

Generation 3

Fretwell William Hoyle

According to Burke, Fretwell William Hoyle was born on 6th June 1831. An IGI record has him being baptised at Rotherham on 4th July 1832, an unusual lapse of time, but understandable as his mother had died so soon after his birth. Fretwell was, by the age of 10, and for the 1841 census, a pupil at a private boarding school for boys at Consibrough in the district of Doncaster, the principal of which was clergyman, Henry Ellershaw. We know he was at home for the 1851 census when his occupation was given as articled clerk, destined to follow his father's profession in law, and qualified as a solicitor in 1856. He married at the age of 29, on 1st August 1860 at St Peters, Leeds, to Rosa Davy, one of the daughters of Albert Davy, Esq, of Leeds, Consul of the United States of America and his wife Sarah (née Cadman).¹

Rosa Davy, who had been born on 5th December 1835 in Leeds was, for the 1841 census, together with her mother Sarah (described as Independent) and four other Davy children living at Sheepscar Cottage (later to be known as Sheepscar House), North Street, in Leeds. Two entries below on the same census page, finds Ann Cadman with her son (and presumably Rosa's brother) Robert, together with a young granddaughter, Ann Davy aged 10. Albert seems to have been out of town on this census night, but is back with his family, still living at North Street at number 44, for the 1851 census. Albert, born in Philadelphia in 1800, had moved to England and in June 1829 married Sarah Cadman. At some stage Albert had become a British Subject and he and some members of his family are found for the 1851 census living at North Street Leeds.²

Albert Davy	Head	M	50	Consul United States	America, British Subject
Sarah Davy	Wife	M	49		Leeds, Yorks
Herbert Davy	Son	U	17	Gentleman	Leeds, Yorks
Rosa Davy	Daur		15	Scholar at home	Leeds, Yorks
Florence Davy	Daur		11	Scholar at home	Leeds, Yorks
Sarah Eliza Davy	Daur		6	Scholar at home	Leeds, Yorks
Julia Davy	Daur		5	Scholar at home	Leeds, Yorks
Mary Naylor	Serv	U	22	Nurse	Roundhay, Yorks
Elizabeth Wade	Serv	U	26	Cook	Easingwold, Yorks
Sarah Wood	Serv	U	26	Housemaid	Leeds, Yorks

As an aside, and well before Fretwell William Hoyle married into the Davy family, his future father-in-law Albert Davy had dealings with John Fretwell, Gentleman of Leeds, concerning various commercially desirable parcels of land. Registered on 2nd August 1837, near three in the afternoon, was a Memorial of Indentures of Lease & Release made between :³

...Joseph Oates and Albert Davy both of Leeds in the County of York Esquires of the one part and John Fretwell of Leeds aforesaid Gentleman of the other part and the Release made Between the said Joseph Oates and Albert Davy of the first part and the said John Fretwell of the Second part Matthew Bloome of Leeds aforesaid Solicitor of the Third part William Cadman of Leeds aforesaid Tobacco Manufacturer of the fourth part and Ayrton Gatliff of Leeds of Leeds aforesaid Solicitor of the fifth part Of and concerning All that plot piece of parcel of Land (being part of certain closes called Dowbridge otherwise Dowbrige closes)...

The April 1861 census finds the recently married couple, Fretwell and Rosa, living at Eastwood Lodge, Doncaster Road, Rotherham, next door to Fretwell's uncle and step-aunt, Francis and Alice Parker.⁴

Fretwell William Hoyle	Head	M	29	Attorney	Rotherham, Yorks
Rosa Hoyle	Wife	M	25		Leeds, Yorks
Ann Barker	Serv	W	59		Shoe Green, Yorks
Mary Ann Barker	Serv	U	22		Sheffield, Yorks

By the 1871 census the family had expanded with the birth of a number of offspring. They were still living at Eastwood Lodge. The visitor is of particular interest as he was a nephew of Fretwell, whose parents were living in India – and this explains why locating some of Fretwell's step-brothers has presented a challenge.⁵

Fretwell W Hoyle	Head	M	39	Solicitor	Rotherham, Yorks
Rosa Hoyle	Wife	M	35		Leeds, Yorks
Alan F Hoyle	Son		9		Rotherham, Yorks
Rosa B Hoyle	Daug		6		Rotherham, Yorks

The Hoyle Connections

Ethel M Hoyle	Daug	5		Rotherham, Yorks
Ada L D Hoyle	Daug	8 m		Rotherham, Yorks
Jane Bocock	Nurse	U 53	Nurse	Oldham, Lancs
Harriet Jackson	Serv	U 23	Cook	Masbrough, Yorks
Emily Jackson	Serv	U 21	Housemaid	Masbrough, Yorks
Henry Hoyle	Visitor	11		Calcutta, India

I have found no further census return for Fretwell Hoyle, but have managed to find his wife in the 1881 census, transcribed as Rosa Hayles. For some reason she is lodging with one Jane Copestake at 1 Larkdale Street Nottingham. Her status is still given as 'Married' and the census listing shows that one further child had been born. However it does not show that another child had also been born to Fretwell and Rosa. The birth of Albert Davy Hoyle was registered for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1879 but this infant died, probably within hours or days, on 6th January. The elder son, Alan, was an undergraduate at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he was sharing lodgings with two fellow undergraduates – Henry Power Bull and Alexander Kenneth Digby Smith.⁶

Jane Copestake	Head	W 57	Housekeeper	Scotland
Rosa Hoyle	Lodger	M 43		Leeds, Yorks
Rosa B Hoyle	Lodger	16		Rotherham, Yorks
Ethel M Hoyle	Lodger	15		Rotherham, Yorks
Ada L Hoyle	Lodger	10		Rotherham, Yorks
Kenneth W Hoyle	Lodger	6		Rotherham, Yorks

