

Generation 3

Emma Mary Hoyle Hoyle

The youngest of the Hoyle daughters, Emma Mary, was born on 21st April 1849 at Masbrough. She was at home for the 1851 and 1861 census nights. On 2nd April 1871 Emma was visiting friends in London. She was a guest of the Llewellyn sisters, Ina and Emma, at 27 Abbey Road, Marylebone, both having been born at Bow. Ina (Albina), the household head and aged 30, was the elder of the two Llewellyn women. It is likely that Emma was friends with the younger sister who, at 20, was close in age to Emma Hoyle. Not clear from the 1871 census, but recorded for the 1881 census, was that Albina lived of the income from dividends.¹

We have previously come across the name Llewellyn in connection with Emma's brother John Walker Hoyle who mentioned in a letter to his mother that Llewellyn had arrived (in Fiji) and brought with him a parcel from home for John. The Llewellyn sisters were daughters of Thomas Llewellyn and his wife Albina (née Murray) who had married on 18th February 1832 in the parish of St George in the East, Tower Hamlets. Apart from the two daughters, they had four sons, John Murray, Thomas Rice, Frederic and Sydney. Thomas senior, as were at least two of his brothers, was a surgeon. By the time of the 1861 census the mother, Albina, was a widow and she died on 4th April 1869 and her will was proved in August of that year by the oaths of her son Thomas Rice Llewellyn of Sudbury. The only son I have found in England at the time of the 1871 census was Thomas Rice Llewellyn, so it could have been any of the other sons who met up with John Walker Hoyle in 1871.²

Emma Mary H Hoyle married William Salmond in the summer of 1874, with the marriage being registered in Westminster, London. William, whose father was Lt Colonel James Salmond, came from a military background. At the time of his marriage to Emma William had passed through the Royal Military Academy and had received his commission in 1857 and had progressed to the rank of captain. He was promoted again, to Major in October 1877, and was still at that rank when the 1881 census was taken. William and Emma were living at 45 Redcliffe Gardens, Brompton, Kensington. Four children had been born between 1875 and 1881, and when the census was conducted Emma was expecting their fifth child, John Maitland Salmond.³

William Salmond	Head	M	40	Major RE Active List	York
Emma M H Salmond	Wife	M	30		Rotherham
Emma M Salmond	Dau		5		Kent
Mary G Salmond	Dau		4		Kent
William G Salmond	Son		2		Dover
Gladys M Salmond	Dau		1		Dover
Thomas M Daw	Serv	U	24	Footman	Canterbury
Elizabeth Benefield	Serv	U	26	Nurse	Chatham
Fanny E Husle	Serv	U	21	Housemaid	Chatham
Marie Morrison	Serv	U	20	Cook	Deal

Ten years later, for the 5th April 1891 census, William and Emma were staying at the Norfolk Hotel, Kensington, with their 9 year old son John. Elder son William is a pupil at Aysgarth School, Newton le Willows, Yorkshire. I am not sure where the girls were at this time. In the intervening years William had been promoted to Colonel.⁴

William had reached the rank of Major General for the 1901 census. He and Emma, together with two of their three daughters, were boarding at 10 Wellington Terrace, Sandgate, Kent.⁵

William Salmond	Boarder	M	60	Major General RE	York
Emma M H Salmond	Wife	M	51		Kimberworth, Yorks
Mary G Salmond	Dau		24		Northfleet, Kent
Gladys M Salmond	Dau		21		Dover

Both sons had chosen to be career soldiers, like their father, and I have not located the oldest daughter Emma for the 1901 census. When the census collector came around on 2nd April 1911, he would have found only William, his wife, and one of his daughters at home at 4 Royal Terrace, Weymouth.⁶

Salmond, William	Head	Mar		M	70	Major General AKCB, Retired	York
Salmond, Emma Mary Hoyle	Wife	Mar	36	F	61	Lady	Parish of Kimberworth Rotherham, Yorks

Salmond, Mary Gwendoline Daur Sing F 34 Portrait Painter Norton Fleet, Gravesend, Kent

Major General Sir William Salmond died on 8th November 1832. The following is an extract from the obituary which recounts a distinguished army career and also lauds the achievements of his sons.⁷

Maj.-General Sir W. Salmond – A Veteran Engineer

Major-General Sir William Salmond died yesterday at his home, Whaddon House, near Burton, Somerset, in his ninety-third year. He was a veteran officer of the Royal Engineers of notable personality. His career was remarkable for the many years of work spend in administrative appointments at the War Office in connexion with the technical and personnel branches of his Corps during times of great increases and changes in the R.E.

The son of Lieutenant-Colonel James Salmond, of Waterfoot, Cumberland, Sir William Salmond was born on August 25 1840, passed through the Royal Military Academy, and received his commission as lieutenant in October, 1857. He was promoted captain in November, 1868, and major in October, 1877. From November, 1872, to April, 1878, he was Instructor of Musketry to the Royal Engineers. In 1882, he went on active service to Egypt for Wolseley's campaign against Arabi Pasha, as Commanding Royal Engineers at the base; receiving a mention in dispatches and the brevet of lieutenant-colonel.

Appointed Assistant Director of Works (for Barracks), he went to the War Office in April, 1883, and here he was destined to remain, almost continuously, for 19 years.

He was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Engineers, dealing with the personnel of the Corps, in October 1884, after attaining the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel. Five years later, having been promoted colonel in April 1886, he was appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General until February 1890. He went to the Home District as C.R.E. in July of the latter year, but in May 1891, he returned to the Headquarters of the Army as Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications. In 1893 he was created C.B. and when he had completed five years in his appointment he became Deputy Adjutant-General for the Royal Engineers, in those days the head of the Corps, and was promoted major-general.

In May, 1899, he was granted a Distinguished Service pension, but continued as D.A.G. throughout the South African War period, being created K.C.B. for his services in 1902, when he retired from the Army. He was appointed Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers in September, 1915.

General Salmond married, in 1874, Emma Mary, the youngest daughter of Mr. William Fretwell Hoyle, of Hooton Levet Hall, Maltby, Yorkshire. His wife died in 1923. His two sons have both risen to high rank in the Royal Air Force – William Geoffrey Hanson, originally a Gunner, is now Air Marshal Sir W.G.H. Salmond, and John Maitland, who started his career in the King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment, has become Air Chief Marshal Sir J.M. Salmond. His eldest daughter, Maizie, is married to Sir John Douglas Don-Wauchope, ninth baronet, the creation dating from 1667.

William outlived Emma by nearly ten years. The death of Emma M H Salmond was registered at Wincanton for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1923. She had died on 20th January and a brief, but touching, notice appeared in The Times.

SALMOND – On the 20th Jan. at Whaddon House Bruton LADY SALMOND, the dearly-loved wife of Major-General Sir William Salmond, K.C.B.

Their respective estates were to be administered by their elder son.⁸

SALMOND dame Emma Mary Hoyle of Whaddon House Bruton Somersetshire (wife of sir William Salmond K.C.B.) died 20 January 1923 Probate London 28 February to sir William Geoffrey Hanson Salmond K.C.M.G. C.B. D.S.O. Effects £7410 14s 3d.

SALMOND K.C.B. sir William of Whaddon House Bruton Somersetshire died 8 November 1832 Probate London 31 December to sir William Geoffrey Hanson Salmond K.C.B. K.C.M.G. Effects £195 17s.

William Salmond drew up his Will on 31st May 1923, very shortly after the loss of his wife, and it was witnessed by E J King, Manager the Bruton branch of the Westminster Bank and a Mr Woodcock of Midsomer Norton, Bath, a clerk of the same bank.⁹

This is the last Will of me Major General Sir William Salmond K C B of Whaddon House Bruton in the County of Somerset. I appoint my dear Son Air Vice-Marshal Sir William Geoffrey Hanson Salmond of 11 Sussex Place Regents Park NW sole Executor of this my Will but if he shall die in my lifetime I appoint my dear Son Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Maitland Salmond my sole Executor in his place but if he shall die in my lifetime I appoint my dear Daughter Emma Margaret Don Wauchope sole Executrix in his place.

I bequeath the following legacies (free of duty) namely -

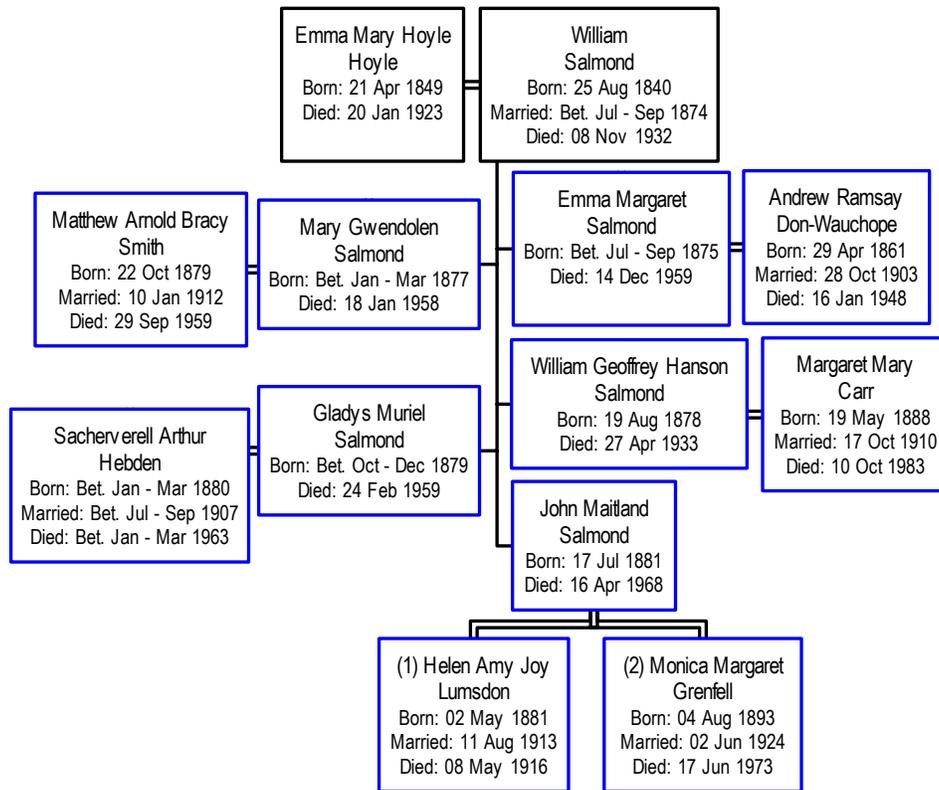
To Miss Laura Gough, if still in my service at the time of my death, the sum of Ten pounds as a slight recognition of

her devoted care of my late Wife during her last illness and her zeal and efficiency as my House-deeper since then. To each of them, James Whelan my Gardener and Amy Maud Mary Whelan his Wife, if still in my service as aforesaid, the sum of Five pounds. To each indoor servant who has been for two years and is still in my service at the time of my death the sum of Five pounds.

I give to my Son Sir John Maitland Salmond the old silver watch (in my Safe) bearing the inscription "Edward Salmond – The Gift of his Uncle Bentinck Oct 16th 1818" which was given to me by my Father about 1874.

And whereas by her Will proved in the Principal Registry on the twenty eights February One thousand nine hundred and twenty three my late Wife Emma Mary Hoyle Salmond directed and appointed that our residence Whaddon House aforesaid should be held by the Trustees of our Marriage Settlement upon trust to permit me to use and enjoy the same during my life and she further directed that after my death the same should be sold by the said Trustees at a Value to any of our Sons and Daughters who should offer to purchase the same in manner therein prescribed. And the said Testatrix declared that certain articles and effect should be delivered to such one of our Sons or Daughters as should purchase the said dwellinghouse and premises called Whaddon House for the sole use and benefit of such Son or Daughter. And whereas I am desirous that any Son or Daughter of mine who purchases Whaddon House aforesaid may have it fully furnished and ready for occupation. I bequest to my Son or Daughter so purchasing the said House all furniture, plate, linen, trinkets, poultry and indoor and outdoor whatsoever belonging to me including my Ford Motor Car in and about the same.

