

A Cross Stitch Comes Home – The Journey of Jane Hoare’s Needlework

A remarkable and puzzling tale has recently unfolded—one that reaches across centuries and continents, and brings a long-lost family heirloom back to its roots. *A remarkable journey from London to Buckinghamshire, New Zealand, the German Occupation of Jersey, Sussex, Charlotte, North Carolina, Asheville, North Carolina and back to the Hoare family in the UK.*

Earlier this week, I was contacted by Julie Klar, a member on Ancestry who had seen a conversation on WikiTree. The thread featured a man named Larry Manofsky from Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina, who was trying to trace the origins of a piece of Cross-Stitch found among his grandmother’s belongings. Larry had written:

“I found a sample of cross stitch in my grandmother's possessions. She may have found it in an antique shop. The label on the back reads: Jane Hoare Born June 3rd 1846 Died June 8th 1867 Sister of Grandfather Henry Hoare. Is this person related to you? If so, would you like me to send it to you?”

Naturally, this piqued my interest. I immediately recognised the name—Jane Hoare is indeed in my family tree.

Jane Hoare, creator of the Cross-Stitch

Jane Hoare 1846-1867 (Henry, Robert, William, John, Thomas, John [Hore], Robert, Giles, Harrie, Roger, Robert, Walter, Thomas, Walter, Robert, Christian, Hugh [Hugonis le Hore], Hugh Sr., Iohannis [John le Hore], Alfrey [Alfred le Hore]).

Jane was born on 3 June 1846 in the parish of St George Hanover Square, Mayfair, London. She was the daughter of Henry Hoare Sr., who was born 1808 in Tackley, Oxfordshire, and Ann Quartermaine, born 1811 in Watlington, Oxfordshire. Henry and Ann were married 29 December 1831 in Watlington, Oxfordshire. They had 11 known children viz: Ann Maria, Ellen Quartermaine, Henry Jr., Louisa Coote nee Hoare, George, Catherine Jennings nee Hoare, Mary, Jane, Robert, William George and Hannah Eliza.

By the 1851 census, Jane's father, Henry Sr. had moved to London and was recorded as working as a house servant and porter at 45 Berkeley Square, Mayfair, a post he then held for over 30 years. Henry's wife and six of their children were recorded as visitors in the census.

During that time, Henry served distinguished residents including Sir Humphrey St John-Mildmay, merchant banker and politician, John Cam Hobhouse—1st Baron Broughton, and Loftus Tottenham Wigram, politician. Notably, Lord Randolph Churchill, British aristocrat and politician, father of Winston Churchill, also lived in one of the apartments there in 1874.

By the 1861 census, 14-year-old Jane was apprenticed as a dressmaker on New Bond Street in London. Tragically, her life was cut short—we now know from her death certificate that she died on 17 May 1867 at the tender age of just 20. The discrepancy in the death date isn't surprising, as the label was written over 60 years later, after being passed down through generations.

We know from the death certificate that Jane died at 28 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London and that she had suffered from Phthisis (Tuberculosis) for two years. Her father, Henry Sr., was present at her death. We know from the census returns that Jane's sister, Ann Maria Hoare was running a lodging house at 28 Duke Street, and that another sister, Louisa Hoare, who had recently married, also lived there, and they no doubt cared for their sister leading up to her death.

Superintendent Registrar's District <i>St. James George Hanover Square</i>									
Registrar's District <i>Hanover Square</i>									
18 <i>67</i> . DEATHS in the District of <i>Hanover Square</i> in the County of <i>Middlesex</i>									
No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
<i>64</i>	<i>Seventeenth</i> <i>May</i> <i>1867</i> <i>28 Duke Street</i> <i>Grosvenor</i> <i>Square</i>	<i>Jane</i> <i>Hoare</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>20</i> <i>years</i>	<i>Dressmaker</i>	<i>Phthisis</i> <i>2 years</i> <i>Certified</i>	<i>Henry Hoare</i> <i>Present at the death</i> <i>145 Berkeley Square</i>	<i>Twenty-first</i> <i>May</i> <i>1867</i>	<i>Edward Jay</i> <i>Registrar</i>

Henry Hoare Sr. had previously purchased a burial plot on the 16th October 1858 for his wife Ann at Brompton Cemetery in West Brompton, in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. Henry's wife Ann was the first to be buried 11ft below ground. See image below.

