

Eliza Everina Rochfort

Eliza Everina Rochfort, the first child of Marcus and Mary Ann Rochfort (née Hodges), was born on 24th May 1826 at Chinsurah, just before their first wedding anniversary. And it was at Chinsurah that Eliza married on 18th October 1845.¹

At Chinsurah by Special License on the 18th October by the Reverend H Fisher, H. N. Elton Esq, Assistant Surgeon BMS, to Eliza Everena [sic] Rochfort eldest daughter of Professor Rochfort of MM College.

The groom's full name was Henry Nathaniel Elton and he had been born on 11th May 1819, son of one Edward Elton and his wife Esther, and baptised on 16th August 1821 at St Mary's, St Marylebone Road, London. He had been appointed to the rank of Assistant Surgeon on 9th September 1843, had 'passed in the vernacular', and on 27th June 1857 was appointed to the rank of Surgeon. It was important for surgeons to be able to communicate with their native soldiers, and so much importance was placed on their language ability. Passing in the vernacular meant that they were able to speak at least one of the local languages. Effective from 9th September 1863, Henry Elton was promoted to Surgeon-Major.²

Eleven children were born to the couple in the space of eighteen years.³

Mary Anne Elton	b. 1 Aug 1846	bap. 17 Jan 1847, Goruckpore	d. 25 May 1847, Goruckpore
Edward Rochfort Elton	b. 3 Dec 1848, Mymensing	bap. 4 Jul 1850, Agra	
James Marwood Elton ⁴	b. 11 Nov 1849, Mymensing	bap. 4 Jul 1850, Agra	
Alice Emma Elton ⁵	b. c 1850		
Elizabeth Georgiana Elton	b. 29 Apr 1851, Mymensing	bap. 15 Oct 1851, Agra	
Blanche Harrington Elton	b. 3 Dec 1852, Dacca	bap. 30 Apr 1854, Dacca	d. 20 Sep 1858, Isle of Man
Delia Everena Elton	b. 26 Jun 1854, Dacca	bap. 24 Sep 1854, Dacca	d. 10 Sep 1858, Isle of Man
John Patrick Elton	b. 14 Mar 1857, Isle of Man	bap 8 May 1857, Isle of Man	d. 11 Sep 1858, Isle of Man
Amy Louisa Elton	b. 9 Jul 1858, Barrackpore	bap. 4 Sep 1858	
Henry Robert Elton	b. 17 Jul 1861	bap. 6 Sep 1861, Sealkote	
Frederick Harms Elton	b. 4 Jan 1864	bap. 7 Apr 1864, Sealkote	

Henry and Eliza spent some time in England between 1856 and 1857 where their son John Patrick was born and baptised at Lezayre on the Isle of Man. Together with two of their children they had left Calcutta on 12th February 1856 on board the Blenheim. Also on board were Eliza's parents Marcus and Mary Ann Rochfort. It is most likely Henry and Eliza were the passengers Dr and Mrs Elton who sailed from Marseilles on the Bentinck and arrived in Calcutta on 6th October 1857. When Marcus Rochfort died his widow lived for a time on the Isle of Man, and it seems that Henry and Eliza also spent some time there. Incidentally there is no mention of the two Elton children who came to England with their parents, or any mention of the newly born John Patrick, in the Bentinck shipping record.⁶

At the age of 42 Eliza Elton died. Her death occurred at Dalhousie, Bengal, on 9th October 1868 and she was buried there the following day. By this time at least two of the daughters were married, but Henry was still left with the responsibility of the remaining children.⁷

Sometime after Eliza's death Henry went back to England and, by the end of 1869, had remarried, the event being registered at Kensington for the Oct-Dec quarter. His second wife was his cousin Mary Anne Elton, and it is with her that we find another reference to the Marwood connection. Mary Anne Elton was born in 1839, a daughter of Thomas Marwood Elton and his wife Charlotte Maria Tapscott (formerly May). Charlotte, a daughter of John May, farmer, had married John Sully Tapscott in October 1828. Her marriage, by licence, to Thomas Elton, son of Henry Elton, took place at Minehead, Somerset, on 10th May 1838.⁸

From the 1841 census we learn that Thomas Elton was an artist by profession. The census also records another daughter, Charlotte, born about 1840. The family was living at Finchley. For the 1851 census the family (transcribed with the surname Otton) was living at High Road, Finchley, and had increased by three children - a son, Edward aged 9, and two daughters, Annie aged 7 and 3 month old Alice. The only member of the family I have found for the 1851 census is Mary Anne was not at home as she, who was a pupil at a school for young ladies at Harrow, but the family has been located, still living in Finchley, in 1861, but again with Mary Anne absent (and not found for this census).⁹

The Hoyle Connections

Thomas Elton	Head	M	46	Teacher of Drawing	Winford, Somerset
Charlotte Elton	Wife	M	46	Wife	Minehead, Somerset
Charlotte Elton	Daur	U	20	Daughter	Finchley, Middlesex
Edward Elton	Son	U	19	Soap Maker	Finchley, Middlesex
Annie Elton	Daur	U	17	Daughter	Finchley, Middlesex
Alice Elton	Daur	U	10	Scholar	Finchley, Middlesex
Maria Brown	Serv	U	23	Housemaid	Harroweald, Middlesex
Sarah Lambara	Serv	U	31	Cook	Yorkshire

Thomas Marwood Elton died shortly after the 1861 census, the event being registered at Kensington for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1863. He left his estate in the hands of executors of whom one was his widow.¹⁰

ELTON Thomas Marwood Effects under £1,500	17 October The Will with a Codicil of Thomas Marwood Elton formerly of Finchley but late of 68 Portsdown-road Maida Hill both in the County of Middlesex Gentleman deceased who died 19 September 1863 at Portsdown-road aforesaid was proved at the Principal Registry by the oath of Charlotte Maria Elton of 68 Portsdown-road aforesaid Widow the Relict one of the Executors
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Mary Anne Elton reappears for the 1871 census, living at 11 Clarendon Gardens, Paddington, with her widowed mother, two of her sisters, and three of her step-children (confusingly referred to as daughter, son and cousin of the household head). Henry Nathaniel Elton may have returned to India as he is nowhere to be found in this census.¹¹

Charlotte M Elton	Head	W	60	Annuitant	Minehead, Somerset
Mary A Elton	Daur	M	32	Annuitant	Hornchurch, Essex
Charlotte Elton	Daur	U	30	Annuitant	Finchley, Middlesex
Alice M Elton	Daur	U	20	Annuitant	Finchley, Middlesex
Annie Elton	Daur	U	17	Daughter	Finchley, Middlesex
Amy L Elton	Daur	U	12	Scholar	East Indies
Henry R Elton	Son		9	Scholar	East Indies
Frederick H Elton	Cousin		7	Scholar	East Indies
Catherine Horan	Serv	U	23	Cook Domestic	Ireland
Frances E Warrenner	Serv	U	18	Housemaid	Middlesex

Sometime between 1871 and 1881 Henry Elton returned to England, having retired from service. He and Mary Anne had set up home in Somerset, the county from which his parents hailed. For the 1881 census the Eltons were living at Runwell Lodge in the village of Bishops Hull, just outside Taunton. Included in this blended household are one of Henry's daughters by his first marriage, the only child of Henry by his second marriage, and one of his grandchildren.¹²

Henry N Elton	Head	M	62	Surgeon Major Retd	Marylebone, London
Mary A Elton	Wife	M	42		Hornchurch, Essex
Amy L Elton	Daur	U	22		East Indies
Arthur T Elton	Son	U	8	Scholar	Paddington, London
Alice G Montrion	Gd Daur		11	Scholar	East Indies
Elizabeth Langford	Serv	U	23	Cook Domestic	Hemyock, Devon
Emma Perry	Serv	U	21	Housemaid	Taunton, Somerset

The birth of Arthur Trevelyan Elton had been registered at Kensington for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1873 and he was baptised at St Saviour's, Paddington on 1st May 1873, which indicates that, if Henry did return to India shortly after his marriage to Mary Anne, he would have been back in England by 1872.¹³

The Eltons were still living at Runwell Lodge for the 1891 census. Apart from Henry and Mary Anne, the household included their son Arthur and Mary Anne's mother Charlotte Elton. The 1901 census finds Henry and Mary Anne Elton residing at 12 Fordwych Road, Hampstead, and living with them when the census was conducted was Henry's mother-in-law, the now 90 year old Charlotte, and his unmarried sister-in-law, Alice M Elton, now aged 50. Both of these Elton women were listed as living on their own means. This was the final census return for Henry and his mother-in-law. Charlotte died at the age of 91 and her death was registered at Hampstead for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1902. The death of Henry Nathaniel Elton was registered also at Hampstead for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1907 and a death notice was placed in The Times, with a notation 'Indian Papers, please copy'. He may have

received information of the death in Australia of his eldest son Edward a couple of months earlier. Henry was 88 when he died, and probate on his estate was granted to his widow.¹⁴

ELTON Henry Nathaniel of 12 Fordwych-road Brondesbury Middlesex retired surgeon-major in HM Bengal-army died 28 October 1907 Probate London 13 December to Mary Anne Elton widow. Effects £3163 10s.

I have found nothing further in the census returns for Arthur Trevelyan Elton, who may well have travelled abroad, but he was the Arthur T Elton whose death was registered at Camberwell in 1918 where he had died at a convalescent home, Camberwell House, at Barnes London at the age of 44.¹⁵

To complete the account of Mary Anne Elton – now a widow, she seems to have been taken in by her step-daughter Amy Louisa, now a married woman, and is with her for the 1911 census at 5 Ranelagh Avenue, Barnes.¹⁶

Long, John Le Feuvre	Head	Mar	M	36	Estate Agent and Rubber Broker	Ballarat, Victoria, Australia
Long, Amy Louisa	Wife	Mar 14	F	52		Bengal, India
Long, Violet Alice Dorothea Elton	Daur		F	12		London
Elton, Mary Ann	Step M-i-L	Wid	F	72		Hornchurch, Middlesex
Breden, Lena	Serv	Wid	F	39	Cook Domestic	Bedfordshire
Tams, Elizabeth Mary	Serv	Sing	F	19	Housemaid	Battersea

Looking at the census transcript it is clear that the form was filled in by more than one person and none of these was the signatory John Le Feuvre Long. While Amy was some years older than her husband, he had not aged much from the census taken in 1901, which put his age as 31, at which time he was listed as a banker's clerk. According to the 1911 census Amy and John had been married for 14 years, but I have found no record to show where and when they married. Mary Anne Elton continued to live with Amy and John, and it was at their home that she died on 8th February 1913.¹⁷

ELTON Mary Anne of 5 Ranelagh-avenue Barnes Surrey widow died 8 February 1913 Probate London 1 April to the Public Trustee. Effect £4328 8s 1d.

In her will, dated 14th March 1910, Mary Anne Elton had appointed her sister Miss Alice May Elton and her son-in-law John Le Feuvre Long as her Executors and Trustees and further, in case one or both failed to so act, the Public Trustee was to take on the responsibility of Executor. Alice May Elton predeceased her sister and John Le Feuvre Long renounced the Executorship. Incidentally, one of the legacies Mary Anne Elton bequeathed was to Mr J F L Long the sum of £650 plus interest owing by him to her late husband, or such sum as should remain unpaid.¹⁸

Before following up on the children of Henry Nathaniel Elton and Everina Rochfort 's first marriage, I will recount an event which, while not directly concerning the Rochforts, would have impacted on their lives to some degree. The story also clarifies and confirms the connection with the Marwood Elton family of Widworthy Court, Devon.

Mary Anne Elton's brother Edward made his census debut in 1851 as a nine year old, and was still at home in 1861, and listed as a soap-maker. Thereafter he did not appear in any of the English census returns. The birth of Edward Marwood Elton was registered at Barnet for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1842. At some stage between the 1861 and 1871 census, and probably following the death of his father Thomas Elton in 1863, Edward headed for Australia, and it was there, in Melbourne, that he married Felicia Sarah Darbyshire. They were married on 16th February 1870 at the Manse, Emerald Hill, Victoria. From the marriage certificate we see that, like Edward, Felicia was born in England. Her birth, under the name Phelicia Sarah Darbyshire, was registered at Ashton-under-Lyne, Cheshire, for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1842. The 1861 census shows that she was a daughter of William and Hannah Darbyshire, both agricultural labourers. For the same census, and listed as Sarah, this 19 year old daughter was employed as a charwoman. No doubt seeking a better future, on 11th June 1863 she boarded the ship Robert Small at Southampton and arrived at Melbourne on 16th September. A baby girl, Mary Ann Elton, was born to the couple in 1871 but died the same year. However, by the time the baby was born, the marriage was effectively over. An article appearing in The Argus on Tuesday 6th September 1870 describes the events that led to the end of the marriage.¹⁹

SHOCKING CHILD MURDER AT SANDRIDGE

The greatest excitement was caused at about 5 o'clock last evening in Sandridge by the report of a most horrible and dastardly murder of a boy, between two and three years of age, by his stepfather, a man named Edward

Marwood Elton.

The following is a narrative of this cowardly crime as far as it has been investigated. Elton was a waiter by calling, and in February last married the mother of the deceased, who had up to that time been a barmaid, and the child, then two years old, had been reared by a Mrs. Jackson, laundress, at Station place, Sandridge. The child was illegitimate, and this fact was known to Elton, who was not its father, but who appeared to have no antipathy to the boy, whose name was Thomas Henry Darbyshire. Some short time ago Elton went to Geelong, where he got employment as a waiter at the Black Bull Hotel, taking his wife (the mother of the child) with him. He remained there till recently, when he was discharged in consequence of the slackness in business, and all three returned to Melbourne, the wife going to live at Mrs. Jackson's place in Sandridge. Elton was in the habit of coming to the house, and yesterday he visited the place about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when he complained of not being well, and his wife gave him a cup of tea, which he drank. Soon afterwards, saying he felt better, he volunteered to go to the Sandridge pier for a walk, and said he would take the boy with him. The mother accordingly washed and dressed the child, and the man went away with him at about half-past 3 o'clock. At about half past 4 Elton came running back to the house, and meeting Mrs. Jackson and his wife at the door, threw down a razor upon the footpath, and said to his wife, "I have murdered your bastard, and there is what I have done it with," alluding to the razor. The mother cried, "Where is my child?" and Elton replied, "Come, and I'll show you." He then proceeded to the Sandridge Bend, about a mile from any dwelling, followed by the mother, who alarmed all the neighbours, and a crowd followed the man to the Bend, on arrival at which place the child was found lying dead on the ground. The police, hearing the alarm, immediately hastened to the spot, where the self-confessed murderer stood quietly till they arrived. Sergeant O'Brien on coming up said to Elton, "Are you the father of this child?" to which he replied, "I am, sergeant." The sergeant continued, "Have you murdered him?" and the man replied, "Yes." The officer then examined the child, which was now in its mother's arms, and saw that its throat was cut from ear to ear, and that it was quite dead. Sergeant O'Brien, addressing Elton, said, "I arrest you for the murder of this child!" at the same time cautioning him not to say anything which might tend to criminate himself and the prisoner answered, "I am guilty; I murdered the child." The sergeant said, "You must be mad to do so" and the prisoner replied, "I am mad for a long time". The place where the murder was committed is about a mile and a quarter from the raglan-street toll-gate. There was a great deal of excitement, and the police had some difficulty in saving the prisoner from being torn to pieces, but he was safely lodged in the watch-house at about half-past 5 o'clock. He was not drunk, nor had he any appearance of having had a recent drinking bout, and he seemed quite cool and collected. There was blood on his right hand, which he said was that of deceased. The child at the age of two and seven months old, and was a fine healthy well-grown boy, of engaging appearance. The anguish of the mother was extreme, but there were kind friends at hand who tendered such consolation as could be offered under the appalling circumstances of the tragedy.