But if none on my children shall purchase Whaddon House and it is sold by the said Trustees to some other person or persons then I direct that the furniture, plate, linen, trinkets, poultry, Motor Car and outdoor and indoor effects aforesaid shall be sold by my Executor. And I bequeath the residue of my estate (including the proceeds of any such sale) to my five Children in equal shares, the issue of any child who shall predecease me taking by substitution as tenants in common the share only which their parent would, if living at my death, have taken.



Generation 4 →

Emma Margaret Salmond

Emma Margaret Salmond (known as Maizie to her family and close friends) was the eldest child and first of three daughters born to William and Emma Mary Salmond (née Hoyle). Her birth had been registered for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1875 and she had been born at Gravesend, Kent. As a 4 year old, she was at home with her family at Kensington for the 1881 census. I have not located her for the next two census nights, but she has been found for the 1911 census, a married woman and mother.¹⁰

The marriage between Andrew Ramsay Don-Wauchope and Emma Margaret Salmond was celebrated on 28th October 1903 and was listed in the Marriages column of The Time of the following day.¹¹

DON-WAUCHOPE : SALMOND – On the 28th inst., at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, W., by the Vicar, the Revd. R.H. Hadden, Hon. Chaplain to the King, ANDREW RAMSAY DON-WAUCHOPE, second son of the late Sir John Don-Wauchope, of Edmonstone, Midlothian, Baronet, to MAIZIE, eldest daughter of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM SALMOND K.C.B. of 8, Green-street, Park-lane, London.

Andrew, son of Sir John Don-Wauchope of Newton Don, 8th Bt. and Bethia Hamilton Buchanan, had been born at Bridgeton, Glasgow on 26th April, 1861. He had been educated at Fettes College before going up to Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1884. A stockbroker by profession, Andrew was also an all-round sportsman, having won sporting blues in rugby and athletics at university. He was, in the 1880s an international Scottish rugby union player and later played an important role in the early growth of Scottish rugby, becoming a referee and President of the Scottish Rugby Union.¹²

In 1911 Andrew and Emma were living at living at Hammonds End Farm, Redbourne in Hertfordshire, with their one year old son whose birth had been registered at Kensington for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1910.¹³

Don-Wauchope, Andrew Ramsay	Head	Mar	M	49	Half Commission	Newton: Midlothian Resident
Don-Wauchope, Emma Margaret	Wife	Mar	7 F	35		Gravesend
Don-Wauchope, John Andrew	Son		M	1		Brompton, London
Dick, Edith	Serv	Sing	F	21	Nurse Domestic	Blairgowrie: Perthshire Resident
McAdam, Christina McIntyre	Serv	Sing	F	22	Cook Domestic	Brig O Turk: Perthshire Resident
Hart, Lilian Snelling	Serv	Sing	F	23	Parlourmaid Domestic	Creeting St Mary, Suffolk
Mumford, Ethel Mary	Serv	Mar	F	15	Housemaid Domestic	London

John was an only child and at the age of just 21, on 14th July 1931, he married. It was the second marriage for the bride – Yona Marie Gillies (née Plew). Born in 1901 and christened Johanna Marie Plew, Yona was at home with her parents and siblings at Franscroft, Newton Bank, Peebles in Scotland. Her father, Ferdinand G Plew, was a German who had married in Scotland and was, by 1901, a manager in a tweed warehouse.¹⁴

Ferdinand G Plew	Head	39	Manager of Foreign Dept of Tweed Warehouse	Germany, Foreign Subject
Margaret Plew	Wife	28		Galashiels, Selkirkshire
Ferdinand G Plew	Son	8		Galashiels, Selkirkshire
Ludwig Plew	Son	7		Galashiels, Selkirkshire
Ellen M Plew	Daur	5		Galashiels, Selkirkshire
Johanna M Plew	Daur	4mos		Melrose, Roxburghshire
Margaret Clapperton	Vis	48	Housekeeper	Hawick, Roxburghshire

Yona was just 18 when she married Arthur Hunter D Gillies at Peebles, and she was 31 when she married John Don-Wauchope in July 1931.¹⁵

John joined the Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment) and during WW2 saw action in the France and Belgium Campaign 1939-40. In May 1940 he was reported as missing.¹⁶

DON-WAUCHOPE – Reported missing since May 30, 1940, now presumed killed in action at or near Rexpoëde, JOHN ANDREW DON-WAUCHOPE, Lieutenant Highland Light Infantry, dearly loved husband of Yona and only child of Mr and Mrs A R Don-Wauchope. No letters please.

John Andrew Don-Wauchope was one of more than 4,500 casualties of the 1939-40 campaign, which culminated in the historic evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from France in May 1940. The Dunkirk Memorial

commemorates these 4,500 casualties and those who died in captivity and who have no known grave.¹⁷



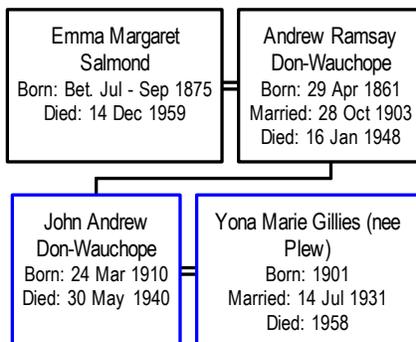
Probate on John's estate was granted to his widow.¹⁸

DON-WAUCHOPE John Andrew of Tree Tops Littlewick Green Berkshire died on or since 30 May 1940 on war service Probate Llandudno 10 November to Yona Marie Don-Wauchope widow. Effects £1180 in England.

Andrew Don-Wauchope died at home at Tree Tops, Littlewick Green on 16th January 1848. A notice was placed in the Times of 19th January and the edition of 20th January published two obituaries, both fêting his sporting prowess, the second, contributed by C.J.N.F. read as follows.¹⁹

Wauchope in his day and generation was the outstanding figure in Rugby football. Educated at Fettes and Cambridge, he soon made his reputation. He was a marvellous runner and had an uncanny faculty of dodging. It was a wonderful sight to see him glide, as it were, through a throng of foes. I daresay his greatest triumphs were gained at Bradford and other northern towns. I wonder if there are many elderly people in these towns who remember the great ovation accorded to Wauchope, not only at the playing field, but even at the railway station by those who crowded to see him off. He was a man of great personal charm and met with becoming modesty the adulations of his many admirers.

Emma, who had been made a Knight Commander, Order of the Bath (K.C.B.), outlived Andrew by some eleven years. Her death, at the age of 84 on 14th December 1959, was registered at Wokingham.²⁰



Mary Gwendolen Salmond

The second child of William and Emma Mary Salmond (née Hoyle) Mary Gwendolen's birth was registered for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1877 at North Aylesford, Kent. Apart from the 1890 census, Mary Gwendolen was found with her parents at their various residences, and as noted above, for the 1911 census when the family was living at Weymouth, she was listed as a portrait painter by profession and was still unmarried at the age 34. Her marital status was shortly to change.²¹

Indeed, Gwen, as she was known, had established herself as one of the leading lights of what Augustus John referred to as the 'Grand Epoch of the Slade School' where Gwen had studied. He continued by remarking that ²²

Gwen Salmond, as she then was, cut a commanding figure among a remarkably brilliant group of women students, consisting of such arresting personalities as Edna Waugh, Ursula Tyrwhitt, my sister Gwen John, and Ida Nettleship ... On leaving the Slade the two Gwens with Ida Nettleship, moved to Paris, where Whistler had established a School of Painting, which they joined.

The man to whom Mary Gwendolen Salmond was married on 10th January 1912, the event being registered in the Wincanton district for the Jan-Mar quarter, was Matthew Arnold Bracy Smith, who had been born on 22nd October 1879 at 30 Elmfield Terrace, Halifax, Yorkshire, the second of four sons of Frederick Smith, a wire manufacturer, and strict non-conformist, and his wife Frances (Fanny) Holroyd. Matthew's education at Heath Grammar School, Halifax, and then Giggleswick School, Settle, were aimed at equipping him for a career in the business world and to fulfilling his father's intentions for his son's future – to no avail.

While physically somewhat frail and with a timid nature, but with an iron determination, in contravention of his father's wishes Matthew studied applied design at Manchester Municipal School of Technology. Subsequently, at the age of 26, he was allowed to go to the Slade School of Fine Art in London, where his future wife had studied in the 1890s. Apparently not happy there, Matthew went to Pont-Aven in 1908, a decision, he often said, heralded the true beginning of his life, and after which his life as an artist flourished. It has been claimed that it Gwen who recognised the talent shown by the then unknown young man who she subsequently married.²³

The outbreak of WWI forced Matthew and Mary back to London where their first son, Frederick Mark Smith was born in 1915, with his birth being registered at Kensington. A second son, Christopher Dermont Salmond was born the following year, with his birth being registered at Wincanton for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1916.²⁴

In 1917 Matthew was commissioned as an officer in the labour corps and was wounded by shrapnel during the Third Battle of Ypres. After his demobilisation, in 1920 Matthew, Gwen and their two sons went to live in St. Columb, Cornwall. However, the effects of his delicate health combined with some issues with his personal life led to Matthew suffering a serious breakdown in the early 1920s. It took the discovery of Vera Cunningham, the ideal model for his art, and a return to France in 1923 where he took a studio at Montparnasse, for Matthew to recover and to flourish as an artist. From 1923 until 1940 he enjoyed a period of unbroken creativity.

But, once again, his artistic life was interrupted by war. In June 1940 he was evacuated by the RAF, and returned to London, and there followed a period of great private unhappiness. Throughout his years in France, when his first priority had been to his art, unimpeded by any familial entanglement which might impair his freedom to work, he remained a devoted father to his two sons. Both sons were killed on active service, a loss that deeply affected both Matthew and Gwen and one from which they never recovered.

However, Matthew managed to continue with his work despite being troubled with his eyesight which required a cataract operation, and later with pancreatic cancer, from which he eventually died. In recognition of his work as an artist he was appointed CBE in 1949 and knighted in 1954, and awarded the honorary degree of DLitt by the University of London in 1956. Matthew Smith died at 23 Acacia Road, St John's Wood, London, on 29th September 1959 and was buried at Gunnersbury, Middlesex. Influenced by the French movement in painting known as Fauvism, Matthew Smith is best known for his exuberant, brilliantly coloured paintings of nudes, fruits, flowers and landscapes. He is the subject of two biographies, by Alice Keene (1995) and Malcolm Yorke (1997).²⁵

It is apparent that the relationship between Gwen and Matthew was not an easy one, with Matthew's art taking precedence over personal and family responsibilities. Citing Augustus John again and his admiration of the Grand Epoch girls' artistic talents, he observed that all their advantages -

... came to nought under the burdens of domesticity which loomed ahead for most of them and which, even when

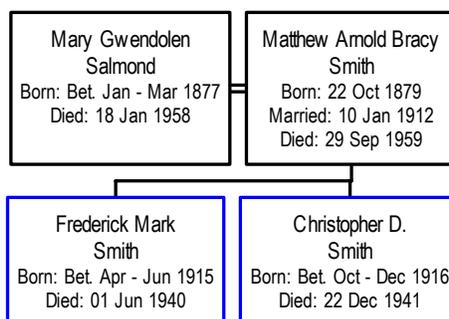
acceptable, could be for some almost too heavy to bear. For to quote a then contemporary poet 'Marriage and Death and Division make barren our lives.' Gwen Smith had reason to know this but she also had the pluck to face it bravely which is what made all the difference.²⁶

Mary Gwendolen Smith predeceased her husband. She died in London on Saturday the 18th January 1958, and her funeral was held at St Jude's Courtfield Gardens on the 24th attended by her immediate family and a few close friends. An obituary published in The Times on 31st January evokes the unhappiness of her latter years.²⁷

...The loss of both her sons in the RAF during the Second World War was a mortal blow from which she never recovered although her superb courage steeled her to face her loneliness without flinching. But the sense of grief felt by her friends at her death is somewhat mitigated by the thought that she herself realized during the last few years that she no longer had any place in this world; and by her undying hope and belief in the reuniting of the bonds which had knit the three of them so closely together on earth.

