

Generation 3

Of the four sons of William and Jane Hoyle who left England to pursue careers abroad, two of them, George William Hoyle and Henry Cutforthay Hoyle went to India where they married and raised their families.

I recommend to anyone researching forebears who spent time in India, and particularly those with wives and children, that they read Vyvyan Brendon's book *Children of the Raj*. Drawing on written and oral records, the work is a poignant account of the lives of children, and the dilemmas faced by their parents in making choices about the rearing of their offspring. The most critical decision revolved around a child's education, and thereby, future prospects. One option, and on the face of it eminently sensible, and favoured by European residents, would have been to educate their children in India, either at one of the small academies, or by hiring tutors and governesses. But, as constant underlying theme of Brendon's book clearly demonstrates, the English, took a very different stance on what was best for their children, and those who could (and often who could not), sent their young children (boys and girls) back to 'home' for their education.

...various factors determined parents' choices about their children's education : economic necessity, family tradition, religious faith, social snobbery, racial prejudice, physical dangers or simply their own convenience. Of course, they also had their children's interest at heart. But they rarely consulted their sons and daughters or even took account of their experiences at schools selected for them.¹

Most often the smaller schools, where the fees were not so high, were selected 'on spec' by parents on modest incomes, based perhaps on advertisements in the press, or by word of mouth. Those families whose breadwinners held positions which attracted a more substantial income, or who had monied connections back home, could afford to send their children to the more prestigious public schools. But the status and size of a school was no measure of its academic standard, or of its capacity or willingness to attend to psychological needs of what were, in effect, orphaned children. But clearly, this latter concern was not 'in tune' with the times.

Why, since English schools were so often unsatisfactory, did Anglo-India parents not make greater efforts to educate their children in India...But such arrangements might not have produced the successful English (or Scottish or Irish) gentlemen and ladies in the nabobs wished their sons and daughters to become. In pursuit of gentility small children were dispatched on dangerous journeys halfway round the world, to be received by relations and guardian they had never met, not knowing when (or whether) they would ever see their parents again. Coping with these physical and emotional hardships, their parents believed, would help to give them the character needed for success...²

John Walker Hoyle, who spent all his adult life away from England, and mainly in Australia, did not have any children, and so was spared from having to make such decisions, but, as we will see, Frank Edward Hoyle, who spent most of his working life in South America, was another parent who was forced to choose between his children's company and their future prospects.

Two of the daughters of William and Jane Hoyle, Hannah Clarke Hoyle and Catherine (Kate) Hoyle also spent time abroad after their marriages, respectively as Mrs. Henry Pilkington and Mrs John Shipton. They too, were called upon to endure the experience of parting from children at a young age.



George William Hoyle

George William Hoyle was the first of eight sons born to William Fretwell and Jane Grave Hoyle. He was born on 3rd April 1836 and was one of the Hoyle children at home with their mother for the 1841 census. By March 1851 young George was a pupil/boarder at Collegiate College, Ecclesall, the principal of which was at that time, Dr. George Andrew Jacobs. The School had been established in 1836 on the corner of Ecclesall Road and Collegiate Crescent. It apparently enjoyed academic success, but lacked sound finances, and was taken over by the Grammar School in 1884 to become Sheffield Grammar School, and is now part of Sheffield Hallam University. The next England census record for George is that of 3rd April 1881 which leaves a gap of thirty years.³

During that time George had qualified as a solicitor in 1859, had enlisted on 8th June 1860 as an Ensign in the 6th West York Militia, and had followed his younger brother Henry Cutforthay Hoyle to India. In the 1860s he was a partner in the firm of Pearson and Hoyle, Solicitors, of 1 Middleton Row, Calcutta. By 1869 he was a partner in Hatch and Hoyle of 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta (and later bestowed the name Hatch upon one of his daughters). He was listed in the 1873 Indian Army & Civil Service List as Hoyle, G W, Bengal Law Department, and also in the March 1877 edition which records that as well as a solicitor, he was also a notary. While in India he

met and, on 25th April 1867, in St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, married Marie Catherine Rochfort, and a notice of the event was placed in The Times of India issue of 3rd May.⁴

April 25th at the Cathedral Calcutta, by the Rev William Spencer, George William Hoyle Esq of Calcutta to Marie Catharine the youngest daughter of the late Mark Rochfort Esq, late Principal of Kishnagur College.

Marie had been born on 26th August 1848 at Kishnagur to Marcus Rochfort and his wife Mary Ann (née Hodges) and baptised there on 5th November of that year. Her father had died in England in 1856, having retired a few years earlier. For the 1861 census Marie, together with her mother and two of her sisters, and three nieces, were staying on the Isle of Man, so Marie would have returned to India sometime between April 1861 and her marriage some six years later.⁵

George, together with his wife and family, returned to England in the early 1870s, presumably with the hope of joining his father's legal firm, which had offices in Rotherham, Doncaster, Sheffield and Leeds, or setting up in his own practice. For the 1881 census George and Catherine were staying with George's parents, William and Jane Hoyle at Hooton Levitt.⁶

William Fretwell Hoyle	Head	M	80	Solicitor	Hooton
Jane Grave Hoyle	Wife	M	68		Doncaster
George William Hoyle	Son	M	45	Solicitor	Rotherham
Marie Catherine Hoyle	D-i-L	M	32		East India, Bengal
Marie Hoyle Hoyle	G Dau		4		Horsforth, Yorks
William Cook	Serv	U	46	Butler, Dom Servant	Whittington, Derbyshire
Rosamand Ward	Serv	U	31	Cook Dom Servant	Letwell, Yorks
Mary Poskett	Serv	U	16	Housemaid Dom Servant	Woodhouse
Fanny Greenwood	Serv	U	13	Kitchenmaid Dom Servant	Doncaster

From the age of Marie Hoyle Hoyle, whose birth was registered at Wharfedale for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1876, we can guess that both George and/or at least Marie had been in England some time before 1876. Indeed, George had confirmed his desire to return to England in a letter to his 'dearest Father' dated 7th September 1871, written from the home of his brother-in-law, Patrick Smith, of Kattlee Factory, via Meherpore, Kishnagur, and from the tenor of the letter it was not a reunion eagerly anticipated by George's parents. He opens the letter by saying.⁷

I must say I am very much surprised at the tone of your letters and can assure you that it is not my intention, nor that of my wife, to let our children be a nuisance to you ...

At some stage (time and dates not known, but likely between leaving school and the early 1860s when he went to India) George had been to America, and again his return had been anticipated with some concern. According to George, some people (not identified) had spread rumours that George had committed some act that would ensure that he would not be able to

...set foot in Sheffield without being arrested and yet the second day I was home I went there and proved the falsehood of all the reports fabricated as they are for the purpose of keeping me away from home if they possibly can...

George, who seems to have had some professional issues in India, then goes on to declare that he is 'sufficient of a lawyer and have sufficient common sense' to know that what are the laws of any country and he expresses his surprise that, yet again, his father is deluded by 'such fabrications as appear to have been told to you.' In fact the problem seems to stem from his purportedly questionable dealings with the affairs of a man called Colly and the break up of the firm Hoyle and Hatch.

You must pardon my writing in such strong language but I cannot help seeing and feeling that it is the wish of someone to keep me away from you and I can assure you that I should not think of returning did I not see any way clearer than here for the Doctors say I cannot live here and ought to have been out of the country a year ago. My civil suit against Hatch has ended in a decree for a receiver and an a/c and as soon as that is [settled?] I shall make preparations for going to England. In the meantime I and my wife and children are staying here with her sister and husband and shall remain until we go home as it is a more bracing climate that Calcutta and I am forbidden to remain there at any risk.

The poor state of George's health, his parlous financial situation, and his preferred options are next addressed.

You can form some idea of what I am when I tell you for now nearly two months I have been unable to walk 200 yards without assistance and am so reduced that I do not weigh 8 stone and I often think that I shall never see

England again. I enclose you a copy of the claims I filed against Hatch... I fear the calling of the accounts will last up to Xmas and that I shall not be able to get away till next year. You say you had hoped that I should have got the good opinion of some of our clients. I have, as their letters would show and had I had the money to turn Hatch out of the office I should have gone on. Had I 15,000 Rupees now I could have all the old business and after [a time at] home or to Australia for 5 or 6 months should I believe be so recovered that I should carry on a flourishing business for I could [have] made a very profitable arrangement with Hatch and so remain away and make a fortune but I cannot do this without money and that I see no prospect of getting save what will support my family till I get to work again. I could not in my present state of health get up a new business for it is very hard work ...

George then alludes to the financial problems which his father is having to deal with.

I am sorry to hear such bad a/cs of your affairs at home but do sincerely trust they are mending and that you are finding things move more smoothly I thought you were secured by some guarantee society.

George is again at pains to assure his parents that their grandchildren will be no trouble.

I am glad to say my wife and little ones are well and I hope Mother and yourself are still blooming and with my dearest love tell Mother that she need never fear being worried to death by any children for my wife would the last to allow them anywhere where they would not be acceptable and though I say it they have never gone anywhere where yet where they have not been thoroughly liked and were she once to see them I am confident neither of you would fear being finished by them.

In closing George declares that he has not entered on the idea of returning to England without mature consideration and

...if I am to commence a new business I had far better do it at home where I have a chance of gaining my health again and I have not the slightest doubt were I to set up in Rotherham would have a good business for I am afraid of none professionally.

Just short of three years before the April 1891 census Marie Catherine Hoyle was a widow. The death of George William Hoyle was registered at Rotherham for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1888. He died on 3rd September at home at 3 Lindum Terrace, Rotherham. He was only 52 and outlived his father by only a couple of years. The informant was his son Bentley Hoyle who, as we will see shortly, was only 15 years old at the time. While £65 pounds may have been a tidy sum in 1888 (worth about £3600 at 2010 rates) it would have fallen far short of providing comfortably for his widow, now charged with the upkeep of a young family. And it was nearly two years after George's death that his will was proved in June 1890.⁸

HOYLE George William
Personal Estate £65

3 June. The Will of George William Hoyle formerly of Calcutta in the Presidency of Bengal but late of late of Rotherham in the County of York Solicitor who died 3 September 1888 at Rotherham was proved at Wakefield by Marie Catherine Hoyle of Rotherham Widow the Relict and sole Executrix.

It was in following up on Marie Catherine Hoyle's life after her husband's death that more information was discovered about her and George and their children. The 1891 census finds Marie C Hoyle in Somerset, residing at The Priory, Canon Street, Taunton and it is from this census record that we find out a lot more about her and something about her Rochfort relatives (refer also to the section Postscript Rochforts).⁹

Robert H Sears	Head	W	66	Magistrate & Retired C & M Engineer	Kennington, Surrey
Frederick Sears	Son	S	20	Scholar	Taunton, Somerset
Arthur H Sears	Son	M	15	Scholar	Taunton, Somerset
Delia Smith	M-i-L	W	62	Living on own means	East Indies, Bengal
Marie C Hoyle	Aunt	W	42	Living on own means	East Indies, Bengal
Sarah A Treby	Serv	W	47	Cook Domestic	Wilton, Somerset
Annie A Ouben	Serv	S	25	House and Parlour Maid	Pitminster, Somerset

At first glance this record looks a bit strange. We have a mother-in-law who is younger than the son-in-law by four years and an aunt who is younger by twenty-four years. However, on looking at the marriage records, part of the mystery is solved. The marriage between Robert Humphry Sears and Mary Anne R Smith was registered at St Giles, London for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1868. So now we have the link between Robert Sears and Delia Smith and looking back to the 1871, census we find Robert and his young bride living at the Priory, Taunton, with mother-in-law Delia also included in the household.¹⁰

The Hoyle Connections

Robert H Sears	Head	M	43	Interest Holder - Annuitant	London, Middlesex
Mary A R Sears	Wife	M	23		Kishnaghur, Bengal
Robert H Sears	Son		2		Farnham, Surrey
Frederick Sears	Son		9 mos		Taunton, Somerset
Delia Smith	M-i-L	W	42	Interest Holder - Annuitant	[illegible], Bengal
Hannah King	Serv	U	28	Nurse	Milverton, Somerset
Sarah King	Serv	U	25	Cook	Milverton, Somerset
Louise Broadbear	Serv	U	23	Housemaid	Worle, Somerset
Jessie Hall	Serv	U	13	Under Nurse	Cullompton, Devon

The death of Mary Anne Sears was registered at Taunton for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1880. She was only 32 when she died.¹¹

However, we still have not established why the Marie C Hoyle listed in the Sears household for 1891 was designated as 'aunt'. In fact, Robert Sears was a widower when he married Mary Ann Smith. His first wife was Mary Ann Rochfort, and they had been married in Bengal in 1855. This first Mary Ann was a sister of Marie Catherine Rochfort, and Robert was her nephew by marriage.¹²

Having noted that Delia Smith was not staying with her now widowed son-in-law for the 1881 census, I wondered what she was up to on 3rd April of that year. I have located her living at 7 Lansdown Crescent, Cheltenham, and the census transcription makes for interesting reading.¹³

Margaret E Smith	Head	M	40	Wife of Patrick Smith, Landowner and Indigo Planter, Bengal	Calcutta, British Subject
Mary L K Smith	Daur	U	19	Scholar	Calcutta, British Subject
Marie G K Smith	Daur		15	Scholar	Calcutta, British Subject
Agnes A Smith	Niece	U	27		Kishnaghur, Bengal
Delia Smith	Sister	W	51		Calcutta, British Subject
Arthur H Sears	Nephew		5		Taunton, Somerset
Edith M Hoyle	Niece		12	Scholar	Calcutta, British Subject
Eliza Escott	Serv	U	27	Cook Domestic	Worle, Somerset
Sarah J Horne	Serv	U	22	House Maid	Cullompton, Devon

And this is where things become really complicated! On 18th October 1845 and stated to be under age, Delia Rochfort married one Thomas Smith, a sugar manufacturer, at Chinsurah, Bengal. Based on the census records, Delia would have been about 16 when they married. Thomas had died sometime before 1861, because for the 1861 census Delia, listed as a widow, was staying with her mother Mary Ann Rochfort at the Isle of Man. Agnes A Smith was not a daughter of Delia and Thomas. She may have been the Agnes Annie Smith, born on 28th February 1854 at Kishnagur to William White Smith and his wife Sarah Margaret Smith, in which case William would probably have been related to Patrick and/or Thomas Smith¹⁴

In 1857 and, by today's standards, a very young woman, Margaret E Rochfort married one Patrick Smith, who as we have noted above, was a landowner and indigo planter, and they had at least two children, the Misses Mary and Marie Smith.¹⁵

Master Arthur Sears is readily identified as a son of Robert Sears and therefore a nephew to both Delia and Margaret Smith. And to finish off, because Delia Smith, Margaret Smith and Marie Catherine Hoyle were sisters, Edith slots in nicely as a niece to both Delia and Margaret! In fact her given name was Mary Edythe Hatch Hoyle and, as we will see, she was the eldest daughter of George and Marie Hoyle.