Rosa Hoyle is again (still?) living in Nottingham when the 1891 census was taken on 5th April 1891. Still listed as a married woman, she is a visitor in the Ellis household at Newcastle Circus, headed up by Francis Newman Ellis, owner and manager of collieries, a Quaker and an owner of considerable property, including Debdale Hall, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. The only child with her is daughter Rosa Blanche Hoyle. The 1901 census finds Rosa now as the head of the household and with three of her children living at 9 Douglas Road, Nottingham. I have not found a record for Ethel Hoyle for this census.⁷

Rosa Hoyle	Head	M 65		Leeds, Yorks
Rosa B Hoyle	Daug	S 36		Rotherham, Yorks
Lilian D Hoyle	Daug	S 30		Rotherham, Yorks
Kenneth W Hoyle	Son	S 23	Stockbroker, Manager	Rotherham, Yorks
Mary J Clarke	Serv	S 20	General Servant	Walkeringham, Notts

Within one year of this census Rosa Hoyle had died and her death was registered in the Jan-Mar quarter of 1902 at Nottingham. She died on 8th February at the age of 67. If he was still alive, and this would seem to be the case at least up to 31st March 1901 as Rosa claimed to still be a married woman on the census return, her husband would have been in his early 70s when Rosa died. According to the death certificate Rosa died of carcinoma of the breast and the cancer had spread elsewhere. Her address was given as 9 Douglas Road and the informant was her daughter Ethel, now Mrs McCully of 51 New York Road, Huddersfield. Rosa's occupation was given as Wife of Fretwell Hoyle, Solicitor.⁸

Fretwell William Hoyle is an interesting and elusive character. An internet search on his name shows that he was interested in genealogy and, as Fretwell W Hoyle, F.G.H.S. etc, he compiled and edited, and had published in Sheffield in 1865, the Pedigree of the Family of Rhodes of New Zealand, and this is readily available through Google Books. An article 'Makers of Canterbury – Pioneers of the Province : Robert Heaton Rhodes 1815-1884' follows the life of Robert (and five of his brothers) who settled and prospered in New Zealand. Of particular interest is the fact that he was born in Rotherham and so no doubt the Hoyles and Heatons were known to each other, and perhaps it was through this connection, and Fretwell's reputation as a genealogist, that he was perhaps commissioned to undertake the pedigree?⁹

From further research, we now know that, in fact, Fretwell spent considerable time in New Zealand, commuting back and forth, his visits to England resulting in births of his subsequent children. Indeed, notices of the birth of Ada and the death of baby Albert and were published in the Taranaki Herald respectively on 22nd October 1870 and 15 March 1879, so there must have been some people in New Zealand who would have been interested in this information. Certainly Fretwell was in New Zealand in late 1862 because the following notice, taken from the Nelson and New Zealand Chronicle, appeared throughout September and October in a number of New Zealand newspapers.¹⁰

ENGLISH and NEW ZEALAND LEGAL
AGENCY, for the transaction of business
of absentees from either country.
References given.
MR FRETWELL W HOYLE,
SOLICITOR
Rotherham, Yorkshire; and 13 Gray's Inn Square
London

The 20th September 1862 edition of the Taranaki Herald published the following letter from James Bowden, which strongly suggests that whatever business Fretwell Hoyle had hoped to pick up while in New Zealand, his plans were interrupted by an unfortunate incident, and one from which he was lucky to have survived.¹¹

To the Editor of the TARANAKI HERALD
Taranaki, 15th September, 1862

SIR – Herewith I beg to hand you copy of an address of thanks to the people of New Plymouth, adopted and signed by the passengers and crew of the Lord Worsley, and trust you will kindly insert it in your next issue.

It will be seen that the names of at lease a moiety of those on board at the time of the wreck are not appended; this is at once accounted for by their absence – having left Taranaki by the Storm Bird the day after arrival. – I am, Sir, yours, &c., JAMES BOWDEN

To Colonel Warre, CB., His Honor the Superintendent, The Rev H.H. Brown, R. Parris, Esq., and the Inhabitants of New Plymouth, -

We, the undersigned, passengers and crew of the steamship Lord Worsley, desire before leaving your town, to express our heartfelt thanks for the great kindness and hospitality we have experienced at your hands.

We are deeply sensible of the very great anxiety that pervaded this town during the eventful days we were detained by the natives at the scene of the wreck, and of the good feeling which prompted you to afford every assistance, and even to volunteer to force your way through hostile districts to our aid.

Whatever may have been our losses and sufferings, the unfortunate wreck of the Lord Worsley will always serve to remind us how ready are the generous and exalted sympathies of our countrymen to shine forth of such occasions.

Sympathising as we cordially do with you in the present unfortunate condition of the Province, we fervently pray that the day is not far distant when it will be restored to peace and prosperity.

One of the signatories of this letter was Fretwell W Hoyle. The danger faced by him and his fellow passengers from both the shipwreck and the aftermath is graphically described in the following account.¹²

One wild windy Taranaki night in 1862, a ship bearing 66 people veered off course and on to enemy lands. This is the story of the *Lord Worsley*, a 600-ton steamer that smashed on to rocks in Te Namu Bay near Opunake. About 1am on 1 September, the call went out: "All hands on deck!" The 35 members of the crew and 31 passengers went up top to find the Royal mail steamer in a perilous position. "It was blowing hard on shore and raining heavily; land was visible on each side and right ahead of the doomed ship, with heavy breakers all around," a newspaper report said. "There seemed but small prospect of any on-board reaching land. However, the ship drove on and got near the shore, she touched, still, on she went and at length settled fast on the rocks perfectly upright."

Hold tight - The *Lord Worsley* became wedged in boulders, but the high tide was still seven feet deep around the ship. Because of this, a decision was made to hold tight until daylight. Meanwhile, the crew, headed by Captain James Bowden, got the life rafts ready to abandon ship if things got worse. Among the *Lord Worsley's* passengers were Captain Vine Hall, Robert Graham, Captain Butler, C.I. Taylor, Captain and Mrs Campbell, their two children and two servants, Miss Briggs, Captain Muirhead, several ladies and more children. The luggage was also valuable, especially that of Miss Briggs, who was a wealthy lady with a large amount of jewellery and plate with her. But the biggest treasure was a large amount of gold consigned to the Bank of New Zealand. When the rising sun began to shed light on the wreck, and the tide began to draw away from the rugged rocks, the passengers were helped from the stricken vessel.