As to the motives which could have actuated the murderer, no adequate explanation has been offered, though it has been said, but this must be received with reserve, that he was jealous of the for the child, who was, as stated above, not his own son, and was illegitimate.

It is evident that he had set out with murderous intent, or he would not have taken the child to the Bend, a lonely place on the Yarra bank, and the fact of his having the razor in his possession is a very strong proof that the diabolical deed was not the result of a moment's evil inspiration, such an article not being a thing habitually carried, like a pocket-knife. The prisoner is described as a short man, not more than 5ft. 6in. in height, of sallow complexion, and wearing dark whiskers. When visited in the cell at Sandridge shortly before midnight he was awake and sobbing, and on being asked whether he had slept, said, in a thick, choking voice, "Could I sleep, do you think? Am I a man to sleep?"

The wife is said to be rather good-looking, of clean, tidy appearance, and much liked by her acquaintances. The pair appear to have hitherto lived happily together, and not to have been parted at the time of the dreadful event. The matter will have been reported to the City Coroner, Dr. Youl, by the time this meets the reader's eye, and an inquest will probably be held to-day.

The story continues, as reported in The Argus of Wednesday 7th September.

THE CHILD-MURDER AT SANDRIDGE.

The young man Edward Marwood Elton, who on Monday afternoon cut the throat of his wife's illegitimate child, a boy of two and a half years of age, at Sandridge, where the parties resided, was yesterday taken before the magistrates at the local court, and charged with wilful murder. The prisoner was very pale and agitated, but his attire being properly arranged, and the traces of blood and dirt removed from his face, he appeared to much better advantage than on the previous night, and had a somewhat more polished appearance than might have been expected in a person of his station in life. Sergeant O'Brien gave his evidence, but it is unnecessary to detail it here, as it was repeated at the inquest, the report of which is subjoined, and the substance of it was published in yesterday's issue. The Bench remanded the prisoner to the inquest at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The child's body had remained in the watch-house cell, and during the forenoon Mr. Plummer, surgeon, made the usual post-mortem examination. Great excitement prevailed about the court house, and the majority of the population appeared to have collected in the

vicinity of that building, prompted by an eagerness to ascertain the latest items of news concerning the crime and its perpetrator. The mother and the nurse of the deceased child, Mrs. Jackson, were at the court, and the latter became so excited that she had to be removed from the chamber, but it was doubtful whether her emotion was genuine, or merely "worked up" for effect, as she repeated the conduct at the inquest, and had to be locked up before she would answer the coroner's questions. Mr. Inspector Burton conducted the proceedings at the court.

THE INQUEST

At the inquest the following evidence was taken by Dr. Youl, the prisoner, Edward Marwood Elton, being present :-

Felicia Sarah Elton sworn, deposed - I am the wife of Edward Marwood Elton, and live at Sandridge. The deceased was my illegitimate son, and his name was Thomas Henry Darbyshire. He was two years and seven months old. I have been married since his birth. I was married on the 7th February last. My husband knew I had the child, and we lived together, but for the last week I have been living in Sandridge, at Mrs. Jackson's house, Station-place, while he slept in Melbourne, because I told him to take a room in town, but he came to Sandridge to the house every day. He came about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to where I was living. He was sober, but very low-spirited, and made no remark but that there was nothing doing. It was, I suppose, in consequence of getting nothing to do that he was depressed. I told him to lie down, and got him a cup of tea. I advised him to take a walk as far as the pier, when, perhaps, he would feel better, and he said he would go, and take the child with him. I then got ready the child, who was in good health. The expression the prisoner used was that he would "take Tommy" with him. He left with the boy at about half-past 3 o'clock, and returned alone between half-past 4 and 5 o'clock, running - he was mad. I was watching for him over the fence, and he was running past the house, when I said, "Where's my child? What have you done with Tommy?" When he said, "I've murdered him." I told him I could not believe him, and asked him to take me to where the child was. He said he had murdered the child with the razor which he either gave me or threw upon the ground before me, I do not remember which. I noticed there was blood on the razor and on his hand. He then went off, and I followed him through the sandy scrub towards the Yarra, across the railway, and about a mile and a half from where I started. There were others there before me. The child was lying dead, looking very calm. Some one took the razor from me. It was the one produced, and belonged to my husband. We never had any quarrel about the child, but he was jealous of the love I bore the child. He had a drinking bout which terminated about a week ago. He never ill-treated the child. Before we were married he knew I had the child.

To the Jury.- I cannot say how long his drinking bout lasted, as I was down in Geelong at the time, and only heard of it.

Elizabeth Jackson sworn, deposed - I am the wife of William Jackson, who has left me. I reside at Sandridge. When I first saw the deceased he was six weeks old. He was given to me to nurse. I was paid 10s a week for him. I have had charge of deceased ever since, with the exception of six weeks, when he was with his mother. Mrs. Elton came up to live with me a week last Saturday. Her husband used to visit her, and yesterday he came at about 2 o'clock, and afterwards I saw him walking away past the bridge with the child. At about half-past 4 I saw Elton running up to the house. He ran up, and threw down the razor, and said, "I've murdered your-bastard." The witness here became excited, and refused to answer any further questions. She got up, and, gabbling at a great rate, bustled out of the court with evident affectation and noisy abuse. The Coroner ordered her to be locked up for a short time, and took the evidence of a couple of witnesses during her absence, but for convenience sake her evidence will be given here. When recalled she stated - The prisoner threw the razor down like that (making a motion with her handkerchief), and said, "There, I've murdered your bastard." This was all that could be got from her.

Francis Costello deposed - I live with my parents on the other side of the railway, in Graham-street west, Sandridge, where we keep a dairy, and at about 4 o'clock yesterday I was down the Sandridge Bend, when I observed the prisoner Elton and a little boy going in the direction of the "burnt scrub." This was about a mile from the railway. About half an hour afterwards I saw the prisoner running towards Sandridge, and he passed about 10 yards from me. He was alone then, and I noticed some blood on one of his hands. Afterwards down the Bend I saw the child where it was picked up. I followed the crowd, and saw the child lying on his back with his throat cut, but I cannot say whether it was the same one that I saw alive in the prisoner's company previously.

William Henry Hines deposed - I am a labourer, living in Sandridge, and yesterday I saw the prisoner going in the direction of the burnt scrub, in company with a child about three years old. I took no more notice of them.

Spiro Williams deposed - I keep the Hibernian Hotel, Graham-street, and at 4 o'clock yesterday I saw the prisoner pass by my door and then return, he was walking at first. On returning, he said all at once, "You come along with me," and I said "To go where?" To which he replied, "I murdered the child," or "my child". I said, "Go on, you fool," and he said "I told you the truth, here is the blood on my hands" and I then saw blood upon his hands. I did not ask him then why he did it, because I did not believe him, and all at once he ran off. I called my family and told them to look after the house, because it was "all murder round about." I then called Hines, and I went into the burnt scrub, and saw the prisoner coming from Sandridge with his wife. We all then went into the scrub, and found the child with its throat cut. There was a good drop of blood upon the ground. I asked, "What made you kill the child?" and he said

"It is not my child, it's a bastard." I took the razor (produced) out of the hand of Mrs. Elton, the prisoner's wife.

Andrew Plummer, registered surgeon, living at Sandridge, deposed - I was called yesterday to see the deceased, whom I found recently dead. He was in the arms of his mother, who was coming from the direction of the Sandridge Bend. This morning I made a post-mortem examination, and found the child clean and well-nourished. There were no marks of violence, except a clean cut in the throat, which extended from the left to the right side. It divided all the blood vessels of the throat, and the windpipe, and esophagus. The cut had penetrated into the backbone nearly to the spinal marrow. The cut could have been inflicted by the razor produced, and was made during life. It was the cause of death. It could not have been self-inflicted. There were no other marks of violence.

Francis D'Arcy, constable stationed at Sandridge, deposed - At about half-past 5 yesterday evening I saw a crowd, which I followed to the burnt scrub, where I found the child lying dead, with the throat cut and bleeding. There was blood upon the ground beside him. The prisoner at once said, "I have killed the child, and I am ready to be hung for it, my mind has been troubled this long time." Sergeant O'Brien then came up, and arrested him on the charge of murder, and locked him up.

Thomas O'Brien, sergeant of police, stationed at Sandridge, deposed - At 25 minutes past 5 p.m. yesterday I arrested the prisoner at the Sandridge Bend. Prior to doing so I said, "Are you the father of this child?" and he said "Yes." I asked him if he murdered the child, and he said he did. I got the razor produced from the witness Spiro Williams. When I arrested him he said, "I am guilty. I, plead guilty." I said, "You must be mad to do so; and he said, "I am mad a long time."

This concluded the evidence, and the Coroner having summed up, pointing out that the jury had only to deal with facts, and not with motives or questions as to the sanity of the prisoner, the jury without hesitation found that "The deceased child was wilfully and maliciously murdered by Edward Marwood Elton."

The prisoner was then committed for trial.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The murder was the general theme of conversation yesterday wherever the morning papers had carried the news, and a very widespread opinion was expressed that Elton must have been mad when he committed the crime.

The facts which could be gleaned from those who had known the young man tend very much to strengthen this view of the case, and the circumstances of his life, as detailed by those who were acquainted with him for some time, are somewhat remarkable and interesting. He has repeatedly stated that he is a nephew of Sir Edward Marwood Elton, baronet of the United Kingdom. The baronetcy was conferred in 1838 on the son of James M. Elton, sheriff of Devon, and the name "Marwood" was assumed in 1830 from the family of that name. There is no proof, however, beyond his own assertion, that he is related to the baronet, and therefore the statement must be received with caution. The prisoner's father is said to have been a very clever drawing master of some note, and the young man himself was well educated, and possessed of considerable abilities, but was subject at times to fits of melancholia and despondency. He has stated that he came here from Kensington, London, and appears to have been in the colonies about seven years. About three or four years ago he was under the medical care of Mr. Beaney, surgeon, and at that time he was very "queer" in his manner, and while under treatment frequently asked the surgeon to tell him at once if his case was incurable, in which case he would cut his throat, or drown himself rather than continue to live in a state of disease. About three years ago he was in Gipps Land, managing an hotel, and was there paying his addresses to a young music teacher, but he did not find favour in her eyes, and, in fact, she was rather afraid of him, on account of his extraordinary behaviour at times. She knew then that he "was not right in the head," and he was subject to gloomy fits at intervals of a few weeks, during which fits he would scarcely utter a word, and, when he did speak was very incoherent. When told by the young lady that he had no chance of success in his courtship he at first became very violent, but afterwards she recommended to his attention Felicia Sarah Darbyshire, who was very fond of him, and she thought would make him a good wife. Miss Darbyshire had requested the other to speak to Elton on her behalf. He at first would not hear of the idea, but subsequently became very friendly with the young woman, who was, it is said, employed as nursemaid and needlewoman at Garton's Hotel at the same time that he was engaged there as a waiter. The other young woman whom Elton had first courted afterwards became Mrs. Carter, wife of the keeper of the Happy Home Hotel, Sandridge, and she lost sight of the other two until about 18 months ago, when she heard that Darbyshire had had an illegitimate child, but not by Elton. The next news she heard of them was that Elton had married Darbyshire, the marriage having taken place, as was stated yesterday, in February last. Elton had frequently shown Mrs. Carter letters from his mother, and had told her that one of his sisters was married to a captain in India. He often told her that he would throw himself into the water.

Amongst the statements made by the prisoner since his arrest to various acquaintances who have visited him are that he had been waiting two years to kill the child because it was a bastard, and that he had killed the child because he had not the moral courage to commit suicide, but he knew if he murdered the boy that some one would take his life for him and thus accomplish his wish to die. He told another he was "sure to do it in the end." After the inquest his wife had an interview with him, and he received her attentions kindly at first, but afterwards threw her impatiently

off with a motion of his hand and muttered something to the effect that she knew what it was for, and how he did it all. It is said that after he had married her he said, "You have persuaded me to marry you, but I will drown myself in a week." After the inquest he was conveyed to the gaol by the police, to await trial at the Criminal Sessions, to open on the 15th of this month. During the night he was in the lock-up at Sandridge great care was taken to keep anything by which he might commit suicide out of his reach, but he manifested no self-destructive tendencies.

The Queanbeyan Age carried a report on the trial.²⁰

THE TRIAL OF ELTON THE CHILD MURDERER

Extraordinary conduct of the Prisoner

EDWARD MARWOOD ELTON was arraigned at the criminal sessions, Melbourne, on the 24th, before Mr Justice Williams; for the murder of his stepson, Thomas Henry Darbyshire, at Sandridge, on the 5th September last. On being placed at the bar the prisoner pleaded not guilty. He was defended by Mr G. P. Smith.

The substance of the evidence as to the perpetration of the crime has already, appeared in these columns.

As our readers are aware, a committee consisting of three medical gentlemen - Dr McCrea, chief medical officer, Dr Paley, superintendent of the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum, and Mr Harcourt of the Richmond Asylum - was appointed to inquire into Elton's state of mind, he having said he should plead insanity. These gentlemen gave evidence to the effect that they believed the prisoner to have been insane before and at the time he committed the act, and that he is insane now, and Mr Harcourt went so far as to say that in his opinion Elton was not conscious he was committing a breach of the law when he murdered the child, while Dr McCrea and Dr, Paley agreed that though he was insane he knew he was: violating the law. It was further elicited that the prisoner had long suffered from a terrible disease, the tendency of which, from its exhaustive nature, is to produce; in severe cases, homicidal mania; that he had frequently threatened to commit suicide, and that he generally conducted himself in an excited and eccentric manner.

For the defence, Mr Smith urged that the prisoner had committed the crime under an irresistible impulse caused by homicidal mania, the result of bodily disease.

His Honour, in summing up laid down the law with regard to insanity, and observed that if the jury believed the prisoner, at the time he killed the child, was unable to distinguish right from wrong, they must find him not guilty, on the ground of insanity, when he would be kept in confinement during her Majesty's pleasure; but that, if they believed he, at the time; had the capacity .to be aware of the consequences of the crime they must find him guilty. The prisoner had said that he was tired of his own life; but that, being too great .a coward to get rid of it himself; he had taken away that of the child as a means of sacrificing his own, which would appear to show that he knew what would be the result of his act. The real difficulty, his Honour remarked, was the medical evidence and he would leave it to the jury to say whether under all the circumstances that had been; detailed to them, the prisoner, when he committed the crime with which he was charged, was conscious of doing wrong.

The jury retired, for about half an hour, and then returned into court with a verdict of wilful murder, but they recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground of the disease from which he had suffered.

The prisoner was then asked, in the usual manner, if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him according to law. In reply he said that he did not know of any reason, but he .would like to give a brief outline of his life.