But before dealing with Hoyle offspring, I will follow through the census returns for 1901 and 1911 for widow, Marie Catherine Hoyle. I have not located any census record for her in 1891. When the 1901 census was conducted Marie was living at the Vicarage at 9 Church Road, Holbeach, Lincolnshire. Again the census record is somewhat confusing.¹⁶

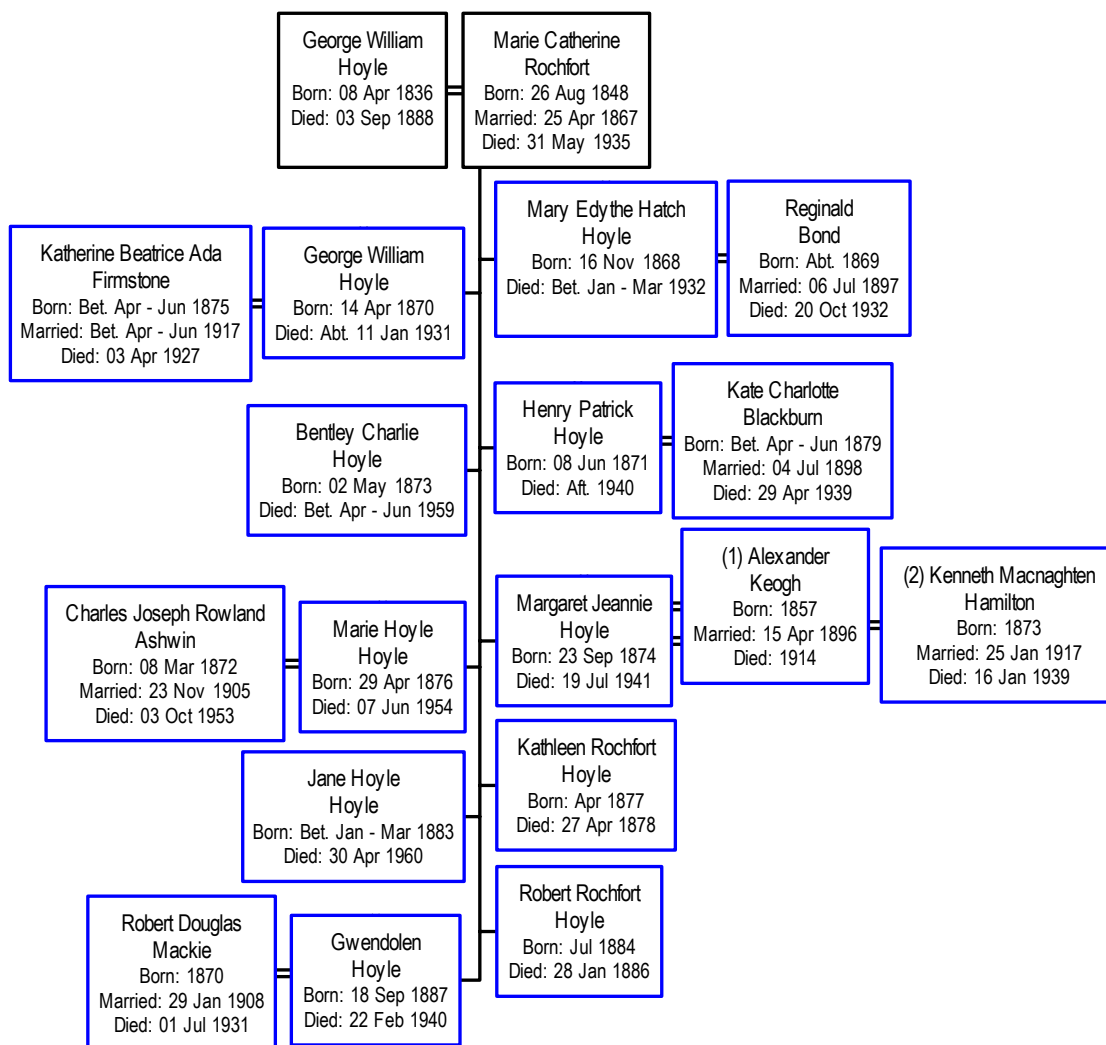
Edward H H Broadhurst	Visitor	S	38	Clergyman, Church of England	Barnsley, Yorks
Marie C Hoyle	M-i-L	W	52		Kishnaghur, India
Marie H Hoyle	S-i-L	S	24		Horsforth, Yorks
John Bond	S		2		Holbeach, St Marks, Lincs
Jane Hazlewood	Serv	W	32	Cook (Domestic)	Duping, St Nicholas, Lincs
Emily Fletcher	Serv	S	17	Nurse and House Maid (Domestic)	Duping, St Nicholas, Lincs

Unusually, there is no designated head of the household. There is no way that Marie Catherine Hoyle or her daughter Marie H Hoyle could be the in-laws of Edward Broadhurst, as he was a single man. The young boy is only described as 'S' but if he is a son – to whom does he belong? All is revealed with the 1911 census when Marie Catherine Hoyle is found at 28 West Parade, Lincoln.¹⁷

Bond, Reginald	Head	Mar	M	42	Clergyman Est Church	Anderby, Lincoln
Bond, Mary Edythe Hoyle	Wife	Mar	13	F	42	Calcutta, India, Resident
Bond, Joan	Daur			F	8	Holbeach Marsh, Lincoln
Hoyle, Marie Catherine	M-i-L	Wid		M	62	Kishnaghur, Bengal, India, Resident
Hoyle, Jane Hoyle	S-i-L	Sing		F	28	Governess Rotherham, Yorks
Vickers, Susan	Serv	Sing		F	19	Cook Domestic Kettleham, Lincoln
Porter, Fanny Elizabeth	Serv	Sing		F	20	House Maid Domestic Stamford, Lincoln

So now we can understand that when Marie Catherine Hoyle was described ten years earlier as mother-in-law, she was referring to Reginald Bond, who was also Marie H Hoyle's brother-in-law. And young John Bond would have been respectively grandson and nephew. But here we have yet another sister-in-law, Jane Hoyle Hoyle.

Marie C Hoyle lived to the age of 86 and her death was registered for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1935 at Brentford. The death certificate records that Marie Catherine Hoyle, widow of George William Hoyle, Solicitor, died on 31st May at 7 Sydney House, Bedford Park, Acton. The primary cause of death was senile endometritis coupled with senile decay and the certifying doctor saw no need for a post mortem. The informant was Jane H Hoyle, daughter, of the same address.¹⁸



Sydney House had become home, or was used as a home base during visits to England, for a number of the Hoyle family. Sydney House, a four storey building divided into flats, was built in 1906, replacing a Georgian house. At some stage J B & W B Yeats lived at number 8, where their occupation is commemorated by is a plaque. Bedford Park is generally regarded as the world's first garden suburb. According to the celebrated German architect Herman Muthesius, it signified

...neither more nor less than the starting point of the smaller modern house which spread over the whole country.

In the 1880s living in Bedford Park was the height of fashion but by the time 'matriarch' Marie Hoyle moved to there the area was past its prime, and most of the, the Queen Anne and Georgian houses had either been demolished to make way for flats like Sydney House, or had themselves become multi occupancy dwellings.¹⁹

When I first started looking at this branch of the Hoyle family I was aware, from George's letter of 1871 to his parents, that some children had been born in India, but from the census records above only one of these is identified – Mary Edyth Hatch Hoyle. The records also reveal that two daughters were born to George and Marie after their arrival in England in the 1870s – Marie Hoyle Hoyle and Jane Hoyle Hoyle. In fact, as shown on the chart above, George and Marie had ten children in all, seven of whom were born between 1873 and 1887, a tribute perhaps to the restorative effects of the bracing Yorkshire climate on George's health!



Generation 4 →

(Mary) Edythe Hatch Hoyle

Mary Edyth Hatch Hoyle was born in Calcutta on 16th November 1868 and baptised at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta on 6th January 1869. She was given the name Hatch after her father's business partner in the firm Hatch & Hoyle, Solicitors, Calcutta.²⁰

A C. W. Hatch was listed in the March 1877 India List (Civil and Military) along with G. W. Hoyle, both of whom were solicitors and public notaries. If, as has been suggested, the partnership had foundered by 1871, all must have been well between the two men in 1868. It is also interesting to note that George Hoyle was still listed in the 1877 India List – was it expected that he would return? Both George and Charles were in England by 1881 because the latter was listed in the 1881 census, as Charles Wm Hatch, born in France, a married man, a solicitor, and a visitor at the Compton Hotel, Church Street, Liverpool. His wife, who was recorded in the 1871 census as Elizabeth A Hatch, wife of Attorney, Supreme Court of Calcutta, residing there, was living at Derby Square, Isle of Man, and she was still there when her husband was in Liverpool in 1881. Charles William Hatch died on 19th November 1890 at 21 Derby Square, Isle of Man. I am not sure if there is any significance in the fact that George Hoyle's future mother-in-law and future wife were staying at the Isle of Man when the 1861 census was undertaken.²¹

We have seen that, while Edyth's parents were staying with her grandparents William Fretwell and Jane Hoyle at Rotherham in 1881, she was with her aunt Margaret Smith at 7 Lansdown Crescent, Cheltenham, and was listed as a 12 year old scholar, probably enrolled at the Cheltenham Ladies College. I was not sure at first who the other Hoyles were with Edythe for the 1891 census, but they were all living at 3 Lindum Terrace, Rotherham. Presumably the two Hoyle boys were the sons, and perhaps also Gwendolen the daughter, of the absent head of household, whoever that may have been!²²

Edith Hoyle		S	22		Calcutta, India
Patrick Hoyle	Son	S	19	Engineer (Fitter)	Calcutta, India
Bentley Hoyle	Son	S	17	Clerk	Woodlesford, Yorks
Gwendolen Hoyle			3		Rotherham, Yorks
Annie J Lindsay	Visitor	S	22	Living on her own means	Morur(?) Bengal
Lionel Horby	Lodger		16	Science Student	Stockton-on Tees
Alice Arrowsmith	Serv	S	18	Domestic Servant	Swallownest, Yorks

The marriage between Mary Edythe H Hoyle and Reginald Bond was registered for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1897, the event having occurred on 6th July at St Cuthbert's Church Hampstead. The groom and bride were both aged 28, and their respective addresses prior to their marriage were 77 Newland Street, West Lincoln, and 12 Fordwych Road, West Hampstead. John was a clerk in holy orders, as was his father John. Edythe gave her father as George William Hoyle, solicitor. The witnesses of the happy event were Theodore Hunter Hastings Walrond, a music teacher, Ursula and Eleanor Bond, sister and mother of the groom, and the mother and a sister of the bride, both named Marie Hoyle.²³

In fact Reginald Bond and Mary Edyth Hoyle were second cousins. Mary's grandfather William Fretwell Hoyle had married in turn Hannah Clarke Walker and Jane Grave Walker. These two women had another sister, Emma Walker who had been born in Doncaster on 25th September 1807. Although older than Hannah and Jane, Emma married after them, on 4th January 1836 at Doncaster to Henry Cram, a shipbroker from Newcastle-on-Tyne. Henry and Emma had seven children, the third of whom was Eleanor Cram who had been born at Bebbington, Cheshire in 1839 and who, in 1865, married John Bond at Conway, Caernarvonshire. When the 1871 census was conducted John and Eleanor, and with the first two of their five children, were living at the Rectory House, Anderby, a small village about 1½ miles from the coast.²⁴

Revd Jno Bond	Head	M	30	Rector of Anderby	Lancaster, Lancashire
Eleanor Bond	Wife	M	31	Rector Wife)	Bebbington, Cheshire
Reginald Bond	Son		2	Rector Son	Anderby, Lincolnshire
Wilfred Bond			11mos	Rector Son	Anderby, Lincolnshire

As did many clergymen, John combined his parish duties with those of schoolmaster and included in the household were four pupils, aged between 17 and 18. And to keep the house running smoothly, the Bonds employed a cook, a nursemaid and two housemaids. The family was still at the Rectory for the next census, which

listed all five of the Bond children. The nursemaid of 1871, Mary Cooper, is still with the family, and no doubt her services were much valued in a household of five children ranging in ages from 11 months to 12 years.