REGISTER OF BURIALS IN THE WEST OF LONDON AND ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.					WESTMINSTER CEMETERY, EARL'S COURT, OLD BROMPTON. 1st VICTORIA, CAP. 150.				
NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	Place where Death occurred.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.	Place of Burial and No. of Grave.	From what Parish removed.	Church.	Depth.	REMARKS.
<i>Thomas Peacock</i> <i>17535</i>	<i>60 King Street,</i> <i>Long Acre.</i>	<i>1858</i> <i>July</i> <i>11</i>	<i>58</i> <i>years</i>	<i>Rev. A. Bateman</i>	<i>Common Grave</i> <i>R 2.0 x 152.0</i>	<i>St. John's</i> <i>in the fields</i>	<i>St. John's</i>		<i>x Grave 11ft</i> <i>17535</i>
<i>Anne Meredith</i> <i>17536</i>	<i>Chapin Street,</i> <i>Westminster.</i>	<i>July</i> <i>11</i>	<i>58</i> <i>years</i>	<i>Rev. A. Bateman</i>	<i>Common Grave</i> <i>R 35.0 x 152.0</i>	<i>St. John's</i>	<i>Westminster church</i>		<i>x Grave 11ft</i> <i>17536</i>
<i>Richard Anthony Brown</i> <i>17537</i>	<i>28 Bar Street,</i> <i>Covent Garden.</i>	<i>July</i> <i>11</i>	<i>62</i> <i>years</i>	<i>Rev. A. Bateman</i>	<i>Common Grave</i> <i>R 34.0 x 152.0</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Covent Garden church</i>		<i>x Grave 11ft</i> <i>17537</i>
<i>Katharine Ann Savage</i> <i>17538</i>	<i>34 Abchurch Lane,</i> <i>Westminster.</i>	<i>July</i> <i>11</i>	<i>1 year</i> <i>10 Mos</i>	<i>Rev. A. Bateman</i>	<i>Common Grave</i> <i>A B 55.6 x 62.0</i>	<i>St. John's</i>	<i>Westminster church</i>		<i>x Grave 11ft</i> <i>17538</i>
<i>Anne Hoare</i> <i>17539</i>	<i>45 Berkeley Square.</i>	<i>July</i> <i>11</i>	<i>46</i> <i>years</i>	<i>Rev. A. Bateman</i>	<i>Private</i> <i>Common Grave</i> <i>R 13.0 x 152.0</i>	<i>St. George</i>	<i>Hanover of church</i>		<i>x Grave 11ft</i> <i>Purchased 16 Oct 1858</i> <i>See 17538, 17539</i> <i>17539</i>

Jane was buried in the same burial plot, at a depth of 8ft, above her mother.

