

A TALE OF THREE FAMILIES

The Trinder, Kimber and Nash families and
the Isle of Wight, from 1854 to the present



by

Mary Pountain

I dedicate this book to:

- my children, Fran, Rosie and Matt, and my nephews, Joe and Charlie, who are the next generation in my line of the Trinder / Kimber / Nash families. They have spent many happy holidays staying in Ventnor and I hope they will continue to love the Island as I have done since my childhood.
- my mother's cousin John Stuart Nash (John_{N4}). Without the information he gave me about Aunt Bet I might never have started on this quest to discover my family's connection with the Island. I thank him for sharing his memories of his life on the Island.
- the memory of Aunt Bet, an extraordinarily resilient lady who for me is the central character in this story of the three families.
- my husband Chris, who has encouraged me and puzzled with me as I have tried to make sense of the information I have gradually revealed. I am immensely grateful for his help in the final stages of preparing this book, most especially for his skill in proof-reading and editing, as well as for the many meals he has cooked for me while I have been engrossed in this research.

Jane Austen stayed on the Isle of Wight in June 1813. She refers to the Island in her novel, *Mansfield Park*. Although Jane uses it to display the contempt shown towards Fanny by her cousins on account of her lack of knowledge, I have to confess that I am with Fanny: my family have always called it The Island as though there were no other, and it is nice to see that this tradition goes back at least 200 years...

“My dear,” their considerate aunt would reply, “it is very bad, but you must not expect everybody to be as forward and quick at learning as yourself.” “But, aunt, she is really so very ignorant! Do you know, we asked her last night which way she would go to get to Ireland; and she said, she should cross to the Isle of Wight. She thinks of nothing but the Isle of Wight, and she calls it *the Island*, as if there were no other island in the world.”

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Findmypast: <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/>

National Archives: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

General Register Office: <http://www.gro.gov.uk>

Isle of Wight Family History Society: <http://www.isle-of-wight-fhs.co.uk/>

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Berkshire Family History Society: <https://www.berksfhs.org.uk>

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Berkshire Records Office: <https://www.berkshirerecordoffice.org.uk/>

Hampshire Records Office: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/librariesandarchives/archives>

Historic Ryde Society: <http://www.historicrydesociety.co.uk/>

Isle of Wight Records Office: <https://www.iwight.com/Residents/Libraries-Cultural-and-Heritage/Records-Office/>

London Metropolitan Archives: <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/london-metropolitan-archives/Pages/default.aspx>

Museo de la Inmigración, Buenos Aires: <http://untref.edu.ar/muntref/museo-de-la-inmigracion/>

North Yorkshire County Record Office: <https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/county-record-office>

Ventnor Heritage Centre: <http://www.ventnorheritage.org.uk/>

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ABBREVIATIONS AND TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTIONS

NAMES

Many given (Christian) names recur in these families. In an attempt to avoid confusion I have adopted a system of adding a subscript to recurring given names where there is the same surname. The subscript letters signify the branch of the family (e.g. T, K, N = TRINDER, KIMBER, NASH).

I have added the subscripts in the order of dates of birth rather than by order of appearance in the story. There is a list of all the names which have subscripts in Appendix 3.

For example:

George TRINDER (born 1799) = George_{T1}

John Lester Linstead NASH (born 1897) = John_{N3}

George Thomas KIMBER (born 1859) = George_{K2}

I have used small capitals for the surnames of individuals who are, or become, family members, but not for those who are outside the family.

CENSUSES AND ELECTORAL ROLLS

Censuses for England and Wales are taken every ten years (years ending in 1) and are only made public after 100 years. The censuses used in this story range between 1841 and 1911. In 2021 the census records for 1921 will be made public.

The notation 1861^C is used to signify information taken from the England and Wales Census in 1861.

The notation 1934^{ER} is used to signify information taken from the Electoral Register in 1934.

1939 Register

All records from 1939 are taken from the England and Wales 1939 Register, which came about when, in December 1938, it was announced in the House of Commons that in the event of war, a National Register would be taken which listed the personal details of every civilian in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Two days after Britain declared war on 3 September it was announced that the National Registration Day would be 29 September 1939. See <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/1939register/what-is-the-1939-register> (accessed 23 October 2019).

PROBATE RECORDS

Information is taken from the England & Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1858-1966, 1973-1995. Probate records are a useful resource as they often confirm addresses, occupations and family relationships.

MAPS

Maps showing places of interest mentioned in the text are in Appendix 1.

INTRODUCTION

I grew up in Ventnor on the Isle of Wight for the first fourteen years of my life, and during the last 30 years I have been a frequent visitor, staying at Chelsea Cottage, the holiday home in Ventnor that my husband, Chris, and I bought in 1984. For some time I have been intrigued to discover how it was that my mother's family, the Nash family, had such a strong connection with the Isle of Wight. The story has turned out to be much more complicated than I could have imagined and gone back further than I had expected.

Working out the family tree has been intriguing and has involved many hours of research and detective work. Every George seemed to marry an Eliza or Elizabeth (and in one case, two Elizas), and very often children were named after their parents or other family members. So there are frequent occurrences of given names such as George, John, Thomas, Charles, Eliza and Elizabeth, which made it all the more confusing at times.

Much of the information has come from censuses, which are taken every ten years, and while these can give a snapshot of family life on one particular day, information is often missing about the intervening years, and I have had to make some guesses about these along the way. Official records have provided the basis for the story I tell, but there is always more that could be discovered and I would be very pleased to hear if anyone has any information that would help to verify, complete or amend what I have found. Please bear in mind that I am not a professional historian and this is just an attempt to share what I have discovered.

A short summary follows...

My mother Betty (née NASH) had often spoken of an Aunt Bet, who ran the Stag Inn in Lake on the Isle of Wight, with whom my mother had spent some of her early childhood. However it was only during a conversation with my mother's cousin, John_{N4} NASH, in 2017 that I discovered that Aunt Bet's married name was TRINDER. This was the crucial clue that enabled me to discover all that follows.

I found out that Aunt Bet's maiden name was Mary Elizabeth KIMBER and that she was an older half-sister of my great-grandmother, Frances Emily KIMBER of Winkfield (Berkshire). The Nash connection with the Isle of Wight was through my great-grandfather Benjamin Edward NASH's marriage to Frances Emily KIMBER in 1886.

I initially assumed that the connection between the Kimbers and the Trinders was first established in 1884 when Aunt Bet married Simeon_{T1} TRINDER from Heckfield (Hampshire). But it subsequently turned out that the Kimber family of Winkfield were intertwined with the Trinder family of Heckfield in an intriguing and complex way.

The connection between the families actually goes back further to a marriage in Winkfield 23 years earlier, in 1861, when George_{K1} KIMBER married his second wife, Eliza_{T1} TRINDER. George_{K1} already had four children by his first wife, of whom Aunt Bet was the eldest. I discovered that Eliza_{T1} was the older sister of Simeon_{T1} TRINDER, who later became Aunt Bet's husband. Thus Aunt Bet came to marry her step-mother's youngest brother, and George_{K1} KIMBER and Eliza_{T1} TRINDER were to become my great-great-grandparents. Other marriages took place on the Isle of Wight subsequently, linking the Kimber and Trinder families still further.

My first family connection with the Isle of Wight goes back to when the TRINDER family came there around 1854. Another of Eliza_{T1} and Simeon_{T1} TRINDER's brothers, John_{T1} TRINDER, and his wife, Elizabeth_H (née HALL), moved to Seaview as a young couple soon after their marriage (see **2.1**).

I will begin by looking at the origins of the Trinder, Kimber and Nash families. Although I have details of all of these families which go back much further, for the purpose of this story we will start with the following members of these three families: George_{T1} TRINDER (born 1799), George_{K1} KIMBER (born 1830) and John_{N1} NASH (born 1804).

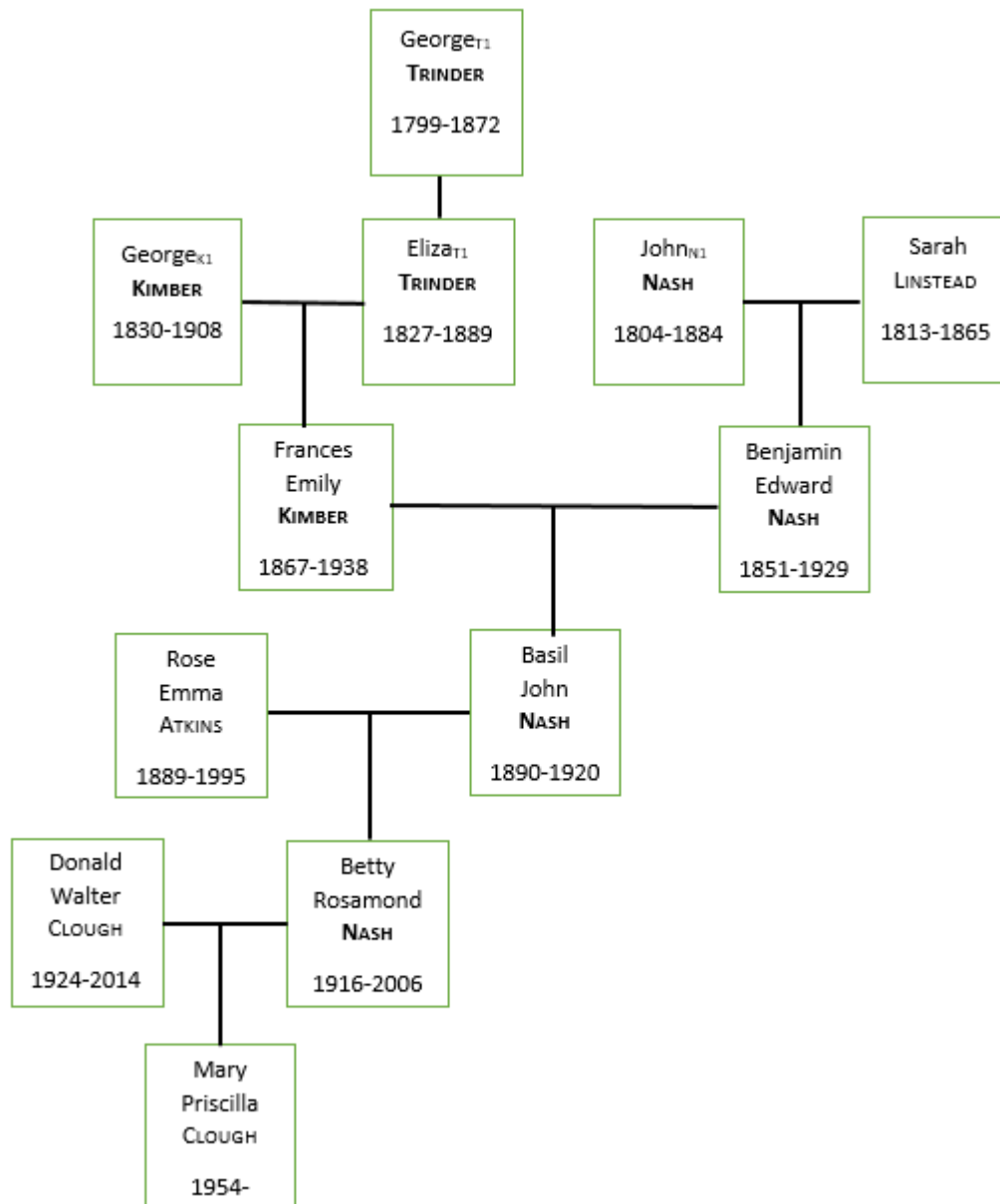


Figure Intro 1: My family line from George_{K1} KIMBER, George_{T1} TRINDER and John_{N1} NASH

CHAPTER ONE

The families concerned

1.1 The Trinder family of Heckfield

We will begin our story with my great-great-great-grandfather, George_{T1} TRINDER, who was born around 1799 in the Hampshire village of Heckfield, which lies between Reading and Basingstoke (see Maps 1 and 2).

On 29 September 1823, the 24-year-old George_{T1} married a 29-year-old widow called Elizabeth_{WM} MULLISS in St John the Baptist Church, New Windsor. Elizabeth_{WM} MULLISS was born Elizabeth_{WM} WESTON, in the village of Stratfield Saye, which is very close to Heckfield. Elizabeth_{WM} had previously been married to William MULLISS of Heckfield and they had a daughter, Jane MULLISS, who was born in 1818.

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BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of ST. MARY-LE-BONE, in the County of MIDDLESEX, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen.						
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	BORN.
		Christian.	Surname.			By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1818 March 26 No 67	William Locket	William Locket	Turner	St Mary bone	Surgeon	24 March
" " 15 No 15	Antimonia Maria	Richard Maria	Philips	"	Mariner	13 April 1817
" " 19 No 19	Jane Mulliss	William Mulliss	Mulliss	"	Serv.	4 March

[March 26] [1818]	Jane	William & Elizabeth	Mulliss	[St Marylebone]	Servant	4 March
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Figure 1.1: Baptism record of Jane MULLISS, 1818

London Metropolitan Archives

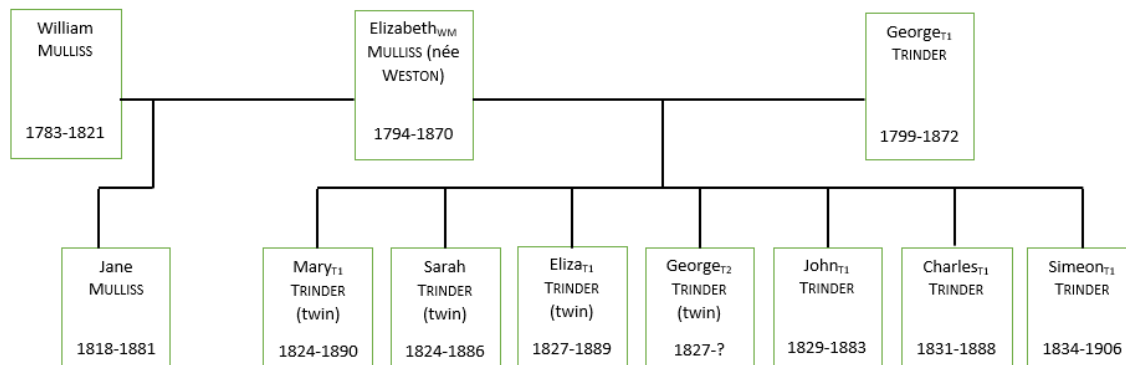


Figure 1.2: The family of George_{T1} TRINDER and Elizabeth_{WM} MULLISS

It would seem that William and Elizabeth_{WM} had moved to London, and were servants, most probably in the household of one of the wealthy families from Heckfield, a number of whom also had town houses in London. The record of the baptism of Jane MULLISS in St Marylebone Church, Marylebone (London), on 26 March 1818, gives her birthdate as 4 March 1818, and the occupation of her father William as a servant. William MULLISS subsequently died in 1821, leaving Elizabeth_{WM} a widow with her three-year-old daughter, Jane. It was two years later, in 1823, that Elizabeth_{WM} MULLISS married George_{T1} TRINDER.

1.1.1 The family of George_{T1} and Elizabeth_{WM} TRINDER

In addition to Elizabeth_{WM}'s daughter Jane MULLISS by her first marriage, within the next ten years Elizabeth_{WM} gave birth to seven more children: twins Mary_{T1} and Sarah (born 1824), twins Eliza_{T1} and George_{T2} (born 1827), John_{T1} (born 1829), Charles_{T1} (born 1831) and Simeon_{T1} (born 1834). The children were all born and brought up in Heckfield and so Jane MULLISS grew up as the oldest half-sister in a family of eight children, which included two sets of twins with only three years of age between them. We can imagine that Jane was expected to help her mother in caring for them and became very close to them. As an adult Jane led an interesting life and we will learn more about her in Chapter Four (see 4.2). But for the time being, we should remember her surname, because Mulliss is a recurrent given name in the family, perhaps reflecting the affection in which her younger half-siblings held her.

Of George_{T1} and Elizabeth_{WM} TRINDER's children there are three who are of particular interest and have a part in the story of the family connection to the Isle of Wight: Eliza_{T1}, John_{T1} and Simeon_{T1}. We will discover more about how John_{T1} and Simeon_{T1} became part of the story in Chapter Two (see 2.1).



Figure 1.3: St Michael's Church, Heckfield



Figure 1.4: The school in Heckfield which the Trinder children may have attended

1827 and were baptised in St Michael's Church, Heckfield, on 4 March 1827. We next come across Eliza_{T1} in 1851^C, when, at the age of 24, she was single and living in Heckfield with her mother (Elizabeth_{WM}), and her two-year-old nephew, William_{W2} WARE, who was the first surviving son of her older sister, Mary_{T1} and her husband William_{W1} WARE. In 1851^C Eliza_{T1}'s occupation was listed as 'formerly servant'.¹

It was in 1861, as mentioned in the Introduction, that George_{T1} and Elizabeth_{WM} TRINDER's daughter Eliza_{T1} became the second wife of George_{K1} KIMBER, a widower from Winkfield in

Berkshire, so establishing the first link between the two families (see Map 3).

To complete the story of Eliza_{T1}'s parents, in 1861^C there is a record of a George and Elizabeth Trinder living at the Stables of the Rectory in Silchester (eight miles from Heckfield), where George was employed as a coachman. Although the ages recorded do not match up exactly, this could simply be an error on the part of the census enumerator and it seems quite likely that these were George_{T1} and Elizabeth_{WM}, since in 1871^C, at the age of 75, George_{T1} is recorded as a retired coachman, and is living back in Heckfield with his step-daughter, Jane MULLISS. Two of his granddaughters, Eliza Trinder WARE, aged sixteen, and Jane TRINDER, aged thirteen, were also recorded in this census: Jane TRINDER as a scholar living with them and Eliza WARE as a visitor.² Elizabeth_{WM} died in Heckfield in 1870 at the age of 76, and George_{T1} himself died in 1872, aged 73, also in Heckfield.

1.2 The KIMBER family of Winkfield

We now need to leave Heckfield to follow Eliza_{T1} as she becomes part of the KIMBER family, and travel sixteen miles to the Berkshire village of Winkfield, five miles south-west of Windsor, to look at the origins of George_{K1} KIMBER (see Maps 3, 4 & 5).

George_{K1} had been born in Winkfield in 1830, the third of seven children born to a Winkfield couple, Thomas_{T1} and Elizabeth KIMBER. We find that Thomas_{T1} was a bricklayer by trade (1841^C) and that George_{K1} became a tailor.

1.2.1 The family of George_{K1} KIMBER and Maria SUMPTON

On 13 July 1852, George_{K1} married Maria SUMPTON, who was also from Winkfield, in St Mary's Church, Winkfield, when he was 22 and she was 33. Within the next seven years, between 1853 and

¹ Her father, George_{K1} TRINDER, was not listed in this 1851^C entry and it later became evident that this was because at the time he was working as a servant in the London home of the wealthy Piggott family in Portman Square (Chapter Five). The Piggotts were one of the wealthy Heckfield families who also had London houses and took their servants with them.
² Eliza Trinder WARE was the daughter of Eliza_{T1}'s sister Mary. Jane TRINDER (christened Elizabeth Jane) was the daughter of Eliza_{T1}'s brother Charles_{T1}.

1859, George_{K1} and Maria had four children: Mary Elizabeth (who was known to my mother as Aunt Bet, born 1853), Joseph George (born 1854), Marlow_{K1} Willis (born 1857) and George_{K2} Thomas (born 1859). All the children were born in Winkfield apart from Marlow_{K1}, who was born in Hounslow (Middlesex). On 4 June 1859, only a few months after the birth of her last son, George_{K2}, Maria died aged 40. Her death certificate records that she died of 'diseased kidneys and enlargement of the heart'.

1.2.2 The family of George_{K1} KIMBER and Eliza_{T1} TRINDER

With four young children under the age of seven to look after, it was not at all unusual for a widower in such a position to seek a new wife quite quickly. And so it was, eighteen months later, on 1 January 1861, that George_{K1} KIMBER, then aged 30, married 33-year-old Eliza_{T1} TRINDER in St Mary's Church, Winkfield. I would imagine that the reason they married in his parish church, rather than Eliza_{T1}'s own parish church of Heckfield, would have been practical, since George_{K1} had his four young children to look after. We do not know what brought them together, given that their family homes of Winkfield and Heckfield were sixteen miles apart. But it is quite possible that by that time Eliza_{T1} might have been a servant in the Winkfield area, or perhaps George_{K1}, being by then a master tailor, had been a tailor to someone in Heckfield, where Eliza_{T1}'s father, George_{T1} TRINDER, lived and worked as a servant. Heckfield had a number of houses and land belonging to wealthy and important people, so the potential for work there as a tailor was probably quite high.



Figure 1.5: George_{K1} KIMBER



Figure 1.6: Eliza_{T1} TRINDER

The 1861 census took place on 7 April, just three months after their marriage on New Year's Day, and records that George_{K1} was a tailor employing one man, and that George_{K1} and Eliza_{T1} were living in Hatchett Lane, Winkfield, near to St Peter's Church, Cranbourne. The four children listed in this census entry are those of George_{K1} and his first wife, Maria.

The image shows a handwritten census entry from 1861. It lists George Kimber as the head of the household, a tailor employing one man, aged 30, born in Berks Winkfield. His wife, Eliza Kimber, is aged 33, born in Hants Heckfield. They have five children: Mary E Kimber (7, Scholar, Berks Winkfield), Joseph G. Kimber (6, Scholar, Do), Marlow W Kimber (4, Middx Hounslow), and George T Kimber (2, Berks Winkfield).

Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Where born
George Kimber	Head	30	Tailor employing 1 man	Berks Winkfield
Eliza Kimber	Wife	33		Hants Heckfield
Mary E Kimber	Daughter	7	Scholar.	Berks Winkfield
Joseph G. Kimber	Son	6	Scholar.	Do
Marlow W Kimber	Son	4		Middx Hounslow
George T Kimber	Son	2		Berks Winkfield

Name & Surname	Relation to Head of house	Condition	Age Male	Age Female	Rank, profession or occupation	Where born
George Kimber	Head	Married	30		Tailor employing 1 man	Berks Winkfield
Eliza Kimber	Wife	Married		33		Hants Heckfield
Mary E Kimber	Daughter			7	Scholar.	Berks Winkfield
Joseph Kimber	Son		6		Scholar.	[Berks Winkfield]
Marlow W Kimber	Son		4			Middx Hounslow
George T Kimber	Son		2			Berks, Winkfield

Figure 1.7: 1861 England census entry, showing George_{K1} and Maria's children, and his new wife, Eliza_{T1} (née TRINDER)

George_{K1} and Eliza_{T1} soon produced five children of their own: Annie Mulliss (born 1862), Charles_{K1} (born 1864), Maria (born 1865), Frances Emily (my great-grandmother, born 1867) and Gertrude_{K1} (born 1869). We note that Annie, who was Eliza_{T1}'s first baby, was given the second name Mulliss, which seems to suggest that Eliza_{T1} wanted to recognise her half-sister, Jane MULLISS, who was nine years older than her. By 1871^c the family had moved to the adjoining road, Lovel Road. Of George_{K1} KIMBER's nine children, by his two marriages, five were to have a connection with the Isle of Wight: Mary Elizabeth (Aunt Bet), Annie Mulliss, Maria, Frances Emily and Gertrude_{K1}. Their stories follow in the subsequent chapters, and there is more about the other Kimber children in Chapter Five (see 5.4).

Eliza_{T1} died on 23 February 1889, aged 62, in their family home in Lovel Road. Her death certificate records the cause of death as 'cerebral softening 5 years'. She had been mother to five of her own children, and to four step-children, and in 1870, at the age of 43, she had all nine children between the ages of seventeen and one to care for. Aunt Bet, being the oldest of the nine, must have learned a lot about caring for children.



Figure 1.8: St Mary's Church, Winkfield, and the font where the Kimber children were christened

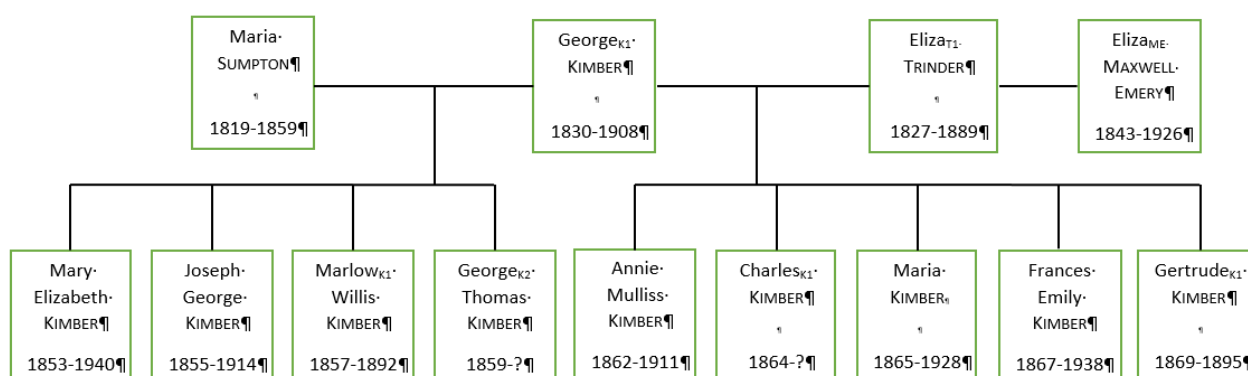


Figure 1.9: The family of George_{K1} KIMBER and his wives, Maria SUMPTON, Eliza_{T1} TRINDER and Eliza_{ME} MAXWELL EMERY

1.2.3 George_{K1} KIMBER marries his third wife, Eliza_{ME} MAXWELL EMERY

On 1 November 1890, the year after Eliza_{T1}'s death, George_{K1} married another Eliza (Eliza_{ME}) in St Peter's Church, Cranbourne, which is very close to Winkfield. Eliza_{ME} was Eliza MAXWELL EMERY, born Eliza MAXWELL, and was the widow of Alfred James EMERY.³

George_{K1} was 59 and Eliza_{ME} was 47 when they married. Eliza_{ME} did not have any children herself, and in 1891^C, a year after their marriage, none of George_{K1}'s children was recorded as living with them. Eliza_{ME} was the matron of a convalescent home for ladies in North Street, Winkfield (but closer to Cranbourne and to George_{K1}'s family home in Lovel Road, Winkfield). George_{K1} was still working as a tailor as well as being a Parish Clerk.

The 1891 census also tells us that living on the same road, a few doors away at 5 Wesley Place, was George_{K1}'s younger brother, John_{K1} KIMBER (aged 57), his wife Sarah BRETT (aged 66) and their daughter, Charlotte (aged 31). John_{K1} was a bricklayer and labourer. The eldest of John_{K1} and Sarah's two

³ Her surname appears as Mansull in some records.

children was a son, John_{K2} KIMBER, who subsequently named his first two children John_{K3} and George_{K4}, thus perpetuating these Kimber family names in a further generation.



Figure 1.10: 5 Wesley Place, North Street, Winkfield



Figure 1.11: The house in North Street, Winkfield, which may have been the convalescent home run by Eliza_{ME} MAXWELL EMERY

Within the next five years George_{K1} and Eliza_{ME} were to move to live in Shanklin on the Isle of Wight, where George_{K1} died in 1908 and Eliza_{ME} in 1926. We shall see how this move came about in Chapter Two (see 2.8.3).

1.3 The NASH family of Kent

Finally we introduce the Nash family and explain how Benjamin Edward NASH, my mother's paternal grandfather and my great-grandfather, became part of the Kimber family.

1.3.1 John_{N1} NASH marries Sarah Linstead

The Nash family originally came from Kent, and I have been able to establish a family tree for them which goes back many generations. However, for this story, we will begin with John_{N1} NASH, who was born in 1804 in Oxted (Surrey) and subsequently lived in Bromley (Kent). The Nash family largely came from Shoreham in Kent which was only ten miles away from John_{N1} NASH's birthplace of Oxted in the adjoining county of Surrey. Although in a different county, Bromley is only fifteen miles from his birthplace (see Map 6).

In 1850 John_{N1} married Sarah Linstead, who had been born in Tonbridge (Kent) on 9 March 1813. The name Linstead features subsequently in various ways in the Nash family, as will become evident. John_{N1} and Sarah lived in Bromley (Kent), where John_{N1} had a draper's shop at 120 High Street. They had four children, all born in Bromley: my great-grandfather Benjamin Edward and his twin sister Hannah (born 1851), John_{N2} (born 1853) and William Lancelot (born 1858).



Figure 1.12: John_{N1} NASH and Sarah Linstead

1.3.2 John_{N1} NASH marries his second wife, Priscilla LESTER

Sarah died in 1865 when Benjamin and Hannah were fourteen, John_{N2} was twelve and William Lancelot was only seven. Their father John_{N1} was 61 and had four children to look after. Just as we have seen previously with George_{K1} KIMBER, John_{N1} no doubt needed someone to look after his children, and in July 1866 he married a 38-year-old widow, Priscilla Eliza LESTER (née ALLCOTT⁴), in her place of birth, Portsea (Hampshire), although in 1861^c she is recorded as living in London. Priscilla was the widow of Walter LESTER and she already had two daughters, Anne Allcott LESTER (born 1856 in Kentucky, USA) and Edith Allcott LESTER (born 1860 in Portsea). By the time of her marriage to John_{N1}, Anne was nine and Edith was five, so there were six children between the ages of fourteen and five to care for in the new household.

⁴ Sometimes spelled Allcot.

1.3.3 Benjamin NASH and his siblings

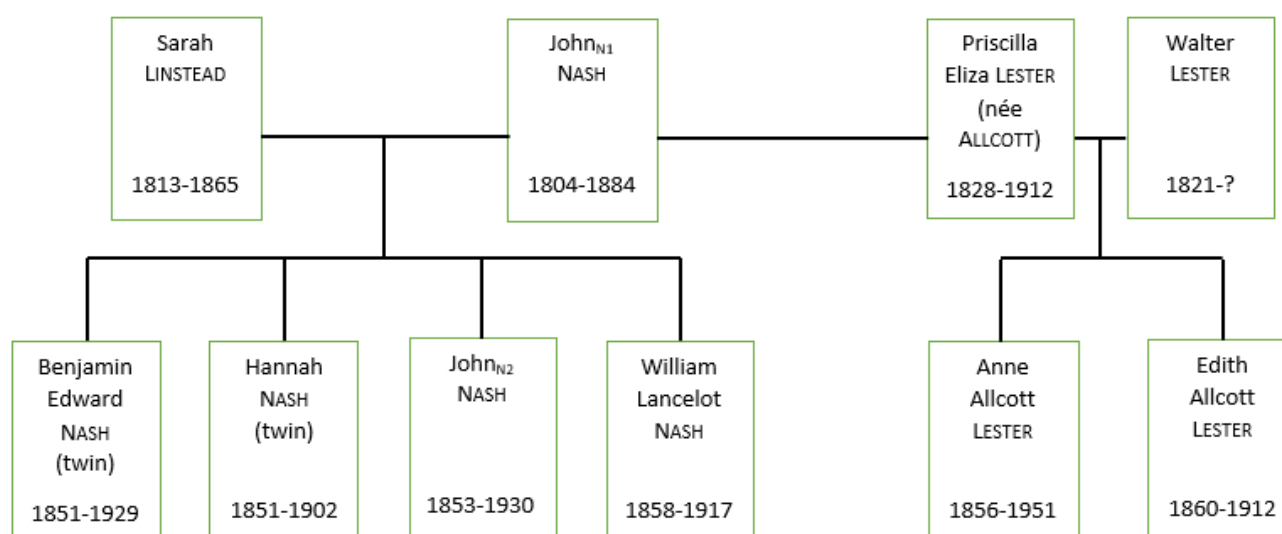


Figure 1.13: The family of John_{N1} NASH and his two wives, Sarah Linstead and Priscilla LESTER (née ALLCOTT)

Benjamin trained as a draper, following in his father John_{N1}'s footsteps, and in 1871^C, when he was twenty, he was working as a draper's assistant, living in Hitchin (Hertfordshire) with his step-mother Priscilla's sister Sarah (née ALLCOTT) and her husband James NEAL. (Priscilla was listed as a visitor there at the time of the census). At the same time we find that Benjamin's twin sister, Hannah, was living with her father, John_{N1}, at 85 Widmore Road, Bromley, with two servants in residence, and was recorded as 'unable to walk'.

Moving on ten years, John_{N1} and Priscilla NASH had moved to live 30 miles from Bromley at a house called 'Oaklands' in East Farleigh, near Maidstone (Kent).⁵ So in 1881^C we find John_{N1} and Priscilla living there with Benjamin's twin sister Hannah, then aged 30 and recorded as an invalid, his younger brother John_{N2} (aged 28) and Priscilla's daughters by her first marriage, Anne Allcott LESTER (aged 25) and Edith Allcott LESTER (aged 21). Meanwhile, the youngest of Benjamin's siblings, William Lancelot, aged 23, was, on the night of the 1881 census, a patient in The London Hospital on Whitechapel Road, London, now The Royal London Hospital. There is more about Benjamin's siblings in Chapter Six.

In 1881^C Benjamin himself was recorded as a lodger at 2 Helena Terrace, Kings Road, New Windsor (Berkshire), and was working as a draper's assistant.

Two years later, in 1883, in East Farleigh, Benjamin's 30-year-old brother John_{N2} married their step-sister Anne Allcott LESTER who was 27. John_{N2} and Anne had grown up together since their parents, John_{N1} and Priscilla, had married when John_{N2} was thirteen and Anne was ten.

In 1884, Benjamin's father, John_{N1}, died at the age of 80. He seems to have had a successful and prosperous life, indicated by the value of his estate and the title Gentleman in The National Probate Calendar. This record shows that after John_{N1}'s death Benjamin was still working as a draper's

assistant, but was now living at 25 High Street, Windsor, which was the draper's shop Rodgers and Denyer (opposite Windsor Castle and currently an HSBC bank and a Glorious Britain shop).⁶



Figure 1.14: 'Oaklands' in East Farleigh, near Maidstone⁷

NASH John.

Personal Estate £11,926 19s. 6d.