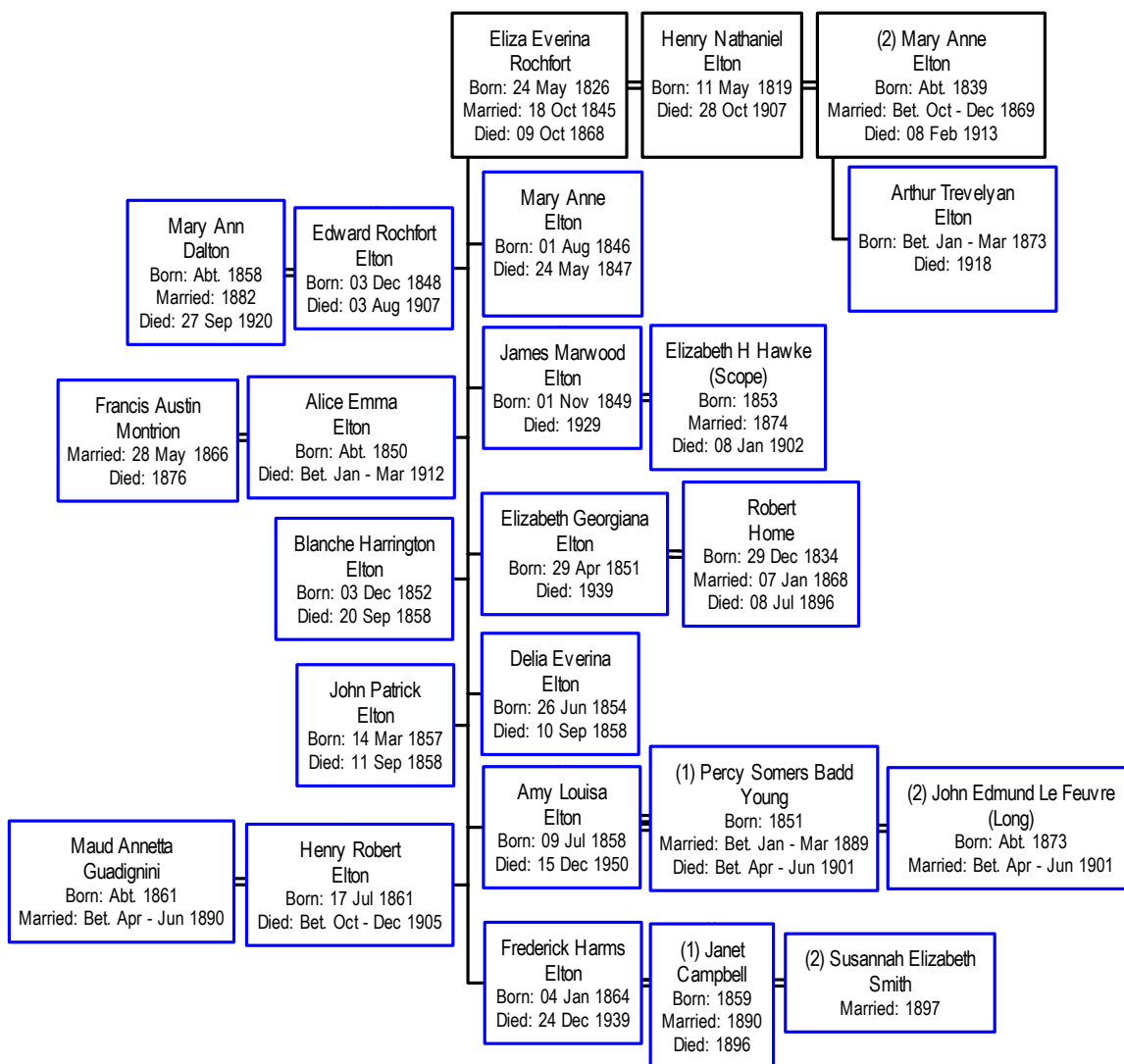
He was born a delicate child - a very delicate child--and being unable to make his fortune at home he was sent out to this colony. Here .he had struggled hard - harder he believed than any man ever done. For years he had been employed in the colony, and he defied any man to say that he had ever done a wrong action or stolen a sixpence in the whole of career. Neither had he wronged any woman excepting the woman who bore his name, and that wrong he was about to pay for with his life. He was ready and willing with the sacrifice. He had been tried by his country - the only friend he had - and his country had found him guilty. With that he had nothing to find fault, but when: his country had found him guilty, here were twelve honest men taking upon themselves to recommend him to mercy. If they had been honest men, they would have recommended him to mercy - of having the sentence carried out without one day's delay, for he cared not if it followed as soon as they liked. He was satisfied with the laws of the country he had injured. His Honour had now a painful duty, to perform and he hoped that he would carry out the recommendation to mercy by recommending that the sentence should be carried out as soon as possible.

With reference to the statement that he was impotent, he was not impotent. He had injured his wife, and she had been kind and affectionate to him. The child she now has he had not the slightest hesitation in candidly acknowledging as his own. He married against his will, and. he was led into it. On the day of his marriage he told his wife that he would commit suicide within seven days, but he had not the moral courage, to do it. He then ran away to Geelong and there obtained employment at 10s per week without letting his wife know where he was and he solemnly .asserted that he; never put on a: clean shirt or a clean pair of socks until he had paid black to his wife all he had from her.

If they thought that there was a man who could have struggled more than he had done against difficulties, then all he could say was that he would like to see him. No, he must not look for mercy here, but look for it from his Maker, and he was ready and prepared to meet him. He would meet the death he had merited at the hands of his country honestly and fully. He was not afraid to meet death, and only hoped for the gallows as speedily as possible: He bore a noble name - the name of one of the first families in England - a name which had never been disgraced until he disgraced it, and he had never disgraced it until now but as for that blasted recommendation to mercy, why d--- such a jury as that.

When the prisoner spoke of his family he appeared to become very much excited finishing abruptly, and then attempting to leave the dock. His Honour said it was shocking and painful to hear a man in the position of the prisoner speak so, but he would refrain from making, any comments upon his conduct. His duty was to pass sentence of death. The hope of mercy which the prisoner did not seem to desire, rested with the Executive, to whom the recommendation of the jury would be forwarded. His Honour then passed sentence of death in the usual way and Elton was removed.

It is more than likely that Edward, banished to the colonies, remained estranged from his family back in England, but it is equally likely that they came to hear about this blight on the family name. And, contrary to Edward's wishes, the Executive adopted the jury's recommendation for mercy. At the time he committed the crime Edward Marwood Elton was only 28 years of age. He lived for a further 38 years. His death, at the age of 66, was registered at Kew. The certificate of death records that he died on 31st October 1908. The inquest conducted on 2nd November revealed that death resulted from a combination of causes – pneumonia, chronic Bright's disease and endocarditis. He died where he had been incarcerated at the end of his trial, at the Hospital for the Insane, Kew, in the country of Doncaster, Melbourne. Hopefully, Felicia Sarah Elton eventually found some happiness.²¹



As noted previously, the first born child of Henry and Eliza Everina Elton, Mary Anne, died as an infant at Goruckpore, and the family suffered the devastating loss of three children, Delia Everina, John Patrick, and Blanche Harrington, within the space of ten days, at Ramsey on the Isle of Man. Their grandmother, Mary Ann Rochfort, who was looking after these infants while their parents were in India, must have been particularly overwhelmed at this family tragedy. The remaining children all reached maturity and married. Three of the sons settled in Australia.

Edward Rochfort Elton

Edward Rochfort Elton the eldest son of Henry Nathaniel Elton and his wife Eliza Everina (née Rochfort) was born at Mymensing, Bengal, on 3rd December 1848 and baptised at Agra on 4th July 1850. Edward was sent home for his education and for the 1861 census was one of the pupils enrolled at a preparatory school at Bispham with Norbreck, a village just north of Blackpool, Lancashire, the principal of which was relatively young (aged 28) Reverend John R Pursell, a clergyman without cure of souls. There was only one other pupil who had been born in India, young Gordon Christie who was the same age as Edward, so maybe they became particular friends.²²

In 1869, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh and captain of the frigate HMS Galatea, made the first visit to New Zealand by a member of the Royal Family. He had been in Australia the previous year, during which time he narrowly escaped assassination while attending a picnic at Clontarf Beach, Sydney. Elton family lore suggests that Edward Elton, then in Australia, travelled to New Zealand where he spent time as a friend and/or guest of the Prince while he was in New Zealand. Apart from a record of Edward's voyage from Sydney to New Zealand in 1869, there is nothing to substantiate the family story.²³

At some stage Edward would have returned to England because he was one of the passengers on board the Norfolk, which had left London on 28th November 1881 bound for Sydney. He was about 40 when he married Mary Ann Dalton in 1882 in Sydney. Again family lore has it that Edward and Ann had met some time earlier, but her parents were not impressed with him as a prospective son-in-law and sent him away for a time. Whether or not Ann Dalton's parents relented or the couple married without the bride's parental blessing is not recorded.²⁴

Edward and Ann went on to have five children – 2 sons and 3 daughters. The eldest was Francis Rochfort, born 1893 in Sydney. The next four were all born in Paddington – Alice Mary in 1886, Charles E in 1888, and twins Margaret Agnes and Winifred D in 1893. Edward died in 1907 at the age of 58 and Mary Ann, aged 62, died in 1920. They were buried at the Roman Catholic section of Rookwood Cemetery – Edward on 3rd August 1907 and Mary Ann on 27th September 1920.²⁵

When Edward died, apart from a funeral notice placed in the Sydney Morning Herald on behalf of the friends of Mrs Edward Rochfort and family, there was also one placed on behalf of Mr and Mrs Francis Dalton, brother-in-law and sister-in-law of the deceased. A further notice invited the members of The Prince of Wales Lodge of the G.U.O.O.F. to attend the funeral of the late Bro. E. R. Elton.²⁶

A series of Sydney Morning Herald notices relating to the funeral of the late Mary Ann Elton is most useful for family historians! The first of these, placed in the paper by Kinsella Undertakers, reads!²⁷

The friends of the late MARY ANN ELTON are kindly invited to attend her FUNERAL to leave 53 Holdsworth-street Woollahra at 12.30pm the 27th instant for the R.C. Cemetery, Rookwood.

The following three notices read :

The friends of W. SLATYER, C. ELTON, and MRS. K. DALTON are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly beloved MOTHER and SISTER to leave 53 Holdsworth-street Woollahra at 12.30pm the 27th instant for the R.C. Cemetery, Rookwood.

The friends of Mr and Mrs F ELTON are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly beloved MOTHER to 53 leave Holdsworth-street Woollahra at 12.30pm the 27th instant for the R.C. Cemetery, Rookwood.

The friends of Mr and Mrs D GARVAN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly beloved MOTHER to leave 53 Holdsworth-street Woollahra at 12.30pm the 27th instant for the R.C. Cemetery, Rookwood.

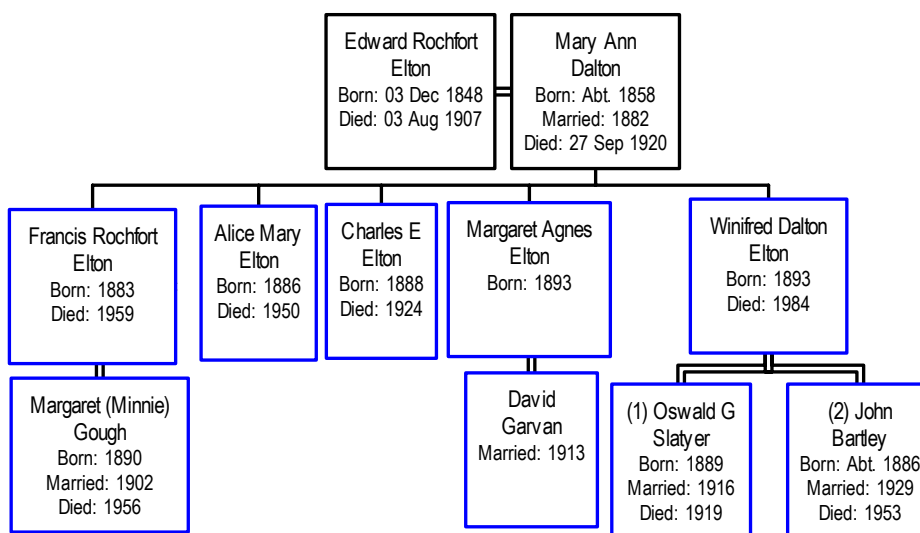
The last two notices were placed on behalf of two brothers (and their wives) of Mary Ann Elton (née Dalton) – Mr and Mrs P DALTON and Mr and Mrs M DALTON.

There is no reference to Alice Mary Elton in the above notices, but from them we see that, apart from Charles, at least three of the other children had married. And this is confirmed by a check on the NSW BMD records. Francis Rochfort Elton married Minnie Gough, daughter of William and Elizabeth J Gough, in 1902 at Bowral, NSW.

Margaret was the first of the twins to marry and the wedding between her and David Garvan was registered at Sydney in 1913. The W. Slatyer of the notice was the youngest daughter, Winifred, who in 1916 had married Oswald G Slatyer, born in Goulburn in 1889 to John and Margaret Oswald, and who died in Goulburn in 1919. Winifred remarried at Bankstown, Sydney, in 1929. Her second husband was John Bartley.²⁸

Charles Elton died in 1924, but his siblings, Francis, Margaret and Winifred were all present at the funeral of their other sibling Alice Mary Elton. From the notices placed in the Sydney Morning Herald we learn that Alice Mary had become one of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan (and this probably explains why she was not mentioned in the funeral notices for her mother). Following a requiem mass held at 7.00am on Monday 17th July 1950 at the St Magdalene Retreat, Arncliffe, relatives and friends of Winnie (Mrs Bartley) Margaret (Mrs Garvan), and Francis Rochfort Elton were invited to attend the funeral of their beloved sister Alice Mary Elton. Alice was buried at the Rookwood Cemetery in the same plot at her parents.²⁹

The only other records I have are for the death of Francis Rochfort Elton and his wife Minnie who both died at Manly in 1959 and 1956 respectively, and the burial registrations for John (1953) and Winifred (1984) Bartley who were buried in the same plot in the Catholic section of Rookwood Cemetery.³⁰



James Marwood Elton

It seems that James Marwood Elton did not accompany his father to England after his mother, Eliza, had died in 1868 if he was the young man who sailed from Calcutta on 26th February 1869 on board the Ottawa headed for Melbourne. We do, however, have a problem with the passenger's age which was listed as 25, whereas 'our' James would have been only 19. Still speculating, I found a marriage between James M Elton to Elizabeth Hawke which took place at Sydney in 1874, which turns out to be the marriage record of James Marwood Elton. However, the bride's name should, more correctly, have been recorded as Elizabeth H Scope.³¹

Elizabeth's birth was registered in New South Wales in 1853 and she was one of at least nine children born to Henry Scope and his wife Phillis (or Phyllis) (née Thompson) who had married in New South Wales in 1832. The first child registered in New South Wales for this couple was their son Henry, 1838, and the last identified record is for William R, 1855. Given the year of their marriage, it is likely that other children were born prior to 1838.³²

Henry Scope and Phillis Thompson were not Australian born. Henry hailed from Newcastle-upon Tyne, Northumberland, where he had been born about 1797, and Phillis was born at Morpeth, Durham around 1810 and they had both arrived in Australia courtesy of the English legal system – as transported convicts.