Both Frederick and Christopher joined the Royal Air Force and both attained the rank of Squadron Leader at what seems to be a very young age. And both died at the age of 25. Their names are included on the Burnham Overy War Memorial and both are commemorated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. Maala Cemetery lies on the southern side of Aden Harbour. There are 157 Commonwealth war burials of the 1939-1945 War in Maala Cemetery. Most of those buried in other parts of Yemeni territory, whose graves could not be maintained, were later transferred to this cemetery. Aden was a naval and air base of vital importance during the war. The Air Forces Memorial at Runnymede commemorates over 20,000 airmen who were lost in the Second World War during operations from bases in the United Kingdom and North and Western Europe, and who have no known graves.²⁸

<p>In Memory of Squadron Leader FREDERICK MARK SMITH 33147, 94 Sqdn., Royal Air Force who died age 25 on 01 June 1940 Son of Matthew Arnold Bracey and Mary Gwendolen Smith (nee Salmond), of Overy Staithe, Norfolk, England. Remembered with honour MAALA CEMETERY</p>	<p>In Memory of Squadron Leader CHRISTOPHER DERMONT SALMOND SMITH D F C 33287, 79 Sqdn., Royal Air Force who died age 25 on 22 December 1941 Son of Matthew A. B. and Mary Gwendolen Smith, of Overy Staithe, Norfolk. Remembered with honour RUNNYMEDE MEMORIAL</p>
	



William Geoffrey Hanson Salmond

(William) Geoffrey Salmond was born on 19th August 1878 in the village of Hougham, near Dover, Kent. His father was Major-General Sir William Salmond, Royal Engineers (1840-1932) who was descended from Major-General J. H. Salmond (1766-1837), military secretary to the Court of Governors of the old East India Company, and author of "The Mysore War". Geoffrey Salmond was educated at Aysgarth School, Newton le Willows, where he was a pupil for the 1891 census, and at Wellington College in Berkshire, before undertaking his officer training at Royal Military Academy Woolwich around 1897. He was commissioned into the Royal Artillery on 23rd June 1898 and saw active service during the Second Boer War. He took part in the relief of Ladysmith and the operations on the Tugela Heights. He received the Queen's Medal and seven clasps, then in 1900 he was sent to China and gained a medal for the operations during the Boxer Rebellion there. In 1905 he was seconded to study Japanese.²⁹

On 17th October, 1910, William Salmond married Margaret Mary Carr, the eldest daughter of William and Margaret Carr, the event being recorded in The Times of the 18th October.³⁰

MARRIAGE

MR. W.G.H. SALMOND AND MISS CARR

At St. Mary's Church, Ditchingham, Norfolk, yesterday, the marriage took place of Miss Margaret Carr, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Carr, of Ditchingham Hall, and Mr. William G.H. Salmond, elder son of Major-General Sir William and Lady Salmond. The Bishop of Norwich officiated, assisted by the Rev. William Campbell (uncle of the bridegroom), and the bride, who wore white satin, veiled in embroidered ninon, was given away by her father. She also wore a veil of Honiton lace, and a diamond ornament (given by her father).

The bridesmaids – the Misses Joyce, Dorothy, and Katharine Carr (sisters of the bride), Miss Gwendolin Salmond (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Rita Salmond, the Misses Evelyn and Celia Newbolt, and Miss Susan Millet – were dressed in blue satin, veiled in ninon, and wore mauve satin hats. They carried bouquets of heather. Captain J.M. Salmond was best man to his brother. A reception was held at Ditchingham Hall.

Margaret Mary Carr was born at South Kensington on 19th May 1888, the eldest child of William Carr and his wife Margaret Franck (née Bright). For the 1901 census the Carr family was living at 36 Cornwall Gardens, Kensington.³¹

William Carr	Head	M	38	Barrister at Law	Gomersal, Yorkshire
Margaret Carr	Wife	M	34		Preshute, Wiltshire
Margaret M Carr	Daur	S	12		Kensington, London
Joyce E Carr	Daur	S	11		Kensington, London
Dorothy S Carr	Daur	S	9		Kensington, London
Alice K Carr	Daur	S	5		Kensington, London
William G Carr	Son	S	under 1 mo		Kensington, London
Edith M Merrick	Prof Nurse	S	28	Maternity Nurse (Midwife)	Bloomsbury, London
Alice R Godfrey	Serv	S	28	Nurse Domestic	New Headington, Oxford
Mary Priddon	Serv	S	26	Cook Domestic	Wing, Rutland
Alice J Munsey	Serv	S	26	Parlourmaid	Bedford
Rachel Stocks	Serv	S	28	Housemaid	Burnley, Lancashire
Rose Crawford	Serv	S	15	Kitchenmaid	Headington, Oxford

But by the time of the 1911 census their address was The Hall, Ditchingham, in the district of Loddon in Norfolk, and it was from there that Margaret was married. For the same census the Salmonds were living at The Bungalow, York Town Road, College Town, Camberley, Surrey.³²

Salmond, William Geoffrey Hanson	Head	Mar	M	32	Officer Army Captain Rtd Artillery	Crabble, Kent
Salmond, Margaret Mary	Wife	Mar	Und 1	F	22	South Kensington, London

The following account charts William Geoffrey Hanson Salmond's career from 1913 until his untimely death 20 years later.³³

On 17th April 1913, William joined the reserve of the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) although he continued to serve in the regular army. Following staff work in military aeronautics, he went on to take up the post of Officer Commanding, No. 1 Squadron RFC. The squadron operated over the Western Front and Salmond and his squadron took part in the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, including the Battle of Hill 60 and the Battle of Aubers Ridge.

In 1916 he was sent to command the 5th Wing, RFC, in Egypt, and in July, 1916, he was promoted to temporary

Brigadier-General and given command of the RFC in the Middle East, a post which he held with brief intervals, until the end of 1921. The DSO was conferred on him in the London Gazette of 3rd March 1917, "for conspicuous ability and devotion to duty when personally directing the work of the Royal Flying Corps during the action. The striking success attained was largely due to his magnificent personal example." The action referred to was during the operations in Sinai at the end of 1916. In this command he was responsible for providing air cooperation for General Jan Smuts's force in East Africa, for the forces in Salonika and Mesopotamia, for Allenby's conquest of Palestine, and for the RFC in India.

While holding the command of the Middle East, he had laid out an airway from Cairo to South Africa, clearing a chain of aerodromes in Central Africa. His idea was to send a demonstration flight or flights of RAF aircraft across Africa, thus providing the link of which Cecil Rhodes had dreamed in a Cape-to-Cairo railway. Salmond contemplated flights by both landplane and flying-boat. He was not destined to put his idea into execution, though his airway was used by Sir Pierre van Ryneveld and Sir Christopher Brand on their first flight to South Africa.

On 1st August 1919 Salmond was awarded a permanent commission in the RAF, with the rank of air vice-marshal and he continued to serve as the Middle East air commander. In 1922 he returned to Great Britain to take up the post of Director-General of Supply and Research at the Air Ministry. The following year, his post was renamed Air Member for Supply and Research and he remained as the head of Supply and Research for the RAF until late 1926. Salmond's next appointment was in India as the air officer commanding. He travelled to India by aircraft, making him the first officer to travel to an overseas command by air. In 1931, Salmond returned from India to take up command of the Air Defence of Great Britain organization which was responsible for British air defences, including both fighters and bombers. He was promoted to air chief marshal several months later on 1 January 1933.

On 1st April 1933, Air Chief Marshal Salmond took over from his brother John as Chief of the Air Staff. At this stage he was already suffering from incurable cancer although it is unclear whether he or his brother knew this at the time. Days later (5th April) arrangements were announced for Sir John Salmond to resume the RAF's senior post temporarily. However, Geoffrey Salmond never recovered and he died on 27th April. Sir John Salmond continued as Chief of the Air Staff for several more weeks after Sir Geoffrey Salmond's death. Salmond was survived by his wife Margaret and their four children.



Geoffrey (left) with his father and brother John

It is notable that Geoffrey Salmond and his younger brother John were destined to become the only two brothers to both hold the top post in the RAF. However, Geoffrey held this position for only a very short time, and in fact survived his father by less than six months. His widow and brother were jointly responsible for managing his estate.³⁴

SALMOND K.C.B. K.C.M.G. sir William Geoffrey Hanson of 34 Hyde Park Gardens Middlesex died 27 April 1933 at 17 Grosvenor-crescent Westminster Middlesex Probate London 8 June to lady Margaret Mary Salmond widow and sir John Maitland Salmond K.C.B. Effects £2804 192 8d.

Four children were born to Geoffrey and Margaret Salmond – three daughters and a son. Notices for the girls appeared in Birth columns of The Times. Margaret went back to her family home for the birth of her first child.³⁵

SALMOND - On the 5th Dec., at Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk, the residence of her father, the wife of CAPTAIN W.G.H.

SALMOND, RA, Staff College, Camberley of a daughter. [1911 Joyce Margaret]

SALMOND - On the 14th May, at 1 Grenville-place, SW, the wife of CAPTAIN W.G.H. SALMOND, Royal Artillery, of a daughter. [1914 Anne Isobel]

SALMOND - On the 26th Oct., at Brookfield, Alverstoke, Hants, the wife of LIEUT-COLONEL W.G.H SALMOND, Royal Flying Corps, of a daughter. [1915 Penelope M]

The birth of the youngest child – John Geoffrey Carr Salmond was mentioned in The Times Court Circular of Tuesday 10th February 1920.

The wife of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, RAF, gave birth to a son at 2, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, on Sunday.

The account of William Salmond's career referred to his appointment to India and the fact that he travelled by air. He, together with Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary of State for Air) and Lady Maude Hoare, flew in a De Havilland Hercules bi-plane. The progress of the flight was followed with keen interest and reported almost daily in The Times, from late December 1926 to 10th January, when the plane landed at its destination, Delhi.

A NOTABLE FLIGHT.
KEEPING TO TIME-TABLE.
(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL
CORRESPONDENT.)

Sir Samuel Hoare's flight from London to Delhi exactly to time in 13 days is a notable achievement, for until the day's delay at Jask from a sandstorm, the De Havilland Hercules of Imperial Airways was never more than 45 minutes behind schedule time and was often 30 minutes ahead of it.

No long-distance aircraft has ever flown before over a 6,300 mile route to a timetable calculated in minutes. The Hercules was due at Malta on December 29, and was 40 minutes late, but at Aboukir it was ten minutes ahead of time. At Baghdad (3,700 miles) it arrived over an hour early; at Bushire (4,200 miles) it was due at 11.30, and reached there at 12.03; and at Linga it was ten minutes ahead again. The day's delay at Jask was made up by the shortened stay at Karachi, and an indication of the reserve power in the Hercules is given by the fact that although it left Jask one hour and 20 minutes after the schedule time, it arrived only 40 minutes late, having made up 40 minutes in 600 miles.

