

### Generation 3

#### Jane Walker Hoyle Hoyle

Jane (or Jeannie as she was also called), the first child of William Fretwell Hoyle and his wife Jane Grave Hoyle (née Walker) was born on Boxing Day 1835 and baptised at St Bartholomew's Church, Maltby, on 21<sup>st</sup> June 1837. She had just turned 21 when, on 26<sup>th</sup> March 1856, she married Henry Bentley, Esq, of Eshald House, Yorkshire.<sup>1</sup>

As far as the census is concerned, Jane and Henry are missing in action for the 1861 census. However they reappear for the census taken on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1871, residing at Eshald House, Oulton with Woodlesford, with three children, a number of visitors, and a bevy of domestic servants. In fact another daughter, Florence Edith, had been born in 1858, but she died just shy of her sixth birthday, in 1864.<sup>2</sup>

Henry Bentley	Head	M	38	Brewer Maltster Landowner	Oulton, Yorks
Jane Walker Hoyle Bentley	Wife	M	36		Rotherham, Yorks
Constance Jeannie Bentley	Daur		14		Milton, Yorks
Henry Cumberland Bentley	Son		10		Oulton, Yorks
Norah Bentley	Daur		7		Filey, Yorks
Frederick Stoke Bentley Innes	Vis	M	34	Landowner Barrister at Law	Oulton, Yorks
Henrietta B Innes	Vis	M	33	Landowner	Scotland
Mary J E Smith	Vis	U	22		Leeds, Yorks
Thomas Connolly	Ser	M	50	Butler	Ireland
John W Nelson	Ser	U	19	Footman	Northallerton, Yorks
Anne J Redfern	Ser	U	40	Nurse	Loughborough, Leics
Margaret Ann Mathews	Ser	U	33	Cook	Manchester
Elizabeth Sheldon	Ser	U	18	Kitchen Maid	Leeds, Yorks
Mary Wragg	Ser	U	26	House Maid	Masbrough, Yorks
Harriet Brittain	Ser	U	18	House Maid	Woodlesford, Yorks
Christina Tulloch	Serv	U	27	Lady's Maid	Scotland

I was unsure where Oulton is except that it is somewhere close to Leeds, as the registration district for the above census return was Hunslet. The following account provides some information of Oulton/Woodlesford. Further, from the 1871 census, return we can safely assume that Henry was no 'run of the mill' brewer, and the account confirms this assumption.<sup>3</sup>

Woodlesford is a village in the county of West Yorkshire, four miles south-east of Leeds centre, and now a residential part of the commuter belt that services the city of Leeds. It has a diverse history. It once had a number of industries, including its own pottery, match factory, quarries, and Brewery. It was divided into two parts "Old Woodlesford" and "New Woodlesford". The old part of the village is situated to the north of the park up on the hill and contains the school, the chapel and former church. New Woodlesford related to the area on Aberford Road which is now dominated by 19<sup>th</sup> century terraces and the Co-op store. Originally Woodlesford was clearly separated from the neighbouring village of Oulton but this is no longer the case due to the residential expansion of both villages. An official border runs between the two villages ... Ironically, this places Oulton Library in Woodlesford and Woodlesford Post Office in Oulton. Woodlesford however is much larger in scale than Oulton. Woodlesford also extends afar as Bowers Row, formerly the St Aidan's Colliery and across to the M62. Much of Woodlesford's expansion took place during the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a mining village. Woodlesford boasted four operational pits at Bower's Row by 1896 all owned by T & R W Bower Ltd, managed by WS Blackburn. There was also mining at Rothwell Colliery. It was the Home of Bentley's Yorkshire Bitter, until the brewery closed down in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Bentley family left their mark upon the landscape building not only the brewery, but also Eshald Mansion and All Saints Church.

My curiosity stirred, I looked for some more information on the Bentley brewing enterprise, with some success.<sup>4</sup>

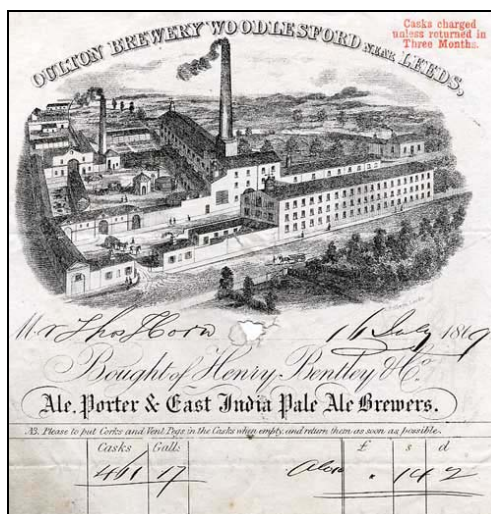


Timothy Bentley, who founded the Lockwood Brewery near Huddersfield, was the patriarch whose sons spread a brewing empire throughout Yorkshire and Lancashire. One of those sons, Robert, came to Rotherham in the early 1820s and, it is recorded, purchased land on the then undeveloped Canklow Road from a Thomas Badger of Rotherham in 1825. It is from this date that the Old Brewery takes its foundation. Robert Bentley began to look round at the available public houses that he might tie to his business.

It was around 1843 that Robert Bentley was joined by his son, Robert John Bentley who lived at Eastwood House, Rotherham.

After this date Robert was referred to as “gentleman” so we may assume the day-to-day running of the brewery fell to Robert John. In 1850 Robert Bentley died, and his son, who had been carrying responsibility for the brewery, was joined by Timothy Bentley, a namesake of the founder of the empire. In the early 1850's Robert John Bentley took a country house at Finningley Park near Doncaster. He seems also to have had a town house, West House, Rotherham, so the mid Victorian brewing trade was lucrative, at least in this instance. The acquisition of tied outlets, as ever, dominated the brewer's thinking, though the Bentley family also bought and sold other forms of property and pieces of land. In September 1875 R.J. Bentley was pronounced “a person of unsound mind” and some time later committed to an asylum, Moorcroft House, Hillingdon near London. Consequently the business needed an executor, and it is surprising that one was not taken from the numerous Bentley and Shaw family members. Instead, Henry Sagar Hirst of the Low House Brewery, Clayton Heights near Bradford, undertook to carry on the business in R.J. Bentley's name. Although the bulk of the tied house estate had been established, new acquisitions were made in and around Rotherham. Robert John Bentley died on 5<sup>th</sup> September 1890. He may have recovered sanity, since he is listed at West House, although that may be solely courtesy. Thereafter and until 1910 a board of trustees carried on the business. After 1910 a board of trustees administered Robert Bentley & Company until 1949, when the company was registered as Bentley's Old Brewery (Rotherham) Ltd. This company was taken over in 1956 by the ever growing Hammond's United Breweries of Bradford.

