

Griffith Hedley HOWELL

Born	1835 Dublin, Ireland	
Married	27 Sep 1864 St Saviour's Church, Jersey	Alice Mary DRAKE
Died	08 May 1896 Ferney, Beaufort-road, Surbiton, Surrey	
Father	George HOWELL of Dublin, Ireland	

<i>Alice Mary DRAKE</i>		
Baptised	17 Sep 1845 Newcastle, Northumberland	
Died	17 September 1931 The Ferns, Chertsey-road, Byfleet, Surrey	
Father	Francis DRAKE (1816-1861) son of John DRAKE and Elizabeth FREAKE (1795-1828)	
Mother	Elizabeth HEDLEY (1817-) dau of Thomas HEDLEY (1786-1858) and Mary BULMER (-1873)	

<i>Children</i>		
Vivian Hedley	b 16 Nov 1865 Walli House, East Maitland, New South Wales, Australia	d Jun Qt 1948 Surrey

The Newcastle Courant 7 Oct 1864 Marriage

At Jersey, at St. Saviour's Church, on the 27th ult., by the Very Rev. the Dean of that island, Griffith Hedley, son of the late George Howett, Esq., of Dublin, to Alice Mary, second daughter of the late Francis Drake, Esq., formerly of this town.

Sydney Morning Herald 21 Nov 1865

On the 16th instant, at Walli House, East Maitland, Mrs Griffith Hedley Howell, late of Dublin, of a son.

Daily Southern Cross (Auckland, NZ) 24 Sep 1867

We find the following in a Provincial Government Gazette, published on Saturday last:- Wholesale wine and spirit licences have been issued to the undermentioned persons, in conformity with clause 25 of the Licensing Act, 1863... Griffith Henry Howell, Kohukohu, Hokianga...

Daily Southern Cross 4 Dec 1868 Notice

The Partnership-Business hitherto carried on under the style and firm of John Webster and Co., has this day expired by effluxion of time. Hokianga, December 1, 1868. Signed John Webster, Griffith Hedley Howell. With reference to the foregoing, it is requested that all Claims against the late Firm may be forthwith furnished to John Webster, Hokianga, December 1, 1868.

Daily Southern Cross 3 May 1870 Partnership "En Commandite."

To the Editor of the Daily Southern Cross. Sir, The commercial community is much indebted to you for your article introducing this subject, and it is to be hoped that it may excite the attention of those classes whose interests are so largely engaged in its obtaining a trial in this colony. A residence of some years in an important manufacturing town in France has afforded me abundant opportunity of observing this law in its immediate and ultimate effects, and has qualified me, by the experience so obtained, to witness the beneficial results it invariably produces, and the prosperity that everywhere flows from its adoption. It is not too much, indeed, to affirm of it that to it France of to-day owes its present robust condition of trade, and the favourable promise afforded of the future. The process of application is very simple: A young man of talent in some branch of the useful arts desires to develop his speciality, and, to this end, requires the cooperation of a man of capital who shall, under certain conditions, furnish the requisite means. Demands of this nature have called into being a class of capitalists chiefly derived from among retired traders – old war-horses that love the din of battle – who are always on the watch for desirable investments, and for men of talent and integrity, in whose hands their capital may grow and be safe. With one of these we will suppose our ideal trader associated; and their firm, and the capital contributed, duly registered according to law. The capitalist, or "commanditaire," makes the best bargain he can for his share of the profits. This done, and the registered capital paid up, he is henceforth irresponsible; nor can any misfortune to the concern he has connected himself with further implicate him. It is known that his stake is limited; and no creditor would venture to force business to a speculative or unsafe extent, simply on the faith of the "commanditaire's" reputed credit. The publicity of registration guards against recklessness in trading. As for the working partner (or "gerant"), he occupies precisely the position of a partner in any ordinary unlimited concern. His responsibility has no bounds, and by his prudence and skill, and having in view the capital he was to work on, will his creditors measure the degree of credit they can in safety accord him. His success is the criterion of his capitalist in dealing with him, and as his actual tendency is to pay out one who demands high terms by bringing in another of modester views, he usually succeeds in securing the best conditions until he can, finally, dispense with all foreign capital and rely

upon his own accumulation. In France there can be no doubt as to the smooth working of this old French law, nor as to the advantage it has proved itself. Under its benign influence trade and manufactures have received a great impetus; industry has been largely stimulated; taste, in the useful arts, elevated; and the standard of comfort of the middle classes vastly raised. It has brought into better intelligence money and skill; and thus, indirectly, and upon a basis of mutual interest, has almost realised the dream of the philosophic socialist. Our colony seems to me to offer a peculiarly advantageous field for the favourable operation of this measure. It must, however, be understood that, if partnerships "en commandite" are ever to become an established "fact" with us, we must adopt, frankly, the well-tried French system, and reject altogether that emasculated measure by which the Home law-makers have endeavoured (and have failed) to make limited private partnership a la Francaise known to English commerce, I am &c., G. H. Howell.

Daily Southern Cross 9 May 1870

We do not suppose it will be considered necessary that we should offer any apology for again reverting to the subject of partnership en commandite, concerning which we wrote an article some short while ago, explaining the principles of the French law, and showing why the attempts to introduce a somewhat similar law into England and New South Wales had proved abortive. We are so impressed with the general utility of the measure in question, but more particularly with its peculiar applicability to young communities such as ours, where new industries are every day springing up, that we feel it would be a neglect of our duty if we allowed the matter to rest with merely the passing notice which we were enabled to give it in our former article. We were therefore very glad to publish in our issue of Tuesday last the letter of Mr G. H. Howell, enlarging upon and illustrating our remarks on this law....

1881 Census 2 Almorah Place, 72 Rouge Bouillon, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands

Mary B. HEDLEY	Head 71yrs	Annuitant [unmarried]	b England
Octavia HEDLEY	Sister 59yrs		b England
Vivian H. HOWELL	Nephew 15yrs		b Australia
Eliza BOWDEN	Servt 50yrs	General servant [widow]	b England

1891 Census Beaufort Rd, Ferney, Kingston, Surrey

Griffith Hedley HOWELL	Head 56yrs	Living on his own means	b Dublin, Ireland
Alice Mary HOWELL	Wife 45yrs		b Newcastle, Northumberland
Vivian Hedley HOWELL	Son 25yrs	Clerk in Bank of England [single]	b Maitland, New South Wales, Australia
Rose Emily CLEMENTS	Servt 23yrs	Housemaid [single]	b Kingston, Surrey
Kate CLEMENTS	Servt 21yrs	Cook [single]	b Kingston, Surrey

UK National Probate Calendar

Griffith Hedley Powell of Ferney Beaufort-road Surbiton Surrey esquire died 8 May 1896 Administration (with Will) London 20 August to Alice Mary Howell widow. Effects £1423 4s.

1901 Census Ferney, Byfleet, Surrey

Alice M. HOWELL	Head	55yrs	Living on own means [widow]	b Newcastle
Vivian H. HOWELL	Son	35yrs	Living on own means [single]	b Maitland, New South Wales, Australia
Rose E. CLEMENT	Servt	32yrs	Housemaid [single]	b Kingston, Surrey
Kate CLEMENT	Servt	30yrs	Cook [single]	b Kingston, Surrey

UK National Probate Calendar

Alice Mary Howell of The Ferns Chertsey-road Byfleet Surrey widow died 17 September 1931 Probate London 28 November to Vivian Hedley Howell gentleman and Archibald Seth Smith barrister. Effects £3038 17s 3d.