Henry, at the age of 20, together with one John Laing aged 34, had appeared before the 1817 Summer Northumberland Assizes both facing a charge of 'larceny in a dwelling house'. On was 9th August 1817 both were found guilty and sentenced to death and the pair was received on board the prison hulk Justitia, moored at Woolwich, on the 21st November of that year. Perhaps his age went in his favour, because the Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books show that Henry's sentence had been commuted to transportation for 14 years,

whereas his partner in crime was to be transported for life. Henry was fortunate to have only spent a short time on board the prison hulk, and he was one of the 190 male prisoners on board the Tottenham which set sail in January 1818 for New South Wales and arrived on 14th October. Like most of the transported felons, Henry was sent to the Hunter Valley region, and Henry's case to initially to Newcastle. However he was by no means a model prisoner. In 1830 Henry Scope (alias Edward Miller) was brought before the Sydney General Sessions on a charge of 'attempting to leave the colony' and was sentenced to three months on the iron gangs at Parramatta. Having served his full sentence, Henry was given his ticket of leave on 9th August 1831. From this certificate of freedom we learn that Henry Scope was a tall man at 6' 1". His hair was brown and his eyes were grey, he had a fair/ruddy complexion and sported sandy whiskers and a scar on his left thumb. Prior to his transportation he had been a waterman – a trade much in demand in his home town of Newcastle upon Tyne.³³

As the illegitimate daughter of Phillis Thompson and a Captain Edward Hawke, young Phillis did not have an auspicious start to life. At the age of about 18 she was arraigned to appear before the 1828 Lent Assizes at Durham on 26th February to answer a charge of burglary, a crime which was deemed serious enough to warrant a sentence of death. Phillis, along with 98 other female prisoners, sailed from London on 13th June 1828 and arrived in New South Wales on 10th October of that year. Her sentence had been commuted to 14 years, and on arrival she was assigned to the household of a Charles Gray. Unlike her future husband, Phillis must have made a good impression as she served less than four years, and gained her ticket of leave on 24th March 1832. The picture we have of Phillis, from the ticket of leave description, is of a young woman standing just short of 5' 4" with red hair, freckled complexion and hazel eyes. She was by calling a nurse girl and house maid. It would have been very shortly after gaining her freedom that she married Henry Scope.³⁴

Unlike today, very few people in the nineteenth century Australia would proudly lay claim to a convict heritage, and this may well be the reason why Elizabeth H Scope assumed the name Elizabeth H Hawke (after her maternal grandfather).

James and Elizabeth Elton had four children. The BMD records show that Henry Marwood Elton was born to James Marwood and Elizabeth Elton in 1882, and his birth was registered at Redfern, Sydney. The births of the other three children, registered at Paddington, Sydney, list the parents' names as James M Elton and Elizabeth H – Amy L, 1887, Edmund G, 1889, and Violet 1890. I am sure, given the birth registration places of their children that the two Elton brothers and their families lived in close to each other.³⁵

James Elton was widowed in 1902 with the death of his wife Elizabeth H which was registered in Paddington. The death index informs us that her parents were Henry and Phyllis Hawke. A touching memorial was published in the Sydney Morning Herald two years later.³⁶

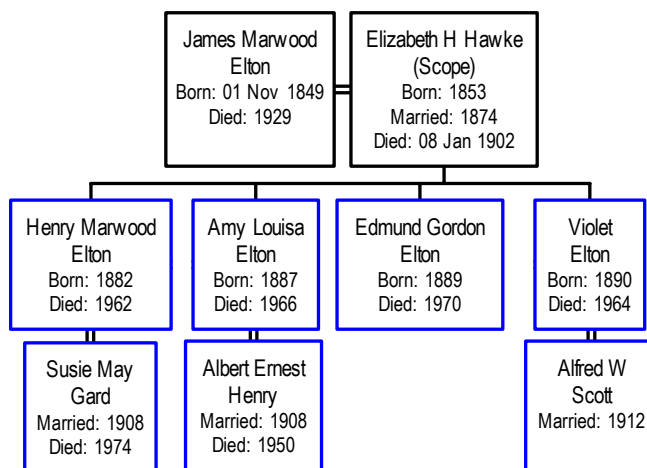
ELTON – In loving memory of Elizabeth Elton, who died January 8 1902. Inserted by her loving husband and children, Harry, Amy, Gordon and Violet.

A Granville death registration for James M Elton for 1929, records the parents' names as Henry N and Evelyn. Henry N was correct, but Evelyn was a mistake and should have been Eliza and/or Everina. A notice of James' funeral arrangements appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald of 5th August. The Rookwood Cemetery records show that James M Elton was 79 years of age when he died and he was allocated grave number 0000486.³⁷

ELTON – The Relatives and Friends of Mr and Mrs FRED ELTON, Mrs NICOL, Mr and Mrs Albert HENRY, Mr and Mrs H ELTON, Mr Edmund ELTON and Mrs V SCOTT are kindly invited to attend the FUNERAL of their late dearly beloved BROTHER and FATHER, James Marwood Elton, to leave the residence of his daughter Mrs Henry, Morven Street, Old Guildford, THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 2.00pm for the Methodist Cemetery at Rookwood. Sydney friends travel by Funeral Train alight at No 3 Platform in Cemetery.

Fred Elton was James' younger brother but I am not sure of the relationship of Mrs Nicol. Mrs Albert Henry, prior to her marriage to Albert Ernest Henry, son of Bryce and Mary Henry, at Paddington in 1908, was Amy Louisa Elton. In the same year Henry Marwood Elton had married Susie May Gard, daughter of Frederick and Caroline Gard, also at Paddington. Mrs V Scott was daughter Violet who, in 1912, at Paddington, had married Alfred W Scott. As there is no mention of Mr Scott we can assume that Violet Scott was a widow. Amy Louisa Henry was a widow from 1950 when Albert died at Parramatta. Amy's death, also registered at Parramatta, occurred in 1966. Henry died in 1962 in the Sutherland area and his widow Susie died 12 years later. Violet Scott remained a widow and her death was registered at Sydney in 1964.³⁸

Edmund never married, and died aged 82 at Burwood in 1970. In his youth he got himself into a bit of strife. The Sydney Morning Herald of 9th August 1910 reported that Edmund Gordon Elton, 21, labourer had been charged with having maliciously inflicted grievous bodily harm upon one Edward Dean at Woollahra. The two had got into a fight outside the Cambridge Hotel. Both had been drinking, but Edmund was the worse for wear. Prior to the brawl he had been seen carrying a bottle of beer under each arm which, during the fight, fell on the ground and broke. Edmund used a piece of the broken glass to inflict a nasty 4-inch gash in Dean's forehead which required hospitalisation and twenty stitches. Edmund was committed for trial and released on bail of £50. I do not know the outcome of the trial, but six years later, as Private Elton of the 36 Infantry Battalion, 3rd Reinforcement, Edmund embarked on the HMAT Anchises at Sydney. He returned to Australia on 9 December 1918. For some reason, on enlistment his next of kin was recorded as Father - Harry Marwood Elton of 'Coolah', Carter Street, Sydney.³⁹



Alice Emma Elton

Next in line of the children of Henry and Eliza Elton was Alice Emma, born at Goruckpore around 1850 and who, at the age of 16, married Francis Austin Montrion on 28th May 1866 at Sealkote, Bengal. Francis was a son of Charles William and Eliza Montrion (née Fergusson) and was an army officer. He served with the Bombay Staff Corps rising in the ranks from Lieutenant in 1858 to Captain in 1869. At about the time of their tenth wedding anniversary Captain Francis Austin died, the sad event being reported in the Naval and Military Intelligence notices of The Times of April 15th 1876.⁴⁰

The deaths of the following officers were reported to the War Office last month...Francis A Montrion, Bombay Staff Corps.

Over a period of period of nine years seven children were born to Alice and Francis, the last of whom was born after Francis Montrion's death, as follows.⁴¹

Blanche Eliza	b. 27 Mar 1867, Goruckpore	d. 5 Apr 1867, Goruckpore
Charles Harrington	b. 3 Mar 1868, Goruckpore	d. 3 Sep 1869, Goruckpore
Alice G Montrion	b. c 1870	
Frank Elton Montrion	b. 29 Sep 1871, Bhaugalpore	d. 1942
Arthur Turney Montrion	b. 20 Feb 1873, Bengal	
Hugh Rochfort Montrion	b. 9 Oct 1874, Fort William Calcutta	d
William Austin S Montrion	b. 1876, Runwell, Somerset	

Very soon after the death of her husband Alice Emma Montrion went 'home' to England. She is found (under the surname Montriou) for the 1881 census living very close to her father, Henry Nathaniel Elton, at 10 Middle Street, Taunton. The journey to England in her delicate condition and with a bevy of young children must have been very challenging for the recently widowed and pregnant Alice and I wonder how far an army pension would have gone to supporting her and her five surviving children.⁴²

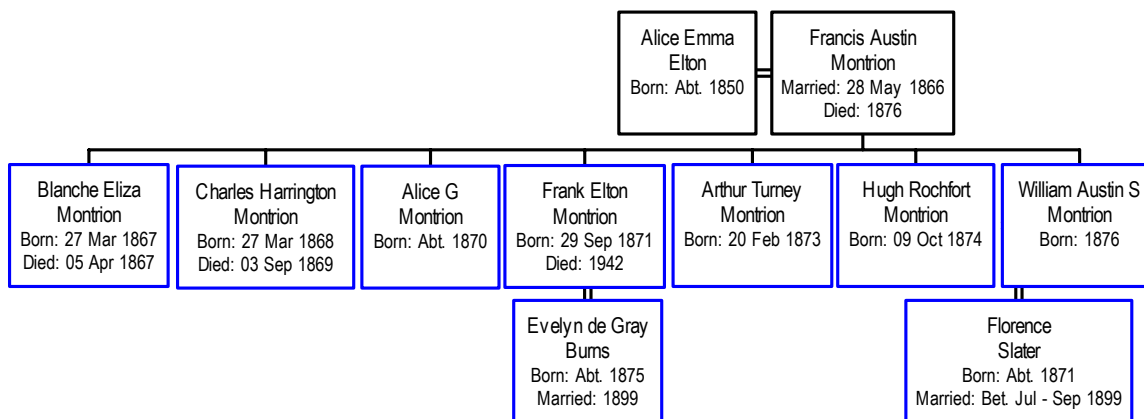
Alice E Montrion	Head	W	32	Widow of Captain Indian Army	Goruckpore, India
Frank E Montrion	Son		9	Scholar	East Indies

The Hoyle Connections

Arthur T Montrion	Son	8	Scholar	East Indies
Hugh R Montrion	Son	6	Scholar	East Indies
William A Montrion	Son	5	Scholar	Runwell, Somerset

For the same census, Alice G Montrion, the 11 year old daughter was, as we have seen earlier, staying with her grandfather Henry Nathaniel Elton.

The next record located for Alice Emma Montrion is that of the 1901 England census. She and her daughter Alice were living at 7 Calthorpe Street, Pancras, in what was quite a cosmopolitan household. Visiting was a young lady from Wales, Katerina Lloyd, who like her hosts was living on her own means. Then we have the two boarders, brothers by the name of Schwarz who were Austrian. And finally the domestic servant was a 16 year old French girl. The last record I have found for Alice Emma is the 1911 census. Again, at her new residence at 3 Holy Innocents Road, Hornsey, she and her spinster daughter Alice G are playing host to boarders – all of private means – a Henry Edward Lemuel Purcell, of Wexford, and a married couple – Mathilde Maria de Baeza (born in France) and Luis de Baeza (from Spain) and their 2 month old daughter, born in Hornsey.⁴³

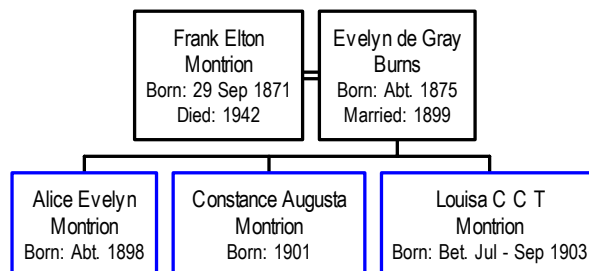


As far as I can tell, Alice G Montrion remained a spinster. However, her brother Frank Elton Montrion, last sighted at home for the 1881 census, did marry.

Frank E Montrion

The marriage between Frank and Evelyn De Gray Burns was registered at Pancras for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1899. The couple already had a daughter as shown in the 1901 census, and Frank seems to have been 'between jobs'. They were living in Holborn.⁴⁴

Frank E Montrion	Head	M	29	Retired Bookbinder	India, British Subject
Evelyn Montrion	Wife	M	26		Scarborough, Yorkshire
Alice Evelyn Montrion	Daur		3		Pancras, London
Constance Augusta Montrion	Daur		5 weeks		Pancras, London
Lena Williams	Vis	S	26		Ireland



Ten years later, with Frank now an insurance agent, and with the addition of another daughter, Louisa Montrion, the family is living at 189 Northampton Buildings, Clerkenwell. Staying with them is Frank's aunt, Maud Gardine, a widow who had been born in New Orleans. We will come across this lady again under the name of Maud Annetta Guadignini later. The final record I have for this Elton family is the death registration for Frank E Montrion. He was 70 when he died in the East Ham district in 1942. I do not know what became of his wife.⁴⁵

Arthur Turney Montrion

Arthur Montrion followed in his father's footsteps and joined the army. At the age of 19 years and 9 months he presented himself to the Recruiting Staff Officer at the St Georges Barracks, London. The Attestation form shows that he was 5ft 7¾ in height, and weighed 124 lbs. His complexion was dark, his eyes hazel and his hair black. Having passed the medical, he was declared fit for service, and the Adjt-General for Recruiting certified that all was in order and Arthur Turney Montrion was appointed to the East Kent Regiment – also known as The Buffs. As Private Arthur Montrion he was posted to India with the 1st Battalion The Buffs and saw action in the Relief of Chitral in 1895 and also served in the Punjab Frontier during 1897-1898. He was awarded the India Medal with Clasp for Chitral and a second clasp inscribed Punjab 1897-98. Arthur, whose record was described as very good, then blotted his copybook by deserting – he went AWOL on 23rd July 1900 and returned to barracks nearly three months later, on 19th October. A notation on his record suggests that no formal action was taken on his desertion – rather, the matter was to be dropped as 'this man being a lunatic for discharge'. On 30th April 1901 Arthur was discharged medically unfit, and the first page of his army record annotated with the word 'Insane'. The same word appears in the signature block which a discharged soldier would complete to confirm that he had received all pay, etc, due to him on discharge. According to the discharge papers he intended to resume his pre-service job as a clerk, and would be living with his mother at 7 Calthorpe Street. However, when the 1901 census was undertaken in June, Arthur was a patient at the Royal Victoria Military Hospital at Stoneham, Hampshire. I thought I had come to the end of the trail with the 1901 record. However, I now think that Arthur went to South America. There is a passenger listing for an Arthur Tierney [sic] Montrion, departing from London on 21st September 1906 on board the Itauri, bound for Coronel, Chile. His estimated year of birth is 1874 based on his given age of 32, he was a draughtsman and, moreover, declared himself to be married. No wife accompanied this Mr Montrion, and I have not found any record of a marriage. There was no reference to any wife in his army record, and he was listed as 'single' for the 1901 census. And this is definitely the end of the trail for now.⁴⁶

Hugh Rochfort Montrion and William Austin S Montrion

I have nothing to report on Hugh Rochfort Montrion after his appearance in the 1881 census when he had recently arrived from India following his father's death, but I have found some information post-1881 for his younger brother William Austin S Montrion. The marriage between William and Florence Slater was registered for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1899. On the 15th November 1899 a William Montrion, farmer, accompanied by Mrs Montrion, sailed from Liverpool on the Orotava, the destination of which was Valparaiso, Chile. While the age of Mrs Montrion is given as 28, the estimated birth year for Mr William Montrion is listed as 1869 – which presents a problem, given that 'our' William Montrion was born in 1876. I have not followed up on these two passenger records, but there is one for a Mrs Florence Montrion arriving back in England on 13 July 1908, having sailed on the Oronsa from Valparaiso, Chile. And, as we have seen, Chile was possibly the destination of William's older brother Arthur Turney Montrion.⁴⁷



Elizabeth Georgiana Elton

With the next daughter of Henry and Eliza Elton, born at Mymensing on 29th April 1851, we are on much firmer ground as far as records are concerned. As did her sister Alice, Elizabeth Georgiana married at the age of 16. She and Robert Home were married on 7th January 1868 at Sealkote. The only additional information provided by the record is that their respective fathers were Richard Home and Henry Elton. Robert Home, born at Fort William Calcutta, on 29th December 1834, was considerably older than his wife. But this was not unusual – army officers were not expected to marry young and one of the reasons was that until they reached a certain rank they could not afford to support a family. Also, like her elder sister, Elizabeth gave birth in rapid succession to a number of children. Robert Elton Home, the eldest, arrived on 29th May 1869 when the family was living at Kussowlie.⁴⁸

An internet search for the name Robert Elton Home found a reference to Google book entitled 'An Old Berwickshire Town : history of the town and parish of Greenlaw from the earliest times to the present day', written by Robert Gibson, JP, and, with the death of the author in 1903, edited and published by his son Thomas Gibson in 1905. In his preface to the book the editor comments

Four chapters dealing with Old and Extinct families make, I believe, a considerable contribution to family histories of the country.