William Salmond spent four years in India, a highlight of which would have been the successful evacuation of Kabul which, during a large scale rebellion in 1928-29, had been cut off. The British Envoy in Kabul requested that women and children be evacuated by air. In two months of winter, the RAF flew 28,160 miles and evacuated 586 people of various nationalities from Kabul. Only one aircraft was lost, a Victoria transport, but there were no casualties from the forced landing. This first major civilian airlift in history demonstrated the mobility of air power, and that air power could be used in a peaceful role for the benefit of humanity.³⁶

The rest of the family joined William, travelling by sea, departing from London on 18th February 1927, they sailed on the P & O Kaiser I Hind and accompanying them was a Miss Hussey, governess, travelling 1st class with Lady Salmond and the children, and a Miss Doe, listed as a servant and travelling 2nd class. Mary and the children returned to England on the P & O Rajputana, arriving in London on 13th April 1929, with their destination address given as Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk. A later shipping record indicates that Margaret and her eldest daughter Joyce returned to India, and that they accompanied William when he returned to England, arriving at London on 20th June 1931.³⁷

I am not sure whether, and if so when and where Penelope Salmond married, but both of her sisters did. The forthcoming marriage of Mr Valentine Edward and Anne Salmond was announced in The Times on 3rd February 1938 and the account of their marriage featured a few months later in the Marriages column on 28th June. It was very much a family affair with both of Anne's sisters as bridesmaids and her brother John doing the honours of giving away his sister.³⁸

MARRIAGES

MR. V. E. BAKER AND MISS A. SALMOND

The marriage took place yesterday at the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court, of Mr. Valentine Edward Baker, son of the late Mr. V. Hyde Baker of Cranbrook, British Columbia and of Mrs Baker, of The Old House, Theale, near Reading, and Miss Anne Isobel Salmond, second daughter of the late Air Chief Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond and of Lady Salmond, of Hampton Court Palace. The Rev. Dr. W. K. Firminger officiated. The bride, who was given away by Mr. John Salmond, wore a gown of white satin, with a family veil of old Honiton lace, and she carried a bouquet of white roses and Madonna lilies. There was one child bridesmaid, Barbara Newman, and five grown-up bridesmaids – Miss Joyce Salmond, Miss Pen Salmond, Miss Joy Salmond, Miss Diana Athill, and Miss Elizabeth Pepys. They wore dresses of gold brocade, with wreaths of gold leaves in their hair, and they carried bouquets of Ophelia roses. Mr. Godfrey Shannon was the best man. The reception was held in the Oak Room at Hampton Court Palace.

Valentine Edward Baker was a son of Valentine Hyde and Ida Baker. His grandfather James Baker, with his wife Sarah Louise (née White) and son Valentine Hyde, went to British Columbia in 1884 and established a ranch in the district of Cranbrook, and also had interests in coal and railways. A brother of James Baker, Valentine Baker Valentine had a stellar military career, but when commanding of Queen Victoria's most prestigious cavalry regiment he was convicted on moral charges - an incident with a young lady in a railway carriage – and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine. He was then dismissed from service but subsequently had an amazing career with the Turkish army.³⁹

Joyce Margaret Salmond was in her mid-30s when she married Harold Sandys Williamson on 31st October 1946. The forthcoming marriage notice appeared in The Times on 11th October 1946

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. H. S. WILLIAMSON AND MISS J.M. SALMOND

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Harold Sandys Williamson, of 5, Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick, and Joyce Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Air Chief Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond. K.C.B., and of Lady Salmond, of Hampton Court Palace.

followed on the 4th Nov with the entry⁴⁰

MARRIAGES

MR. H.S. WILLIAMSON AND MISS J. SALMOND

The marriage arranged between Mr. Harold S Williamson and Miss Joyce Salmond took place quietly on October 31 in the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace. The Rev. Lewis Verey officiated.

Harold Williamson had been born in Leeds on 29th August 1892 to Arthur Williamson, a manufacturing chemist and his wife Ada. From 1911 to 1914 he studied at the Leeds School of Art and in 1915 moved to London to further his studies. Initially rejected by the army WWI on health grounds, he joined as a rifleman in January 1916 and served in France.

Wounded by a grenade fragment in September 1916, he received treatment in England and then returned to France in May 1917. Injured again on further occasions, he moved between the battlefield and the England, working on paintings. Whilst recuperating he was recruited to the War Artists Scheme for the Ministry of Information but, with the Armistice, the contract was not taken up. After the war Williamson continued to paint and exhibit. Between 1930 and 1958 he was headmaster at the Chelsea School of Art. It was perhaps his war paintings and his poster designs for which he was most respected in art circles.

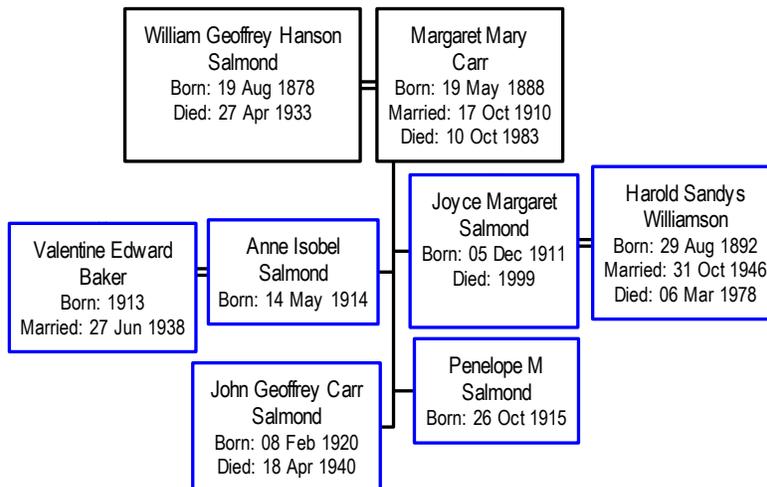
Geoffrey Salmond did not live long enough to attend and celebrate the weddings of his daughters Anne and Joyce. One 'blessing' of his premature death was that he was spared from receiving the news of the loss of his only son, who was killed in action in April 1940. It was left to his mother and sisters to mourn the death in action of son and brother. It was also his mother's responsibility to take care of his estate.⁴¹

SALMOND John Geoffrey Carr of Hampton Court Palace Middlesex died 18 April 1940 on war service Administration Llandudno 26 July to Margaret Mary Salmond widow. Effects £2383 7s 6d.

After the death of her husband, Lady Margaret Salmond remained a widow – and was so for just over fifty years. At the age of 95, she died on 10th October 1983. The following notice appeared two days later in The Times.⁴²

SALMOND – Suddenly, but peacefully on Monday, October 10th, Margaret Mary, wife of the late Air Chief Marshall Sir Geoffrey Salmond. Funeral at St Peter's Church, Hedenham, Norfolk on Thursday October 13th 3.00pm. Much loved by her children, grand children and great grand children.

In Memory of
 Pilot Officer JOHN GEOFFREY CARR SALMOND
 7th Bn., Leicestershire Regiment
 who died age 20
 on 18 April 1940
 Son of Air Chief Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.,
 and of Lady Salmond, of East Molesey, Surrey.
 Remembered with honour
 RUNNYMEDE MEMORIAL



RCB

Gladys Muriel Salmond

Gladys was the fourth child and youngest daughter of William and Emma Mary Salmond (née) Hoyle. Her birth was registered at Dover for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1879. She was at home at 45 Redcliffe Gardens, Chelsea for the 1881 census but, as for her sisters, I can find no record for her for the 1891 census. However she was staying with her parents and her sister Mary in a lodging house at 10 Wellington Terrace, Sandgate on 31st March 1901. This was to be the Gladys's last census as a single woman. Her marriage to Sacheverell Arthur Hebden was registered at Loddon for the Jul-September 1910.⁴³

The birth of Sacheverell Arthur Hebden had been registered for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1880 at Scarborough. His parents were William Hebden and Julia Salmond, whose marriage had been registered at Penrith, Cumbria, for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1867. Julia had been born about 1843 in Nottinghamshire, one of at least ten children of James and Emma Isabella Salmond. For the 1851 census, when the family was living at Gild Croft House, Mansfield, James Salmond is listed as a magistrate. For the 1861 census we find James Salmond, Major and Proprietor of Coal, together with his eldest daughter Marianne Emma Salmond, living at Langton Hall, Kirkby in Ashfield. His wife, Emma, and some of the other children were at 11 Cliff Cottage, Scarborough, where they may have been holidaying, as Emma and James are back together again for the 1911 census at Langton Hall, in the hamlet of Portland Colliery. The Portland Colliery was opened by the Butterley Company in 1821 and by 1847 had seven

shafts. As a coal master, no doubt James had a vested interest in the colliery. What, if any, connection there may have been between this Salmond family, and Salmond family into which Emma Mary Hoyle Hoyle married has not been established.⁴⁴

Julia was not included in the 1871 Salmond household as she was by then Mrs. Hebden, living at 12 Brunswick Street, Scarborough, with her banker husband, and two children, Emma and Henry Hebden. The family had increased considerably by April 1881, by which time they were living at Dacre House, Westbourne Road, Scarborough.⁴⁵

William Hebden	Head	M	54	Banker	Scarborough, Yorks
Julia Hebden	Wife	M	38		Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts
Emma J Hebden	Daur	U	12	Scholar	Scarborough, Yorks
Henry W Hebden	Son		10	Scholar	Scarborough, Yorks
Mabel Hebden	Daur		9	Scholar	Scarborough, Yorks
George C Hebden	Son		8	Scholar	Scarborough, Yorks
Ethel Hebden	Daur		6	Scholar	Scarborough, Yorks
Linda Hebden	Daur		5	Scholar	Scarborough, Yorks
Rob C Hebden	Son		3		Scarborough, Yorks
Ern Hebden	Son		2		Scarborough, Yorks
S A Hebden	Son		1		Scarborough, Yorks
Fras King	Governess	U	29	Governess	Woburn, Beds
Eliz Wright	Serv	U	38	Cook	Colchester, Essex
Ann Hagton	Serv	U	31	Nurse	Beswick, Yorks
Jane Hagton	Serv	U	20	Nurse	Beswick, Yorks
Esther Moss	Serv	U	15	Nurse	Manchester, Lancs
Lucy Daniels	Serv	U	29	Housemaid	Hull, Yorks
Edit A Brown	Serv	U	17	Kitchen Maid	Hilltofts, Durham
Jos Proud	Serv	U	28	Groom	Appleby, Westmoreland
F Grantham	Serv	U	15	Footman	Beverley, Yorkshire
Jos Foster	Serv	U	15	Page	Upton, Leicestershire

The cryptically recorded children's names were Emma Julia, Henry William, George Cecil, Robert Coke, Ernest Salmond, and Sacherverell Arthur. Of note is the number of nurses employed by the family (or were one or more of them general servants?). The 1891 census record, with the family now at Throxenby Hall, Scarborough, sees the addition of two more Hebden children – 8 year old Gladys and 7 year old Alan. By the time of the 1901 census William Hebden had retired, and headed up a somewhat reduced household at the Hall but Nurse Ann Hagton was still with the family. From this census record, and also previous ones, it is evident that the enumerators found the name 'Sacheverell' too much of a challenge to attempt to write out in full!⁴⁶

William Hebden	Head	M	74	Living on Own Means	Scarborough, Yorks
Julia Hebden	Wife	M	58		Mansfield, Notts
H W Hebden	Son	S	30	Living on Own Means	Scarborough, Yorks
Ethel Hebden	Daur	S	26		Scarborough, Yorks
Robert C Hebden	Son	S	23	Electrical Engineer (App)	Scarborough, Yorks
S A Hebden	Son	S	21	Banker's Clerk	Scarborough, Yorks
Gladys Hebden	Daur	S	18		Throxenby, Yorks
Minnie C Wright	Nurse	S	31	Nurse Domestic	Beal, Yorks
Ann Hagton	Serv	S	51	Nurse Domestic	Beswick, Yorks
Lily Mathers	Serv	S	17	Domestic Servant	Tharburn, Yorks
Florence Hart	Serv	S	19	Domestic Servant	Beverley, Yorks
Ida Barker	Serv	S	19	Domestic Servant	York, Yorks
Mary Jane Mirfin	Serv	S	22	Domestic Servant	Sheffield, Yorks