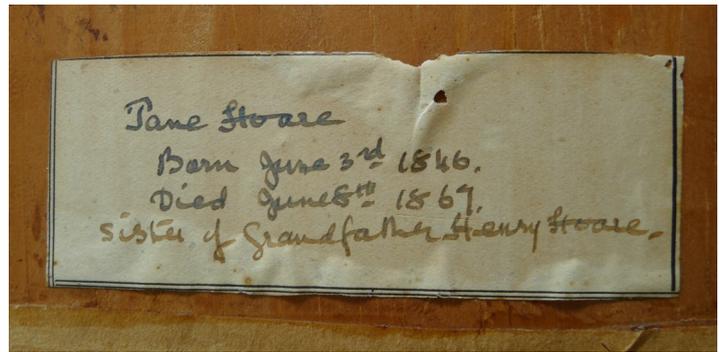
Register of Burials in the West of London and ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.					Westminster Cemetery, Earl's Court, Old Brompton. 1st VICTORIA, CAP. 150.				
NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	Place where Death occurred.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.	Place of Burial and No. of Grave.	From what Parish removed.	Church.	Depth.	REMARKS.
<i>Amelia Hill</i> <i>48755</i>	<i>10 Saw Street</i> <i>Westminster</i>	<i>1867</i> <i>July</i> <i>12</i>	<i>53</i> <i>years</i>	<i>Rev. A. Bateman</i>	<i>Private Grave</i> <i>2nd. Subment</i> <i>R 58.5 x 151.3</i>	<i>St. John's</i>	<i>Westminster</i>		<i>592.00 B.C. opened to 8ft</i>
<i>Eliza Clark</i> <i>48756</i>	<i>112 Lanyer Street</i> <i>Weymouth</i>	<i>Aug</i> <i>22</i>	<i>48</i> <i>years</i>	<i>Rev. A. Bateman</i>	<i>Private Grave</i> <i>2nd. Subment</i> <i>Q 218.9 x 65.6</i>	<i>St. James</i>	<i>Westminster</i>	†	<i>696 B.C. opened to 10ft</i>
<i>Lannah Elizabeth Witham</i> <i>48757</i>	<i>49 Lanyer Street</i> <i>Weymouth</i>	<i>Aug</i> <i>22</i>	<i>45</i> <i>years</i>	<i>Rev. A. Bateman</i>	<i>Common Grave</i> <i>A 11.0 x 223.9</i>	<i>St. George</i> <i>Harpenden</i>	<i>Church</i>		<i>x Grave 10ft</i>
<i>Louisa Hoare</i> <i>48758</i>	<i>28 Duke Street</i> <i>Grosvenor Square</i>	<i>Aug</i> <i>22</i>	<i>20</i> <i>years</i>	<i>Rev. A. Bateman</i>	<i>Private Grave</i> <i>2nd. Subment</i> <i>R 13.0 x 152.0</i>	<i>St. George</i> <i>Harpenden</i>	<i>Church</i>		<i>17539 B.C. opened to 8ft</i>
<i>Martha Spooner</i> <i>48759</i>	<i>5 New Street</i> <i>Byland Square</i>	<i>Aug</i> <i>22</i>	<i>6</i> <i>years</i>	<i>Rev. A. Bateman</i>	<i>Common Grave</i> <i>P 107.0 x 55.3</i>	<i>St. Andrew's</i>	<i>Church</i>		<i>Grave 8ft</i>

When Henry Hoare Sr. died in 1893 in Taplow, Buckinghamshire, his body was brought to Brompton Cemetery and buried above Ann, his wife, and Jane his daughter at a depth of 7ft.

Register of Burials in the West of London and ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.					Westminster Cemetery, Earl's Court, Old Brompton. 1st VICTORIA, CAP. 180.				
NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Place where Death occurred	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.	Place of Burial and No. of Grant.	From what Parish, &c., removed.	Church.	Depth.	REMARKS.
Eagles Stephen 157886	Datchett	1893. Nov 18	74 years	Rev. Hoare	Private Grave 3rd Interment, a 93.6 x 11.3.	Beyond District	church		66841 BR opened to 10ft.
Podmore Hannah 157887	R. St Johns Road, Stamards on Sea.	Nov 18	68 years	Rev. Hoare	Private Grave 3rd Interment, a 74.0 x 94.6.	Beyond District	church		90189 BR opened to 14ft.
Swinn Albert-Fredrick 157888	417 Ficham Road	Nov 18	5 years	Rev. Hoare	Private Grave 3rd Interment, 637.0 x 25.3.		Chelsea church		116736 BR opened to 10ft.
Hoare Henry 157889	Taplow	Nov 18	85 years	Rev. Hoare	Private Grave 3rd Interment, R 15.0 x 152.0	Beyond District	church		17539 BR opened to 7ft.
Simpson Jane 157890	Shillands Nightingale Lane Clapham	Nov 18	79 years	Rev. G. Bell	Private Brick Grave 3rd Interment, The East, Brompton, height 231.6 x 6.6.		Battersea church		68275 BR.

Brompton Cemetery, in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, is the only cemetery owned by the Crown and managed by The Royal Parks. Opened in 1840 (originally the West of London and Westminster Cemetery), it was established by Act of Parliament and consecrated by Bishop Charles James Blomfield. One of Britain's oldest garden cemeteries, it has over 205,000 graves marked by some 35,000 monuments, from simple headstones to grand mausolea. It is also a haven for wildlife. A list of those buried is available via The Royal Parks: Brompton Cemetery website. **Below is an exact location of where Jane, her mother Ann, and her father Henry are buried, see the red marker just south of the circle.**





While she lived, Jane created a beautiful piece of needlepoint (see photo). Her name is delicately stitched on either side of the birds at the bottom, with the central inscription:

"Lead me to the rock that is higher than I."

This phrase, from Psalm 61:2, reflects a timeless human desire for refuge and strength in times of overwhelm. The building depicted in the needlework is a place of worship, symbolizing the Lord's holy temple—a place of divine protection.