10 October. The Will with a Codicil of John Nash late of Oaklands East Farleigh near Maidstone in the County of **Kent** Gentleman who died 18 September 1884 at Oaklands was proved at the **Principal Registry** by Priscilla Eliza Nash of Oaklands Widow the Relict and Benjamin Edward Nash of 25 High-street Windsor in the County of Berks Draper the Son and Robert Gordon Mullen of the Dargle Elmfield-road Bromley in the County of Kent Gentleman the Executors.

Figure 1.15: Probate record for Benjamin's father, John_{N1} NASH, 1884 [£1,493,234*]

The shop has an interesting connection: just inside, there is a plaque commemorating the fact in 1880 the author H. G. Wells also worked as a drapers' apprentice for Rodgers & Denyer at 25–26 High Street (see Figure 1.16 & 1.17). It seems very likely that the Nash and the Wells family would have known one another, and indeed they do both appear in the same trade directories of that period. John_{N1} NASH's draper's shop was at 120 High Street, Bromley, and just along the road at number 47 was the china, glass and pottery emporium which Joseph Wells, the father of Herbert George Wells, had inherited.



Figure 1.16: Rodgers & Denyer's premises, Windsor

Image capture 2017 ©2018 Google



Figure 1.17: The white plaque inside 26 High Street, Windsor

Photo by permission of Maggie Jones

Herbert was known as Bertie, but later became famous as the author H.G. Wells. His father, Joseph Wells, had been a gardener and a professional cricketer, which had supplemented the family income from their not very successful business at the emporium, but breaking a leg put paid to both of these activities, and as a result Joseph and his wife Sarah (née Neal) had fallen on hard times. Sarah had to return to being a housemaid at Uppark House, and Bertie was required to take up an apprenticeship at the age of fourteen. Since John_{N1}'s son Benjamin was a draper's assistant at Rodgers & Denyer in Windsor, it would seem very likely that it was John_{N1} who helped Joseph Wells to secure Bertie an apprenticeship there. Bertie's experience was not a positive one: an account of his life as a reluctant draper's assistant can be found in Ferrell (1983:20–23) and in his autobiography, Wells (1934:113). These accounts shed some light on the life led by my great-grandfather Benjamin, who is mentioned by name in the latter, as he made his way in this profession. H.G. Wells wrote:

'And it is a queer thing about that place that though I stayed there a couple of months, I do not remember the name of a single individual except one assistant named Nash, who happened to be the son of a Bromley draper and wore a long moustache. But all the other figures who sat with him at the downstairs dinner table are now nameless figures.' (Wells 1934:113)

1.4 The Nash and Kimber families unite

Unlike Bertie, Benjamin seems to have flourished as a draper, and in April 1886 he married Frances Emily Kimber in St Peter's Church, Cranbourne, near Winkfield, when he was 34 and she was only nineteen. As we have seen, Frances's family were from Winkfield, which is just six miles from Windsor, and her father, George_{K1} was a tailor, so it is possible that Benjamin met Frances as a result of a professional connection with her father. Moreover, Frances herself worked in the same trade as her



Figure 1.18: St Peter's Church, Cranbourne

father; in 1881^C, at the age of fourteen, she was recorded as living with her parents but working as a tailor's showroom assistant. Although we do not know where, this could have been with her father's business in Winkfield, or even in Windsor, where Benjamin was working at Rodgers & Denyer.

George Kimber	Head	Mar	50	Tailor	Berks Winkfield
Eliza Do	Wife	Mar	54	Wife	Hants Heckfield
Joseph J Do	Son	Unm	26	Coachman Dom	Berks Winkfield
Marlow W Do	Son	Unm	24	Tailor	Middlesex Hounslow
Annie M Do	Daug	Unm	18	No Occupation	Berks Winkfield
Frances E Do	Daug		14	Thos room assistant	Do Do
Gertrude Do	Daug		11	Scholar	Do Do

Name & Surname	Relation to head of house	Condition	Age M	Age F	Rank, profession or occupation	Where born
George Kimber	Head	Mar[ried]	50		Tailor	Berks Winkfield
Eliza [Kimber]	Wife	Mar[ried]		54	Wife	Hants Heckfield
Joseph [Kimber]	Son	Unm[arried]	26		Coachman/dom[estic]	Berks Winkfield
Marlow W [Kimber]	Son	Unm[arried]	24		Tailor	Middlesex Hounslow
Annie M [Kimber]	Daug[hter]	Unm[arried]		18	No Occupation	Berks Winkfield
Frances E [Kimber]	Daug[hter]			14	Tailor's Show room assistant	[Berks Winkfield]
Gertrude _{K1} [Kimber]	Daug[hter]			11	Scholar	[Berks Winkfield]

Figure 1.19: 1881 Census entry showing Frances KIMBER as a tailor's showroom assistant

1.4.1 The family of Benjamin NASH and Frances KIMBER

After their marriage, Benjamin and Frances NASH lived in Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, which was 21 miles from Benjamin's home town of Bromley, but near Tonbridge, where Benjamin's mother Sarah Linstead had come from (see Map 6). Their first child, Gerald Kimber NASH (my great-uncle, Uncle Gerry) was born there on 4 August 1887. Their second son, Basil John NASH, my grandfather, was born in 1890 in Winkfield, Frances's home village. However, in 1891^C, at the age of ten months, he is recorded as living with his mother, older brother and his aunt (Annie Mulliss KIMBER) in 'Oaklands', Heathfield Road, Bromley, while his father, Benjamin, was listed as boarding twelve miles away in

Sevenoaks and working still as a draper's assistant. We may recall that 'Oaklands' was also the name of the house in East Farleigh where Benjamin's father lived with his family in 1881^c: it happened quite often that houses were named, or renamed, to maintain an association with a place previously lived in, or a person within the family.

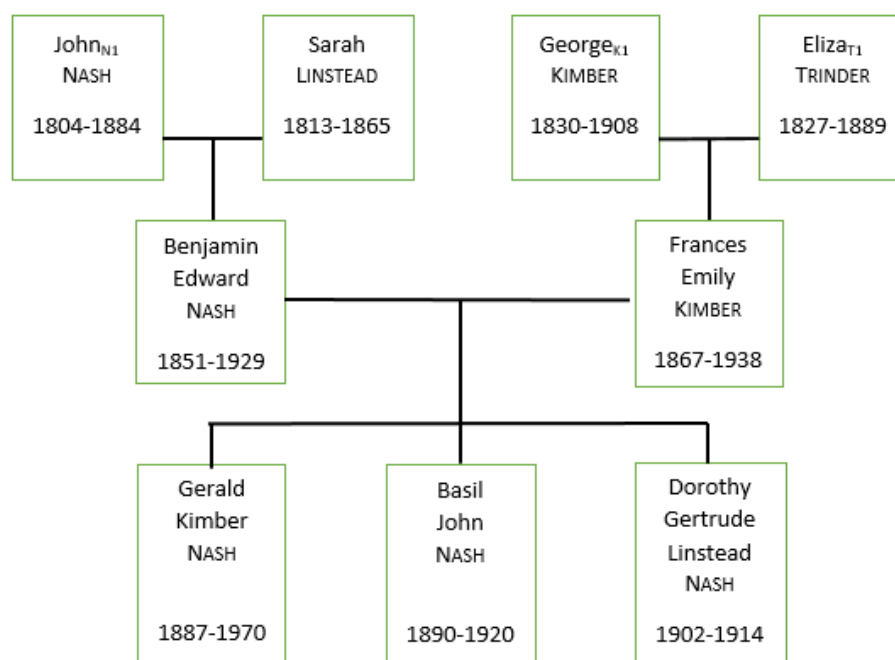


Figure 1.20: The family of Benjamin NASH and Frances KIMBER

Soon after 1891^c Benjamin and Frances moved to live at 'Rosemede', 2 Slough Road, in Datchet (Buckinghamshire)⁸, three miles from Windsor and only eight miles from Frances's family home of Winkfield. In 1893, at the age of 42, despite his training and many years working in the drapery business, Benjamin changed his profession and began working from home as a Prudential Insurance agent in the Datchet district. Frances was then 26 and their sons Gerald and Basil were six and three. Their third child, Dorothy Gertrude Linstead NASH, was born in Datchet in July 1902.

The Prudential Insurance Company had started in 1848 with a very small team of agents, but after the Industrial Department opened in 1854 to sell insurance to the working classes, the team grew massively so that by the turn of the century there were 10,000 Prudential agents and they had sold insurance to one third of the population. Benjamin's starting weekly salary was 19 shillings and 2 pence, [£128*].⁹

Once again we see the common occurrence of choosing children's names to maintain a connection with other family members. Gerald's second name was Kimber, his mother's family surname. Dorothy's second name doubtless recalled Frances's younger sister Gertrude_{K1}, who had died in 1895, aged 26 (see 2.2.2). Her third name was Linstead, which was the surname of Benjamin's mother Sarah,

⁸ Datchet was transferred to Berkshire, under the Local Government Act of 1972.

⁹ I am grateful to the Archives Department of the Prudential Insurance Company for information about Benjamin's department.

who had died when he was only fourteen. Basil's second name was probably given to perpetuate the memory of his grandfather, John_{N1}.



Figures 1.21 and 1.22: Basil John NASH as a day chorister at Eton College Chapel and as a young man

We already knew from family photos and conversations that Basil was a day chorister at Eton College Chapel from 1899 to 1904. As a young man he was employed by Wellman Bros Ltd in Windsor (Wholesale Builders and Furnishing Ironmongers) from 1906, when he was sixteen, until 1911, when he was 21. In August 1913 he emigrated to Canada, returning a year later in the summer of 1914; he worked there as a material checker and rodman for the Canadian Pacific Railway on the stretch of line between Chaplin and Java in Saskatchewan.

In 1911^c, Gerald, aged 23, was living with his parents and his brother and sister at the family home in Datchet. He was at the time employed as an engineer's turner at Berks and Bucks Garage. He had done a practical apprenticeship with a German company in the Slough area and at the start of the First World War he went to work as a foreman in the toolroom at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, which did precision engineering. At the end of the war, however, he decided to give up his permanent job there and start his own motor business, a decision which resulted in his moving to the Isle of Wight (see 3.2).



Figure 1.23: Frances Emily KIMBER



Figure 1.24: Dorothy Gertrude Linstead NASH

Dorothy's life was tragically cut short when, in 1914, she died aged only eleven. Her father, Benjamin, greatly affected by the loss of their daughter, suffered a breakdown. As a result, Basil, then aged 24, returned from Canada to help his father in his work as an insurance agent, as well as working in the Accounts Department of the Royal Ordnance Factory in Farnborough. He arrived in Liverpool on the SS Finland on 24 September 1914 and had given his home address as Montagu Road, Datchet, so Benjamin and Frances had clearly moved to a different house by then.¹⁰ Benjamin resigned from his job with the Prudential Insurance Company in 1919, aged 67, on the grounds of a breakdown.¹¹

More about Basil's story and Gerald's business venture, both of which are central to my own connection with the Isle of Wight, follows in Chapter Three.



Figure 1.25: Gerald Kimber NASH

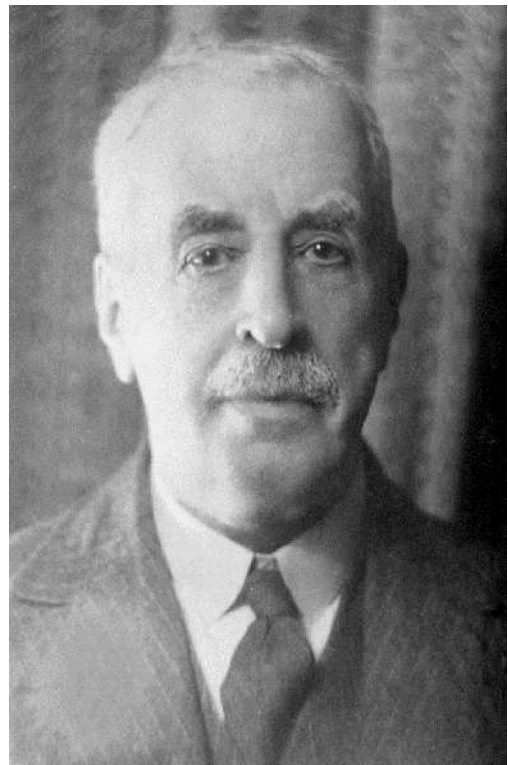


Figure 1.26: Benjamin Edward NASH

CHAPTER TWO

The connection with the Isle of Wight begins with the Trinder and Kimber families

2.1 The Trinder family arrive on the Isle of Wight

As mentioned in the Introduction, the first family connection that I have found with the Isle of Wight was when George_{T1} and Elizabeth_{WM} TRINDER's son John_{T1} came to live on the Isle of Wight in 1854.¹

2.1.1 John_{T1} and Elizabeth_H TRINDER move to Seaview

John_{T1} TRINDER moved to live in Seaview on the Isle of Wight with his wife Elizabeth_H (née HALL) soon after their marriage in 1854. Elizabeth_H had been born in 1828 in Itchen, near Southampton, and so she may already have been familiar with the Isle of Wight as a nearby place (see Map 7).

Whatever motivated John_{T1} and Elizabeth_H to move across the water to the Island, it can in hindsight be seen as a wise and forward-looking decision. Their arrival on the Island came at the very beginning of the growth in interest in the Isle of Wight as a holiday destination, which was to continue throughout the nineteenth century. The building of Osborne House between 1845 and 1851 as a summer home and rural retreat for Queen Victoria and Prince Albert had helped to make it a fashionable destination for holidays, which by then had become more affordable to the middle classes. The Island was also seen as a romantic retreat by many famous poets and literary figures of the time, such as Tennyson, Dickens and Swinburne.²

Passenger ferries had begun to serve the Island from the early nineteenth century, and the development of the mainland railway network between London and Portsmouth had begun in 1841, although travelling to Portsmouth consisted of a series of journeys on branch lines. But by 1860 a direct mainline route from London to Portsmouth and Southsea was running.³ Many middle-class families had begun to move out of the crowded parts of London to the leafier suburbs in west London, and with a direct route to the coast they could travel more easily to the Isle of Wight. The Island's own railway network began in 1862 and by 1890 there was an extensive network of lines criss-crossing the Island. This growth in tourism led to the development of seaside towns on the Island that had previously been small rural hamlets. The details of John_{T1}'s life that I have been able to piece together indicate his family's growing prosperity in their new surroundings.

¹ Map 8 shows the various Island localities in which members of the families settled.

² Between 1817 and 1819 John Keats lived in Carisbrooke and Shanklin, and in 1813 Jane Austen stayed on the Island and mentioned it in her novel, *Mansfield Park*. In 1849 Charles Dickens rented Winterbourne in Bonchurch, where it is believed he wrote his novel *David Copperfield*. Algernon Charles Swinburne lived in the neighbouring house East Dene, Bonchurch, in 1865. In 1852 Alfred Lord Tennyson rented and later bought Farringford House in Freshwater and lived there until his death in 1892. His friendship with poets and artists resulted in many of his well-known artistic and literary friends visiting the Island. Members of Tennyson's Circle of friends were photographed by the celebrated Victorian photographer, Julia Margaret Cameron, who lived at nearby Dimbola Lodge, now a museum and gallery dedicated to her life and work.

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portsmouth_Direct_line (accessed 17 March 2018).

In 1861^C we find that John_{T1}, at the age of 32, is recorded as a coachman at the Crown Hotel in Seaview. His wife Elizabeth_H was 33, and by this time they had four children: Elizabeth_{T1} (born 1855), John_{T2} (born 1857), Stephen (born 1858) and Simeon_{T2} (born 1860). The registration district for all these births was St Helens, and the children were all baptised at St Helen's Church in the nearby village of St Helens which, at that time, was the Parish Church for Seaview, but the children were no doubt born at their home in Seaview itself. Notice the repetition of family given names.

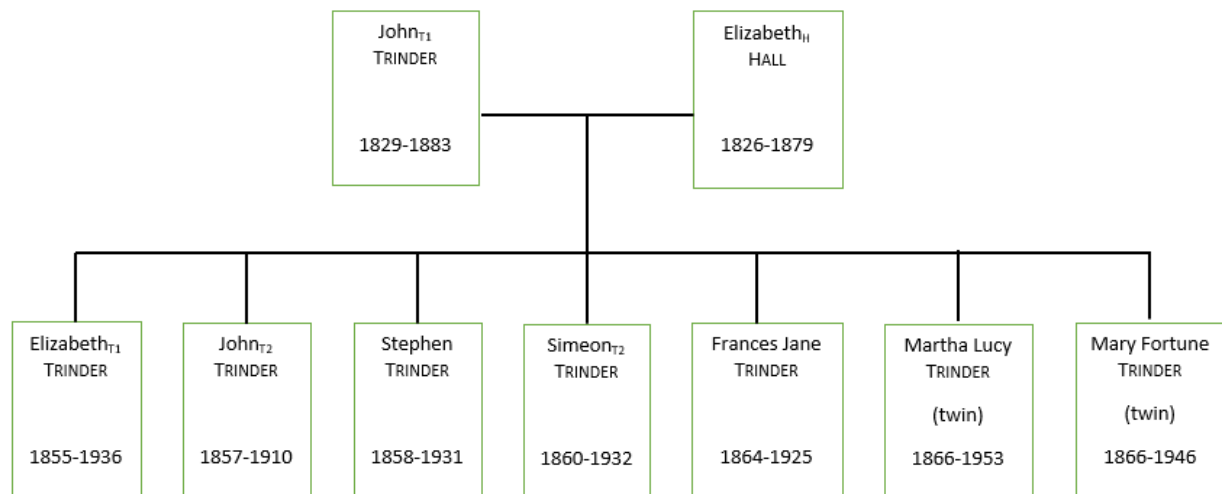


Figure 2.1: The family of John_{T1} TRINDER and Elizabeth_H HALL

By 1871^C John_{T1} had become the landlord of the Crown Hotel in Seaview and they had three more children: Frances Jane (born 1864) and twins, Martha Lucy and Mary Fortune (born 1866). John_{T1}'s wife Elizabeth_H died in 1879, aged 53. In 1881^C John_{T1} was still living at the Crown Hotel and as well as being the Innkeeper there, he was also the Postmaster. He died two years later in 1883, aged 54. The twins, Martha and Mary, were only thirteen when their mother died and seventeen when their father died. We will hear more about them in Chapter Five.

When John_{T1} died, his estate, although not massive, was quite substantial. As the son of a servant in the village of Heckfield, his move to the Isle of Wight, which at the time must have been something of a gamble, seemed to have paid off.

TRINDER John.

Personal Estate £1,342 4s. 3d.

25 January. The Will of John Trinder late of the "Crown" Hotel Sea View Isle of Wight in the County of Southampton Hotel Keeper who died 12 December 1883 at the "Crown" was proved at the Principal Registry by John Trinder of Sea View Hotel Keeper the Son one of the Executors.

Figure 2.2: Entry for John_{T1} TRINDER in the National Probate Calendar, 1884 [£168,015*]

(John TRINDER of Sea View Hotel was his oldest son, John_{T2})

The site of the Crown Hotel, where John_{T1} spent nearly 30 years, can still be identified. It is on the shore at Seaview, next to the old Methodist Chapel which is now Warren's boat-building shed. In between there is a slipway, which is known as Crown Slip, named after the Crown Hotel (IWFWD 1974). The hotel was bought at auction after John_{T1}'s death and subsequently demolished in 1885, when a

private house was built there. Photos of the Crown Hotel and the same view after its demolition appear in Parsloe & Parsloe (1979: 80–83).

2.1.2 Simeon_{T1} TRINDER and his family follow his brother, John_{T1}, to the Isle of Wight

Eliza_{T1} TRINDER's youngest brother, Simeon_{T1}, was born in 1834, and in 1851^C, when he was seventeen, he was working as a groom at the home of the Gregory family at Stivichall Hall, near Coventry. This was presumably where he met his future wife, Matilda_C CRABTREE, who was employed in the same house as a housemaid.⁴ She was nine years older than Simeon_{T1} and came from Little Sutton, Sutton Coldfield, 24 miles away. But it was not until ten years later that they married, in July 1861 at St Martin's Church, Salisbury, when he was 26 and she was 35. 1871^C shows that, following their marriage, Simeon_{T1} and Matilda_C TRINDER's three children were born in Salisbury: Emma Violet (born 1862), Matilda_T Jane (born 1865) and Henry Simeon (born 1868). Matilda_T Jane's birth certificate shows Simeon_{T1}'s profession as a railway guard. At some point between the birth of Henry Simeon in 1868 and 1871^C, the family must have followed Simeon_{T1}'s older brother John_{T1}, who had been living on the Island from 1854, since in this census Simeon_{T1} and his family were all living six miles away from John_{T1} at 8 Fitzroy Street, Sandown, and Simeon_{T1} was working as a licensed victualler and brewer at the neighbouring Castle Inn.



Figure 2.3: The Crown Hotel with the Trinder family in about 1870: notice the twins near the door

Photo: Historic Ryde Society

Moving forward another ten years, in 1881^C we find Simeon_{T1} and his family still living in Fitzroy Street, and their address is listed as the Castle Brewery. In November 1882, Matilda_C died, leaving Simeon_{T1} with their three children aged twenty, seventeen and fourteen.

The Castle Inn in Fitzroy Street is still operating and we were able to enjoy a drink there recently (2017), although there is no sign of the brewery itself now.

2.2 The Kimber family comes to the Isle of Wight

2.2.1 Aunt Bet's early years

As we saw in Chapter One, Mary Elizabeth KIMBER (Aunt Bet) was born in Winkfield in 1853. She was only six years old when her mother, Maria SUMPTON, died and just eighteen months later Eliza_{T1} TRINDER became her step-mother. We next come across her when she was eighteen, in 1871^C, when she was employed as a nurserymaid at Ascot Rectory, near Winkfield, looking after the two small children of the Rector and his wife. Ten years later in 1881^C we find her, then aged 28, working as a nurse at Lambrook House, Winkfield Row, Berkshire. In 1860 Robert Burnside had bought this establishment with the intention of tutoring the sons of courtiers at Windsor Castle.⁵ When Aunt Bet was working there, there were eleven boys who were boarders, as well as Robert Burnside's own family, a matron and other servants.⁶ One of the boarders was Lord Alfred Douglas, who was later to become the lover of the author and poet Oscar Wilde.



Figure 2.4: Lambrook House School, Winkfield Row in 2017

2.2.2 Aunt Bet's marriage to Simeon_{T1} TRINDER

On 25 March 1884 Simeon_{T1} TRINDER, having been a widower for eighteen months, married Mary Elizabeth KIMBER in St Peter's Church, Cranbourne, very near to the Kimber family home in Lovel Road, Winkfield. Thus she became Mary Elizabeth TRINDER, who my mother knew as Aunt Bet, although she

was also known to her family as Betty and Bessie. We will recall that she was the eldest daughter of George_{K1} KIMBER and his first wife Maria SUMPTON, and so was the eldest half-sister of my great-grandmother Frances Emily KIMBER and would become the half-aunt of my grandfather Basil NASH.

It was initially something of a mystery to know how it was that Simeon_{T1} and Aunt Bet had come to know each other, since he had grown up in Heckfield and was living on the Isle of Wight, while she grew up in Winkfield and was subsequently living and working near Windsor. However, the mystery was solved by establishing the family trees. We will recall that after the death of his first wife Maria SUMPTON (Aunt Bet's mother), George_{K1} KIMBER had married Eliza_{T1} TRINDER. Aunt Bet's husband Simeon_{T1} was in fact Eliza_{T1}'s youngest brother, making him a step-uncle to Aunt Bet, and so he and Aunt Bet must have known each other for many years. Simeon_{T1} was nineteen years older than Aunt Bet: when George_{K1} married Eliza_{T1}, Aunt Bet was eight years old and Simeon_{T1} was 27, and when Aunt Bet and Simeon_{T1} married, she was 31 and he was 50. So at the age of 31 she became step-mother to his three children, Emma Violet, Matilda_T Jane, and Henry Simeon TRINDER, who were then aged twenty-two, nineteen and sixteen.

2.2.3 Gertrude_{K1} KIMBER marries Henry Simeon TRINDER

By 1885, Simeon_{T1} had moved from the Castle Inn and brewery in Sandown to become the landlord of the Stag Inn in Lake (a village a mile away, between Sandown and Shanklin).⁷ The Stag Inn was built around 1840 and stood next to the site of the former toll-gate at the entrance to the Newport Road. Above the door it featured a fine carving of a stag by a local builder, but which is no longer there.⁸



Figure 2.5: The Stag Inn, Lake, with its wooden carving of a stag, c.1900

Photo by permission of Hilton Price

In 1891^C we find Aunt Bet living at the Stag Inn with her husband Simeon_{T1} and his youngest daughter Matilda_T Jane TRINDER, then aged 25, who was a teacher at the National School in Sandown.

Gertrude_{K1} KIMBER, aged 22, was recorded as a visitor and is listed as Simeon_{T1}'s niece (since she was the daughter of Simeon_{T1}'s older sister Eliza_{T1}), although she was also of course Aunt Bet's half-sister.

We may surmise that this visit resulted in a further link between the families, since three years later Gertrude_{K1} married Henry Simeon TRINDER (Simeon_{T1}'s son by his first marriage, and thus Aunt Bet's stepson). The wedding took place on 22 January 1894 in the nearby church, Christ Church, Sandown, when Gertrude_{K1} was aged 25. A year later, on 29 March 1895, the couple had a son, Nigel Harry TRINDER, who was baptised in Sandown on 2 June 1895. Sadly his mother Gertrude_{K1} died, aged 26, in the autumn of the same year. She was buried on 25 November 1895 in the graveyard at Christ Church in Sandown.⁹

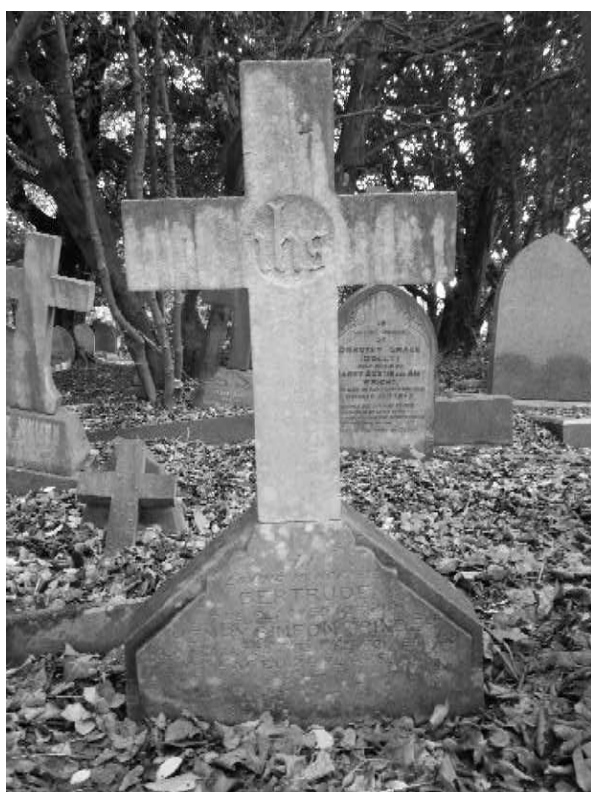


Figure 2.6: The grave of Gertrude_{K1} KIMBER

IN LOVING MEMORY OF GERTRUDE
THE BELOVED WIFE OF HENRY SIMEON
TRINDER
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE NOV 21 1895
AGED 26 YEARS

2.2.4 Aunt Bet steps in

It must have been a very difficult time for Henry Simeon, having lost his wife and being left on his own with a small baby. It is clear that Aunt Bet stepped in and that she and Simeon_{T1} brought up Nigel, who was both her step-grandson and her half-nephew. Henry Simeon (sometimes recorded as Harry) lived alone and worked as a tobacconist at various addresses in Sandown until his death in 1949: 8 High Street, 35 Bridge Street and finally, 2 St John's Road.

2.2.5 The birth of Raymond and death of Simeon_{T1} TRINDER

In January 1898, three years after Nigel's birth, Aunt Bet, at the age of 44, and Simeon_{T1}, now aged 63, had a son of their own, Raymond TRINDER. In 1906, when Raymond was just eight years old, his father Simeon_{T1} died, aged 71, of heart failure, leaving Aunt Bet to look after Nigel and Raymond at

the Stag Inn, where she continued as the landlady. Simeon_{T1} was buried at Christ Church, Sandown.¹⁰ The following details from a press report of the coroner's inquest on Simeon_{T1} give an interesting insight into the lives of Aunt Bet and her family:

On Wednesday afternoon Mr F A Joyce, Coroner, held an inquest respecting the death of Simeon Trinder, landlord of the Stag Inn (where the inquest was being held). Mr J H Perkin was chosen foreman of the jury. Having viewed the body, the following evidence was taken. Mrs Trinder, widow of the deceased, said he would have been 72 in April next. He had kept the house for 24 years. He never complained much, but occasionally of indigestion. He had not been attended medically for the past year. He had never complained of his heart. On the 16th he got up about nine o'clock and began his usual work. Last Saturday he complained of a pain on the right side, which she put down to a chill, but she did not think sufficiently of it to call in a doctor. On the previous morning she had had conversation with him, and about half-past ten her sister [Annie Mullis KIMBER?: see 2.8.2] came to her and said he had been drinking some neat brandy, a thing which he had never before done, and she became frightened. She followed her from the bar to the front room and asked him what was the matter, and he said he thought he was "going." He was at the time standing up. She went with him into the back yard, but he came back. Meantime she had gone upstairs, and she told her sister to send for Dr Collis, and deceased's son [Henry Simeon TRINDER?: see 2.2.3]. She asked him to get upstairs which he did, and she helped him to undress. When he got into bed she gave him some more brandy, but she found he did not swallow it properly. She tried again, but on doing so she noticed him give one or two sighs and he was gone. He died about three minutes after she had got him to bed.

Isle of Wight Observer, Saturday 20 January 1906.

TRINDER Simeon of the "Stag" inn Lake Sandown Isle-of-Wight died 16 January 1906 Administration **London** 31 January to Mary Elizabeth Trinder widow Effects £50.

Figure 2.7: Probate record for Simeon_{T1} TRINDER, 1906 [£6,125]*

Simeon_{T1}'s estate was left to Aunt Bet and was very small, so financially things must have been quite difficult for her with two boys to look after, but she took over from her husband as landlady of the Stag, and remained there until 1923 when she was 70. We can fill in some of the details of the intervening seventeen years by looking at the stories of Nigel, the step-nephew whom she had brought up from a baby, and of Raymond, her own son.



Figure 2.8: A day out on the beach (c.1906?)
(possibly Raymond and Nigel on the left, Basil and Gerald NASH in the front row, and Aunt Bet in black)



Figure 2.9: A family photo outside the Stag Inn and enlargement.

Possibly it is Aunt Bet in black in the doorway with Nigel in front and Raymond on the left — maybe this was after Simeon's death in 1906. I wonder if the man fifth from the right might be Basil NASH.



*Figure 2.10: A family group outside the Royal Standard Hotel, Sandown, opposite Christ Church (c.1906?) and enlargement
(possibly Nigel on left, Raymond on front row in front of Aunt Bet in black, and Basil NASH second from right)*

2.3 Nigel Harry TRINDER

In 1911^C, five years after Simeon_{T1}'s death, Aunt Bet was still living at the Stag Inn with sixteen-year-old Nigel and thirteen-year-old Raymond. Nigel was recorded in the census of that year as working as an apprentice cook. There is also a record of a Harry TRINDER of the same age, working at the Ocean Hotel, Sandown, as a vegetable cook with his birthplace as Sandown, and I think Nigel was probably using both names and was erroneously listed as living in both places: Harry was his second given name.

Again using the name Harry TRINDER, Nigel emigrated to Canada a year later on 16 May 1912 on the Cunard ship *SS Ausonia* from Southampton to Québec and Montreal, travelling 3rd class. His profession was recorded as a cook, and his age as eighteen, although he was only just seventeen. Immediately underneath his entry was that of an eighteen-year-old girl, Ethel CALLEY, a barmaid from Sandown, who was actually just nineteen at the time of their departure.¹¹ Having previously seen in the 1909 register that an Ethel H L TRINDER was listed as married and living in Lake with Nigel TRINDER,

¹¹ UK, Outward Passenger Lists, 1890–1960.

it seemed quite likely that this was the same Ethel, whose full name was Ethel Hilda Lydia CALLEY. Their ship arrived in Québec on 26 May 1912 after a voyage of ten days,¹² and just two days later, on 28 May, they were married 'by dispensation of license' at St Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Montreal.¹³ So we must conclude that they had run away together to marry. Nigel and Ethel's voyage on the *Ausonia* took place exactly one month after the White Star Line ship RMS *Titanic* had left on its disastrous voyage that resulted in its sinking and huge loss of lives. We can only guess at the concern their departure must have caused amongst their families. Nigel and Ethel settled in the town of Copper Cliff, Nipissing, Ontario, Canada, (350 miles west of Montreal) where Nigel later worked as a policeman.¹⁴ They had four children while they were living in Canada: Dorothy Winifred Ethel (born 1916), Harry Frederick (born 1917), Catherine Wilma (born 1919) and Mary¹⁵ Elizabeth (born 1921, and perhaps named after Aunt Bet).

