as the fourth son, way down in the pecking order for any family inheritance, George may have realised that he would have to make his own way in the world, and that California offered the best prospects.⁶⁸



John Chaworth Musters

John [Jack] Chaworth Musters was the sixth child and fifth son of Henry Chaworth Musters and his wife Ellen (née Hall). He was born in the summer of 1875 at Kirk Langley, Derbyshire. As a five year old, he was with his family at Risley Lodge on the Nottingham Road, Derbyshire for the 1881 census. I have not located him in the census returns for 1891-1901, but we do know that, on 7 May 1902 at the Hampstead Register Office, he married Winifred Emily Elinor Bateman.⁶⁹

Winifred's birth had been registered at Mutford, Suffolk (in the name of Emily Winifred E Bateman) and we learn from the 1881 census that her birth place was Lowestoft. In April 1881 Winifred was living at the Bath House, Dinsdale, in Darlington, Durham, with her mother Charlotte and 3 younger sisters. Next door were the Baths, which would have been the Dinsdale Sulphur Baths, a well frequented resort famed for its curative effects, especially for rheumatism. So perhaps the Batemans were there for their health. Ten years later Winifred was living at The Cottage, Osmaston, in the district of Ashbourne, West Derbyshire. For this census her mother gave her name as Lydia C Bateman. I thought at first that perhaps it was during this time, as both John and Winifred were living in the same district, that they became acquainted. I was intrigued why for one census Mrs Bateman was Charlotte and for the next was Lydia. A bit of detective work on Ancestry, and then on the web, revealed that in fact George and Winifred were related.⁷⁰

Winifred's parents were Hugh Osborne Bateman and Lydia Charlotte Dashwood, who married on 19th September 1871. In turn, Lydia's parents were the Reverend Samuel Vere Dashwood of Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire and Caroline Hammond, daughter of Phillip Ham(m)ond of Westacre, Norfolk. John George Chaworth Musters, son of John [Jack] Musters and Mary Ann Chaworth, married Emily Hammond.⁷¹

For the 1901 census Winifred was in Paddington, London. She was included in the household of Harriette Smith an elderly widow of private means, and her spinster sister Ellen Hitchings, at 20 Craven Hill Gardens. Winifred, described as a visitor, was listed as a domestic secretary, but whether she was employed by Harriette Smith, or was just staying with her is not clear.⁷²

So where was John Chaworth-Musters from 1891-1901? John had joined the Merchant Navy which would explain his absences from census records. And it seems eminently sensible that, some time after their marriage, his wife would base herself at Liverpool. It was there at The Cottage, Southwood Road that Winifred was located for the 1911 census as the head of the household which also included a cook John was presumably away at sea.⁷³

John had worked his way up in the Merchant Navy and by 1920 had reached the rank of Chief Officer. Among the ships he served on were the Pannonia, the Carmania and the Aquitania. He was another of the Chaworth-Musters who died young. His death, at the age of 53, was registered at Witney for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1929 and three months later probate was granted on his estate.⁷⁴

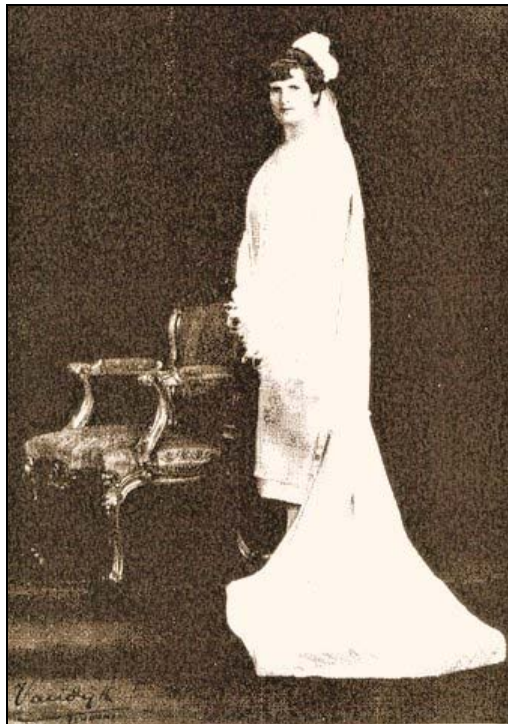
CHAWORTH John Chaworth of Hill House Long Handborough Oxfordshire died 20 July 1929 Probate Oxford 23

September to Winifred Emily Elinor Chaworth-Musters widow. Effects £2225 3s 7d.

I get the impression that the Chaworth-Musters may not have held Winifred in the highest regard. There is a reference in the some family papers held at the Norfolk Record Office that refer to the “Mad letters from Winifred Chaworth-Musters ostensibly on the Musters’ pedigree, with draft replies”. I wonder how the family reacted when Winifred converted to Islam. The August 1930 Islamic Review, published by the Woking Mosque has as its frontispiece a rather stunning photograph of Mrs. Nāsima Winifred Emily Elinor Chaworth-Musters, dressed in what appears to be a wedding ensemble, under which is the following text :⁷⁵

“I, Nāsima Winifred Emily Elinor Chaworth-Musters, wife of Commander J.C. Musters, do hereby faithfully and solemnly declare of my own free will that I adopt Islam as my religion; that I worship One and only Allah (God) alone; that I believe Muhammad to be His Messenger and servant; that I respect equally all prophets – Abraham, Moses, Jesus, etc. and that I will live a Muslim life by the help of Allah”.

Lā ilūha ita 'llah
Muhammadu 'r Rasūlu ' 'l-Lah



Winifred was a great traveller and the fact that she and John had no children allowed her the freedom to indulge her passion. Having boarded the Orcades at Port Said, giving her occupation as ‘travelling’, she arrived at Southampton in January 1925. At that time her address was still The Cottage, St Michaels Hamlet, Liverpool. After her husband died she made a trip on the Carmania, boarding at Liverpool on 30 April 1930 bound for New York, and this time her address was given as Handborough, Oxford. She returned three months later on the Franconia. For the first two of these voyages she was listed as a housewife. However the manifest for the last journey record is annotated “refused to hand in declaration”. Soon after this she travelled to the East, and boarded the Comorin at Bombay on 6th March 1931 for the journey back to England. Again her occupation was recorded as home duties, but her intended address was now the Savoy Hotel, London.⁷⁶

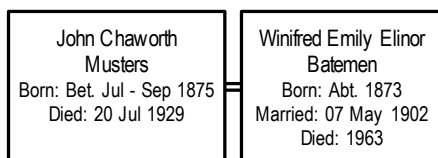
She took a short break from overseas travel during 1932-1933, but she was not resting between journeys. Now approaching her 60th birthday she spent 17 months travelling throughout England gathering material for a book she planned to write. Apart from any challenges her age may have presented, she undertook the venture on a wager that she could complete it without having to spend any money. This somewhat eccentric undertaking caught the attention of the press as far away as New Zealand. The Evening Post reported ⁷⁷

To win a wager of £100, Mrs Winifred Musters is walking around Great Britain and Ireland. During her travels she is

not to spend a penny on food, shelter or transportation.