And into war-torn Taranaki - Enemy territory - Two months before, a huge hui (Māori community gathering) had been held at Te Ikaroa-a-Maui, at the mouth of the Kapoiaia River. More than 600 men from Taranaki, Ngati Ruanui, Ngaruru and Wanganui tribes, assembled in the 100-foot-long meeting house to discuss the issues of land, the price of tolls on King Matutaera Potatau's gate at Kapoiaia and the making of roads. At the hui, men resolved that if Pakeha extended their roadmaking beyond Waireka (three miles south of New Plymouth) it would be looked upon as a declaration of war. The roadmaking continued. It was into this troubled social climate that the people from the *Lord*

Worsley landed on that first day of spring.

Warm welcome - They were soon to face their "foes" because, just 300 yards (275 metres) from the wretched wreck, was the thriving Māori village of Te Namu led by Chief Wiremu Kingi te Matakatea. He came down to the frightened passengers and told them to make use of any of the houses in his kainga (village) and assured them they were among friends. Under a sub-heading "Parleying With The Natives" the newspaper article tells how the crew and passengers settled themselves into the village, while the officers, Matakatea and fellow chief Arama Karaka inspected the ship. It was a total wreck. A deal was discussed to leave the remains of the ship to the people of Te Namu, if they helped the crew, passengers and their luggage get safely to New Plymouth. "Some presents were also made to the chiefs, who seemed pleased, and dispatched a messenger to the king's gate at Kapoiaia," the newspaper said. After a few hours the messenger returned, saying news of the wreck had been sent to New Plymouth and some of the King's men would be arriving at Te Namu to decide whether the party would be allowed through.

Tensions rise - Meanwhile, at Te Namu, things were heating up. "...there was a constant dread of some quarrel breaking out between the natives and some of the crew, who had got mixed up with some of the young native men and women," the report said. "At length matters looked so threatening that Captain Butler appealed to the chiefs to quiet the natives, while he induced the crew to withdraw." On 3 September, Captain Bowden and four men took a small boat and headed out safely through the breakers and towards New Plymouth to get help.

On land, talks began. "The natives now held a korero (talk), which resulted in one of the leading men of the tribe handing in an account for 28 pounds 10 shillings, for the use of the six whares (houses/huts) for two days," the old news story says. Captain Vine Hall agreed to pay the money – once the band of travellers got to New Plymouth. This did not satisfy the people of Te Namu.

Te Whiti steps in - "Suddenly a cry arose that the King's people were coming and some 20 horsemen galloped up, headed by Erueti, afterwards known as Te Whiti (the prophet of Parihaka)." He shook hands with Captain Butler. Then Te Whiti spoke: "This is not an affair between the Government and the natives, but Iwi Mate (people of God) and the King's natives. When the Governor comes we will settle that; if he passes through the King's gate it will be settled. Our feelings towards the Governor are bad, because he is not sincere; he only speaks well to us to get our land. If he is our friend let him treat the natives the same as he treats the Europeans; leave off lying to get our land, acknowledge the King, allow free trade in powder, etc."

Following a long debate with Captain Butler, Te Whiti then spoke to the large gathering of Māori people, urging them to allow the passengers and crew to leave. The luggage was inspected and toll charges taken for the King's gate.

Dishonesty and departure - On Thursday, 4 September, the Māori people discovered a number of powder kegs had been thrown overboard from the Lord Worsley and into the sea, making them useless for gunfire. Even worse, a rifle and sword belonging to Captain Campbell were found hidden in coals, where Captain Muirhead had stashed them. There was an outcry from the Māori people, but no blood was shed.

The following morning, the castaways left Te Namu. "... the ladies' carts started, followed in half an hour by the luggage," the news report said. "That night the party slept at the King's council house, and on the 6th they were all safe in New Plymouth."

But this was not the end of the matter. In the House of Representatives on 9th September 1862, one Mr. Eyes moved that

...the House do, on Thursday 10th September, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the following resolution : 'That a respectful address be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, requesting that he may be pleased to place on the estimates a sum not exceeding £1,369 16s 4½d., to be paid to Mary Jane Briggs, William Dickon Hoyle, Fretwell W. Hoyle, and Major and Mrs Campbell, in terms of the awards made by Mr. Commissioner Beckham, and in accordance with the reports of the Public Petitions Committee'. – Agreed to. After some discussion, in the course of which surprise was expressed by some members that this damage, which was occasioned by the wreck of the Lord Worsley, should not have been provided for, the Hon J. Hall moved an amendment to the effect that the Government would take action if there was no legal remedy against any other body. The amendment was agreed to.

I do not know if the compensation was paid out by the government or by any other body, nor how the amount was to be divvied up between the people concerned. What is interesting is that one of these people was William Dickon Hoyle, whose name had not appeared on the list of signatories to the letter referred to above and written by Captain James Bowden. William Dickon Hoyle, who was Fretwell's cousin and who was himself a keen genealogist, must have been one of the passengers who had left Taranaki on the Storm Bird.

The Australian National Library has in its collection an item entitled 'Fragments of a journal saved from shipwreck/by an old Kensingtonian'. The summary description of the provenance of this item is given as follows :

The SS Colombo, which was built in 1853, was wrecked on the Minicoy Reef, Laccadive Islands (India) on November 19, 1862. The passengers, many of whom were Australian, and crew spent 11 days on Minicoy or Malacoy before being rescued and given onward passage in the ship 'Ottawa'. Minicoy is the largest island in the 36 islands group southwest of India in the Arabian Sea.

'Old Kensingtonian' is ascribed by Hocken to F.W. Hoyle. National Library copy NK1920 is inscribed: From Fretwell W. Hoyle.

Further information is available from a website devoted to New Zealand shipwrecks and disasters at sea.

Hoyle, Fretwell W. Fragments of a journal saved from shipwreck/by an old Kensingtonian. Christchurch, Kiwi Publishers, c1999. ISBN 1869640314 (hbk.) 111pp. First published as a book by Trubner & Co. London, 1868, a copy at the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington.