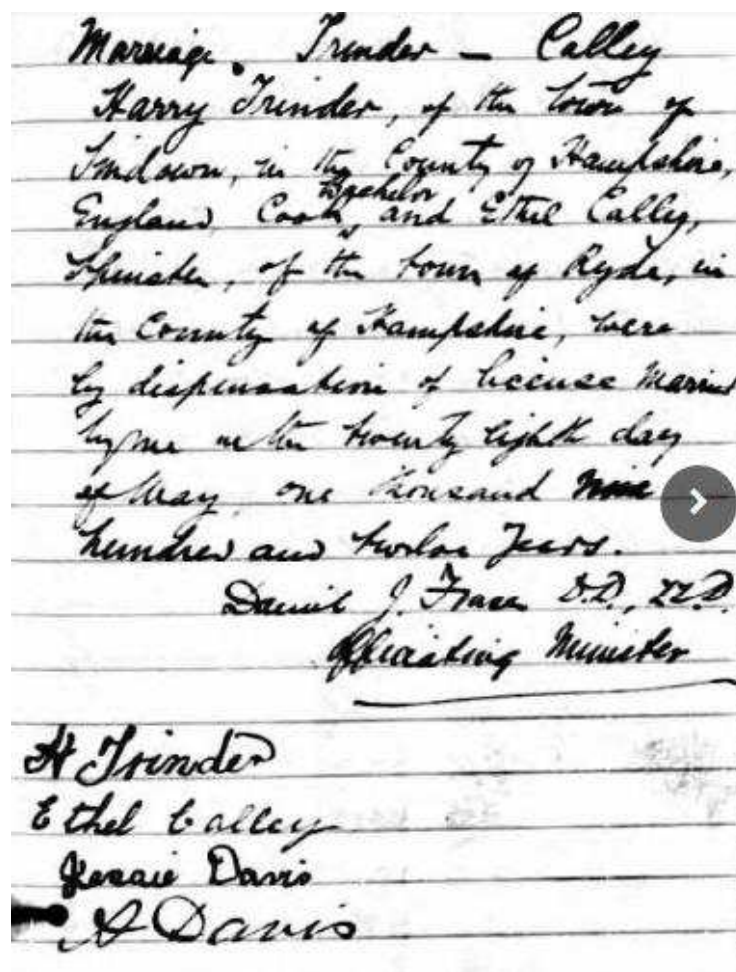


Figure 2.11: Record of the marriage of Nigel TRINDER and Ethel CALLEY

We will read more about Nigel's family in 2.6 and 5.2.3.

2.4 Raymond TRINDER, Aunt Bet's only son, dies aged 17 in Gallipoli

When the First World War started in 1914, Raymond was only sixteen. Along with many other young boys and men from the Island, Raymond joined up to the Isle of Wight Rifles, Hampshire Regiment, as a rifleman.¹⁵ Sadly he was amongst those who were killed in action in Gallipoli on 12 August 1915, aged just seventeen.¹⁶

¹² Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621–1968.

¹³ <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/immigration/immigration-records/passenger-lists/passenger-lists-1865-1922/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=5897&> (accessed 20 Sep 2018).

¹⁴ Immigration, Department of Canada.

¹⁵ Isle of Wight Rifles, Hampshire Regiment, regimental number 1952.

¹⁶ Raymond's name is listed at the Helles Memorial, Gallipoli, Canakkale, Turkey (Panel 125–134 or 223–226 228–229 & 326).

The IOW Rifles were fully mobilised on 4th August 1914. In April 1915 they were sent to Bury St. Edmunds for training, and then on to Watford for the summer. The 1/8th (Isle of Wight Rifles, Princess Beatrice's) Battalion formed part of the 163rd Brigade and set sail from Liverpool on RMS *Aquitania* on the night of 30th July 1915. The attack in Gallipoli began on the 6th August, the day they arrived at the island of Lemnos. The IOW Rifles entered the conflict on the 10th August, landing at Suvla Bay and were in reserve for the first two days. 120 Isle of Wight Riflemen were killed at Gallipoli, 81 on the first day of action on the 12th August, and at least 45 Island soldiers from other regiments also lost their lives in that disastrous campaign. Gallipoli saw around 58,000 Allied soldiers and 87,000 Ottoman Turkish soldiers killed, with around 300,000 men, from both sides, seriously wounded.¹⁷

It is hard to imagine how Aunt Bet coped with her loss, and not being able to bury her son must have been devastating. Three years before she had had to cope with Nigel's departure with Ethel to Canada: he also was only seventeen and she must have known that there was every chance that she would not see him again. So life in Lake must have felt very empty, but she continued to be a great support to others, including my grandfather Basil NASH (her half-nephew), his wife Rose and their daughter Betty (my mother): this part of the story continues in Chapter Three.

It must have been some comfort to Aunt Bet to see the various commemorations to Raymond and his fellow soldiers and the recognition of his sacrifice for his country. Raymond is commemorated on four memorials on the Isle of Wight. Two of these are in Lake: at the Church of the Good Shepherd and on the War Memorial. The other two are at the Drill Hall in Newport and the Chapel of St Nicholas at Carisbrooke Castle. It seems strange now to know that I used to pass the first two of these memorials on a daily basis on my way to school in Sandown without knowing there was any family connection. In the Church of the Good Shepherd, which is only a few minutes' walk from the Stag Inn, there is a brass plaque in memory of three of the church's choristers, one of whom was Raymond. Nearby there is also a memorial window (see Figure 2.12). No doubt Aunt Bet was amongst the crowd when the War Memorial in Lake was unveiled in 1920 (see Figure 2.13).¹⁸ It must have been a proud but sad moment for her.



Figure 2.12: The memorial plaque and the east window in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Lake



Figure 2.13: The unveiling of the Lake War Memorial in 1920

Photo by permission of Hilton Price

2.5 Aunt Bet leaves the Stag Inn

In 1923, seventeen years after the death of her husband Simeon_{T1}, Aunt Bet, now 70, gave up running the Stag Inn and moved to live in Ventnor near her half-sister Frances and her husband Benjamin NASH. After Benjamin's death in 1929, Aunt Bet moved to live in the flat at 1 Pier Street, Ventnor, with Frances. We will read more about Aunt Bet's time in Ventnor in 3.3.

2.6 Nigel TRINDER and his family return from Canada

It was around the time when Aunt Bet gave up the Stag Inn and moved to Ventnor that Nigel and Ethel TRINDER must have returned from Canada with their four children. I have found no record of their return journey to England, but, having found their entry in the 1921 census in Canada¹⁹, it was clearly at some point between 1921 and 1924, since in 1924^{ER} they were living at 4 Cliff Terrace, Newcomen Road, Lake, just a quarter of a mile from the Stag Inn. A further daughter, Eileen Barbara, was born in 1929 after Nigel and Ethel's return to the Island. The house at 1 Lea Road, Lake, where they were living in 1939, was built in 1931, and it would seem possible that Nigel and Ethel were the first people to live there, with their five children, Dorothy, Harry, Catherine, Mary_{T2} and Eileen, who were then between the ages of fifteen and two.

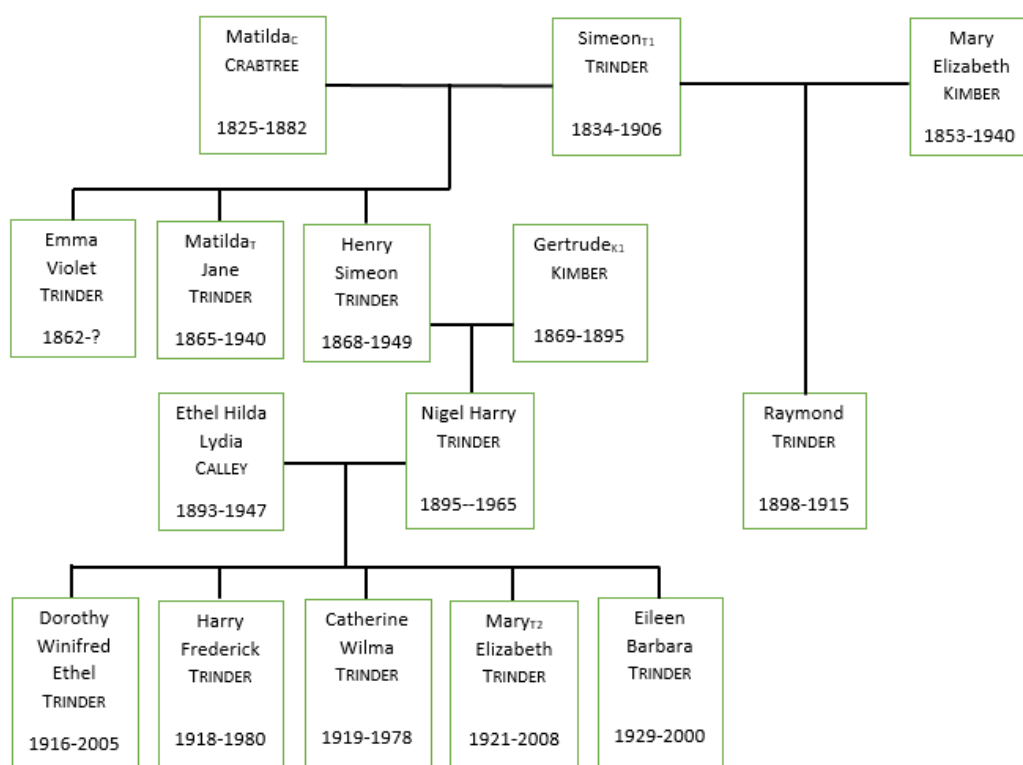


Figure 2.14: The family of Simeon_{T1} TRINDER and his two wives, Matilda_C CRABTREE and Mary Elizabeth KIMBER (Aunt Bet)



Figure 2.15: 1 Lea Road, Lake



Figure 2.16: Trinder's tobacconist shop at
2 St John's Road, Sandown, 1956

Copyright unidentified

By 1937^{ER} Aunt Bet, then aged 83, had moved back from Ventnor to Lake to live at 1 Lea Road with Nigel and Ethel. Nigel, we will remember, was both her nephew and her husband Simeon_{T1}'s grandson, and their relationship must have been very close – more that of a mother and son – since she had brought him up from a baby after the death of his mother Gertrude_{K1} (Aunt Bet's half-sister). Two years later, according to the 1939 register, Aunt Bet was still living with Nigel and Ethel, and their daughter Catherine was also living there with them.²⁰ Catherine was listed as working as a shop assistant in a tobacconist's shop, and I suppose it is possible that she may have worked with her grandfather Henry Simeon, who, according to the 1939 register, was still living at 2 St John's Road, Sandown, and working as a tobacconist. Nigel was recorded as being a booking clerk for a coach company. John_{N4} NASH recalls:

I remember Nigel TRINDER and his wife. When I was twelve or thirteen [c.1933–4] I used to ride over from Ventnor to Lake to see Nigel and his family.

2.7 The death of Aunt Bet

Aunt Bet died in the autumn of 1940, aged 87, and was buried on 2 November in Sandown Cemetery, which is only a few hundred yards from the Trinder's family home at 1 Lea Road, Lake. The closeness of the relationship between Aunt Bet and Nigel is suggested by the fact that Nigel and Ethel chose to be buried close to Aunt Bet: no doubt when she died, Nigel and Ethel bought the adjacent plot for their own burial when the time came.²¹

Ethel died in 1947, aged 54, and Nigel died eighteen years later in 1965 at the age of 69. The two graves can be found near the entrance to Sandown Cemetery, underneath a beautiful flowering cherry tree: the headstone was obviously erected by Nigel and Ethel's children after Nigel's death in 1965, some 25 years after Aunt Bet's death.²² Aunt Bet seemed to have spent her life looking after other

²⁰ The record for Catherine TRINDER was later amended to include the surname BALL (she married Andrew BALL in 1941).

²¹ The record for the grave of Mary Elizabeth TRINDER: Sandown Cemetery, Lea Road, Lake, plot E 473 and of Nigel and Ethel TRINDER: Sandown Cemetery, Lea Road, Lake, plot E 472 (certified at the Isle of Wight Records Office). We notice that the headstone records the incorrect year for Aunt Bet's death, giving 1942 instead of 1940 as given on her death certificate. Also, according to the records for Births and Deaths she would have been 87.

people, especially family members, and I like to think that it may have been Aunt Bet who my mother Betty was named after.



IN LOVING MEMORY
OF
OUR DEAR PARENTS
ETHEL TRINDER
DIED SEPT 1947 AGED 54 YEARS
NIGEL TRINDER
DIED MARCH 1965 AGED 69 YEARS
AND BESSIE TRINDER
DIED NOV 1942 AGED 86 YEARS

Figure 2.17: The gravestone of Ethel and Nigel TRINDER and Aunt Bet (Bessie TRINDER)



Figure 2.18: The Trinder family graves underneath the flowering cherry tree, Sandown Cemetery

On 5 August 1949, two years after the death of Ethel, Nigel's father, Henry Simeon TRINDER, then aged 80, died and was buried in the churchyard at Christ Church, Sandown, where his wife, Gertrude_{K1}, buried 54 years earlier. After Ethel's death, Nigel remained at 1 Lea Road, and in 1951^{ER} he was living there with his youngest daughter Eileen, as well as his daughter Mary_{T2} and her husband,

Frank MILLER. After Henry Simeon's death the family must have kept the house on at 2 St John's Road in Sandown, as by 1956^{ER}, Nigel and Eileen had moved to live there.

2.8 Some other Kimber connections with the Isle of Wight

2.8.1 Maria KIMBER

In 1881^C, three years before Simeon_{T1}'s marriage to Aunt Bet, when he was still living with his first wife Matilda_C at the Castle Inn in Sandown, his half-sister, Jane MULLISS, was living next door to them at 4 Fitzroy Street. Living with her were two young girls, both recorded as servants. One was Jane Mulliss WARE, who was a niece of Jane MULLISS (and no doubt named after her aunt).²³ The other was Maria KIMBER, one of Aunt Bet's younger half-sisters (and an older sister of my great-grandmother Frances Emily KIMBER). Later that year, on 18 May 1881, Jane MULLISS died at Castle Cottage in Fitzroy Street: she was then 63 and she might perhaps have needed servants or family members to care for her. More about Jane's interesting life follows in 4.2.

Another connection that came to light was that my mother recalled going to stay as a child with a family in Yorkshire. She had mentioned the name Dorothy DUCKWORTH, but I had never realised that there was a family connection. During my research I found that Dorothy was in fact the daughter of Frances KIMBER's sister, Maria, and thus Dorothy DUCKWORTH and my grandfather Basil NASH were first cousins.

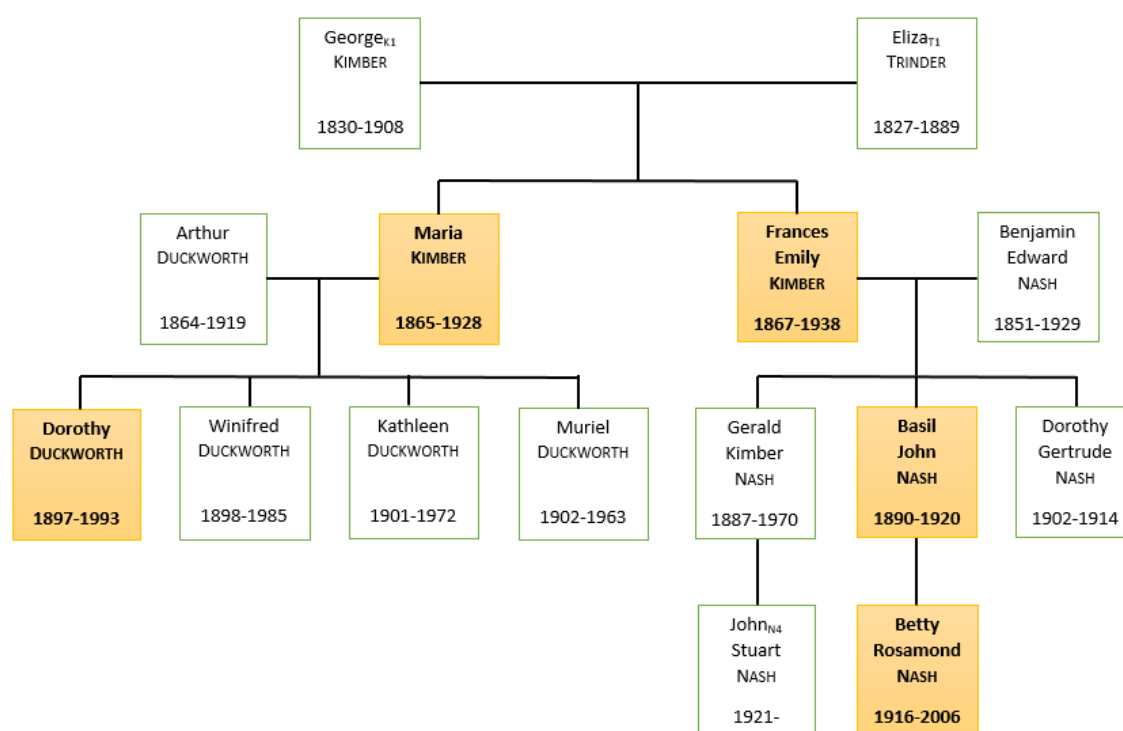


Figure 2.19: The families of Maria and Frances KIMBER

²³ Jane Mulliss WARE was the daughter of Eliza_{T1}'s sister, Mary_{T1} TRINDER, who was married to William_{W1} WARE.

with a family and working as a pharmaceutical chemist in New Windsor. It was possibly here, close to Winkfield, that he first met Maria, though they married in 1895 in St Paul's Church, Shanklin, which is where her father, George_{K1} KIMBER was then living. They then moved to Ilkley (Yorkshire), where they had four daughters: Dorothy DUCKWORTH (born 1897), Winifred DUCKWORTH (born 1898), Kathleen DUCKWORTH (born 1901) and Muriel DUCKWORTH (born 1902). Arthur continued his career as a pharmaceutical chemist and they lived at 3 Brook Street, Ilkley.²⁴ John_{N4} NASH remembers them all coming down to Ventnor to stay at 1 Pier Street with his grandmother Frances, and he kept in contact by telephone with them for many years. Arthur and Maria both died in Ilkley; Arthur in 1919 and Maria in 1928. Winifred married Laurie GOODMAN in 1927 and they moved away from Ilkley, but Dorothy, Kathleen and Muriel remained in Ilkley until their deaths. In the 1939 Register the three unmarried sisters were recorded as living together at 1 Oakburn Road, Ilkley, and Kathleen had followed in her father's footsteps and was working as a chemist's dispenser. They continued living in the same house for many years and they all died in Ilkley: Muriel died in 1963, aged 61, Kathleen in 1973, aged 72, and Dorothy in 1993, aged 97.



Figure 2.20: 3 Brook Street, Ilkley, home of the DUCKWORTH family

2.8.2 Annie Mulliss KIMBER

Another interesting character in the Kimber family was Aunt Bet's half-sister, Annie Mulliss KIMBER. She was Eliza_{T1}'s first daughter and so was also Simeon_{T1}'s niece. Here is another instance of the naming of a child after Jane MULLISS, which indicated the importance of Jane to both families, and it was this occurrence of Mulliss as a given name in the Kimber family that was a vital clue in helping me to piece together the links between the Kimber and the Trinder families.

As we saw in Chapter One, in 1891^C Annie Mulliss KIMBER had been living in Bromley with her younger sister Frances, who was by then married to Benjamin NASH and had two young boys, Gerald and Basil NASH. Ten years later, in 1901^C, now aged 37, she was living at the Stag Inn with Simeon_{T1}, Aunt Bet, Nigel TRINDER, aged six, and Raymond TRINDER, aged three. Annie never married, and it seems likely that she spent her time helping her sisters to look after their children. She remained on the Island; in the year of her death in 1911, when she was aged 49, she was living on her own at 4 Reno Cottages, Lake, and was buried in Shanklin Cemetery with her father, George_{K1} who had died three years earlier (see 2.8.3).

²⁴ Currently a White Stuff shop (2018).

2.8.3 George_{K1} and Eliza_{ME} KIMBER's arrival on the Isle of Wight

We read in 1.2.3 that by 1895, George_{K1} KIMBER and his third wife Eliza_{ME} had retired and moved to live in Shanklin on the Isle of Wight. Their move to the Island was not altogether surprising, as George_{K1}'s eldest daughter, Aunt Bet, was by then married to Simeon_{T1} TRINDER and was living in the neighbouring village of Lake, and another two of George_{K1}'s daughters, Maria and Annie Mulliss KIMBER, were also living on the Island in the Lake area.

We can see that 1895 was a year in which much happened in the Kimber family on the Isle of Wight, with the birth of George_{K1}'s grandson, Nigel TRINDER, and his christening in June, shortly followed in the death of George_{K1}'s daughter (Nigel's mother) Gertrude_{K1}, and her burial on 25 November at Christ Church, Sandown. In October, between these two events, George_{K1}'s daughter Maria married Arthur DUCKWORTH in St Paul's Church, Shanklin before they moved to live in Ilkley.



Figure 2.21: George_{K1} KIMBER (photo taken in Shanklin)

In 1901^c George_{K1} and Eliza_{ME} were living at Yew Tree Villa in Landguard Road, Shanklin. George_{K1} died of a stroke in 1908, aged 78, and was buried on 16 March 1908 in Shanklin Cemetery.²⁵ His daughter, Annie Mulliss was present at his death and her address at the time was given as the Stag Inn, Lake. Records show that Annie Mulliss KIMBER, who died in September 1911, aged 49, was buried in the same plot as George_{K1}. I found the grave, but there was no headstone.²⁶

In 1911^c, George_{K1}'s widow, Eliza_{ME}, was living at 2 The Terrace, Hope Street, Shanklin. She died in 1926, aged 83, and was also buried in Shanklin Cemetery. I found her grave and although the headstone was broken into a number of pieces, it was readable. This confirmed her second name was MAXWELL rather than MANSULL as had appeared in some records.²⁷

2.8.4 Gertrude_{K2} Catherine KIMBER

Another connection that came to light is that Gertrude_{K2} Catherine KIMBER, the daughter of Aunt Bet's younger brother Charles_{K1}, married Frederick Charles SMITH (born 1880 in Cork) in Christ Church, Sandown, in 1910 and the same year gave birth to their daughter, Catherine Alma SMITH. They were living in Brownlow Road in Lake, just a five minute walk away from the Stag Inn at the time of the 1911 census, and no doubt would have had quite a lot to do with Aunt Bet; they would have known Nigel just before he set off for Canada in 1912, and Raymond before he joined the Isle of Wight Rifles in 1915.

²⁵ The place of George_{K1}'s death is recorded as 5 Oaklands, Garfield Road, Shanklin.

²⁶ Location of the grave of George_{K1} and Annie Mulliss KIMBER: Shanklin Cemetery, plot J4, grave 1304 (certified at the Isle of Wight Records Office).

²⁷ Location of the grave of Eliza_{ME} KIMBER (née MAXWELL): Shanklin Cemetery, plot M, grave 2497 (certified at the Isle of Wight Records Office).

CHAPTER THREE

The Nash family come to live on the Isle of Wight

3.1 Basil, Rose and Betty NASH stay with Aunt Bet at the Stag Inn

As we have already discovered, my grandfather, Basil John NASH, returned from working in Canada in 1914 after the death of his younger sister Dorothy. A year later, on 3 November 1915, he married my grandmother, Rose Emma ATKINS, in St Mellitis Church, Hanwell (Middlesex) and they then lived at Croft Cottage, Eton Road, Datchet, close to Basil's parents, Benjamin and Frances NASH (see 1.4.1). On 13 January 1916, only two months after their marriage, Basil was called up to serve in the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry. My mother, Betty Rosamond NASH, was born in Windsor on 14 August 1916. Two years later, on 7 May 1918, Basil was discharged from the Labour Corps as no longer fit for service. He had badly swollen glands in his neck, which a doctor misdiagnosed as an abscess and treated by lancing, which resulted in a long and painful illness.



Figure 3.1: Betty, aged 3, on the beach at Lake

Basil's doctors had recommended that he should convalesce somewhere near the sea, and so Basil, Rose and my mother, Betty, left Datchet and went to stay at the Stag Inn with Basil's aunt, Aunt Bet. However, on 3 December 1920, Basil died of tubercular meningitis in St Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

After his death, Rose and four-year old Betty remained with Aunt Bet at the Stag Inn for a while before moving back to London. Rose was a qualified teacher, but she bought a Ford car and took up driving a taxi on the Island for a time. This was quite a courageous thing to embark on in the early 1920s and she was one of only two female taxi drivers on the Island at that time. It may well have been Basil's brother, Gerald,

who helped her to achieve this, as he had by then started his taxi business in Ventnor. Betty started school at Bruntsfield School on the cliffs at Lake, and she recalled going to the Church of the Good Shepherd just up the road from the Stag Inn.

It was only in 2017 that I discovered that Aunt Bet had had a son, Raymond, who is commemorated on the War Memorial in Lake and also on a plaque and a window in the Church of the Good Shepherd (see 2.4). I am surprised that neither my mother nor my grandmother ever mentioned this, but perhaps my mother was unaware, as Raymond had died the year before she was born and, at the time that she was living with Aunt Bet, she would have been too young to be aware of the impact of his death.



Figure 3.2: Rose in her taxi driver's outfit



*Figure 3.3: The Church of the Good Shepherd, Lake
The window commemorating Raymond TRINDER is on the left*



Figure 3.4: The Stag Inn, with the wooden carving of a stag above the door

Photo from Postcard

Rose and Betty then returned to live in the Ealing area of London, where Rose went back to teaching and Betty attended Haberdashers' Aske's School, trained as a teacher and then taught in London. For a number of years they lived together at 10 Highdown, Worcester Park (Surrey) and it was here, through the choir and the lively youth group at St John's Church, Old Malden, that Betty met and married my father, Donald Walter CLOUGH, in 1951. Initially they lived in North Cheam (Surrey), and then, three years later in September 1954, they moved to live in Ventnor, as we will discover later in **3.6.1**.

3.2 Gerald NASH and his family in Ventnor

Basil's older brother, Gerald Kimber NASH, married Nina (Nan) Anne Louise Stuart RONALDS on 4 December 1918 in Farnborough (Hampshire), where Gerald was working as an engineer at the Royal Aircraft Establishment. Gerald and Nan then moved to live in Ventnor on the Isle of Wight. Their son, John_{N4} Stuart NASH, was born there on 7 June 1921 and their second son, Douglas, was born in 1930.

John_{N4} NASH told me:

It was Aunt Bet who had suggested to my father that setting up a motor business in Ventnor would be a good idea. After the war he went to the Island to visit Aunt Bet and she said there was only one proper garage in Ventnor and why not go and take a look. He borrowed some money from his mother, Frances, and purchased 23 Pier Street, in Ventnor. He bought a car and worked as a taxi driver, getting up early in the morning, and also doing car repairs, while his wife, Nan, sent out the bills. After a while he had a taxi and a driver. Then he bought a coach and purchased another property at 1 Pier Street. This had an enormous piece of land and lock-up garages at the rear. He got a foreman and a mechanic and it all grew. In addition he ran a coach company, Nash's Coaches, and acquired a property on the High Street and he also bought a shop on Victoria Street where he had a petrol station. He was an entrepreneur.



Figure 3.5: Betty with her cousins, John_{N4} and Douglas NASH



Figure 3.6: One of Gerald NASH's early cars



Figure 3.7: A later fleet of cars

Photo by permission of Terry Nigh



Figure 3.8: The Nash family on Ventnor beach (around 1933?)
L to R: John^{NA}, Betty, unidentified, Douglas, unidentified, Gerald, Nan

At Nan's suggestion the coaches were all named after characters in *The Song of Hiawatha*, the poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: Red Chief, Hiawatha, Minnehaha, etc. They took summer visitors for trips to various beauty spots and on popular tours around the Island. Nash's Garage with its workshops and showroom was a flourishing business in Ventnor.



Figure 3.9: A 'Red Chief' outing, 1925

Photo by permission of Geoff Golding



Figure 3.10: The 'Red Chief' charabanc outside the Volunteer public house on Victoria Street, Ventnor
Photo by permission of Geoff Golding

3.3 Benjamin and Frances NASH move to Ventnor, followed by Aunt Bet¹

Gerald's business success meant that Ventnor now became the Nash family focus. Soon after Basil's death in 1920, with none of their immediate family living nearby, Benjamin and Frances NASH moved from Datchet to live in the flat at 23 Pier Street, Ventnor, with Gerald (Gerry), who was their only surviving child. Benjamin and Frances, Gerald, Nan and their young son John^{N4} lived there together until 1926.

Benjamin and Frances then moved into the flat just along the road at 1 Pier Street, where they remained until Benjamin's death in 1929, aged 77. In 1923^{RE}, at the age of 70, Aunt Bet gave up running the Stag Inn in Lake and moved to live in Pound Lane, Ventnor (the little road leading to the workshops at the back of Nash's Garage). She lived there for three years and then in 1926^{RE} moved round the corner for a couple of years to 2 Albert Street, which was just across the road from Gerry and Nan's flat at 23 Pier Street. After Benjamin NASH's death, Frances continued to live in the flat at 1 Pier Street, Ventnor, where she was joined by Aunt Bet, her half-sister. Frances died nine years later in 1938, aged 71, and was buried in the cemetery in Datchet, near Windsor, in the same grave as her husband Benjamin, their daughter Dorothy Gertrude Linstead and their son Basil (see Figures 3.12 & 3.13). This was where, in 1985, my grandmother Rose was also buried.²



Figure 3.11: 1 Pier Street, Ventnor

¹ For locations in Ventnor which feature in the family history, see Map 10.

² Location of the grave of Benjamin, Frances, Dorothy, Basil and Rose NASH: Datchet Cemetery, plot ref: B278.

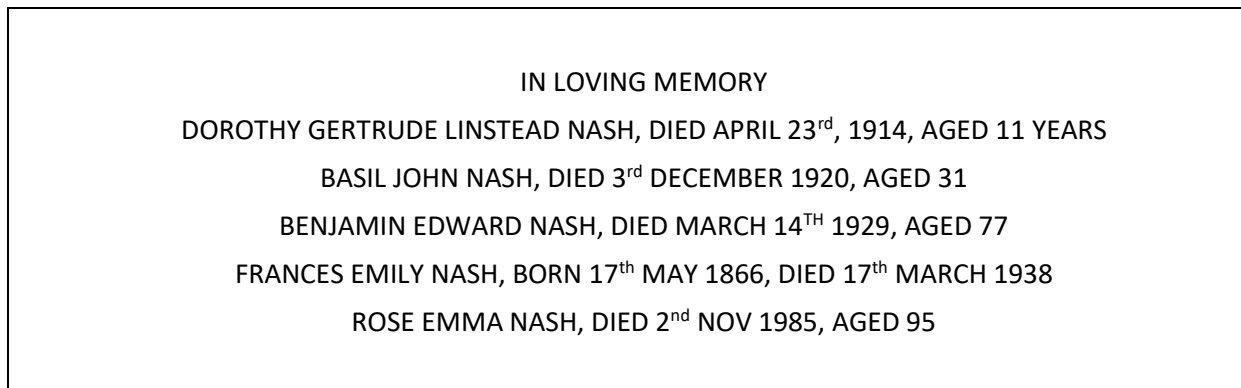


Figure 3.12: The inscriptions on the Nash family grave in Datchet Cemetery

3.4 John_{N4} NASH's memories of his grandparents and Aunt Bet

In a conversation with John_{N4} in December 2017, he talked about some childhood memories of his grandparents and Aunt Bet:

I remember one day when the sea was very rough, my grandmother and Aunt Bet took me and Dougie, who was in a pushchair, to see the massive waves. We stood by the boating lake watching the waves crashing against the sea wall. My grandmother was frightened that a wave would hit Dougie in the pushchair and she stepped backwards, and fell straight into the boating lake. She let go of the pushchair and I caught hold of it. I helped her out. She was wearing a beautiful fur coat, but she looked like a drowned rat. It was really laughable and I couldn't stop laughing. I was still having a chuckle when we got back to number 23 [Pier Street], but my father was as mad as a snake and said 'It's no laughing matter!'

I used to spend a lot of time with Aunt Bet until I was sixteen, when I went to the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough as an apprentice. Aunt Bet was lovely. She was very gentle, relaxed and good humoured. She was extremely kind.

My grandmother was very kind to me too. She was a great fan of making home-made wine — parsnip, dandelion and that sort of thing. I remember she had just made some parsnip wine when I called in to see her at number 1 [Pier Street] on my way home from school one day. She said she had just made this new batch and asked if I would like some. I did, and said 'It's really lovely, Grandma'. So she asked if I would like another one. When I went to walk down the street to number 23 I was wobbling! My grandmother was a very Victorian lady. She always wore a long skirt, a striped blouse, gold earrings with a diamond in the centre, tied-back hair, black shoes with a buckle, and stockings.

I didn't know at the time what the problem was with my grandfather [he was suffering from depression as a result of the death of his daughter Dorothy: see 1.4.1]. He was confined to bed for most of the time, but when he did come downstairs he was immaculate, wearing a beautiful grey suit and polished black shoes.



Figure 3.13: The Nash family grave at Datchet Cemetery



Figure 3.14: Ventnor Boating Lake, now a car park

Photo from Postcard

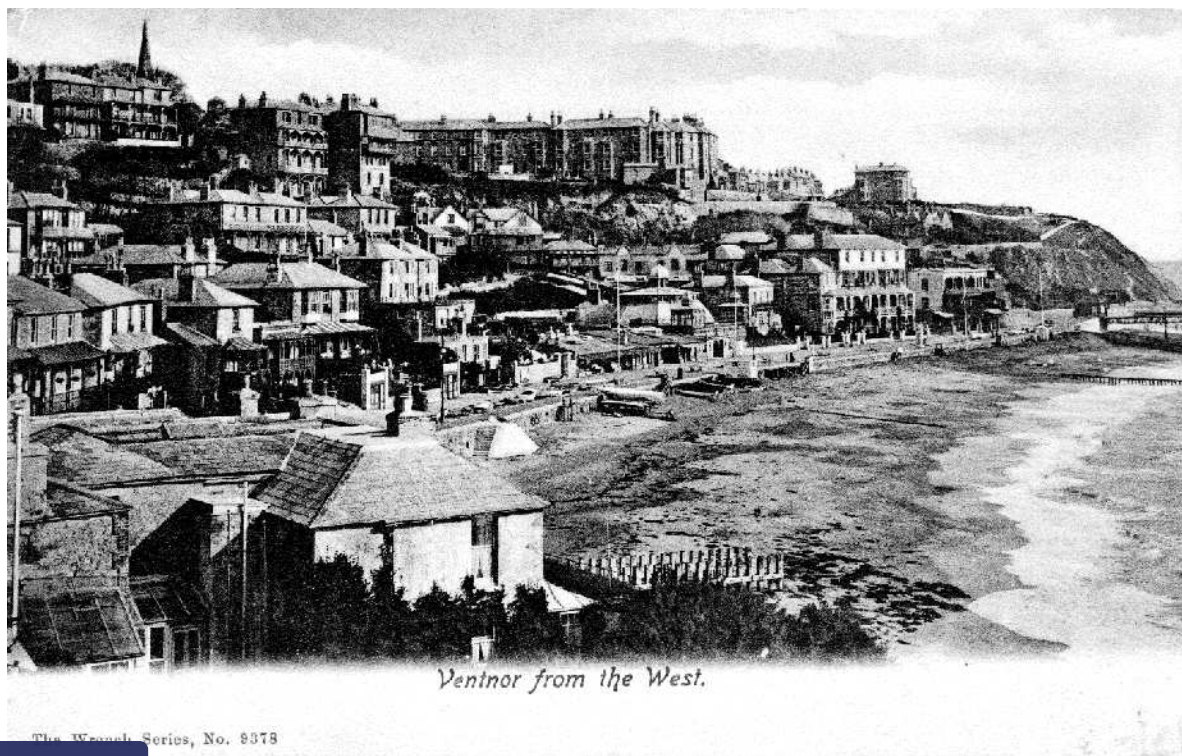


Figure 3.15: Ventnor beach — the spire on St Catherine's Church shows that this view is pre 1921

Photo from Postcard

3.5 Gerald NASH's family and business

We now return to Gerry's family and business ventures. As time went on, Gerry had also acquired a petrol station in the nearby village of Niton and moved there with his family to live in the adjoining house which they named 'Linstead', after Gerry's grandmother Sarah Linstead (see 1.3.1).