Between the 1881 and 1891 Reginald was a student at Rugby, after which he gone up to Magdalen College, Cambridge in the Michaelmas term of 1888 at the age of 19 where he gained his BA in 1891. And during this period his father had been appointed as the Vicar of Steeple Ashton in Wiltshire, where he and most of his family (and the faithful Mary Ann Cooper) were found for the 1891 census.²⁵

John Bond	Head	M	50	Rector of Steeple Ashton	Lancaster, Lancashire
Eleanor Bond	Wife	M	51		Bebbington, Cheshire
Reginald Bond	Son	S	22	Student in Theology	Anderby, Lincolnshire
Cyril Bond	Son	S	18	Scholar	Anderby, Lincolnshire
Ursula Bond	Daur	S	14	Scholar	Anderby, Lincolnshire
Denys Bond	Son	M	10	Scholar	Anderby, Lincolnshire
Mary Ann Cooper	Serv	S	65	Nurse Domestic Servant	Birmingham, Warwickshire
Ellen Baxter	Serv	M	32	Housemaid Domestic Servant	St Ashton, Wiltshire
Ellen L Weston	Serv	S	26	Cook Domestic Servant	Wiltshire

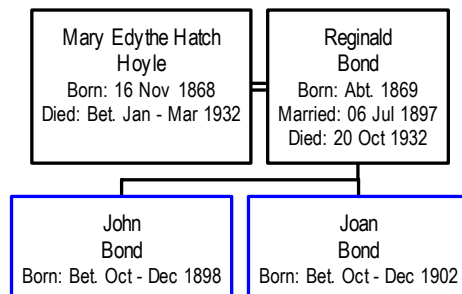
In 1892 Reginald was ordained as a deacon and served at Gainsborough (1892-96) and the Church of St Mary-le-Wigford (1896-7). He was ordained and was vicar of Holbeach Marsh from 1897-1907, having obtained his MA in 1900.²⁶

For their first census as a married couple Mary and Reginald were found with Reginald's parents for the 1901 census at St Margaret's Vicarage, Lincoln (just visiting as Reginald was actually the absent head of the household at which his mother-in-law was staying for the same census). Reginald would have been able to introduce his wife to Mary Ann Cooper, now 74 and still a member of the Bond household. Ursula Bond was at home and listed as an organist – perhaps she played at St Margaret's Church. The youngest child, Denys, was a university student. Another member of the household was Eleanor's 20 year old niece Emma Lucy Cram, who had been born in South America.²⁷

Reginald and Edythe had registered the birth of their first child at Holbeach for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1898 and had named him John. Their son was being looked after by his grandmother when the 1901 census was conducted on 31st March. The birth of another child, Joan, was also registered at Holbeach for Oct-Dec quarter of 1902, and, she was at home with her parents, plus grandmother Marie Hoyle and Aunt Jane Hoyle, at 28 West Parade, Lincoln for the 1911 census.²⁸

Bond, Reginald	Head	Mar	M	42	Clergyman Est Church	Anderby, Lincoln
Bond, Mary Edythe Hoyle	Wife	Mar	13	F	42	Calcutta, India, Resident
Bond, Joan	Daur			F	8	Holbeach Marsh, Lincoln
Hoyle, Marie Catherine	M-i-L	Wid		M	62	Kishnaghur, Bengal, India, Resident
Hoyle, Jane Hoyle	S-i-L	Sing		F	28	Governess Rotherham, Yorks
Vickers, Susan	Serv	Sing		F	19	Cook Domestic Kettleham, Lincoln
Porter, Fanny Elizabeth	Serv	Sing		F	20	House Maid Domestic Stamford, Lincoln

Joan's 12 year old brother was, at the same time, a patient at the Isolation Hospital in Marcham Road, Abingdon. I imagine that he was a boarder at a school in the local area and had caught some infectious disease that was currently 'doing the rounds'.²⁹



From 1907 to 1929 Reginald served as vicar of St Benedict, Lincoln, and was vicar of Caistor from 1929-1930, and

was the rector of Grayingham when he died suddenly in his 64th year. His effects were put in the care of his son John Bond. The death of Edythe M H Bond was registered at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1932. She was 63 when she died a few months before Reginald.³⁰

BOND the reverend Reginald of Grayingham Lincolnshire clerk died 20 October 1932 at Little Ponton Lincolnshire Administration (with Will) Lincoln 15 November to John Bond secretary. Effects £1053 6s 3d.

John Bond, son of Reginald and Mary, was a married man when he took on the responsibility of administering his father's estate. The marriage between John Bond and Agnes Tritton had been registered for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1930. With her birth being registered at Caistor, Lincolnshire, for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1883, Agnes Tritton was fifteen years older than John Bond. She was one of five children born to William Tritton and Eliza Thorney Mell whose marriage had been registered at Caistor for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1878. William had been born in Rochester, Kent, about 1843, and his bride about ten years later at Hessle, Yorkshire. Three years later, for the 1881 census, William and Eliza with their children Beatrice and Herbert were living at Nettleton, Lincolnshire, where William was employed as a bank clerk. Ten years later Eliza was a widow, and living at Caistor, a mile or so north of Nettleton, with her young, and now fatherless children, at Whitegate House, Caistor.³¹

Eliza T Tritton	Head	W	38	Living on Own Means	Hessle, Yorkshire
Beatrice M Tritton	Daur		12		Caistor, Lincolnshire
Herbert W Tritton	Son		10		Nettleton, Lincolnshire
Gertrude C Tritton	Daur		9		Nettleton, Lincolnshire
Agnes Tritton	Daur		7		Nettleton, Lincolnshire
Dorothy Tritton	Daur		6		Caistor, Lincolnshire
Louisa E Quick	Serv	S	25	Nurse Domestic Servant	Mattersey, Nottinghamshire,
Eliza Barsley	Serv	S	25	Cook Domestic Servant	Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire

Although William was working at Caistor, the family would have made the short journey from Nettleton to live in Caistor some time between the births of Agnes and her younger sister Dorothy because it was then that they had a new house to move to. The following is an extract from a history of the National Westminster Bank, into which the bank that William worked for was later subsumed.³²

On the 12th April 1834 Messrs Smith Ellison & Co, who had been established at Lincoln since 1775, opened an agency in Caistor and appointed John Thompson as their agent...In 1850 Thomas Kirkby, a member of a well established Caistor family, had taken over as Agent from John Thompson. The Bank opened on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays and Kirkby, like Thompson before him, had other interests including an agency for Midland Counties Insurance and Scottish Equitable Insurance. By 1861 Kirkby had become designated as Manager as a result of a successful and expanding business. He retired in 1878 and...he was succeeded by William Tritton who came originally as Kirkby's assistant. Tritton had Whitegate House built for his own occupation but he died aged 46 in 1890.

William left a very modest personal estate (but at least his widow had a roof over her head).³³

TRITTON William	7 May. The Will of William Tritton late of Caistor in the County of Lincoln
Personal Estate £261	Gentleman who died 15 March 1890 at Caistor was proved at Lincoln by Eliza Thorney Tritton of Caistor Widow the Relict the sole Executrix.

Herbert William Tritton, the only boy of the family, died in the first half of 1900 at Caistor at the age of 20. I have found a 1923 account for £1 0 0 from Woods of Caistor, stonemason, issued to Mrs Tritton for cleaning 2 crosses and curb in the Caistor churchyard, crosses which would have marked the graves of her husband and son.³⁴

The Whitegate House household for the 1901 census comprised Eliza and only one daughter, plus Eliza Barsley who had been with the family for at least ten years.³⁵

Eliza T Tritton	Head	W	48	Living on Own Means	Hessle, Yorkshire
Dorothy Tritton	Daur		16		Nettleton, Lincolnshire
Eliza Barsley	Son		35	Housekeeper Domestic	Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire

The eldest Tritton daughter, Beatrice Mary, had married Scotsman and medical practitioner Alexander Campbell Blair in 1899 and the Blairs were living in Hemsley in 1901. Gertrude was also living in Yorkshire at this time and was working as a nurse at the Children's Hospital at Hull. Agnes was also in employment, as a lady's nurse at The Gables, Cleethorpes, the household of Alfred Merrifield, a surveyor of taxes.³⁶

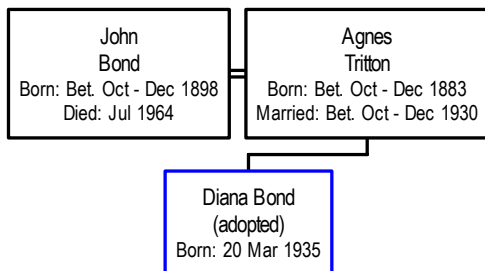
Gertrude Charlotte Tritton married music teacher Cyril Vincent Fosbery in 1907 and, four years later, Dorothy and the Reverend Arthur Roderick McDougall exchanged their vows. So when the 1911 census was conducted, by which time Agnes had returned home, only she and her mother, together with a domestic, were the only people at home at Whitegate House.³⁷

Tritton, Eliza Thorney	Head	W	F	58	Private Means	Hessle, Yorkshire
Tritton, Agnes	Daur	S	F	27	Private Means	Nettleton, Lincolnshire
Turner, Elizabeth	Serv	S	F	33	Domestic Service	Market Stainton, Leicestershire

Quite possibly Agnes lived at home with her mother until the latter's death at the age of 76 in May 1929. She had appointed all four of her children as administrators of her estate.³⁸

TRITTON Eliza Thorney of Whitegate Hill Castor Lincolnshire widow died 24 May 1929 Probate Lincoln 6 August to Beatrice Mary Blair (wife of Alexander Campbell Blair) Gertrude Charlotte Fosbery (wife of Cyril Vincent Fosbery) Agnes Tritton spinster and Dorothy McDougall (wife of the reverend Arthur Roderick McDougall clerk). Effects £398 5s 3d.

Agnes was about 47 when she married John Bond and the couple did not have any children of their own. They did, however, adopt a daughter who had been born on 20th March 1935 in Scotland, and who had been given up for adoption. Agnes and John named their adopted daughter Diana. John Bond died at the age of 65 and his death was registered at Witney for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1964. I have not found a similar record for Agnes Bond.³⁹



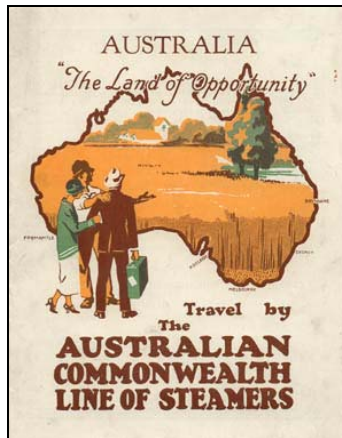
Joan Bond (called Nonnie by her family), an 8 year old at home in Lincoln with her parents for the 1911 census, was a 21 year old passenger on board the Australian Commonwealth Line ship Moreton Bay in September 1924. The ship's manifest listed her as Miss J Bond, aged 21, holder of contract ticket 12354 and a domestic by occupation, whose last address in England was 12, Siding [sic] House, Bedford Park, W, and whose destination was Melbourne, Australia. What this record tells us is that prior to boarding the ship on 23rd September, Joan had probably not been living with her parents in Norfolk but had been staying with her grandmother, Marie Catherine Hoyle, at 12 Sydney House, Bedford Park.⁴⁰

What decided Joan to travel to the other side of the world? Was there some falling out with her family, or did they approve of her decision and/or encourage her to go? Of course, being by then 21 years old, her parents' permission was not required. The passengers on board the Moreton Bay in September 1924 were not travelling for pleasure. The ship was fitted out for one class of passenger – third – and, apart from a large contingent of boy scouts returning to Australia after the August 1924 Imperial Jamboree, almost without exception the balance of the male passenger were clerks, tradesman and artisans, and the female passengers, again almost without exception, were young and unmarried, and predominantly domestics, but also with a smattering of other occupations such as nurses, stenographers, tailoresses, teachers and postal workers.⁴¹

Whatever the reason for Joan leaving England and embarking on such an adventure, it is quite likely that she had read the notices in the newspapers, or had seen the enticing newsreels in the cinema, expounding the opportunities for health, wealth and happiness in the far flung corners of the British Empire. The message was further reinforced in an advertising poster for the Australian Commonwealth Line.

In particular, with the loss of manpower as a result of WWI and under the catch-cry 'populate or perish', during the early 1920s new immigration agreements were struck between State and Commonwealth governments within Australia, and between the British and Australian governments, culminating in the Empire Settlement Act of 1922. Under this Act the Australian Federal government assumed the selection, medical examination and transport of prospective immigrants, and the State governments requisitioned the numbers and categories they wanted and arranged settlement and after-care. The Commonwealth budgeted for an annual expenditure ceiling of £1.5 million

in 1922, and £3 million for each of the next fourteen years. Approximately 221,000 new settlers received passage assistance between 1921 and 1929, the majority of whom went to New South Wales and Victoria.⁴²



While Joan had been listed as a domestic when she sailed to Australia in 1924, on arrival there she must have undertaken some training because it was as a trained nurse that she made a return trip to England nearly three years later. Again with the Australian Commonwealth Line, she sailed from Sydney on the Hobsons Bay and arrived at Southampton on 8th May 1927. She may have visited her immediate family during her stay in England, but her intended residential address recorded in the ship's manifest was again Sydney House, Bedford Square. Joan stayed in England for nearly four months and returned to Australia aboard one of Orient Royal Mail liners, the Orvieto, departing from London on 2nd September 1927 and destined for Sydney. This time the ship's manifest described Miss J Bond as a child nurse.⁴³

Joan made at least one more voyage to England and another back to Australia. We find her arriving at London on 11th September 1930 having boarded the P&O Balrinald at Sydney. This time Joan, now aged 27, is described as a housewife and she is accompanied by another passenger, 4 year old Ivor Bruce Bond. Both passengers intended to stay at 12 Sydney House, Bedford Park. I have found no marriage record for Joan Bond either in England or Australia. Nor have I found a birth record for Ivor in the British records, but this is not surprising as it is almost certain that he was born in Australia. There is no record for him in the Victoria online BMDs and the New South Wales online birth records do not go beyond 1910. What we do know is that (Ivor) Bruce Hall was born on 19th December 1925. Assuming that Bruce was born in Australia begs the question as to who was looking after Bruce when his mother made her trip home to England in 1927. If this was boy's father, can we also assume that by 1930 the relationship had broken down and that Joan had decided to return to England with her son?⁴⁴

I also wonder who funded Joan's trips back and forth between Australia and England. She always travelled third class, but even then the fare was not inconsiderable, particularly if Joan was a single mother.