MS1039 COLOMBO, iron SS, 2127 tons, of P & O. built 1853. Wrecked on the Minicoy Reef, Laccadive Islands, on November 19 1862. Spent 11 days on Minicoy or Malacoy before rescue and onward passage in 'Ottawa'. Cargo and mail were also recovered. - Lloyds Reg. Minicoy is the largest island in the 36 islands group SW India, in the Arabian Sea. "Only salvaged mail damaged by water appear to have received special cachets to explain their condition. Mail recovered from the 'Colombo' arrived in London between 26 Dec 1862 and 24 Jan 1863 and was struck with a two-line cachet in black or red, reading 'Saved from the wreck of/the Colombo". At least four different types of cachet are known.

A total of 530 boxes of mail was recovered, but immersion in salt water for up to three weeks caused some of the stamps to change colour. The Colombo sailed from Calcutta and Galle [Ceylon] for Suez on 19 Nov 1862 en route to Aden. Info. from 'The Postal History of NSW 1788-1901'.¹³

So, was Fretwell actually on board when the ship was wrecked? Perhaps he was returning from having done his research on the Rhodes family, in which case he would have been exceedingly unlucky, having only two months earlier survived the wreck of the Lord Worsley. Or perhaps he just acquired the document?

He was also cited in the Oxford Journal of June 1888, in relation to an article on books dealing with gaming and gambling, in which he commented on the provenance of one Edmund Hoyle. The article states that Mr. Fretwell Hoyle has taken great pains over his genealogy, and has come to the conclusion that the Edmund Hoyle of whist celebrity was not in any way connected with his family. That Fretwell Hoyle should disclaim any connection with Edmund Hoyle is somewhat ironic. It is believed that his father, William Fretwell Hoyle, fared poorly in his investments. Certainly his son was either an equally unlucky gambler or a poor manager of money, as witnessed by the following extract from the London Gazette of 24th December 1880.¹⁴

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Sheffield.
In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by
Arrangement of the affairs of Fretwell William Hoyle,
of Rotherham, in the county of York, Solicitor.

THE creditors of the above-named Fretwell William
Hoyle who have not already proved their debts, are
required, on or before the 7th day of January, 1881, to send
their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts
or claims, to me, the undersigned, Andrew Macredie,
Chartered Accountant, of 26, George Street, Sheffield, the
Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they
will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed
to be declared,—Dated this 20th day of December, 1880.

A. MACREDIE, Trustee.

This financial misfortune may provide the explanation of why Fretwell does not feature in any of the census records from 1881 onwards, and why Rosa was found 'husbandless' for her latter years. It is possible that Fretwell left England to avoid the shame (and, one might add, his responsibilities) of the loss of his fortune. A record I have found for him confirms that he was back in New Zealand in 1882, but suggests that he intended to return to England. Again we refer to the Taranaki Herald – this time the 1st September 1882 edition.¹⁵

It is twenty years to-day since the s.s. Lord Worsley, on her passage from Nelson to New Plymouth, from some inexplicable cause ran ashore at midnight in Te Namu Bay ... The natives being hostile to the Europeans at that time, it was feared that the whole of the shipwrecked passengers would be murdered, but Wi Kingi of Umuroa, and, we believe, Te Whiti, who was then a young man, used their influence, and the passengers, of whom there were

sixty by the ill-fated vessel, were spared and sent to New Plymouth in bullock carts. Amongst the passengers was Mr. Fretwell W. Hoyle, who, having been travelling through the Colonies, was on his way to England via Sydney. This gentleman had recently returned to New Zealand to collect materials for a book, and being in the vicinity of the spot where the Lord Worsley was wrecked, has made it a point of visiting the spot on the twentieth anniversary of that disastrous calamity.

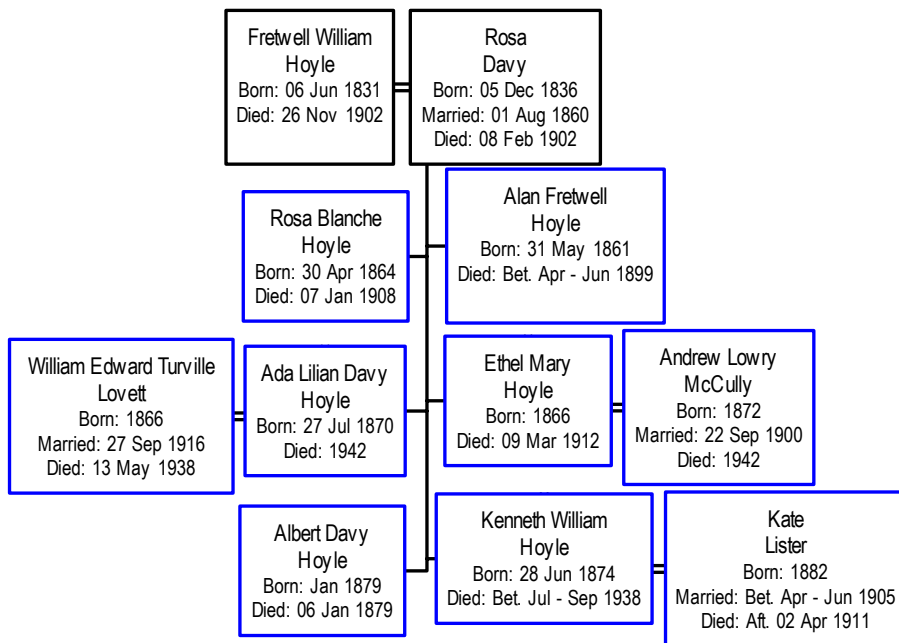
Yet another newspaper item, quoted below, of an action taken to the Resident Magistrate's Court, confirms that Fretwell Hoyle was in New Zealand in late 1886 to early 1887.¹⁶