William Hebden died very shortly after the 1901 census with his death, at the age of 74, being registered at Scarborough for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1901. His widow, Julia, was back at Dacre House, Westbourne Road, for the 1911 census with four of her children, and some home help, one of whom was Ann Hagton - now a cook - who had been with the family for at least thirty years.⁴⁷

Hebden, Julia	Head	Wid	F	68	Private Means	Mansfield, Notts
Hebden, Emma Julia	Daur	Sing	F	42	Private Means	Scarborough, Yorks

The Hoyle Connections

Hebden, Linda	Daur	Sing	F	35	Private Means	Scarborough, Yorks
Hebden, Gladys	Daur	Sing	F	28	Private Means	Scalby, Yorks
Hebden, George Cecil	Son	Sing	M	38	Private Means	Scarborough, Yorks
Hagton, Ann	Serv	Sing	F	51	Cook Domestic	Beswick, Yorks
Harper, Alice Ann	Serv	Sing	F	17	Parlour Maid Domestic	East Driffeld, Yorks
Price, Isabel	Serv	Sing	F	19	Housemaid, Domestic	Durham
Street, Isabel	Serv	Sing	F	22	Kitchenmaid Domestic	Pontefract, Yorks

For the same census we find Sacherverell and Gladys Hebden living way up north at 57 Bondgate, Alnwick, with a baby son.⁴⁸

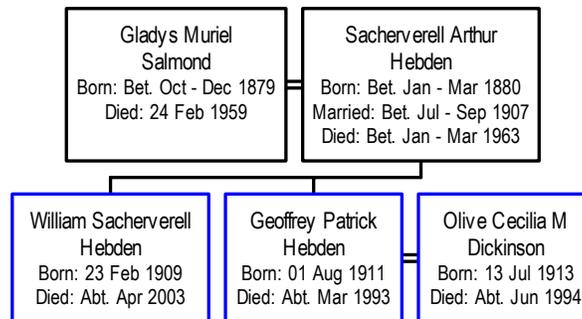
Hebden, Sacherverell Arthur	Head	Mar	M	31	Banker	Scarborough, Yorks
Hebden, Gladys Muriel	Wife	Mar	3 F	31		Dover, Kent
Hebden, William Sacherverell	Son		M	1		Alnwick, Northumberland
Fraske, Isabella Elizabeth	Serv	Sing	F	29	Nurse	Invernesshire, Resident
Elliott, Mary	Serv	Sing	F	26	Housekeeper Maid	Oswald Kirk, Cumberland
Williams, Sarah Jane	Serv	Wid	F	37	Cook	Irvinestown, Fermanagh, Resident

The birth of William Sacherverell Hebden on 23rd February 1909 had been registered for the Jan-Mar quarter of at Alnwick. Gladys was expecting their second child when the 1911 census was taken and the birth of Geoffrey Patrick Hebden on 1st August was registered for the Jul-Sep quarter, also at Alnwick.⁴⁹

Julia Hebden outlived her husband by over twenty years. She was 82 when her death was registered at Scarborough for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1924. She therefore lived through the Great War, and rejoiced in the relief of two sons having survived - Sacheverell Arthur, and the eldest, Henry William, and suffered the loss of three sons who were killed in action – Robert Coke, Alan, and Ernest Salmond. It was the elder of the two surviving sons who was made responsible for administering her estate.⁵⁰

HEBDEN Julia of Dacre House Westbourne-road Scarborough widow died 30 November 1924 Administration York 31 March to Henry William Hebden gentleman. Effects £488 14s 10d.

The London Gazette for the 9th June 1915 recorded that probationary Second Lieutenant Sacheverell Arthur Hebden of the Royal Flying Corps was confirmed in his rank and the issue for the 7th September of that year reported that he had been promoted to Lieutenant. He subsequently transferred to the RAF. After the war, in 1919, now with an OBE, he was appointed Wing Commander and in 1925 promoted to Group Captain. By 1929 Sacheverell Hebden was based at Manston Aerodrome, where he was the Commanding Officer of the Royal Air Force School of Technical Training (Men), Inland Area No 23 Group, and he retired in 1930.⁵¹



Gladys died on 24th February 1959 at the age of 79 at Bournemouth, and her residential address had been Kevenstone Court Hotel, Marine Road. A short notice was placed in The Times.⁵²

HEBDEN – On 24th February, 1959, peacefully at Bournemouth, GLADYS MURIEL, beloved wife of GROUP CAPTAIN S. A. HEBDEN. Cremation to-day (28th February). Please, no flowers of letters.

The death of Sacherverell A Hebden at the age of 83 was registered for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1963 at Warwick.⁵³

Son William Sacherverell Hebden joined the RAF in 1925 and rose to the rank of Air Commodore before retiring in 1958. It was at the rank of Flight Lieutenant that he married in 1936.⁵⁴

MARRIAGES

HEBDEN : FARMILOE–On Sept. 1, 1936, at Christ Church, Hampstead, FLIGHT LIEUTENANT WILLIAM

SACHERVERELL HEBDEN, R.A.F., son of Group Captain S.A. Hebden. R.A.F. (retired), and Mrs Hebden, to MARY ELSIE HENRIETTE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. FARMLOE, of Upper Terrace Lodge, Hampstead Heath, N.W.3.

The death at the age of 81 of Mary Elsie H Hebden was registered at Chichester, Sussex in October 1993. William Sacherverell Hebden lived to the august age of 94, and his death was registered at Surrey Northern in April 2003.

The forthcoming marriage of younger son Geoffrey Patrick Hebden was announced in The Times of 22nd March 1944.

MR. G. P. HEBDEN AND MISS O. DICKINSON

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place between Geoffrey Patrick, younger son of Group Captain S.A. Hebden, O.B.E. and Mrs. Hebden, of Greenshutters Wokingham, and Olive, youngest daughter of the late Rev. H. G. Dickinson and of Mrs. Dickinson of Freshford, Somerset.

A short entry in the Times of 27 May recorded that the marriage took place on 25th May 1944 at Freshford. They died within a very short time of each other with both deaths registered in Herefordshire – Geoffrey aged 81 at Bromyard in March 1993 and Olive at the age of 80 in Jun 1994 at Hereford.⁵⁵



John Maitland Salmond

John Maitland Salmond was the youngest child and second son of William Salmond and Emma Mary Hoyle (née Hoyle), and his birth was registered for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1881 at Kensington. His actual birthday was 17th July 1881 so he 'missed' the census of that year. However, for the 1891 census he was found living with his parents at the Norfolk Hotel, Harrington Road, Kensington. Having being taught by a series of governesses at home, and then having attended Miss Dixon's School in Thurloe Square, London, in 1891, at the age of age of nine John was sent to Aysgarth Preparatory School in Yorkshire. In 1894, he went up to Wellington College and in 1900 he attended the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. At the age of 19, John Salmond was listed in the 1901 census as a Student Officer at the School of Musketry, Hythe St Leonard, Kent.⁵⁶

After he graduated from Sandhurst in 1901, John was commissioned into the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. He sailed for South Africa to join his unit which was engaged in the latter part of the Second Boer War. Eager for adventure, he saw no real action and found the war rather dull. In 1902 he applied for a secondment to the West African Frontier Force but was turned down on the grounds that he was too young. Salmond reapplied the following year and this time was accepted, spending the next year in Nigeria. However his time in Africa was cut short as he was pronounced medically unfit and returned to England. He learnt to fly in 1912, and during World War I he commanded several Royal Flying Corps units and formations, serving as a squadron, wing and brigade commander. The 1911 census finds Captain John Maitland Salmon, 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, stationed at Fort Regent, Jersey in the Channel Islands. He would have been about 25 years of age when, in August 1913, he travelled to Aberdeen, Scotland and married Helen Amy Joy Lumsden, a daughter of James Forbes Lumsden from Aberdeen.⁵⁷

MARRIAGES

SALMOND : LUMSDEN – On the 11th inst., at St May's Church, Carden-place, Aberdeen, by the Rev. Neville Lovett, Rural Dean of Southampton, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Christie, Rector of St Mary's JOHN MAITLAND SALMOND, Captain, the King's Own Regiment and the Royal Flying Corps, second son of Major-General Sir William Salmond, K.C.B., to HELEN AMY, youngest daughter of JAMES FORBES LUMSDEN, Advocate in Aberdeen.

In May 1916 the only child of John and Helen was born in London.

SALMOND – On the 8th May at 25, Dorset-square, London the wife of BRIGADIER-GENERAL J.M. SALMOND, D.S.O., R.F.C. – a daughter.

Sadly, Helen Salmond died whilst giving birth to this baby girl, who was baptised Helen Amy Joyce, but who was known as Joy. Both events were registered at Marylebone for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1916.⁵⁸

In 1917 John Salmond was appointed Director-General of Military Aeronautics at the War Office. He was then appointed General Officer Commanding the Royal Flying Corps in the Field and, upon the creation of the Royal Air Force, he became General Officer Commanding the RAF in the Field. From 1923 to 1924 he was in charge of Iraq Command, using aircraft to suppress uprisings, which was a new role for aircraft.

On 2nd June 1924 at the age of 42, John Maitland Salmond married again, this time to Monica Margaret Grenfell who was the elder daughter of William Henry and Ethel Priscilla (née Fane) Grenfell. Three notices appeared in the Times under Forthcoming Marriages – on 24th October 1923, on 3rd January and 26th March 1924 - the last advising that ⁵⁹

The marriage of the Hon. Monica Grenfell, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Desborough, will take place at St. Margaret's Westminster, on Monday, June 2. Air-Marshal Sir John Salmond, the bridegroom, will be home from Baghdad next month.

The marriage, which was registered at St George Hanover Square for the Apr-Jun quarter, was a society event, described in detail in the marriages column of The Times of 3rd June.⁶⁰

MARRIAGES

SIR JOHN SALMOND AND THE HON. MONICA GRENFELL

The marriage took place at St. Margaret's Westminster, yesterday, of Air Marshal Sir John Maitland Salmond, son of Major-General Sir William Salmond and the late Lady Salmond, to the Hon. Monica Grenfell elder daughter of Lord and Lady Desborough.

The bride, who wore a gown of ecru ninon trimmed with gold embroidery, a gold tissue train, and a hair-wreath of orange blossom, was given away by her father. In attendance upon her was her sister, the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, as sole bridesmaid, and eight pages – the Hon. Billy Ward, Master Gavin and Master Hugh Astor, the Hon. Michael and the Hon. Peter Cecil, Master David Ormsby-Gore, Lord Andrew Cavendish, and Master Gerard Ormsby-Gore. The boys were dressed in azalea colourings after a Romney picture which Miss Grenfell's frock was of a flame-coloured georgette with a hair-wreath to correspond. The Bishop of Norwich officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. Viener, Chief Chaplain. R.A.F., and the Rev. F. G. A. Phillips, rector of Taplow, and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond was best man to his brother.