Although William Bentley and the Oulton Brewery are not specifically mentioned in the account, he would have been one of the scions of the Bentley brewing family. It is interesting to note that for the 1841 census Robert Bentley (together with young son Robert) was described as a Common Brewer, and was living in Westgate, Rotherham in the same census district as William Fretwell Hoyle's family. Some idea of the size of the Oulton operation is provided by the copy of an invoice issued in July 1869, when Henry Bentley was manager. Apart from the Bentley-Hoyle link through the marriage of Jane and William, there was to be a further link as we will see with the account of Jane's brother Charles.



The 1881 census return shows that the Bentleys of Eshald House continued to maintain a sizeable household. Included in the list is a visiting niece, a daughter of Jane's sister-in-law Catherine (Kate) Shipton (née Hoyle).<sup>5</sup>

Henry Bentley	Head	M	48	Brewer	Woodlesford, Yorks
Jane W H Bentley	Wife	M	46		Masbrough, Yorks
Constance Bentley	Daug	U	24		Woodlesford, Yorks
Norah Bentley	Daug	U	17		Filey, Yorks
Ada Shipton	Niece	U	15		Filey, Yorks
James Bates	Ser	M	38	Butler	Gloucestershire
William Britton	Ser	U	17	Footman	Oulton, Yorks
Jane Waddington	Ser	U	30	Domestic	Harrogate, Yorks
Kate Wilson	Ser	U	20	Domestic	Middle Clayton, Bucks
Alice M Bennett	Ser	U	16	Domestic	Rothwell, Yorks
Caroline Lester	Ser	U	27	Domestic	Swillington, Yorks
Amy Lightowler	Ser	U	32	Domestic	Elvington, Yorks
Mary Uvee?	Ser	U	21	Cook	Farnley Otley
Charles Knight	Ser	U	21	Gardener	Chipstead, Kent

## The Hoyle Connections

Charles Leeson	Ser	U	31	Coachman	Grantham, Lincoln
William Smith	Ser	U	28	Groom	Bradford, Yorks
Thomas Naylor	Ser	U	19	Gardener	Walton, Yorks
Walter Davey	Ser	U	18	Gardener	Leeds, Yorks
Jane Butler	Ser	U	20	Housemaid	Maltby, Yorks

Also living on the estate was the Head Gardener, William Sutton, his wife Harriet and daughter Minnie.

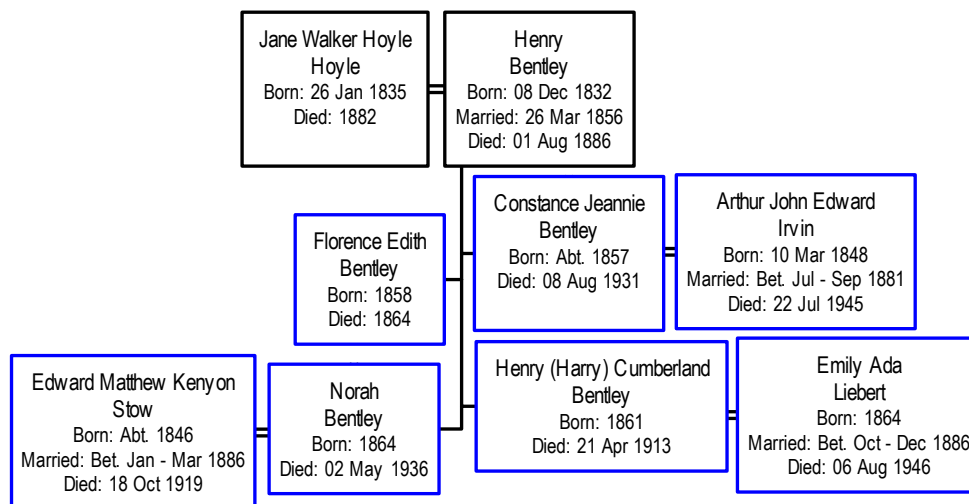
It is interesting to note that the birthplace of the cousins Norah and Ada was Filey, near Scarborough. Perhaps Jane went to stay with her in-laws for the birth of Norah.

No further census records have been located for Henry and Jane. The reason for this is that before the 1891 census both had died, and both at a relatively young age. There is a Pancras death registration for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1882 of Jeannie Walker H Bentley, born about 1835, and age at death 47, and a notice was placed in The Times.<sup>6</sup>

On the 29<sup>th</sup> March, JEANNIE WALKER HOYLE, the beloved wife of HENRY BENTLEY, Esq., of Eshald House, Woodlesford, aged 47.

I have not found a similar Times notice for Henry Bentley, but his death at 54 was registered at Kensington for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1886. Henry left a sizeable estate for his heirs, which was to be administered by his son.<sup>7</sup>

All three of their surviving children married.



I am grateful to Howard Benson, who sent me the following draft of an article he has prepared for the Rothwell Record. It sheds further light on the establishment of the Bentley Brewery and the family responsible for its success.

In our last two Christmas editions we've looked at the industrial history of Woodlesford with features on its railway station and Water Haigh colliery. This year Howard Benson and David Johnson turn to the story of Bentley's Eshald Well Brewery which was founded in 1828, years before the railway or the pit came on the scene.

If you want to get a picture of what Woodlesford was like nearly 200 years ago you can do no better than turn on your TV and watch the period drama Cranford. On the surface it's a Victorian soap opera about ladies who wear bonnets, but the underlying story is about the huge changes that were taking place during the industrial revolution and the coming of the railways, which brought about the erosion of the centuries old power of the landed aristocratic families.

For the stately home of Lady Ludlow in Cranford you can easily substitute Swillington House, the seat of the Lowther family, or Oulton Hall, home to the Calverley family for generations. For Cranford's main thoroughfare think of Church Street before it was paved and many of its original stone cottages were demolished.

Henry Bentley, who founded the brewery at Woodlesford, was perhaps like one of the more forward looking characters in Elizabeth Gaskell's novel, a dynamic individual who wanted to profit from the new inventions and processes being discovered almost daily.

Beer was already in his blood, and there was also a local connection which brought him to Woodlesford. His father, Timothy, had established a brewery at Lockwood near Huddersfield in 1794, and they were descended from the

same family as Richard Bentley, who was born and brought up in Oulton, and who became a famous theologian and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

As his business expanded Timothy bought land close to Swillington Bridge in 1808 and built a maltings to process locally grown barley. Its more than likely that the finished product would have been transported most of the way to Lockwood via Castleford and Wakefield in boats along the Aire and Calder Navigation which had been set up to make the rivers navigable a century earlier.

On the same site as the maltings was a natural spring, the Eshald Well, so it's pretty clear that Timothy already also had it mind to create a brewery on the site.

In 1825, when he was 22 years old, Henry moved into the newly built Eshald House in Woodlesford, and was probably running the maltings by then. Three years later he got married in Halifax to his cousin, Maria Stocks, and in the same year the Woodlesford brewery was opened for business. Meanwhile his brother Robert had gone off to Rotherham to set up yet another brewery, helping to establish the name of Bentley's as the pre-eminent Yorkshire brewed beer.