One of these families was the Homes of Greenlaw Castle. The search also brought up a website with some biographical information and some photographs of the family of Robert Home. So before proceeding with the story of Elizabeth and Robert Home, and based on the two sources mentioned, I will look at Robert's background, starting with his grandfather, also named Robert.⁴⁹

Robert Home, third son of surgeon Robert Home and his wife Mary (née Hutchinson), was born in Hull in 1752 and he was considered a great painter. Having studied in Rome, he then lived in Dublin and London, and then went to India where he became painter to the King of Oude. He died in Calcutta on 12th September 1834. Robert married first to Angelica Kauffman by whom he had five children, and his second wife was Anne Alicia Paterson by whom he had no issue.

The fifth child of Robert and Angelica, Richard Home, born in London in 1789, married Frances Sophia Fraser, by whom he had seven sons and six daughters. Richard, as would four of his sons, served in the army in India and he retired with the rank of Major-General. Indeed this was a family with a strong military record, as two of Richard's brothers – Robert and John – also reached the rank of Major-General. Richard and Frances had returned to England by 1861 when they were counted in the census of that year living at 8 Vernon Terrace, Brighton, with their youngest children Jane Batsford Home, born 1848 in France and Augusta Anne Home, born 1850 in India. The household also included Richard's niece Catherine C. Jervis, born 1826 in India, and two servants. Richard Home died at the family home at 8 Vernon Terrace, Brighton on 19th April 1862 and his widow, who outlived him by twenty-seven years, died, also at home, on 19th September, 1889.⁵⁰



Richard and Francis Home (Brighton)



Frances Home (Brighton)

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Robert was the fourth son of Richard and Frances Home. The first two, Richard Raper Home and John Home, died in infancy. The third in line was Duncan Charles Home, and he deserves space in this account, as he did in Thackeray's Biographical Notices of Officers of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, on which the following is based.⁵¹

Born on 10th June 1828 at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces, and educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and at Staton's School, Wimbledon, Duncan Charles Home then enrolled in the HEIC's Military Seminary at Addiscombe in February 1845, from which he graduated with his commission in December 1846, passing out as the head of his term. After completing his military training at Chatham he sailed for Bengal in July 1848, joined the Royal (Bengal) Engineers and within a short time had seen active service at the fall of Mooltan and the Battle of Gujerat in 1849, for which he received a medal with two clasps. Later in the same year he was posted to the Ganges Canal and was employed on irrigation construction work in the Allyghur area until 1852 and subsequently on the Bari Doab Canal in the Punjab.⁵²

In 1857 Lieutenant Duncan Home received orders to raise three companies of Pioneers for service at Delhi, but when these were marched off to Delhi, much to his disappointment, he was not allowed to accompany them. However, he shortly received another order to raise two more Pioneer companies and to proceed with them to Delhi where, by forced marches of twenty miles a day, he arrived on about 20th August. On 14th September he was directed to command a party consisting of a fellow officer, Lieutenant Philip Salkeld, three non-commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners, one bugler, and fourteen Native Sappers, and to proceed to storm the Kashmir

Gate of the city. The gallantry of Lieutenants Home and Salkeld (and of Sergeant Smith and Bugler Hawthorne) in such perilous action, executed in broad daylight, resulted in all four being recommended for the Victorian Cross.⁵³

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Having gained entry into the city of Delhi through the Kashmir Gate, Lieutenant Home was ordered to storm the gate of the palace, a duty he would have been particularly pleased to undertake because it was there that his uncle Simon Fraser, Commissioner of Delhi, one of the first victims of the Mutiny, had been killed. This mission achieved, Duncan Home was attached as Field Engineer under General Greathead and detailed off to destroy the defences of the Fort of Malagurh during which action he died as the result of an accident on 1st October 1857. That same day, Lieutenant Long, one of Duncan's brother officers, wrote to Robert Home to explain what happened.

For the last three days we have lived in the Fort, blowing up and destroying its defences; your brother was so very happy about it, enjoying so much each explosion, and considering it great amusement. Five mines yesterday and today he had with his own hands exploded, and one important one alone remained to blow in the counterscarp and thus connect the exterior and interior of the Fort. He laughed as he called to us all to clear away, and cried to the sergeant, 'Now we will blow this one up and march off all jolly to camp'.

The only two other officers here, Stevenson of the 23rd and I, ran up to the ruins of a bastion nearby, and I saw him run up to the slow-match with his port-fire in his hand. Heaven only knows how, but instantaneously the mine sprung, to our horror! We rushed down and called all the men to dig, but after a moment I looked round to see if I could see him anywhere near, and in a hollow some fifteen yards off I found your poor brother's body. He must have been killed instantly; life was extinct, and under the dreadful circumstances luckily so, for his legs were both broken, one in two places, and his arm was nearly torn off. He was a favourite with all in camp, brave and active, so very good-natured and always laughing. I am sure every one will mourn his loss, as I do, most deeply. Poor fellow I fancy his escaping untouched from the blowing in of the Cashmere Gate, where he and Salkeld earned the Victoria Cross, to meet his end in exploding mines before a deserted fort. It is not now half an hour since the accident occurred.

The Gentleman's Magazine carried the following announcement.⁵⁵

Oct. 1. By the accidental explosion of a mine in the Fort of Malagurth, after having escaped unhurt from the assault on the Cashmere gate at Delhi, which he gallantly led, aged 28, Lieut. Duncan Charles Home, of the B.E., eldest son of Major-Gen. Richard Home, Hon. E. I. C.'s Service.



Duncan Charles Home
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Rackstraw.

As a postscript, neither Philip Salkeld, who died on 11th October 1857 from wounds received at the storming of the Kashmir Gate, nor Duncan Home received the VC as the following memorandum explains.⁵⁶

Lieutenants Duncan Charles Home and Philip Salkeld, Bengal Engineers, upon whom the Victoria Cross was provisionally conferred by Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., for their conspicuous bravery in the performance of the desperate duty of blowing in the Cashmere Gate of the Fortress of Delhi, in broad daylight, under a heavy fire of musketry, on the morning of the 14th September, 1857, preparatory to the assault, would have been recommended to Her Majesty for confirmation in that distinction, had they survived.



Robert Home



Elizabeth (Lizzie) Home (née Elton)



Elizabeth Home and Eliza Blanche

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Returning now to Robert and Elizabeth Home - they were in England when their next child Eliza Blanche was born and her birth registered at Brighton for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1871. Robert must have been due some home leave. The Home family was listed in the 1871 census, staying with Robert's widowed mother, Frances Sophia Home, and two of his sisters, at 8 Vernon Terrace, Brighton. The balance of the household comprised a cook, 3 housemaids and a nurse.⁵⁷

Frances S Home	Head	W	64	Annuitant	London, Middlesex
Jean B Home	Daur	U	23	Officer's Daughter	France
Augusta A Home	Daur	U	21	Officer's Daughter	East Indies
Robert Home	Son	M	36	Captain R Bengal Eng	East Indies
Elizabeth G Home	Wife	M	19		East Indies
Robert E Home	Son		1		East Indies
Eliza B Home	Daur		3 mos		Brighton, Sussex

Shortly after this census, with Robert's leave due to end, the family returned to India where their next four children were born - Ethel Frances in 1872 at Kussowlie, Kathleen Minette and Richard Duncan Elton (named for his late uncle) in 1875 and 1876, both at Umballa, and John Elton Home in 1878 at Simla. During this period Robert was promoted to Major, Lieutenant Colonel and then full Colonel effective 12th May 1877. He also saw service in the Ashanti War of 1873-74. Their last child, William Elton Home, was born at Cheltenham where his birth was registered for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1881. As the family has not been found in the April census of that year it is likely that they had returned to India shortly after this baby's birth. However, the Home family has been found in the 1891 census, by which time Robert Home had retired, and he and Elizabeth were living at 6 Suffolk Square, Cheltenham.⁵⁸

Robert Home	Head	M	56	Retired Col Royal Engineers	East Indies
Elizabeth G Home	Wife	M	39		East Indies
Eliza B Home	Daur	S	20		Brighton, Sussex
Ethel F Home	Daur	S	18		East Indies
Kathleen M Home	Daur	S	17		East Indies
Richard D E Home	Son	S	14	Scholar	East Indies
John E Home	Son	S	12	Scholar	East Indies
William E Home	Son		10	Scholar	Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

Elizabeth had three domestic servants helping to run the household. Before the next census Elizabeth was a widow as Robert Home died at home in July 1896.⁵⁹

HOME Robert of 6 Suffolk-square Cheltenham C.I.E. colonel in Her Majesty's army late royal (Bengal) engineers

died 8 July 1896 Administration London 23 July to Elizabeth Georgiana Home widow. Effects £1335 4s.

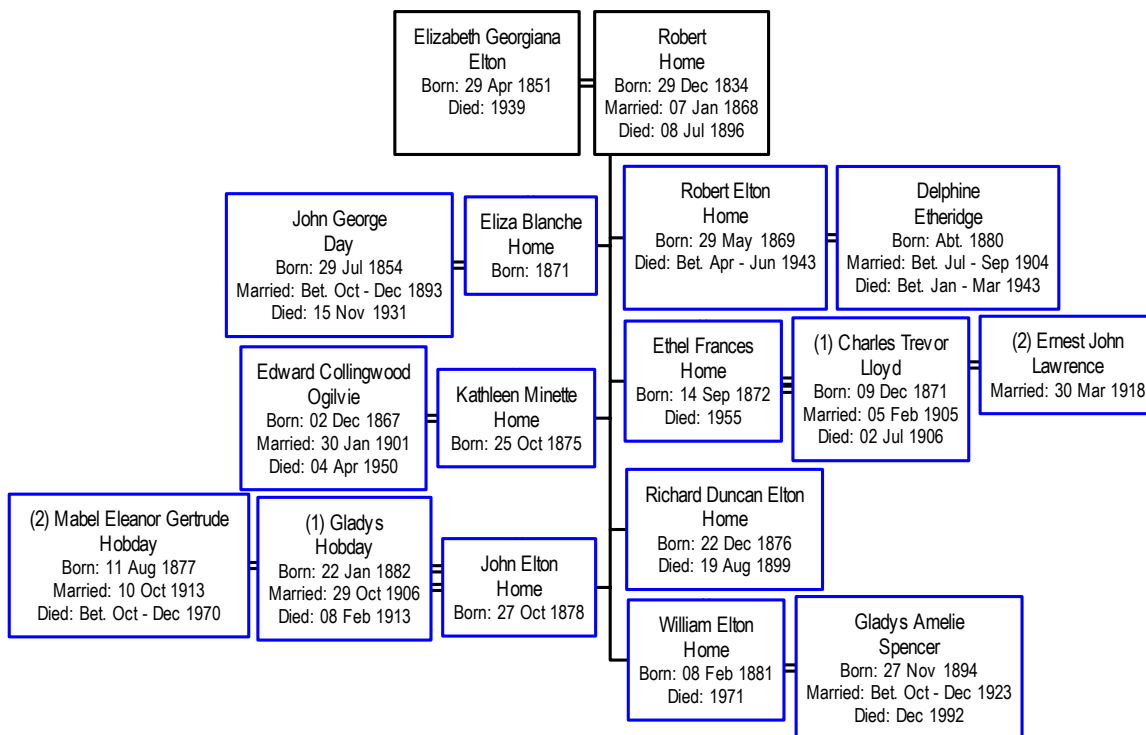
A Directory of Civil Engineers tells us that Colonel Robert Home's major function with the Royal Bengal Engineers was Inspector-General of Irrigation in India. We have already seen that his elder brother Duncan spent some time between 1852 and 1857 on irrigations projects, and his younger brother, Frederick Jarvis Home, a Colonel in the Royal Engineers, was an expert in the field, as confirmed by an item in the Sydney Morning Herald on Monday 12th October 1896, which also makes reference to Robert Hume.⁶⁰

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL HOME
THE NEW WATER CONSERVATION EXPERT
SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

Amongst the passengers who arrived in Sydney yesterday by the mail steamer Massilia was Colonel Frederick Jarvis Home, the Indian Irrigation and water conservation expert, who has been engaged by the New South Wales Government to advise and report on the best scheme of water conservation and irrigation for this colony. He is 57 years of age, and has spent slightly over 34 years of his life (from 1860 to 1894) in the Indian service in the Irrigation Department. He is a colonel of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, and though he has been 37 years in the army has not had any war service, his life having been devoted to the construction and superintendence of the great irrigation and water conservation works for which India is famous. Like his brother, the late Colonel Robert Home, he has successively occupied many important positions in the department first being in charge of the irrigation and water supply operations in the Punjaub, and finally rising to the important and responsible post of Inspector-General of Irrigation for India, and ex-officio Deputy Secretary to the Government of India Public Works Department.

I had some difficulty in locating Elizabeth in the 1901 census, but eventually tracked her down, under the name Elizabeth G Horse, living at 27 Princes Square, Paddington.⁶¹

Elizabeth G Home	Head	W	49	Living on own means	India, British Subject
Eliza B Day	Daur	M	30		Brighton, Sussex
Kathleen F Day	Daur		6		Cheltenham
Dorothy E H Day	Daur		4		Cheltenham
Elsie A Cox	Serv	S	22	Nurse	Gloucestershire



Before looking more closely at this census record, and trying to follow up on the other Home offspring who were not with their mother in 1901, I will finish off with Elizabeth Home.