Monica had been born at Taplow and her birth had been registered at Eton for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1894, although she was born on 4th August 1893. The 1901 census for the Grenfell family of Taplow Court is testimony to her privileged upbringing. The only family members at home with Monica for this census were her father and younger brother.⁶¹

William H Grenfell	Head	M	45	JP MP and Landowner	London
Monica M Grenfell	Daur	S	7		Taplow, Bucks
Ivo G W Grenfell	Son	S	2		Stevenage, Herts
Charles May	Serv	S	21	2 nd Footman Domestic	Virginia Water, Surrey
Bessie Jessiter	Serv	S	30	Housekeeper Domestic	Dorset
Elizabeth Neave	Serv	S	49	Cook Domestic	London
Rose Mustre	Serv	S	23	Kitchen Maid Domestic	Gloucester
Edith Lefby	Serv	S	26	House Maid Domestic	Norfolk
Margaret Charlton	Serv	S	22	Dairy Maid Domestic	Cumberland
Fanny Lowe	Serv	S	22	House Maid Domestic	Berks
Alice M Hartnell	Serv	S	16	Stillroom? Domestic	London
Amy S J Cummor	Serv	S	18	Stillroom Maid? Domestic	London
Maude Berry	Serv	S	19	Laundry Maid Domestic	Dorset
Herbert Johnson	Serv	S	17	Hall Boy Domestic	Berks
Matilda Wake	Serv	S	78	Nurse Domestic	Sunderland, Durham
Harriet Plummer	Serv	S	27	Nurse Domestic	Bucks
Edith Paxton	Serv	S	14	Nursery Maid Domestic	Bucks

The Grenfells were well cared for by the staff in the main house, and also living on the estate were the coachmen and garden staff and their families. The family was in London, at 18 New Cavendish, St Marylebone for the 1911 census. The family members at home this time were The Lord Desborough and the Lady Desborough, with their two daughters, Monica, now 17, and her young sister, 6 year old Imogen. The running of the household was in the capable hands of a staff complement of 15.⁶²

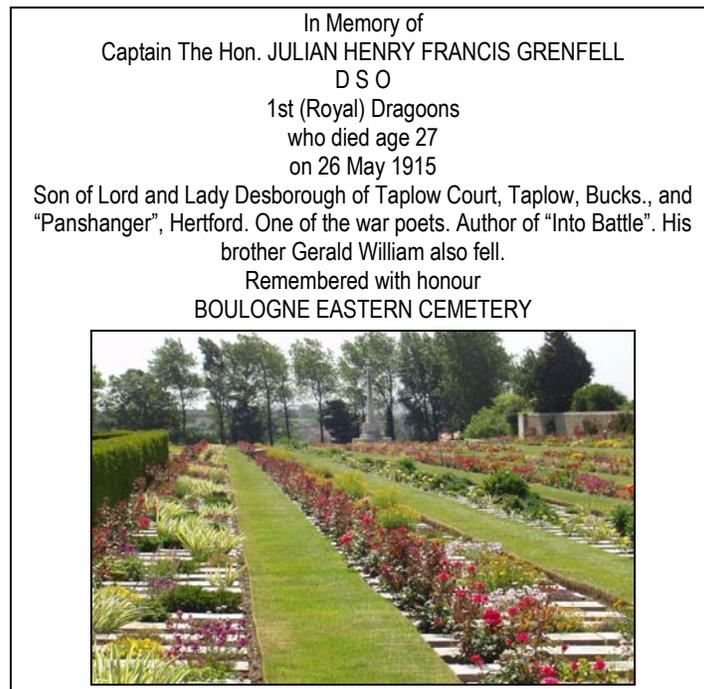
John Maitland Salmond's father-in-law was a renowned athlete, sportsman, public servant and a Liberal Party politician who left to join the Conservatives. In 1905, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Desborough, of Taplow, a title he took from the old hundred of Desborough in Buckinghamshire. He was appointed CVO in 1907 and advanced to KCVO in 1908 and GCVO in 1925; and in 1928 he was admitted as a Knight of the Order of the Garter. From 1924 to 1929 he was Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. Reflecting his sporting interests and

proWess, in 1908, he was president of the Olympic Games held in London. Lord Desborough had the unfortunate distinction of having his obituary erroneously published on 2nd December 1920 in The Times which had confused him with Lord Bessborough. In fact he lived a long and productive life, dying on 9th January 1945, just short of his 90th birthday.⁶³

A few weeks after the declaration of WWI Monica Grenfell celebrated her twenty-first birthday, and had just enjoyed one of the most brilliant of London seasons. She was one of many of her peers who immersed themselves in war work, an experience she recalled her 1935 book Bright Armour – Memories of Four Years of War, which was reviewed by The Times.⁶⁴

...When she took up nursing it was not in the spirit of excited amateur, eager to do something, but with a definite view of her goal, which was to perfect herself in her War-time profession, and with a grim determination to reach it. She began at the London Hospital, to which she twice returned after spells in France – on the first occasion actually to fill in the time until she could be again passed fit for foreign service. In the latter part of the War, after being seriously ill with a septic throat which put surgical nursing out of the question for the future, she took up massage and medical electricity.

Like so many families, the Grenfell's suffered the loss of sons and brothers in WWI. The eldest son was the 'War Poet' Julian Henry Francis Grenfell. On 13th May 1915, as a Captain in the Royal Dragoons, Julian was standing talking with other officers, when a shell landed a few yards from them, and a splinter of the shell hit him in the head. He was taken to a hospital in Boulogne where he died of his wounds 13 days later with his mother, father and sister at his bedside. He was 27 years old and was buried at the Boulogne Eastern Cemetery. The day after his death, together with news of his death, there was published in The Times for the first time his most famous poem 'Into Battle'. And as noted in the memorial below, another son, Second Lieutenant The Hon Gerald William Grenfell, was also a casualty of war, killed in action, very shortly after his older brother, on 30th July 1915, at the age of 25.⁶⁵



It must have come as a bitter blow when the third son, Ivo George Winfred Grenfell, died on 8th October 1926 at Hawkhurst Cottage Hospital, Kent, as a result of a car accident on 26th September. He was only 28. A private funeral, attended only by members of the family and employees on the estate and villagers, took place on 12th October. On the same day a memorial service was held at St Margaret's, Westminster.⁶⁶

John and Monica Salmond had two children - Julian, born in 1927 and named after his uncle, and Rosemary, born in 1928. The following year their father was promoted to Air Chief Marshal and appointed Air Member for Personnel, taking a seat on the Air Council at the same time and on 1st January 1930 he was again promoted to Chief of the Air Staff. Three years later John Maitland became Marshal of the Royal Air Force and on 1 April 1933

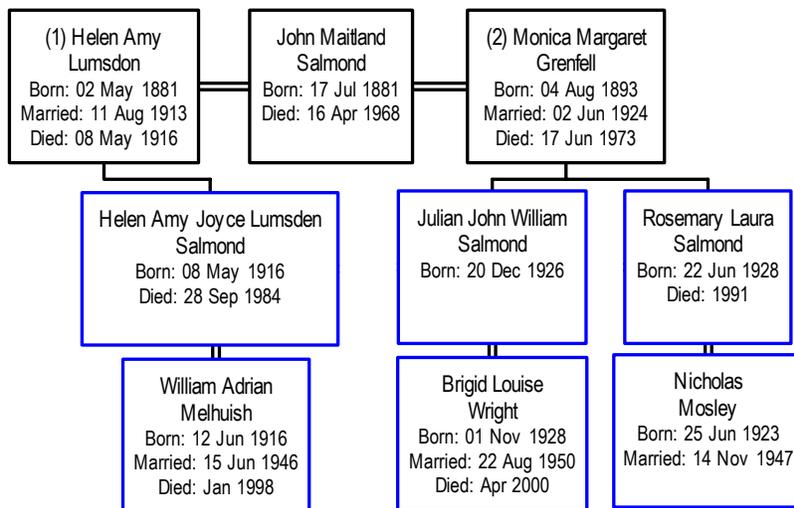
he relinquished, and was succeeded in the post of Chief of the Air Staff by his older brother (William) Geoffrey Salmond. On the sudden and premature death of Geoffrey, John was temporarily re-appointed as Chief of the Air Staff. He finally stood down on 22 May 1933.⁶⁷

During the Second World War, John Salmond was Director of Armament Production at the Ministry of Aircraft Production. He resigned this appointment in 1941 after clashing with Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Aircraft Production. He then accepted the appointment as Director-General of Flying Control and Air Sea Rescue. Ill health forced him to retire in 1943 although he remained in close contact with the Service in the following years. John Salmond was President of the RAF Club for 23 years and regularly appeared at major RAF events. He died at the age of 86 at Eastbourne, Sussex, survived by his second wife and three children.⁶⁸

SALMOND – On April 16th 1968, peacefully, at Merley Hall, Eastbourne, MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SIR JOHN SALMOND G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. Private funeral at Bruton. Memorial Service in London later.

Monica's death was registered at Hove for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1973.

SALMOND – On the 17th June, 1973, Monica Margaret (nee Grenfell) widow of Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir John Salmond, peacefully in Brighton, Sussex. Funeral at Taplow Parish Church, Bucks at 2.30pm on Friday 22nd June.



This section ends with a brief account of the three children of John Maitland Salmond, Joy by his first marriage and Julian and Rosemary from his second marriage.

As noted previously, Helen Amy Joyce (Joy) Salmond was born on 8th May 1916. She gained a stepmother with the marriage of her father to Monica Margaret Grenfell on 2nd June 1924. In 1935 Joy and her cousin Penelope Salmond were presented at Court – Joy by her stepmother the Hon Lady Salmond, and Penelope by her mother, also the Hon Lady Salmond. We even know what Joy was wearing for her coming-out. Designed by Peter Russell Ltd of Bruton Street⁶⁹

...her gown was of white ciré moiré, with a close-fitting boned bodice, the off-the-shoulder drapery fastened on the left side with a posy of roses and edelweiss. A train of ciré moiré lined with shirred blue-pink chiffon.

The Times of the 26th April 1946 carried the following engagement notice in its Forthcoming Marriages column.⁷⁰

MR. W. A. MELHUIH AND MISS H. A. J. L. SALMOND

The engagement is announced between William, only son of Mr. J. J. Melhuish and of Mrs. Melhuish, of Newsham Park, Liverpool, and Joy, daughter of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Salmond, of East Dean, Eastbourne, and of the late Mrs Salmond.

The full name of the groom-to-be was William Adrian Melhuish, who had been born in Liverpool on 12th June 1916 to John James Melhuish and Eleanor McKee, who were married in Liverpool in 1912. For the 1911 census, John Melhuish was living at home at 18 Cleveland Street, Birkenhead with his widowed mother Annie, who was running a boarding house, and seven siblings ranging in age from 10 to 24. John was 21, and clerk in a shipping office. His son William Melhuish qualified as an auditor and at some stage had left Liverpool for Africa. It was from Lagos on

board the Deido that he sailed back to Liverpool, arriving on 21st March 1946.⁷¹

Joy and William were married in Eastbourne according to the rights of the Catholic Church.⁷²

MR. W. A. MELHUIH AND MISS J. SALMOND

The marriage of Mr W. A. Melhuish, only son of Mr and Mrs Melhuish, Liverpool, and Joy Salmond, daughter of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Salmond, East Dean, Sussex, took place at the Church of Our Lady of Ransom, Eastbourne on Saturday, June 14. Canon Corballis officiated.

Three months later Mr and Mrs Melhuish boarded the P & O Alcantara at Southampton bound for Mombasa. According to the ship's manifest, their last address in England had been 193 Newsham Drive, Liverpool and their intended country of residence was Zanzibar. William was listed as a Government Auditor.⁷³

A notice in The Times records that Joy Melhuish died on 28th September 1984.⁷⁴

MELHUIH – On 28th September, Joy, very suddenly in Ireland. Beloved wife of William Melhuish, of Seaford, Sussex. Funeral in Killarney. Memorial Requiem Mass, Seaford 2pm, Thursday 11th October. Donations in lieu of flowers to Cystic Fibrosis Research.