Having won the bet, and presumably collected the material she needed for her intended publication, Winifred again went overseas, arriving in Montreal on board the Ausonia, on 5th November 1933. She was required to provide quite a bit of personal information for the ship's manifest. Apart from her name, age, place of birth, nationality and race, she declared that she spoke English, had not been to Canada before and was not intending to stay permanently. We learn that she had paid the fare herself and that the trade or occupation she followed in her own country was no longer house wife for she now styled herself as journalist/author. The purpose of her journey was to travel on to see her brother-in-law Mr George Chaworth-Musters at Owensmouth, Los Angeles - so at least one member of his family visited George in America. Interestingly the nearest relative Winifred cited was her brother Mr Henry De Courcy Matthews then living in Switzerland. The last passenger record I have found for Winifred is that of her boarding the Highland Patriot at Lisbon which arrived at London on 15th February 1934. The manifest flatteringly gave her age as 51 and now her occupation was authoress.⁷⁸

Winifred went on to live to the grand age of 90 and her death was registered at Taunton in 1963.⁷⁹



Violet Chaworth Musters

The last child of Henry Chaworth Musters and his wife Ellen (née Hall) was Violet Chaworth Musters. Her birth was registered at Shardlow for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1881 and she was baptised on 13th February of the same year. For the 1881 census she was 3 month old baby at home with her family at Risley Lodge, and she was listed as being at home for the next two census counts.⁸⁰

By the time the next census was conducted in April 1911 Violet was a married woman. At the age of 28 she married William Keble Martin. The following notice in The Times recorded the happy event, but one which Violet's mother Ellen did not live to witness.⁸¹

MARTIN : CHAWORTH-MUSTERS – On the 8th July, at the Parish Church, Ashbourne, by the Rev. F. A. Minty, assisted by the Rev. Canon Morris, Vicar of the Parish, the REVEREND W. KEBLE MARTIN, Vicar of Wath-on-Dearne, of Dartington, Devon, and VIOLET CHAWORTH daughter of H. CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, Esq of Dove House, Ashbourne.

This couple, together with a newborn son, was living at Wath on Dearne, Rotherham on 2nd April, 1911, with the other members of the household being a cook, a house/parlourmaid and a nursemaid.⁸²

Martin, William Keble	Head	Mar	1	M	33	Clerk in Holy Orders Vicar of Wath	Radley, Berks
Martin, Violet Chaworth	Wife	Mar	1	M	30		Risley, Derbys
Martin, John Patrick Keble	Son			M	1 mo		Wath-On-Dearne, York

William Keble Martin was the grandson of Dr George Moberly, headmaster of Winchester and later Bishop of Salisbury. He was descended from the Champernownes of Dartington Hall, Devon, and connected to John Keble of the Oxford Movement. There is a delightful account of William Keble Martin's life, including his courtship of Violet, which is worth recounting, and which, as an aside, gives some insight into the character of Violet's father Henry.⁸³

Forty years ago, a book on wild flowers was published which became an unexpected bestseller. The Concise British Flora in Colour was the work of 88-year-old Reverend W Keble Martin. It had taken a lifetime to complete. In fact, some of the illustrations had been drawn more than half a century earlier, when he was a young curate in Ashbourne.

William Keble Martin was born in Radley, near Oxford, on July 9, 1877. He was the sixth of nine children of the Rev Charles Martin, warden of St Peter's College, and his wife, Dora. Natural history was his passion from an early age. By the time he won a place at Christ Church, Oxford, Martin had opted to study botany, in addition to Greek philosophy and church history. He first took up drawing wild flowers to help fellow students on his course who

complained how difficult it was to identify plants from wordy descriptions alone. After graduation, Martin attended Cuddesdon Theological College to train to be a priest. His career in the church began with a posting to the Nottingham suburb of Beeston.

It was a bicycle trip into the Peak, with a group of Sunday school teachers, which resulted in one of the earliest drawings to appear in his bestselling book. While walking along the Via Gellia, the young man spotted children with arms full of lilies of the valley. Although he disapproved of the wholesale gathering of wild flowers, he picked a few himself in order to sketch them in detail.

In September 1906, Martin moved to Ashbourne to take up the post of curate. He lodged in a house in Church Street kept by two sisters. The vicar at the time was Canon Ernest Edwin Morris, an imposing character who wore a top hat and frock-coat every day of the week. As well as helping out at the parish church of St Oswald's, Martin took Sunday services in nearby Mapleton. But, although happy in his work, he had little social life and often spent evenings alone at his lodgings. Aside from playing the odd game of mixed hockey, his spare time was occupied in the study of wild flowers. He developed a skill for drawing the plants and also cataloguing them at the same time. The search for suitable specimens took him deep into the countryside. On occasion, he would hitch a ride with local GP Harry Hollick on his rounds to villages in the neighbourhood.

However, it was not botany that was uppermost in his mind the day he caught sight of Violet Chaworth-Musters at Dovedale. The young lady lived at Dove House, in Ashbourne, with her widowed father, and was a regular worshipper at St Oswald's Church. A sporty outdoor person, she also played hockey and tennis. Getting to know someone of the opposite sex in those days could be tricky, but Martin was determined.

He persuaded his older sister, Dora, to pay a visit and stay at the nearby Hall Hotel. Next stage of his plan was to invite Violet and her sister to tea at his lodgings, ostensibly to make Dora's acquaintance. Not long after this, the lovesick cleric popped the question despite the fact he had kept the nature of his feelings a secret. As he noted in his autobiography years later, the reply came back: "I do not even know you, Mr Martin."

Violet's father, Henry Chaworth-Musters, was originally from Colwick Hall, near Nottingham, and he had a reputation for being somewhat eccentric. It was said he once drove to Derby in his dogcart to collect a new cook and the unfortunate woman fell out on the journey back. Yet Chaworth-Musters never noticed she was missing till he arrived in Ashbourne. He had to turn back and look for her. News that a lowly cleric had asked for his daughter's hand in marriage did not go down well at first. Martin later discovered the initial response had been: "The curate has proposed to Violet: what cheek!" However, the young man's persistence eventually paid off and, in March 1908, the pair became engaged. From then on, the curate's plant-hunting expeditions were often made with Violet in tow.