P. AND O. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.			
TO LONDON, VIA COLOMBO, EGYPT, MARSILLES, ALTERNATE CALLS AT ADEN, PORT SUDAN, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH.			
Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Month.
MULDavia	18,649	C. W. Burleigh.	Nov. 27
NARKUNDA b.	18,572	J. J. W. Parker	Dec. 11
CATHAY	15,121	R. H. Griffin.	Dec. 24
MOOLTAN b.	20,847	W. P. Townshend	Jan. 8
CHITRAL	15,248	O. Siggers.	Jan. 22
MALOJA s.	20,837	J. B. Browning.	Feb. 5
COMORIN	15,122	—	Feb. 19
MALDERA b.	18,068	R. Harrison.	Feb. 26
MONGOLIA	16,504	H. R. Hodges.	Mar. 6
NARKUNDA b.	18,572	J. J. W. Parker.	Mar. 13
CATHAY	15,121	R. H. Griffin.	Apr. 1
MOOLTAN b.	20,847	W. P. Townshend.	Apr. 15
CHITRAL	15,248	O. Siggers.	Apr. 29
MALOJA b.	20,837	J. B. Browning.	May 14

b Calls Bombay.

FARES:
 1st Saloon—Single, £100-£136; Return, £175-£238
 2nd Saloon—Single, £84-£88; Return, £147-£154.
 3rd Cabin—Single, £38-£50; Return, £66-£90.
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO COLOMBO.
 Available for 100 days, and interchangeable with the Orient Company.
 First Saloon, £60; Second Saloon, £42.
MACDONALD, HAMILTON, and CO.,
 Tele., B7312. 247 George-street, Sydney.

The advertisement above from the 23rd November 1929 issue of the Sydney Morning Herald shows that the one way fare for a single 3rd class cabin ranged from £38 to £50 and the return fare ranged from £66 to £90. Converted to

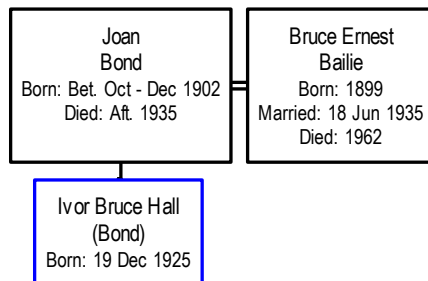
2011 money, the basic fares would cost approximately \$1200 and \$2205. But at least the third class passengers would have had value for money if the following extract from an Orient advertisement of the time lived up to its claims.

Third-class on a 20,000-ton Orient Royal Mail Liner expresses in every detail consideration for the passenger of moderate means. All that experience could direct, ingenuity devise, or forethought provide has been done for the comfort and well-being of passengers. The four spacious decks are the great domains of sport or ease, of active or of quiet enjoyment. Here is the fullest opportunity for indulgence in exhilarating games or in healthy exercise. At night there are dances on deck and free cinema entertainments. The cabins are cool, fresh and airy. Ventilation is performed by the highly efficient punkah louvre system. The cuisine is not only liberal and varied but takes care of the needs of children and of special cases. The great vessels follow the best of all routes to England, visiting Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, France and Spain.

Family information tells us that Jane Hoyle adopted her great nephew, Bruce Hall, after his mother's death, thought to have occurred in the early 1930s. However, from a shipping record I have found for Joan Bond, she was alive in 1935, because on 9th May of that year, as Miss Joan Bond, she embarked on the Aberdeen and Commonwealth ship Hobsons Bay which sailed from Southampton, destination Sydney. Her last address in England had been 7 Sydney House, W4, and she described herself once more as a domestic. So it is more than likely that 9 year Bruce was left in the care of Jane from the date of Joan's departure.⁴⁵

Moreover, on her return to Australia, on 18th June 1935 Joan married Bruce Ernest Bailie at St John's Church, Darlinghurst, Sydney. The marriage certificate tells us that the groom was a 35 year old commercial traveller, then living at 27 Rosebank Hall, Farrell Avenue, Darlinghurst, and he was a son of James Alexander Bailie, a retired government servant, and Florence Emma (née Quelch). The bride, as we know, was 32 year old Joan Bond, daughter of Reginald and Edyth Hoyle (both deceased). Her usual occupation was given as home duties and her address immediately prior to her marriage had been Sydney House, Bedford Park, London, England.⁴⁶

This is the last record found for Joan Bailie (née Bond). I do not know if she and Bruce had any children. Bruce Ernest Bailie is listed in three of the online Australian Electoral Rolls between 1943 and 1949 and but Joan does not appear in any of them. I am not sure where Bruce was in the intervening years before he died in 1962 at the age of 63. The death certificate records that at the time of his death Bruce Bailie, of no occupation, was living at 15 Melaleuca Street, Newport Beach, a northern Sydney suburb. An inquiry held at the City Coroner's Court on 28th November found that he had died from injuries accidentally received on or about 15th October 1962 when he fell from the top of the cliff to the rocks below, a distance of over 100 feet. Bruce Bailie was cremated on 6th November at the Northern Suburbs Crematorium. The informant was Margaret E Black of Roseville, sister of the deceased. She knew that her brother had married at the age of 35, and that his conjugal condition at the time of his death was 'married', but she did not know the name of his wife. She was able to state, however, that there was no issue from the marriage.⁴⁷



Probably one of the last 'duties' of Jane Hoyle, as the adoptive great aunt of Bruce Hall, was to attend and witness his marriage on 1st July 1953 at the Parish Church of Llanover, Merioneth, on the north west coast of Wales overlooking Cardigan Bay. The bride was 24 year old Gwyneth Mary Davies, a daughter of chemist John Davies. Bruce's pre-wedding address was St. Martins, New Romney in Kent – the then home of Jane Hoyle. However, Bruce had spent some time in Malaya, having travelled there on board the Glengyle which departed from London, bound for Singapore, on 9 February 1949. The ship's manifest lists him as a 23 year old rubber planter, and this was also the profession given on his marriage certificate. Six weeks after their marriage Bruce and Gwyneth Hall

boarded the P&O ship Carthage which sailed on 21st August bound for Malaya. Both gave St Martins, New Romney as their last address in England.⁴⁸

Ivor Bruce Hall (Bond) Born: 19 Dec 1925 Died: May 2002	Gwyneth Mary Davies Born: Bet. Jan - Mar 1929 Married: 01 Jul 1953
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George William Hoyle

From the 1881 census, when George was being looked after by his grandmother at the family home at Rotherham, we see that he had been born in India. He had, in fact been born on 17th April 1870, and on 16th July of that year he was another of the Hoyle offspring who was baptised at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.⁴⁹

The 1881 census is the last 'sighting' of George in England because he was another of the Hoyle boys who moved abroad, and George chose to live and work in Africa. I only know this because he made at least four return visits to England and, unlike his younger brother, Bentley, George always travelled first class!

The first record I have found is for 1918, when George was listed as being 48 years old, and a transport manager. He embarked on the Elder Dempster Company ship 'Elmina' at Accra and arrived at Liverpool on 11th September 1918. His address in England was to be the Hotel Curzon at Brighton. His permanent residence was given as the Gold Coast. I next have George on a sojourn to England in 1925, and this time he was accompanied by his wife, Katherine Beatrice, and this is the first reference to her, which gave me no clues as to her provenance, or whether or not George and Katherine were ever parents. By now George was calling himself Capt George William Hoyle, and his profession was lighthouse manager. Capt. and Mrs. George Hoyle sailed on the British and African Steam Navigation Company ship 'Aba', boarding at Accra and disembarking at Liverpool on 19th December 1925. This time George did not have so far to go to reach his intended temporary address as he and Katherine were to stay at 4 Palace Mansions, Addison Bridge, London. George made a solo trip back to England the following year arriving on the 'Aba', by now owned by Elder Dempster & Co, arriving in Liverpool on 1st August and again staying at Palace Mansions. This time his occupation was listed as agent.⁵⁰

Palace Mansions would seem to have been a base for George and Katherine and it likely that she lived there from at least late 1925. At it was at this address that Katherine died in April 1927. The death was registered at Kensington, and the record usefully gives her age as 51, so we have an estimated year of birth. She was worth a around a cool half million pounds (at 2010 rates).⁵¹

HOYLE Katherine Beatrice Ada of 4 Palace-mansions Addison Bridge Middlesex (wife of George William Hoyle) died 3 April 1927 Probate London 28 April to the said George William Hoyle master mariner and Geraldine Eva Berrington Edmed (wife of Arthur Thomas Edmed). Effects £16211 6s 5d.

And it is this final record for Katherine Hoyle which unravels the mystery of who she was and where she came from. The obvious question that this record poses is why was Katherine's estate to be jointly administered by her husband and Geraldine Eva Berrington Edmed, and what was the connection with the latter? Checking the marriage indexes brings up a marriage registered at Birmingham for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1905. The bride was Geraldine Eva B Firmstone whose birth had been registered at Stourbridge for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1881. Geraldine had just missed the census for that year, but her parents, together with two older children, were living at 17 Hagley Street, Stourbridge when the census was conducted on 3rd April.⁵²

Charles E Firmstone	Head	M	35	Iron Master	Wordsley, Staffordshire
Alexandrina H Firmstone	Wife	M	34		Dudley, Worcestershire
Albert E Firmstone	Son		8		Stourbridge, Worcestershire
Catherine B Firmstone	Daur		5		Stourbridge, Worcestershire
Harriet Jones	Serv	U	14	General Servant	Blakedown, Worcestershire
John Weir	Vis	U	21	Engineer Civil	Essex

Charles Edward Firmstone and Alexandrina Henrietta Davies were married in 1871 in Denbighshire. The birth of their second child and elder daughter, Katharine Beatrice A Firmstone, was registered at Stourbridge for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1875. The surname Firmstone created a headache for the census enumerators. I have found the Firmstones (transcribed as Ferinstone) at 17 Hagley Street for the 1891 census. Geraldine makes her census

debut, but missing from the household are her two elder siblings. Interestingly, and probably with some opprobrium from his parents, by April 1891 Albert was married at the age of 18. His bride was 35 year old Eliza Davies (a coincidence, or was she related to his mother?) and they were living at Acton, Middlesex. By the time the 1901 census was taken in April, Catherine, now 25, and Eva (Geraldine), 19, were both with their parents at the family home. The 1911 census finds Charles and Alexandrina living alone and Geraldine married to Arthur Thomas Edmed. And, incidentally, Albert Firmstone, now aged 38, is still living with his wife Eliza who by now was aged 55. I have not found a record for Katherine. However, I have found a shipping record for a Miss K Firmstone, leaving from Liverpool on the 3 November 1906 on board the Nigeria, with her destination being Sekondi-Takoradi, Ghana.⁵³

However, I have located the record of the marriage between Catherine B A Firmstone and George W Heyle [sic] registered for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1917 at St Giles, Middlesex - a mistranscription which created a problem in tracking them down. A corresponding record shows that George W Hoyle married a woman by the name Fraser or Firmstone - and this suggests that Catherine had previously been married to a Mr Fraser, but if so I have not found any record of such a marriage which might have taken place in Ghana. George would have been 47 and his bride 42 when they married, but they were able to share ten years together.⁵⁴

The final record I have for George arriving in England is the trip he made in 1930. He travelled on the Booth Line ship 'Hildebrand' boarding at Accra and disembarking at Liverpool on 2nd May 1930. The manifest did not list him as a Captain, but under the heading Profession, he was listed as a master mariner. The destination address given by George - 12 Sydney House, Bedford Park - was the same as his younger brother Bentley gave for his return to England that same year, arriving a couple of months beforehand. Was this just a coincidence or was there some family event that required their presence at the time?⁵⁵

George undertook one more voyage. Mistranscribed as Capt C[sic] W Hoyle, he boarded the Apapa, another of the Elder Dempster ships, on 18th November 1930, at Liverpool, bound for the West Coast of Africa. He never arrived at his destination, his death being recorded as At Sea on or since 11 January. It was his unmarried sister Jane who was left to administer his estate.⁵⁶

HOYLE George William of 7 Sydney House Bedford Park Middlesex died on or since 11 January 1931 at sea Administration London 28 April to Jane Hoyle Spinster. Effects £4018 1s 3d.