Gerry and Nan NASH's eldest son, John_{N4}, was set on the idea of becoming a journalist, but in 1937, when he was only sixteen, his father encouraged him to take up an engineering apprenticeship at the Royal Aircraft Establishment (RAE) in Farnborough (Hampshire). In 1942, Nan's niece from Bournemouth, Tina RONALDS, came as a baby to live with the family for several months. A few years later, in 1948, tragedy struck the NASH family when Gerry and Nan's younger son, Douglas, developed cancer and died, aged only eighteen. Soon after this Tina returned to Ventnor and spent the rest of her childhood and teenage years with Gerry and Nan. Tina lives in Godshill and she is the last link with the Nash family still to be living on the Isle of Wight.



Figure 3.16: The Linstead nameplate on the gate of what was the house of Gerry and Nan NASH in Niton

3.5.1 John_{N4} NASH

During the war John_{N4} was part of the team at RAE that developed the Gyro Gunsight, a device that greatly improved the accuracy of fighter pilot gunfire, increasing the hit-rate and thus saving many Allied pilots' lives. In 1953 he married Thelma DAVIES and they lived for a time in Ventnor, where he helped his father to develop the business. They then moved to the mainland and after a period working at Crown Agents, Scribbans-Kemp and English Electric, John_{N4} moved to work at Harwell and the family settled in Newbury (Berkshire). John_{N4} later commuted from Newbury to work at the National Research Development Corporation in London.

John_{N4} and Thelma had four sons, Gareth Stuart (born 1955), Gregory Kimber (born 1957), Howard Roderic (born 1960) and Carl Greville (born 1964). It was another devastating blow for all the family when their son Gregory died, aged only five, as a result of chickenpox. Again we see family names being used as given names: Kimber from Gerry's family and Stuart from Nan's family.



Figure 3.17: John_{N4} and Thelma's wedding, 1953



Figure 3.18: Gerry, Nan, Howard, Gareth and Gregory NASH



Figure 3.19: Tina RONALDS with her uncle, Gerry NASH, on her wedding day in 1965



Figure 3.20: Betty NASH with, Tina RONALDS, Gerry NASH and his dog Seamus on Bembridge beach, 1952

3.5.2 Nash's Garage

Gerald Nash died in June 1970 and was buried in Ventnor Cemetery. After his death Nan moved to live in Newbury with her son John_{N4} and his wife Thelma. Nan died in May 1994, just a week after her 100th birthday. Thelma died five years later in 1999. It is sad that all Gerry and Nan's family photos and records were destroyed in a fire in 1970 when they were being kept in storage in Newbury.



Figure 3.21: John^{N4} and Thelma NASH



Figure 3.22: Nan NASH



Figure 3.23: Nash's Garage, with 1 Pier Street to the left and terrace above

Photo by permission of Terry Nigh

Nash's Garage continued until Gerry's death in June 1970. Gerry NASH is mentioned, along with a number of photos of his cars and coaches, in the fascinating books written by Mark Chessell which chart the development of the car and the coach businesses on the Island: Chessell (2012 and 2017). I kindly shared photos with me, as has Geoff Golding, who has for a number of years been running the Red Chief charabanc shown in Figures 3.9 & 3.10. I am grateful too for the other photos

that have been shared by Terry Nigh, whose father Stanley knew Gerry NASH well. Stanley Nigh bought the Morris Isis reg no. MDL 291 which is featured in the photo of the showroom (Figure 3.25).



Figure 3.24: Nash's BP Petrol Station in Victoria Street

Photo by permission of Terry Nigh



Figure 3.25: The Nash's Garage showroom with MDL 291 in the foreground

Photo by permission of Terry Nigh



Figure 3.26: Nash's Coach Tours depot on Pier Street

Photo by permission of Terry Nigh

3.6 Basil NASH's daughter, Betty

3.6.1 Betty and Donald arrive in Ventnor

As previously mentioned, my mother Betty, who was Basil and Rose NASH's only daughter, married Donald CLOUGH at St John's Church, Old Malden in 1951. They lived nearby at 147 Henley Avenue, North Cheam, and their first two children were born in Epsom: John Francis in 1952 and myself, Mary Priscilla, in 1954. At the time Gerry NASH's business, Nash's Garage, badly needed an accountant, and Betty's cousin, John^{N4} NASH, suggested that Donald should come to work with his father. So six weeks after my birth, Betty and Donald moved to Ventnor and both Betty's mother, Rose Emma NASH (née ATKINS), and Donald's mother, Ada Sabra CLOUGH (née FREEBORN), moved to Ventnor to be near the family.³ Donald worked for Betty's Uncle Gerry for fourteen years, from 1954 to 1968.

Betty and Donald lived in the flat at 1 Pier Street with their young family for a couple of years before they bought a piece of land in Madeira Vale, between Ventnor and Bonchurch, where they had a house built which they called 'Beechcroft' because of the large and very beautiful copper beech tree in the garden. Soon after moving there, in 1957, their third child, Elizabeth Joanna (Liz), was born in Newport. Rose was a skilled seamstress and Ada was a fervent knitter and so our grandmothers sent us fitted out with handmade clothes.



Figure 3.27: Donald and Betty's wedding
31 March, 1951

³ Rose lived at Greystoke, Southgrove Road, Ventnor, and Ada lived at 23 South Street, Ventnor.



Figure 3.28: 'Beechcroft', Madeira Vale, Ventnor — the home of Betty and Donald and family

John and I started school at Longdown Infants' School in South Street, and after it closed Liz and I went to St Margaret's Infants' School in Upper Ventnor. We all attended Leeson Road Junior School, but John had shown an exceptional musical talent and when he was seven he went to the Choir School of All Saints' Margaret Street, London. I went to Sandown Grammar School until we left the Island in 1968, travelling by steam train until the line was closed in 1966.



Figure 3.29: John riding the stone horse on the roof garden at 1 Pier Street



Figure 3.30: Mary and her grandmother Rose on Bonchurch beach



Figure 3.31: Betty and John with Tina on Ventnor beach



Figure 3.32: John learning to drive at Uncle Gerry's petrol station in Niton

Betty was a teacher, and once we were all at school, she went back to teaching, initially as a supply teacher at the infant, junior and secondary schools in Ventnor, and eventually as a class teacher at St Margaret's Infants' School in Upper Ventnor. Betty and Donald were very involved in St Alban's Church, Ventnor, where Donald was a churchwarden for many years, and Betty was a member of the choir and the Mothers' Union. They were key members of the Ventnor Recorded Music Society. As children we were all encouraged musically and we had a freedom which children rarely experience these days, walking on the downs and swimming at nearby Wheeler's Bay. We all certainly benefitted from living in such a beautiful place in the shadow of St Boniface Down and near the sea.



Figure 3.33: John, Betty, Liz, Mary and Donald, and their dog, Dunky, at Beechcroft

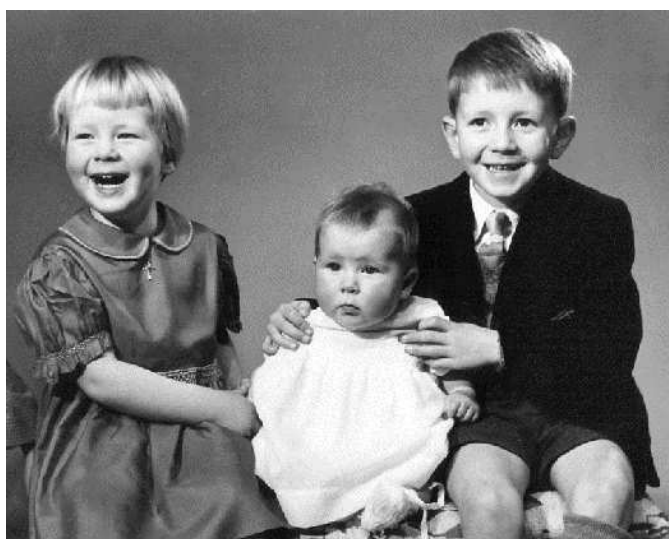


Figure 3.34: Mary, Liz and John, 1957



Figure 3.35: Ventnor Carnival 1956. Our family watched the procession every year from the roof terrace above Nash's Garage⁴

3.6.2 Betty's family leave the Island

By 1968, the business at Nash's Garage was winding down and Donald left the Island to take up a new job as the accountant to the Oxford Diocesan Board of Finance, and so the Clough family (plus both grandmothers) moved to the mainland to live in Wantage (Oxfordshire). Leaving the Island was a big wrench for all the family and the Island never lost its charm for them.

Betty worked as a classroom teacher at a delightful traditional village school in East Hanney near Wantage. It was a great tragedy to Betty and Donald and all the family that, on 29 November 1977, their son John died as a result of liver disease at the age of 25. John was a very gifted musician: his musical career, which took him to be a cathedral organist at Gloucester Cathedral and St Albans Abbey, had started as a chorister at Holy Trinity Church, Ventnor. He had a wonderful way of getting people of all ages enjoying making music. A bursary in his memory was set up at St Alban's School to encourage promising young musicians.



Figure 3.36: John at St Albans Abbey



Figure 3.37: Four generations — Betty, Rose, Frances & Mary

My grandmother Ada died in 1981, aged 78, and Rose died in Wantage in 1985, aged 95. Her ashes were interred in Basil's family grave in Datchet (see Figures 3.12 & 3.13). A few months later, in February 1986, Betty and Donald moved to live in Cambridge to be nearer to myself and Liz and our families.



Figure 3.38: Liz and Rose at Wantage

Betty and Donald enjoyed life in Cambridge and being nearby to see all their five grandchildren growing up. In their retirement Betty took up calligraphy and Donald developed an interest in gardening and they both enjoyed listening to Donald's extensive collection of recorded music. Betty died in Cambridge on 17 November 2006, three months after her 90th birthday. The family scattered her ashes on the Downs at Ventnor, within sight of the house 'Beechcroft', where they had lived and

been so very happy. Donald died on 28 October 2014, six weeks before his 90th birthday. His ashes are buried in the churchyard at Little St Mary's Church, Cambridge, where he and Betty had been committed members of the congregation for many years.

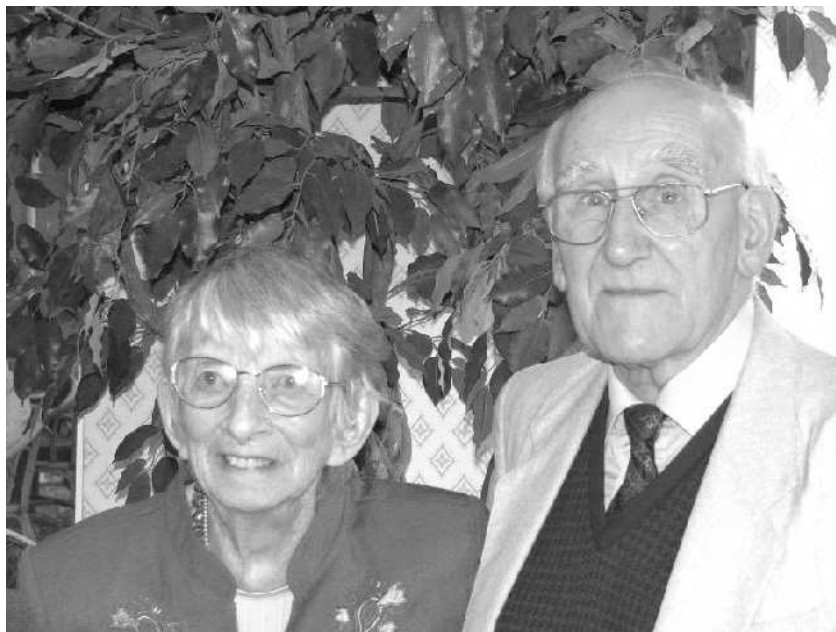


Figure 3.39: Betty and Donald on Betty's 90th birthday

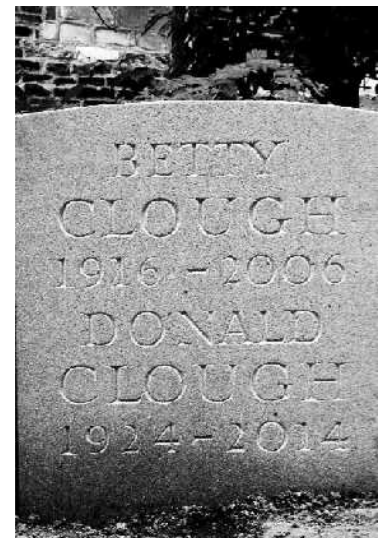


Figure 3.40: Betty and Donald's memorial stone at Little St Mary's Church, Cambridge



Figure 3.41: Our family's favourite view from St Boniface Down, overlooking 'Beechcroft'

3.7 Mary and Chris POUNTAIN come to Ventnor

the Island when I was fourteen but, having grown up there, it is certainly where I have always felt my roots are. Although my own return to the Island is not as a permanent resident, Chris and I and our family have been frequent visitors since 1984 when we bought our holiday home, 'Chelsea

Cottage', in South Street, Ventnor. It is in the same street as my grandmother Ada's house, and the building that was previously Longdown Infants' School, where my brother John and I first went to school. 'Chelsea Cottage' has a wonderful sea view and continues to be a favourite place for ourselves and our family, as well as for my sister Liz and her family.

It has been fascinating to discover how through several generations, the Island has been a home for the Nash family and, for many years before that, the Kimbers and the Trinders, and to discover something of the intricacies of the relationships within these families.

A positive aspect of embarking on this research is that it has also helped me to reconnect with John_{N4} and his sons, cousins whom I had not seen since my childhood.

CHAPTER FOUR

Life in service

Many members of the Trinder and Kimber families spent their lives in service, as coachmen, nurserymaids, housekeepers and general servants in houses of the well-to-do. Others worked in trades; as drapers, tailors, and tobacconists, and there certainly seems to be a good representation of innkeepers in our families! Some became the entrepreneurs of their time and built up their own businesses and trades.

In the area of Heckfield there were many stately homes and some of the owners had London homes as well in order to be able to carry out their work as politicians and lawyers. They included the first Duke of Wellington, who lived at Stratfield Saye House from 1818 to 1852.¹ Heckfield, set in beautiful Hampshire countryside, had the advantage of being very near the main coaching route to London from the southwest. Obviously, these Heckfield families with homes in London needed servants, and many of these servants moved back and forth between the town and the country properties. George_{T1} TRINDER and Jane MULLISS are particular examples of this. The stories of the lives of Jane MULLISS and Frances TRINDER are also examples of the esteem that some domestic servants were held in after years of service within a family.

The stories I have been able to reconstruct in this chapter show how very personal stories and social history can be discovered from the bare genealogical facts. As a result of digging deeper, this chapter therefore includes quite a lot of background context for the lives of these three family members.

4.1 George_{T1} TRINDER

My great-great-grandmother (the mother of Frances KIMBER) was Eliza_{T1} TRINDER. It was interesting to discover from the 1851 census that Eliza_{T1}, who was then aged 24 and unmarried, was living in Heckfield with her mother, but that her father, George_{T1} TRINDER, was not listed at that address. He is recorded in 1851^C, then aged 50, as working as a servant in the London house of Frances_{P1} Wilder (née Phillips), the widow of Lieutenant-General Sir Francis John Connor Wilder, who had been MP for Arundel. Also living there were her two daughters and their husbands. This London house was 1 Portman Square, Marylebone, just behind Oxford Street, which was at that time, as now, a prestigious area of London (see Figure 4.1).



Figure 4.1: One Portman Square is the first on the right

Image capture: Sep 2017 ©2018 Google

¹ Wellington Estate, Stratfield Saye : <http://www.wellingtonestates.co.uk> (accessed 9 April 2018).

brothers, Francis² and Richard Piggott; the father of the Piggott brothers, Paynton Piggott Stainsby Conant, was the owner of Archer Lodge, Sherfield-on-Loddon, near Heckfield.³

While George_{T1} TRINDER was working as a servant at the London home of the Wilder and Piggott families in 1851^C, his 20-year-old son Charles_{T1} TRINDER was living at the Piggott family's Heckfield home, Archer Lodge, where he was employed as a coachman. So the Trinders would have been well-known to the Piggott family and this Heckfield connection was no doubt how George_{T1} TRINDER came to be employed by them in London at that time. 1851^C also records an Elizabeth_R ROGERS, whom Charles_{T1} married two years later in 1853, employed as a housemaid at Archer Lodge. We will return to Charles_{T1} and Elizabeth_R in 5.3.5.

It also seems clear that there were very close connections between the Piggott and the Shaw-Lefevre families of Heckfield, as well as the Crompton sisters of York, who come into the story as we now discover more about Jane MULLISS.

4.2 Jane MULLISS

Jane MULLISS was the daughter of William and Elizabeth_{WM} MULLISS, who both came from the Heckfield area, but were living in Marylebone at the time of Jane's christening in 1818 at St Marylebone Church, London. As in the case of George_{T1} TRINDER, who was Elizabeth_{WM}'s second husband, it would seem very likely that William and Elizabeth_{WM} could have gone to work in the London house of a Heckfield gentleman. William died when his daughter Jane was only three.

With all the comings and goings of servants between Heckfield and the London homes of wealthy employers, this might also have been how Elizabeth_{WM} got to know George_{T1} TRINDER, though equally, they may have known each other through local Heckfield or family connections.

Elizabeth_{WM} and George_{T1} married in 1823 and appear to have returned to Heckfield, where Jane grew up as the eldest child of the large family her mother and step-father were to produce. She was to become a central member of both the Trinder and Kimber families until her death in Sandown in 1881. She must have been a much loved and respected member of the Trinder family; her significance is evident from the continuation of her surname as a given name: Jane's half-sister, Eliza_{T1} TRINDER and her husband George_{K1} KIMBER named their first daughter Annie Mulliss KIMBER and another half-sister, Mary_{T1}, and her husband William_{W1} WARE named their first daughter Jane Mulliss WARE.



Figure 4.2: 71 Eaton Square, London

Jane MULLISS did not marry, and spent her life working as a servant, becoming a housekeeper and finally a lady's personal maid. Once again we see the Heckfield-London connection: in 1841^c, aged 23, she was working as a servant at 71 Eaton Square, near Sloane Square, which was the London house of Charles Shaw-Lefevre, 1st Viscount Eversley, who was the Speaker of the House of Commons between 1839 and 1857, and whose family home was Heckfield Place.

By 1851^c, at the age of 33, she had become the housekeeper at 72 Micklegate, York, the home of Henrietta Crompton and her sisters, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth and Caroline.⁴ They lived, along with their aunt, Jane Rookes, in this large, gracious house in the centre of York, which had been bequeathed to them by their father, Joshua Crompton, a wealthy banker whose home was Esholt Hall, Yorkshire: upon the death of Joshua Crompton in 1832, Henrietta Matilda Crompton (1793–1881) and her eight siblings each inherited the sizeable sum of £11,000 [£1,210,000*]. Henrietta did not marry and spent a comfortable life in York, travelling to Yorkshire coastal resorts, visiting friends in the country, and occasionally taking longer trips within Britain and Europe.⁵ Henrietta Matilda Crompton made quite a name for herself as an artist: a volume of her letters and papers and some of her artwork can be seen in Allen & Ashcroft (1994).

Ten years later, in 1861^c, Jane MULLISS was still living and working at 72 Micklegate and had become the personal maid to Henrietta's sister, Elizabeth Crompton. She no doubt learned much about the lives of the gentry in York society, a taste of which can be found in the diaries written by Anne Lister (Whitbread 1988), in which the Crompton sisters are occasionally mentioned (although the diaries were written some years before Jane herself had come to work there). Anne Lister lived at Shibden Hall in Halifax, but she also socialised in the genteel society of York of which the Crompton sisters were part. She was a wealthy, independent landowner who spent much time in scholarly pursuits, always dressed in black and was known as 'Gentleman Jack' of Halifax. Anne wrote her diaries in code, which she devised herself, based on algebra and Greek, to disguise her exploits with her female lovers, and it is as a result of the discovery and transcription of these diaries that she is now regarded as the first modern lesbian. Her diaries were transcribed in 1988, and featured more recently in 2010 in the BBC television drama *The Secret Diaries of Miss Anne Lister*.⁶ In 2019 her life was portrayed in a BBC TV drama called *Gentleman Jack of Halifax*.



Figure 4.3: 72 Micklegate, York

So how was it that Jane MULLISS, a servant from the village of Heckfield in Hampshire, came to move from working as a servant at Charles Shaw-Lefevre's London house to what would have been quite a prestigious position at 72 Micklegate in faraway York, the home of the Crompton sisters? The most likely explanation is through the connection of Charles Shaw-Lefevre with William Rookes Crompton, the brother of the Crompton sisters and heir to the estate of their parents, Anna Maria and Joshua Crompton. Charles and William had both attended public schools (Winchester and Harrow respectively) and were contemporaries at the University of Cambridge. They both went on to study law, were admitted to Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, around the same time, and were both called to the bar in 1819. So they no doubt moved in the same social circles and probably knew each other well through these connections. Perhaps Jane MULLISS, a maid in Charles's house in 1841^c, was recommended for the post of a maid or housekeeper in the household of his friend's sisters in York.



Figure 4.4: The memorial to the Crompton sisters in Holy Trinity Church, Micklegate, York, opposite their house

Coincidentally, the Shaw-Lefevre family of Heckfield had connections with the Isle of Wight: Charles Shaw-Lefevre became the Governor of the Isle of Wight from 1857–1888 after stepping down as Speaker of the House of Commons, and his father, of the same name, had been the MP for Newtown, Isle of Wight, between 1792 and 1802. The latter, however, was probably a fairly tangential connection, since Newtown was one of the Rotten Boroughs that were abolished in the 1832 Great Reform Act.⁷

Moving on now to 1871^C, we find that Jane MULLISS, then aged 53, was living back in Heckfield with her step-father George_{T1} TRINDER, who had been recently widowed, his wife (Jane's mother) Elizabeth_{WM} having died in 1870. Jane is recorded as George_{T1}'s step-daughter and a retired housekeeper. Living with them were one of his granddaughters, Jane TRINDER, aged thirteen, and another granddaughter, sixteen-year-old Eliza Trinder WARE, who was listed as a visitor at the time of the census.⁸ George_{T1} TRINDER died eighteen months after the death of Elizabeth_{WM} in 1872, so it would seem likely that following his death Jane moved to the Isle of Wight to be near other family members: we certainly know that Jane was at Seaview just after Easter in 1873 (see below). At any rate, as already mentioned in 2.8.1, in 1881^C she was living at 4 Fitzroy Street in Sandown, next to the Castle Brewery where her half-brother Simeon_{T1}, his wife Matilda_C and their three children were living, and where Simeon_{T1} was working as a brewer and running the beerhouse. Jane was listed as the head of her household and as a retired housekeeper. Living with her as servants were two of her nieces, Jane Mulliss WARE, aged 27, and Eliza_{T1}'s daughter, Maria KIMBER, aged sixteen.⁹ Again we see that the Kimber and Trinder families continued to be very closely connected. The shaded boxes in Figure 4.5 show how the name of Mulliss was passed on as a given name in the different branches of the family.

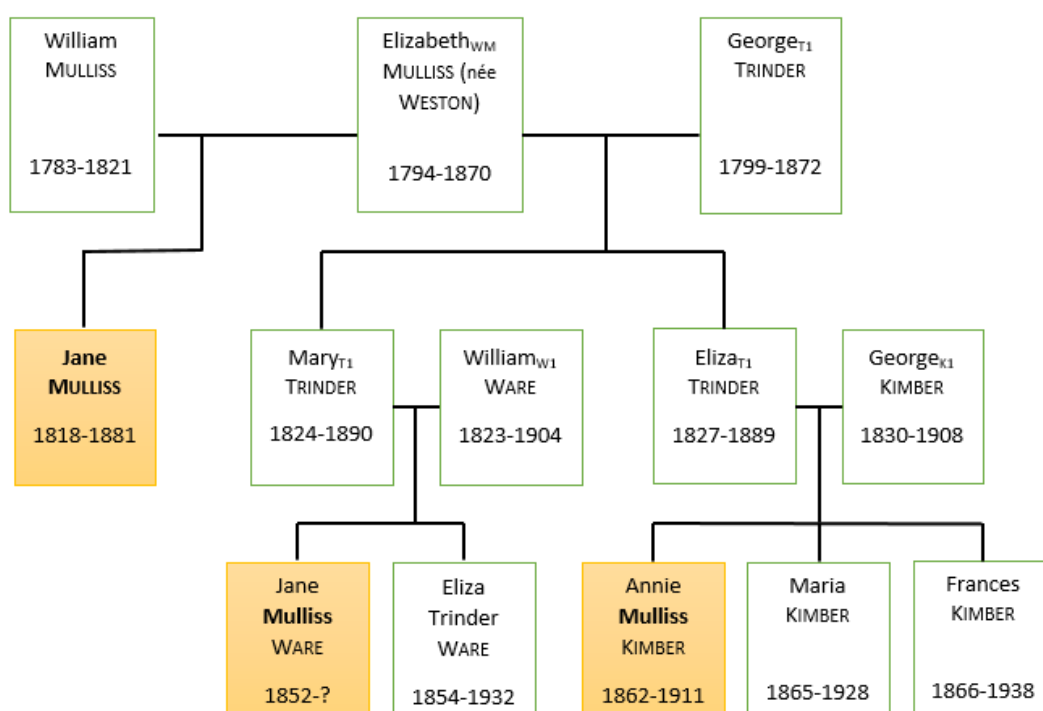


Figure 4.5: Family tree showing the strong links between Jane MULLISS and the Trinder and Kimber families

When Jane herself died in 1881, probate records (Figure 4.6) show the value of her estate was quite significant [£87,000*], and not at all what one might have expected of the unmarried daughter of a servant. It was this that was so intriguing and led me to research more about her life. How was she able to retire from her position in York by the age of 53, which enabled her to look after her elderly step-father, or perhaps her mother Elizabeth_{WM} just before her death in 1870? How could she then live independently, and apparently unemployed, in Sandown with two servants (even though they were family members)? How had she managed to accrue such a significant sum of money during her life in service as a housekeeper?

⁸ Jane TRINDER (baptised Elizabeth Jane) was a daughter of George_{T1} TRINDER's son Charles_{T1} and his wife Elizabeth_R. Eliza Trinder WARE was a daughter of George_{T1}'s daughter Mary_{T1} and her husband William_{W1} WARE.

⁹ Jane Mulliss WARE was another daughter of George_{T1}'s daughter Mary_{T1} and her husband William_{W1} WARE.

MULLISS Jane.

Personal Estate £758.

30 June. The Will of Jane Mulliss late of Castle Cottage Fitzroy-street Sandown in the Isle of Wight in the County of Southampton Spinster who died 18 May 1881 at Castle Cottage was proved at the Principal Registry by John Trinder of the "Crown" Hotel Sea View in the said Isle Licensed Victualler and Simeon Trinder of Fitzroy-street Brewer the Brothers by the Half-blood the Executors.

Figure 4.6: Probate record for Jane MULLISS, 1881 [£92,859*]

Letters and papers of Henrietta Crompton and her family (Allen & Ashcroft 1994) reveal that she had become the lady's maid to Henrietta's sister, Elizabeth Crompton, and had received both a lump sum and an annuity from both sisters. In a codicil to the will of Elizabeth Crompton, Jane MULLISS was awarded an annuity of £10 [£1,157*] a year for life, and in a second codicil she was also bequeathed a further single gift of 19 guineas [£2,388*]. Probate was sworn on 3 August 1869, and so it seems likely that the death of Elizabeth Crompton coincided with the time when Jane returned to live with her step-father, George_{T1} TRINDER, in Heckfield. In addition, ten years later, the will of Henrietta Matilda Crompton, who died on 26 January 1881, bequeathed:

to Jane Mulliss my late sister Elizabeth's attached maid & to Ann Porrett who for 40 years lived with us & my maid Sarah Marshall: 19 guineas each.¹⁰

Probate was granted on 12 February 1881. Sadly Jane did not benefit greatly herself from this extra windfall, which came about ten years after she had left the service of the Crompton family, as she herself died just three months later in May 1881. But these gifts were obviously a mark of respect and gratitude from the family she had worked for in York for many years as housekeeper and then as a lady's maid.

A visit to the North Yorkshire County Record Office enabled me to see some documents in which Jane MULLISS was mentioned, including copies of the wills and also a letter that she had written to Henrietta Crompton (see Figure 4.8).¹¹ The fact that her letter was preserved by Henrietta may also suggest the affection in which she was held by the Crompton sisters. Jane's letter was posted in Ryde and is dated 16 April 1873¹² (the year after the death of her father) by which time it would seem likely that Jane had moved to live on the Isle of Wight. The Mrs O'Reilly mentioned in the letter was Henrietta's married sister Caroline. Jane's brother's wife mentioned is likely to have been John_{T1} TRINDER's wife Elizabeth_H; the address is Sea View (Seaview), which was where they lived, and the mention of the large family would fit. Although some words are hard to decipher, the letter reads:

Sea View April 16

Miss H Crompton

Dear Madam

I was so pleased to receive your letter and to hear you are better and Miss M Crompton keeping so well. God is very merciful to us all still sparing you while so many of your friends has been taken away through the past year. Poor Mr Buncombe. I am sorry for him He always was so kind and pleasant to all. My duty to Mrs O'Reilly. I do hope she will soon be better and lose her cough. If only we have the weather more mild. Easter Sunday with us was bitterly cold, snow rain wind and a very rough sea. I can't say much for myself as I still have the beating at my heart and at present I have a very bad cold. I am here as my brother's wife is I am sorry too is ill

¹² The date on the postmark date is a little unclear, but it looks to be 73, and the contents of the letter make it clear that it was written soon after Easter Sunday, which in 1873 fell on 13 April.

and I fear not ever likely to be better. Such is a great grief to us all. The doctors say it is cancer of rare kind. Nothing to be seen but swelling no green? of her Arm? a sad tryle to my brother and his large family, but this world is full (of) tryles and troubles. Dear Madam I thank so very much for your kind long letter and for all your kindness to me.

Your humble servant

Jane Mulliss

My thanks for the ???? and also for the seasonal papers I received from Mrs O'Reilly

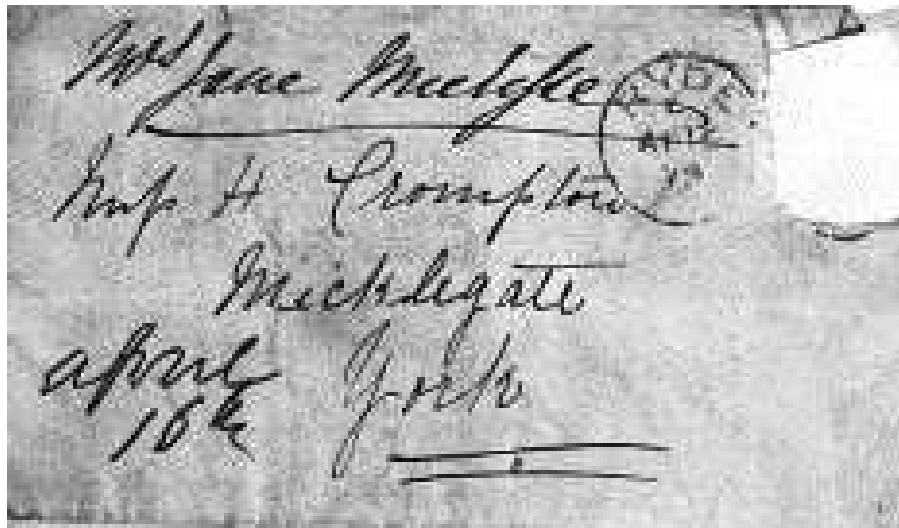


Figure 4.7: The envelope showing the postmark

See here April 16
Mr H Crompton
Dear Madam
I was so pleased
to receive your letter
and to hear you are
better and Mr. M. says
keeping so well
God is very merciful
all still spring
while so many
of your friends

has been taken away
though the past year
from Mr Buncombe
I am sorry for him
he always was so
kind and pleasant to all
My Duty to Mrs O'Reilly
I do hope she will
soon be better and
have him back if
only we have the
weather more mild
Easter Sunday with
us was bitterly cold
I saw Sam. & Ned
and a very rough sea

I cant say much for
my self as I still have
this beating at my heart
and at present I have a very
low cold I am so low
as my Brother wife is
I am sorry to still
and I fear not have
likely to be better
much is a great grief
to us all the Dr say
it is Cancer of Pan-
creas nothing to be
seen but something
no young of the same

a sad tangle to my Brother
and his large family
but this matter is full
tangles and troubles
Dear Madam I thank
so very much for your
kind long letter and for
all your kindness to me
your humble servant
Jane Mulliss
My thanks for the stage
also for the several
papers I receive
from Mr O'Reilly

Figure 4.8: Letter from Jane MULLISS to Henrietta Crompton, posted in Ryde on 16 April (possibly 1873)

4.3 Frances Jane TRINDER

Frances was born in 1864 in Seaview on the Isle of Wight, the fifth child of John^{T1} and Elizabeth^H TRINDER, and she grew up at the Crown Hotel, Seaview. She was fifteen when her mother died in 1879 and nineteen at the time of her father's death in 1883. In 1891^C, aged 27, she was living in Shanklin, working as a stationer's assistant. Twenty years later in 1911^C, aged 47, we find her recorded as a patient in a nursing home in Plymouth, and she died in Exeter in 1925, aged 61.