Among the drawings set to feature years later in his *Flora* were a number made on visits to Ashbourne Green. These included the Strawberry-headed Clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*) and Knotted Pearlwort (*Sagina nodosa*). In order to capture the likeness of Jacob's Ladder (*Polemonium caeruleum*), the clergyman required a little extra help. Recalling the occasion in his autobiography, he wrote: "For this I reached down the steep bank of the Bentley Brook, my fiancée holding me by an ankle to prevent my falling." Martin married his sweetheart at Ashbourne Church on July 8, 1909, the ceremony being conducted by Canon Morris. The couple went on to have two sons and three daughters together, but it was not in Ashbourne that the children were raised.

The year of their marriage, Martin accepted a curacy in Lancaster and, soon afterwards, became vicar of Wath upon Dearne, near Rotherham. During the First World War, he served as chaplain to the Armed Forces in France. After this, the minister settled with his family in Devon where he worked for the rest of his life.

He continued to add to his collection of flower illustrations. When exhibited at the International Botanical Congress in Cambridge in 1930, they brought him considerable recognition as a botanist. Nevertheless, the church remained Martin's true vocation. Even after his retirement, at the age of 72, he still helped out part-time in neighbouring parishes which were short of clergy.

Over the years, the minister and his wife returned to Ashbourne on several occasions. But the most memorable trip came in the summer of 1952. Having travelled up from Devon by train and bus, the couple attended Sunday service in the church where they had married. Among the old friends they met up with in Ashbourne was Dr Hollick, with whom the flower drawings were discussed over tea. The Martins even stayed for a couple of nights at the Isaac Walton Hotel, at Dovedale, to visit old haunts. This led to yet another illustration for the future *Flora*. While taking a walk from Dove Holes to the Stepping Stones at the beauty spot, Martin sketched the Common Spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*).

In July 1959, back at their home in Woodbury, near Exeter, the couple celebrated 50 years of married life together. Sadly by then Violet was suffering from the effects of a stroke. A heart attack followed in 1960, and she died three years later. Around the same time, the minister also lost his eldest daughter to leukaemia. They were dark days indeed. Yet, as Martin later wrote in his autobiography: "The two things that helped to keep me going were the church work and the flower painting."

For it seemed there might be a chance of publication for his illustrations, which now numbered almost 1,500. The

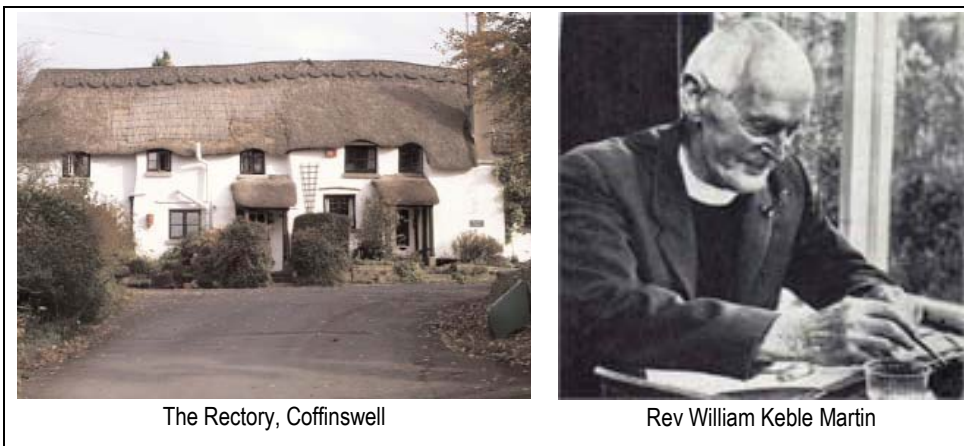
main problem was finding a publisher willing to undertake the expense of reproducing the plates in colour. An appeal was launched to raise the necessary funds and it received the support of several leading botanists. The Duke of Edinburgh also gave his backing to the project. In fact, he was so taken with Martin's work that he even offered to write a foreword to the book. The Concise British Flora in Colour was eventually published in May 1965. It took the publishing world by storm. The book was an instant bestseller, and more than 100,000 copies were sold in the first year alone.

Some 60 years of painstaking fieldwork and meticulous drawing had finally paid off. Martin became a celebrity overnight. BBC reporter Kenneth Allsop even turned up on the clergyman's doorstep with a film crew to record a piece about him for the Tonight programme. The book itself was hailed a modern classic and became a standard work on British flowers. The elderly cleric, who was chosen as Author of the Year in 1965, enjoyed his five minutes of fame. But when asked how it had affected his life, he smiled and said: "When you are 88 your head is not easily turned by sudden success." Exeter University awarded him an honorary doctorate. Meanwhile, the Postmaster-General requested he design a set of postage stamps based on his botanical sketches. When the Post Office issued the four stamps in April 1967, Martin found himself in great demand to sign first-day covers.

Following the runaway success of the Flora, he was also persuaded to write his autobiography which duly appeared in 1968 entitled *Over the Hills*. But sadly its author was by then in failing health. William Keble Martin was 92 when he died at his Devon home on November 26, 1969. His whole life had been dedicated to the church. Yet, the lasting legacy of this one-time curate of Ashbourne was inspired by a love of wild flowers.

As a postscript to the above account, during WWI William Martin served with the Royal Army Chaplains Department (RACD), an all officer corps that provided (and continues to do so today) ordained clergy to minister to the British Army. Between 1914 and 1918 4,400 army chaplains were recruited, of whom 179 lost their lives on active service and three were awarded the Victoria Cross. After the war he returned to his position as vicar Wath upon Dearne and after serving thirteen years there he moved to Devon. Having been offered the benefice of Hacombe and Coffinswell, in 1921 he and his wife and their four young children moved into the Rectory attached to St Bartholomew's parish church. The decision to move to Devon may have been influenced by the fact that Violet's father, and one of her sisters, Ida, were also by this time living in the south-west of England. After Violet's death in 1963 William married again in 1965 to Florence Lewis.⁸⁴

The death of William Keble Martin was registered at Devon Central in 1969. His passing was the subject of a lengthy obituary in *The Times*.⁸⁵



The Rectory, Coffinswell

Rev William Keble Martin

The biographical account of William Martin refers to five children born to him and Violet, although only four children accompanied their parents to Coffinswell. I have scant information on these offspring, the details for which are as follows.