When the 1911 census was conducted I initially thought that Elizabeth had none of her children at home. She was by this time living at 78B Portsdown Road, Paddington. Apart from the two domestic servants, the household

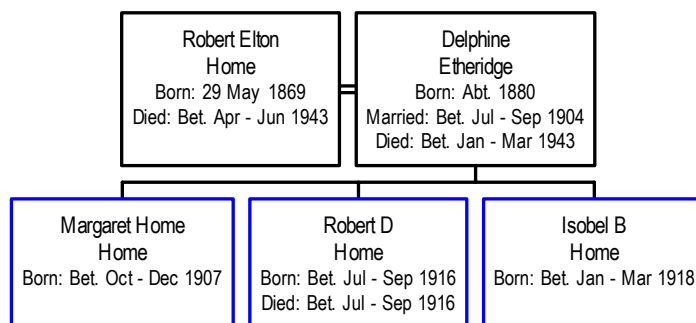
included two visitors who had been born in India – 38 year old widow Ethel Frances Lloyd who was an actress, born in Kussowlie and Joan Meredyth Plowden, a single young lady of 20, who had been born in Simla. Looking at the transcript again I realised that the actress was in fact Elizabeth's daughter Ethel Frances. I believe that a Basingstoke death registration for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1939 refers to Elizabeth Georgina Home. The record shows that this Elizabeth G Home was 88 when she died which would tie in with Elizabeth's birth year of 1851, but I have not followed up on this to check if I am correct.⁶²

Robert Elton Home

Robert Elton Home, the eldest child of Robert and Elizabeth Home, followed his father into the army. I have not found him for the 1891 and 1901 census returns, but there is a reference to him in the London Gazette, listing him as one of the Second Lieutenants in the Royal Artillery who were promoted to Lieutenant, effective from 18th February 1891. A further entry for him is found in the London Gazette of 31 October 1901 on his being awarded the Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. He is listed in the census conducted on June 1911.⁶³

Home, Robert Elton	Head	Mar	M	41	Major, Royal Artillery	India Punjab Resident
Home, Delphine	Wife	Mar	F	31		Brighton, Sussex
Home, Margaret	Daur		F	4		Eltham, Kent
Inman, Irene Mabel	Vis	Sing	F	18	Nursery Governess	Highham, Kent
Jupp, Clara	Serv	Sing	F	46	Cook General Domestic	Chatham, Kent

Delphine was one of a bevy of daughters born to William and Sarah Etheridge, and her birth was registered at Steyning for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1880. From the 1891 census we see that her family was living at 27 Verdun Villas, Brighton, and that her father was a solicitor's clerk. The Etheridge daughters (most of whom had been named after flowers) who were of a working age all seem to have some artistic talents – two were teachers of music, one was a photographer's assistant and another was a florist's apprentice. I wonder if the Home and Etheridge families were acquainted, given the Brighton link? When we next meet Delphine in the 1901 census we find that she is a violin teacher.⁶⁴



The marriage between Robert Elton Home and Delphine Etheridge was registered at Steyning, Sussex, for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1904. Listed with them for the 1911 census was their first daughter, Margaret Home Home, whose birth was registered at Lewisham for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1906. From the birth records we find that two other children were born to the couple, quite some time after their first child. Robert D Home's birth was registered for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1916 and that of Isobel B Home for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1918, both events being registered at Woolwich. Another event was also registered at Woolwich which must have sorely grieved his parents. The death of Robert D Home was registered for the same quarter as his birth.⁶⁵

A shipping record shows that R E Home, aged 44 and a military officer, returned to England on 21st September 1913 on board the Falaba, having embarked at Sierra Leone, so it is likely that he had a posting there after the 1911 census.⁶⁶

Robert and Delphine died within a very short time of each other. Both deaths were registered at Barnet – Delphine's for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1943 and Robert's for the Apr-Jun quarter of the same year.⁶⁷

In writing his work on the history of the parish of Greenlaw, Robert Gibson acknowledged that

For a great deal of the information about the genealogy of the Home family, I am indebted to Lieutenant (now Captain) Robert Home, the present representative of the family.

He goes on to say

In September 1897, Lieutenant Home visited Greenlaw and Smailholm in quest of information relative to the ancestry of the family, and other particulars, but he found very little. Some of the earlier family documents had been in the possession of a lady member of the family, who, out of bad feeling towards some other members, had destroyed them. The Rev. Thomas Cleghorn, previously noticed, had in his possession some letters and various papers which had belonged to the William Homes of Greenlaw Castle. Of none of these could Lieutenant Home find any trace.

Eliza Blanche Home

From the 1901 census for Elizabeth Home we see that her eldest daughter, Eliza Blanche (or Ella as she was called by the family) had married, and was the mother of two daughters, born in Cheltenham. So we can assume that it was there that she married and judging from the age of the elder of the daughters, the happy event took place prior to 1895. Both assumptions were proved correct by the marriage registration record. The marriage of Eliza Blanche Home and John George Day was registered at Cheltenham for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1893. The births of their two daughters were registered for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1894, Kathleen Ella Fitzgerald, and for Oct-Dec 1896, Dorothy Ethel Home. It is nice to think that Robert Home was able to give his daughter away in marriage, and lived long enough to enjoy some time with one of the grandchildren. John Day's absence from England in 1901 is explained by the fact that he was another military man. According to the Indian Army Quarterly List for 1st January 1912, he had been born on 29th July 1854 and was commissioned as an officer with the Engineers on 11th September 1873. He attained the rank of Brevet Colonel on 10th February 1904 and retired on 15th November 1905. He was in England when the 1911 census was conducted, living at 141 Wendover Road, Walton, Aylesbury, and apparently maintaining his military interests in his retirement.⁶⁸

Day, John George	Head	Mar		M	56	Pensioned Army Officer, Colonel, Secretary Bucks Force Association	Tralee(?) Ireland
Day, Eliza Blanche	Wife	Mar	17	F	40		Brighton, Sussex
Day, Kathleen Ella Fitzgerald	Daur	Sing		F	16	Student	Cheltenham
Day, Dorothy Ethel Home	Daur	Sing		F	14	Student	Cheltenham
McGowin, Mary Hannah	Serv	Sing		F	26	Cook Domestic	Oxfordshire
Randale, Amy Beatrice	Serv	Sing		F	20	Housemaid Domestic	Buckinghamshire

I have not followed up any further on this family except to note that John Day died in France in November 1931.

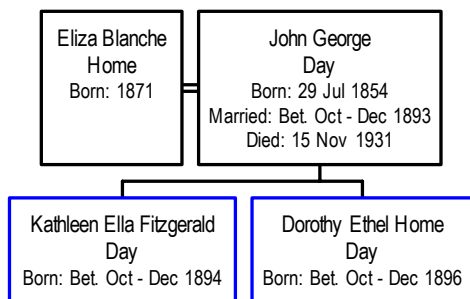
DAY John George of Trepied Cocq Pas de Calais France died 15th November 1931 Probate London 12 January to Ella Blanche widow. Effects £785 5s 4d. February

An obituary appeared in The Times which puts the meat on the cryptic entry of the Army Listing cited previously and also mention time he, and probably his wife and daughters, spent in Ireland after he retired.⁶⁹

Colonel John George Day late Royal Engineers, D.L., and J.P., Country Kerry and J.P. Bucks, died suddenly on November 15 at his residence near Le Touquet in his seventy-eighth year. Educated at Cheltenham, he entered Woolwich at the age of 16, relinquishing a university scholarship to join her Majesty's Service. In 1873 he obtained his commission as a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, and from 1878 to 1889 he served in the Afghan campaign under Lord Roberts. He was on special duty in the Samana and Tochi expeditions of 1898, and in 1901 he served on the Staff in China during the Boxer rising, when he was awarded the Order of the Dragon in addition to the China medal. On returning to India he became Assistant Secretary in the Military Department and late C.R.E. at Quetta and Secretary, P.W.D., to A.G.G., Baluchistan.

When he retired from the Service he worked for two years in his native country at the Dublin Museum and wrote several of their handbooks, having a great knowledge and love of all artistic antiquities. From 1907 to 1914 he was secretary to the Territorial Force Association in Buckinghamshire. He was called up to serve in the Great War in 1914, and, after having recruited the whole of his district of Buckinghamshire was sent as commandant to Belfast. In 1917 he worked as assistant inspector of steel for the Admiralty.

Colonel Day was also a clever black-and-white artist. His etchings are appreciated in England and Ireland, and also on the Continent, where in 1924 he was made an "Associé" of the Salon in Paris. His portraits of Lord Carson and of his great friend Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson are well known. Colonel Day was a keen sportsman and played football in his corps team in his youth; he was also a golfer and a well-known figure in the hunting-field when he was quartered in Limerick. He married in 1893 Ella daughter of the late Colonel Robert Home, C.I.E., R.E., and had two daughters.



Ethel Frances Home

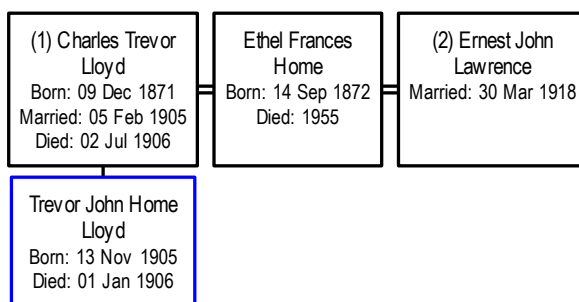
Initially all I knew about Ethel Frances Home was that she was the second of the three daughters of Robert and Elizabeth Home, and that at some stage, and possibly around 1905, she had married a man by the surname of Lloyd and that she was living with her widowed mother at 78B Portdown Road Paddington, for the 1911 census, listed as a 38 year old widow and an actress, a profession which, as we will see shortly, was taken up by another of her siblings. On the off-chance that she remarried, I checked the Ancestry marriages – and found her! The marriage between Ernest John Lawrence and Ethel Lloyd took place on 30th March 1918 at St Saviour’s, Paddington. By this time Ethel was 45 year old, and the groom, a bachelor and a clerk in the War Office, was 32. There were two witnesses – Ethel’s mother Elizabeth Home and her elder brother Robert Elton Home. The fathers of both parties were recorded as deceased, Robert Home, Engineer, and John Nicholas Pogose, Gentleman. An announcement was placed in the Times a few days later.⁷⁰

LAWRENCE : LLOYD-On the 30th March, at Saint Saviour’s, Paddington, ERNEST JOHN LAWRENCE, only son of Mrs and the late John Pogose, to ETHEL FRANCES, widow of CAPTAIN CHARLES TREVOR LLOYD, A.S.C. and second daughter of Mrs and the late Colonel Robert Home C.I.E., R.E. Indian papers please copy.

The parents of Ernest John Lawrence remain a mystery as does his place of birth. However, the surname Pogose is Armenian, and there was a thriving community of Pogose families who had established themselves in India, and I wonder if indeed the Home family was acquainted with some of the Pogose family members when they were in India? I also wonder how Ernest came to have a different surname to his father – had his mother been previously married to a Lawrence and John subsequently adopted Ernest. Or had the Pogoses adopted Ernest?⁷¹

The announcement also clears up the name of Ethel’s first husband. Charles Trevor Lloyd was born on the 9th December 1871 at Calcutta and baptised there on the 4th February 1872. He was one of at least six, and possibly the youngest child of John Arthur Dayrell Lloyd (c1833-1919) and Emily Matilda Von Bibra (c1842-1923), who were married at Howrah on 17th February 1862. The marriage between Charles Trevor Lloyd and Ethel Frances Home took place at Rawalpindi on 5th February 1905. On 13th November of that year Ethel Frances gave birth to a son who was named Trevor John Home Lloyd, but this little boy survived only a few months. He died on 31st December and was buried at Rawalpindi on New Years Day, 1906. Just seven months later Ethel was a widow. At the age of 34, Captain Charles Trevor Lloyd, Royal Army Service Corps, died at Murree, Bengal, on 2nd July 1906 and was buried the same day. His name is included on the memorial to officers of the Royal Army Service Corps who died while serving in India, erected by brother officers at Christchurch, Rawalpindi.⁷²

I have not identified a death record for Ernest John Lawrence, but I believe that a Middlesex South death registration for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1955 records the passing of Ethel F Lawrence at the age of 83.⁷³



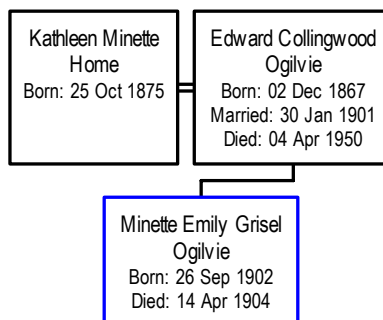
Kathleen Minette Home

We turn now to the third daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Home – Kathleen Minette Home. The reason she was

not at home with her mother for the 1901 census was that she had married earlier that year, as recorded by a Paddington registration for the Jan-Mar quarter between Kathleen Minette Horne [sic] and Edward Collingwood Ogilvie. This record is supported by a second record, which gives the bride's name as Kathleen Mariette [sic] Home, and which shows that the couple married at St James Parish Church Paddington, by licence, on 30th January 1901. The groom was a 33 year old bachelor, a Captain in the Royal Engineers, currently residing at Eildon, Castle Avenue, Dover and the son of Colonel John Ogilvie, R.M.A.. The bride was a 26 year old spinster, then living at 27 Princes Square. The two witnesses were the bride's mother Elizabeth Georgiana Home and Alexander John Ogilvie, no doubt a brother of the groom.⁷⁴

Edward was born on 2nd December 1867 at Bellary, Madras and baptised on 23rd January 1868, one of six sons of Alexander John Ogilvie and Emily Collingwood. Edward, having graduated from the Royal Military Academy on 16th February 1887 and promoted from Cadet to Second Lieutenant, had served in India prior to his marriage, including a stint with the Government Telegraph Department between April 1890 and May 1891 for which he was awarded the India Medal. I have found a WWI Medal Card for Edward, now a Lieutenant Colonel, and the address supplied on the card was 78B Portsdown Road, Maida Vale – the residence of his mother-in-law at the time of the 1911 census.⁷⁵

Kathleen and Edward would have gone out to India soon after their marriage because it was at Poona on 26th September 1902 that a daughter, Minette Emily Grisel was born but sadly she died the following year and was buried at Rawalpindi on 14th April 1904. Kathleen made a trip back to England at some stage, probably after the June 1911 census, as she was one of the passengers who boarded the India at London on 25th September 1914 for a passage to Bombay.⁷⁶



I have nothing further for Kathleen, or any other children she and Edward may have had. The death at the age of 82 for Edward C Ogilvie was registered at Aldershot in 1950 and was announced in The Times of 10th April.⁷⁷

OGILVIE On April 4, 1950, very suddenly, COLONEL EDWARD COLLINGWOOD OGILVIE, C.M.G., C.B.E., J.P., of Branhholm, Fleet, Hants, dearly beloved husband of Kathleen, aged 82 years. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday). Service at Fleet Parish Church at 2.45 p.m. No flowers, by request.

Richard Duncan Elton Home

I had found nothing more for Richard Duncan Elton Home, born at Umballa on 22nd December 1876, and last accounted for in the 1891 census at home with his parents as a 14 year old scholar at Suffolk Square, Cheltenham, until I came across a notice in The Times in August 1899.⁷⁸

HOME On the 19th Aug., at Omdurman, Soudan, of enteric, Lt. R.D.E. Home, R.E. second son of the late Col. Robert Home, R.E., C.I.E., aged 22 years and eight months. Indian papers, please copy.