By 1828 trade on the Aire and Calder was booming with coal being carried to the woollen mills upstream at Leeds and finished goods being sent for export at Hull. Some of the boats passing through Woodlesford were already powered by steam engines built by Fenton, Murray and Wood in Holbeck.

It was that growth in trade and the population boom that went with it as thousands migrated from the countryside to the towns to work in the factories and mills that enabled Henry Bentley's brewery to prosper. For centuries weak beer had been a staple of most people's diets, largely because it was much safer to drink than unprocessed water from rivers or wells. Municipal reservoirs, water mains and sewers were yet to be built later in the 19th century.

Another factor in Bentley's success was the 1830 Beer Act which allowed anybody to brew and sell beer from their own home if they applied for a modestly priced license. Previously the trade had been heavily taxed. Thousands of new "public" houses were opened and many of them, rather than brew their own beer, bought it from Bentley's. In 1830 they sold over 3000 barrels to 140 customers in Leeds and Hunslet or along the recently built Wakefield to Aberford and Leeds to London turnpike toll roads. Demand was such that at one point the beer was briefly rationed.

Locally the beer was delivered by horse and dray to pubs such as the Jolly Knobler, Hopewell House, the Boot and Shoe, the Needless Inn, and the Anchor Inn, all of which are no longer with us. Luckily quite a few survive and amongst them are the Midland Hotel, the Two Pointers, the Old and New Masons, the Three Horse Shoes and the Coach and Horses at Rothwell. Over time most of them were acquired from their original owners to become "tied" houses belonging to the brewery.

Early records show that Bentley's was very soon producing 5 different beers, 3 ales, a porter, and a "best stout porter". It was brewed using a fermentation system of stone squares which Timothy Bentley had invented. It gave the beer a unique taste and its believed he developed it after studying the work of the famous Yorkshire chemist, Joseph Priestley.

The beer sold for between one shilling and one shilling and sixpence a gallon in "old" money, and prices were even lower nearly a century later in the years before the First World War. (A shilling was worth 5p when "new" money was introduced in 1971).

Seven years after the brewery opened there were opportunities for further expansion when the canal company finished the Woodlesford Cut in 1835. It speeded up traffic as it joined up with the earlier Crier Cut towards Leeds and enabled boats to avoid the winding stretch of river between Woodlesford and Methley. Henry Bentley took advantage of this by buying a second-hand keel from a publican at Allerton Bywater which he used to ship about a fifth of his beer to a merchant at Hull.

At the same time the great railway developer George Stephenson was passing through Woodlesford surveying the route for the new North Midland Railway, part of a trunk route that would in 1840 link Leeds with York, Manchester, Liverpool, the Midlands and London.

He chose to plan his railway slap bang through the middle of Henry Bentley's property, cutting off the brewery from the family house, but unlike some of those in the fictional Cranford who resisted the railway, Woodlesford's leading citizen appears to have welcomed it with open arms. No doubt he was well recompensed for the loss of land but the main benefit was the ability to use the new mode of transport to send his beer even further afield, mainly to Lancashire.

Watching all of this were Henry's two sons - Timothy, born in 1831, and Henry Junior in 1832. It's known that Henry was sent away to attend the famous Rugby School but he must also have grown up learning the brewing business as he took over its management at the relatively young age of 16 when his father died, at the age of 45, in 1848. Henry Senior's death certificate recorded that he'd been suffering from jaundice for 9 years and dropsy for 6 months, both of which are associated with diseases of the liver. Perhaps he'd been imbibing too much of his own products!

By 1875 the brewery employed over 200 workers at Woodlesford with others at distribution agencies across Yorkshire and as far as Newcastle to the north and Birmingham to the south. It had its own gas works which also supplied the railway station and houses in Oulton and Woodlesford.

By the time of his death in 1886 the second Henry Bentley was a rich man. In 1856 he'd married Jane Walker Hoyle who came from a well to do South Yorkshire family. The 1871 census shows them living at Eshald House with a son and 2 daughters and no less than 8 servants including a butler and a footman. Unfortunately their first 2 children died in infancy.

Under Henry's control the business expanded rapidly and he and his wife took a great interest in the affairs of the village. He became the patron of the Woodlesford and Oulton Flower Show and he was also one of the founders of All Saint's Church which was opened in 1870. One other position that Henry held was that of Chairman of the Yorkshire Brewers Association.

In 1880 the brewery became a limited company, Henry Bentley and Company Limited.

After his wife's death Henry went to live at Westacre near Kings Lynn in Norfolk but still maintained Eshald House. In the summer of 1886 he went to live in London. In July of that year he travelled to Norwich to vote for his friend, Lord Henry Bentinck, in a Parliamentary Election. On the journey he caught a chill which developed into pneumonia and on 1 August 1886 he died aged 53.

His body was returned to Woodlesford and laid to rest in the churchyard of St Johns at Oulton, there being no graveyard at the church in Woodlesford. The route from Eshald House to the church was lined with villagers and brewery workers who paid their respects to their employer.



**Generation 4 →**

***Constance Jeannie Bentley***

In contrast to her globe-trotting younger sister Norah, Constance remained firmly rooted in her home territory. Very shortly after the 1881 census she married the local vicar. The wedding of Jeannie Constance Bentley to Arthur John Edward Irvin was registered at Hunslet in the Jul-Sep quarter of 1881. In fact Arthur was very much the boy next door as he appears two entries above the Bentley family for the 1881 census at the Vicarage. Arthur was at least a second generation vicar. For the 1851 census we find young Arthur at home at Hackness with his parents, Joseph and Christiana Louisa Irvin (née Massingbird). Joseph held the position of Perpetual Curate of Hackness cum Horwood. From the Oxford University Alumni records we see that Arthur entered Pembroke College on 28<sup>th</sup> October 1867 at the age of 19. He attained his BA in 1873 and took up his position as Vicar of Woodlesford in 1877. Arthur took time out from his studies to play cricket for Oxford. His first class career spanned the years 1868-1871. He was a right-handed batter and a wicket keeper – hopefully more skilled in the latter, as his highest score was 12, and his average score was 9 runs.<sup>8</sup>

Arthur had been born at Hackness, in the subdistrict of Filey – yet another Hoyle family association with the Scarborough district. For the 1891 census the Irvins seem to have been on holiday – no doubt well earned for Constance, then with five children ranging in age from two to eight years old – or perhaps taking an opportunity to catch up with family. They were lodging at Filey at an establishment named St Kitts, run by the Dobsons.<sup>9</sup>

Robert Dobson	Head	M	62	Lodging House Keeper	Muston, Yorks
Mary E Dobson	Wife	M	55		Whitby, Yorks
Arthur J Irvin	Visitor	M	43	Clerk in Holy Orders	Hackness, Yorks
Constance Irvin	Visitor's wife	M	34		Woodlesford, Yorks
Henry M Irvin	Visitor's son		8		Woodlesford, Yorks
Constance G Irvin	Visitor's daur		7		Woodlesford, Yorks
Rhoda V Irvin	Visitor's daur		5		Woodlesford, Yorks
Arthur E Irvin	Visitor's son		4		Woodlesford, Yorks
Agnes M Irvin	Visitor's daur		2		Woodlesford, Yorks
Elizabeth A Hanson	Serv		23		Scarborough, Yorks