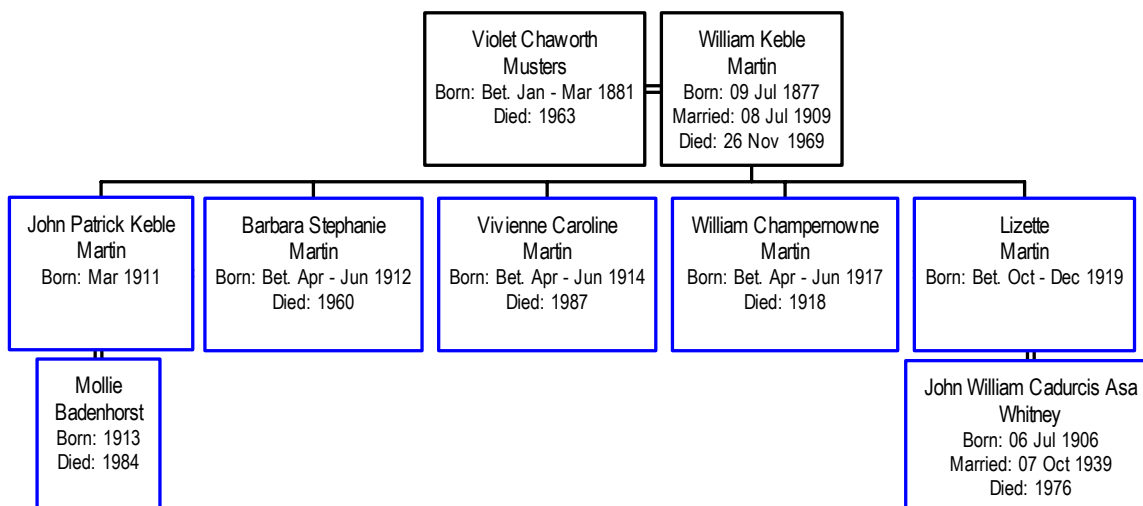
The first child, included in the April 1911 census, was the one-month old John Patrick Keble Martin whose birth had been registered at Rotherham for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1911. Listed under Regular Army, Emergency Commissions, Cadet John Patrick Keble Martin (217473) of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, was promoted to Lieutenant effective 9th November 1941. In 1944 he married Mollie Badenhorst who had been born in 1913, most likely in South Africa, where the couple settled after the war. Mollie Badenhorst died in 1984.⁸⁶

Next in line was Barbara Stephanie Martin who arrived about 12 months after her brother John, and whose birth

was registered at Rotherham for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1912. She did not marry and died of leukaemia in 1960 at the age of 48. Her death was registered at Devon Central.⁸⁷

A second daughter, Vivienne Caroline Martin was born on 23 March 1914. Her birth was registered at Rotherham for the Apr-Jun quarter. Like her elder sister, Vivienne remained a spinster and her death was registered at Exeter in October 1987. She was 73 when she died.⁸⁸

The second son born to William and Violet was Henry Champernowne Martin. His birth was also registered at Rotherham, for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1917. But sadly he died in infancy, with his death, at the age of 1, being registered at Rotherham in 1918.⁸⁹



Lizette Martin was the last of the five children of William and Violet Keble. Her birth was registered at Rotherham for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1919. I located a marriage registration for the Oct-Dec 1939 for a Lizette Martin and a John W A Whitney. I had also found a record of marriage between Lisette Martin and John Raymond Asa Whitney.⁹⁰

Ignoring for the moment the discrepancy in the W of the first record and Raymond of the second, the surname of the groom struck me as of particular interest, especially if the A of John W A Whitney stood for Asa. Could he related to the John Whitney who married Harriet Chaworth Musters, sister of Henry Chaworth Musters, and thereby aunt of Violet Martin (née Chaworth Musters) and Musters and second cousin to Lisette Martin?

I looked again at the 1881 Scotland census return for John and Harriett Whitney. We have noted previously that two of their nieces were staying with them. However, the household at Knockbrex, Kirkcudbrightshire, also included a number of Whitney offspring.⁹¹

John Whitney	Head	44	Army Retired	England
Harriet Whitney	Wife	46		England
Eva J Morris	Governess	27	Governess	England
Asa N Whitney*	Son	20	Mercantile Navy (Mich)	Oban, Argyleshire
Cecil A Whitney*	Son	18	Not in School	Oban Argyleshire
Aline M Whitney	Daur	16	Scholar	Ireland
Lionel C Whitney*	Son	12	Scholar	Ireland
Amelia V Whitney	Daur	11	Scholar	Kirkcudbrightshire
Alice M Whitney	Daur	9	Scholar	Kirkcudbrightshire
Gertrude Musters	Niece	17	Scholar BS	US California
Cathline [sic] Musters	Niece	7	Scholar BS	US California
Mary A Reilly	Servant	25	Domestic Servant	Kirkcudbrightshire
Mary J McKie	Servant	19	Domestic Servant	Kirkcudbrightshire
Jane Brown	Servant	25	Cook	Kirkcudbrightshire

* The full names were Asa Norman Whitney, Cecil Arthur Whitney and Allan Cadurcis Lionel (Robin) Whitney.

We have also noted that the Whitney family emigrated to New Zealand, including all three sons. Allan was drowned near Auckland on 15th February 1891. When their father retired it was Cecil who took over as managing

director, but from the early days Asa was very much involved in the family business, managing the Australian branch of the Colonial Ammunition Company. Under the heading 'Patents' the following item appeared in the New Zealand Evening Post of 17 February 1890.⁹²

The following new patents have been applied for : Asa Norman Whitney, Auckland, master mariner, and manager Colonial Ammunition Company (Limited), Melbourne, for improvements in the manufacture of metallic cartridges called 'Asa Whitney's Patent Cartridge'.

Four years later, the Evening Post carried an article on Colonial Inventions, which included in the letters patent granted with provisional specifications the following.⁹³

Swallow Elizabeth Ethel Whitney, Auckland, married woman (nominee of Asa Norman Whitney, Melbourne), improvements in ships, torpedo-boats, and other vessels.

The Table Talk column of the Otago Witness of 31 July 1901 provides the details of Asa Whitney's marriage.⁹⁴

On Wednesday, May 22, a wedding of considerable interest to New Zealanders took place at Capetown, the bridegroom being Captain Asa Whitney, eldest son of Mr John Whitney of Waiwera, Auckland, and the bride Miss Ethel Smuts, eldest daughter of Mr W. J. Smuts. Captain and Mrs Asa Whitney left for Australia and New Zealand in the ss Aberdeen.

The marriage notice in The Times provided further detail, and an alternative marriage date.⁹⁵

WHITNEY : SMUTS – On the 15th May, at St George's Cathedral, Cape Town, by the Rev Graham Reid, ASA NORMAN, eldest son of JOHN WHITNEY, Esqre of Whitney Court and Calverhill, Herefordshire, England, and of Wenderholm, Waiwera, New Zealand, to ETHEL, eldest daughter of W. J. Smuts, of Villa Marei, Durban-road, Cape Town, a grandchild of the late Dr. Smuts of Paarl.