I have located a Poole, Dorset, death registration for Jan 1998 for a William Adrian Melhuish, born on 16 June 1916 at aged 81 when he died.⁷⁵

The birth of the only son of John Maitland Salmond was noted in social pages of The Times of 21st December 1926.⁷⁶

A son was born to Air Marshal Sir John and the Hon. Lady Salmond yesterday at Chestnut House, Uxbridge.

And just over a month later the social pages of The Times of 29th January 1927 carried the following item.⁷⁷

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Air Marshal Sir John and the Hon. Lady Salmond took place at Taplow Court on Thursday. Bishop Talbot officiated, and the child received the names Julian John William. The godparents were Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, the Marquess of Londonderry, Viscountess Ednam, and Lady Joan Peake. Lord and Lady Desborough and the Hon. Imogen Grenfell were present at the ceremony.

Just before his 20th birthday Julian gained his wings as a Pilot Officer and four years later he became engaged. Again the event was recorded in The Times.⁷⁸

MR J. J. W. SALMOND AND MISS B. L. WRIGHT

The engagement is announced between Julian, only son of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., and the Hon. Lady Salmond, of Lyminster House, Littlehampton and Brigid, eldest daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. FitzHerbert Wright, of Bridgewater House, Grantham.

The marriage took place on Tuesday, 22nd August 1950, at St Wulfram's Parish Church, Grantham.⁷⁹

Brigid Louise Wright had been born in London on 1st November 1928 and she died at the age of 71. Her death was registered at Chippenham, Wiltshire, for April 2000.⁸⁰

The birth of Rosemary Laura Salmond was registered at St Pancras for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1928 and was also listed in The Times of 23rd June.⁸¹

SALMOND – On June 22nd, 1928, at 27, Chester-terrace, Regents Park, the wife of AIR-MARSHAL SIR JOHN SALMOND – a daughter.

She was 19 when she became engaged to Nicholas Mosley.⁸²

MR. N. MOSLEY AND MISS R. SALMOND

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Mosley, M.C., eldest son of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bt., and the late Lady Cynthia Mosley, and Rosemary, daughter of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., and the Hon. Lady Salmond, of Lyminster House, Lyminster, Sussex.

The Times of 16th October publicised the forthcoming marriage, and the event took place one month later on 15th November 1947.⁸³

MR. N. MOSLEY AND MISS R. SALMOND

The marriage took place yesterday at St Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield, of Mr. Nicholas Mosley, eldest son of Sir Oswald Mosley and of the late Lady Cynthia Mosley, and Miss Rosemary Laura Salmond, daughter of

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Salmond and the Hon. Lady Salmond, of Lyminster House, Lyminster, Sussex. The Rev. Dr. N. E. Wallbank took the service.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown and train of white and gold Italian brocade, with a veil of Brussels lace (belonging to her grandmother, Lady Desborough), which was held in place by a headdress of orange blossom. She was attended by one page, Max Mosley, and by one child bridesmaid, the Hon. Camilla Gage. Mr Timothy Forbes Adam was the best man.

Rosemary and Nicholas were divorced in 1974, and she died in 1991.



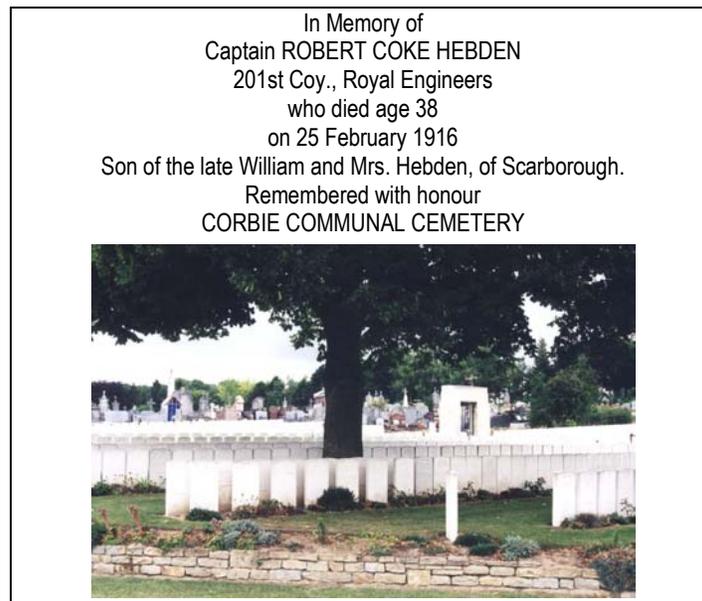
Postscript – Hebden Family

The following notes relate to Sacheverell Arthur Hebden's brothers.

Henry William Hebden was 44 years old when he received his call up. Already a Volunteer in the Yorkshire Regiment, he signed on for a Short Service Commission at Bradford on 14th January 1915 in the Royal Army Service Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant. He was a married man, having in 1904 wed one Maud Elizabeth Carr from Birmingham. The 1911 census records the couple living at 9 Beauchamp Hill, Leamington in Warwickshire, with a three year old son, William Ernest Hebden, who had been born in 1907 at Cheltenham. Henry was listed as living on private means. From his war records we see Henry was discharged in February 1916.⁸⁴

I have not located Robert Coke Hebden in the 1911 census. He was the first of Hebden sons to fall in action. Sacheverell Hebden's senior by three years, Robert served with the Royal Engineers (Militia) Humber Division. According to a record of probate of Hebden wills, Robert's address had been Dacre House, Scarborough, and as he had not married, he would have regarded Dacre House as his home. The value of his estate was just over £3,000 and his brothers Henry and Sacheverell were the executors.⁸⁵

HEBDEN Robert Coke of Dacre House Scarborough a captain in the 201st company Royal Engineers died 25 February 1916 at No. 5 Casualty Clearing Station of the British Expeditionary Force France Probate York 7 August to Henry William Hebden a lieutenant in the Army Service Corps and Sacheverell Arthur Hebden a captain in the Royal Flying Corps. Effects £3165 5s 5d.



The youngest of the Hebden boys was Alan, who was at home with his family for the 1891 census as a 7 year old and for the 1901 census was a 17 year old boarder at Sedbergh School. Founded in 1525, the school began as a Chantry School, was then re-established as a Grammar School, and was subsequently re-formed into what was (and still is) a highly regarded independent public school. During the time that Alan was enrolled (and up to more recent times) the School had a reputation for terribly harsh conditions, with cold showers or baths and early morning runs as a matter of routine, and physical punishments very much commonplace. But, in fact, this regime was 'standard' in most public schools.⁸⁶

In 1906, at a relatively young age, Alan married. His bride was Ethel Mary Brotchie, a daughter of George and Susannah Brotchie. The marriage was registered at Whitby for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1906. Five years later, the 1911 census records Alan and Ethel Hebden living at Fribo, Prospect Hill, Whitby. The record also confirms that Ethel Mary had been born in Loftus, and was, at 32, five years Alan's senior. Again we find a Hebden son citing Private Means as his occupation. There were no children listed.⁸⁷

One particular feature of Sedbergh School is its cloisters, with one of the few officially listed War memorials located in schools. Every known name of an old boy or member of staff who died during the first and second world wars is recorded on its walls. And Alan Hebden is included in the list.⁸⁸

Hebden A L 1897-1902

Second Lieutenant, 6th Battalion Black Watch, 51st Division.
 Killed in action during the Battle of Arras.
 Remembered on the Arras Memorial.
 8/5/1917 aged 33 years.

The Whitby Book of Remembrance includes an entry for Alan Hebden, noting that after several attempts to join the army in 1914 he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps as a stretcher bearer and served in France until 1916 when he was commissioned in the 8th Black Watch. He was killed in action at Salonika May 1917.



The CWGC entry makes no reference to reference to Alan's age, his parents or his widow Ethel. For whatever reason, probate was not granted on Alan Hebden's will until 27th January 1919. His widow was the executor of the estate which was valued at nearly £3,000.⁸⁹

HEBDEN Alan of Fribo Prospect-hill Whitby second-lieutenant Royal Highlanders died on or since 8 May 1917 in Greece or Serbia Probate York 27 January to Ethel Mary Hebden widow. Effects £2939.

Ernest Salmond Hebden was not at home for the 1891 census because he was, at that time, a 12 year old boarder at The Mount, a preparatory school in Northallerton, Yorkshire. Nor does he appear in the 1901 census. However he was included in the 1911 census, with a wife and a son, and staying with his father-in-law at Greystones, Carmel Road, Darlington Court in Durham.⁹⁰

Forster, William	Head	Mar	M	72	Wine and Spirit Merchant	Darlington, Durham
Forster, Alice	Daur	Sing	F	31		Darlington, Durham
Forster, Edith	Daur	Sing	F	27		Darlington, Durham
Hebden, Ernest Salmond	S-i-L	Mar	M	32	Private Means	Scarborough, Yorks
Hebden, Constance	Daur	Mar	F	34		Darlington, Durham
Hebden, John Forster	GdSon		M	3		W Virginia, USA
Robson, Maggie	Serv	Sing	F	21	Dom Servant, Cook	Shildon, Durham, Resident
Leggett, Harriet	Serv	Sing	F	20	Dom Servant, Housemaid	Brandon, Durham, Resident

On 11th April 1911, just over a week after the census night, Ernest, Constance and their son embarked on the 'Carmania' at Liverpool and arrived at New York on 19th April. The ship's manifest records that Ernest's occupation was farmer, that their last permanent residence was White Sulphur Springs, which was also their intended destination, and that the contact in England for all three members of the family was Ernest's mother, Julia Hebden of Dacre House, Scarborough. The names of the three Hebden passengers were over-stamped with the words 'Non Immigrant Alien'. From this notation we deduce that the Ernest and Constance Hebden did not intend to take out American citizenship but Ernest was permitted to work for a period in America. As indicated by the birth of their son, by 1911 the Hebdens had been there for at least three years, but further records show that they had in fact been there much longer. The following is an interesting extract from the 1900 US census of a household group, living in the Edray district of Pocahontas, West Virginia.⁹¹

James Hebden	31
Margaret E Hebden	25
Osborn N Miles	21
Constance E Hebden	3
Ernest Hebden	21
Constance Forster	24
Robert Clark	50

An inspection of the transcript identifies James and Margaret E Hebden as husband and wife, and Constance E Hebden as their daughter, and that James Hebden carried out the occupation of farming. Osborn N Miles and Robert Clark were respectively employed as farm labourer and ostler. Of particular interest are Ernest Hebden and Constance Forster, both described as lodgers, with Ernest also described as a farmer. The census also records the year in which the various members of this household had arrived in America. James Hebden had been there since 1887, no doubt attracted to the prospect of making a good living on land that the Government was offering at a very attractive price under various settlement schemes. Margaret had arrived in 1896, and she and James were married that same year. The farm hands had arrived in 1895 and 1899 respectively. The year of Ernest Hebden's arrival had been 1893. He would have been no more than 15 years of age, and presumably had possibly only just completed secondary education. Constance Forster arrived in America in 1897 and when the census was conducted had been there less than three years. Under what circumstances did Ernest Hebden and Constance Forster both come to be in the same house in 1900? The answer is that they were both related in some way to James Hebden, the household head. James and Ernest were first cousins, their respective fathers John Hebden and William Hebden being brothers. Constance Forster, as sister to Margaret, was James's sister-in-law.⁹²

The US 1910 census (and Ernest's war records) confirms that Ernest and Constance were married at on 24th September 1902, at Elkins West Virginia, and that James and Margaret Hebden were witnesses to the event. I was surprised that some time had elapsed between Constance's arrival in the States and her marriage, but this could be explained by the fact that about 1899-1900 Ernest had enlisted as a private in the Imperial Yeomanry. The Yeomanry was a British volunteer cavalry regiment that mainly saw action during the Second Boer War. Officially created on 24 December 1899, the regiment was based on members of standing Yeomanry regiments, but also contained a large contingent of mid-upper class English volunteers. The 19th April 1910 census records Ernest as a man of private income, living with the wife and son, John Forster Hebden, who had been born on 27th October 1907, at White Sulphur Springs, in the county of Greenbrier. White Sulphur Springs was known as the 'Queen of Watering Places' during the nineteenth century had developed into a grand resort, and the summer destination of choice for wealthy Virginians. Ernest and Constance would have witnessed the purchase in 1910 of the resort by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway which immediately turned its attention (and funds) to further upgrading to ensure that the Springs remained the nation's best health resort. Unfortunately, and had he decided to settle at White Sulphur Springs, Ernest would not live long enough to enjoy its facilities.