HOYLE v HANNAM

Claim £1 17/-. Mr Killen for plaintiff, and Mr Carruth for defendant. This was a claim by the plaintiff, F.W. Hoyle against David L. Hannam for 37 lessons in writing and arithmetic, from 1st September 1886 to 7th of December 1886. Mr Killen opened the case for the plaintiff and called Mr Hoyle, who deposed that he had arranged with Mr Hannam to give him lessons in writing at 1/- per lesson. He was frequently asked both by Mr and Mrs Hannam what he would charge, and he said he would treat them lightly. He had the entries of Mr Hannam's first visit and subsequent visits in the call book which he produced. For the defence, Mr Carruth stated that the teaching of the lessons in writing was a gift. Mr Hannam sworn said, that on the first night of receiving lessons he asked Mr Hoyle what were his conditions, and he replied that he would charge nothing, that he (Mr Hoyle) would be glad of his company in the evening. He and his wife had done work for Mr. Hoyle, but as he was not charging for the lessons they would not charge for this work. Witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr Killen but his evidence was unshaken. Mrs Hannam corroborated her husband's statement. Counsel having addressed the Court, His Worship gave judgement to the defendant with costs 16/6.

If, at any time, Fretwell was intending to return to England via Sydney, he may well have planned a visit to his step-brother John Walker Hoyle, who was working as an engineer on the New South Wales railways. Certainly, John had been in contact with Fretwell before because much later, in a letter dated 1888, John Hoyle wrote to his brother Charles asking if Fretwell was still in New Zealand, and commenting that he had not any news of him or his family for years. It is apparent that Fretwell had made a journey in 1888 – as a passenger on the Port Augusta - that had sailed from London and arrived in Sydney on 2 November 1888, having stopped off at Adelaide and Melbourne. Perhaps Fretwell was also the passenger listed as Mr. F W Fretwell, who sailed on the Te Anau from Russell, New Zealand, to Sydney, arriving there on 17th March 1890 – and if so – perhaps he and John met up again. Fretwell William Hoyle was listed as a Notary of Whangarei for the 1893 and 1896 New Zealand Electoral Rolls.¹⁷

And this was the end of the trail, pending any further information, for Fretwell William Hoyle.



However, the mystery of how and when Fretwell Hoyle died has finally been resolved thanks to Suzanne Paget who found the details of a burial in Whangarei, New Zealand for a Frehrell [sic] William Hoyle. The death certificate

confirms that Fretwell William Hoyle died on 26th November 1902 at Coblestone, Whangarei, having suffered from heart disease for two years. The certifying doctor was D. G. Oplan, and he stated that he had last seen his patient alive two days earlier on 24th November. While the deceased's age was given at 72 years, no date of birth was recorded, and the place of birth was mistakenly given as Rotherlaid. Apparently Fretwell Hoyle had been a resident in New Zealand for 40 years, which would put his year of arrival as 1862. Working on through the document, his usual occupation, profession or job was listed as lawyer and he was buried on 27th November 1902 at Hairwood. The next question asked the ages of each daughter and each son. The answer provided was daughters 42 and 4 and sons 44 and 38 – which makes no sense given the known birth years of his children. The person who completed the form recorded that the deceased's father was William Fretwell Hoyle, but did not know the first name of his mother. His marital relationship at death was not recorded, but he had been 26 when he married at Sheffield. The name of his wife was also not recorded.¹⁸



Generation 4 →

Alan Fretwell Hoyle

Alan Fretwell Hoyle's arrival in the world was heralded in the birth notices of the 8th June 1861 issue of the Malton Messenger :

On the 31st ult., at Eastwood Lodge, Rotherham, the wife of Fretwell W. HOYLE, Esq., of a son.

The only further references I have found for Alan Fretwell Hoyle are an entry in the Oxford University Alumni records where it is recorded that, at the age of 18, he had matriculated on 16th October 1879. He was a scholar at Oxford from 1879-1883. How and where he spent his life after graduating is not known. What is known, however, is that he died relatively young at the age of 38 and his death was registered for the 1899 Apr-Jun quarter at Nottingham.¹⁹



Rosa Blanche Hoyle

The first daughter of Fretwell and Rosa, Rosa Blanche Hoyle, born on 30th April 1864 at Rotherham, never married and her death was registered at Nottingham, at the age of 43, for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1908. She left a modest estate, the administration of which was given to her sister Ada.²⁰

HOYLE Rosa Blanche of 208 Derby-road Nottingham spinster died 7 January 1908 Probate Nottingham 31 January to Ada Lilian Davy Hoyle spinster. Effects £1172 3s 9d. Resworn £1252 10s 7d.



Ethel Mary Hoyle

The reason for Ethel Mary Hoyle's absence from the family home on 5th April 1891 is that, sometime in the previous ten years, she had gained a nursing qualification, and for the 1891 census was employed as a nursing sister at the Grimsby and District Hospital, opened in 1877 and later renamed Grimsby Hospital.²¹

It was no doubt on a professional footing, to start with, and then on more friendly terms, that Ethel met and became better acquainted with one Andrew Lowry McCully, who had been born in Ireland in 1872, but who was now earning his living in England as a medical practitioner. According to the 1899 Medical Register, he had qualified on 21st May 1897 with a Bachelor of Surgery from the Royal University, Ireland, and was, in 1899, living at 41 Long Causeway, Farnworth, Bolton, Lancashire. Their marriage, registered at Nottingham for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1900, took place at the Parish Church of Lenton on 22nd September following the calling of banns. The groom was a 29 year old bachelor, a physician and surgeon, living at New North Road, Huddersfield and his father was James McCully, a Presbyterian clergyman. The bride was a 33 year old spinster, living at Douglas Road, and whose father was, as we know, Fretwell William Hoyle, solicitor. There is no indication that either or both fathers were deceased, but it is reasonably certain that Fretwell Hoyle was not present at the wedding, dead or alive. There were two witnesses – Charles Frederick Hoyle, one of Fretwell's step-brothers, and one H Brooke Taylor. This second witness was in fact Herbert Brooke Taylor, a son of Fretwell's cousin Catherine Ann Taylor (nee Parker) and her husband John. As noted above, the Parkers and Hoyles were probably quite close both on a personal level and professional level, and certainly geographically in the 1860s, when Catherine's father Francis and his second wife Alice were for a time living next door to Fretwell Hoyle and his family.²²