Ten years later, now with only two children at home, Arthur and Constance (Jeannie) are back at the Vicarage at Oulton cum Woodlesford.<sup>10</sup>

Arthur J Irvin	Head	M	53	Clergyman (Church of England)	Hackness, Yorks
Jeannie Irvin	Wife	M	44		Woodlesford, Yorks
Arthur E Irvin	Son	S	14		Woodlesford, Yorks
Agnes Irvin	Daur	S	12		Woodlesford, Yorks
Emily Smith	Serv	S	5		Howden, Yorks

Henry, Constance and Rhoda were away at school at this time. Henry was a pupil/boarder at the Felsted School, Essex, a public school, founded in 1564, and originally a notable educational establishment for Puritan families, numbering among its pupils four of Oliver Cromwell's sons. The school's fortunes fluctuated, but after 1851 it developed to become one of the regular public schools of the modern type. His sisters (Constance under the name Gwendoline) were boarding at a private school for young ladies, under the headship of Maria Woodhead, at The Westlands, Scarborough.<sup>11</sup>

The 1901 census transcript has the notation Imbecile against the entry for Agnes Irvin, but this had been subsequently crossed out. I do not know if there is any significance in this, but I have not found any other census or BMD record for Agnes Mary Irvin but if I have correctly located her death record, she lived to a good age.

The 1911 census finds Constance back home with her parents, and her younger brother is also with them, at All Saints Vicarage, Woodlesford.<sup>12</sup>

Irvin, Arthur John Edward	Head	Mar	M	31	Clergyman Est. Church	Hackness, Yorks
Irvin, Jeannie Constance	Wife	Mar	F	54		Woodlesford, Yorks
Irvin Constance Gwendoline	Daur	Sing	F	27		Woodlesford, Yorks
Irvin, Arthur Edward	Son	Sing	M	23	Schoolmaster	Woodlesford, Yorks

For the same census, Henry Massingbird Irvin was a 28 year bachelor, and a boarder at 34 Arcadia Street, Poplar,

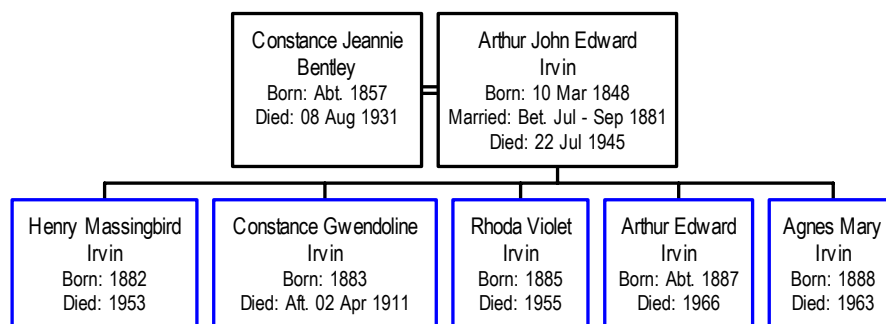
London, numbered among the household of Edmund Nathaniel Powell, Bishop. Henry was another Irvin to take up the cloth, as his occupation was given as clergyman. It was as Reverend Henry Massingbird Irvin T/CF, 4<sup>th</sup> Cl. A. of the Chaplain's Department that he was awarded the Military Cross for services rendered during WWI. Henry made at least two overseas journeys. He sailed on the Highland Loch, departing from London on 27<sup>th</sup> March 1924, headed for Buenos Aires. From the passenger manifest he seems to be travelling with another clergyman, Robert Martin, but more intriguingly also with a young 20 year old Robert Liebert, who was described as a farmer, whose country of proposed residence was Argentina, but who before boarding the ship had been living at 3 Manchester Square W1 – could he have been related to Emily Ada Liebert who married Henry Cumberland Bentley? For the second journey, Henry boarded the Viceroy of India at London on 28<sup>th</sup> March 1929 and his port of disembarkation was Malta. Both manifests record Henry's address as Christ Church, Oxford.<sup>13</sup>

Constance Jeannie Irvin died at the age of 74 in Oxford in August 1931 and she left her estate in the hands of her husband and elder son.<sup>14</sup>

IRVIN Jeannie Constance of 15 Minster-road Oxford (wife of the reverend Arthur John Edward Irvin) died 8 August 1931 Probate York 24 October to the said reverend Arthur John Edward Irvin and the reverend Henry Massingbird Irvin clerks. Effects £5307 9s 3d.

Her widower outlived her by just short of 24 years. He died on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1945 and is buried in the Ss Mary and John Churchyard, in the Parish of Cowley St John, Oxford.<sup>15</sup>

IRVIN on July 1945, after a short illness, at Old Basing, ARTHUR JOHN IRVIN, formerly Vicar of Woddlesford, and Rural Dean of Whitkirk, in his 98<sup>th</sup> year. RIP



I have not followed up any further on the children of Constance Jeannie and Arthur except to note that, if their eldest daughter Constance Gwendoline married, have not a marriage record for their, but records (not substantiated) suggest that the other daughters, Rhoda Violet and Agnes Mary did not marry. Probable death registrations, both at Oxford, would indicate that Rhoda died at the age of 69 in 1955 and her sister in 1963 at the age of 74. We know that Arthur Edward Irvin, having completed his Officer Training, was appointed as a Second Lieutenant from 19<sup>th</sup> September 1914 and saw service, subsequently at the rank of Captain, with both the York & Lancashire Regiment and the RAF. From a probate record for his aunt, Norah Stow, we can assume that Arthur was alive in July 1936 but I have not found anything further for Arthur unless he is the subject of a Honiton death registration for 1966 who died at the age of 79. Similarly I have located a possible death registration for 1953 at London City for a Henry M Irvin aged 70.<sup>16</sup>



### **Henry Cumberland Bentley**

I have not been able to locate Henry Cumberland Bentley – or Harry as he was later called – in the 1881 census, but by the time of the 1891 census he was a married man. It was probably quite a swish affair when Henry married Emily Ada Liebert, the event being registered at St George, Hanover Square, for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1886. Emily was a daughter of Edmund Bernhard and Emily Liebert, who had married in Brighton in 1862. For both the 1871 and 1881 census returns Emily Ada's birthplace is given as the Isle of Wight and her father Edmund is listed as an army officer, late of the 18<sup>th</sup> Hussars. For the 1881 census the family, with a number of retainers, the Liebert family is lodging at 2-3 Harrington Mansions Court, Kensington, a decidedly up-market location. Looking at their fellow boarders, the Mansions catered very much for retirees who had lived and made what fortunes they had in the East Indies. One of the domestic servants in the Mansions was himself East Indies born, and was simply

known as Viraph, and listed as a waiter – no doubt a skill acquired in service in his homeland.<sup>17</sup>

Henry and Emily were hosting visitors at Arthingworth Hall, Northamptonshire, for the 1891 census.<sup>18</sup>

Henry Cumberland Bentley	Head	M	30	Living on own Means	Eshald, Woodlesford
Emily Ada Bentley	Wife	M	27		Ryde, Isle of Wight
Mildred Beatrice Liebert	S-i-L	U	18		Brighton
Norah Kenyon Stow	Sis	M	27		Filey
Edward Kenyon Stow	B-i-L	M	53		Yorks

(The rest of the household comprised a regiment of retainers – eight “indoor staff” and eight grooms - accommodated in the Hall and the stables).