<p>George William Hoyle Born: 14 Apr 1870 Died: Abt. 11 Jan 1931</p>	<p>Katherine Beatrice Ada Firmstone Born: Bet. Apr - Jun 1875 Married: Bet. Apr - Jun 1917 Died: 03 Apr 1927</p>
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Henry Patrick Hoyle

Henry, born on 8th June 1871 and baptised on 30th June of the same year at Calcutta, was the last of the children of George and Marie Hoyle to be born in India. On their return to England his parents enrolled Henry at Christ's Hospital Hereford School for Boys and Girls, and it was as a pupil that Henry was found there for the 1881 census, and where a cousin was enrolled ten years later - refer to section on Harry Seymour Hoyle Pilkington. We know that by 1891 Henry had qualified as an engineer (fitter), at that time staying at 3 Lindum Terrace, Rotherham, with three of his siblings. By the 1901 census Patrick had been promoted to the position of manager of an engineering works, was married, and was the father of twins.⁵⁷

The marriage between Henry Patrick Hoyle, aged 28, a bachelor and an engineer, and Kate Charlotte Blackburn, aged 19 and a spinster, was registered for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1898 at Lambeth. The wedding date was 4th July and the ceremony, following the calling of banns, was held at St. Anne's Parish Church. At the time Henry had been living at 113 Fentiman Road and Kate was of the Parish of St Giles. There were two witnesses, Ada Stanley and Emily Davidson. The respective fathers were George W Hoyle, solicitor, and Thomas Blackburn, builder. Kate had been born in East Dereham, Norfolk, in 1879, with her birth being registered at Mitford for the Apr-Jun quarter. She probably had no memories of her father because when the 1881 census was taken her mother, Maria, was listed as a widow. There is a Mitford death registration for the 1879 Oct-Dec quarter for Thomas Blackburn, aged 42.⁵⁸

The Hoyle Connections

Maria Blackburn	Head	W	39		E Dereham, Norfolk
Edward Butterfield	Son		13	Bricklayer Labourer	Yarmouth, Norfolk
William Butterfield	Son		10		Yarmouth, Norfolk
Alice Butterfield	Daur		8		Sunderland, Durham
Kate C Blackburn	Daur		1		E Dereham, Norfolk

In fact Maria and Thomas had only been married for about a year when Maria was widowed for the second time. She was previously married to Edward Butterfield, a steam ship fireman (a stoker). For the 1891 census Kate was living with her mother who was working as a seamstress, and one of her step-brothers, Edward Butterfield, who was a platelayer by trade, at Great Yarmouth.⁵⁹

Having been married in London, Henry and Kate must have travelled north very shortly after because, as the 1901 census shows, their twin boys were born at Barrow in Furness, but by March 1901 this Hoyle family was living at 21 Norwood Terrace, Headingley with Burley in Leeds.⁶⁰

Henry Patrick Hoyle	Head	M	29	Mechanical Engineers Manager	Calcutta, India
Kate Charlotte Hoyle	Wife	M	21		East Dereham, Norfolk
Gordon Patrick Hoyle	Son	S	2		Barrow in Furness, Lancs
Douglas Patrick Hoyle	Son	S	2		Barrow in Furness, Lancs

Ten years later their address was Sunnyside Road, Worcester. Henry is still a manager, but 'of what' is not shown on the transcript.⁶¹

Hoyle, Henry Patrick	Head	Mar	M	39	Manager of	Calcutta, India
Kate Charlotte Hoyle	Wife	Mar	F	31		East Dereham, Norfolk
Hoyle, Gordon Patrick	Son	Sing	M	12	School	Barrow in Furness, Lancs
Hoyle, Douglas Patrick	Son	Sing	M	12	School	Barrow in Furness, Lancs

Henry was a member of the Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and was listed as belonging to the North of England branch in 1919. A search on Google shows that Henry Patrick Hoyle lodged and had issued a number of patents, including the following. In 1918, he and the Grange Iron Works Company, Durham patented

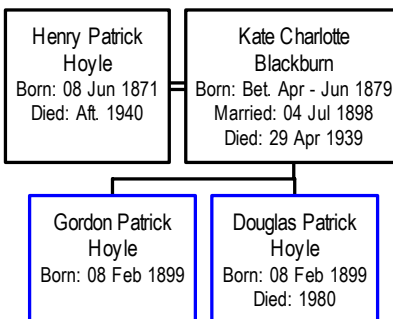
Improvements Apparatus for Washing Coal and the like and for Separating it from Impurities

which, from the specifications, was a refinement of the process for which a patent had been issued previously in 1915. In his own right, Henry Hoyle was given a Canadian patent, in 1921, for a centrifugal drier. Some years later, in 1940, he submitted and was granted a patent for improvements relating to conveyors or elevators.⁶²

Based on the date of the last patent cited above, Henry Hoyle outlived his wife Kate whose death was registered at Poole for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1939. She left her estate to her husband.⁶³

HOYLE Kate Charlotte of 5 Vernon Mansions Queens Club Gardens London W14 (wife of Henry Patrick Hoyle) died 29 April 1939 at Sussex house Pinewood-road Branksome Park Bournemouth Probate London 17 July to the said Henry Patrick Hoyle engineer. Effects £3735 10s 1d.

I have nothing to show how long Henry outlived Kate or when/where he died. From a death registration for Douglas Patrick Hoyle, Bournemouth, 1980, we learn that he and his twin brother were born on 8th February 1899. I have located a medal record for Lieutenant Douglas Patrick Hoyle, who enlisted with the Royal Garrison Artillery on 21st January 1917, and saw action in France from 31st March 1918. I have also located a medal record for a Private Gordon P Hoyle of the Royal Highlanders, but I am not sure it relates to Gordon Patrick Hoyle.⁶⁴



Bentley Charlie Hoyle

Tracking Bentley has proved to be much more challenging than for his brother Henry. We do at least have his birth certificate. He was born on 2nd May 1873 at Eshald House, Woodlesford. His parents are recorded as George William Hoyle and Marie Catherine Hoyle née Rochfort. George was a solicitor by profession, and it was he who registered the birth. We learn a little from this event. Sometime between the births of Henry Patrick and Bentley Charlie, the Hoyles had returned from India. On their return they probably stayed with the Bentleys - George's older sister Jane and her husband Henry – who were living at Eshald House by 1871. Their son having been born at Eshald House, it is no surprise that George and Marie named him Bentley.⁶⁵

The family of George and Marie were certainly spread around for the 1881 census and we find young Bentley in the care of his maternal grandmother, at the Hoyle residence at 3 Lindum Terrace, Rotherham. The household listing presents yet further surprises! This census record was the first I had found for another Hoyle child – Jeannie.⁶⁶

Mary Rochfort	Head	W	73	Annuitant	East Indies
George W Hoyle	GdSon		10	Scholar	East Indies
Bentley C Hoyle	GdSon		7	Scholar	Woodlesford, Yorks
Jeannie Hoyle	GdDaur		6	Scholar	Leeds, Yorks
Alice White	Serv	U	23	Domestic	Cuckney, Notts

I have found nothing further in the census records for Bentley after the 1881 census. We know that he was in Rotherham in late 1888 because it was Bentley who was the informant for his father's death. However, from shipping records we know that he spent considerable time in India, and was involved with the jute trade, one of the major industries in India, and particularly in Bengal, and one which expanded rapidly from 1855, when the first jute spinning machine was established on the Hooghly River near Calcutta. By the year 1869 there were five mills in operation and by 1910 the number of jute companies had increased to 38. I have located three records of trips he made from England to Bombay between 1908 and 1922 and three from England to Bombay over the period 1922 to 1934.⁶⁷

A Mr B C Hoyle, single and a 'gent', was a second-class passenger on the Mooltan which departed from London on 2nd January 1908 – destination Bombay. Four years later he made the same journey aboard the Maloja which sailed from London on 9th February 1912. Having sailed from Bombay, and travelling 2nd class on board the P & O 'Caledonia', he arrived at London on 28th April 1922. He gave as his address while in England, 12 Sydney House, Bedford Park. Bentley was presumably on leave for the time he was in England and he returned to Bombay later that year on 14th September. He sailed on the Narkunda and for this journey the manifest was more informative. Bentley was listed as a 47 year old jute spinner.⁶⁸

The next passenger record I have for him is a return journey he made to England in 1930, disembarking at London from the P&O 'Morea' on 28th February. Again he gave his contact address as 12 Sydney House and his occupation was recorded as 'Asst Jute'. The last record I have is for a journey four years later. At the age of 57 Bentley C Hoyle boarded the British India Steam Navigation Co vessel 'Manela' at Calcutta. He disembarked at London on 7th January 1934, this time giving his address as 7 Sydney House. Bentley always travelled 2nd class, whether by choice or economic necessity is not known. He never married.⁶⁹

After retiring from his life and work in India, Bentley moved to New Romney, Kent, and purchased Mountfield Stores, a grocery business at Littlestone-on-Sea, just a mile or so away. At that time he was living with his unmarried sister Jane. At the end of WW2 he handed the business over to his nephew by marriage, Edwin Stephen Harvey. At the same time his younger sister Marie and her husband Charles moved in with Bentley and Jane at New Romney. On the death of Charles Ashwin in 1953 Bentley and Jane sold their property and, with Marie Ashwin, moved to a smaller property at Bexhill on Sea.⁷⁰

The death of Bentley C Hoyle at the age of 86 was registered at Lewes, Sussex, for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1959.⁷¹



Margaret Jeannie Hoyle

As 'Jeannie', this daughter of George and Marie Hoyle was being looked after by her maternal grandmother on the night of 3rd April 1881. This was the first, and apart from her birth registration for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1874 at

Rotherham, the only record I had to prove she even existed. Having now obtained the birth certificate we find that she was born on 23rd September 1874 at 39 Mount Preston, West Leeds, to Marie Catharine Hoyle, formerly Rochfort, and George W Hoyle, father and informant, Solicitor.⁷²

I had found nothing else to record what happened to Jeannie after the 1881 census until, looking for someone else, I came across the following record in FIBIS, under the Marriage Indexes. In 1896 in the Presidency of Bengal, the marriage took place between Jeannie M Hoyle and Alexander Keogh. So perhaps the bride-to-be was the passenger, Miss J M Hoyle, who boarded the Calcutta at Liverpool on 1st November 1895 bound for Calcutta? A further record shows that Jeannie and Alexander were married at Shantereypur, Bengal on 15 April 1896, with their respective ages given as 21 and 39. From the additional information that Alexander would have been born about 1857 and that his father was James Keogh I have been able to find out a bit more about Alexander.⁷³

The birth of Alexander Keogh was registered at Colchester, Essex, for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1857. However for his first census he was with his parents, two brothers and a sister. The family had recently moved to Scotland and was living at 27 Portland Cottages, Dundonald, Ayrshire for the 1861 census. While it is not possible to view the census transcript, by selecting each member of the household listed on the coversheet we can glean the following information.⁷⁴

James W D Keogh	Head	35	Collector HM Customs	Isle of Man
Lillias Keogh	Wife	29		Inverness, Argyleshire
James S M Keogh	Son	5		England
Alexander Keogh	Son	4		England
William E Keogh	Son	2		England
Joanna T Keogh	Daur	5 mos		England
Annie Wallace	Serv	25	General Servant	Dundonald

Recalling that Jeannie Margaret Hoyle's mother had spent time on the Isle of Man in the early 1860s, I was struck by the fact that James Keogh had been born there, and the significance of this became even more apparent when I found the record of his marriage. At Lezayre, Isle of Man, on the 5th December 1854, James William Daniel Keogh married Lillias Smith. Now bells were really ringing literally and metaphorically! Lillias was a daughter of Alexander Smith and Agnes Smith (née White) and the following is an extract from my account of the Rochfort family.⁷⁵

Alexander and Agnes had seven children, born at around two year intervals between 1822 and 1831 and then with a gap until 1834, and all births were registered at Kilninver and Kilmelford, Argyle as follows.

James White Smith	26 Aug 1822
Janet Muir Smith	29 Mar 1824
Patrick Smith	13 Dec 1826
William Smith	11 Dec 1827
Isabella Campbell Smith	18 Oct 1829
Lillias Smith	18 Aug 1831
Joanna White Smith	10 Jan 1834

Although married and having had their children in Scotland the family lived on the Isle of Man.

Patrick Smith, the second son of Alexander and Agnes, went on to marry Margaret Ellen Rochfort who was a sister of Marie Catherine Hoyle (née Rochfort) and who, in turn, was the mother of Margaret Jeannie Hoyle. Yet another twist in the close knit Hoyle/Rochfort saga.

When the 1871 census was conducted the Keogh family was living at 8 West Parade, Scarborough, Yorkshire.⁷⁶

James W D Keogh	Head	M	45	Collector HM Customs	Douglas, Isle of Man
Lillias Keogh	Wife	M	40		Scotland
James S M Keogh	Son	U	15		Colchester, Essex
Alexander Keogh	Son	U	14		Colchester, Essex
William E Keogh	Son	U	12		Colchester, Essex
Joanna T Keogh	Daur	U	10		Colchester, Essex
David A Keogh	Son	U	8		Scotland
Duncan Keogh	Son	U	6		Scotland
Julia A Keogh	Daur	U	3		Scarborough, Yorks
Catharine L Keogh	Daur	U	9mos		Scarborough, Yorks

Elizabeth Wright Serv U 29 Servant Scarborough, Yorks

The family had grown considerably over the previous decade and one more child, Alfred L Keogh, born at Truro, Cornwall was to be added in 1874. James Keogh's job as a Customs seems to have required him to move frequently to new posts and in 1881 the family was living at Yarmouth. However, by the time of the 1891 census James had retired, and he and Lillias with some of the children were living at Heavitree, Devon. Ten years later the much reduced family, James and Lillias, and their three unmarried daughters Joanna, Julia and Catherine, had settled at Pokesdown, very close to Bournemouth. It was there that James died in 1903 and at Bournemouth that Lillias died three years later. James left his estate in the hands of his widow, and Lillias left her's to be administered by her eldest daughter.⁷⁷

KEOGH James William Daniel of "Inca" 73 Parkwood-road Pokesdown Bournemouth died 30 May 1903 Probate London 12 August to Lillias Keogh widow. Effects £3802 11s 4d.

KEOGH Lillias of "Inca" King's Park-road Bournemouth East widow died 30 May 1906 Administration London 14 August to Joanna Thadea Keogh spinster. Effects £3910 3s.

To return to Alexander Keogh – the last English record I have for him is his listing in the 1871 census. He presumably went to India some time before the next census in 1881. He and Margaret Jeannie had one child, a son Eric Lionel Keogh, who was born in India on 15th August 1897 and tragically died days before his second birthday on 10th August 1899. I have located a shipping record for a Mr A Keogh and Mrs Keogh, sailing on the Malta on 29th September 1910 bound for Calcutta, but the information on the ship's manifest is so scant that I cannot be sure that the passengers were Alexander and Margaret Jeannie Keogh.⁷⁸

I am not sure in what circumstances and where, but Alexander Keogh died in 1914 and about three years later his widow remarried. On the 25th January 1917 Jeannie Margaret Keogh and Kenneth Macnaghten Hamilton were married at Bombay. Their respective fathers were listed as George William Hoyle and Charles James Hamilton. The groom was aged 43 and the bride 44 when they wed, and it is possible (but not proven) that Kenneth may have been married before.⁷⁹

The birth of Kenneth Macnaghten Hamilton was registered at St George Hanover Square, London. He was the first child born to Charles James Hamilton and Alice Catherine Macnaghten whose marriage had been registered at St George's Square in 1870. Kenneth was at home with his family for the 1881 census, living at The Vicarage, Doveridge in Derbyshire, where his father, Charles J Hamilton, was the Vicar. The family must have moved to Derbyshire shortly after Kenneth's birth because the subsequent children of Charles and Alice Hamilton were born there – daughters Helena (6) and Alice (4), twins Elliot and Melville (2) and new born son Cuthbert. One of the twins, Elliot, died at the age 9 in 1888, but by the time of the 1891 census the other three sons were at boarding school, Melville and Cuthbert at Seafield School, Liscard, Cheshire, and their elder brother Kenneth at Haileybury College, Hertfordshire.⁸⁰

Haileybury College, the secondary school of choice for many who aspired to a position serving their country overseas (with a particular emphasis on India) had been built in 1809 by the East India Company as a training college for their civil servants who after two years were sent out to India. The College closed on 31st October 1858 not, as is sometimes mooted, because of the 1857 Mutiny, but as a cost saving measure enshrined in an Act of 1855 to relieve the East India Company from the Obligation to maintain the College at Haileybury. Four years after Haileybury opened its gates once again in 1862, this time as a public school, under the headmastership of the Reverend A G Butler.