Knowing that Asa Norman Whitney married in 1901, I looked for records of any children born to him and Swallow with the following result. In July 1906 the birth was registered in New Zealand of John William Carducis de Monasteries Asa Whitney, son of Asa Norman Whitney and his wife Swallow Elizabeth Ethel Whitney. His birthday was 6th July and he was no doubt given the name Carducis in honour of his uncle Allan whose premature death by drowning has been noted above. For all but one of the few other records I have hunted down Asa has dropped any reference to Carducis de Monasteries.⁹⁶

Two shipping records have been found for John Whitney and interestingly he followed the same profession as his father. At the age of 27 John W Whitney was aboard the Ranchi which sailed into London on 15th May 1934. He had boarded at Shanghai, his profession was given as mercantile marine officer, and his previous residential address was 'at sea'. His contact address was c/- Bank of New Zealand. Two years later, travelling under the name John William Asa Whitney, merchant service officer, he had boarded the Highland Patriot at Lisbon and arrived at the Tilbury Dock on 22nd October 1934. His profession was merchant service officer, and this time his proposed address in England was "Wenderholm", Sarisbury.⁹⁷

Wenderholm was the name of the Whitney home in New Zealand, and also the name of the English home of Asa Norman Whitney, as borne out by the following tale which, while a diversion, is nevertheless entertaining. It also gives us the additional information that John William Asa Whitney had five sisters.⁹⁸

CALCUTTA WEDDING

An Auckland Girl

Daring Exploit Recalled

(By Air Mail – from The Post's London Representative)

LONDON, August 26

An Auckland girl, who once bribed two Russian pilots with a solid meal to let her make a parachute jump from their aeroplane is now on her way to Calcutta to be married. She is Miss Leona Whitney, daughter of Captain Asa Whitney and Mrs Whitney (Auckland and Sarisbury, Hants), and her fiancé is Major-General Cecil Heydeman, MC of London. Miss Whitney is one of five musical sisters. She took part in Auckland choral concerts when she was 14, and specialised in playing the harp. She studied in Brussels, and also played professionally in London.

Her parachute jump took place when she was travelling in Russia and had chartered an aeroplane for three days. English pilots had previously refused to let her jump, and it appeared that she would meet with little more success in Russia. At a hotel, however, she ordered an excellent dinner for three and found that her requests to jump were granted the following day. She landed among a herd of cows.

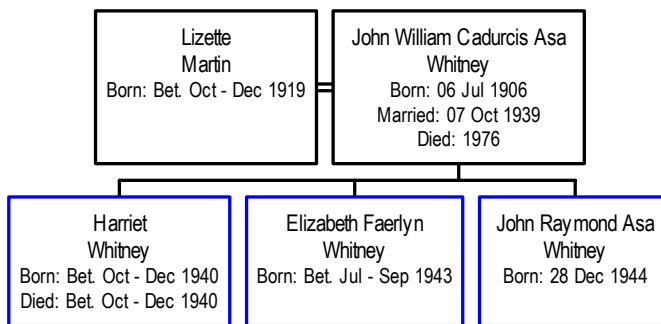
Cecil Albert Heydeman and (Constance) Leona Whitney, the eldest of the Whitney sisters, were married quietly at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, on 6th November 1940. This was a second marriage for Cecil, as his first had ended in divorce. Sadly, Leona died in 1949.⁹⁹

Leona Whitney's brother, John William Asa Whitney, had married the year before her wedding. The Times provides the conclusive evidence that Lizette Martin married her second cousin once removed.¹⁰⁰

WHITNEY : MARTIN – On Oct. 7, 1939, at Torrington Parish Church, John William Asa, son of CAPT. and Mrs. WHITNEY, Wenderholm, Sarisbury Hants., to LIZETTE, youngest daughter of the REV. and Mrs. W.K. MARTIN, Torrington Vicarage, Devon.

Three children were born to John and Lizette Whitney. The birth of the eldest child, Harriet, was registered at Bideford for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1940. Another Bideford registration for the same quarter records that little Harriet did not survive – and this must have been a distressing loss for her parents. They must have particularly welcomed the arrival of Elizabeth Faerlyn, whose birth was registered at Taunton for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1943. Their son's birth was registered at Gosport for the Jan-March quarter of 1945, but the following notice in The Times shows, that he was born in late 1944.¹⁰¹

WHITNEY – On Dec. 28, 1944, at "Fair Winds," Sarisbury Green, Hampshire, to LIZETTE, wife of J. W. ASA WHITNEY – a son.



The death of John William C De M A Whitney was registered at Barnstaple in 1976. I have not followed up any further on this Whitney family.¹⁰²



Samuel Auton Hall

Samuel Auton Hall was the youngest of the children born to John and Judith Hall (née Hoyle). His birthday was 20th October 1842 and he would have been only four when his mother died in 1848. He may have had only a dim memory of his elder brother John who died one just before Samuel's seventh birthday. Samuel was at home with his family for the 1851 census, as an eight year old 'scholar at home'. Ten years later, on 7th April 1861, he was a boarder with the Dods family in the parish of Anick Grange in Northumberland. Head of the household, Thomas P Dods, was a farmer with a holding of 420 acres, employing 7men, 4 lads, and 5 lads. Samuel was probably one of the lads as he was listed as an agricultural pupil.¹⁰³

At the age of 27 Samuel Auton Hall married Anna Helena O'Grady on 28th April 1870, with the marriage being registered at Ashbourne. Anna was the first of three children born to the Rev Thomas O'Grady and his wife Mary Julia (née Freme). Thomas O'Grady had been born on 1st December 1816 in Ireland, and he and Mary Julia were married on 11th October 1841. He was for some time the Vicar at Hognaston, Derbyshire, and he died in 1886. By the time of the 1861 census Anna's father was a widower, and living at the Parsonage House at Hognaston, a small village 4 miles north east of Ashbourne. Anna's younger sister Eleanor was also at home, but Anna was absent, attending a school at 9 South Hill Road, Toxteth Park in Liverpool.¹⁰⁴

Having completed his agricultural studies it is possible that Samuel took over the Hall holding at Kiveton Park. He and Anna were now parents, and included in their 1871 census household, at Harthill, was Samuel's sister Ellen.¹⁰⁵

Samuel Hall	Head	M	28	Farmer 500 acres employing 12 men	Harthill, Yorks
Anna Helena Hall	Wife	M	26		West Derby, Lancs
Eleanor Rowden Hall	Daur		1 mo		Harthill, Yorks

The Hoyle Connections

Ellen Auton Musters	Sister		29		Harthill, Yorks
Ann Tindle	Serv		23	Domestic Servant	Gringley on the Hill, Notts
Ann Routledge	Daur		33	Nurse Domestic Servant	Cumberland
Elizabeth Saltfit	Daur		19	House Maid	Harthill, Yorks
William Lays	Serv	U	14	Boy Domestic Servant	Worksop, Notts