The back of the piece bears a handwritten label:

Jane Hoare Born June 3rd 1846. Died June 8th 1867. Sister of grandfather Henry Hoare.

Curiously, the date follows the American convention (month before day).

Below is a close up of Jane's name, the colour of which has faded over the years.



Now, thanks to Larry's kindness, this precious family heirloom has made its way back home—a tangible connection to the past, and to Jane Hoare's brief but creative life.

With new information in hand, I can now weave a much richer tapestry around the story of the Cross-Stitch. On the reverse side of this modest but treasured heirloom is a handwritten note, one that, through careful research, has revealed an extraordinary family lineage. It was written by the granddaughter of Jane's brother, Henry Hoare Jr., and through her, we are able to trace the journey of the Cross-Stitch across generations and continents.

After the death of Jane Hoare, the Cross-Stitch passed to her brother Henry Hoare Jr.

Henry Hoare Jr. was born on the 5th of February 1839 in the fashionable parish of St George Hanover Square in Mayfair, London. As a boy, he lived with his father at 45 Berkeley Square, a prestigious address. By 1861, young Henry was employed in Westminster as a servant in the household of George Stevenson. A few years later, his life would take a significant turn northward.

On the 22nd of February 1867, in the historic city of Edinburgh, Henry married Margaret Ann Keith, born in 1843 in Brechin, Angus, Scotland. Their union marked the beginning of a new chapter. By 1871, Henry Jr. had risen to become the Hotel Manager of the Balmoral Hotel in Edinburgh, an esteemed post that reflected his steady ascent. The couple welcomed five children, though not all survived childhood:

- **Margaret Quartermaine Hoare** (1867–1955) born Edinburgh, died Sussex, never married.
- **Mary Wyllie Hoare** (1868–1934) born Edinburgh, died Taplow, married John Caudell. The next keeper of the Cross-Stitch
- **Harry Hoare** (1870–1897) born Edinburgh and died in Taplow, never married.
- **Louisa Hoare**, who was born and died 1872 in Edinburgh.
- **Alfred Hoare** (1873–c.1893) born Edinburgh died Taplow, never married.

Tragedy struck in 1875 when Margaret Ann passed away in Edinburgh, leaving Henry to care for their four surviving children alone. Despite this loss, he pressed on. In the year 1876, Henry Hoare Jr. made a significant move southward to Taplow in Buckinghamshire. Henry became the proprietor of the Orkney Arms Hotel and Skindles, a riverside bar in the village of Taplow, Buckinghamshire. They were already a fashionable retreat for London's elite, attracting a clientele that included nobility, artists and affluent travellers seeking leisure along the Thames. Skindles was a name that would, in time, become synonymous with elegance, intrigue, high society and members of the Royal family.

By the time of the 1881 census, Henry Jr. was firmly established as the proprietor of the Orkney Arms Hotel and Skindles. The hotel was a flourishing enterprise, employing eleven staff members, and also served as home to Henry's four children.

Through his vision and entrepreneurial spirit, Skindles rose to prominence at the turn of the century, attracting a clientele that included nobility, artists, and affluent travellers seeking leisure along the Thames.

Henry's influence extended beyond the hotel itself. He commissioned the construction of three distinguished villas—Cherry House, Rosemead, and Thames Bank (his personal residence)—each contributing to the architectural and social character of the Taplow Riverside area. Though the original Skindles Hotel has since been demolished, these residences endure as a testament to a man whose legacy helped shape the identity and allure of Taplow.

Described in the 1883 edition of Kelly's Directory as a 'wine and spirit merchant under royal patronage,' Henry Hoare's establishment garnered the patronage of no less than King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. The hotel's famed lawn, known for its refined charm and air of romantic mystery, played host to countless notable guests listed in Debrett's Peerage and hosted many visitors. Skindles soon earned a reputation as the most glamorous hotel on the Thames—an emblem of a bygone era when leisure, prestige, and scandal wove seamlessly together under Henry Hoare's stewardship. A highlight of the season was Royal Ascot Sunday when the smart set arrived on boats and boating parties were popular.

Henry Jr. remained a fixture of the Taplow community until his passing in 1924, after which he was laid to rest in the tranquil churchyard of St Nicolas, Taplow, Buckinghamshire.

At some point, perhaps in a moment of reflection or family pride, Henry Hoare Jr. had passed the Cross-Stitch to his daughter, Mary Wyllie Hoare.