I have found nothing further in the census records for Kenneth Hamilton and it is likely that before the 1901 census he had already made his way to India. His father Charles Hamilton died in late 1917 and was followed within two years by his mother Alice Hamilton. Neither of them cited their eldest son as an administrator of their estate, suggesting that Kenneth and Jeannie were still in India at the time. We do, however, learn a little more about his brothers.⁸¹

HAMILTON the reverend canon Charles James of Walton-on Trent Derbyshire clerk died 15 November 1917 Probate Derby 16 May to the reverend Cuthbert Arthur Hamilton clerk and Gerard Hamilton Smith bank director. Effects £20599 2s 4d.

HAMILTON Alice Catherine of 77 Oakwood Court Kensington Middlesex widow died 10 May 1919 at Byrkley Burton-on-Trent Probate London 21 August to Melville Charles Hamilton captain HM Army and the reverend Cuthbert Arthur

Hamilton clerk. Effects £6106 0s 6d.

It is unlikely that Charles and Alice got to meet their daughter-in-law Jeannie. The first record I have of Kenneth and Jeannie returning to England was on board the Manora which sailed from Bombay and arrived at London on 6th September 1919. Cryptically the manifest describes them as Mr K M Hamilton aged 46 of independent means and Mrs Hamilton, 44, wife, and both were recorded as being permanent residents of Bengal.⁸²

From yet another probate record we find that the elder Hamilton sister remained a spinster but her sister had married. In fact the marriage took place in 1901 shortly after the 1901 census which finds groom, Richard Oswald Feilden, gentleman farmer, at home with his parents at Penkridge, Staffordshire.⁸³

HAMILTON Alice Josephine of 21 Greycoat-gardens Westminster spinster died 18 September 1938 at the Empire Nursing Home Vincent-square Westminster Probate London 29 November to Helena Mary Feilden (wife of Richard Oswald Feilden). Effects £20081 16s 6d.

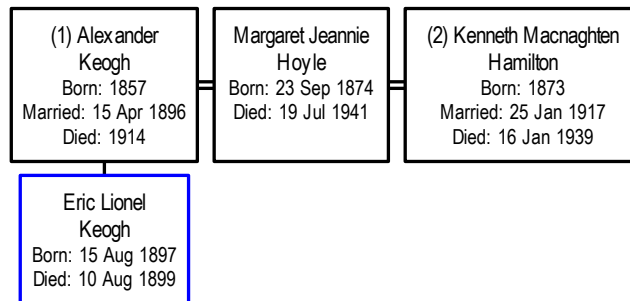
Whether or not (as I can find no outward shipping record for them) Kenneth and Jeannie Hamilton remained in England in 1919, they were certainly settled in Somerset by 1927. In fact Hamilton Kenneth M, of Barle Combe, Dulverton 36, featured in the telephone books from 1927 to 1937. It was at Barle Combe that they both died within a few years of each other.⁸⁴

HAMILTON – On Jan. 16, 1939, at Barle Combe, Dulverton, KENNETH MACNAGHTEN HAMILTON, late of Neeschindapore, Bengal, aged 65. Funeral Dulverton, 2.30, tomorrow (Thursday).

HAMILTON Kenneth MacNaghten of Barle Combe Dulverton Somersetshire died 16 January 1939 Probate Exeter 2 March to Jeannie Margaret Hamilton widow Ernest George Cary Chapman and Henry Charles Alfred Chapman solicitors. Effects £20496 17s 7d. Resworn £20737 8s and 3d and £18809 1s 3d.

HAMILTON – On July 19, 1941, at Dulverton, JEANNIE MARGARET HAMILTON, widow of Kenneth Macnaghten Hamilton. Funeral, Dulverton tomorrow (Wednesday) at 2.30.

HAMILTON Jeannie Margaret of Barle Combe Dulverton Somersetshire widow died 19 July 1941 Probate Exeter 26 September Ernest George Cary Chapman and Henry Charles Alfred Chapman solicitors. Effects £13604 8s.



Before finishing off with the Hamilton family, I found this little gem about Cuthbert Arthur Hamilton. It is in fact a book review.⁸⁵

THE PROFESSIONAL BEGGAR This was the name the Reverend Cuthbert Arthur Hamilton gave himself in the 1930s. Born in 1880, he was priest of the scattered parish of Wisley-cum-Pyrford in Surrey for thirty-five years, from 1913 until his death in 1948. Without his visionary persistence there would have been no village hall, cricket and football ground, social club, or even the land for the present modern Church of the Good Shepherd. His actions ensured that these major props of the community were hammered into place. He also inspired the many groups - religious and secular - who enjoyed or were to enjoy their facilities. More than that, if any organisation or individual were short of money, he frequently dipped into his own pocket or, as 'The Professional Beggar' of the title, cajoled others to find the requisite funding. The book describes Hamilton's privileged, late-nineteenth century family background and early ministry before coming to the then sleepy Wisley and Pyrford villages and his leadership of the parish during two World Wars - not to mention his personal bravery in France in 1917 while serving in the Church Army. Between the wars, despite his and his wife's periodic illnesses, he guided a rural backwater into becoming a well-administered and caring community. Many have spoken of Wisley and Pyrford as special places and it was Hamilton who set the tone. Never inward-looking, he turned his parishioners' attention to the wider picture and rich and poor learnt that giving could be more rewarding than taking, however large or small the contribution. Whether it was the desperate Durham miners or outcasts in India, Hamilton encouraged people to think of those who were far worse off than themselves.

Marie Hoyle Hoyle

Marie was at home with her parents and grandparents for the 1881 census. She had been born at Horsforth on 29th April 1876. She was in Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, for the 1891 census, at 89 Midland Road, and listed as a visitor. The head of the household was one Mary F A Peniston, a 39 year old spinster and sole principal of a school. Perhaps Marie was one of her pupils? The last record I had found for Marie is that of the 1901 census, when she was at Holbeach with her mother. I have now learnt that Marie returned to India and on 23rd November 1905, at Katli, where her uncle Patrick Smith had managed an indigo factory, she married Charles Joseph Rowland Ashwin.⁸⁶

Charles Ashwin, whose birth was registered at Spalding, Lincolnshire, for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1872, was a son of Forster Ashwin and Mary Anne Stammers, whose marriage had been registered at Barrow Upon Soar for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1855. The fathers of both Charles and Mary Anne were men of the cloth. Robert Stammers, for the 1841 census was listed as a Clerk, and by 1851 he was the Perpetual Curate of Quorndon, Leicestershire and was to become the Vicar of Quorndon.⁸⁷

Very shortly after their marriage, Forster and Mary Ashwin embarked on a passage to Australia where, by 1857, Forster was a member of the ecclesiastical establishment at Holy Trinity Church, Darlinghurst, Sydney. Forster and Mary also started their family in Sydney, with the birth in 1856 of Frederick M Ashwin, followed in 1857, 1859 and 1860 by Mary E, Annie L and Edward G. However their joy would have been much tempered with the death of their first-born son in 1857. During his time in Sydney, Forster Ashwin was also involved with the New South Wales Bible Society, which was based at the New Pitt Street Bible Hall, and for which he was listed in an 1836 directory as one of the Vice-Presidents. The Ashwins were back in England, and in Lincolnshire, by the time the 1871 census was collected on 2nd April. In fact, looking at the birthplaces of the children, they had probably returned to England in the early 1860s. They were living on the Sutterton Turnpike, in the parish of Wigtoft.⁸⁸

Forster Ashwin	Head	M	42	Vicar of Quadring	Bilston, Staffordshire
Mary A Ashwin	Wife	M	37	Vicar's Wife	Quandong, Leicestershire
Annie L Ashwin	Daur	U	12	Scholar	New South Wales
Emily S Ashwin	Daur	U	8	Scholar	Wigtoft, Lincolnshire
Harriet F Ashwin	Daur	U	6	Scholar	Wigtoft, Lincolnshire
Alice M Ashwin	Daur	U	5	Scholar	Wigtoft, Lincolnshire
Robert F Ashwin	Son		3		Wigtoft, Lincolnshire
Katherine E Ashwin	Daur		2		Wigtoft, Lincolnshire
Florence I Ashwin	Daur		3 mos		Wigtoft, Lincolnshire
Jane Hopkins	Serv	U	21	Domestic Servant	Newborough, Northamptonshire
Ann Forster	Serv	U	24	Nursemaid	Colnsworth, Bedford
Elisabeth Lewsley	Serv	U	12	Under Nurse	Quadring, Lincolnshire

From the number of children in the Ashwin household I would think that the Nursemaid and the Under Nurse were much valued servants!

For the 1881 census we find a slightly reduced household, but with the addition of two more Ashwin children, one of whom is Charles Joseph Rowland Ashwin. The family address the is given as The Vicarage, Quadring.⁸⁹

Forster Ashwin	Head	M	52	Vicar of Quadring	Bilston, Staffordshire
Mary A Ashwin	Wife	M	57		Quandong, Leicestershire
Anne Louisa Ashwin	Daur	U	22	Governess Teacher	New South Wales
Emily Sarah Ashwin	Daur	U	18	Scholar	Wigtoft, Lincolnshire
Catherine Helen Ashwin	Daur		12	Scholar	Wigtoft, Lincolnshire
Florence Isabel Ashwin	Daur		10	Scholar	Wigtoft, Lincolnshire
Charles Joseph Rowland Ashwin	Son		8	Scholar	Quadring, Lincolnshire
Richard Hamilton Ashwin	Son		7	Scholar	Quadring, Lincolnshire
Emma Jane Fielding	Serv	U	21	General Servant (Domestic)	Deeping St James, Lincolnshire

The parish of Quadring is situated in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire, in the flat fenlands of Lincolnshire. The church, an excellent example of the grand perpendicular style, is dedicated to St Margaret of Antioch and, somewhat distant to the north of the village of Quadring, has been standing there for over 700 years. By 1901 Forster Ashwin had retired, but he had served St. Margaret's for many years. The East window, to the side of the nave, is dedicated to the Reverend Ashwin and his family.⁹⁰

The youngest of the Ashwin children, Charles and Richard, were staying for the night of the 1891 census, with their older brother George Godfrey Ashwin who, in 1886 had married Blanche Milly Morgan, and who was now living in Dulwich, Camberwell.⁹¹

Edward G Ashwin	Head	M	30	Teacher of Mathematics	New South Wales
Blanche M Ashwin	Wife	M	32		Camberwell, Surrey
Charles J R Ashwin	Brother	U	18	Scholar	Quadring, Lincolnshire
Richard H Ashwin	Brother	U	17	Scholar	Quadring, Lincolnshire
Marley F Ashwin	Son		3		Camberwell, Surrey
Walter P Morgan	Nephew		13	Scholar	Lewisham, Surrey
Adeline F Clarkson	Serv		17	Nursemaid	Bermondsey, Surrey
Frances M Prees	Serv	U	15	Domestic Servant	Unknown

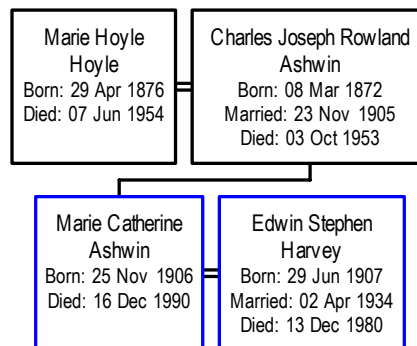
I have located a number of the Ashwins for the 1901 census, but have not found Charles. Three of his siblings were teachers – Edward, Robert and Harriet - and Richard has qualified as a doctor. It was a subsequent record that provided Charles's occupation.

The reason for his absence in 1901 is very likely found in a shipping record. On 24th September 1893 a Mr C J R Ashwin departed from Liverpool, bound for Calcutta, on the ship Clan Macpherson. A later record is more forthcoming – included in the passenger manifest of the Scindia, which left Liverpool on 30th November 1921 bound for Bombay, was Mr C J R Ashwin, aged 49, whose occupation was given as Tea Planter. Charles Ashwin spent all his working life from 1893 to sometime between the two World Wars at Bindukuri Tea Estate in Assam.⁹²

Charles and Marie Ashwin had only one child, a daughter – Marie Catherine Ashwin, born at Assam on 25th November 1906. She was married in Hampshire, in the spring of 1934 to Edwin Stephen Harvey. At the end of WW2 Edwin Harvey took over a grocery business, Mountford Stores, at Littlestone-on-Sea, from Bentley Hoyle, his wife's uncle. He ran the business until 1949 when ill health forced him to sell up, after which Edwin and Marie Harvey and their children moved first to Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex, and subsequently to Catsfield, a village near Battle.⁹³

Prior to moving to Littlestone-on-Sea Edwin and Marie Harvey had been living at New Milton, Hampshire, where they had taken in Marie's parents Charles and Marie Ashwin who had fallen on bad times. After the fall of Malaya in 1941-42 Charles had lost all his savings which had been invested in rubber stocks and shares. One can imagine how such a blow would have affected Charles, and how humiliating it must have been for him and his wife to be dependent on family to house and support them. When the Harveys moved to Littlestone-on-Sea Charles and Marie went with them, and the couple moved in with Marie's siblings Bentley and Jane Hoyle.