The birth of Eleanor Rowden Hall, the first of four daughters, had been registered at Worksop for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1871.¹⁰⁶

Twin girls followed, and these were listed with their family, for the 1881 census, at the Manor House, Far Street, Wymeswold. The births of Geraldine Mabel and Mary Lilian Hall had been registered at Worksop for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1874. Had the Kiveton farm been sold, and had the proceeds been adequate for Samuel to retire? Young Amelia Empson was no doubt a sister of the Jane Empson who had been employed by the Musters when the 1871 census had been taken.¹⁰⁷

Samuel A Hall	Head	M	38	Retired Farmer	Kiveton Park, Yorks
Anna E Hall	Wife	M	34	Wife of above	West Derby, Lancs
Eleanor Hall	Daur		10	Scholar	Kiveton Hall, Yorks
Lilian Hall	Sister		6	Scholar	Kiveton Hall, Yorks
Mabel Hall	Serv		6	Scholar	Kiveton Hall, Yorks
Emily Slim	Daur		23	Nurse	Sheffield, Yorks
Amelia Empson	Serv	U	14	Kitchen Maid	Kiveton Park, Yorks

The last of the children of Samuel and Anna Hall made her appearance in the 1891 census, when the family was living at Belmont Hall, Ipstones. The birth of Daisy Auton Hall had been registered at Bingham for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1883. The ordering of the family members is of interest, but I am not sure if there is any significance in Helena being described as the head of the household.¹⁰⁸

Helena A Hall	Head	M	46	Living on own Means	West Derby
Samuel A Hall	Husband	M	48	Living on own Means	Kiveton Park, Yorks
Nellie R Hall	Daur	S	20	Living on own Means	Kiveton Hall, Yorks
Mary Lilian Hall	Daur	S	15	Scholar	Kiveton Hall, Yorks
Mabel G Hall	Daur	S	15	Scholar	Kiveton Hall, Yorks
Daisy A Hall	Daur	S	7	Scholar	East Bridgeford, Notts
Kate Johnson	Serv	S	23	Nurse	Ipstones, Staffs
Mary Copestake	Serv	S	15	Housemaid	Consall Forge, Staffs
Thomas Savage	Serv	S	16	Groom	West Leake, Notts

But, even if there was a reason for the hierarchy of the 1891 census, Samuel had assumed his 'rightful place' ten years later. The 1901 census finds the family at Manafon, Powys, Montgomeryshire.¹⁰⁹

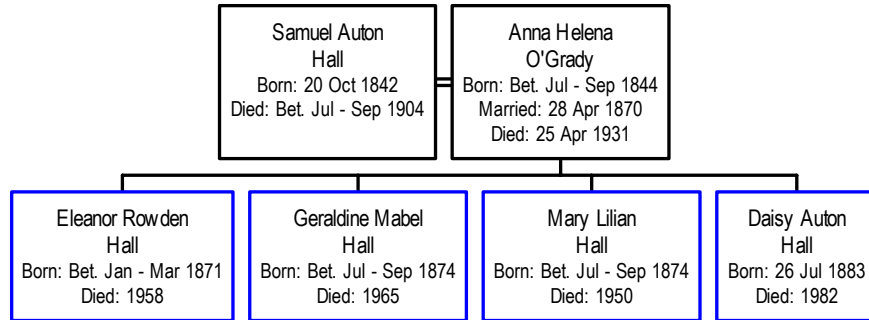
Samuel A Hall	Head	M	57	Living on own Means	Kiveton Park, Yorks
Helena A Hall	Head	M	46	Living on own Means	Ince Hall, Lancashire
Eleanor R Hall	Daur	S	25		Kiveton Hall, Yorks
Lilian M Hall	Daur	S	23		Kiveton Hall, Yorks
Mabel G Hall	Daur	S	23		Kiveton Hall, Yorks
Daisy A Hall	Daur	S	17		East Bridgeford, Notts
Hetty Copeland	Serv	S	15	Housemaid Domestic	Montgomeryshire

The death of Samuel Auton Hall, at the age of 61 was registered at Whitchurch, Shropshire, for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1904. His widow and daughters have been located at the Manor House, Bishops Offley, a small village between Eccleshall and Newport, close to the Staffordshire/Shropshire border, for the 2nd April 1911 census.¹¹⁰

Auton Hall, Anna Helena	Head	Wid	F	62	Private Means	West Derby, Lancs
Auton Hall, Eleanor Rowden	Head	Sing	F	34		Harthill, Yorks
Auton Hall, Lilian Mary	Daur	Sing	F	30		Harthill, Yorks
Auton Hall, Mabel Geraldine	Daur	Sing	F	30		Harthill, Yorks
Auton Hall, Daisy	Daur	Sing	F	23		East Bridgeford, Notts
Radcliffe, Jessie	Serv	Sing	F	21	Cook	Dodds Green, Cheshire
Kray, Sarah	Serv	Sing	F	19	Housemaid	Whixall, Shropshire
Doody, John	Serv	Sing	M	30	Groom	Madely, Shropshire

Anna Helena Hall and her daughters lived in the Shropshire area for the remainder of their lives. The death of Anna H A Hall was registered at Atcham in 1931. She was 86 years old and died in the tiny hamlet of Yockleton.¹¹¹

HALL Anna Helena of Stoney Stretton Hall Yockleton Shropshire widow died 25 April 1931 Probate Shrewsbury 30 May to Arthur Murhall Hickman land agent. Effects £1066 8s 4d.



None of the daughters married, and so this line of the Hall family ended with their father, Samuel Auton Hall. As the following death registrations show, all four daughters lived to a good age.¹¹²

Mary L A Hall	1950	Ludlow	Est age = 76
Eleanor R A Hall	1958	Ludlow	Est age = 87
Geraldine M A Hall	1965	Ludlow	Est age = 90
Daisy Auton Hall	1982	Shrewsbury	Est Age = 98