It was something of a mystery to know how it was that Frances ended up living in Devon; for a long time I was unable to find anything else out about her and had failed to discover where she was living at the time of the 1901 census. However, in a final attempt at an online search, I unexpectedly came across her name on a gravestone in St Petrox Churchyard, Dartmouth (Devon), and this revealed an interesting story that would otherwise have remained hidden.¹³ The text on the gravestone reads:

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE OF MARY BEATRICE DOUGLASS
THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF SIR JAMES NICHOLAS DOUGLASS KT, F.R.S
WHO DIED 17 SEPTEMBER 1937

ALSO IN LOVING MEMORY OF FRANCES TRINDER OF SEAVIEW I.O.W
WHO DIED NOVEMBER 1925

FOR 30 YEARS THE DEVOTED AND BELOVED FRIEND OF THE FAMILY OF THE LATE SIR JAMES DOUGLASS KT

¹³ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/190048069> (accessed 19 Nov 2018).

Sir James Nicholas Douglass was the son of Nicholas Douglass of Stella House, Penzance (Cornwall), who was the superintendent engineer to Trinity House (the official General Lighthouse Authority). James too became an eminent engineer, specialising in the design and building of lighthouses, and was known for developing many improvements to their workings. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1882 on the completion of the fourth Eddystone Lighthouse off the Devon coast near Plymouth, and the successful removal of the previous lighthouse, Smeaton's Tower, and its re-erection on The Hoe at Plymouth, where it still stands. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.¹⁴

In 1854 James had married Mary Jane Tregarthen who came from the Scilly Isles, and they produced a family of seven children, of whom Mary Beatrice was the youngest, born in 1870. The Douglass family lived for many years in a house called 'Stella', College Road, Dulwich (London), no doubt named after James's

parents' home in Penzance. In 1892 Sir James retired as chief engineer of Trinity House due to ill health, and moved to live on the Isle of Wight, renting a house in Bonchurch which he and his wife once again named 'Stella'.¹⁵



Figure 4.10: 'Stella', Bonchurch Shute, from the records for the sale of the property in 1904
Photo by permission of Ventnor Heritage Centre

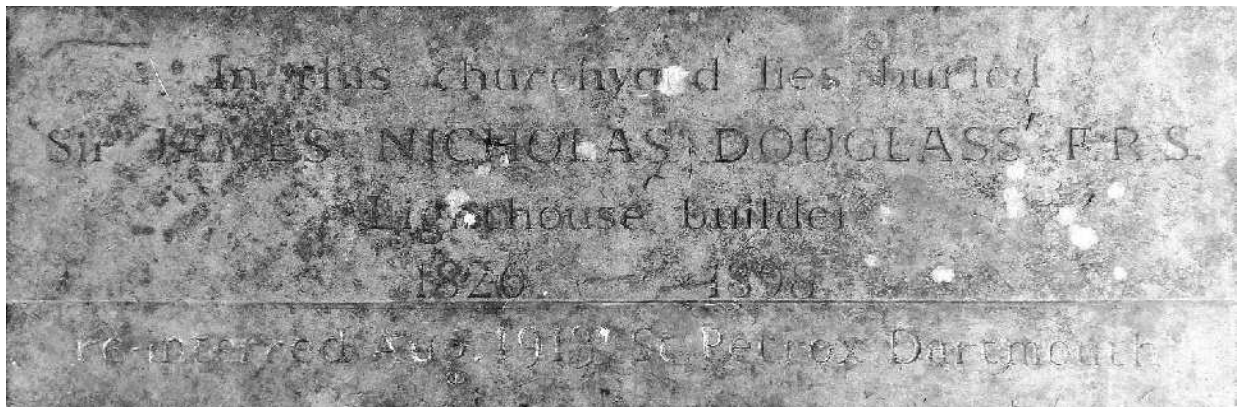
Further searches for the Douglass family resulted in the elusive record for Frances in 1901^C, where she was recorded as a domestic servant living with Lady Mary Jane Douglass and her daughter Mary Beatrice at this house in Bonchurch. Her name had been mis-transcribed as 'Francis Truder', which explains why it had not appeared in previous searches for 'Frances Trinder'. Sir James died in Bonchurch in 1898. It seems likely that Frances had become a domestic servant with the family when they moved to live in Bonchurch in 1892 and that she subsequently moved with the family to Devon in the years that followed the death of Sir James.

While in 1911^C Mary Beatrice and her mother were living together at another house called 'Stella' in East Cliff Road, Dawlish (Devon), as we have noted, Frances was forty miles away in the Woodside Private Nursing Home in Plymouth.

Lady Mary Jane Douglass died in 1922, and is also buried in the churchyard of St Petrox Church, Dartmouth. The next records that I came across for Frances were the Electoral Roll records for 1924 and 1925, which show her living at Crosse House, Alphington, just outside Exeter, while Mary Beatrice Douglass was living at Cobbe House, Ide, only a mile or two away. Frances died in Exeter in 1925, aged 61.

The memorial to Frances on the gravestone of Mary Beatrice Douglass is very unusual and it clearly shows that for 30 years she had become much more than a domestic servant and was a highly regarded friend of the prestigious Douglass family. To have been remembered by the remaining members of the Douglass family in this way, twelve years after her death, seems rather extraordinary. Over the years, since her arrival in the household as a domestic servant, she must have become a really close friend and companion of the family, and no doubt especially of Mary Beatrice, who was only six years younger than she was.

Sir James Nicholas Douglass was originally buried in the churchyard of St Boniface Old Church, Bonchurch, in 1898, but in 1913 his remains were exhumed and were then reinterred in the churchyard of St Petrox Church, Dartmouth. It was intriguing to wonder why this place was so special to the Douglass family, and why this took place in 1913. On further research I discovered that Sir James and Lady Mary's son, William Douglass, had followed in his father's footsteps and become renowned for his work as a lighthouse engineer¹⁶. In 1913 he drowned in a sailing accident off Start Point near Dartmouth.¹⁷ The memorial stone to Sir James and Lady Mary Douglass in St Petrox Church, Dartmouth, also commemorates three of their grandsons who lost their lives in the First World War.



In this churchyard lies buried
 Sir JAMES NICHOLAS DOUGLASS F.R.S.
 Lighthouse builder
 1826-1898
 reinterred Aug 1913 St Petrox Dartmouth

Figure 4.11: The gravestone of Sir James Nicholas Douglass in St Boniface Old Church, Bonchurch

¹⁶ William Tregarthen Douglass designed the Round Island Lighthouse in the Isles of Scilly, which was where his father had come from.

¹⁷ William Tregarthen Douglass's death took place by drowning on 10th August 1913, at the age of fifty-six while visiting Start Point. While out with his son, Edward, in a sailing-boat, the latter capsized when off Start Point, near Dartmouth, and sank. The son, who was picked up by a pleasure steamer, swam with his father for about three-quarters of a mile, when the latter became exhausted and was drowned, in spite of efforts made by his son to keep him afloat.' http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/william_douglass.htm (accessed 28 November 2018).

CHAPTER FIVE

The ongoing story of the Trinder and Kimber families

In this chapter we will discover what happened to some of the other members of the Trinder and Kimber families. We will begin with the children of John_{T1} and Elizabeth_H TRINDER, who had come to live in Seaview in 1854, and then discover what happened to the children of Simeon_{T1} TRINDER and his first wife Matilda_C, who had moved to Sandown around 1870. Finally, we will take a look at what happened to the siblings of my great-great-grandmother Eliza_{T1} TRINDER from Heckfield, and of my great-grandmother Frances Emily KIMBER from Winkfield.

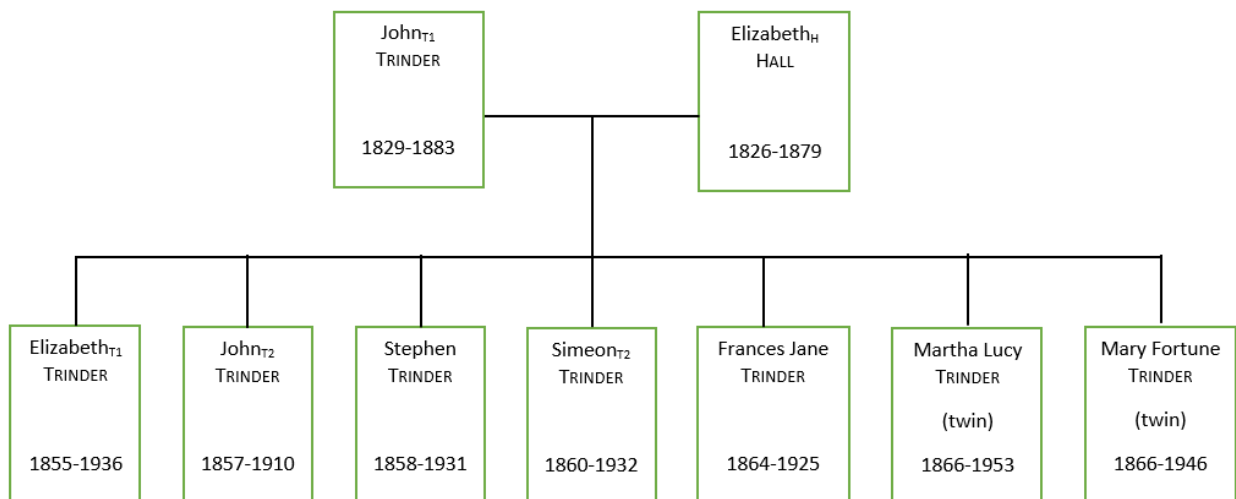


Figure 5.1: The family of John_{T1} TRINDER and Elizabeth_H HALL

5.1 The family of John_{T1} TRINDER and Elizabeth_H HALL from Seaview

5.1.1 Elizabeth_{T1} TRINDER – another link with the Castle Inn

John_{T1} and Elizabeth_H TRINDER's first child, Elizabeth_{T1}, was born soon after their arrival in Seaview, and in 1881, at the age of 26, she married a local coastguard, William Cobley CLARK, in St Helen's Church, St Helens, which was then the Parish Church of Seaview where all the Trinder children had been baptised. They had two children, Bertie CLARK (born 1882) and Cecil CLARK (born 1884). In 1891^C Elizabeth_{T1} and William CLARK were living in a coastguard property with their young sons Bertie and Cecil, as well as Elizabeth_{T1}'s youngest sister, Mary Fortune, who, then aged 24, was working as a draper's cashier. Mary Fortune and her twin sister Martha Lucy were left parentless when they were only seventeen, and they each went to live with an older sibling.

By 1901^C, William and Elizabeth_{T1} CLARK were living at 12 Fitzroy Street, Sandown, which is in fact the address of the Castle Inn, and William had now become the innkeeper (this was where his brother-in-law, Simeon_{T1} TRINDER, had been innkeeper until his move to the Stag Inn in 1885). Mary Fortune was still living with William and Elizabeth_{T1} and their two sons, and was described in this census as a 'mother's help and domestic'. Bertie, then aged eighteen, was an apprentice carpenter and Cecil, aged sixteen, was a gas fitter. By 1911^C William had retired, and two years later, at the age of 58, he died. Elizabeth_{T1} continued to live at 12 Fitzroy Street, Sandown, until her death in 1936 at the age of 88. Her sons Bertie and Cecil CLARK both married and continued to live in Sandown.

Bertie CLARK married Mabel Lilian RACKETT in 1907 and they had three children. In 1955 they were living at 'Roadend', Vinery Gardens, Sandown. Bertie died in 1955 and Mabel in 1965.

Cecil CLARK married Rosetta WILSON in 1907 and they had four children. In 1950 they were living at 103 Station Road, Sandown (possibly this was 'Poplars'; the same house as his parents had lived in). Cecil died in 1950, and Rosetta in 1952.

Further information on the children of Bertie and Cecil is below in Figure 5.2.

Surname: CLARK

Name	Born	Spouse	Married	Died
Children of Bertie CLARK				
Dorothy Lilian	1908	Ernest C MATTIN	1932	1999, Isle of Wight
Sybil	1913	Roy Alexander GRANT	1938	?
Kathleen Elizabeth	1922	Reginald T MILWARD	1942	
Children of Cecil CLARK				
William John	1910	Eileen Mary CHILDS	1934	?
George Edward	1911	Margaret BURROWS		2002?
Barbara May	1918	Evan T JOLIFFE	1940	2009?
Marjorie M	1922			?

Figure 5.2: The children of Bertie CLARK and Cecil CLARK

5.1.2 John_{T2} TRINDER

John_{T2} TRINDER married Annie_S STARLEY in West Ham in 1882. In 1881^C Annie_S was recorded as living and working as a servant at Regent House, St Helens, the home of her uncle, who was a postmaster there (as were John_{T2}'s father, John_{T1} and his younger brother, Simeon_{T2}: see 5.1.4), and so that is surely how John_{T2} and Annie_S came to meet. In 1883, when his father died, John_{T2} was recorded as a hotel keeper at the nearby Seaview hotel (see Figure 5.3).

They had five children: John_{T3} Simeon TRINDER (born 1883), Albert TRINDER (1885-1890), Ada_{T1} TRINDER (born 1887), William_{T2} TRINDER (born 1889) and Annie_T TRINDER (born 1891). Albert died in 1890, aged five.

In 1891^C John_{T2} and Annie_S TRINDER were living at Little Appley Stables, which belonged to Appley Towers, in the nearby town of Ryde, and John_{T2} was working as a groom and coachman. Also living with them was John_{T2}'s youngest sister, Martha Lucy, who had gone to live with them after her father's death when she was seventeen. Annie_S died in April 1892, six months after the birth of their fourth child, who was also named Annie_T. Three years later, in 1895, John_{T2} remarried, and in 1901^C he and his second wife, Martha_R RICHARDS, were living at 'Ferndale', Steyne Road, Seaview, and his occupation was recorded as a coal merchant.

In 1910, John_{T2} sustained a serious head injury in an accident whilst working for his brother Simeon_{T2} TRINDER. John_{T2} was taking some barrels of beer on a cart to the Seaview Hotel and was sitting on top of one of the barrels when the back wheel came off the carriage and the force of this threw John_{T2} and the barrels off the carriage onto the road. He died without regaining consciousness several days later, aged 53.¹

TRINDER John.

Personal Estate £1,342 4s. 3d.

25 January. The Will of John Trinder late of the "Crown" Hotel Sea View Isle of Wight in the County of Southampton Hotel Keeper who died 12 December 1883 at the "Crown" was proved at the Principal Registry by John Trinder of Sea View Hotel Keeper the Son one of the Executors.

Figure 5.3: Probate record for John_{T1} TRINDER, 1883 [£164,402*]

¹ A detailed account of the accident appeared in the IOW County Press on October 10, 1910.

In 1909 their eldest son John_{T3} Simeon set off by boat from Southampton to New York: on the passenger list he was recorded as a machinist, and he was on his way to Jacksonville, Florida. I have been unable to discover any more about him.

In 1911^C, John_{T2} and Annie_S's daughter Ada_{T1} was 23 and worked as a draper², living at 'Ferndale' with her step-mother Martha_R, while their youngest daughter Annie_T TRINDER was recorded as working as a domestic servant at the New Barracks just across the Solent in Alverstoke, Gosport (Hampshire). Ada_{T1} married Henry NEWELL in 1917, but she died just three years later, aged 32. In 1939 Annie_T was living at 2 St Leonards, 1 Pier Road, Seaview, where she had a drapery shop (see Fig 5.4). She died on the Isle of Wight in 1966.

John_{T2} and Annie_S's son William_{T2} TRINDER joined the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force in 1915. In 1918 he married a Scottish lady, Eva Catherine Elizabeth DAISH, and they had a daughter Ada_{T3} Elizabeth TRINDER (1920–2003). They lived in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, where William_{T2} died in 1974.



Figure 5.4: Advertisement for Annie TRINDER's drapery shop (c. 1920)

Photo by permission of Antony Barton

5.1.3 Stephen TRINDER

Stephen TRINDER was the only member of the family to leave the Island as a young person. In 1881^C he was a lodger in Islington (London) and was working as a warehouseman. He married Ada_B Rose BROOKS at St Mary's Church, Islington, in 1888 and they had nine children, the details of whom are given in Figure 5.5.

Surname: TRINDER

Name	Born	Spouse	Marriage	Death
May Dorothy	1889	Ernest Henry BYATT	1916	1947, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire
Ivy Linda Elizabeth	1892	Arthur Davies STRONG	1913	1943, Cheam, Surrey
Frank A Hall	1894	Lois Hannah Emily VINCENT	1918	1977, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire
Gladys	1897	John Benjamin VINCENT	1914	1977, Birmingham, West Midlands
Winifred Rosa Louise	1898	Arthur Havelock SHRIMPTON	1921	1969, Redruth, Cornwall
Harold Stephen	1901			1974, Bristol, Avon
Ada _{T2} Doris	1904	Henry Eugene SMITH	1934	1985, Sanderstead, Surrey
Rita Frances Mary Octavia	1909	Douglas Percy ADAMS	1929	1979, Enfield, London
Horace Brooks	1910	Betty HARROWELL	1939	1969, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire

Figure 5.5: The children of Stephen TRINDER and Ada_B Rose BROOKS

Stephen and Ada_B remained in London, living in Islington, Tottenham and Croydon. In the marriage records of several of their children Stephen is recorded as a commercial traveller, and he latterly became a timber importer. Ada_B died in Muswell Hill (London) in 1926 and Stephen died in Tendring (Essex) in 1931.

5.1.4 Simeon_{T2} TRINDER

Simeon_{T2} was the fourth of John_{T1} and Elizabeth_H TRINDER's seven children, born in Seaview in 1860. In 1888 he married Kate DRIVER in St Helen's Church; he was a postmaster at the time. By 1891^C he had become a carriage proprietor and later was a cab proprietor in Seaview (Figure 5.6). In 1911^C he was recorded as a job master³ and coal merchant with his own business, Speedwell Posting Establishment, in which his wife Kate assisted. I have found no record of them having children. In 1911^C they were living at 'Speedwell', Seaview. Simeon_{T2} died in 1932, aged 72, and Kate in 1934; they are buried in St Helen's Church, St Helens.

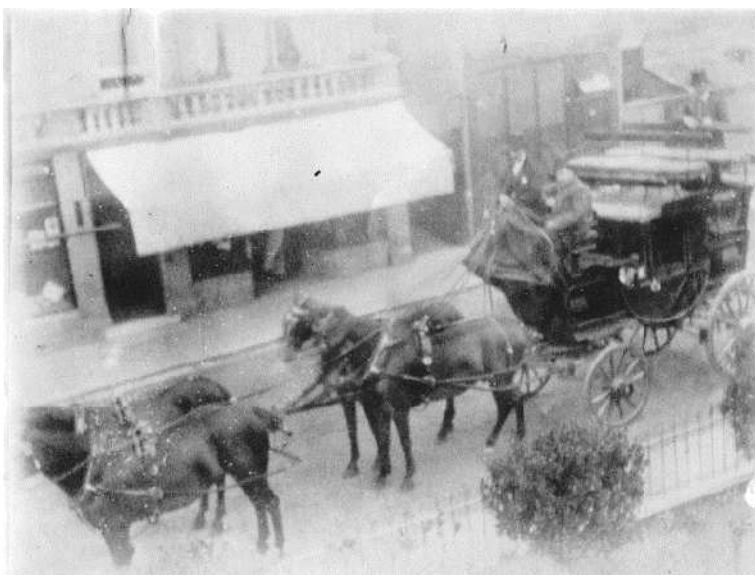


Figure 5.6: Simeon_{T2} TRINDER's Coach and Four, Madeira Road, Seaview

Photo by permission of Historic Ryde Society

5.1.5 Frances Jane TRINDER

The story of Frances TRINDER is in Chapter Four (see 4.3). She is an example of someone who spent much of her life as a servant, but led an interesting life as a result.

5.1.6 Mary Fortune TRINDER

Mary Fortune was fourteen when her mother died and seventeen when her father died. As mentioned earlier in 5.1.1, in 1891^C she was living with her oldest sister Elizabeth_{T1} and her family (William CLARK and their two sons, Bertie and Cecil) at the Castle Inn, Fitzroy Street, Sandown, and in 1901^C, she was still living with them there. In 1907, aged 40, she married John Walter YOUNG and they lived at 5 Salterns Cottages, Seaview, where John was a blacksmith. She died in 1946, aged 80, in Southampton.

5.1.7 Martha Lucy TRINDER

Like her twin sister Mary Fortune, Martha Lucy was left parentless at the age of seventeen. As previously mentioned in 5.1.2, in 1891^C, when she was 24, she was living with her brother John_{T2}, his wife Annie_S and their four young children at Little Appley Stables. In 1894, then aged 27, she married Alfred John Seymour GUNDRY, who was a fishmonger in Ryde. They had eight children, details of whom are given in Figure 5.7. Most of them ended up living across the water in the Southampton and Portsmouth areas. Alfred died in 1936 and Martha Lucy died in Southampton in 1953, aged 87.

³ A job master was a man who lets out horses and carriages by the job or for a limited time.

Surname: GUNDRY

Name	Born	Spouse	Married	Died
Florence May	1895			?
Dorothy	1897			?
Daisy Maud	1898	Ernest LACEY	1921	1990, Portsmouth, Hampshire
Albert Seymour	1900	Dorothy May BRIGHT	1925	1957, Portsmouth, Hampshire
Nora Louise	1903			1990, Portsmouth, Hampshire
Lilian Mary	1906	Jack R HENDY	1935	1986, Eastleigh, Hampshire
Rose Seymour	1907			1993, Eastleigh, Hampshire
Violet Mabel	1908	John F G PIDGEON	1931	1993, Southampton, Hampshire

Figure 5.7: The children of Martha TRINDER and Alfred GUNDRY

5.2 Simeon_{T1} and Matilda_C TRINDER's children

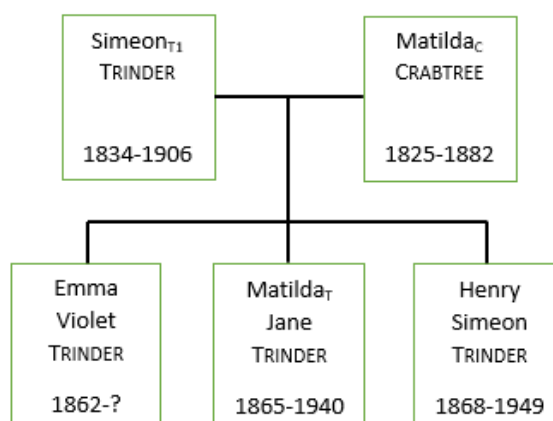


Figure 5.8 The family of Simeon_{T1} TRINDER and Matilda_C CRABTREE

5.2.1 Emma Violet TRINDER

Emma Violet TRINDER married William George CARTER in Sandown in 1889 and all I have discovered about them is that they were living in Ash (Kent) in 1891^C.

5.2.2 Matilda_T Jane TRINDER

In 1892 Matilda_T Jane TRINDER married Frank Horatio MASTERS, who had been born in Chesterton (Cambridge). Coincidentally I live in Chesterton and Frank's father, Joseph Henry MASTERS, was the organist of St Clement's Church in Cambridge for over 30 years, where my husband Chris sometimes plays for services. A baker by trade, Frank Horatio had moved to work in Sandown. By 1911^F Frank and Matilda_T were running a bakery and confectioner's shop with a room and tearoom at 16 High Street, Sandown, and living above the premises. They had two children, Frank



Figure 5.9: Frank Horatio, Frank Roy, Cyril Arthur and Matilda_T MASTERS (née TRINDER)

Roy and Cyril Arthur, details of whom are given in Figure 5.10. Matilda_T Jane died in 1940, aged 75, and Frank died in 1943 at the age of 74. They are buried at Christ Church, Sandown, with Matilda_T's mother Matilda_C TRINDER (Simeon_{T1}'s first wife).⁴

Frank Roy MASTERS married Constance PURYER, and it was interesting to meet their granddaughter Linda recently, who was able to pass on details of the Masters family included below.

Cyril Arthur MASTERS married Edna LATHAM in 1922 and worked in the family business at 16 High Street, Sandown. They moved to Boscombe near Bournemouth around 1931, but returned in 1936 to take over the running of the business. During the Second World War the bakery supplied goods to military services on the Island as well as serving the local population. In 1946 Cyril and Edna divorced, and Cyril married Joan SHERMAN (née HARVEY).

Surname: MASTERS

Name	Born	Spouse	Married	Died
Frank Roy	1893	Constance Annie PURYER	1918	1934, Sandown, Isle of Wight
Cyril Arthur	1899	Edna Lilian LATHAM Joan Thelma Maude SHERMAN (née HARVEY)	1922 1948	1960, Sandown, Isle of Wight

Figure 5.10: The children of Frank Horatio MASTERS AND Matilda_T Jane TRINDER



Figure 5.11: Frank Horatio MASTER's Bakery on Sandown High Street

Photo by permission of Steve Palmer

After the war Cyril developed the restaurant facilities and remained in charge of the business until his death in 1960. Frank Roy's eldest son, Frank James MASTERS, recalled:

My grandfather [Frank Horatio MASTERS] had a great zest for life and I have happy childhood memories of Christmas Days spent at No 16. The morning would start with breakfast for the local postmen before they set off on their Christmas morning deliveries. About a dozen turkeys be baked in the bakehouse oven and at about 12.30pm my father would deliver these in

⁴ Location of the graves of Matilda_C TRINDER, Matilda_T Jane MASTERS and Frank Horatio MASTERS: Christ Church Cemetery, Sandown, plot 14/127, certified at the Isle of Wight Records Office.

the van to various addresses around the town. Around 2 o'clock 20-24 members of the family would sit down to dinner; my grandfather carving a turkey at one end and my father carving a goose at the other end. Us youngsters all found silver 6d pieces in our portions of Christmas pudding. After tea, my grandfather would produce a roulette wheel which he had bought in Paris while on holiday with his wife in 1910. We played using cardboard counters, 20 for one penny.

5.2.3 Henry Simeon TRINDER and Nigel and Ethel TRINDER's children

We have already learnt much about Henry Simeon TRINDER in Chapter Two: he married Gertrude_{K1} KIMBER and was the father of Nigel TRINDER.

The information I have found about the children of Nigel and Ethel is rather sketchy and based solely on information found online and in official archives,⁵ but I include it here to complete the Isle of Wight family connections as they all, apart from Mary, lived and died there.

Dorothy Winifred TRINDER was living in Camden (London) in 1939 and that year she married Alfred H ROOKS in Essex. I have found a record of a daughter, Dawn Anita ROOKS, born in 1940 on the Isle of Wight. In 1950 Dorothy was married a second time, to George Victor CRISP on the Isle of Wight, and she died in 2005, aged 89.

Harry Frederick TRINDER married Nellie D LAW in Woolwich in 1938, and in 1939 they were living in Cowes. In 1945 they had a daughter, Patricia Ethel. In 1957^{ER} Harry was living at 25 Manor Road, Lake. Harry died on the Isle of Wight in 1980 at the age of 62. I have found records of three marriages for Patricia Ethel TRINDER that all took place on the Isle of Wight: in 1963 to Edwin Derek LANE, in 1979 to Maurice Vincent GRIFFIN (who died in 1986), and in 1988 to David Alan SMITH.

Catherine Wilma TRINDER married Andrew BALL on the Isle of Wight in 1941 and they lived in Brownlow Road, Lake. They had two children, Brian Andrew (born 1947) and Christine Sandra (born 1948). Catherine died on the Isle of Wight in 1978, aged 59.

Mary_{T2} Elizabeth TRINDER married Frank P MILLER in Poole (Dorset) in 1942. As mentioned in 2.7, they were living with her father, Nigel TRINDER, at 1 Lea Road, Lake, in 1951^{ER}. Frank died in Poole in 1966, and Mary_{T2} died in Sandown in 2008.

Eileen Barbara TRINDER married George Douglas STAFFORD in 1958 and then in 1965 she married Ronald George Frederick WALLS. Both marriages took place on the Isle of Wight. Eileen died in 2000 on the Isle of Wight, aged 70.

Surname: TRINDER

Name	Born	Spouse	Married	Died
Dorothy Winifred	1916	Alfred H ROOKS George Victor CRISP	1939 1950	2005, Isle of Wight
Harry Frederick	1918	Nellie D LAW	1938	1980, Isle of Wight
Catherine Wilma	1919	Andrew BALL	1941	1978, Isle of Wight
Mary _{T2} Elizabeth	1921	Frank P MILLER	1942	2008, Isle of Wight
Eileen Barbara	1929	George Douglas STAFFORD Ronald George Frederick WALLS	1958	2000, Isle of Wight

Figure 5.12: The children of Nigel TRINDER and Ethel CALLEY

⁵ These include the IOW Family History Society. <https://www.isle-of-wight-fhs.co.uk> (accessed 11 December 2018).

5.3 Back to Heckfield – Eliza_{T1} TRINDER's siblings

We now go back to Heckfield see what happened to the siblings of my great-great-grandmother, Eliza_{T1} TRINDER.

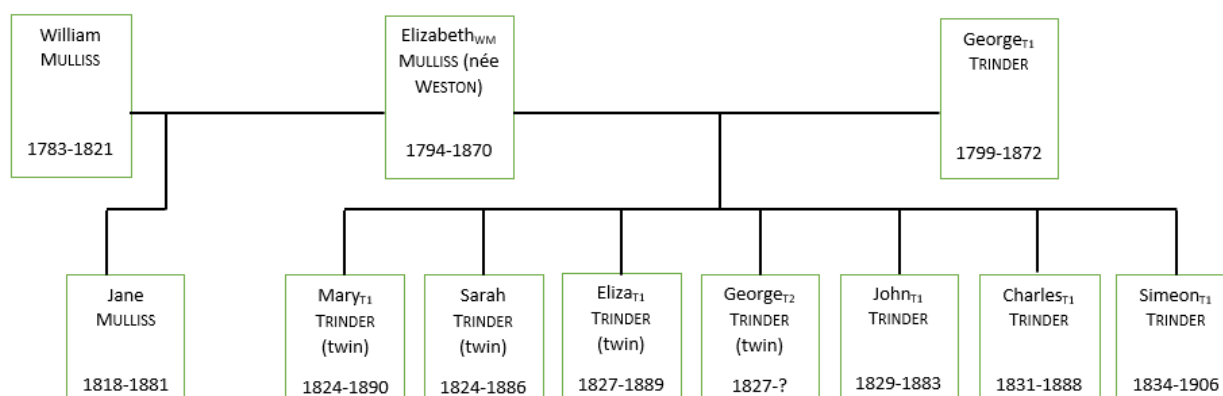


Figure 5.13: The family of George_{T1} TRINDER and Elizabeth_{WM} MULLISS

5.3.1 Jane MULLISS

Jane's story was related in Chapter Four (see 4.2).

5.3.2 Mary_{T1} TRINDER (twin sister of Sarah)

Mary_{T1} was baptised with her twin sister Sarah in 1824 in the parish of Heckfield-cum-Mattingley. In 1848 she married William_{W1} WARE (born 1823 in nearby Arborfield) in St Pancras Old Church (London). On their marriage certificate, William_{W1} was recorded as a labourer. They had five children (see Figure 5.14): their firstborn were twins, George Trinder WARE and William_{W2} WARE, who were born and baptised in Heckfield in 1849, but George died aged only five months. Then came Jane Mulliss WARE (born in nearby Sindlesham in 1852), Eliza Trinder WARE (born in Heckfield in 1854) and John WARE (born in Heckfield in 1859).

Surname: WARE

Name	Born	Spouse	Married	Died
George Trinder	1849			1849
William _{W2}	1849	Charlotte Mary Ann ASHTON	1873	?1902, Kent?
Jane Mulliss	1852			?
Eliza Trinder	1854			1932, Hendon, Middlesex
John	1859			?

Figure 5.14: The children of Mary_{T1} TRINDER and William_{W1} WARE

In 1861^C, William_{W1} and Mary_{T1} WARE were living in Heckfield Heath. By 1871^C they had moved to Harrow (Middlesex), and were still there in 1881^C. Mary died in Hendon (Middlesex) in 1881. In 1891^C William_{W1} is recorded as a widower, living in Melville Road, Willesden (Middlesex), with his daughter, Jane Mulliss WARE.

Later, in 1901^C, William_{W1} was aged 78 and, as in 1861^C and 1871^C, was recorded as a gardener. He was living in Queens Road, Willesden, with his two unmarried daughters, Jane Mulliss WARE and Eliza Trinder WARE.

Eliza Trinder WARE spent her life working as a cook and domestic servant and she died in 1932, aged 80, in Hendon (Middlesex).

I have not been able to find a record of Jane Mulliss WARE's death. In 1871^C, at the age of sixteen, she was living in Heckfield with her grandfather George_{T1} TRINDER and his step-daughter Jane MULLISS. In 1881^C she had evidently moved to be with Jane MULLISS, since she was living with her in Sandown as a servant (see 2.8.1 and 4.2). As mentioned above, she must have then moved to live with her father in the Willesden area of London, since she is recorded as being there in 1891^C and 1901^C.

5.3.3 Sarah TRINDER (twin sister of Mary_{T1})

In 1851^C Sarah, aged 27, was a servant in the home of a Revd Charles Goodhart at 113 Castle Street, Reading (Berkshire), where he was the Vicar of St Mary's Chapel.⁶ In 1858 she married James GROVER, who was also a servant in the centre of Reading. In 1861^C, James was working as a railway porter in Reading, and they were living in Friar Street, Reading. They had no children and Sarah died in Reading in 1886, aged 62. Strangely enough, also in 1861^C, another set of my great-great-grandparents (Henry THATCHER and Eliza BINT — the maternal grandparents of my grandmother Rose Emma ATKINS), were living in Cambridge Place, off Hosier Street, less than five minutes' walk away from the Grovers' home. Sarah GROVER (née TRINDER) was the great aunt of Basil NASH, who Rose was to marry 54 years later in 1915. Is it possible that Sarah and James knew Rose's grandparents, Henry and Eliza THATCHER?