Mary Wyllie Hoare had been born on 5 December 1868 in Edinburgh, she was named after her grandmother, Helen Wyllie. In 1881 Mary, age 12, was living with her father at Skindles Hotel, and by the 1891 census Mary, age 22, was living and working at Skindles with her siblings, as a Hotel Assistant.

In 1895, she married John Henry Caudell in Taplow. They would go on to have three children:

- **John Harry Caudell** (1896–1918), who sadly died in a training accident at the Royal Air Force 211th Training Depot Station at Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, Lieutenant age:21
- **Edith Violet Caudell** (1902–1924), who never married
- **Mary Elizabeth Margaret Caudell**, the keeper of the Cross-Stitch and the author of the note that now illuminates this story

In the 1911 census Mary Wyllie Caudell was living with her father Henry Jr., her sister Margaret Quartermaine Hoare, and her two children—Mary Elizabeth Margaret and Violet Edith Caudell. They were all living at Thames Bank, the house that Henry had built in Taplow.

Mary Wyllie Caudell nee Hoare passed away on 21 October 1934 and was buried at St Nicolas Churchyard, Taplow, Buckinghamshire.

Mary Wyllie then passed the Cross-Stitch to her daughter, Mary Elizabeth Margaret Caudell.

Mary Elizabeth Margaret Caudell was born on 25 November 1897 in Hampstead, London. By the 1911 census, she was living at Thames Bank in Taplow, Buckinghamshire with her mother Mary, her aunt Margaret Quartermaine Hoare, and her grandfather, the now elderly Henry Hoare Jr.

On 2 September 1916, Mary Elizabeth married Captain Leonard James Frederick Gulliver-Cradwick, a distinguished military officer born in Rangiora, New Zealand, in 1886. Leonard's service spanned the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, the Essex Regiment (where he served as Second Lieutenant), and later the Royal Air Force, which granted him the rank of Captain in 1920.

The couple lived in several locations over the years, spending a period in New Zealand before moving to Villa Noirmont in Beaumont, St. Peter, Jersey, in the Channel Islands. They eventually settled in Selsey, Sussex, where they spent their later years. The Cross-Stitch was clearly a cherished family heirloom for Mary, and it most likely accompanied her during their time in New Zealand, later in Jersey, and finally to Sussex.

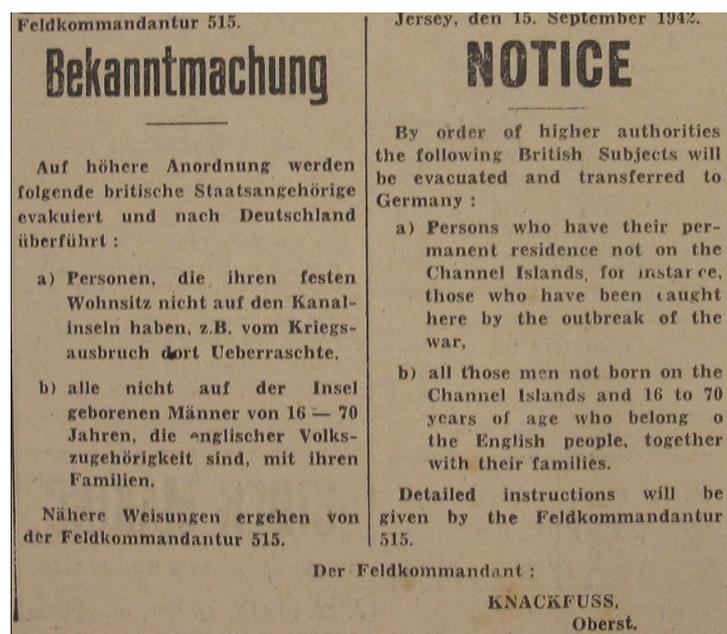
But how do we know it was Mary Elizabeth Margaret Gulliver-Cradwick (née Caudell) who penned the inscription on the back of the Cross-Stitch?

The answer lies not just in family lore, but in the dark and turbulent days of the Second World War. Sometime before 1940, Mary and her husband, Captain Leonard James Frederick Gulliver-Cradwick, relocated to Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, a quiet and picturesque place nestled in the English Channel, just off the coast of France. Life there would soon be transformed by the tides of war.