John Elton Home

I have more information for Richard's younger brother John Elton Home, born at Simla on 27th October 1879, and who was also last seen in 1891 at home with his family. John was another son who joined the army as an officer in the Indian Army. His first commission was effective from 20th July 1898 and he attained the rank of Captain on the 20th July 1907. He served with the Supply and Transport (S & T) Corps. He also saw action in WWI, having arrived in France on 25th September 1914 and qualified for the 1914-15 Star.⁷⁹

John married twice and his two wives were sisters, daughters of Thomas Francis Hobday and his wife Louisa Harriet (née Nicol). Thomas Francis Hobday, son of Thomas Hobday, both professional soldiers, had married into another military family when he married Louisa Harriet Nicol, daughter of Henry Nicol, at Fyzabad, Bengal, on 22nd

1870. Both aged 22 when they married, Thomas and Harriet had at least eleven children, ten of whom were born in India, between 1871 and 1884, but of whom three died in infancy, including their only son, also named Thomas Francis. Four of the daughters were enrolled at a school in Eastbourne, Sussex, when the 1891 census was conducted – Mabel (13), Evelyn (12), Winifred (10), and Gladys (9). In 1897 Colonel (then temporary Major General) Thomas Hobday was awarded the CB (Military Division), one of the recipients of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Honours. At that time he was serving as General-in-Chief of the India Staff Corp Commissary. By 1911 Thomas Hobday had retired and he, together with his wife and four of their daughters were living at The Rowans, Grand Avenue, Worthing, when the census was taken.⁸⁰

Hobday, Thomas Francis	Head	Mar	M	64	Retired Indian Army	Benares, East Indies
Hobday, Louisa Harriet	Wife	Mar	42	F		Rittandan, Punjab, India
Hobday, Mabel Eleanor Gertrude	Daur	Sing	F	34		Sealkote, Punjab, India
Hobday, Evelyn F	Daur	Sing	F	32		Weston Super Mare
Hobday, Winifred	Daur	Sing	F	30		Umballa, Punjab, India
Hobday, Ida Irene	Daur	Sing	F	27		Simla, Punjab, India

The reason that daughter Gladys Hobday, who had been born on 22nd January 1882 at Umballa, was missing from the family group is that by the time of the 1911 census she was married. On 29th October 1906, at Rawalpindi, Gladys Hobday and John Elton Home were married, but the marriage was cut short when Gladys died in 1919. John and Gladys's family must have been deeply shocked by this loss and the circumstances of Gladys' death, as briefly described in a notice in the Times of 14th February 1913.⁸¹

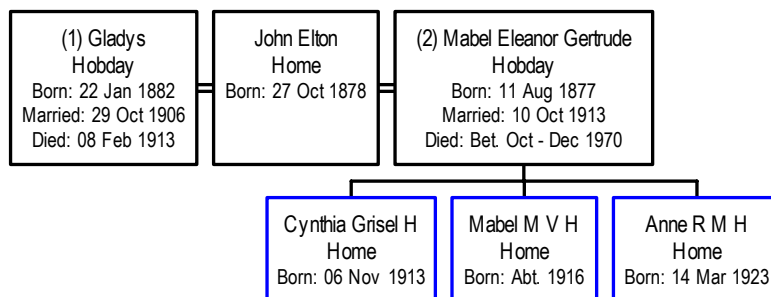
HOME – On the 8th Feb., at Mhow, Central India, from the effects of a carriage accident, GLADYS, the dearly-loved wife of CAPTAIN J. E. HOME, Supply and Transport Corps, and younger daughter of Major-Gen. and Mrs. T. F. Hobday, CH., retired, Indian Army. Canadian papers, please copy.

John Home was a widower for only seven months because on 10th September 1913, at Murree, he married Mabel Eleanor Gertrude Hobday (who had been born on 11 August 1877 at Sealkote) and the family placed another notice in the Times.⁸²

HOME : HOBDAY- On the 10th ult at the Scotch Church, Murree, Punjab, India, CAPT. J. E. HOME, India Army, to MABEL ELEANOR GERTRUDE, elder daughter of MAJOR-GENERAL T. F. HOBDAY, C.B., retired Indian Army, and Mrs. Hobday.

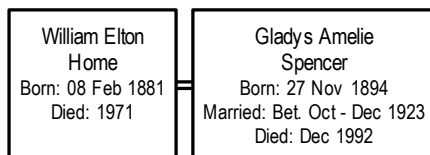
It had only been legal for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister since the passing of the Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act of 1907, and although this Act removed the prohibition that had previously been in effect in the United Kingdom and the colonies, a clergyman, if he so chose, could still refuse to conduct marriages which would previously have been illegal.⁸³

I do not think John and Gladys had any children, but he and Mabel had at least three daughters. The first of these, Cynthia (who according to the records was born in November 1913), was with her parents when they returned to England aboard the Arcadia, which arrived at London on 20th May 1914. The second daughter, Mabel was probably born in England about 1916, but I have not found a birth record for her. Major Elton, his wife and the two children sailed back to India on the Merkara, departing from London on 10th April 1919. They made a return journey, this time with all three daughters, Anne having been born around 1923, on board the Devanha which docked at London on 15th April 1925. Their destination address was 11 Warrington Crescent, London. I do not know when John Elton died, but Mabel, as did her parents, lived to a grand age. Her mother was 81 when she died in 1929 and her father 91 when he died in 1938. The death of Mabel Eleanor G Home, at the age of 93, was registered at Hove for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1970.⁸⁴



William Elton Home

It is no surprise that the youngest of Robert and Elizabeth's sons, William Elton Home, born at Cheltenham on 8th February 1881, also followed a military career with the Indian Army. Commissioned on 8th April 1900, and promoted to Captain on 8th April 1910, William Elton Home served with the 27 Punjabis. At the age of 42 William married 28 year old Gladys Amelie Spencer. The marriage was registered at Hampstead for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1923.



When William left the army is not known, but what may come as a surprise is his post-military choice of profession as an actor, but perhaps not so surprising considering that he was following in the footsteps of his older sister Ethel Frances. In fact his wife Gladys was also 'on the stage'. They made some trips to and from America (but apparently not together) and the ships' manifests list them as actor and actress. Gladys used her maiden name for the stage, with one manifest listing her as Gladys Amelie Spencer (Home). I am not sure if they remained married, or if they had any children. William Elton Home died in 1971 at the age of 90, and his death was registered as Hove. Gladys lived to be almost 100. Her death at the age of 98 was registered at Westminster in Dec 1992.⁸⁵



Blanche Harrington Elton, Delia Everina Elton, John Patrick Elton

The next three children of Henry and Eliza Elton were both born at Dacca, Bengal - Blanche Harrington, born 3rd December 1852, and Delia Everina Elton, born 26th June 1854. They were followed by John Patrick, born on 14th March 1857 at Lezayre, Isle of Man when his parents were on home leave. As noted under the section on Henry and Eliza Elton, these three children died within a few days of each other, suggesting that they may have all died of some childhood illness, which was perhaps particularly virulent on the Isle of Man at the time. I am currently trying to obtain death certificates to determine the cause(s) of death of the sad events which were recorded in an issue of the Medical News.⁸⁶

ELTON. On September 10th, at Ramsey, Isle of Man, Delia Everina, aged 4 years; on the 11th, John Patrick, aged 18 months; and on the 20th, Blanche Harrington, aged 5 years; children of Dr Elton, 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, Bengal.

The records show that these three young children were buried at Lezayre. Delia (aged 4 years and 6 months) and John Patrick (aged 1 year and six months) were buried on 14th September and the service for their elder sister, Blanche Harrington (aged 5 years and 6 months) was held on 23rd September.⁸⁷



Amy Louisa Elton

We have already seen the 1911 census record which listed Amy Elton, born at Barrackpore on 9th July 1858, as a married woman – Mrs Amy Louisa Long – with a daughter Alice, and caring for her widowed step-mother, Mary Anne Elton. However, a further check on the online records reveals that Amy had been married before. The marriage between Percy Somers Young and Amy Louisa Elton was registered at Pancras for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1889. As Percy Somers Badd Young, Amy's husband had been baptised at the parish church of Saint Pancras on 11th August 1852. He was the son of Frederick Crossley Rowe Young, a merchant, and his wife Clare(?) Mary Young, and the family was living at the time at 76 Charrington Street, St Pancras. The next record I have found for him is the 1871 census when he was listed as a 19 year old clerk, living with his mother (now named Emma) who was described as of independent means, at Westminster. For the 1881 census Emma and Percy were visitors in the household of widower James K Jennings, a clergyman, at White Cottage, in the village of Padbury, Worcestershire. Percy, now 29 and therefore seemingly a 'late developer', was an Oxford University undergraduate.⁸⁸

From here things become complicated. I had expected to find the newly weds, Amy and Percy, together for the 1891 census. But I found Percy, listed as married, boarding with widow Maria Mudie at 15 Kilburn Park Road,

Paddington and, now having graduated, earning his living as a tutor of the classics. His wife, Amy Louisa Young, also listed as married, but also recorded as the head of the household, was running a boarding house at 42 Upper Bedford Place, Bloomsbury. Whatever the status of their marriage, Louisa was a widow by the first half of 1901. The death of Percy Somers Young, at the age of 50, was registered at Pancras for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1901.⁸⁹

I then ran a search on marriages for Amy Louisa Young, and came up with a Pancras registration for a marriage between Amy Louisa Young and John Edmund Le Feuvre for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1901. Based on the 1911 census return I had expected to find a groom with the surname Long. I double checked the marriage listing, and it is quite clear that the surname was Le Feuvre. And Amy wasted no time in re-marrying – the registration was for the same quarter as her first husband's death registration. But for the 1901 census, when John and Amy were living at 36 Lonsdale Road, Barnes, the surname of the head of the house was Long.⁹⁰

John H P Le F Long	Head	M	31	Banker's Clerk	Australia
Amy L Long	Wife	M	42		India
Alice V Le F Long	Daur	S	2		St Giles, London
Edwin Gray	Vis	S	31	Chartered Accountant's Clerk	Fonthill, Wiltshire
Mashelda Binder	Vis	M	26		Germany (Foreign Subject)
Jennie R Bateman	Serv	S	19	General Domestic Servant	Carlisle, Cumberland

In fact John probably felt comfortable alternating between the surnames Lefe(u)vre and Long. He was in England for the 1881 census, living at Westgate, Southwell, Nottinghamshire, in the household of Dr Henry Long.⁹¹

Henry P Long	Head	M	41	MRCS Eng MSA Genl Prct	Barham Canky, Kent
Caroline L Long	Wife	M	42		Mudeford, Hampshire
John H P L Long	Adopted Son		5	Scholar	Ballarat, Australia
Herbert W Taylor	Boarder	U	40	Architect	Hornsea, Middlesex
Maria Birks	Serv	U	29	Cook Domestic Servant	Birkenhead, Cheshire
Rebecca Tranter	Serv	U	19	Housemaid Domestic Servant	Worksop, Notts

Henry had gained his medical qualifications in 1864 and nearly ten years later he married. His bride was Caroline Louisa Lefevre, and the event was registered for the 1875 Apr-Jun quarter at Bridge, Kent. Under what circumstances Henry and/or Caroline became the adoptive parent/s of John Long is still a mystery. And the 1891 census is no help. I wonder if Henry and Caroline had separated by this time. Henry was living at Clare Cottage at West Malling, Kent, heading up a household which still included Herbert Taylor and also another lodger, Frank Hudson, but with no sign of his wife. Caroline Long was lodging with widowed Martha Ings, at Castle Street, Mere, Wiltshire. Both women were listed as living on their own means. As for John Long/Lefe(u)vre, I have not been able to locate him in the 1891 census. Caroline Louisa Long died on 25th January 1894. She left an estate of £82 1s 10d to be administered by one Samuel Horace Candler. An extract of the notice he placed in the London Gazette tends to confirm that Caroline and Henry were estranged.⁹²

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon the estate of Caroline Louisa Long, wife of Henry Plater Long, formerly of East Malling, Kent, afterwards of Mere, Wilts, and late of St Helier, in the Island of Jersey

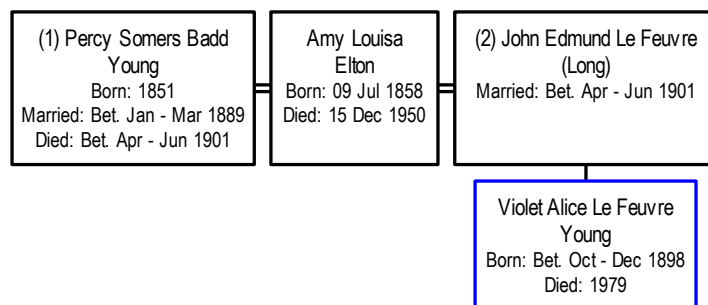
Henry Plater died a few years after his wife, and his death was registered at Uckfield, Sussex, for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1900. So even if they might have been invited, neither Henry nor Caroline were alive to see their adopted son married.

Looking again at the 1901 census, apart from the surname Long, and the initials H P in John's name, I was struck by the name and the age of the daughter Alice, listed as a 2 year old daughter who had been born in London. So I checked birth records for 1898-1899 and the result is revealing. The birth of Violet Alice Le F Young was registered at St Giles for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1898. From this we can surmise that the marriage between Louisa and Percy had foundered (or was about to) and Louisa had found solace with John Le Feuvre. Perhaps he was one of her lodgers. The outcome of their relationship was Violet Alice (or Alice Violet) and they formalised the arrangement as soon as they could after Percy had died. The surname Long was carried through to the 1911 census, an extract of which is as follows.⁹³

Long, John Le Feuvre	Head	Mar	M	36	Estate Agent and Rubber Broker	Ballarat, Victoria, Australia
Long, Amy Louisa	Wife	Mar 14	F	52		Bengal, India

Long, Violet Alice Dorothea Elton	Daur	F	12	London
Elton, Mary Anne	Step M-i-L Wid	F	72	Hornchurch, Essex

From an examination of the census transcript it is clear from the numerous crossings-out that the person completing the form, presumably the signatory John Le Feuvre Long, had some difficulties in doing so. While Amy was some years older than her husband, he had not aged much since the census taken in 1901, which put his age as 31. He had, however, moved up the economic ladder and was now an employer. According to the 1911 census Amy and John had been married for 14 years – clearly incorrect. And who bestowed upon Violet the additional forenames Dorothea Elton? Interestingly in the column for recording children born to the marriage, he had entered 1 child born and 1 child still living. Because I am not sure of the birth year of John, and also because I do not know if he retained the surname Long, it is difficult to follow them him up any further, except that he may be the Mr John Le Feuvre, 42 year old planter, who arrived at London on 21st June 1915 aboard the Omrah, having sailed from Sydney. I located a Totnes, Devon, 1950 death registration for an Amy L Le Feuvre who died aged 92. The date and age being a match for Amy Louisa, I ordered the certificate and this document helps to bring the section on Amy to a close. Amy Louisa Le Feuvre, widow of John Edmund Le Feuvre, a coconut planter, died at home at 60D Fisher Street, Paignton on 15th December 1950 of heart failure. The informant was V A Le Feuvre, of the same address, and her daughter. The death of Violet Alice Le Feuvre, unmarried and aged 81, was registered at Newton Abbot in 1979.⁹⁴



The last two of the Elton children were Robert Henry, born on 17th July 1861 at Sealkote, and Frederick Harms, born on 4th January 1864 also at Sealkote. Both of them returned to England as young boys after their mother Eliza had died, and both were staying with their step-mother Mary Ann Elton when the 1871 census was taken, Robert then aged 9 and Frederick 7.