5.3.4 George_{T2} TRINDER (twin brother of Eliza_{T1})

I have been unable to find any record of Eliza_{T1}'s twin brother George_{T2} after his baptism in 1827. Maybe he died young or possibly emigrated.

5.3.5 Charles_{T1} TRINDER

In Chapter Four we found that in 1851^C, while Eliza_{T1}'s father George_{T1} was working as a servant at the London home of the Piggott family, her 20-year old brother Charles_{T1} was living at the Piggotts' Heckfield home, Archer Lodge, in Sherfield-on-Loddon, where he was employed as a coachman to the family of Paynton Piggott Stainsby Conant. As previously mentioned (in 4.1), the census entry also shows an Elizabeth_R Rogers employed as a housemaid. She was the daughter of a postman from the nearby village of Nateley Scures (see Map 2) and in 1853 Elizabeth_R and Charles_{T1} married. They produced seven children, details of whom are shown in Figure 5.15, and, as is so often the case, the same given names were chosen.

Surname: TRINDER

Name	Born	Spouse	Married	Died
William _{T1}	1853			?
George _{T3}	1855			?1881, Windsor, Berkshire?
(Elizabeth) Jane	1857	Thomas FEIST	1885	1946, Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire
Eliza _{T2}	1861			1931, Maidenhead, Berkshire
Ellen	1862			1902, Maidenhead, Berkshire
Charles _{T2}	1865			1935, Maidenhead, Berkshire
Rosalie	1869	George ALLEN	1899	1922, Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire

Figure 5.15: The children of Charles_{T1} TRINDER and Elizabeth_R ROGERS

⁶ St Mary's Chapel is not to be confused with the Minster Church of St Mary the Virgin, which is just a two-minute walk away.

In 1861^C, Charles_{T1} and Elizabeth_R, were living in Mill Lane, Heckfield, close to Archer Lodge, where Charles_{T1} was still employed as a coachman, and by 1871^C they had moved to nearby Turnpike Lane. By 1881^C Charles_{T1}, Elizabeth_R, and two of their children, George_{T3} and Rosalie, had moved sixteen miles away to Waltham Place, White Waltham (Berkshire), where Charles_{T1} continued to work as a coachman. Charles_{T1} died in 1888, at the age of 57, and in both 1891^C and 1901^C we find that his widow Elizabeth_R was living in Maidenhead with her daughter Ellen and son Charles_{T2}. She died there in 1910 at the age of 82.

5.4 Back to Winkfield – Frances KIMBER’s siblings

We now go back to Winkfield to see what happened to the rest of Frances Emily KIMBER’s siblings and half-siblings.

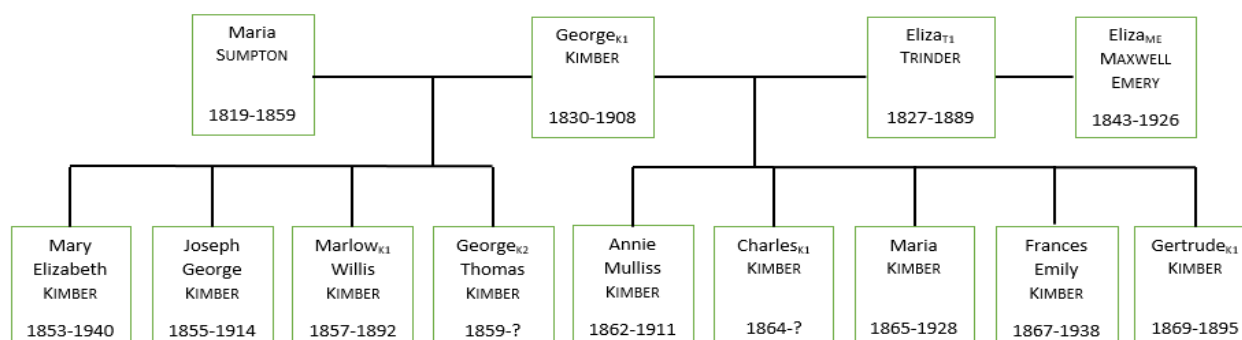


Figure 5.16: The family of George KIMBER and his wives, Maria SUMPTON, Eliza TRINDER and Eliza_{ME} EMERY (née MAXWELL)

5.4.1 Joseph George KIMBER

Joseph, the second child of Maria SUMPTON, was born in Winkfield in 1854, and in 1871^C, when he was sixteen, he was living in Exning near Newmarket (Suffolk), working as a horse trainer. In 1881^C, then aged 26, he was living back in Winkfield at his parents’ home in Lovel Road and was working as a coachman and domestic servant. In April 1881 he married Margaret YOUNG in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Margaret was ten years older than Joseph and came from South Shields in County Durham. Records show that he was in South Africa in 1883 where he attended the christening of his younger brother Marlow_{K1}’s son, George_{K3} William KIMBER (see 5.4.2).

I have found no evidence of how he and Margaret met or of them having any children. In 1891^C they were living at Brackley House Stables in Brackley (Northamptonshire), where Joseph worked as a stud groom and domestic servant. In 1901^C, Joseph was head innkeeper of the Cross Keys Inn in Brackley. Ten years later, in 1911^C they were living in Newcastle, and Joseph was working as a coachman. He died in 1914, aged 60, in Gateshead (County Durham).



Figure 5.17: The marriage of Marlow_{K1} and Isabella KIMBER

5.4.2 Marlow_{K1} Willis KIMBER

Marlow_{K1} Willis, the third child of Maria SUMPTON, was born in Hounslow in 1857. For a long time I could find no record of his life until 1885, when he was aged 24, living in Winkfield and working as tailor, like his father, George_{K1}. With such an unusual name it seemed strange not to have been able to find anything at all, and eventually I discovered quite by chance that in 1882 he had emigrated

to South Africa. I found this out by googling his name, and came across a genealogical site where, in 2003, someone had posted a request for information about a Marlow Willis Kimber. This person suggested that he had emigrated to South Africa, married and had a son, George William Kimber. As a result of this information, I was able to find Marlow_{K1}'s marriage certificate (Figure 5.18) which revealed that Marlow_{K1} married Isabella TAIT on 6 November 1883 in Christ Church, Beaufort West, West Cape (South Africa). Isabella had been born in 1857 in Dalkeith (Scotland). Their daughter, Jane Frances KIMBER, was born on 18 June 1885 (Figure 5.19) and their son, George_{K3} William KIMBER, was born on 13 August 1886 in Graaff Reinet, Eastern Cape (South Africa).

Figure 5.18: The marriage record of Marlow_{K1} Willis KIMBER and Isabella TAIT, South Africa, 1883

Figure 5.19: The baptism record of Jane Frances KIMBER, South Africa, 1885

I subsequently have made contact with two descendants of George_{K3} in Australia who were able to solve the mystery of how George_{K3} had arrived there from South Africa. It is an extraordinary story which starts in South Africa with the arrival there of Isabella TAIT. It seems likely that Isabella (known as Tib to her family) left Scotland for South Africa for health reasons (possibly TB). She was a dressmaker, and in 1880 found employment in Beaufort West, South Africa. In July 1882 she started working as a tailor and cutter for the local firm of Messrs J. W. & P. J. Alport & Co. of Beaufort West, so this is no doubt how she and Marlow_{K1} met. The family have also supplied the photo of Marlow_{K1} and Isabella's marriage in 1883 (Figure 5.17).

Marlow_{K1} and Isabella's first child, Jane (referred to in letters as Jeanine or Jeanie), died as an infant. George_{K3} was born on 13 August 1886, and was baptised two months later on 27 October, in the parish of St George's, Cape Town. Joseph KIMBER (almost certainly Marlow_{K1}'s older brother) signed his name as a witness, so it would appear that he was visiting Cape Town at the time.

Filed 10 Oct 1892 *2119*
Death Notice

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN SECTION 3, ORDINANCE No. 104.

1. Name of the deceased Marlow Kimber

2. Birthplace of the deceased England

3. Names of the Parents of the deceased: Father not known Mother not known

4. Age of the deceased 30 years months

5. Condition in life (single, married, widowed, etc.) Married

6. Marital or Unmarried, Widowed or Widow Indonesian

7. Name of surviving spouse

8. Name and address of the place of burial

9. The day of the decease: On 2nd of October 1892

10. At what house or where the person died in Marlow's Bay

11. Names of Children of deceased, and whether single or married

Deceased has no children living

12. Whether deceased has left any property, and of what kind

not mentioned in certificate

The deceased has left no will

Dated at Marlow's Bay on 7th October 1892

P. H. Kimber
Sole in what capacity.

This notice must be filed up and signed by the nearest relative or executor of the deceased who died at the time to at or near the place of death, or in the absence of such near relative or executor, by the person who shall have the last charge of the House in or the Place in which the death shall occur, and must be sent either to the Master of the Supreme Court in Cape Town, or if the death occurred in the country districts, to the Resident Magistrate of the District, in duplicate.

Figure 5.20: The Death Notice of Marlow_{K1} Willis KIMBER

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BURIALS in the Parish of St. George's in the Division of Marlow's Bay in the Year 1892

Name	Abode	When buried	Age	By whom the Ceremony was performed
<u>Marlow Kimber</u>	<u>Marlow's Bay</u>	<u>Oct 2nd 1892</u>		<u>W. K. Kimber</u>

Figure 5.21: Burial Certificate of Marlow_{K1} Willis KIMBER

From memories and letters passed down in George_{K3}'s family in Australia a picture of Marlow_{K1}'s character emerges. It would seem that his business venture in Beaufort West was unsuccessful, and Marlow_{K1} and Isabella moved around a lot. Isabella tried getting Marlow_{K1} employment with her, but Marlow_{K1} had a poor reputation and did not seem to be a much of a family man. It appears that Marlow_{K1} would go off and only come back to Isabella and George_{K3} when he ran out of money, so Isabella left him and moved to the Orange Free State, where a woman in her position could live by herself without criticism at that time. George_{K3} was put in the care of nuns, while Isabella, who was chronically unwell, worked and spent a lot of her money on medication. Her brother, Tom TAIT, who had by then emigrated from Scotland to Australia, sent the money to pay for Isabella and George_{K3} to travel to Adelaide so that Isabella could live with him, be a companion to his wife Kate and help them in the hotel which they owned.⁷ But sadly this was not to be: Isabella and George_{K3} left Bloemfontein in 1891 (the year before Marlow_{K1} died), but Isabella died at sea before they reached Adelaide.

After Isabella's death, the captain took care of the five-year-old George_{K3}. A telegram was sent to his Uncle Tom to come from Broken Hill to pick him up, but unfortunately Tom was delayed: this was perhaps unsurprising as Broken Hill is 330 miles from Adelaide. When Tom failed to turn up, the captain decided to keep George_{K3}, and was just preparing to set sail when Tom arrived.⁸ Tom took George_{K3} back to Broken Hill where he was cared for and educated, first to Primary School level at the Broken Hill School and then as a boarder at St Peter's College, Adelaide, where he completed his studies.

In 1909 George_{K3} married Florence (Flossie) Sarah SPENCER in St Peter's Church in Glenelg, near Adelaide. George_{K3} and Flossie had seven children, details of whom are given in Figure 5.22. The first three were born in Glenelg, and the others were born in Quorn, 190 miles north of Adelaide. George_{K3} died in 1973, aged 84, and Flossie in 1982, aged 94, both in Adelaide.

George_{K3}'s descendants never knew what had happened to Marlow_{K1}, as the last that Isabella heard of him, he had gone to the diamond mines at Kimberley. Marlow_{K1}'s death notice (Figure 5.20) stated that he was a widower and was 'believed to have no children living', but the latter clearly was not the case: what had happened was that his wife and child had by that time left South Africa for Australia.⁹

Surname: KIMBER

Name	Born	Spouse	Married	Died
Isabella Florence	1910	Alfred Simon KELSEY	1934	1994, Victor Harbor, South Australia
Marlow _{K2} Spencer George	1912	? OSBORN	?	1992, Pasadena, Mitcham City, South Australia
Thomas Robert Spencer	1914	Edlyn E L NOBLE	?	2002, DawPark, South Australia
Neville Alexander Spencer	1917			1929, Adelaide, South Australia
Malcolm Arthur Spencer	1918	?	?	1988, Adelaide, South Australia
Daphne (Betty) Spencer	1922	Keith Oswald SHILLABEER		2007, Hahndorf, South Australia
Nellie Spencer	1922	Douglas G MCKENZIE SMITH	?	

Figure 5.22: The children of George_{K3} William KIMBER and Florence Sarah SPENCER

So thanks to the timely arrival in Adelaide of George_{K3}'s Uncle Tom, and to George_{K3}'s marriage to Florence, there are now many Kimber cousins in Australia. But without the resources of the internet, the story of Marlow_{K1} and the Australian connection would have remained a mystery.

It also turned out that our newly discovered Australian cousins still have various documents and Kimber family photos which were amongst the possessions belonging to Isabella that arrived in Australia with young George_{K3}. Amongst them are the only photos I have seen of my great-grandmother Frances Emily KIMBER (Figure 1.23) and her parents (my great-great-grandparents) George_{K1} KIMBER and Eliza_{T1} TRINDER (Figures 1.5 and 1.6) so I am very grateful to them for sharing these and for the story of the previously elusive Marlow_{K1}. They told me that during the Second World War George_{K3} and Flossie's son Marlow_{K2} was recovering in England and visited his relatives in the Isle of Wight. The twins Nellie and Daphne both worked as tailoresses; one sewed the trousers and the other the jackets: so here is another occurrence in the long Kimber line of tailors and drapers.



Figure 5.23: Nellie and Daphne KIMBER



Figure 5.24: The Australian Kimber cousins

5.4.3 Charles_{K1} KIMBER

Charles_{K1} KIMBER was the second of Eliza_{T1} TRINDER's five children, born in Winkfield in 1864. In 1886, at the age of 22, he married Alma SHOBBROOK, at St George's Hanover Square (London). They had three children: Charles_{K2} William KIMBER (1887–1934), Gertrude_{K2} Katherine KIMBER (born 1889) and George_{K5} Lionel Alfred KIMBER (born 1896); details are shown in Figure 5.25. It would seem likely that Gertrude_{K2} Katherine was named after Charles_{K1}'s youngest sister, Gertrude_{K1}. The first two children were born in Hanover Square (London), and George_{K5} Lionel Alfred was born in Bow (London).

In 1901^c it appears that Charles_{K1} was a patient in The London Hospital, Mile End, while Alma was at their home in nearby Hackney in the East End of London. Alma died at the age of 38 in 1902, when their children were aged between fifteen and six. Six years later, in 1908, Charles_{K1} married again: he and his second wife, Annie HUDSON (born 1872), had a daughter Dorothy Lilian KIMBER (born 1909). Charles_{K1} worked as a coachman and undertaker in Hackney.

Surname: KIMBER

Name	Born	Spouse	Married	Died
Children of Alma				
Charles _{K2} William	1887	Ellen EBBS	1910	1934, Stepney, London
Gertrude _{K2} Katherine	1889	Frederick SMITH	1910	
George _{K5} Lionel Alfred	1896	Elisa HIGGINS	1922	?
Child of Annie				
Dorothy Lilian	1909			?

Figure 5.25: The children of Charles_{K1} KIMBER and his two wives, Alma SHOBBROOK and Annie HUDSON

Charles_{K1} and Alma's first son, Charles_{K2} William KIMBER, married Ellen (Nellie) EBBS and they had a son Charles_{K3} Henry Raymond KIMBER (born 1911) who was baptised at St James the Less in Bethnal Green (London).

As mentioned in Chapter Two, there was another connection with the Kimber family on the Isle of Wight. The marriage of Charles_{K1} and Alma's second child, Gertrude_{K2} Katherine KIMBER, took place in Christ Church, Sandown in 1910. She married an Irishman from Cork, Frederick Charles SMITH (born 1880). Their daughter Catherine Alma SMITH was born in Lake in October 1910, and in 1911^C they were recorded as living in Brownlow Road, Lake, just a five minute walk away from the Stag Inn. No doubt they would have seen much of Gertrude_{K2} Katherine's aunt (Aunt Bet) and her family, Nigel and Raymond TRINDER. In 1942 Catherine Alma married Samuel George GARRATT and five years later, in 1947, she married Wilfred John DYER. Both marriages took place on the Isle of Wight and she died there in 2004.

George_{K5} Lionel Alfred KIMBER lived in Hackney and married Elisa HIGGINS in Bethnal Green in 1932. They had six children.

Surname: KIMBER

Name	Born	Spouse	Married	Died
Alma	1923			?
Joan L	1924			?
Gertrude _{K3} F	1925			?
Vera E	1927	Ronald J S PARRISH	1951	2004, Brisbane, Australia
Irene	1929			?
George _{K6} Lionel Alfred	1932	Patricia May BEVAN	1954	1992, Brighton, Sussex

Figure 5.26: The children of George_{K5} Lionel Alfred KIMBER and Elisa HIGGINS

It appears that for many years Charles_{K1} and Annie's daughter, Dorothy Lilian KIMBER lived at 90 Woodland Road, Hackney, with members of her mother's (Hudson) family. For some years her half-brother, George_{K5} Lionel Alfred KIMBER, and his wife Elisa were living two doors away at number 86.¹⁰

5.4.4 George_{K2} Thomas KIMBER

George_{K2} Thomas KIMBER was born in Winkfield in 1859. He was the fourth child of Maria SUMPTON, who died shortly after his birth. I have been unable to find anything about him beyond 1871^C when he was twelve years old.

The stories of Mary Elizabeth (Aunt Bet), Annie Mullis, Maria and Gertrude_{K1} KIMBER have all been covered in previous chapters.

There is certainly much more that could be discovered about all these members of the Trinder and Kimber families, and many more relatives to be found. But that is a task for another occasion, or for another person to research.

¹⁰ Various Electoral Registers, including 1934, 1938, 1946.

CHAPTER SIX

Other branches of the Nash family

Benjamin's siblings: Hannah, John_{N2} and William NASH

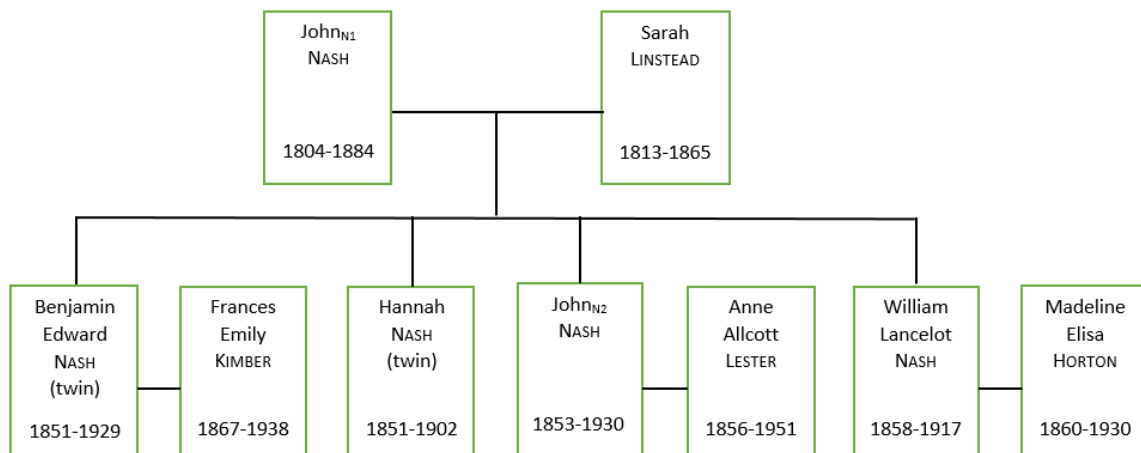


Figure 6.1: The family of John_{N1} NASH and Sarah Linstead

6.1 Hannah NASH

In 1871^c Benjamin NASH's twin sister Hannah was described as 'unable to walk'. Until 1881^c she had always lived with her father John_{N1} NASH and members of his family and, as an invalid, she probably would not have been able to live independently. They lived for many years in Bromley and then sometime between 1874 and 1881 they all moved to live at 'Oaklands', East Farleigh (Kent). For a long time I had drawn a complete blank as to what had happened to Hannah after 1881 and had not been able to find any record of her death. Her father, John_{N1} NASH, died in 1884, leaving an estate worth £11,926 [£1,455,880*] and so it would appear that his family were well provided for.

NASH John.

Personal Estate £11,926 19s. 6d.



10 October. The Will with a Codicil of John Nash late of Oaklands East Farleigh near Maidstone in the County of Kent Gentleman who died 13 September 1884 at Oaklands was proved at the Principal Registry by Priscilla Eliza Nash of Oaklands Widow the Relict and Benjamin Edward Nash of 25 High-street Windsor in the County of Berks Draper the Son and Robert Gordon Mullen of the Dargle Elmfield-road Bromley in the County of Kent Gentleman the Executors.

Figure 6.2: Probate record for John_{N1} NASH, 1884 [£1,493,234*]

moved, along with her other daughter Edith Allcott LESTER, to live in Lewisham with John_{N2}, Anne and their family, but this time Hannah was not living with them.

I had for a long time thought that Hannah's disability meant that she would probably not have lived to a great age and I had assumed that she might have died in Kent where her family had been living, but on widening my search, I came across the death of a Hannah Nash in 1902 in Camberwell House on Peckham Road, Camberwell (London), which was described as a lunatic asylum and was only four miles from where the Nash family were then living in Lewisham.

One of the clues that encouraged me to believe that this Hannah was likely to be our Hannah NASH was that in 1891^C, when she was a patient at Camberwell House, she was recorded as being a 'gentlewoman'. I also found that, in a probate entry for Hannah NASH, probate was granted to 'her natural and lawful brother John Nash', a commercial clerk, which fitted with John_{N2}'s occupation recorded in 1891^C. Furthermore, the address of the John Nash in this document was 'Farleigh', The Crescent, Belmont, in the borough of Sutton (London); the name of the house was the same as the village of East Farleigh, where John_{N2} NASH and his wife Anne had lived, again confirming the identity with John_{N2}.

NASH Hannah of Camberwell-house Peckham-road Camberwell Surrey spinster died 6 February 1902 Administration **London** 26 May to John Nash commercial-clerk Effects £253 9s. 9d.

Figure 6.3: Probate record for Hannah NASH, 1902 [£31,331*]

AND BE IT FURTHER KNOWN that at the date hereunder written Letters of Administration of all the Estate which by law devolves to and vests in the personal representative of the said intestate were granted by ^{His} ~~Her~~ Majesty's High Court of Justice at the Principal Probate Registry thereof to *John Nash of Farleigh The Crescent Belmont* in the said County Commercial Clerk the natural and lawful Brother and one of the next of kin

of the said intestate.

Dated the *26th* day of *May* 1902

Gross value of Estate ... £ *253* . *9* . *9*

~~Net value of Personal Estate~~ £

Figure 6.4: Letter of Administration for Hannah NASH, 1902

We can only surmise what were the circumstances of Hannah's move to the asylum, but it seems probable that, because of her disability, she needed looking after, and the family, having decided that they could no longer care for her at home, placed her in the nearby Camberwell House¹ on their move to Lewisham. It was not initially clear to me whether she was there because she was suffering mental illness or whether this was simply where people with a physical disability might be cared for at that time.

Being sure now that this Hannah NASH was Benjamin's twin sister, I sent for her death certificate. Indeed, her address was recorded as 'Oaklands', East Farleigh, which must have been her home address when she was admitted to Camberwell House. The cause of her death was given as 'Exhaustion from Folie Circulaire and Acute Bronchitis'. Folie circulaire was the name then given to bipolar disorder, or manic depression. So this mental illness, in addition to her physical disability, was likely to be the reason why she was in the asylum.

Superintendent Registrar's District <u>Camberwell</u>									
Registrar's Sub-District <u>Camberwell</u>									
18/1902. DEATHS in the Sub-District of <u>Camberwell</u> in the County of <u>London</u>									
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.
273	1902 Camberwell House	Hannah Nash	Female	57 years	Of no Calling Oaklands East Farleigh Maidstone	Exhaustion from Folie circulaire Acute Bronchitis certified by H. Savers M.D.C.S.	Francis H. Edwards Superintendent Camberwell House Lunatic Asylum	4 February 1902	H. Gorton Deputy Registrar

Figure 6.5: Death Certificate for Hannah NASH, 1902

6.2 John_{N2} NASH

We can trace the adult life of Benjamin's younger brother, John_{N2}, from an entry in 1871^C, which records a John Nash, with the same birth year and birth place as our John_{N2}, as a draper's assistant to James Colbourne in his draper's shop at 30–32 High Street, Kensington (London). It would seem quite likely that by the time John_{N2} was seventeen, his father might have sent him off to be an apprentice in the family trade as a draper, just as he had done with Benjamin.

Ten years later, in 1881^C, John_{N2} was living at 'Oaklands', East Farleigh (Kent) with his father John_{N1} NASH, his step-mother Priscilla, his sister Hannah, who, as previously mentioned, was listed as an invalid, and Priscilla's two daughters (therefore his step-sisters) Anne Allcott LESTER and Edith Allcott LESTER. However, John_{N2} was not now a draper: his profession was listed as a midshipman on

¹ Camberwell House Lunatic Asylum consisted of three substantial houses built in 1790 (30–32 Peckham Road). In 1846 the premises were converted into a private mental asylum. The Asylum was licensed to accommodate 70 male and 80 female paupers, and 12 male private patients. The grounds of the Asylum consisted of 20 acres, laid out as a park. A small market garden within them provided produce for the inmates. By 1859 the Asylum contained 318 inmates — some 247 paupers and 71 private patients — who were kept occupied by work in the grounds (usually for the times, both sexes were allowed to mix together in the garden). Each year a house by the seaside was hired for use as a holiday home. By 1878 it was the second largest asylum in London, licensed to accommodate 362 inmates, and consisted of the original buildings and several detached houses and cottages in which patients were accommodated according to their illness and social status. In 1898 the Asylum contained 459 private and pauper patients of both sexes. <http://ezitis.myzen.co.uk/camberwellhouse.html> (accessed 29 March 2018).

mercantile steam ships. Two years later, in 1883, at the age of 30, he married his step-sister Anne Allcott LESTER, who was by then aged 27, in East Farleigh; John_{N2} and Anne had grown up together since 1866, when he was thirteen and she was ten.

John_{N2}'s father John_{N1} died in the following year, 1884, and by 1891^C John_{N2} was a clerk in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Service. Perhaps the family moved from East Farleigh to be nearer to John_{N2}'s work in London, since at that time, he and Anne were living with Anne's mother Priscilla and Anne's sister Edith at 'Farleigh', 45 Silverdale, Lewisham; they had two servants (a cook and a housemaid). House names appear to have been of importance to them as so often was the case at that time: 'Farleigh' would have reminded them of the family home in East Farleigh in John_{N1} and Priscilla's time. John_{N2}'s invalid sister Hannah, we will recall, did not join them, but was placed in an asylum in nearby Camberwell.

John_{N2} and Anne had three children: Maude Lester NASH (born 1885), Reginald Lancelot NASH (born 1886) and, eleven years later, a son, John_{N3} Lester Linstead NASH (born 1897). Notice in the naming of their children how Anne's maiden surname (Lester), and John_{N2}'s mother's maiden surname (Linstead) are used as given names for Maude and John_{N3}.

We can surmise that John_{N2} rose in the ranks of the Mail Steam Packet Company, for in 1911^C he is listed as a Head of Department. Their two older children were by this time adults, and the youngest child, John_{N3}, was at boarding school at Monkton Combe School, Bath.

By the time of this 1911 census John_{N2} and Anne had moved to live at 'Belgrano', 11 Links Road, Epsom (Surrey). Again, the house name is of importance, though this one interestingly anticipates the



Figure 6.6: John_{N2} NASH and Anne Allcott LESTER

future rather than simply recalling the past. On 1 September 1907 there is a record of John_{N2} having arrived in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from Southampton.² Maybe he was travelling on Mail Steam Packet Company business and might have visited or stayed in Belgrano, the leafy northern neighbourhood of Buenos Aires. But there was to be an even deeper connection. In 1914 John_{N2} and Anne's oldest child Maude married Lewis William Richard Winter ATCHERLEY in Buenos Aires; John_{N2}, Anne and John_{N3} travelled out to the wedding, arriving in Buenos Aires on 23

May,³ and it could be that the newly-weds settled in Belgrano; we shall follow Maude's story in 6.2.1.

John_{N2} and Anne were still living at 'Belgrano' in Epsom when John_{N2} died in 1930 (Figure 6.7), and Anne lived on there until her own death in 1951 (Figure 6.8).

NASH John of Belgrano 11 Links-road Epsom **Surrey** died 5 September 1930 at the Cottage Hospital Epsom Probate **London** 19 November to Anne Allcot Nash widow. Effects £6910 7s. 4d.

Figure 6.7: Probate record for John_{N2} NASH, 1930 [£445,061*]

NASH Anne Allcot of Belgrano Links-road Epsom Surrey widow died 19 June 1951 Probate London 17 August to Reginald Lancelot Nash company director. Effects £14155 17s. 8d.

Figure 6.8: Probate record for Anne Allcott NASH, 1951 [£447,998*]

Before leaving John_{N2}'s story, it is convenient to note what we know of other members of his family with whom he shared so much of his life. It seems that at some point Anne's mother Priscilla and Anne's sister Edith moved to live on their own, though quite nearby (perhaps when John_{N2} and Anne moved to their house, 'Belgrano' in Epsom). Until 1910 Priscilla lived in Stanley Road, Epsom, and in 1911^c she is listed as living with Edith at Heather Lodge, Skinners Lane, Ashted (Surrey), which is just five miles away from Epsom. Edith died on 3 September 1912 and was buried four days later at St Giles' Church, Ashted; her mother, Priscilla, died only two months later, on 4 November, and was also buried there. The place of Priscilla's death is given as 'Belgrano', and her address as Heather Lodge, so she must have been staying with or visiting John_{N2} and Anne at the time of her death. Priscilla was 84 when she died, having outlived her husband John_{N1} NASH by 28 years (Figure 6.9).

NASH Priscilla Eliza of Heather Lodge Skinners-lane Ashstead Surrey widow died 4 November 1912 at Belgrano Links-road Epsom Surrey Probate London 18 December to John Nash shipping official. Effects £4319 4s. 7d.

Figure 6.9: Probate record for Priscilla NASH (née Allcott), 1912 [£136,684*]

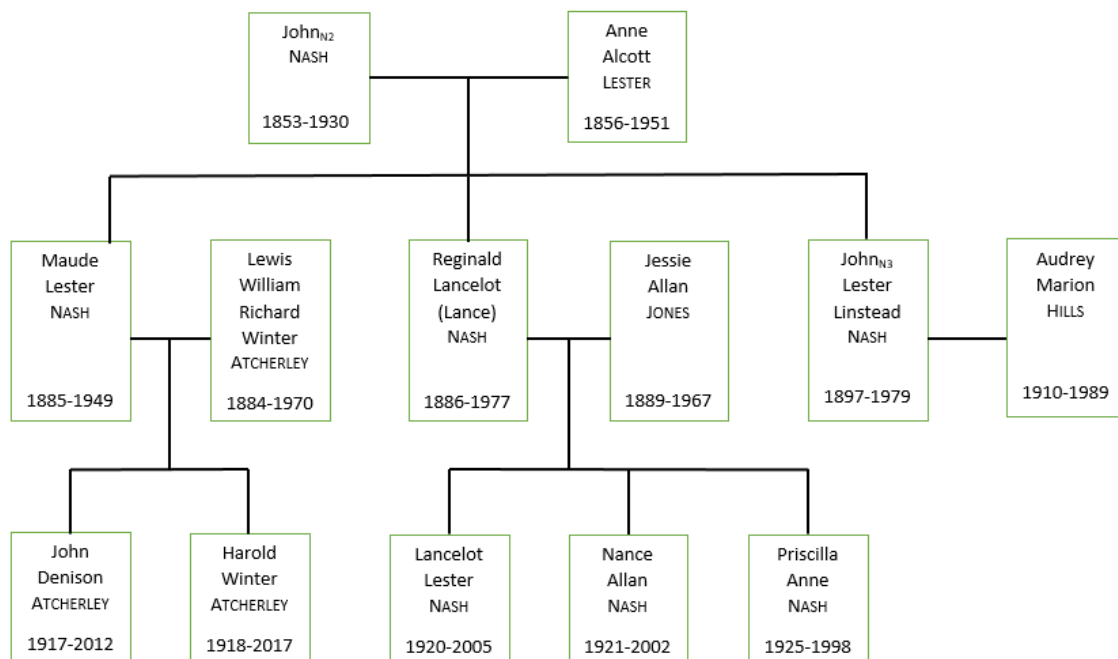


Figure 6.10: The family of John_{N2} NASH and Anne Allcott LESTER

We now turn to follow the lives of John_{N2} and Anne's three children, Maude, Reginald (Lance) and John_{N3} NASH.

6.2.1 Maude Lester NASH and her family

Maude Lester NASH was John_{N2} and Anne's eldest child, born in 1885. Of her early life, I have found very little, except that she was born and grew up in Lewisham. Much of the information that follows is what I had discovered from public records in the UK and also from a visit to the Immigration Museum in Buenos Aires, but on making contact recently with some of Maude's grandchildren, I have been able to find out much more about her interesting life and her family.

As we saw in 6.2, when she was 29, she married a civil engineer of the same age called Lewis William Richard Winter ATCHERLEY. Lewis's story is fascinating. His mother had died when he was four months old and his father just three years later. So from the age of three he and his sister Constance were brought up by their three maternal aunts, Emma, Louisa and Anne Maria WINTER. A record of Lewis's education appears in his application to be an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers: he went to school at the Warehousemen and Clerks' School for Orphans, Purley (London), between 1891 and 1899 and then to the Ecole du Maire in Dieppe (France) from 1900 to 1901, and finally he studied Civil Engineering at University College London between 1901 and 1904.