Marie and Charles Ashwin died within a year of each other. The death of Charles, on 3rd October 1953 at New Romney, at the age of 81, was registered at Folkestone for the Oct-Dec quarter. After his death his widow moved together with her brother and sister to Bexhill-on-Sea. Marie was 78 when she died there on 7th June 1954.⁹⁴



Kathleen Rochfort Hoyle

We can assume that Marie Catherine Hoyle and perhaps also her husband George William Hoyle spent some time in Bradford after their return from India because it was at Bradford that their daughter Kathleen Rochfort Hoyle's birth was registered for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1877 and where, for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1878, her death was registered. The death certificate tells us that this one year old died on 27th April at 2 Rose Bank, Manningham,

Bradford. Her father was at least in Bradford at the time of his daughter's death because it was he who was the informant and present at 2 Rose Bank for the sad event. The cause of death was pertussis (whooping cough) 3 months and pneumonia 3 days.⁹⁵



Jane Hoyle Hoyle

The birth of Jane Hoyle Hoyle had been registered at Rotherham for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1883. After the death of her father in 1888 Jane spent her childhood in various institutions, and must have led a very sheltered life. The 1891 census finds her as a pupil/inmate of the British Orphan Asylum at Slough. From the photograph below we can see that this was a substantial building, with its purpose 'writ large' across the façade. The following is an account of its establishment and mission.⁹⁶

The Asylum was founded in 1827 based at Kingsland Green in London for 'gratuitous board, clothing and education of destitute orphans of both sexes of those once in prosperity of all denominations in every part of the British Empire'.

In 1834 it moved to Clapham in London and to Mackenzie Park in Slough, Berks in 1863 when it became known as the 'Royal British Orphan School' the buildings were opened by Queen Alexandra. The school closed in 1921 and amalgamated with the London Orphan School at Watford.

It is understood that this was an Orphan Asylum for the children of middle or lower middle class families only. It has been described as 'A Better Class of Orphanage'. The idea was that if the parents who would normally have educated their children well and put them to a good trade died suddenly (or the father did, leaving the mother with no money), then private benevolence should step in and help, so that the 'good' children should not be disadvantaged.



By 1901 Jane had 'graduated' to the High School, in Church Street, Tewkesbury. The school was staffed by a schoolmistress, a matron cum teacher and two teachers, the younger of whom was only three years older than Jane who, at 18, was the second oldest of the pupils whose ages ranged from 10 to 19. It was this education which presumably equipped Jane to take on the role of governess, which, as noted above, was her occupation when she was living at home with her mother for the 1911 census at Lincoln.⁹⁷

We know that Jane, then aged about 52, was at least with her mother at Sydney House, Bedford Park, in 1935, when she was the informant for Marie Hoyle's death, and it is likely that mother and the only unmarried Hoyle daughter had lived together since 1911, unless Jane had found work as a governess away from home.

This begged the question of what happened to Jane after her mother's death. I now know that Jane moved to New Romney, Kent, and shared a home there with her brother Bentley Hoyle when he retired from the jute industry in India and returned to England. Shortly after the end of WW2 their sister Marie and her husband Charles Ashwin moved in with them. Within a very short time Charles Ashwin died in 1953 and Bentley and Jane decided to sell their New Romney house to move to a smaller property at Bexhill-on-Sea. Following the death of Marie Ashwin in 1954 Jane (known to the family as Nana) moved in with her niece Marie Harvey and her husband Edwin at The White Cottage, Catsfield, one of nine houses along Crowhurst Road and remained with them until her death.⁹⁸

Her death certificate records that at the age of 77, at Bexhill Hospital, Jane Hoyle Hoyle, spinster of no occupation and daughter of George William Hoyle, a solicitor (deceased), died of a cerebral haemorrhage on 30th April 1960. Her residential address was recorded as The White Cottage, Henley Down, Catsfield, Battle. The informant was Marie C Harvey, niece, also of The White Cottage, Henley Down. While Jane Hoyle never married, she adopted

her great nephew Bruce Hall, son of Joan Bond, the daughter of Jane's eldest sister Mary Edythe Hatch Bond (née Hoyle).⁹⁹



Robert Rochfort Hoyle

Robert was another of the children of George and Marie Hoyle whose life was cut short by illness. His birth was registered at Rotherham for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1884 and 17 months later he succumbed to leucocythemia, probably what we more commonly know as leukemia, complicated by an abscess. He died at home at 3 Lindum Terrace on 28th January 1886 and once again it was father George who was stated to be present at death and the informant. The family must have been devastated by the loss of yet another baby in such sad circumstances.¹⁰⁰



Gwendolen Hoyle Hoyle

It was the 'fate' of Jane Hoyle that led me to suspect that Gwendolen, who had been in the care of Edythe Hoyle for the 1891 census, was yet another child of George and Marie Hoyle. She would have been about aged one when her father died. Having located a Rotherham Oct-Dec 1887 birth registration and subsequently a birth certificate, my presumption was proved to be correct. Gwendolen was born at 3 Lindum Terrace on 18th September 1887, the last of the children born to George William and Marie Catherine Hoyle (née Rochfort).¹⁰¹

Apart from her birth record and her being accounted for in the 1891 census, I had found only one further record for Gwendolen Hoyle Hoyle. She was located, for the 1901 census, as a scholar/inmate of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead Essex. According to the Whites 1863 Directory, the Infant Orphan Asylum was an extensive and elegant building, delightfully situated near the Eagle in Snarebrook, on the confines of the Epping Forest, and the photograph bears this out. The Directory entry goes on to say that :¹⁰²

...the charity was first instituted at Hackney in 1827, and was incorporated in 1843, after the completion of the present asylum, of which the foundation stone was laid by his late lamented Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 24th of July, 1841, on which occasion upwards of 400 ladies placed upon the stone, after the ceremony was over, purses of not less than five guineas; thus raising nearly £3000, in addition to other large subscriptions from the gentlemen present. The building presents a long front, with projecting wings, in the Elizabethan style, and is now the asylum of about 600 fatherless children.

The object of this valuable charity is to board, clothe, nurse, and educate (in accordance with the principles of the Church of England) poor orphan children, or the children of confirmed lunatics. It is designed more especially for such as are respectably descended; and many orphans of clergymen, of officers in the army and navy, of members of the medical profession, and of merchants (once in affluence), have found refuge within its walls. None, however, are excluded whose parents have maintained themselves by their own industry, independent of parochial aid. Children are eligible from every part of the empire, and from the earliest period of life. They remain till eight years of age; the Asylum being intended as a nursery for all those institutions where admission is necessarily limited to children of more advanced age such as Christ's Hospital, the London Orphan Asylum, the Clergy Orphan School, the Female Orphan Asylum, &c.



Until the establishment of this charity, no asylum existed for infant orphans, and its protection has already been extended to about 1500 children. It is liberally supported by more than 7000 subscribers, residing in all parts of the country, and its annual expenditure is about £7000. Her Majesty is a liberal patroness of (his charity, which has its office at 46, Ludgate Hill, London, where Mr. William Henry Green is secretary.

Later the age limit was extended to allow for boys to be kept up to 14 and girls up to 15 years of age. During the latter part of the 19th century the number of children was about 500-600 after which enrolments declined and the establishment was closed in 1971.¹⁰³

Until recently I had not found anything further for Gwendolen Hoyle. However subsequent research has 'rediscovered' her. On 29th January 1908 at Kidderpore, Bengal, Gwendolyn [sic] Hoyle, aged 20, married bachelor Robert Douglas Mackie, seventeen years her senior. Their respective parents were listed as George William Hoyle and John Mackie. They had one child, daughter Catherine Mary Mackie, born on 19th December 1908 and baptised at Darjeeling on 20th January 1909.¹⁰⁴

Robert Douglas Mackie had been born around 1870 at Brechin, Forfarshire, to John Mackie and his first wife Mary E Mackie. As a one-year old he was at home with his parents and older sister Adela Mary at 71 Castle Street, Brechin Burgh for the 1871, and was still living at home for the 1881 census. By this time his father had remarried, with Jane M Mackie listed as the wife. I have not been able to locate Robert in subsequent census returns, but he may have been the R D Mackie who left Liverpool on the 25th October 1890 on board the Clan Macarthur bound for Calcutta. Apart from the marriage record, I have found a further mention of him the 1912 India Army Quarterly which states that Robert Douglas Mackie had been assigned on the 25th March 1908 to the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles and by 1912 had reached the rank of Lieutenant.¹⁰⁵

Did Robert Mackie go out to India to join the army or had he planned to be a tea planter? Originally formed on the 6th August 1873 as the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, the unit absorbed the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps on 5th August 1881. Reorganised on 15th February 1889, it became The Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles. So it was a volunteer force, and the following quote by one of its number is telling.¹⁰⁶

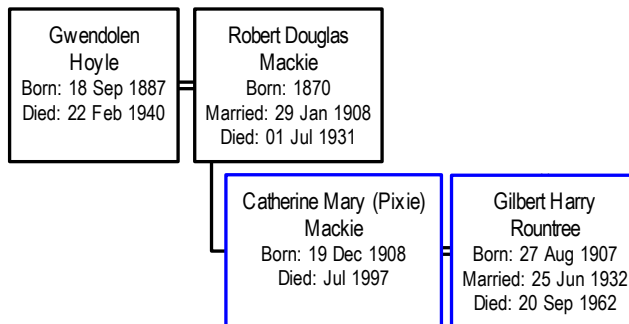
"...all the British tea planters were members of the North Bengal Mounted Rifles...We were issued rifles and received an allowance to cover the expenses of maintaining a horse."

Robert and Gwendolen spent all their married life in Darjeeling but this came to an end with Robert's death in July 1931 at the age of 61. His son-in-law was cited as the administrator of his will.¹⁰⁷

MACKIE Robert Douglas of Dooteriah Tea Estate Darjeeling India died 1 July 1931 Administration (with Will) (limited) London 20 February to Gilbert Harry Rountree solicitor attorney of George Wrangham-Hardy. Effects £867 12s 2d in England.

Gwendolen would have returned to England shortly after Robert's death because by 1932 she was living in London. I was not sure that a Swindon death registration was the correct one for Gwendolen Mackie, but a notice carried in the Times confirmed that Gwendolen had died in February 1940 at Purton Stoke, Wiltshire.¹⁰⁸

MACKIE On Feb 20 1940 at Stoke Cottage Purton Stoke Wiltshire Gwendolen Hoyle widow of Capt R D Mackie late of Darjeeling India, aged 52 years. Cremation at Amos Vales Bristol tomorrow (Friday) at 3.30pm.



To complete the section on Gwendolen I have some information about her daughter Catherine Mary, but known to the family as Pixie. The Times of the 14th April 1932 carried the following notice.

MR G H ROUNTREE AND MISS MACKIE

The marriage arranged between Gilbert Harry, only son of Mr and Mrs Harry Rountree, of Dormers Wells, Southall, and Catherine Mary (Pixie), only daughter of the late R D Mackie, of Darjeeling, and of Mrs Mackie, 56 St Alban's-avenue, W4, will take place on June 25.

The event was duly recorded in The Times Marriage Notices of 30th June 1932.

ROUNTREE : MACKIE – On June 25 1932 at Christ Church Westminster GILBERT HARRY, only son of Mr and Mrs Harry Rountree, to CATHERINE MARY, only child of the late R D Mackie of Darjeeling, and Mrs Mackie, 56 St Alban's-avenue W4.

Gilbert Harry Rountree had been born in 1907, the elder child and only son of Harry and Estella Rountree (née Stewart) whose marriage had been registered in Fulham in 1905. Gilbert was included in the following household living at Dormers Wells, Southall, for the 1911 census.¹⁰⁹

Rountree, Harry	Head	Mar		M	33	Artist Illustrator	Auckland New Zealand Resident
Rountree, Estella	Wife	Mar	5	F	30	Household Duties	Auckland New Zealand Resident
Rountree, Edward Gilbert	Brother			M	20	Student	Auckland New Zealand Resident
Rountree, Gilbert Harry	Son			M	3		Southall, Middlesex
Rountree, Lynda Stella	Daur			F	1		Southall, Middlesex
Worman, Ada Catherine	Serv	Sing		F	28	Nursemaid	Clapton, London
Miller, Sophia	Serv	Sing		F	25	Cook	Lingewick, Bucks

A Google search revealed much more about Harry Rountree. Born in 1878 in Auckland, he was a son of Gilbert Rountree, manager of the Auckland Savings Bank, and nephew of artist Edwin Batley, a noted New Zealand artist and illustrator. In 1901, at the age of 23, Harry moved to London, determined to make his mark on the then-flourishing magazine and book market. For two years he struggled, studied and sold the occasional drawing. However, when the editor of 'Little Folks' magazine gave him a commission to illustrate a story with an animal, he found his feet and suddenly he became quite successful. By 1903 he was illustrating books for the editor of Little Folks, writing and illustrating his own books, and in demand by nearly every publisher in London. He was one of the subjects in Percy V. Bradshaw's "The Art of the Illustrator" 20 part series, published in 1918, where six stages of the creation of an illustration were published along with notes and biography. He was particularly praised for his illustrations of an edition of 'Alice in Wonderland'. Harry also illustrated travel books and is noted for his illustrations of British golf courses and golfing caricatures. It can be said that he 'had arrived' when he was elected President of the London Sketch Club. Later in life Harry moved to Cornwall where he was a well-know artist at St Ives and Saltings Lelante. He died in the West Cornwall Hospital on 26 September 1950. The death of Gilbert's mother, at the age of 86, was registered at Kensington in 1967.¹¹⁰

Gilbert Harry Rountree attended Westminster School from 1921 to 1925. His professional field was the law and he was admitted to the roll of solicitors shortly before he married Catherine Mary Mackie. In February 1962 Gilbert was appointed as a County Court Judge being responsible for Circuit 59 (Plymouth and Cornwall) It is to The Times September 22nd 1962 obituary for Gilbert that we turn to find out more about his life.¹¹¹

JUDGE ROUNTREE THE COUNTY COURT BENCH

Judge Rountree, Judge of the Plymouth and Cornwall county court circuit died on Thursday [20th] at his home at Liskeard, Cornwall. He was 55.