Henry (now referred to as Harry) and Emily were still in Northamptonshire, at 20 Northampton Road, Little Bowden, Market Harborough, for 1901 census. A daughter, Violet Esme had been born in 1898. Apart from Harry, Emily and young Violet, the Bentleys were host to a visitor, Frank Siltzer, a bachelor with no given profession, who had been born in Belgium, but who was a British Subject. Again, the number of domestics outnumbered the family, and comprised a kitchenmaid, a cook, two housemaids, two footmen, a coachman, a lady’s maid and a nurse.<sup>19</sup>

When the 1911 census was conducted Harry and Emily had been married for 24 years. They were still living at Little Bowden, with a slightly reduced household, none of whom had been employed by the Bentleys in 1901. I wonder if, as suggested below, Emily was born when her parents were returning from an overseas posting, and her birth registered at the Isle of Wight once they had settled down. The occupation for Ethel Bates has been transcribed as Sohemers. For the 1901 census Ethel was living with her widowed mother at March, Cambridgeshire. Her mother was living on her own means, which suggests that the family was relatively well off. This, together with the convention that a governess was not usually referred to as a servant, suggests that governess would be appropriate.<sup>20</sup>

Bentley, Harry Cumberland,	Head	Mar	M	50	Director of Brewery	Woodlesford, Yorks
Bentley, Emily Ada	Wife	Mar	24	F	48	At Sea
Bentley, Violet Esme	Daur	Sing	F	12	School	London
Bates Ethel		Sing	F	26	Governess?	March, Cambs
Swales, Annie	Serv	Sing	F	31	Cook, Private House	Tywell, Northants
Shaford, Sarah	Serv	Sing	F	30	Lady’s Maid	Scothern, Lincs
Davies, Hilda	Serv	Sing	F	29	Housemaid	Stonehouse, Glos
Moore, Elizabeth	Serv	Sing	F	23	Housemaid	South Kensington, London
Nicholson, Lavinia	Serv	Sing	F	24	Kitchenmaid	Bignigg, Cumberland
Green, Edgar	Serv	Sing	M	26	Footman	Ipswich, Suffolk
Camm, Frederick	Serv	Sing	M	19	Footman	Belton, Rutland

A closer look at the transcript for the 1911 census reveals that two children had been born to Harry and Emily, one of whom had died. The deceased child was son Harry Guy D Bentley whose birth had been registered at Market Harborough for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1893, and whose death was also registered at Market Harborough for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1895.<sup>21</sup>

Harry and Emily Bentley were very much ‘into’ the country lifestyle. They were keen fox hunters, being members of at least one Hunt - the Northamptonshire Pytchley - according to a list compiled in late 1911. This Hunt was described as

...the admitted best four-day-a-week country in England,” with its oceans of uninterrupted pasture for beef and milk, on which has never been raised a quartern loaf. The hounds for such a country are the best ; possessing drive, dash, and music, sweeping along over the undulating panorama of grass in the full enjoyment of a scent. It is essentially a riding country to delight the heart of the brave man with a good horse under him, and a second class performer for such a country will only spoil pleasure and ruin nerve.

Clearly not a Hunt for the faint-hearted. Harry also composed a number of poems (perhaps more appropriately referred to as ditties) which were included in at least two publications of the time devoted to the sport of foxhunting of which the following are examples – two exalting Pytchley and a third lauding the Quorn Hunt.<sup>22</sup>

The Pytchley hounds are running hard across the Badby Vale,  
 They fly like swallows on the wing altho’ it blows a gale :  
 ‘Twould make an old man young, I swear, to see so brave a sight,



As scarlet flashes past and gleams—the Pytchley collar white.

But the gorse is bending and shaking ; bracken, and brush, and fern.

Are torn and riven asunder by muzzle and waving stern,

As Reynard within eludes them by many a wary turn.

It's getting too hot to hold him, the covert rings with the cry

Of that glorious Pytchley chorus, that maddening melody.

As twenty couples of 'ladies' proclaim that this fox shall die."

Fill up a bumper ! No hounds can go faster,

No country can equal our country of Quorn,

Health and long life, and success to our Master.

Long may Leaf flourish to carry the horn.

Harry Cumberland Bentley died his early 50's at Little Bowden. I was surprised to find, considering his lifestyle, that he seems to have left a comparatively modest estate.<sup>23</sup>

BENTLEY Harry Cumberland of Nithsdale Little Bowden Northampton died 21 April 1913 Administration London 16 September to Francis William Le Blount Lean accountant. Effects £5000. Further grant February 1914.

The probate listing makes no reference to Emily Ada Bentley. Assuming she was still alive, she would have been just over 50 when she was widowed. It was not until following up a lead for her daughter's marriage that I found that Emily was very much alive and now Mrs Mills.

I had run a search for a possible marriage for Violet Esme Bentley and located one for a Violet E Bentley for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1920, registered at St Martin, London. The bridegroom was one Ralph F Bury. Following this up further, I found the following notices in The Times.<sup>24</sup>

#### FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

##### MR. R. F. BURY AND MISS BENTLEY

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Ralph Frederic Bury, D.L., J.P., of St. Leonards House, Nazeing, Essex, and Esmé Violet, only child of the late H. C. Bentley and Mrs. Mills, Langton Hall, Market Harboro.

#### MARRIAGES

##### MR. R. F. BURY AND MISS BENTLEY

At the Chapel Royal, Savoy, yesterday, the Bishop of Down solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ralph Frederick Bury, D.L., J.P., of St. Leonards House, Nazeing, Essex, and Esmé Violet, only child of the late H. Cumberland Bentley, a well-known follower of the Pytchley Hounds, and Mrs. Mills, Langton Hall, Market Harborough.

Mr. Harry Mills gave away his step-daughter, whose gown, of ivory satin heavily embroidered with gold, and Court train of gold brocade were veiled completely with Brussels lace and tulle. White lilies formed the bridal bouquet. There was one bridesmaid, Miss Rosamond Cholmeley, who wore a dress of cornflower blue georgette, with a gold waistband, and a chaplet of gold leaves, and carried Mme. Abel Chatenay roses tied with a gold ribbon. Her gold brooch was the bridegroom's present, and her paste shoe buckles the gift of the bride. The Hon. S. Rodney was the best man. A reception was afterwards held at Claridges Hotel.