When the Second World War reached Britain's doorstep, the Channel Islands found themselves in a precarious position. In June 1940, as German forces advanced through Europe, the British government offered evacuation to island residents. Of the approximately 90,000 inhabitants across the islands, some 25,000 took the opportunity to flee. Yet around 66,000 remained, among them, Mary and Leonard. On 30 June 1940, the German occupation of the Channel Islands began. Jersey was now under Nazi control.

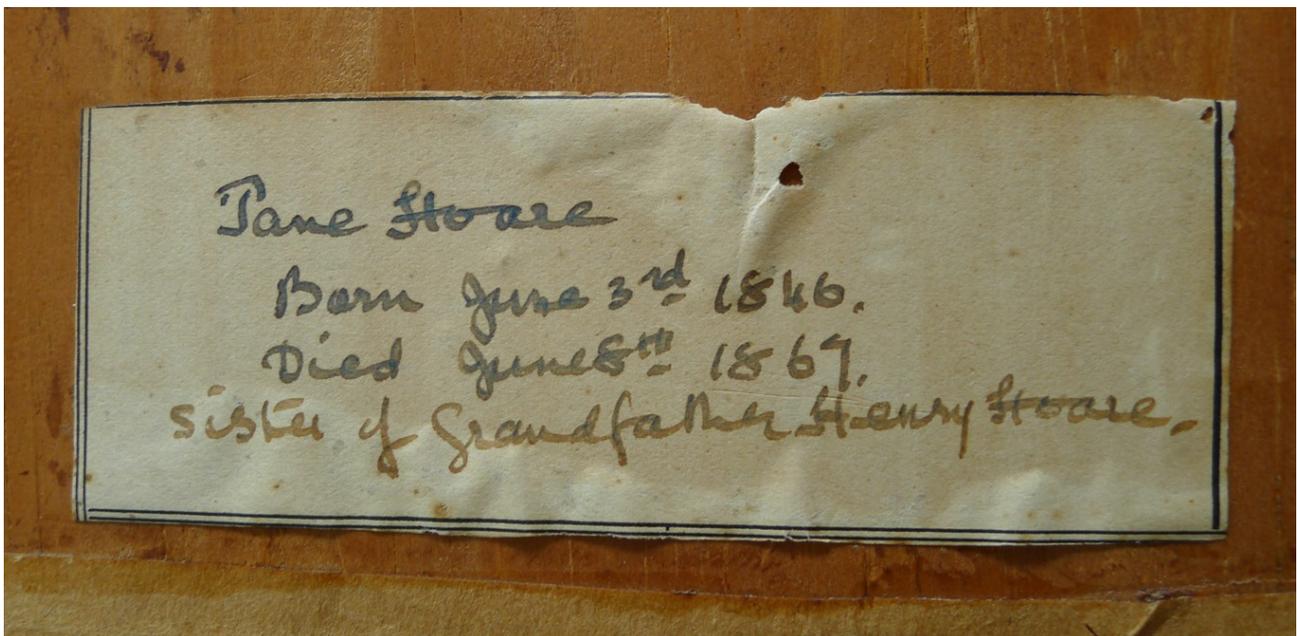
The years that followed were marked by dramatic, often traumatic changes to daily life. The Germans imposed Central European Time, replacing the familiar rhythm of Greenwich Mean Time. Islanders were forced to drive on the right-hand side of the road, and local currency was replaced with occupation money bearing swastikas and Reich symbols. Radios, cameras, boats, fuel, weapons, and even furniture were confiscated. Homes were seized. The islanders, once citizens of a peaceful crown dependency, were now subjects of a hostile foreign regime.

The occupation brought with it curfews, strict censorship, and identity cards. Food rationing became ever more severe. The Jewish population was targeted, and those not native to the islands were increasingly deported to internment camps in Germany, including Biberach, Laufen, Wurzach, Dorsten, and even the notorious Buchenwald. Among the upheavals, schools were forced to teach German, and English was increasingly suppressed. Many islanders lost their jobs, their security, and their sense of autonomy. It's in this brutal context that we turn again to the Cross-Stitch.



As the war dragged on, life in Jersey grew increasingly harsh. By 1944, food supplies were critically low. The islanders, isolated and abandoned, were nearing starvation. Liberation finally came in May 1945, but not before immense suffering had taken its toll. In April 1945, just a month before Jersey was liberated, Mary's husband Leonard was evacuated by the International Red Cross, he was recorded as being an invalid. What illness or injury led to this designation is not known. And as for Mary, there is no mention of her fate. Her name does not appear on any internment lists, nor on the rosters of those evacuated.