For the 1901 census the newly wed couple was living at 51 New North Road, Huddersfield. There is a minor underestimation of Ethel's age on the census return!²³

Andrew L McCully	Head	M	29	Medical Practitioner (own account)	Ireland
Ethel Mary McCully	Wife	S	28		Rotherham, Yorks
Jane Allsopp	Serv	S	22	General Servant Domestic	Bark Green, Yorks

It would seem that Andrew and Ethel were not blessed with children. They are found living childless for the 1911 census, still at the same address and Jane Allsopp is still tending to their domestic needs.²⁴

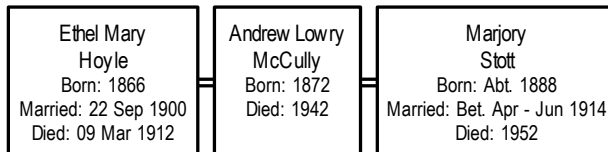
McCully, Andrew Lowry	Head	Mar	M	38	Physician and Surgeon	Ireland Co Monaghan Castle Lay, Roy Resident
McCully, Ethel Mary	Wife	Mar	10	F 43		Rotherham, Yorks
Allsopp, Jane	Serv	Sing	F	32	General Servant Domestic	Bark Green, Yorks

Scott, Elisabeth Ann Nurse Sing F 30 Sick Nurse Leeds, Yorkshire

What is concerning is the presence in the household of a sick nurse. A search of the FreeBMD death index reveals why Elisabeth Scott was counted as a member of the McCully family. The death of Ethel M McCully was registered at Huddersfield for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1912. The registration gives her age as 43, but it would have been closer to 46. She died at home on 9th March 1912. Her estate passed to her husband Andrew.²⁵

McCULLY Ethel Mary of 51 New North-road Huddersfield (wife of Andrew Lowry McCully) died 9 March 1912 Administration London 1 April to the said Andrew Lowry McCully. Effects £591 9s 5d.

A further look at the BMD records shows that Andrew remarried. There is a Knaresborough marriage registration for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1914 between an Andrew L McCully and a Marjory Stott. She was most likely one of the daughters of Thomas Henry and Edith Stott who, with other family members and servants, were living at 93 New North Road, Huddersfield, for the 1911 census.²⁶



In his early 40s, Andrew enlisted with the Royal Army Medical Corps. Starting off as a Lieutenant, he saw action in France, from 14th April 1915. On his discharge on 22nd March 1922 he had achieved the rank of Captain, and had been awarded the Victory and 15 Star Medals. His medal card records his home address at 51 New North Road, Huddersfield. It was at the same address that Andrew Lowry McCully was still practising and registered as such in 1935. His death was registered at Huddersfield in 1942. Marjory McCully's death, at the age of 65, was registered at Lewisham in 1952. I have not checked the records, but Andrew and Marjory may have had a daughter, Rhona L McCully, born in 1918 and who married Andrew Greenall in 1950.²⁷



Ada Lilian Davy Hoyle

For the 1891 census the third daughter, Ada Lilian D Hoyle, had dropped her first name and is found as Lilian D. Hoyle, working as a governess for the Hounsfield family at Hunton Bridge, Hertfordshire. She was back with her mother for the 1901 census and, following the death of her mother and sister Rosa, was found staying with her uncle for the 1911 census, at The Grove, Oulton, Rothwell.²⁸

Hoyle, Charles Frederick	Head	Wid	M	59	Managing Director, Brewery Company	Kimberworth, Yorks
Hoyle, Ada Lilian Davy	Niece	Sing	F	40	Private Means	Rotherham, Yorks
Hoyle, Hilda Jane Walker	Daur	Sing	F	25		Oulton, Yorks
Hoyle, Charles Frederick	Son	Sing	M	22	Engineer	Oulton, Yorks
Kale, Louisa	Serv	Sing	F	39	Cook Domestic	Halton, Leeds Yorks
Dodsworth, Gertrude Alice	Serv	Sing	F	18	Parlourmaid Domestic	Fulford, Yorks
Sharpe, Lilian Maur	Serv	Sing	F	18	Housemaid Domestic	Oulton, Leeds, Yorks

At the age of 46 Ada Hoyle married. Her husband was William Edward Turville Lovett and the marriage was registered at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1916. For William this was a second marriage, as he had been widowed two years earlier. William Lovett had been born in 1866, the son of Robert Lovett and his second wife, Elizabeth. The Times published a notice of their marriage.²⁹

LOVETT : HOYLE-On the 27th Sept at the Parish Church, Hitchin, by the Rev. L. Ashby, Vicar of the Parish, WILLIAM TURVILLE LOVETT, third son of the late Rev. Robert Lovett, Rector of Caundle Bishop, Dorset to LILIAN DAVY HOYLE, youngest daughter of the late FRETWELL WILLIAM HOYLE, formerly of Eastwood Lodge, near Rotherham.

Going further back in time, Robert Lovell, who had been born in 1913 in Dublin, Ireland, was a man of the cloth. He is found in the St George Hanover Square district for the 1841 census, a clergyman with his wife Fanny (Frances) (née Soames), their marriage having been registered at Kensington for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1839. Fanny was a daughter of William Aldwin Soames, who founded Brighton College in 1845, one of the first public schools to be founded in Sussex. This branch of the Soames family had been tallow brokers/merchants from at least 1682.³⁰