On 16 July 1909 Lewis is recorded as arriving in Buenos Aires,⁴ having set off to work there as a civil engineer. As a young engineer, the opportunities in early 20th-century Argentina must have been great: by 1914, it had become one of the largest and most prosperous trading nations in the world and this was largely due to British capital, technology and administration (Bridger 2013). At the time, Buenos Aires was regarded as the most European city, and also the richest, in the southern hemisphere.

Lewis had spent the first few years of his time in Argentina in Jujuy in north-west of the country, where he worked on railway and bridge building. He spent many weekends staying on the nearby estancia owned by the Leach family, who were wealthy sugar producers. It was here that he met Maude's brother Reginald (Lance), and they became friends. Back on leave in London, Lewis met up with Lance's sister, Maude, and with a shared interest in music and art, Maude and Lewis spent much time together going to concerts and galleries.

So it was that, on 25 May 1914, five years after Lewis first came to Argentina, Maude also arrived in Buenos Aires with her parents, John_{N2} and Anne, and her youngest brother, John_{N3} NASH, for her wedding, which took place four days later, on 29 May 1914, in the Registro Civil, Tucumán, Argentina.⁵

Maude and Lewis began their married life living in Buenos Aires, but as a result of the outbreak of World War I, they returned to London in June 1915, and Lewis was commissioned into the Royal Flying Corps. Their children, John Denison (known always as Denison) and Harold, were born in Epsom in 1917 and 1918 respectively. Maude was a very gifted pianist, and Lewis a keen clarinettist. In the early days of the war Maude became great friends with the international concert pianist Moura Lympny, who lived nearby in Kingswood, and they used to meet frequently in Moura's house to play duets.

⁴ Museo de la Inmigración, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

⁵ The following report appeared in *The Times*, 31 July 1914: 'Marriage of Lewis Winter Atcherley, nephew of the Moseleys of Moseley, Birmingham, and Maude Lester Nash, daughter of John Nash of Epsom, Surrey, at the Registro Civil and afterwards at the Savoy Hotel, Tucumán.'



Figure 6.11: Lewis and Maude ATCHERLEY



Figure 6.12: Denison, Maude, Harold and Lewis

In 1919 Maude, Lewis and their young boys, Denison and Harold, returned to South America to live in Uruguay and then Argentina. Although the boys spent their early years in Argentina, from the age of ten and eight they were sent to boarding school in England, first in Surrey and then, from the age of thirteen, they both attended Gresham's School in Holt (Norfolk).⁶

For many years Maude and Lewis travelled backwards and forwards between England and Buenos Aires, where Lewis worked, making the return crossing every year or two, either as a family of four, or just Maude and the two boys (1926), and sometimes just the boys travelling alone (1929). The Atcherley family always travelled on ships which often operated as cargo or refrigeration ships as well as having some first class passenger accommodation. Appendix 2 gives a summary of their many crossings (although there are some journeys not accounted for). The prospect of the lengthy journey across the Atlantic must have been quite daunting and dangerous, especially during the war years, and would have been particularly challenging with young children.

Lewis was entitled to home leave only every five years, but Denison and Harold used to go out to Argentina every two years or so to spend their summer holidays with their parents. Harold writes:

The journeys were great fun for us. We were placed under the supervision of the ship's captain, who very sensibly delegated this undoubtedly thankless task to a motherly middle-aged cabin stewardess, who allowed us considerable freedom. We always travelled on cargo ships, which were cheaper than passenger ships, carrying few passengers, being designed to carry chilled beef from the Argentine and fruit, such as bananas, from Brazil to Liverpool or London. The crew used to rig up a canvas swimming pool on the deck as soon as the ship reached warmer waters. Salt sea-water baths were normal on such ships in those days and one was provided with a can of hot fresh water for rinsing off the soap after washing[...] On one occasion, as the tugs pushed the ship alongside the quay in Montevideo, Denison and I, together with some six or eight other children travelling with us, greeted our astounded parents by waving and shouting to them from inside the top of one of the two funnels. Being a diesel-powered ship, the two

⁶ Denison attended Gresham's School from 1930–35 and Harold from 1932–35 (Gresham's School Archives).

funnels were really dummies as their only function was to hide the exhaust pipes going up one side, and it was therefore quite safe for us to climb up the inside ladder, without being kippered alive by smoke. (Atcherley 2008: 20)

Eventually Maude and Lewis returned to the Epsom area, living in Warren Drive, Kingswood (Surrey), and it was here that Maude died in 1949, aged 64, and Lewis 21 years later, in 1970, aged 86.

Their younger son Harold had a long and distinguished career. At the age of 23 he was an Intelligence Corps Staff Captain in Japan where he was captured and spent from 1941 to 1945 as a prisoner of war, which must have been a time of great anxiety for all his family. During this time he kept notes on scraps of paper and in 2012 he published a book based on these (Atcherley 2012), with illustrations by his friend and celebrated artist, Ronald Searle.⁷ Harold became a well-known businessman, public figure and arts administrator in the United Kingdom, was knighted in 1977 and died in London in 2017 at the age of 98. His obituary in *The Times* (3 February 2017) read as follows:

ATCHERLEY Sir Harold Winter died peacefully on 29th January 2017 aged 98, at the Pembridge Hospice. Much beloved husband of Sally and of Anita and Elke. Adored father to Martin, Mandy and Katharine....He lived a full and rewarding life: brought up in Argentina, prisoner at the Fall of Singapore, worked on the Burma-Thailand railway, a successful career in Royal Dutch Shell (Cairo, Damascus, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, London), Chairman of the Armed Forces Pay Review Board. Knighted 1977, Chairman, Toynbee Hall and The Aldeburgh Foundation. In a life sustained by a deep love of music, books and family: his glass as always more than half full.⁸



Figure 6.13: Caroline Olsen, Harold, Maude and Denison

The last sentence is a direct reference to Harold's autobiography, 'My Glass is Half Full' (Atcherley 2008) which he had published, at the age of 90.

It was a great pleasure recently to meet my newly discovered third cousins, Maude's grandson, Martin ATCHERLEY, and his sister Mandy, and to read their father's book. It is a wonderful account of his life and contains some interesting family photos, some of which I have been able to include here.

From Harold we also have some first-hand memories of his maternal grandparents, John_{N2} NASH and Anne LESTER, since Denison and Harold often spent their school holidays with Maude's mother, Anne LESTER, as their parents were still living in Argentina. Harold recalls that his grandfather, John_{N2}, who died when he was twelve, was confined to bed and rarely seen, while his grandmother, Anne was 'short, lively, fun to be with and, as was the habit those days, always dressed in black with the

⁷ Lewis also appeared in a BBC Four documentary entitled 'Building Burma's Death Railway: *Moving Half the Mountain*'. More information about him can be found at <http://www.atcherley.org.uk/wp/moving-half-the-mountain/> (accessed 22 October 2018) and at <https://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/80033484> (accessed 22 October 2018).
⁸ <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/thetimes-uk/obituary.aspx?n=harold-winter-atcherley&pid=183855339> (accessed 30 April 2018).

mandatory black ribbon complete with cameo round her neck' (Atcherley 2008:15).

We learn too something of the life of Harold's childhood nanny, Caroline Olsen. Caroline had clearly been a devoted and much-loved family friend and carer to the Nash and Atcherley families for many years. She was from a Norwegian family, and at the age of sixteen had come to work as a maid and nurse for Harold's great-grandmother Priscilla ALLCOTT and her daughter Edith LESTER at their home in Ashstead, near Epsom, until their deaths in 1912. Several years afterwards she became nanny to the Atcherley boys and travelled with the family when they returned to live in South America in 1919. Once the boys were settled at school in Surrey, Caroline also returned and became housekeeper to Maude's mother, Anne, until Anne's death in 1951. Caroline had clearly been a devoted and much-loved family friend and carer to the Nash and Atcherley families.

6.2.2 Reginald (Lance) Lancelot NASH

John_{N2} and Anne NASH's second child, Reginald Lancelot, was born in 1886 and grew up in Lewisham. There is a record showing a voyage from Buenos Aires to Southampton with his father when he was 21. I have been unable to trace the outward journey, but family members have told me that Reginald lived in Argentina, working as a banker, so it is possible that he was living there when his sister Maude married. Reginald subsequently became a director of a company in Glasgow, Clyde Combustions Ltd (see Figure 6.8).⁹

In 1919 Reginald married Jessie Allan JONES (born 1889) in Baltinglass (Wicklow), in her home country of Ireland. I believe Reginald was known as Lance, as I remember my grandmother mentioning Lance and Jess. They had three children, all of whom were born and brought up in Epsom: Lancelot Lester NASH (1920–2005), Priscilla Anne NASH (1925–1998) and Nance Allan NASH (1921–2002). In 1935 and 1936, records show that Reginald (Lance) and Jess were living at 'Southlew', 122 Reigate Road, Epsom (Surrey). After a brief spell in Little Wenlock (Shropshire) they moved in 1962^{ER} to 'Highlands', Yew Tree Bottom Road, Epsom. Jess died in Wolverhampton in 1967 and Reginald (Lance) then moved to the Tyne House Hotel, Haddington, East Lothian (Scotland), which was owned by his youngest daughter, Priscilla, and her husband Robert Graham BELL, where he died in 1977, aged 91.



Figure 6.14: 'Southlew', Reigate Road, Epsom

I have briefly traced the lives of Reginald (Lance) and Jess's three children. Lancelot married Norah Maurice HEMPSON in 1945. Norah died in 1995 near Basingstoke and Lancelot in 2005 in Winchester. Nance married Keith SWAYNE (born 1917) in 1943. Keith died in 1995 and Nance in 2002, both in Wolverhampton.

In 1946 Priscilla married a Scotsman, Robert Graham BELL (born 1920), and they lived in Scotland until their deaths: Robert in 1994 and Priscilla in 1998. They were known to their family as Prill and Robin and had three children: twins, Deborah Anne BELL and Archibald Graham BELL, known as Graham, (born 1947) and Adrian Lester BELL (born 1949). Researching this branch of the Nash family has enabled me to make contact with Graham and I am grateful to him for providing me with additional photos and information about the family of Reginald Lancelot NASH.

6.2.3 John_{N3} Lester Linstead NASH

It was interesting to discover that John_{N2} and Anne NASH's youngest son, John_{N3} Lester Linstead NASH, followed his father's footsteps and also became a clerk in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Service. In May 1914 John_{N3}, then aged sixteen, had travelled with his parents and his older sister Maude from Southampton to Buenos Aires to attend the wedding of his sister Maude to Lewis ATCHERLEY (see 6.2.1). They arrived in Buenos Aires on 25 May and set off to return to Southampton six weeks later on 3 July.

We may suppose that this experience of the voyages and of the time he spent in Argentina had a profound effect on the sixteen-year-old John_{N3}, and perhaps contributed to his decision to work as a clerk in the shipping business, together with the encouragement he might have received from his father to follow him in this career. I have found records of several of John_{N3}'s journeys backwards and forwards across the Atlantic, mainly from Southampton to Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and Buenos Aires (Argentina) (see Appendix 2). In 1932, when he was 35, he married 22-year-old Audrey HILLS in Epsom, and his home at that time was recorded as his parent's house, 'Belgrano'. John_{N3} and Audrey had no children; John_{N3} died in Surrey in 1979, aged 81, and Audrey ten years later in 1989, aged 79.

6.3 William Lancelot NASH

In 1871^C Benjamin NASH's youngest brother, William Lancelot, then aged thirteen, was attending what was a very new boarding school, The Middle Class Public School in Kempston, Bedford.¹⁰ Some time later, he emigrated to South Africa, where he found work as a trader in Barbeton (then on the Eastern side of the old Transvaal, now known as Mpumalanga). Barbeton had experienced a great gold-rush in the 1880s and like thousands of others, William must have gone to try and make his fortune there. On 1 June 1888, at the age of 30, he married Madeline Elisa HORTON. The marriage took place at her family residence and was conducted by the minister of St. John's Church, Pinetown, KwaZulu-Natal. It would seem that William met Madeline through her younger sister, Elizabeth Fanny HORTON, who around this time was living with her husband in Barbeton: no doubt there must have been much travel by ox-wagons between Barbeton, Pinetown and Pietermaritzburg.

Through the Ancestry.co.uk website I was able to make contact with one of Madeline's relatives, who was able to add to the little that I had discovered through searching public records. Madeline was born in 1864, the seventh child of Edward and Louisa HORTON. Her father, Edward HORTON, was one of the early British Natal Pioneers who arrived in South Africa in September 1850 on the *SS Nile* under the John Lidgett Emigration Scheme.¹¹ Before that, the Horton family lived in Homerton, in what is now the London Borough of Hackney. Madeline's father, Edward, was a trader or general storekeeper in Pietermaritzburg and also in Pinetown, Natal, and he opened the first paying library in Pietermaritzburg from his home. Madeline's mother, Louisa (née MARTIN), died when Madeline was just seven years of age. After Louisa's death Edward went on to marry a local girl by the name of Sarah LELLO, who was also from a pioneering family, and one that remains in the Province today.



Figure 6.15: William Lancelot NASH

Madeline and William had four children: Annie Linstead NASH (1889-1986), Kathleen Frances NASH (born 1893), Madeline Ada NASH (born 1895) and Mavis Honoria Louise NASH (1897-1963). In the early 1900s William was working as an accountant in Pietermaritzburg. William died in 1917 and his wife Madeline in 1930, and they are buried in Commercial Road Cemetery, Pietermaritzburg.

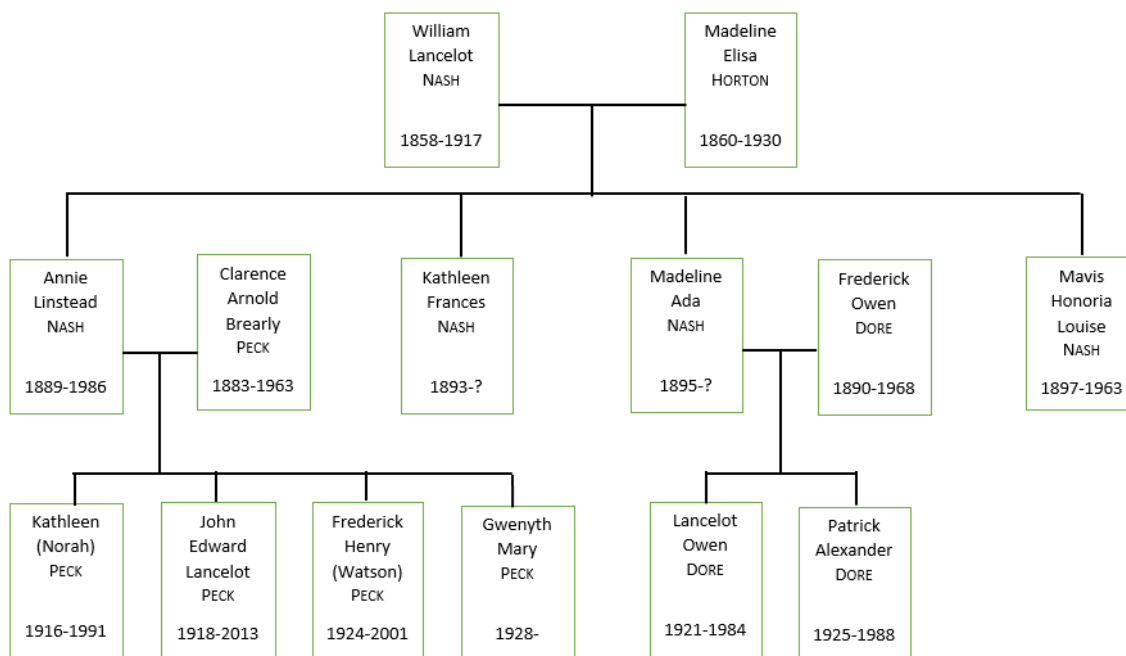


Figure 6.16: The family of William Lancelot NASH and Madeline Elisa HORTON



Figure 6.17: William and Madeline NASH with their daughters Annie, Kathleen, Madeline and Mavis

Married in <i>St John's Church</i> in <i>Princeton</i> This Marriage was solemnized between us, <i>Wm. Nash</i> and <i>Emily Jane Horton</i> by me, <i>J. H. Robinson</i> Incumbent <i>St John's</i>					
<i>45</i> <i>June 1st</i> <i>1888</i>	<i>William Lancaster Nash</i> Full age Bachelor <i>Madeline Eliza Horton</i> Full age Spinster	<i>Residence of Bride</i> <i>Madeline Eliza Horton</i>	<i>Residence of Groom</i> <i>William Lancaster Nash</i>	<i>Witnesses</i> <i>James Horton</i> <i>Elizabeth Horton</i> <i>J. C. Horton</i>	<i>Signature of Minister</i> <i>J. H. Robinson</i> Incumbent <i>St John's</i>

Figure 6.18: Marriage Certificate of William NASH and Madeline HORTON

6.3.1 Kathleen, Mavis and Madeline Ada NASH

I have not been able to trace the stories of Kathleen Frances and Mavis Honoria Louise NASH.

Madeline Ada NASH married Frederick (Frank) Owen DORE in 1918 in Pietermaritzburg and they had two sons: Lancelot Owen DORE (1921–1984) and Patrick Alexander DORE (1925–1988). I believe they remained in South Africa.

6.3.2 Annie (Nancy) Linstead NASH and the PECK family

In 1915 William and Madeline's eldest daughter, Annie Linstead NASH, who was also known as Nancy, married a South African, Clarence Arnold Brearly PECK. It was this branch of the family with which my grandmother and mother kept in touch. Annie and Clarence lived in Pietermaritzburg and also had four children: Kathleen Norah PECK (known as Norah, born 1916), John Edward Lancelot PECK (born 1918), Frederick Henry Watson PECK (known as Watson, born 1924) and Gwenyth Mary PECK (born 1928). Once again we see the name Linstead, now two generations on from Annie's grandmother, Sarah Linstead, continuing in the naming of their house in Pietermaritzburg: remembering her in this way was clearly important as when Sarah died William had only been seven. Clarence PECK died in Pietermaritzburg in 1963, and Annie died in Canada in 1986.

PECK. – At the Sanatorium, on the 14th August, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence PECK, of "Linstead", Roberts Road, a son.

Figure 6.19: The birth announcement of John PECK, giving the name of their house as 'Linstead'

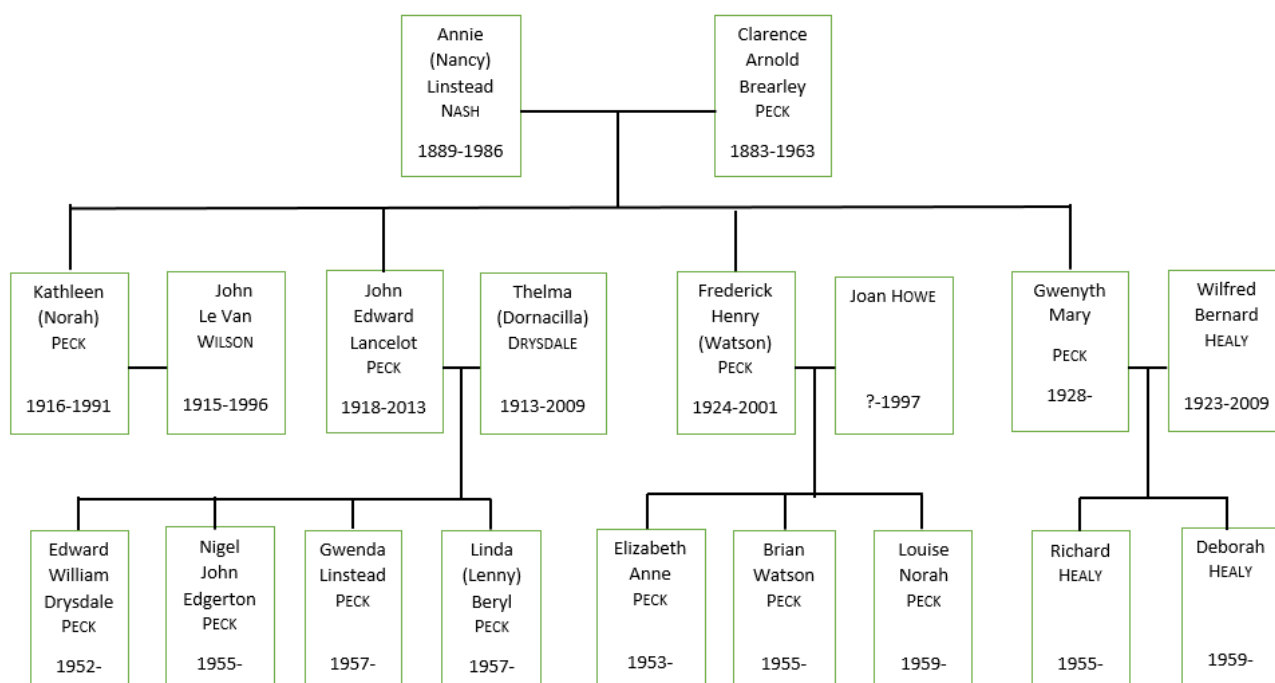


Figure 6.20: The family of Annie Linstead NASH and Clarence PECK



Figure 6.21: The PECK family's house 'Linstead', Roberts Road, Pietermaritzburg

6.4 The children of Annie (Nancy) Linstead NASH and Clarence PECK

6.4.1 Kathleen (Norah) PECK

Annie and Clarence PECK's oldest child Kathleen, known as Norah, was a teacher in South Africa. A record of a voyage she made from Durban to Southampton, arriving on 20 December 1947, records her address in the UK as 10 Highdown, Worcester Park (Surrey), the home of my grandmother Rose NASH and my mother Betty. Norah later emigrated from South Africa and in 1957 she married an American, John Le Van WILSON (born 1915) in Montreal, Québec (Canada). They settled in California and had no children. Norah died in 1991, aged 75, and John five years later in 1996.

6.4.2 John PECK

Norah's brother John PECK married a Canadian, Thelma Dornacilla DRYSDALE, in 1948 in Ottawa, and they eventually settled to live in Vancouver (Canada). John and Dornacilla had four children: Edward William Drysdale PECK (born 1952), Nigel John Edgerton PECK (born 1955), and twins, Gwenda Linstead PECK and Linda (Lenny) Beryl PECK (born 1957). Dornacilla was an artist and an educator; after her death in 2009 the PECK family established the Dornacilla Drysdale Peck Memorial Scholarship in her memory, to honour her passion for the importance of education and training for young artists, and in recognition of her ability to inspire her students.¹² John PECK died in 2013, and his obituary states that he was a key member of the international community that pioneered the field of Computer Science beginning in the early 60s.¹³



Figure 6.22: John, Watson, Norah and Gwenyth PECK



Figure 6.23: Watson, Gwenyth, and John PECK

6.4.3 Watson PECK

Frederick Henry Watson PECK was known as Watson and married Joan HOWE. They had three children: Elizabeth Ann PECK, Brian Watson PECK and Louise Norah PECK.

6.4.4 Gwenyth PECK

Gwenyth Mary PECK married Wilfred Bernard HEALY. They had two children: Richard HEALY and Deborah HEALY, and they remained in South Africa.

6.5 Family names continue

It is clear that the names Nash and Linstead continue to live on in this branch of the family: William and Madeline NASH's first child Annie had Linstead as her second given name; John and Dornacilla PECK's daughter is Gwenda Linstead PECK, and in the next generation the names Linstead and Nash continue.

My mother Betty kept in touch with two of these Peck cousins, John and Norah. My sister Liz and I stayed with John and Dornacilla and their family in Vancouver and with Norah and John in California in 1976, but after that we lost touch until recently (2018) when I made contact with Edward PECK.

The information in this chapter came initially from some handwritten copies of family trees which I found amongst family documents after the death of my father. Subsequently I have been in contact with cousins Edward PECK and Graham BELL (son of Priscilla NASH), who both share my interest in tracing our ancestors and have kindly provided information and photos to add to my findings. I am pleased to have made contact with the wider family as a result of this family history research.

Figures 6.21–6.23 are from the gallery of family photos on the site of the obituary of John PECK.¹⁴

CHAPTER SEVEN

Conclusion

So this is the end of my story of my family's connection with the Isle of Wight. There is still plenty more that could be discovered, but I am happy to call it a day, in the knowledge that I have at least revealed something about our family history that is worth sharing. It is rather like doing a jigsaw: it is hard to stop, as each piece you put in leads to other possibilities and suggests new avenues to explore. I have found it fascinating and rewarding, but my greatest regret is not having talked to my parents and my grandmothers more about their early lives. I would urge the younger generations to talk to older family members about their lives.

I should mention that there is another Kimber family who were based in the Island in the nineteenth century, but in the Carisbrooke area. By looking at family trees that other people have researched, I cannot see any connection at all to my Kimber ancestors. The Carisbrooke Kimbers seem to derive from a Kimber family in Kington Magna, Dorset and since Kimber is most likely to be either an occupational name or a saint's name, the families are not necessarily related at all.¹ But this does mean that there are quite a lot of Kimbers on the Island, but none from our Kimber line.

7.1 Chance discoveries and coincidences

One of the pleasures of doing this family research has been the unexpected discoveries and coincidences that have revealed themselves.

I found it interesting to discover that both Betty's grandparents, Benjamin NASH and Frances KIMBER, and her Aunt Bet had all lived in the flat at 1 Pier Street, Ventnor, above Nash's Garage, where my parents, brother and I subsequently lived for two years on moving to the Isle of Wight in 1954. I remember that even after we had moved to our new house, the terrace at 1 Pier Street was a wonderful place from which to watch the Ventnor Carnival every year.

The discoveries I have made about the life of Jane MULLISS have been fascinating — how different her life would have been if her mother, Elizabeth_{WM} MULLISS, had not married George_{T1} TRINDER after the death of Jane's father. Like Aunt Bet, Jane grew up as the oldest of a large family of children and seemed to have been a key person in the family, even though she spent many years living a long way away in York. Initially I could not understand how she, as an unmarried servant, had been able to retire at the age of 55 and eventually to have left a significant sum in her will; the explanation was, as I had begun to suspect, that she was bequeathed sums of money by her wealthy employers.

It was interesting to find so many landlords of inns, coachmen and tailors in the various families. Having discovered the number of twins in the family, I was somewhat surprised that we have not had more in our own children's generation; this may perhaps be revealed in the next generation, though.

My middle name is Priscilla, and I was surprised to find several Priscillas in the family tree, but I don't believe that is why my parents chose it for my middle name, as I don't think they were aware. Chris and I had no idea that my great-grandmother's name was Frances when naming our first daughter Frances, but it is rather nice to feel there is some link back to our ancestors, even if it was not chosen for that reason.

Other surprises cropped up, such as there being a branch of the family living in Epsom, near where my parents were living and where I was born. I wonder if my mother was aware of this when she and my father were living nearby in North Cheam.

¹ <http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Kimber> (accessed 16 December 2018).

7.2 Cousins abroad

I was intrigued to discover the worldwide spread of our families, and there is a lot that can still be found out here. I know now that we must have quite a few distant cousins in South Africa, Australia, and Canada.

Having two of my own children currently living in Brazil, I found it fascinating to uncover the travels backwards and forwards across the Atlantic by the families of my great-grandfather's brother, John_{N2} NASH. However, I am very glad that we can fly there and don't have to spend three weeks on a boat.

Thanks to the internet I have been able to make contact with a cousin, Graham BELL, and get back in touch with my Peck cousins in Canada. I have also had the pleasure of being in touch with Kimber relatives in Australia. I am grateful for all the photos and information they have all shared: I hope they will enjoy reading this and sharing the stories with their families. I was particularly pleased to receive the photos of my great-great-grandparents, George_{K1} KIMBER (Figure 1.5), Eliza_{T1} TRINDER (Figure 1.6) and Sarah LINSTED (Figure 1.12), as well as my great-grandmother, Frances Emily KIMBER (Figure 1.23). I am also grateful to Leonie Radford, a member of Madeline HORTON's family, for helping me in researching our South African connections and the story of Marlow_{K1} Willis KIMBER.

7.3 The extraordinary people

I am deeply in awe of some of the women in our family, like George_{T1} TRINDER's wife Elizabeth_{WM} and George_{K1} KIMBER's wife Eliza_{T1}, who gave birth to lots of children, mostly very close together in age, and brought up large families – and, in Eliza_{T1}'s case, not all of her own children.

Seeing their children grow up, leave home and, in a number of cases, set off for far-flung countries, with the prospect of never seeing them again, must have been hard. Almost every branch of the family has had to cope with the untimely and tragic deaths of their loved ones. But there also seem to be quite a number of our relatives who lived to their 80s and 90s.

A lot of the children in both the Trinder and Kimber families had to cope with the early death of their mothers. Their lives would have been very different, I imagine, if their fathers had not found new wives quite quickly to care for them.

The way the Trinder, Kimber and Nash families have interwoven in so many different ways has been fascinating. What shines out is the way in which a number of the members of the families clearly dedicated themselves to supporting each other. There do seem to have been some very strong bonds within and across these families. The frequent use of family names like Linstead, Lester, Mulliss and Kimber as given names and house names shows a desire to keep the link with our ancestors, as does the custom of naming children after their parents or other close relatives.

Aunt Bet stands out as an extraordinary lady. I started this journey by being intrigued about her character. My mother had mentioned her, and she really stands out as an amazing woman. Her mother died when she was six, she grew up as the oldest of nine children, worked as a nurse at a school, then at the age of 31 married her stepmother's brother (her step-uncle) who was nineteen years older than she was, became stepmother to his three children, brought up her half-sister's baby, had a child of her own at the age of 44, saw the nephew she had brought up set sail for Canada with a local barmaid to get married at the age of seventeen, saw her own son go off to war and die at the age of seventeen, looked after other members of her extended family, ran a pub until she was 70, and lived to be 87.

7.4 And finally...

I hope that you will have enjoyed reading this and will have discovered something of interest about our family. If I have got anything wrong, I apologise: I would be pleased to amend the text.