Notes

- ¹ HO107/1331/7/15/p25; HO1072354/83/pp36-37; Harthill is the most southerly village in South Yorkshire and borders on Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.
- ² RG9/3357/79/p9; RG10/4302/70/p11; RG11/4493/115/p3; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ³ HO107/1331/7/15/p25; HO107/2122/479/p35; RG9/2421/72/p26; RG10/4302/70/p11; RG11/4493/115/p3.
- ⁴ RG12/2212/98/p23; RG13/2654/33/p3.
- ⁵ RG14PN25913 RG78PN1500 RD489 SD2 ED8 SN35; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915.
- ⁶ HO107/1331/7/15/p25; HO107/2122/479/p35; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG9/2421/72/p26.
- ⁷ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; HO107/1311/9/8/p21; HO107/2316/161/p23; HO107/1769/209/p5.
- ⁸ <http://homepage.nflworld.com/nev.hurworth/MIsRhay.htm>
- ⁹ RG10/4302/70/p11; Leeds 1872 White's Directory, p206.
- ¹⁰ RG11/4493/115/p3.
- ¹¹ RG11/4493/114/pp1-2; RG12/3667/68/p18; The Brewing industry: a guide to historical records, ed Lesley Richmond, Alison Turton, 1990, Manchester University Press, p68.
- ¹² RG12/3967/23/p39; RG13/4532/150/p40.
- ¹³ RG14PN25913 RG78PN1500 RD489 SD2 ED8 SN35.
- ¹⁴ FreeBMD Death and Marriage Indexes 1837-1915; RG13/4227/124/p3; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ¹⁵ HO107/2347/248/p14.
- ¹⁶ RG9/2421/72/p26.
- ¹⁷ www.archive.org/details/historyofbrockle02coll.
- ¹⁸ FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915.
- ¹⁹ Certified copy of Death Certificate BYC557676; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ²⁰ HO107/1331/7/15/p25; HO107/2122/479/p35; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; The Times Friday Sep 18 1863.
- ²¹ <http://byron.nottingham.ac.uk/archive/teachinglearning/bios/MC.pdf>.
- ²² FreeBMD Birth and Marriage Indexes 1837-1915; HO107/2128/387/p1; Individual IGI Record Film No 1239563 Pg No 21 Ref No 74667; explanation of the use of the variants Chaworth, Musters, Chaworth Musters and Chaworth-Musters provided by Barbara Chaworth-Musters.
- ²³ Biography of John Musters (1777-1849) and Mary Ann Musters (1786-1832), www.nottingham.ac.uk; Henry (Harry) Cumberland Bentley was also a member of the Pytchley Hunt and penned some verses extolling its merits – refer to section on Jane Bentley (née Hoyle) – 3rd Generation.
- ²⁴ www.nottshistory.org.uk/books/countypedigrees/musters2.htm; IGI Individual Record Film No 1239563; photograph reproduced with permission of Barbara Chaworth-Musters. Barbara has provided some background on William Musters's relationship with the Hamond family – John George (his older brother) and John's wife Emily (née Hamond) both died in 1845, probably of consumption. Emily's two brothers ran the family estates after the patriarch John (Jack) Musters died in 1849 and also had guardianship over the three small Hamond children. There seems to have been some rift between William Musters and the Hamond brothers which is perhaps the reason that William left Colwick – Email from Barbara Chaworth-Musters, 27th November 2010.
- ²⁵ Whites Directory of Nottinghamshire 1853.
- ²⁶ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; HO107/2103/127/p23; HO107/2128/387/p1; FreeBMD Birth and Death Indexes 1937-1915; for the earlier census in 1841 only two of the children were at home – Sophia aged 3 and William aged 2 – being cared for by a number of the family's domestic staff (HO107/865/9/p5).
- ²⁷ Parish:Kilbride/ED:10/p6; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915. Sophia was widowed in October 1879 and was made the sole executrix of her late husband's estate which was valued at under £300 (National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941).
- ²⁸ RG10/3577/65/p17.
- ²⁹ RG10/3462/97/p27; RG11/3390/88/p7.
- ³⁰ RG11/4493/115/p3; RG11/3391/124/p10.
- ³¹ FreeBMD Birth and Death Indexes 1837-1915.
- ³² Parish:Kilbride/ ED:10/p10.
- ³³ Parish:Kelton/ED:3/p19; RG11/156/56/p25.
- ³⁴ The Times Saturday Feb 19 1887.
- ³⁵ Information provided by Barbara Chaworth-Masters, email 7th November 2010; when her widowed father left Canada to return to England Lucy Sophia Musters (1875-1969) was adopted by Orlando and Jane Warner, and as Lil Warner married in 1901 Arthur William Currie (previously Curry) (1875-1933), later General Sir Arthur William Currie (Canada's Greatest

Commander) and subsequently Principal of McGill University.

³⁶ Atlantic Ports passenger Lists 1820-1873 and 1893-1959; HO107/2132/399/p2; Information from Barbara Chaworth-Musters; British Columbia Baptisms 1836-1888.

³⁷ www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/2w18/1/1.

³⁸ British Columbia Baptisms 1836-1888; RG11/951/48/p3; Parish:Borgue/ED:5/p4; wiki.whitneygen.org; the youngest daughter Lucy Sophia Chaworth Musters remained in British Columbia and was married there on 14 August 1901 to Arthur William Currie; Victoria, Australia, Assisted and Unassisted Passenger Lists 1839-1923; supporting information from Barbara Chaworth-Musters.

³⁹ RG12/2735/20/p33.

⁴⁰ RG13/2040/90/p15; RG13/3236/72/p34; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.

⁴¹ 1911 Ireland Census transcript.

⁴² Extracts from parish marriage and death register; <http://churchrecords.irishgenealogy.ie>; 1901 Ireland Census transcript.

⁴³ Extract from parish marriage register.

⁴⁴ <http://churchrecords.irishgenealogy.ie>.

⁴⁵ RG10/994/118/p17; RG11/2433/89/p12; RG11/55/79/p35; RG11/58/85/p49; RG12/622/6/p6; FreeBMD Death and Marriage Indexes 1837-1915; information from Barbara Chaworth-Musters.

⁴⁶ RG13/922/75/p33; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG14 PN4061 RG78PN156 RD50 SD1 ED22 SN151; RD14PN5114 RG78PN226 RD79 SD1 ED26 SN65.

⁴⁷ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG13/30/120/p47; <http://harrygreb.com/rolandtoddbiopage.html>; All London England Births and Baptisms 1813-1906.

⁴⁸ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941; he may have died at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital (Wonford).

⁴⁹ RG14PN22029 RG78PN1309 RD452 SD2 ED26; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.

⁵⁰ The Times Friday May 28 1920.

⁵¹ Information from Barbara Chaworth-Musters; 1891 Scotland Census Parish:Edinburgh South Leith/ED2/p15; London England Births and Baptisms 1813-1906.

⁵² UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915.

⁵³ British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards 1914-1920; information from Barbara Chaworth-Musters citing family records held in the University of Nottingham Archives.

⁵⁴ New York Passenger Lists 1820-1957; UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960.

⁵⁵ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; The Times Tue Nov 2 1937.

⁵⁶ Information from Barbara Chaworth-Musters; England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; FreeBMD Birth Index; RG10/3404/38/p7; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.

⁵⁷ The Times Thursday 12 Mar 1925.