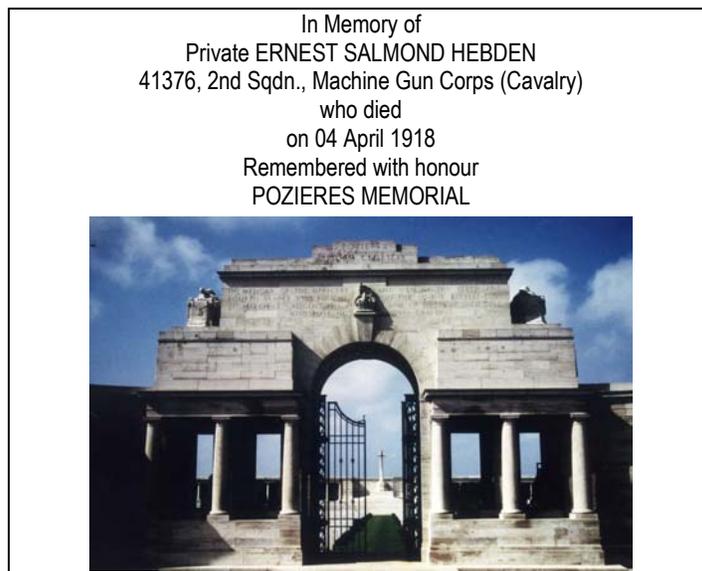
As an aside, James (now listed as owning a farm) and Margaret Hebden had also been included in the 1910 census, still living at Edray. They returned to England later that year, arriving on 10th October. For the 1911 census they were living at Scarborough, by which time James was a retired farmer with private means. I wonder if Ernest and Constance visited them when they were back in England.⁹³

Ernest, Constance and young John were back in England in 1914 because on 17th August, at Scarborough, Ernest Salmond Hebden took the oath and signed up for a short service commission, and placed in the Special Reserves. On the form he recorded his preference to be enlisted with the Cavalry and also authorised one third of his pay to be allotted to his wife. On that same day the family embarked on the 'Cedric' bound for New York, where they arrived on 5th September 1914 before travelling home to White Sulphur Springs. Again Ernest's mother was the contact in England. It must have been a very short stay because by December 1914 Constance Hebden, writing from 33 Avenue Road, Scarborough, was in correspondence with the Army Records Office regarding copies of her marriage certificate and the birth certificate of her son, which were required for her to receive her separation allowance.⁹⁴

Three lines make up the Statement of Services of Private Ernest Hebden. His service was reckoned, from 17th August 1914 when he was posted to the Reserves. He was then posted to the 18th Hussars on 18th May 1915, and on the authority of a War Office telegram was transferred to the 2nd Battalion Machine Gun Squadron on 7th June 1916. Two years later he was killed in action. His medal roll shows that he was posthumously awarded the Victory

Medal and 1914-18 Star and these were finally received by his widow in February 1920. As with Alan Hebden's memorial, that for Ernest makes no mention of his age or next of kin. But in contrast to her sister-in-law, Constance did not have to wait too long for the probate on Ernest's to be granted. This occurred on 27th September 1918 and Constance, then living at Dacre House, was the executor of the estate valued at £6,550. Constance never remarried, but from the passenger listings she was a frequent traveller to and from the States, probably financed in from her share of the estate.⁹⁵

HEBDEN Ernest Salmond of Dacre House Scarborough private Machine Gun Corps died 4 Aril 1918 in France
 Probate Your 27 September to Constance Hebden widow. Effects £6549 14s 9d.



Having spent some time side-tracked on Sacheverell's siblings and Emma Mary's in-laws, I will add a few final comments. Constance Hebden was required to complete Army Form W 5080 as part of the process of claiming the medals due to her deceased husband, and the information she provided is particularly useful in regards to this branch of the Hebdens. She filled out the form on 4th April 1919 from her then address of 1 Crown Terrace, Scarborough as follows :

Father of the Soldier	Deceased		
Mother of the Soldier	Julia Hebden		Dacre House, Scarborough
Brothers of the Soldier (Full Blood)	Henry William Hebden	Age 48	Dacre House, Scarborough
	George Cecil Hebden	Age 46	ditto
	Sacherverell Arthur Hebden	Age 39	ditto
(Half Blood)	None		
Sisters of the Soldier (Full Blood)	Emma Julia Hebden	Age 50	Dacre House, Scarborough
	Mabel Hebden	Age 47	ditto
	Ethel Hebden	Age 44	ditto
	Linda Hebden	Age 43	ditto
	Gladys Hebden	Age 36	ditto
(Half Blood)	None		

George Cecil Hebden remained a bachelor and died on 31st October 1945 at Dacre House, Scarborough, and was buried in Dean Road Cemetery on 2nd November. The only Hebden daughter to marry was Ethel – to Thomas Wolryche Stansfield, in 1903.⁹⁶



Notes

- ¹ Pedigree of Hoyle of Hooton Levett Hall, provided by Liz Cargill; FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; HO107/2344/171/p14; RG9/3507/54/pp14-15; RG10/187/25/p1; RG11/8/11/p16.
- ² London England Marriages and Burials 1754-1921; London England Births and Baptisms 1813-1906; HO107/1545/426/p3; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941; RG10/1325/52/p24.
- ³ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1937-1983; Obituary, The Times 9 Nov 1832; RG11/46/97/p44.
- ⁴ RG13/848/101/p32.
- ⁵ RG13/848/101/p32.
- ⁶ RG14PN12345 RG78PN702 RD263 SD2 ED6 SN22.
- ⁷ The Times, Wednesday Nov 9 1932 page 14.
- ⁸ England & Wales Death Index 1837-1983.
- ⁹ Copy of Will provided by Suzanne Paget – I have included punctuation for easier reading.
- ¹⁰ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG11/46/97/p44.
- ¹¹ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; The Times Oct 29 1903.
- ¹² Wikipedia.
- ¹³ RG14PN7653 RG78PN377 RD139 SD1 ED1 SN2; FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915.
- ¹⁴ www.thePeerage.com; 1901 Scotland Census/Peebles/ ED6/p5.
- ¹⁵ Scotlands People SR Marriage Search 768/0009.
- ¹⁶ UK Army Roll of Honour, 1939-1945; Andrews Newspaper index Cards 1790-1976.
- ¹⁷ CWGC website.
- ¹⁸ National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941; Yona married for a third time – on 14th December 1941 to Brigadier David Campbell Mullen, and her death in 1958, at the age of 57, was registered at Marylebone.
- ¹⁹ The Times Jan 19 1948, Feb 20 1948.
- ²⁰ Wikipedia; England and Wales Death Index 1837-1983.
- ²¹ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG11/46/97/p44; RG13/848/101/p32; RG14PN12345 RG78PN702 RD263 SD2 ED6 SN22.
- ²² Obituary by Augustus John published in The Times Feb 01 1958.
- ²³ Obituary, The Times Jan 31 1958.
- ²⁴ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; England & Wales Birth Index 1916-2005.
- ²⁵ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; Wikipedia; Microsoft Encarta Online Encyclopedia 2009; The Two Mr. Smiths, Alice Keene, Lund Humphries, 8 June 1995; Matthew Smith : His Life and Reputation, Malcolm Yorke, Faber and Faber, 1997.
- ²⁶ Obituary by Augustus John published in The Times Feb 01 1958.
- ²⁷ The Times Jan 20 1958, Jan 31 1958.
- ²⁸ CWGC website.
- ²⁹ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837; RG12/4031/139/p3; Wikipedia; Rootsweb Message Boards – Surnames – Salmond.
- ³⁰ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; The Times Oct 18 1910.
- ³¹ FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1983; RG13/19/78/p7.
- ³² RG14PN11394 RG78PN621 RD229 SD1 ED6 SN37; RG14PN6680 RG78PN332 RD124 SD2 ED1 SN97.
- ³³ Wikipedia.
- ³⁴ National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ³⁵ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837; England & Wales Birth Index 1916-2005; The Times Dec 07 1911, May 16 1914, Oct 28 1915.
- ³⁶ The Inter-War Years 1919-39, www.raf.mod.uk.
- ³⁷ FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; UK Incoming Passenger Lists, 1878-1960.
- ³⁸ The Times Feb 03 1838, June 28 1938.
- ³⁹ Anne Baker has written an account of his life – Question of Honor : The Life of Lieutenant General Valentine Baker Pasha – Pen & Sword Books 1996. See also www.crowsnest.bc.ca/baker.html.
- ⁴⁰ The Times Oct 11 1946, Nov 04 1946; this was a second marriage for Harold Williamson.
- ⁴¹ CWGC website; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- ⁴² England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; The Times Oct 12 1983.
- ⁴³ FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG11/46/97/p44; RG13/848/101/pp31-32; Free BMD Marriage Index 1837-1915.
- ⁴⁴ FreeBMD Birth and Marriage Index 1837-1915; HO107/2124/305/p1; RG9/2433/105/p29; RG9/3619/23/p39 RG10/3478/111/p17; <http://www.oldnotts.co.uk/kirkby/history.htm>1911.
- ⁴⁵ RG10/4817/117/p50; RG11/4804/128/p53.
- ⁴⁶ RG12/3968/53/p4; RG13/4534/21/p33.

- 47 FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; RG14PN28944 RG78PN1666 RD527 SD2 ED20 SN289.
- 48 RG14PN31080 RG78PN1778 RD565 SD2 ED4 SN129.
- 49 FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; England & Wales Death Index 1984-2005.
- 50 England & Wales Death Index 1837-1983; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- 51 <http://www.prattens.co.uk/FAMILIES/HEBDEN>; <http://www.flightglobal.com/pdfarchive>.
- 52 The Times, Saturday Feb 28 1959.
- 53 England & Wales Death Index 1837-1983.
- 54 England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; The Times Sep 02 1936; England & Wales Death Index 1984-2005.
- 55 The Times Wednesday Mar 22 1944, Saturday May 27 1944; England & Wales Death Index 1984-2005.
- 56 FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG12/32/29/pp3-4; RG13/854/111/p2; Wikipedia.
- 57 RG14PN34998 RD631 SD23 ED7 SN9999; The Times Aug 13 1913.
- 58 The Times May 10 1916; England & Wales Birth and Death Index 1916-2005.
- 59 The Times Jan 03 1924, March 26, 1924.
- 60 The Times Jun 03 1924 – this extract does not list the extensive 'Who's Who' guest list.
- 61 FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; birth date from death registration; RG13/1344/162/p16.
- 62 RG14PN518 RG78PN18 RD7 SD1 ED4 SN103.
- 63 England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; Wikipedia.
- 64 The Times Sep 20 1935 – War Nursing Lady Salmond's Memories.
- 65 Wikipedia; CWGC website
- 66 The Times Oct 13 1926; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- 67 England & Wales Birth Index 1916-2005; Wikipedia.
- 68 England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; The Times Wednesday Apr 17 1968, Jun 20 1973.
- 69 The Times Friday Mar 29 1935, Saturday Mar 30 1935.
- 70 The Times Apr 26 1946.
- 71 England & Wales Birth Index 1916-2005; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG14PN21963 RG78PN1308 RD452 SD1 ED6 SN177; UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960.
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