Henry Robert Elton

Henry Robert chose the law as his profession and was an articled clerk, boarding at 103 Finsbury Park Road, Hornsey, when the 1881 census was taken. He was a qualified solicitor and a married man by the time of the 1891 census. The marriage between Henry Robert Elton and Maud Annetta Guadignini was registered at Marylebone for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1890 and the following year they had set up home at 80 Newman Street. Maud, who was about the same age as Henry, was born in New Orleans, America. I do not think they had any children, and for the 1901 census they were residing at a boarding house in Great Ormond Street, both listed as living on their own means. I was not sure what happened to them after the 1901 census and had not found them in them in the 1911 census. However, it may be that Henry is the subject of a St Pancras death registration for the quarter of Oct-Dec 1905, and the possibility of it being so is made more certain because we have, in fact, come across his widow before. Under her maiden name, now anglicised, she was the aunt Maud Gardine who, for the 1911 census, was living with her late husband's nephew Frank Elton Montrion at 189 Northampton Buildings, Clerkenwell.⁹⁵



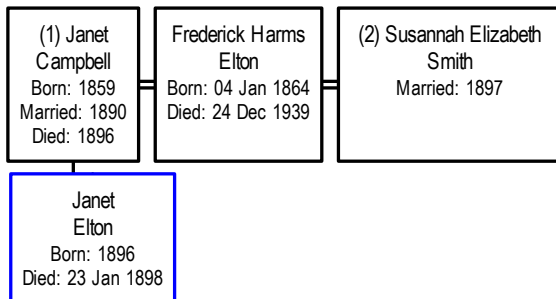
Frederick Harms Elton

When the 1881 census was conducted Frederick was a scholar boarding with a Mr John Wooder, tutor, and his wife at 2 Park Promenade, Leckhampton, a parish of Cheltenham. I have not found him in the next census but, from information provided by Anne O’Grady, Frederick may have been in Australia when the 1891 census was held. In 1890 Frederick had married Janet Campbell (born about 1859) at St Pancras, London, and at some stage after their marriage they emigrated to Australia where, sadly, Janet died in Perth in 1896, possibly from postnatal complications after having given birth to their daughter, also name Janet, whose birth was registered in Perth in 1896. Frederick then made his way to Sydney where, in 1897 at the age of 33, he married Susannah Elizabeth Smith. Although Susannah and Frederick did not have any children, for a very short time Susannah probably became ‘mother’ to young Janet. This young girl died on 23rd January 1898 at 378 Pitt Street, Sydney, from choleraic diarrhoea and dentition from which she had suffered for two days.⁹⁶

Frederick may have been the Frederick Elton, Electrical Engineer, who sailed from Sydney on the Macedonia which docked at London on 1st September 1907 – although the manifest for this Frederick gives his age as 35. I am more confident that he was one of the passengers included in the manifest of the Runic – Frederick Elton, Engineer, aged 44 - which sailed from Liverpool the following year and arrived at Sydney on 27th April 1908. Frederick would have returned to England again because we find him, together with 29 year old mechanic, Francis Elton, leaving from London on 4th July 1913 travelling to Sydney on board the Orsova. Francis is most likely to have been Frederick’s nephew and son of Edward Rochfort Elton who, as noted previously, was the first of the Elton boys to emigrate to Australia.⁹⁷

The Australian Electoral Rolls show that from 1930 to 1937 Frederick and Susannah lived at 18 Bay Road, North Sydney, and that Frederick was an electrical mechanic. On Christmas Eve, 1939, at the age of 75, Frederick died. He was buried at the Macquarie Park Cemetery and Crematorium, North Ryde, Sydney on Boxing Day and the Sydney Morning Herald of that day advised of his funeral arrangements. His widow Susannah Elizabeth Elton is listed in two subsequent electoral rolls – both for 1943. For the first she is still living at the family home at 18 Bay Road and later that year she moved to 13 Amherst Road, Warringah. I have found no subsequent record for her.⁹⁸

ELTON – The Relatives and Friends of the late Mr FREDERICK H ELTON are kindly invited to attend his Funeral to leave Walter Bruce’s Funeral Chapel 244 Pacific Highway Crow’s Nest THIS (Tuesday) MORNING at 10 o’clock for the Church of England Cemetery Northern Suburbs.



Notes

- ¹ FIBIS Birth Announcements taken from the East India Register; Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce, Marriages 1845; Family Search India Marriages 1792-1948.
- ² Family Search England Births and Christenings 1538-1975; FIBIS Bengal Army Medical List, 1862, Surgeons Serving in Bengal 1862; The London Gazette, December 20 1864.
- ³ Family Search India Births and Baptisms 1786-1947, India Deaths and Burials 1719-1948; ManxBMD.com.
- ⁴ John's middle name suggests that Henry Nathaniel Elton was somehow related to the Marwood-Elton family, one of whom was Edward Marwood Elton, Bart, of Widworthy Court, Devon.
- ⁵ According to a marriage record, Alice was born about 1848, but according to the English census records her birth year was about 1850.
- ⁶ FIBIS Departures from The New Calcutta Directory 1856, Arrivals from The New Calcutta Directory 1857.
- ⁷ Family Search India Deaths and Burials 1719-1948.
- ⁸ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; Mary Anne Elton's great-grandfather was also Henry Nathaniel Elton's grandfather; www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SOM/Minehead/MarMi1816.html.
- ⁹ HO107/663/1/5/p2; HO107/1701/446/p9; HO107/1700/314/p2; RG9/789/73/p41.
- ¹⁰ FreeBMD 1937-1915; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ¹¹ RG10/10/5/p2.
- ¹² RG11/2369/36/p33.
- ¹³ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; London England Births and Baptisms 1813-1906.
- ¹⁴ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; RG12/1878/59/p31; RG13/128/113/p32; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; The Times Wednesday Oct 30 1901; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ¹⁵ Information from Anne O'Grady.
- ¹⁶ RG14PN3622 RG78PN136 RD41 DS2 ED17 SN218.
- ¹⁷ RG13/679/104/p52; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ¹⁸ Information from Anne O'Grady.
- ¹⁹ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1942; copy of Marriage Registration for the District of Emerald Hill in the Colony of Victoria; RG9/2590/19/p9; Victoria Australia Assisted and Unassisted Passenger Lists 1839-1923; Australian Birth Index 1788-1922, Death Index 1787-1985; The Argus (Melbourne Vic 1848-1954) Tuesday 6 September 1870.
- ²⁰ Queanbeyan Age Thursday 15 September 1870.
- ²¹ Australia Death Index 1787-1985; copy of Death Registration for the District of Kew in the State of Victoria.
- ²² RG9/3149/76/p2.
- ²³ Information from Anne O'Grady.
- ²⁴ Information regarding Edward Rochfort Elton's emigration to Australia provided by his gt granddaughter, Anne O'Grady; Mariners and Ships in Australian Waters; NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages.
- ²⁵ NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages; Section M2 D 2168, www.catholiccemeteries.org.au.
- ²⁶ SMH 3 Aug 1907; G.U.O.O.F. – Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.
- ²⁷; SMH 27 Sep 1920.
- ²⁸ NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages; note the index for the marriage incorrectly lists Oswald as Slayter – and also records an earlier 1916 marriage in Goulburn between Oswald G Slayter and Leslie W King.
- ²⁹ NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages; the Sisters of the Good Samaritan of the Order of St Benedict was founded by Archbishop Polding in 1857, the first institute of religious women in Australia, with a mission to care for needy women and children; SMH Mon 17 July 1950; www.catholiccemeteries.org.au.
- ³⁰ NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages; Sec M2 18 Plot 2603, www.catholiccemeteries.org.au.
- ³¹ Victoria Australia Assisted and Unassisted Passenger Lists 1839-1923; NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages.
- ³² NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages.
- ³³ England & Wales Criminal Registers 1791-1892; UK Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books 1802-1849; Australian Convict Transportation Registers – Other Fleets & Ships 1791-1868; New South Wales Australia Convict Ship Muster Rolls and Related Records 1790-1849; Free Settler or Felon, www.jenwillets.com; New South Wales Australia Goal Description and Entrance Books 1818-1930; New South Wales Australia Certificates of Freedom 1824-1867; the census records for Newcastle-upon-Tyne list a number of men with the surname Scope who earned their living as watermen and it is probable that they were related to Henry Scope.
- ³⁴ England & Wales Criminal Registers 1791-1892; Australian Convict Transportation Registers – Other Fleets & Ships 1791-1868; Free Settler or Felon, www.jenwillets.com; New South Wales Australia Certificates of Freedom 1824-1867; additional information about Henry Scope and Phillis Thompson provided by Anne O'Grady.
- ³⁵ NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages.
- ³⁶; SMH 8 January 1904.

- ³⁷ NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages; SMH 3 August 1907; www.rookwoodindependent.com.au.
- ³⁸ NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages.
- ³⁹ NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages; SMH Tuesday 9 August 1910 – Alleged Malicious Wounding; First World War Embarkation Roll – the AIF Project, Australian War Memorial.
- ⁴⁰ Family Search India Marriages 1792-1948; Family Search Historical Records; The London Gazette November 30 1866, September 28 1969.
- ⁴¹ Free Family History and Genealogy Records; FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915.
- ⁴² RG11/2368/59/p28.
- ⁴³ RG13/141/144/p29; RG14PN7215 RG78PN353 RD132 SD1 ED23 SN241.
- ⁴⁴ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG13/245/36/p1; RG14PN1239 RG78PN42 RD14 SD2 ED24 SN175; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ⁴⁵ RG14PN1239 RG78PN42 RD14 SD2 ED24 SN175; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ⁴⁶ FMP British Army Service Records 1760-1913 Transcription; UK Military Campaign Medal and Award Rolls 1793-1949; RG13/1064/146/p53; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- ⁴⁷ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960.
- ⁴⁸ Family Search India Marriages 1792-1948, Family Search India Births and Baptisms 1786-1947.
- ⁴⁹ An Old Berwickshire Town : history of the town and parish of Greenlaw, from the earliest times to the present day, Robert Gibson, edited by his son, Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, 1905; <http://albumtoworryfamily.blogspot.com>; Greenlaw is a small village, nestling just south of the Lammermuir hills on the A697, less significant on the map than neighbouring Duns, Kelso, Coldstream and Melrose; there is perhaps, little to suggest that this village was once the County Town of Berwickshire (www.greenlawtownhall.bornernet.co.uk/greenlaw.html).
- ⁵⁰ Another son, Alexander Lefevre Home, born 1846, was with Indian Forest Department; RG9/602/100/p26; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ⁵¹ Biographical Notices of Officers of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, Sir Edward Talbot Thackeray, Smith, Elder & Co, London, 1900.
- ⁵² It is possible that his younger brothers would have followed the same, or a very similar education, for instance his younger brother Alexander Lefevre was a pupil at Wimbledon School for the 1861 census (RG9/454/69/p14).
- ⁵³ The storming of the gate was made more dangerous because, due to a delay, it was undertaken in broad daylight rather than, as planned, under the cover of darkness.
- ⁵⁴ The storming of the gate was made more dangerous because, due to a delay, it was undertaken in broad daylight rather than, as planned, under the cover of darkness.
- ⁵⁵ The Gentleman's Magazine 1858, p336.
- ⁵⁶ Bulletins and Other State Intelligence for the Year 1858 in Four Parts, compiled and arranged from the official documents published in the London Gazette, T. L. Behan, Harrison and Sons, London Gazette Office, St Martin's Lane; in his book *The Last Mughal, The Fall of Delhi, 1857* (Bloomsbury, London, 2009), William Dalrymple describes in details the assault on the Kashmiri Gate, and refers to the wounding of Philip Salkeld, and the gallant action of Sergeant Smith and Hawthorne, the bugler, but Lieutenant Home is only referred to as one of the survivors (pages 347-348).
- ⁵⁷ RG10/1088/105/p13; the only likely birth registration I have found for Eliza B Home is one for Female Home, 1871, Jan-Mar, Brighton, Sussex.
- ⁵⁸ Family Search India Births and Baptisms 1786-1947; FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG12/2047/116/p29.
- ⁵⁹ England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ⁶⁰ FIBIS Index to Biographical Directory of Civil Engineers Vol. 2 (1830-1890); The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW:1842-1984) Monday 12 October 1896.
- ⁶¹ RG13/16/126/p46.
- ⁶² RG14PN35 R78PN1 RD1 SD1 ED35 SN245; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ⁶³ The London Gazette February 27 1891, 31 October 1901; RG14PN3887 RG78PN149 RD47 ED3 SN129.
- ⁶⁴ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG12/818/27/p7; RG13/936/122/p24.
- ⁶⁵ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; England & Wales Birth Index 1916-2005; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ⁶⁶ UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960.
- ⁶⁷ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- ⁶⁸ FreeBMD Marriage and Birth Index 1837-1915; RG14PN7930 RG78PN398 RD146 SD2 ED3 SN265; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ⁶⁹ The Times, Tuesday Nov 24 1931.
- ⁷⁰ RG14PN35 RG78PN1 RD1 SD1 ED35 SN245; London England Marriages and Banns 1754-1921; The Times Friday Apr 5 1918.
- ⁷¹ One of the Pogose family, N P Pogose an Armenian merchant and Zamindar, established (and partially funded from his own

money) the first private school in Dhaka (now Bangladesh) in 1848 and, known as Pogose School, still operates to this day.

⁷² Family Search India Births and Baptisms, 1786-1947, India Marriages 1792-1948, India Deaths and Burials 1719-1948.

⁷³ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.

⁷⁴ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; London England Marriages and Banns 1754-1921.

⁷⁵ Family Search India Births and Baptisms 1786-1947; www.airgale.com.au/dashwood/d9.htm; The London Gazette March 1 1887; UK Military Campaign Medal and Award Rolls 1793-1949; British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards 1914-1920.

⁷⁶ Family Search India Births and Baptisms 1786-1947; India Deaths and Burials 1719-1848; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.

⁷⁷ England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; The Times Monday Apr 10 1950.

⁷⁸ The Times, Friday Aug 25, 1899.

⁷⁹ Indian Army Quarterly List for 1 January 1912, British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards 1914-1920.

⁸⁰ Family Search India Marriages 1792-1948; Family Search Historical Records; RG12/774/27/p47; The London Gazette Extraordinary March 14 1898; RG14PN5341 RG78PN238 RD84 SD1 ED22 SN248.

⁸¹ Family Search India Births and Baptisms 1786-1947, Marriages 1792-1948, Deaths and Burials 1719-1948; The Times Friday Feb 14 1913.

⁸² India Marriages 1792-1948, India Marriages 1792-1948; The Times Saturday Oct 18 1913.

⁸³ Wikipedia; it was not until 1921 that the Deceased Brother's Widow's Marriage Act was passed and it was only in 1931 that the Marriage (Prohibited Degrees) Relationship Act 1931 allowed the marriages between nieces and nephews by marriage.

⁸⁴ UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; The Times Saturday Mar 30 1929; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941; the birth dates for Cynthia Grisel Home (6 Nov 1913) and Anne Rosemary H Home (14 Mar 1923) were sourced from the registrations of their deaths (England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005).

⁸⁵ Indian Army Quarterly List for 1 January 1912; England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; New York Passenger Lists 1820-1957; UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; There are three Hampstead birth registrations for the parental combination of Home/Spencer – Yvette Home, Jul-Sep 1919, Hampstead, Cecil R Home, Apr-Jun 1932, and Fiona M Home, Jan-Mar 1936 – England & Wales Birth Index 1916-2005; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.

⁸⁶ British Medical Journal, Medical News, Oct 2 1858.

⁸⁷ www.ionfhs.im/lawsons/LawsonBMD/burials/e_index.html; with Blanche Harrington Elton we have a child given the middle name Harrington – the other being Charles Harrington Montrion, a son of Alice Emma Elton and Francis Austin Montrion, and grandson of Henry and Eliza Elton – and, while this suggests a kinship with a person named Harrington, I have yet to identify the connection, if any.

⁸⁸ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; London England Births and Baptisms 1813-1906; RG10/111/109/p47; RG11/2929/12/p17.

⁸⁹ RG12/6/7/p12; RG12/208/34/p27; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915.

⁹⁰ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG13/67/104/p52.

⁹¹ RG11/3368/18/p29.

⁹² The Medical Register 1879 p394; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG12/668/149/p7; RG12/1627/79/p4; England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941; The London Gazette March 16 1894; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915.

⁹³ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915.

⁹⁴ UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; certified copy of Death Certificate DYC949064; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.

⁹⁵ RG11/1376/132/p44; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG12/89/40/p26; RG13/245/39/p8; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; RG14PN1239 RG78PN42 RD14 SD2 ED24 SN175).

⁹⁶ RG11/2567/61/p19; Western Australia Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Registration Numbers 1674 and 2044); NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages; Australia Marriage Index 1788-1949; Australia Death Index 1787-1985; I have not been able to find a record for the marriage between Frederick Harms Elton and Janet Campbell; details on the death of Janet Elton, 1898, provided by Anne O'Grady; the death record for Janet Elton states that she had been in the colony for 4 months, so this could narrow down the arrival of her and her father to New South Wales to around September-October 1897.

⁹⁷ UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; NSW Australia Unassisted Immigrant Passenger Lists 1826-1922; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.

⁹⁸ Australian Electoral Rolls 1903-1954; Australia Death Index 1787-1985; burial plot – Section 10 Position 0009 www.maccem.com.au; Sydney Morning Herald 26 Dec 1939.