Ten years later Robert and Fanny were at 9 Lansdown Place, Bath, and Robert was Rector of Trinity. By this time three daughters had been born to the couple, listed simply as Arabella, Alice and Mirah, but whose full names were Eliza Frances Arabella Turville Lovett, Sarah Bridget Alice Engaine Lovett, and Florence Isabel Myra Lovett. By the 1861 census Robert was a widower and he had also lost his oldest daughter in 1855. For the night of 7 April 1861 he was a boarder in the James Trevalyan household in Southampton, and his two surviving daughters were staying with the Guichet family at Ryde on the Isle of Wight. Within a few years Robert had remarried to a woman almost half his age, and if I have identified the marriage record, his new wife was Elizabeth Block who hailed from Scotland, and the marriage was registered at Plomesgate, Suffolk for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1866. In 1871 the Lovetts were living at the Vicarage at Ilsington, Devon, by which time Robert had a second brood of children, including Ada Hoyles future husband.³¹

Robert Lovett	Head	M	59	Clerk in Holy Orders Vicar of Ilsington	Ireland
Elizabeth Lovett	Wife	M	33		Scotland
Sackville Harry V Lovett	Son	U	6		Ide, Devon
William E Turville Lovett	Son	U	5		Ide Devon
Neville Ernest Lovett	Son		2		Torquay, Devon
Richard Gordon B Lovett	Son		11mos		Ilsington, Devon
Eliza Lovett	Sister	U			Ireland
Rosina Morgan	Serv	U		Domestic Servant	Stonehouse, Devon
Maria Frear	Serv	U		Domestic Servant	Plymouth, Devon

The 1881 census finds the Lovett family at Bishops Caundle, near Sherbourne in Dorset, where Robert Lovett was now the Rector and he and his family were living in the Rectory. This was a much bigger establishment than his previous appointments, supporting a retinue of seven servants, comprising a coachman, a nurse and an under nurse, a cook, and three domestic servants. This entourage reflected not only Robert's position, but also the fact that he and Elizabeth had increased their family by three sons and a daughter, and Sarah Alice, a daughter by his first marriage, was also included in the household. The older son, who had been blessed with the names Sackeville Hatton Harry Verney Lovett was not at home but next in line, William T Lovett was, listed as a scholar. The Lovett family was still at Bishops Caundell for the 1891 census but William was not at home. His father was then 78 years old and this was to be his last census, and his death was registered at Barton Regis for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1893.³²

After 1881 William seems to have gone off the census radar until 1911, when he was found living at 347 Ormskirk Road, Pemberton in Lancashire.³³

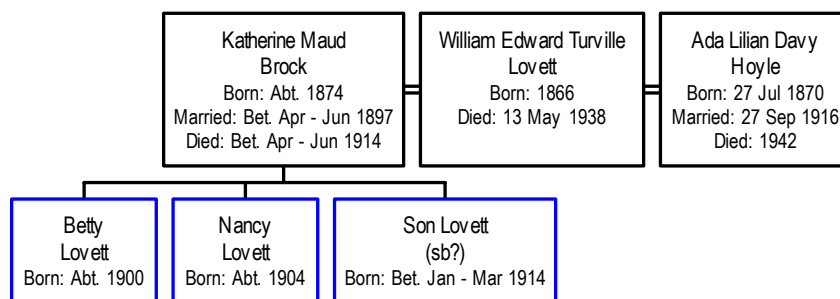
Lovett, William	Head	Mar	M	38	The Secretary Ass Co	Ide, Exeter, Devon
Lovett, Maud	Wife	Mar	14	F	37	Clifton, Bristol
Lovett, Betty	Daur			F	11	Edaray, Co Fermanagh
Lovett, Nancy	Daur			F	7	Edaray, Co Fermanagh
Johnston, Catherine	Serv			F	26	Rouncestown, Co Fermanagh
Hatton, Elizabeth	Serv	Sing		F	22	Winsford, Cheshire

The marriage between William Edward T Lovett and Katherine Maud Brock had been registered at Barton Regis, Gloucestershire, for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1897. The reason why they do not appear in the 1901 census is that they had spent most of their married life in Ireland, where their two daughters had been born. It is possible that another child was born in 1914, but the Jan-Mar registration at St Thomas', Devon for (Male) Lovett (mother's maiden name = Brock) suggests that the child was still-born. The death of Katherine M Lovett was registered at Tiverton, Devon for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1914. She was only 41 when she died.³⁴

William E T Lovett died in 1938, his death at the age of 72 being registered at Newton Abbott for the Apr-Jun quarter of that year. The probate record shows that prior to his death William had been in a nursing home.³⁵

LOVETT William Edward Turville of 15 Morton-crescent Exmouth Devonshire 13 May 1838 at Arthington Nursing Home Torquay Administration Exeter 12 July to Ada Lilian Davy Lovett widow. Effects £939 18s 7d. Resworn £837 8s. 7d.

Given the stated age, the place of registration, and the fact that she preferred to use her second name, I think I have located a death record for Ada Lilian Davy Lovett (née Hoyle). If I am correct, she died about four years after her husband, with the death of Lilian Lovett, aged 72, having been registered at Exeter in 1942.³⁶

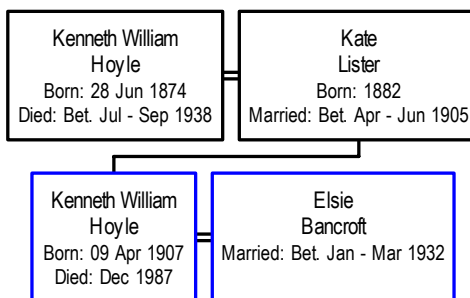


Kenneth William Hoyle

Kenneth William Hoyle was born at Rotherham on 28th June 1874. For the 1891 census, Kenneth, now aged 16 and still a student, was boarding with the Saville family in Nottingham. The Savilles ran the Grosvenor School at 107-109 Waterloo Crescent, Nottingham. He was another of the Hoyle siblings who were back with their mother for the 1901 census, at which time he was a 23 year old stockbroker.³⁷

The marriage between Kenneth William Hoyle and Kate Lister was registered at Scarborough for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1905. Kate Lister had been born about 1882 at Wakefield, but for the 1901 census was living with her widowed mother Catherine, and two unmarried sisters – Mary and Grace – at 42 Trafalgar Square, Scarborough. All were living on their own means. I am not sure where Kenneth was on the night of 2nd April 1911, or the status of his marriage at this time, but his wife Kate, plus a young son, born on 9th April 1907, was staying with her sister Grace at Langdale Road, Scarborough.³⁸

Lister, Grace	Head	Sing	F	31	Private Means	Wakefield, Yorks
Hoyle, Kate	Sister	Mar	5	F	Home	Wakefield, Yorks
Hoyle, Kenneth William	Nephew	Sing	M	3		Ilkely, Yorks



I have found a Basford death registration for a Kenneth W Hoyle for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1938. I have not pursued this but the age at death – 64 – and therefore an estimated year of birth 1874, could be a match. I have not yet located a corresponding record for Kate Hoyle.