Before I found this reference to Mrs Harry Mills, I had commented, in the section dealing with Harry Cumberland Bentley's cousin Maude Helen Pilkington, that the Bentleys and Mills were no doubt well acquainted. If further evidence was needed to support this suggestion, it is found in the marriage between Mrs Emily Ada Bentley and Mr Harry Trueman Mills, who was the brother of Maude Pilkington's husband, John Layton Mills. Henry Mills had been born in 1860 at Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire and, in 1883, had married Amelia Dora Madeline Dalton. His first wife, Amelia, had died on 27<sup>th</sup> July 1916 and, as reported in The Times, he and Emily Bentley were married in 1919.<sup>25</sup>

#### FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

##### MR. H. T. MILLS AND MRS BENTLEY

A marriage will shortly take place between Mr. H. T. Mills, of Langton Hall, Market Harborough, and Mrs. H. C. Bentley, of Nithsdale, Market Harborough.

#### MARRIAGES

MILLS : BENTLEY – On the 27<sup>th</sup> March at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, H. T. MILLS of Langton Hall Market Harborough, to MRS. BENTLEY, Nithsdale, Market Harborough.

Harry Trueman Mills died on 31<sup>st</sup> May 1933, as reported in The Times, and in the probate documentation.<sup>26</sup>

MILLS – On Wednesday, May 31, 1933, at Langton Hall, Leicestershire, HENRY TRUEMAN MILLS, aged 72. Funeral at Hilborough Church Norfolk tomorrow (Friday) at 3 o'clock. Memorial service, Church Langton Church, Leicestershire, same day and time.

MILLS Henry Trueman of Langton Hall West Langton Leicestershire and of 8 Wilton-crescent Middlesex died 31 May 1933 at Langton Hall Probate (save and except settled land) London 13 July to Coutts and Company. Effects £2840890 4s 6d. Further Grant 15 September 1933.

MILLS Henry Trueman of Langton Hall Langton Leicestershire and of 8 Wilton-crescent Middlesex died 31 May 1933 Probate (limited to settled land) London 15 September to John Charles Trueman Mills gentleman and the right honorable John Compton Cavendish baron Chesham. Effects £148747. Former Grant P.B. 13 July 1933.

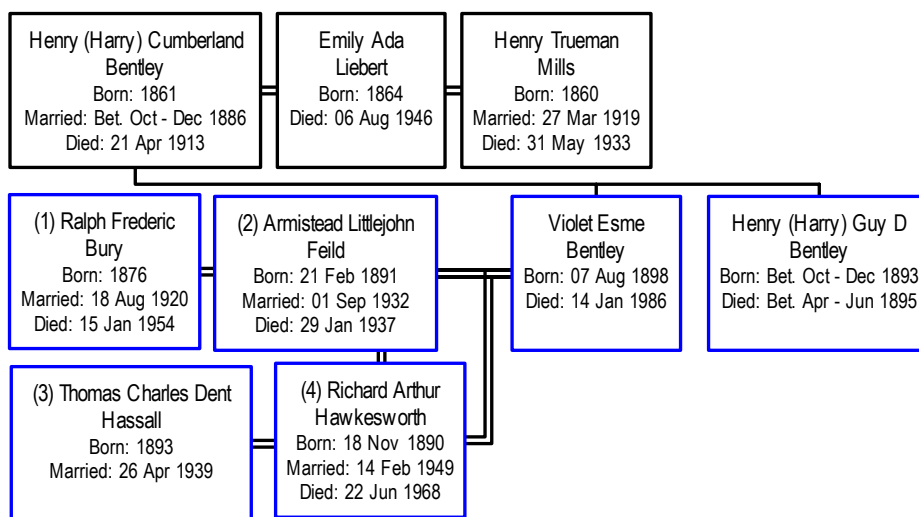
Henry left a seriously large estate, which even caught the eye the overseas press, including The Argus of Melbourne.<sup>27</sup>

Estate of £2,840,000

Mr Harry Trueman Mills, who lives [sic] in Leicestershire, and is the third in a line of millionaires, left £2,840,000, of which half will be paid in death duties. He bequeathed £150,000 to various charities in accordance with family tradition and munificence.

Emily Mills continued to live in Market Harborough, and it was there that her death, at the age of 83, was registered in 1946. Her passing was noted in The Times.<sup>28</sup>

MILLS – On Aug 6, 1946, at Bosworth House, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire, EMILY ADA, widow of HENRY TRUEMAN MILLS, formerly of Langton Hall, Market Harborough. Funeral at Hilborough, Brandon, Suffolk, tomorrow (Saturday) at 2.30pm.



Now to return to Violet Esmé Bentley or, as she sometimes preferred to be called, Esmé Violet Bentley. We have seen that she married Ralph Bury in August 1920. Ralph had been born in late 1876 at Nazeing, the son of Charles James Bury and his Irish born wife Anna Loftus Tottenham. For the 1881 to 1901 census collections he was found at three different addresses. In 1881 he was staying at Haven Green, Ealing, with his spinster aunt, Julia Bury. Ten years later, Frederick and his mother were lodging in Hampstead House, Holdenhurst near Bournemouth, and in 1901 he was a lodger at 10 Warren Street in the Grosvenor Ward of Mayfair and Knightsbridge, living on his own means. I have located the Medal Card for this man, whose full name was Ralph Frederic Bury and he had served as a Captain in the 9<sup>th</sup>(s) Battalion of the Essex Regiment and as a T/Major with the 11<sup>th</sup> (S) Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment. He saw action in France and was demobilised on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1920. His address was given as St Leonards House, Nazeing, Essex, Frederic having become the proprietor after the death of his father died in December 1897.<sup>29</sup>

Ralph Bury died in on 15<sup>th</sup> January 1954, and his obituary in The Times provides some additional biographical notes, including the fact that he and Esmé had one child before they divorced after a short time together.<sup>30</sup>

MR. R. F. BURY

Mr. Ralph Frederic Bury, Q.C., collapsed and died on Friday night at the age of 78.

He was the only surviving son of the late Charles James Bury, and in 1897 succeeded his father as the head of the old landed Essex family of St. Leonard's House, Nazeing, Essex. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1901. In 1910 he was High Sheriff of Essex and in 1911 was a Gold Staff officer at the Coronation of George V. During the 1914-18 War he served, first, as a captain with the 9th Service Battalion, with the Essex Regiment, and then as a major on the staff. He had been president of the Nazeing Conservative Association for more than 25 years and was also president of the Epping Conservative Association.

In 1920 he married Esmé Violet, only child of the late H Cumberland Bentley. The marriage was dissolved in 1926. They had one daughter, Rachel Arden, who in 1945 married Captain Codrington Crawshaw. They had one son.

Ralph did not remarry, but Esmé did – three times. In 1932 she married Armistead Field, the occasion marked by a short entry in *The Times*.<sup>31</sup>

FEILD : BURY – On Sept 1, 1932, in London, ARMISTEAD LITTLEJOHN FIELD to VIOLET ESMÉ BURY.