⁵⁸ RG14PN4637 RG78PN195 RD66 SD1 ED13 SN443; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; The Times 10 April 1929.

⁵⁹ UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; The Times 7 May 1931.

⁶⁰ UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.

⁶¹ India Office Family History Search N/1/597 f.38; England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; RN14PN21660 RG78PN1290 RD447 SD1 ED8 SN131; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; the death of Fergus Munro Innes at the age of 91 was registered at Surrey-North-Western in May 1994.

⁶² England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; information from Barbara Chaworth-Musters.

⁶³ RG12/2735/20/p33; New York Port Ship Images 1851-1891; New York Passenger Lists 1820-1957; 1900 United States Federal Census.

⁶⁴ Barbara Chaworth-Musters drew attention to this Wikipedia definition.

⁶⁵ UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; New York Passenger Lists 1820-1957; 1910 United States Federal Census; note the census was conducted in May 1910 and it was not until August of the same year that George officially became a citizen of the United States.

⁶⁶ Selected US Naturalization Records – Original Documents, 1790-1974 (World Archives Project) – Declaration of Intention, Petition for Naturalization, Naturalization Index.

⁶⁷ 1920 United States Federal Census; 1930 United States Federal Census.

⁶⁸ California Death Index 1940-1997. Information from Barbara Chaworth-Musters.

⁶⁹ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915.

⁷⁰ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG11/3390/88/p7; Parish of Dinsdale – British History Online; RG12/2753/82/p12.

- ⁷¹ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1937-1915; <http://thepeerage.com>; There were other connections with the Hammond family – for instance the mother of Harriett Fitz Bridges was also a Hamond.
- ⁷² RG13/15/8/p6.
- ⁷³ RG14PN22295 RG78PN1317 RD454 SD4 ED17 SN463.
- ⁷⁴ New York Passenger Lists 1820-1957; Canadian Passenger Lists 1865-1935; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ⁷⁵ <http://aaail.org/text/articles/islamicreview/1930/08aug/islamicreview193008.pdf>; the most notable champion of Islam in England was William Quilliam (1856-1932), a solicitor, who established the Liverpool Muslim Institute at 8 Brougham Terrace, West Derby Street, in 1889, having returned from a visit to Morocco in 1887 where he converted to Islam and adopted the name Abdullah Quilliam; his work in Liverpool ceased when he left England in 1908 in advance of being struck off as a solicitor but he had returned to England by December 1914, under the name of Henry Mustafa Leon; with his departure the Liverpool Institute declined but a number of the adherents moved to Woking which became the centre of British Islam, and from which the Islamic Review was published and enjoyed a worldwide circulation.
- ⁷⁶ UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- ⁷⁷ Papers Past, Evening Post 11 August 1933.
- ⁷⁸ Canadian passenger Lists 1965-1935; UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960.
- ⁷⁹ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ⁸⁰ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG11/3390/88/p7.; RG12/2735/20/p33; RG13/2040/90/p15.
- ⁸¹ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; The Times Saturday Jul 10 1909.
- ⁸² RG14PN22029 RG78PN1309 RD452 SD2 ED26; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG14PN28117 RG78PN1606 RD511 SD5 ED8 SN119.
- ⁸³ Vivienne Smith uncovers the life story of the Rev William Keble Martin, a one time curate in Ashbourne whose wild flower sketches led to a bestselling book – <http://bygonederbyshire.co.uk>.
- ⁸⁴ British Army WWI Medal Rolls; Wikipedia; England & Wales Marriage and Death Index 1916-2005; The Times Friday Nov 18 1969; photographs -The Rectory - www.teignbridge.gov.uk; William Keble Martin - www.wildlink.org/keble%20martin.htm.
- ⁸⁵ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; The Times Friday November 28 1969.
- ⁸⁶ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1914; Supplement to the London Gazette, 2 December 1941; www.william1.co.uk/r16.htm.
- ⁸⁷ www.william1.co.uk/r16.htm; FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ⁸⁸ www.william1.co.uk/r16.htm; FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ⁸⁹ www.william1.co.uk/r16.htm; England & Wales Birth and Death Index 1916-2005.
- ⁹⁰ England & Wales Birth Index 1916-2005; www.william1.co.uk/r16.htm.
- ⁹¹ Parish:Borgue; ED:5; Page 4.
- ⁹² Papers Past, Evening Post Vol XXXIX Issue 39 17 February 1890.
- ⁹³ Papers Past, Evening Post Vol LXVIII Issue 58 6 September 1904.
- ⁹⁴ Papers Past, Otago Witness Vol 2472 31 July 1901.
- ⁹⁵ The Times Friday Aug 30 1901; the bride's full name was Swallow Elizabeth Ethel Smuts and her grandfather was Dr Johannes Smuts, a medical doctor who, 12 years before his death in 1871, converted to homeopathic medicine; he had purchased Zomerlust, in Paarl in 1848 which was subsequently purchased by his son-in-law Jacob Isaac de Villiers after Dr Smuts' death from his widow, Jacoba Smuts (née De Leeuw); today Zomerlust is a very up-market guest house (www.kontrei.co.za/zomerlust-paarl-3.php).
- ⁹⁶ www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz; the family connection with the name Carducis stemmed from the marriage between Patrick de Carducis (b 1093) and Wilbuiga de Chaworth (b 1098) (Chaworth Ancestry).
- ⁹⁷ UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960.
- ⁹⁸ Papers Past, Evening Post 3 October 1940; another sister, Ruth Octavia, accidentally died in July 1917 at the age of 14 months as a result of eating quinine tablets (Papers Past, Ashburton Guardian Vol XXXVII Issue 9055 27 July 1917); www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz.
- ⁹⁹ England Andrews Newspaper Index Cards 1790-1976; India Office Family History Search N/1/609 f.16; www.unithistories.com/officers/Army officers.
- ¹⁰⁰ The Times, Wednesday Oct 11 1939.
- ¹⁰¹ England & Wales Birth and Death Index 1916-2005; The Times Tuesday Jan 02 1945.
- ¹⁰² England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ¹⁰³ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; HO107/2122/479/p35; RG3858/94/p7.
- ¹⁰⁴ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; Burke's genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Ireland, 3rd ed. (London, U.K.: Burkes Peerage Ltd, 1912); RG9/2524/10/p14; RG9/2706/82/p46.
- ¹⁰⁵ RG10/3462/97/p27.
- ¹⁰⁶ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915.

¹⁰⁷ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG11/3148/22/p10.

¹⁰⁸ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG12/2190/113/pp2-3.

¹⁰⁹ RG13/519/68/p4.

¹¹⁰ FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; RG14PN16333 RG78PN1012 RD356 SD2 ED9 SN48.

¹¹¹ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.

¹¹² England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.