What we do know is this: among the wartime documents from Jersey is an Occupation Registration card bearing Mary's signature, all residents were forced to have these identity cards. When compared to the inscription on the back of the Cross-Stitch, it is an **exact match**. The handwriting, its loops, angles, and flourishes leaves no doubt. It was she who wrote it. See the following images.



When you have inserted *all* the required particulars (and where the answer to any question is in the negative, "No" must be inserted), take this form to the Constable or a member of the Honorary Police of your parish of residence, and sign it in his presence and add the date. If, however, no member of the Honorary Police of your parish can vouch for your identity, you must take this form to the Chief Registration Officer who will give you the necessary instructions.

I declare that the above particulars are true in every respect.

(Signature) M Gulliver - Cradwick

(Date) Jan 13th 1941

I, the undersigned, declare that this Form of Registration was signed in my presence, and I vouch for the identity of the said Mrs Mary Elizabeth Margaret Gulliver Cradwick
(Insert full Christian Names and Surname)

Image 'Courtesy of Jersey Heritage'

Mary's signature is written 'M Gulliver - Cradwick'. The date below the signature is Jan 13th 1941

The 'G' and the 'J' are matching and the date is spelled the American way with a small line under the 'th'. there is very little doubt that Mary wrote the inscription.

In the West Sussex, England, Electoral Registers for 1947 Mary and Leonard are both recorded as living at Chapel Cottage, East Street, Selsey, Sussex, England. Sadly Leonard passed away 22 February 1977 at 42 Manor Road, Selsey, West Sussex.

Mary passed away peacefully at the age of 90 on 2 August 1988, at a nursing home in Selsey, Chichester, West Sussex. Her funeral was held at Chichester Crematorium on Friday, August 5. In lieu of flowers, donations were kindly requested for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Selsey Branch.

Mary and her husband Leonard had one child, Denys Marsh Gulliver-Cradwick (1917–2003). It is likely that following Mary's passing, Denys chose to sell her belongings—including the Cross-Stitch—to a local antique dealer, as it may not have held the same sentimental value for him.

The next appearance of the Cross-Stitch is in Charlotte, North Carolina. Charlotte was known for its thriving antique scene, and many stores, have been sourcing European antiques, including those from England, for years. The antique stores in Charlotte are not only selling antiques they have acquired in person, but also sourcing pieces from vendors who actively travel to England to procure them. This does seem a more plausible explanation as to how the Cross-Stitch appeared in an antique store in Charlotte.

We now know that the grandmother of Larry Manofsky purchased the Cross-Stitch in an antique store in Charlotte, North Carolina between 1985 and 1990. The family lived in Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina, and after she died the Cross-Stitch was found in her possessions. Which now leads us full circle as the Cross-Stitch has come back home to the Hoare family in the UK.

Jane Hoare's Cross-Stitch: A Legacy Through the Generations

Originally created by **Jane Hoare (1846–1867)** in St George Hanover Square, London, this lovingly cherished Cross-Stitch has journeyed across continents and centuries, cherished by those who inherited it.

Following Jane's untimely passing, the piece was preserved by her brother, **Henry Hoare Jr. (1839–1924)**, who resided variously in London, Edinburgh, and ultimately in Taplow, Buckinghamshire.

Upon his death, the cross-stitch came into the care of his daughter, **Mary Wyllie Caudell (née Hoare) (1868–1934)**, whose life was centred in Edinburgh and Taplow.

The heirloom then passed to her daughter, **Mary Elizabeth Margaret Gulliver-Cradwick (née Caudell) (1897–1988)**, who carried it with her as she accompanied her husband through distant lands—from the familiar settings of London and Taplow to far-flung postings in New Zealand, Jersey, and, in later years, Sussex.

In a remarkable turn of events, the cross-stitch eventually surfaced in the United States. It came into the possession of the grandmother of Larry Manofsky, who acquired it in an antique shop in Charlotte, North Carolina, sometime between 1985 and 1990. The family, residing in Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina, discovered the piece among her belongings after her passing.

And so, the story comes full circle. This treasured artifact of familial devotion and memory has now returned to its ancestral home—resting once more with the Hoare family in the United Kingdom.