Armistead had been born in 1891 in Kensington, the son of Thomas Littlejohn Feild, manager of a shipping company, and Meeta Armistead Capehart Field. Like Esmé he had been married before, his first wife being Lillian Mary Latina Spencer. They had married in 1918 but divorced in 1921. From a shipping record, showing Armistead and Esmé returning from the Tenerife in 1835, we learn that Armistead was a publisher by profession. But before their fifth anniversary Esmé lost her second husband.<sup>32</sup>

FEILD – On Jan 29, 1937, suddenly, at Ashdale, Hascombe, Godalming, MAJOR ARMISTEAD LITTLEJOHN FEILD, M.C., dearly beloved husband of Violet Esmé Field, and elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Field, Wynnstay Gardens. Funeral 2.30 Monday, Hascombe Church.

FEILD Armistead Littlejohn of Ashdale Hascombe Surrey died 29 January 1937 Administration London 29 April to General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Limited. Effects £130.

Two years later Violet married again, this time to Thomas Hassall, who had been born at Weston Under Lizard in 1895, to the Rev Thomas L G Hassall, rector of Rearsby, Leicestershire and also a farmer, and his Indian born wife Florence.<sup>33</sup>

HASSALL - FEILD – On April 26, 1939, at St. Ethelburga's Church, Bishopsgate, CAPTAIN THOMAS CHARLES DENT HASSALL, son of the late Rev. T. L. G. and Mrs Hassall, of Rearsby, Leicestershire, to VIOLET ESMÉ, widow of MAJOR A. L. FEILD, and daughter of the late H. C. Bentley and Mrs H. T. Mills, of Husband's Bosworth, Leicestershire.

This marriage was short lived. *The Times* of 14 February 1944 announced the engagement between Thomas Charles Dent Hassall and Phyllis Nora McLean, the eldest daughter Hamish and Mrs McLean of Canterbury New Zealand.

The marriage between Violet and her last husband, Richard Hawkesworth, was the most enduring of her relationships. They were married in Devon on St Valentine's Day, 1949. It is of note that Violet was married under her married name of Feild – no reference to Hassall.<sup>34</sup>

HAWKESWORTH - FEILD – On Feb 14, 1949, quietly, REAR-ADMIRAL (S) RICHARD ARTHUR HAWKESBURY, C.B., O.B.E., (ret'd), Lansham Hill, Ivybridge, Devon, to VIOLET ESMÉ FEILD, Ashdale, Hascombe, Godalming.

Richard Arthur Hawkesworth had been born in Monrath, Queens Co Ireland in November 1890, the eldest son of yet another clergyman, John Hawkesworth, and his wife Frances, both also born in Ireland. Richard had trained as an accountant and it was as a clerk/accountant that he was recorded for the 1911 census, at the Portland Naval Base, Dorset. During WWI he served at HMS Drake, Devonport and was, from 1940 to 1942, the Fleet Accountant Officer on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, returning at the end of this posting to Devonport. From 1944 to the end of 1945 Richard Hawkesworth was the Command Supply Officer and Port Librarian, Plymouth. His first marriage in 1944 to Jean Ellen Millington-Drake, by whom he had two children, ended in a divorce in 1948. Richard Hawkesworth died in June 1968.<sup>35</sup>

HAWKESWORTH – On June 22, 1968, at the Royal Masonic Hospital, London, REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD ARTHUR HAWKESWORTH C.B., O.B.E., aged 78 years, of Rofford House, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, dear husband of Violet Esme (Mouse) and father of Daphne and Denison. Funeral service at Shalfleet Parish Church on Wednesday June 26, at 2.30pm. No flowers or letters, please.

His widow, Violet Esmé survived him by nearly 18 years, and she died at the age of 87 on 14<sup>th</sup> January 1986 at the Isle of Wight.<sup>36</sup>



**Norah Bentley**

As we have seen from the 1891 census, when she was a guest of her brother Henry at Arthingworth House, Norah Bentley had married a man some years her senior and the marriage had been registered at Freebridge Lynn, Norfolk, in the Jan-Mar quarter of 1886. In fact she had been married from High House, West Acre, where her father Henry had taken up residence when he retired from brewery business. Interestingly the house, a massive Italianate stone building was the seat of the Hamond family, who in turn, were directly related to the Chaworth-Muster family, who we will meet later in this account through the marriage of Ellen Auton Hall to Henry Chaworth.<sup>37</sup>



Edward Matthew Kenyon Stow, whose birth was registered at Leeds for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1846, was a son of Matthew, a Scotsman who made his money in Leeds as a Stuff and Cloth merchant and who, with his wife Susan and some children, seems to have retired to Gloucestershire where he is found for the 1871 census, and where he is listed as living on income received from rents. There is no sign of Edward in the 1881 census and the entries for him in the 1891 and 1901 census do not specify his profession. But I assume he was reasonably well-heeled! We do know that he attended Oxford University and matriculated aged 28 on 17<sup>th</sup> October 1874, but what he did prior to this and between then and his marriage to Norah is a mystery.<sup>38</sup>

For the 1901 census the Stows are again 'visiting', this time at Alwalton Hall, Huntingdonshire, then the home of John Layton Mills and his wife Maude. This is where things become a bit complicated. Maude was, prior to her marriage, Maude Helen Pilkington, one of the daughters of Hannah Clarke Hoyle Hoyle who had married Henry Pilkington, and therefore Norah's first cousin. We will find out more about her later in this Hoyle account.<sup>39</sup>

One wonders, in fact, if the Stows ever had a permanent home address as they seem to have spent a deal of time travelling back and forth to America. Records of at least four trips have been found – E Kenyon Stow, from New York on 13 December 1899 on the SS Friesland; Ed Kenyon and Norah Kenyon Stow, departing Liverpool to New York on the SS Luciana on 18 April 1908 and again on 27 March 1909, Mr and Mrs Kenyon-Stow arriving New York on the SS Campania on 10 October 1909.<sup>40</sup>

However they seem to have settled down by the 1911 census when they were recorded as living at Snowhill Hill, Morton in Marsh, Gloucestershire. They had no children of their own but did have a niece visiting them.<sup>41</sup>

Stow, Edward Kenyon	Head	Mar	M	64	Retired Landowner	Allerton, Yorks
Stow, Norah Kenyon	Wife	Mar	25	F	43	Esholt, Yorks
Stow, May Millicent Kenyon	Niece	Sing		F	25	
Maughan, George	Boarder	Sing	M	48	Farm Bailiff	Norton, Durham
Shall, Bertha	Serv	Wid	F	50	Cook	Campter, India
Corbett, Mildred Ellen	Serv	Sing	F	23	House Maid	Wilerstey, Glos
Chenery, Roland	Serv	Sing	M	16	House Boy	Llandovery, Glam

Norah Bentley Born: 1864 Died: 02 May 1936	Edward Matthew Kenyon Stow Born: Abt. 1846 Married: Bet. Jan - Mar 1886 Died: 18 Oct 1919
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It was at Snowhill, Moreton in the Marsh, that Edward died in October 1919 at the age of 73. Norah outlived him by nearly fifteen years before she died, at the age of 72. She spent her last years in a nursing home. She entrusted her small estate to her nephew, son of her elder sister Constance Jeannie Irvin (née Hoyle).<sup>42</sup>

STOW Edward Kenyon of Snowhill Gloucestershire died 18 October 1919 Probate London 20 to Cyril Edward Jolliffe captain HM Army and Thomas Sharer Barkes solicitor. Effects £5553 4s.