Son Kenneth William Hoyle, whose birth had been registered for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1907 at Wharfedale, married in 1932 to Elsie Bancroft. They had at least two children, Kenneth R Hoyle born in 1933 and Adrian A Hoyle, born in 1935, with both births registered at Bucklow. The death of Kenneth William Hoyle, at the age of 80 was registered at Gainsborough, Nottinghamshire, in December 1987. Elsie remains a mystery. ³⁹



Notes

- ¹ Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry; IGI Individual Record Batch No C0009072 1813-1837; HO107/1330/13/13/p19; information on Fretwell's qualification provided by Anthony G L Coghlan; FreeBMD Marriage Index Vol 9b Pg 395; Yorkshire BMD Leeds CE46/60/212; the Cadmans were an established Leeds family; Sarah's grandfather and father were tobacco merchants – www.stjohnsroundhay.co.uk/cadman.html.
- ² <http://roderickcraig.ourfamily.com.davy/>; HO107/2321/894/p22; HO107/2321/894/p22.
- ³ For this information, and further information relating to dealings between Davy and Kitson – who married one of John Fretwell's great nieces, Ann Newton, and relating also to the establishment and growth of railway engineering in Leeds and in particular the Airedale Foundry in which the Fretwells and Kitsons had interests, I am indebted to Sheila Bye; for further information about John Fretwell, refer to <http://fretwell.kangaweb.com.au> - John Fretwell appears in the Cawthorne, Fifth Generation section.
- ⁴ RG9/3504/103/p24.
- ⁵ RG10/4704/16/p7; the nephew was Henry Herbert Hoyle, son of Henry Cutforthay Hoyle.
- ⁶ RG11/3349/96/p30; Rosa's age should have read as 45; FreeBMD Birth and Death Index 1837-1915; RG11/1501/69/p23.
- ⁷ RG12/2682/111/p19; RG13/3165/37/p26; www.nottingham.ac.uk/mss/online/online-mss-catalogues/html.
- ⁸ <http://roderickcraig.ourfamily.com.davy/>; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1983 Vol 7b, Pg 150.
- ⁹ The Rhodes Family of South Canterbury, NZ.
- ¹⁰ Taranaki Herald and Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle, <http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>.
- ¹¹ Taranaki Herald 20th September 1862, <http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>.
- ¹² Virginia Winder, www.pukeariki.com/en/stories/disasters/lordworsely.htm.
- ¹³ http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nzbound/demise_vessels.htm.
- ¹⁴ Oxford Journal, June 22 1888, p481; London Gazette, December 24 1880, p6957.
- ¹⁵ Taranaki Herald 1st September 1882, <http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>.
- ¹⁶ The Northern Advocate and Whangarie Gazette, 19 February 1887, p3.
- ¹⁷ Email from Suzanne Paget of 4th October 2009; New South Wales, Unassisted Immigrant Passenger Lists, 1826-1922; Victoria Australia Assisted and Unassisted passenger Lists 1839-1923; FMP New Zealand Electoral Rolls – the description for the 1893 Roll explains that the right to register as an elector prior to this election was granted to all males aged 21 years and over who fulfilled the criteria, viz either they owned property in New Zealand, or had lived in New Zealand for at least one year and in an electorate for at least six months before registering as an elector.
- ¹⁸ Certified copy of New Zealand Death Certificate, 1902006172.
- ¹⁹ Transcriptions of the Births, Marriages and Deaths from the Malton Messenger for the year 1861; Matriculation = day of enrolment; Oxford University Alumni 1500-1886, 1715-1886 Vol II, p702; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1983.
- ²⁰ <http://roderickcraig.ourfamily.com/davy>; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ²¹ RG12/2613/26/p48.
- ²² The Medical Register for 1899; additional information on Andrew McCully provided by E Cargill; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; certified copy of Marriage Certificate MXE602315; RG9/3504/103/p24.
- ²³ RG13/4105/86/p36.
- ²⁴ 14PN26322 RGP1521 RD495 SD8 ED26 SN216.
- ²⁵ FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ²⁶ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG78PN1521 RD495 SD8 ED26 SN195.
- ²⁷ British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards 1914-1920; The Medical Register for 1935; England & Wales Birth, Marriage and Death Indexes 1916-2005.
- ²⁸ RG12/1122/45/p20; RG14PN27175 RG78PN1553 RD501 SD3 ED10 SN81.
- ²⁹ England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; The Times Saturday Sep 30 1916.
- ³⁰ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; HO107/733/2/18/p29; IGI Individual Record Batch No C072251; Gordon Phillips, Seven Centuries of the Light : The Tallow Chandlers Company, Google Books.
- ³¹ HO107/1943/453/p11; FreeBMD Birth and Death Index 1837-1915; RG9/677/61/p13/ RG9657/117/p3; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG10/2081/44/p6.
- ³² RG11/2116/94/p3; RG12/1657/78/p2; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915.
- ³³ RG14PN21930 RG78PN1306 RD451 SD3 ED4 SN235.
- ³⁴ FreeBMD Marriage, Birth and Death Index 1837-1915.
- ³⁵ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ³⁶ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.

³⁷ <http://roderickcraig.ourfamily.com/davy>; RG14PN28954 RG78PN1666 RD527 SD2 ED2 ED30 SN73; RG12/2691/7/p8.

³⁸ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1983; RG13/4529/56/p3.

³⁹ England & Wales Death Index 1837-1983; FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; England and Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; England and Wales Birth and Death Indexes 1916-2005.