Gilbert Rountree was the son of a St Ives artist and councilor and received his education at Westminster School. In 1931 he was admitted to the roll of solicitors and until the Second World War practised in Swindon and Marlborough. During the war he served in RAF Bomber Command as a squadron leader.

In 1946 Rountree transferred to the more hazardous branch of the legal profession and was called to the Bar. His decision, however, was clearly right, for like so many solicitors who subsequently practice at the bar he soon found success. He gained a large and mixed junior practice and was very active on the western circuit, particularly in Wiltshire. As an advocate he was quiet, tactful, good humoured; outside court he was known as a most friendly person and as an amusing raconteur.

It was only shortly before his death in February this year that Rountree was appointed Judge of the Plymouth and Cornwall court circuit.

He is survived by his widow and daughter.

His widow, Catherine, outlived Gilbert by 35 years, and her death at the age of 88 was registered for July 1997 at Penzance. The daughter referred to was (Catherine) Susan Rountree whose birth had been registered at Brentford for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1933 and who married Maurice Hussey in 1958.

Given that he spent considerable time in Wiltshire suggests that his mother-in-law Gwendolen Mackie was either living with or close by, which would explain her Swindon death registration.¹¹²

Notes

- ¹ Vyvyan Brendon, *Children of the Raj*, Phoenix, Orion Books Ltd, London, 2005, p140.
- ² *Children of the Raj*, p40.
- ³ HOI07/2337/45/p13; Wikipedia.
- ⁴ Hart's Annual Army list, Militia list and Imperial Yeomanry list; Indian Army & Civil Service List 1873, pp25-26 and 1877; sourced from Find My Past (FMP) by Elizabeth Cargill; FIBIS Bengal Marriages, Marriage Indexes N/1/120 f.76 FIBIS The Times of India Marriages 1867 3 May Edition.
- ⁵ Family Search India Births and Baptisms 1786-1947; RG9/4422/83/p15.
- ⁶ RG11/4684/21/p36; additional background information on George William Hoyle provided by Anthony G L Coghlan.
- ⁷ FreeBMD Birth and Death Index 1837-1915; copy of letter provided by Suzanne Paget; I am not sure what, if anything, can be read into the fact that one of the reasons for George's parents' reluctance in returning to England was the potential disruption of the grandchildren – at that stage only three of them – and I wonder if there was an issue of some Anglo-Indian blood; I may be wrong, but it seems to me that apart from Fretwell William Hoyle (who himself seems to have been something of a squanderer) the sons of William Fretwell Hoyle were regarded as liabilities (but perhaps deservedly so?) whereas the daughters, who married reasonably well, were regarded as assets.
- ⁸ FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1983; information on date of death and the witness on the certificate was provided by Anthony G L Coghlan; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ⁹ RG12/1817/52/p6.
- ¹⁰ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG10/2373/51/p9.
- ¹¹ FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915.
- ¹² FIBIS Bengal Marriages, Marriage Indexes N/1/87 f.138.
- ¹³ RG11/2474/53/p11; in fact it was with Margaret and Patrick Smith that George and Marie were staying in 1871.
- ¹⁴ India Office Family History Search N/1/68 f.240; Family Search India Births and Baptisms 1786-1947, India Marriages 1792-1948.
- ¹⁵ FIBIS Bengal Marriages, Marriage Indexes N/1/92 f.850.
- ¹⁶ RG13/3039/84/p2.
- ¹⁷ RG14PN19744 RG78PN1182 RD418 SD2 ED25 SN221.
- ¹⁸ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; certified copy of Death Certificate DYC829026.
- ¹⁹ www.london-footprints.co.uk/wkbedfordpk.htm; Wikipedia.
- ²⁰ IGI Individual Record Batch No C750217 1869.
- ²¹ The India List 1877, Law Department; RG11/3682/2/p4; RG10/5775/120/p10; RG11/5605/50/p9; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ²² RG12/3845/129/p10; I subsequently found out that 3 Lindum Terrace was the Hoyle family residence at Rotherham.
- ²³ FreeBMD Birth and Marriage Index 1837-1915; London England Marriages and Banns 1754-1921; in 1901 Theodore Walrond was teaching at Giggleswick Grammar School - RG13/4021/1/p124.
- ²⁴ Notes from Elizabeth Cargill; Family Search England Marriages 1538-1973; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-2915; RG10/3397/50/p1; RG11/3259/94/24.
- ²⁵ Cambridge University Alumni 1261-1900; RG12/1607/66/p8.
- ²⁶ Cambridge University Alumni 1261-1900.
- ²⁷ RG13/3036/183/p9.
- ²⁸ RG14PN19744 RG78PN1182 RD418 SD2 ED25 SN221.
- ²⁹ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG14PN19744 RG78PN1182 RD418 SD2 ED25 SN221; RG14PN6461 RG78PN318 RD117 SD2 ED5 SN21.
- ³⁰ England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ³¹ England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; FreeBMD Birth and Marriage Indexes 1837-1915; RG11/3279/147/p17; RG12/2621/21/p4.
- ³² The History of the National Westminster Bank PLC at Caistor, www.caistor.me.uk/natwestbank.htm; Whitegate House today operates as an independent kindergarten.
- ³³ England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ³⁴ Woods of Caistor, a Stonemason's Workbook, 1922-1934, www.grasbylincs.u-net.com/page103.html.
- ³⁵ RG13/3098/5/p2.
- ³⁶ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG13/4550/9/p10; RG13/4502/12/p15; RG13/3096/130/p4.
- ³⁷ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG14PN20009 RG78PN1198 RD423 SD1 ED1 SN23.
- ³⁸ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.

- ³⁹ Family information provided by George Harvey; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ⁴⁰ FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- ⁴¹ Great Britain held an Imperial Jamboree at Wembley, Middlesex at the beginning of August 1924, in connection with the British Empire Exhibition, which was attended by over 1,000 scouts from 25 parts of the Commonwealth and Empire and 10,000 scouts from the United Kingdom (Wikipedia).
- ⁴² www.naa.gov.au/naaresources/publications/research_guides/guides/childmig/chapter1.htm; the other destinations of choice were New Zealand and Canada and it should be noted that the migration schemes were also a boon and a ready-made solution for the post-WW1 British governments which were confronting severe unemployment, to be followed by the depression, and also a cohort of children who had lost their fathers during the War.
- ⁴³ UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- ⁴⁴ UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; family information provided by George Harvey.
- ⁴⁵ Family information provided by George Harvey; FMP Passengers lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- ⁴⁶ NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages; certified copy of Marriage Certificate 1935/005984.
- ⁴⁷ Australian Electoral Rolls 1903-1954; NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages; certified copy of Death Certificate 1962/032539.
- ⁴⁸ England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; certified copy of Marriage Certificate WMXZ272685; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ⁴⁹ IGI Individual Record Batch No C750221 1870.
- ⁵⁰ UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960.
- ⁵¹ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ⁵² FreeBMD Birth and Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG11/2886/83/p35.
- ⁵³ FreeBMD Birth and Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG12/2302/54/p3; RG12/1036/100/p74; RG13/2753/66/p32; RG14PN17485 RG78PN1069 RD373 SD2 ED6 SN308; RG14PN17024/RG78PN1051 RD369 SD4 ED15 SN369; RG14PN2817 RG78PN96 RD29 SD4 ED11 SN257; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- ⁵⁴ England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005.
- ⁵⁵ Ancestry UK Incoming Passenger Lists, 1878-1960.
- ⁵⁶ FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ⁵⁷ IGI Individual Record Batch No C750224 1871; FIBIS 1881 Census, Surname of Index of Individuals Born in India; RG11/1425/110/p6; RG12/3845/129/p10.
- ⁵⁸ FreeBMD Birth Marriage Index 1837-1915; London England Marriages and Banns 1813-1906; FreeBMD Birth and Death Indexes 1937-1915; RG11/1979/28/p49.
- ⁵⁹ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG10/1794/14/p22; RG12/1499/28/p10.
- ⁶⁰ RG13/4246/63/p20.
- ⁶¹ RG14PN17638 RG78PN1079 RD377 SD1 ED19 SN85.
- ⁶² Transactions of Mining Engineer Vol LIX 1919-1920; UK-GB 119935; CIPO Patent 212070; UK-GB 519501.
- ⁶³ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ⁶⁴ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards 1914-1920; Supplement to the London Gazette 29 January 1918.
- ⁶⁵ Certified copy of Birth Certificate BXCE056205.
- ⁶⁶ RG11/4671/144/p38.
- ⁶⁷ www.jute-industry.com/history-of-jute.html.
- ⁶⁸ FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; Ancestry UK Incoming Passenger Lists, 1878-1960.
- ⁶⁹ Ancestry UK Incoming Passenger Lists, 1878-1960.
- ⁷⁰ Family information provided by George Harvey, grandson of Marie Ashwin (née Hoyle).
- ⁷¹ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ⁷² FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; certified copy of Birth Certificate BXCE049155.
- ⁷³ FIBIS Marriage Indexes 1874-1896 N1/1896/250/2; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; Family Search India Marriages 1792-1948.
- ⁷⁴ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; 1861 Scotland Census Parish:Dundonald/ED4/p31.
- ⁷⁵ Family Search England Marriages 1538-1973; www.fretwell.kangaweb.com.au/The%20Fretwells/Links/Rochfort.htm.
- ⁷⁶ RG10/4818/47/p4.
- ⁷⁷ RG11/1911/12/p18; RG12/1680/6/p5; RG13/1037/87/p14; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941; I think that the two home addresses given in the probate records were the same, but referred to differently.

- ⁷⁸ FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- ⁷⁹ Information on date of Alexander Keogh's death provided by George Harvey; Family Search India Marriages 1792-1948.
- ⁸⁰ FreeBMD Birth Index and Marriage Index 1937-1915; RG11/2752/65/p1; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; RG122894/56/p25; RG12/1092/158/p22.
- ⁸¹ England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ⁸² UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960, 133129.
- ⁸³ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG13/2660/52/p20; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ⁸⁴ British Phone Books 1880-1984; The Times Wednesday Jan 18 1939, Tuesday Jul 22, 1941; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ⁸⁵ Anthony Paice, *The Professional Beggar : A Man Who Made a Community*, Authorhouse, 2009; Cuthbert married Agnes Maud Goodall at Farnham in 1913; at the age of 37, on 8th July 1918 as a private in the RAMC he served at medical camps in England, including Tidworth and Chisledon; from his enlistment papers we learn that he and Agnes had at least two children – Alexander Kenneth born in 1915 and Kathleen Mary born in 1918.
- ⁸⁶ RG12/1213/82/p27; Anthony G L Coghlan.
- ⁸⁷ FreeBMD Birth and Marriage Index 1837-1915; HO107/594/8/22/p18; HO107/2087/252/p19.
- ⁸⁸ Cox & Co's Sydney Post Office Directory 1857; NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Historical Index Search; Moore's Australian Almanac and Country Directory, Vol 27, 1863; RG10/3346/20/p13.
- ⁸⁹ RG11/3201/63/p4.
- ⁹⁰ RG13/1755/103/p1; <http://www.quadring.info>.
- ⁹¹ RG12/4727/pp10-11; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915.
- ⁹² FMP Passenger Lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- ⁹³ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1916-2005; family information from George Harvey, grandson of Marie Ashwin (née Hoyle).
- ⁹⁴ England & Wales Death Index 1837-1985; additional information was sourced from <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/851583> and <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/10666167>.
- ⁹⁵ FreeBMD Birth and Death Indexes 1837-1915; certified copy of Death Certificate DYC926820; I do not know how long the Hoyles stayed at 2 Rosebank – the premises were occupied by two different families for the 1871 and 1881 census collections so there seems to have been quite a turnaround of occupants (RG10/4485/58/p15, RG11/4464/p6); I am grateful to Anne O'Grady for letting me know of the birth of Kathleen and also of her brother Robert Rochfort Hoyle.
- ⁹⁶ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG12/1135/127/p2; <http://philhawkins.net/hawkins/boa%20page.html>.
- ⁹⁷ RG13/2467/49/p26.
- ⁹⁸ Family information provided by George Harvey, grandson of Marie Ashwin (née Hoyle).
- ⁹⁹ Certified copy of Death Certificate DYC805134.
- ¹⁰⁰ FreeBMD Birth and Death Indexes 1837-1915; certified copy of Death Certificate DYC921944.
- ¹⁰¹ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; certified copy of Birth Certificate BXCE056119.
- ¹⁰² RG13/1608/183/p18.
- ¹⁰³ www.royalwanstead.org.uk/history.html; 'Wanstead: Introduction', *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 6 (1973)*, pp. 317-322; www.british-history.ac.uk.
- ¹⁰⁴ Family Search India Marriages 1792-1948 and India Births and Baptisms 1786-1947.
- ¹⁰⁵ 1871 Scotland Census, Brechin Burgh ED4 p23; 1881 Scotland Census Brechin ED4 p22; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; Indian Army Quarterly List for 1 January 1912.
- ¹⁰⁶ FIBlwiki.
- ¹⁰⁷ Family Search India Deaths and Burials 1719-1948; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941. the Dooteriah Tea Estate, in the Darjeeling east valley, is still operating and is one of the more important and productive tea estates – www.locanea.com/gardens/dooteriah.htm.
- ¹⁰⁸ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; The Times 20 Feb 1940.
- ¹⁰⁹ FreeBMD Birth and Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG14PN6798 RG78PN339 RD127 SD3 ED16 SN92.
- ¹¹⁰ Wikipedia; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; The Times 27 September 1950.
- ¹¹¹ The Record of Old Westminster 1927 Vol 2, Supplement to Record Admissions 1921-1927 p1059; England & Wales Birth Index 1916-2005; The Times Feb 22 1962 p12.
- ¹¹² England & Wales Birth, Marriage and Death Indexes 1916-2005; The Times Feb 20 1958 p10.