STOW Norah Kenyon of The Cotswold Residential Nursing Home Cheltenham died 2 May 1936 Administration Oxford 25 July to Arthur Edward Irvin retired captain HM army. Effects £364 5s.



## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1983; according to Suzanne Paget, and based on family papers, Jane's full name was Jane Walker Westmorland Bentley (née Hoyle). Quite why and how the name Westmorland derived is not known, but she and Henry gave the middle name of Cumberland to their son. Perhaps the family had familial some connection with the Lake District, or were particularly fond of the area which was (and still is) a favoured holiday destination in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>2</sup> RG10/10/4516/66/pp2-3; FreeBMD Birth Index, Wakefield, Apr-Jun, Vol 9c, Pg 47; FreeBMD Death Index, Wakefield, Jan-Mar, Vol 9c, Pg 57; The FreeBMD Birth registration, Wakefield for the Jan-Mar quarter (Vol 9c, Pg 53), has Constance Jeannie's names reversed - Jeannie Constance.

<sup>3</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodlesford>.

<sup>4</sup> Sources for text and image - "South Yorkshire Stingo", D L Perry, ISBN 1-873966-05-9; Brewery History magazine; [www.breweryhistory.com](http://www.breweryhistory.com); [www.leodis.net](http://www.leodis.net).

<sup>5</sup> RG11/4493/86/pp23-24; for this census the name of the Bentley property is given as Eshald House.

<sup>6</sup> FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1983; The Times Saturday Apr 01 1882.

<sup>7</sup> FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1983; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941; a 'common brewer' = operator of a relatively large brewing concern, producing beer at a central brewery for distribution to a number of public houses, usually attached to the brewery by tie of direct ownership – glossary of useful terms - [www.jbsummer.com/pages/breweryhistory](http://www.jbsummer.com/pages/breweryhistory).

<sup>8</sup> FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1983; RG11/4493/86/p23; HO107/2368/628/p1; Oxford University Alumni 1500-1886, 1715-1886, Vol 2, p731; [www.cricinfo/ci/content/player/15434.html](http://www.cricinfo/ci/content/player/15434.html).

<sup>9</sup> RG12/3962/48/p38.

<sup>10</sup> RG13/4198/77/p33.

<sup>11</sup> RG13/1731/122/p4; Wikipedia; RG13/4532/135/pp10-11.

<sup>12</sup> RG14PN27174 RG78PN1553 RD501 SD3 ED9 SN10.

<sup>13</sup> RG14PN1725 RG78PN60 RD22 SD3 ED9 SN123; London Gazette, 1<sup>st</sup> January 1918; a Robert Liebert was born on 9<sup>th</sup> July 1903 and his birth registered at Marylebone, and was a pupil at Belgrave House, Farnborough for the 1911 census and who died at Tiverton in 1975 (FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915, RG14PN6254 RG78PN297 RD109 SD2 ED4 SN6, England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005).

<sup>14</sup> England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.

<sup>15</sup> [www.ssmjchurchyard.org.uk](http://www.ssmjchurchyard.org.uk) Memorial Reference E300; England, Andrews Newspaper Index Cards 1790-1976.

<sup>16</sup> England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards 1914-1920; London Gazette 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1914.

<sup>17</sup> FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1983; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG10/1164/33/p17; RG11/48/21/p18.

<sup>18</sup> RG12/2493/80/pp4-5.

<sup>19</sup> RG13/2952/155/p3.

<sup>20</sup> RG14PN18931 RD399 SD1 ED8 SN42; RG13/1551/53/p26.

<sup>21</sup> FreeBMD Birth and Death Index 1837-1915.

<sup>22</sup> Extracts from Cuthbert Bradley, Fox-Hunting from Shire to Shire, George Routledge and Sons Ltd, London 1912 (the edition I referred to appropriately sported a hunting-red cover and was a companion book to Good Sport, Seen with some Famous Packs); Henry Bentley's verses also featured in Twenty Sporting Designs with Selections from The Poets, by George A Fortesque; there was apparently a great rivalry between the Pytchley followers and the Quornites.

<sup>23</sup> England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.

<sup>24</sup> England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; The Times Thursday Jul 22 1920, Thursday, Aug 19 1920.

<sup>25</sup> Norfolk Record Office online catalogue; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; [www.geni.com/people/Henry-Mills](http://www.geni.com/people/Henry-Mills); England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941; England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; The Times Saturday, Mar 11, 1919, Friday, Apr 04, 1919.

<sup>26</sup> The Times June 1 1933; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration).

<sup>27</sup> The Argus (Melbourne, Vic 1848-1954) Monday 17 July 1933.

<sup>28</sup> England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005. The Times Friday Aug 9 1946.

<sup>29</sup> FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG11/1344/38/p31; RG12/904/p21; RG13/81/p43; British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards 1914-1920.

<sup>30</sup> England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; The Times Monday Jan 18 1954; the birth of Rachel Arden Bury was registered at Chelsea for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1921.

<sup>31</sup> England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; The Times Friday Sep 02 1932; London England Births and Baptisms 1813-1906.

<sup>32</sup> London England Births and Baptisms 1813-1906; England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; <http://gw1.geneanet.org> – Family Tree André Decloitre; UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; The Times Saturday Jan 30 1937; England & Wales

National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.

<sup>33</sup> England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG13/2984/62/p2; The Times Thursday Apr 27 1939.

<sup>34</sup> England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; The Times Wednesday Feb 16 1949.

<sup>35</sup> RG13/4908/64/p15; RG14PN12373 RD263 SD3 ED11 SN9999; [www.unithistories.com/officer/RN\\_officersH3.html](http://www.unithistories.com/officer/RN_officersH3.html); The Times Monday Jun 24 1968.

<sup>36</sup> England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; London England Death Notices from The Times 1982-1988.

<sup>37</sup> RG12/2493/80/p4; West Acre house was on the market for an asking price of £9.5m in 2008.

<sup>38</sup> FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG10/2569/62/p24.; Oxford University Alumni 1500-1886, 1715-1886 Vol II, p1362.

<sup>39</sup> RG13/1459/6/p3.

<sup>40</sup> The New York Times (Archives) and New York Passenger Lists 1820-1957.

<sup>41</sup> RG14PN15498 RG78PN944 RD332 SD1 ED2 SN126.

<sup>42</sup> England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.