Mary Pountain
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March 2020

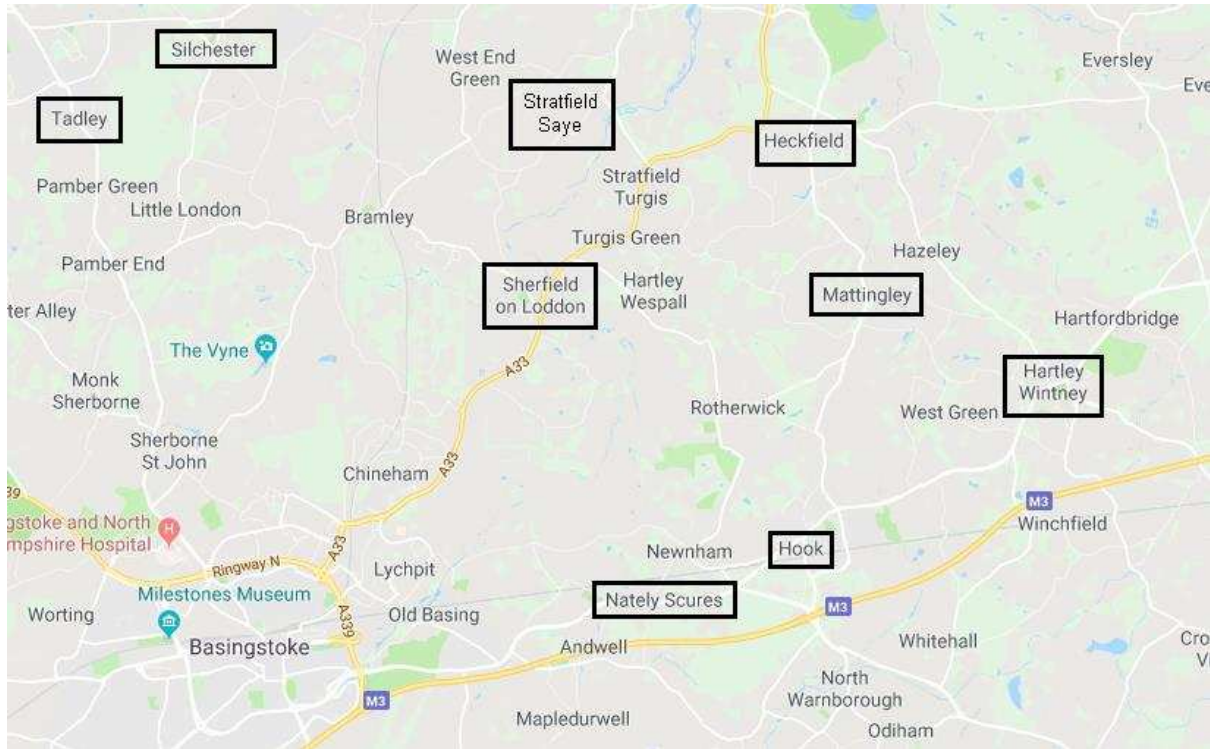
APPENDIX ONE

Maps

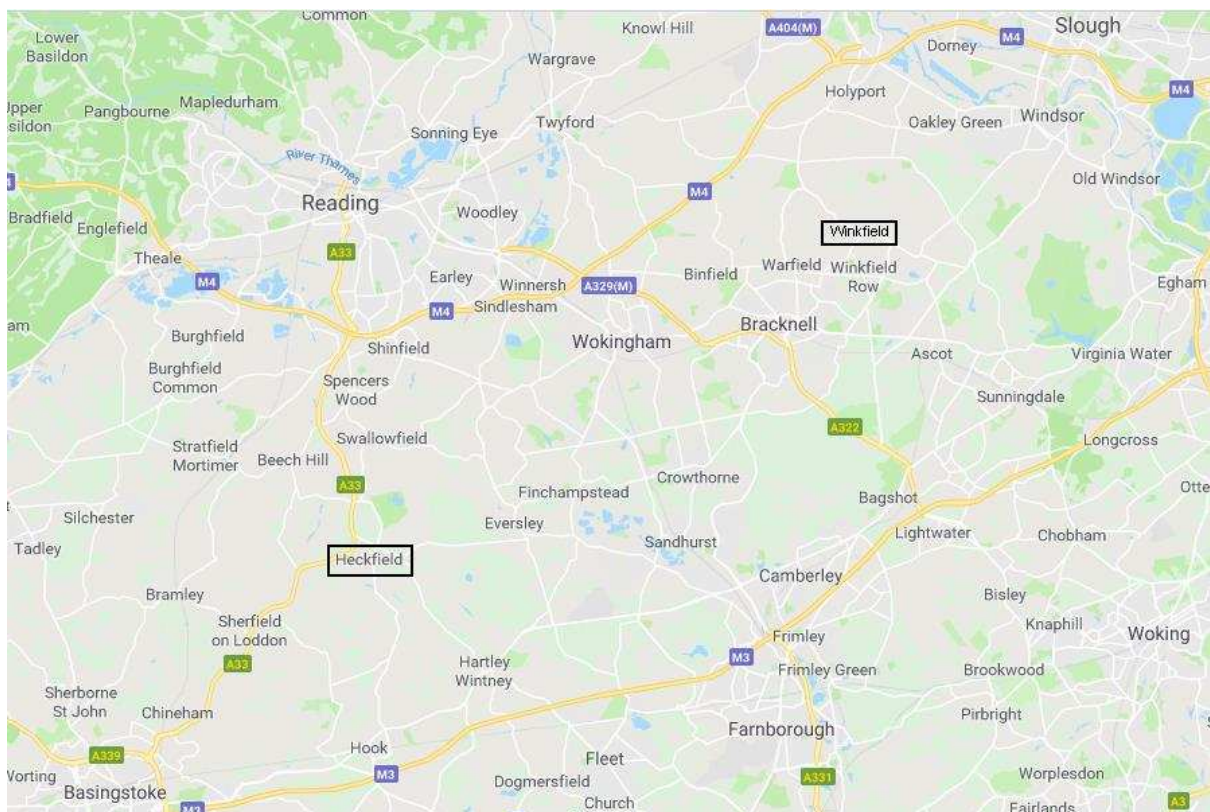
Map data © 2018 Google for all maps



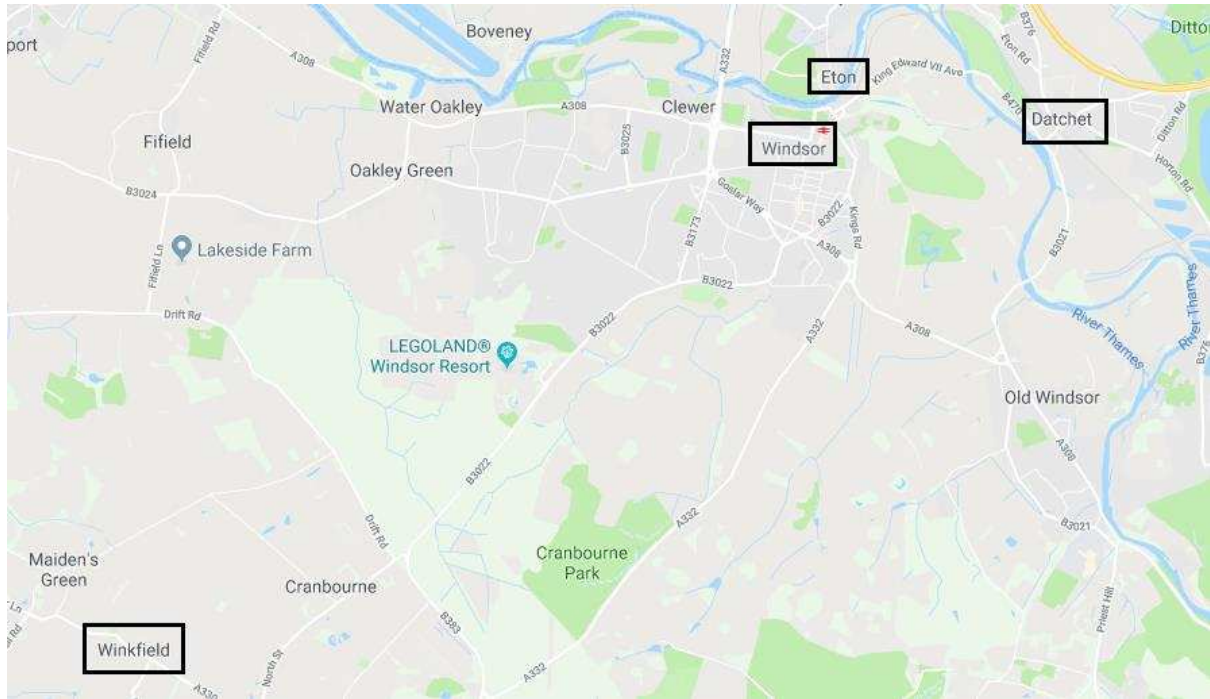
Map 1: Heckfield in relation to Reading and Basingstoke



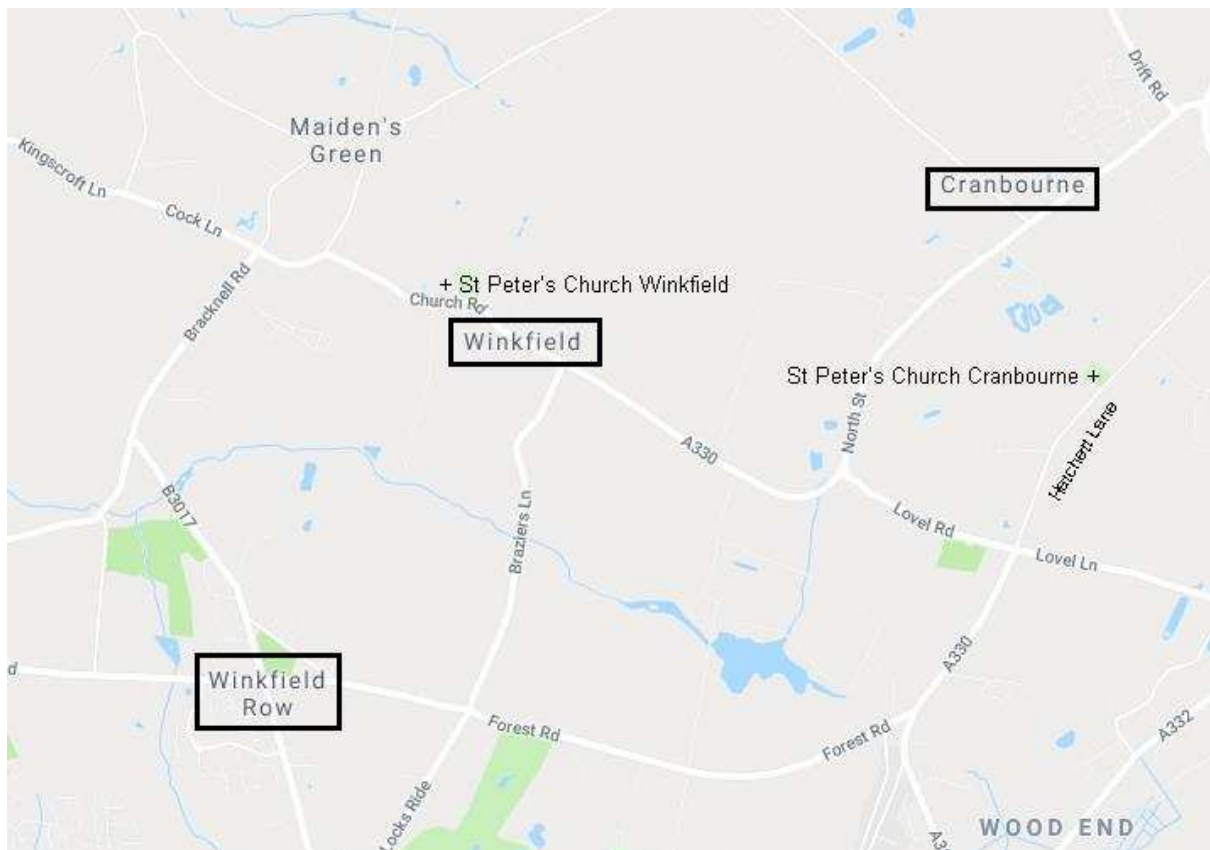
Map 2: Heckfield and nearby villages featuring in the Trinder family history



Map 3: Heckfield in relation to Winkfield



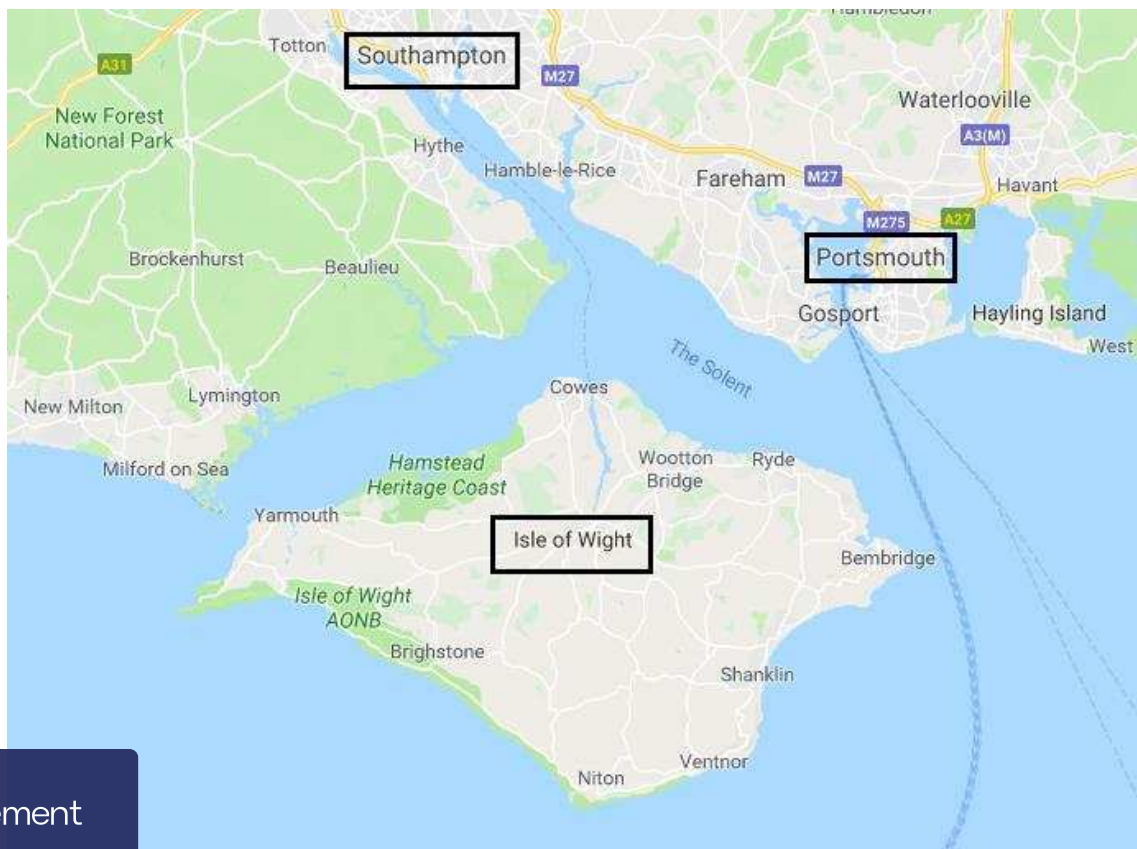
Map 4: Winkfield in relation to Windsor, Eton and Datchet



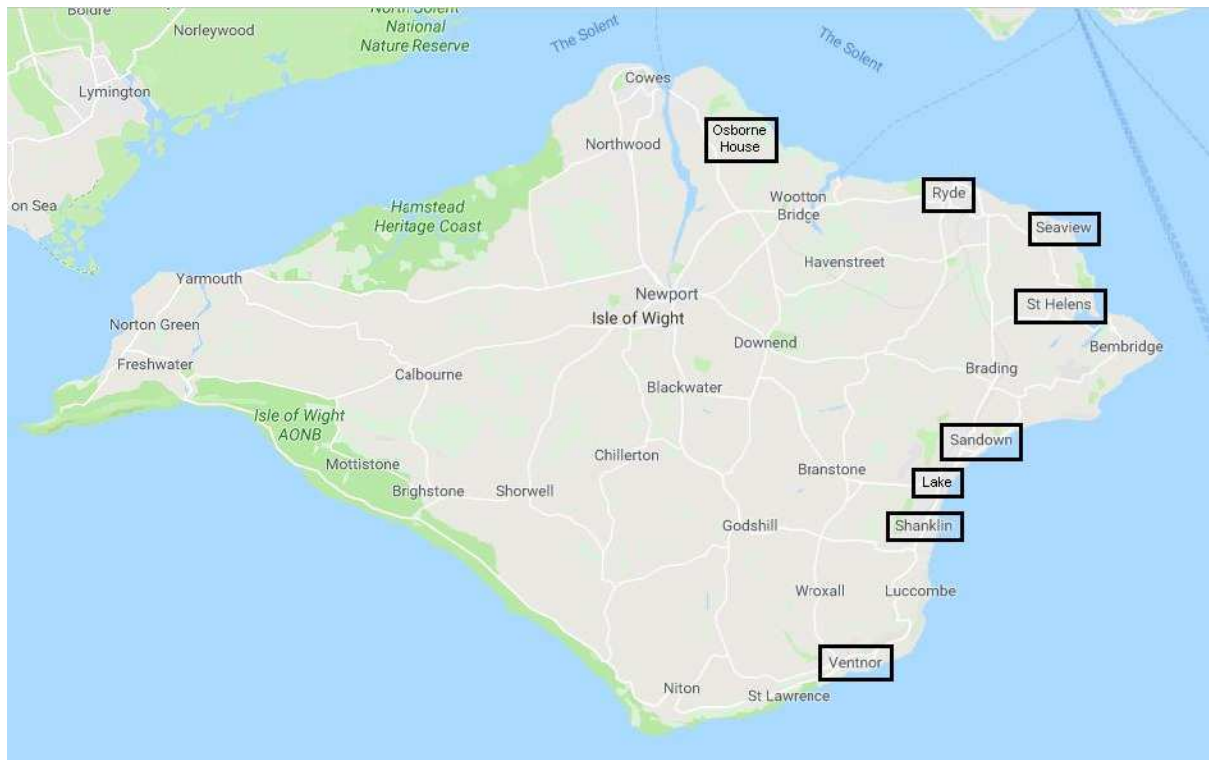
Map 5: Winkfield and nearby villages featuring in the Kimber family history



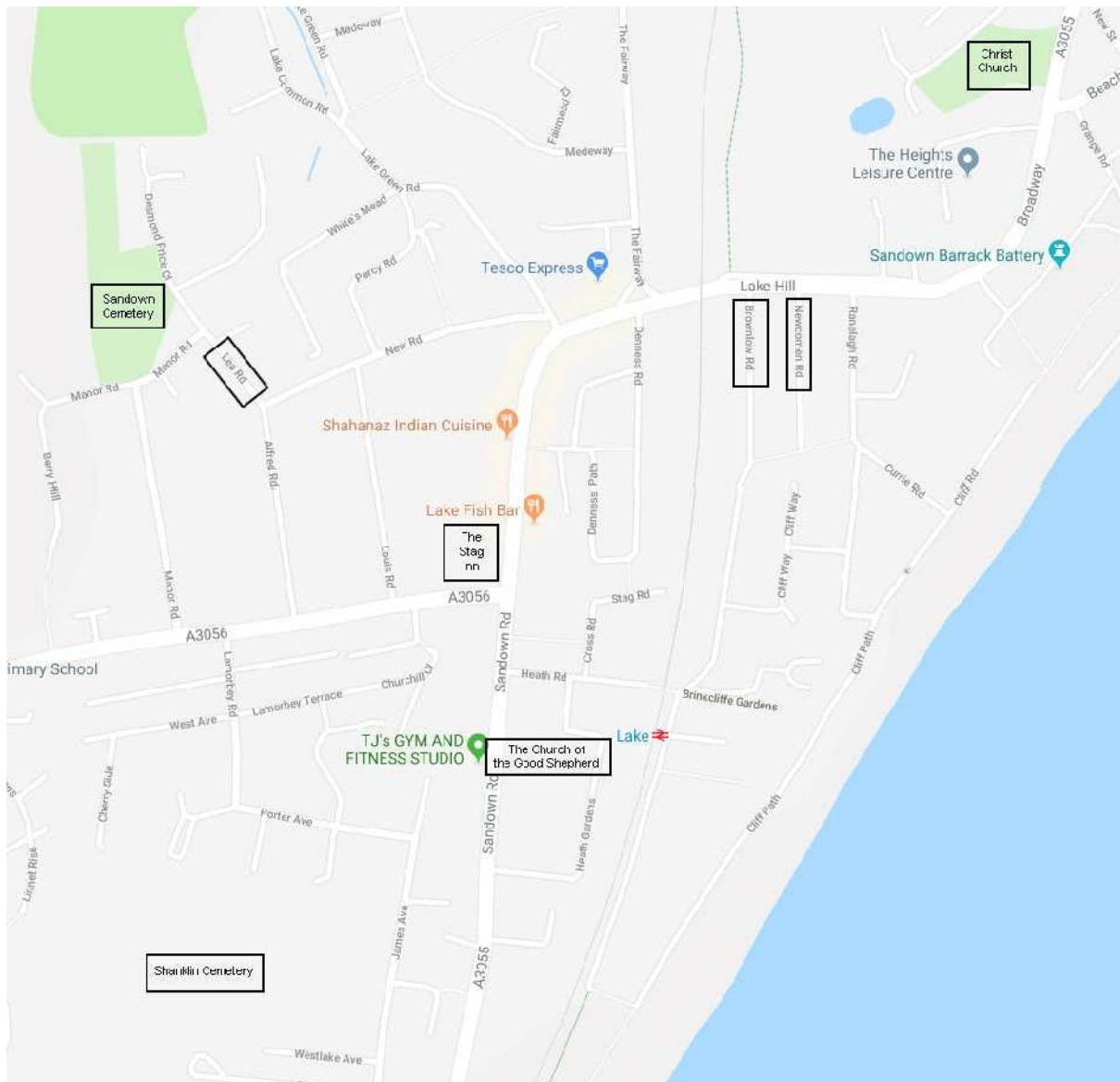
Map 6: East Farleigh in relation to Bromley, Tonbridge, Oxted and Sevenoaks



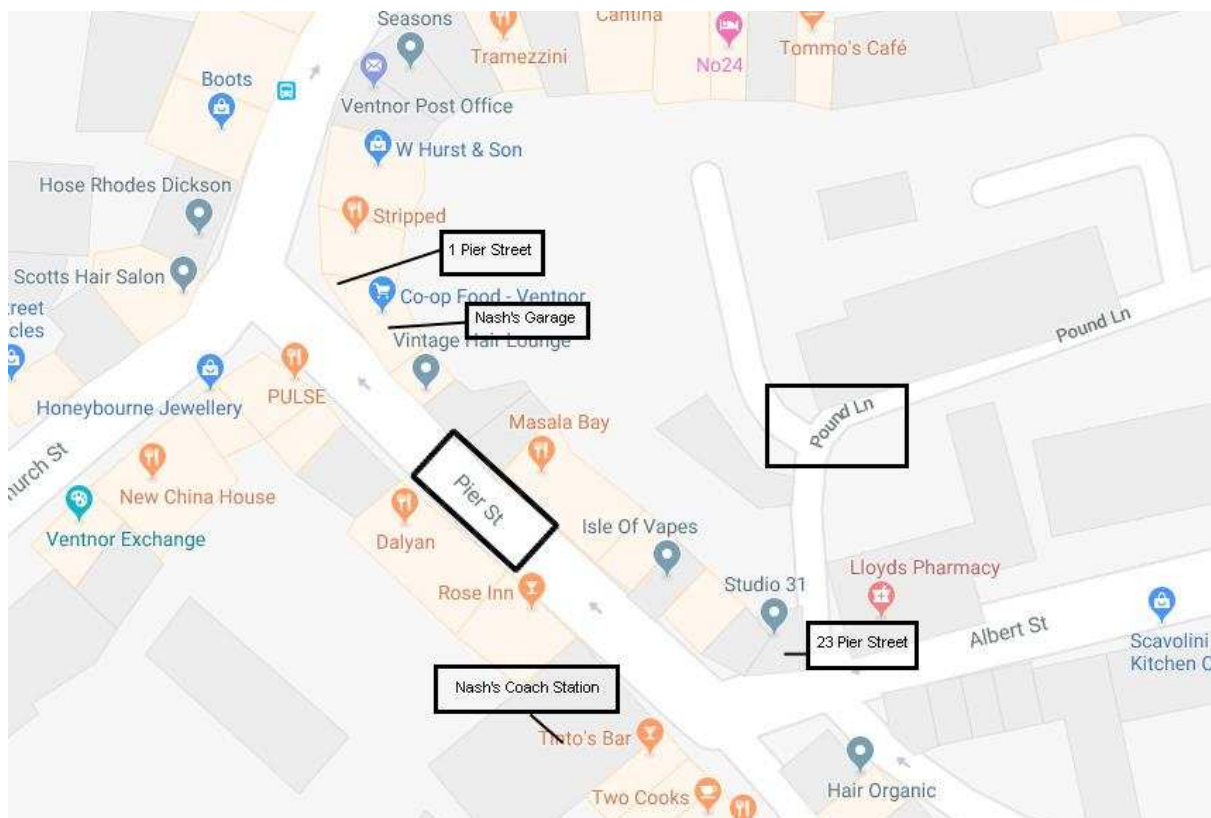
Map 7: The Isle of Wight in relation to Portsmouth and Southampton



Map 8: Locations in the Isle of Wight featuring in the family history



Map 9: Locations in Shanklin featuring in the family history



Map 10: Locations in Ventnor featuring in the family history

APPENDIX TWO: A summary of journeys made by John_{N3} NASH and his family between England and South America (BA = Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Journey or Event	Year	Departed	Arrived	Port of departure	Port of arrival	Lewis (age)	Maude (age)	John (age)	Harold (age)	John _{N2} (age)	Anne (age)	John _{N3} (age)	Reginald (age)
UK/BA	1907		1 Sep	Southampton	BA					42			
UK/BA	1909	25 Jun	16 Jul	Southampton	BA	25							
BA/UK	1912		30 Sep	BA	London	28							
UK/BA	1913	10 Apr		London	BA	28							
UK/BA	1914		23 May	Southampton	BA		27			60	58	16	
Marriage	1914 (29 May)												
BA/UK	1914	3 Jul	25 Jul	BA	Southampton					60	58	16	
BA/UK	1914		22 Oct	BA	Liverpool								27
BA/UK	1915		13 Jun	BA	Falmouth	30	29						
Birth of John	1917												
Birth of Harold	1919												
UK/BA	1919	28 Oct		Liverpool	Montevideo, Uruguay	35	32	2	1				
BA/UK	1923		26 May	BA	Southampton	39	38	6	4				
UK/BA	1923	8 Sep	4 Oct	Liverpool	BA	39	38	6	5				
UK/BA	1925		5 May	Rio, Brazil	Southampton							27	
UK/Brazil	1925	11 Jul		Liverpool	Santos, Brazil							27	
UK/BA	1925		19 Nov	Southampton	BA	41							
Brazil/UK	1926		8 Mar	Liverpool	Rio, Brazil							28	

Year	Departed	Arrived	Port of departure	Port of arrival	Lewis (age)	Maude (age)	John (age)	Harold (age)	John _{N2} (age)	Anne (age)	John _{N3} (age)	Reginald (age)
UK/Brazil		13 Apr	Southampton	Pernambuco, Brazil							28	
BA/UK		15 Apr	BA	London		40	9	7				
BA/UK		14 Dec	BA	Southampton	42							
Brazil/UK	8 Feb		Pernambuco, Brazil	Southampton							29	
UK/BA	4 May	2 May	Southampton	BA	43	42						
UK/BA	21 Sep	11 Oct	Southampton	BA		43						
BA/UK		7 Jun	Montevideo, Uruguay	London		44						
UK/BA	29 Jun	21 Jul	Liverpool	BA		44	12	10				
BA/UK		20 Sep	BA	London			12	11				
BA/UK		18 Feb	BA	Southampton								43
BA/UK		21 Jun	BA	Southampton	46	45						
UK/US	5 Nov	11 Nov	Southampton	New York	46	45						
US/BA		9 Dec	New York	BA	46	45						
UK/BA	2 Jul	12 Aug	London	BA			15	13				
BA/UK		26 Sep	BA	Southampton			15	14				
BA/UK		10 Nov	BA	London		47						
BA/UK		20 Dec	BA	London	50	49						
UK/BA	11 May		London	BA	51	50						
UK/BA		12 Oct	Southampton	BA				18				
UK/BA	19 Jun		London	BA			20					
BA/UK		9 Aug	BA	London	54	53						
UK/BA		28 Nov	Southampton	BA	67							
BA/UK		15 Mar	BA	London	67			33				

APPENDIX THREE

List of annotated names

Name	Notation	Birth	Death
Trinder, Ada	Ada _{T1}	Apr 1887 - Salt Hill, Chichester	Mar 1920 - Isle of Wight
Trinder, Ada Doris	Ada _{T2}	Feb 1904 - Tottenham, Middlesex	Aug 1985 - Sanderstead, Surrey
Trinder, Ada Elizabeth	Ada _{T3}	May 1920 - Edmonton, Canada White Rock, BC, Canada	May 2003 - White Rock, BC, Canada
Brooks, Ada Rose	Ada _B	1868 - Kilburn, Middlesex	1926 - Muswell Hill, Middlesex
Trinder, Annie	Annie _T	Oct 1891 - Seaview, Isle of Wight	Dec 1966 - Isle of Wight
Starley, Annie	Annie _S	5 Sep 1854 - Lewisham, Kent	2 Apr 1892 - Isle of Wight
Kimber, Charles	Charles _{K1}	abt 1864 - Winkfield, Berkshire	unknown
Kimber, Charles William	Charles _{K2}	22 Jan 1887 - Hanover Square, London	Jun 1934 - Stepney, London
Kimber, Charles Henry Raymond	Charles _{K3}	28 Jun 1911 - Bethnal Green, London	Oct 1999 - Reading, Berkshire
Trinder, Charles	Charles _{T1}	1831 - Heckfield, Hampshire	Apr 1888 - Cookham, Berkshire
Trinder, Charles	Charles _{T2}	abt 1865 - Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hampshire	Jun 1935 - Maidenhead, Berkshire
Hall, Elizabeth	Elizabeth _H	abt 1826 - Itchen, Hampshire	Oct 1879 - Isle of Wight
Rogers, Elizabeth	Elizabeth _R	1828 - Nately Scures, Hampshire	Jan 1910 - Maidenhead, Berkshire
Trinder, Elizabeth	Elizabeth _{T1}	abt 1855 - Seaview, Isle of Wight	Mar 1936 - Isle of Wight
Mulliss (née Weston), Elizabeth	Elizabeth _{WM}	abt 1794 - Stratfield Saye, Hampshire	Jul 1870 - Hartley Wintney, Hampshire
Weston (Mulliss), Elizabeth See Mulliss (née Weston), Elizabeth	Elizabeth _{WM}	abt 1794 - Stratfield Saye, Hampshire	Jul 1870 - Hartley Wintney, Hampshire
Maxwell (Emery), Eliza	Eliza _{ME}	1843 - Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey	Mar 1926 - Isle of Wight
Trinder, Eliza	Eliza _{T1}	abt 1827 - Heckfield, Hampshire	Jan 1889 - Easthampstead, Berkshire

Name	Notation	Birth	Death
Trinder, Eliza	Eliza _{T2}	abt 1861 - Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hampshire	1931 - Maidenhead, Berkshire
Phillips, Frances	Frances _{P1}	Abt 1775	1856 -Marylebone, Middlesex
Wilder, Frances	Frances _{W1}	1809 –Shinfield, Essex	1884 -Hartley Wintney, Hampshire
Kimber, George	George _{K1}	1830 - Winkfield, Berkshire	1908 - Shanklin, Isle of Wight
Kimber, George Thomas	George _{K2}	1859 - Winkfield, Berkshire	unknown
Kimber, George William	George _{K3}	3 Aug 1885 - Cape Town, South Africa	26 May 1973 - Adelaide, Australia
Kimber, George William	George _{K4}	1890 - Caversham, Berkshire	1917 – Poperinge, Belgium
Kimber, George Lionel Alfred	George _{K5} Lionel Alfred	abt 1896 - Poplar, London	unknown
Kimber, George Lionel Alfred	George _{K6} Lionel Alfred	8 Oct 1932 - Hackney, Greater London	14 Feb 1992 - Brighton, Sussex
Trinder, George	George _{T1}	1799 - Heckfield, Hampshire	10 Jan 1872 - Heckfield, Hampshire
Trinder, George	George _{T2}	1827 - Heckfield cum Mattingley, Hampshire	unknown
Trinder, George	George _{T3}	Mar 1855 - Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hampshire	unknown
Kimber, Gertrude	Gertrude _{K1}	1869 - Winkfield, Berkshire	Oct 1895 – Sandown, Isle of Wight
Kimber, Gertrude	Gertrude _{K2} Katherine	Mar 1889 – Hanover Square, Middlesex	unknown
Kimber, Gertrude	Gertrude _{K3}	1925 – Hackney, London	
Kimber, John	John _{K1}	1833 - Winkfield, Berkshire	unknown
Kimber, John	John _{K2}	abt 1858 - Winkfield, Berkshire	unknown
Kimber, John Victor	John _{K3}	abt 1887 - Caversham, Oxfordshire	unknown
Nash, John	John _{N1}	1804 - Oxted, Surrey	13 Sep 1884 - Maidstone, Kent
Nash, John	John _{N2}	abt 1853 - Bromley, Kent	5 Sep 1930 - Surrey
Nash, John Lester Linstead	John _{N3}	17 Jul 1897 - Lewisham, London	Mar 1979 - Surrey Mid-Eastern, Surrey
Stuart, John	John _{N4}	6 Jun 1921 - Isle of Wight	20 Apr 2020 - Newbury, Berkshire

Name	Notation	Birth	Death
Trinder, John	John _{T1}	1829 - Heckfield, Hampshire	12 Dec 1883 - Isle of Wight
Trinder, John	John _{T2}	abt 1857 - Seaview, Isle of Wight	Jul 1910 - Isle of Wight
Trinder, John Simeon	John _{T3}	April 1883 - Seaview, Isle of Wight	unknown
Kimber, Marlow Willis	Marlow _{K1}	abt 1857 - Hounslow, Middlesex, England	2 Dec 1892 - Mossel Bay, Western Cape, South Africa
Kimber, Marlow Spencer George	Marlow _{K2}	Jun 30 1912 - Glenelg, Australia	13 Mar 1992 - Pasadena, Australia
Richards, Martha	Martha _R	abt 1852 - Pembroke, Wales	Sep 1939 - Isle of Wight
Trinder, Martha	(Martha Lucy)	Oct 1866 - Seaview, Isle of Wight	Dec 1953 - Southampton, Hampshire
Trinder, Mary	Mary _{T1}	1824 - Heckfield, Hampshire	Jan 1890 - Hendon, Middlesex
Trinder, Mary	Mary _{T2}	abt 1921 - Ontario	26 Jan 2008 - Sandown, Isle of Wight
Crabtree, Matilda	Matilda _C	25 Jan 1825 - Little Sutton, Warwickshire	Nov 1882 - Isle of Wight
Trinder, Matilda Jane	Matilda _T	Jul 1865 - Alderbury, Wiltshire	21 May 1940 - Isle of Wight
Trinder, Simeon	Simeon _{T1}	1834 - Heckfield, Hampshire	16 Jan 1906 - Isle of Wight
Trinder, Simeon	Simeon _{T2}	abt 1860 - Seaview, Isle of Wight	13 Mar 1932 - Isle of Wight
Trinder, William	William _{T1}	Jun 1853 - Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hampshire	unknown
Trinder, William	William _{T2}	Apr 1889 - Chichester, Sussex	abt 1974 - Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
Ware, William	William _{W1}	abt 1823 - Arborfield, Berkshire	Jan 1904 - Hendon, Middlesex
Ware, William	William _{W2}	abt 1849 - Heckfield, Hampshire	unknown

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- Lester, Walter (1821-?): 1.3.2, 1.3.3
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- Masters, Cyril Arthur (1899-1960): 5.2.2
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- Masters, Frank Horatio (1868-1943): 5.2.2
- Masters, Frank James (1920-2016): 5.2.2
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- Mulliss, Jane (1818-1881): 1.1, 1.1.1, 1.2.2, 2.8.1, 2.8.2, 4, 4.1, 4.2, 5.3, 5.3.1, 7.1
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- Nash, Annie (Nancy) Linstead (1889-1986): 6.3, 6.3.2, 6.4, 6.4.1, 6.5
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- Nash, Basil John (1890-1920): Introduction, 1.4.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.5, 2.4, 2.8.1, 2.8.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.6, 3.6.1, 3.6.2, 5.3.3
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- Nash, Dorothy Gertrude Linstead (1902-1914): 1.4.1, 2.8.1, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4
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- Nash, Gareth Stuart (1955-): 3.5.1
- Nash, Gerald (Gerry) Kimber (1887-1970): 1.4.1, 2.2.5, 2.8.1, 2.8.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.5.1, 3.5.2, 3.6.1
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- Nash, Hannah (1851-1902): 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 6, 6.1, 6.2
- Nash, Howard Roderic (1960-): 3.5.1
- Nash, Jessie (Jess) Allan: see Jones
- Nash, John_{N1} (1804-1884): Introduction, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 1.4.1, 6, 6.1, 6.2
- Nash, John_{N2} (1853-1930): 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 6, 6.1, 6.2, 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.3, 7.2
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- Nash, Madeline Ada (1895-?): 6.3, 6.3.1
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- Nash, Nance Allan (1921-2002): 6.2, 6.2.2
- Nash, Nina (Nan) Anne Louise Stuart: see Ronalds
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- Nash, William Lancelot (1858-1917): 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 6, 6.3, 6.3.2, 6.5
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- Neal, Sarah: see Allcott
- Newell, Henry (?-?): 5.1.2
- Noble, Edlyn E L (?-?): 5.4.2
- Oggelsby, Dawn Anita: see Rooks
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- Peck, Elizabeth Anne (1953-): 6.3.2, 6.4.3
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- Peck, Gwenyth Mary (1928-): 6.3, 6.3.2, 6.4.4
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- Peck, John Edward Lancelot (1918-2013): 6.3, 6.3.2, 6.4.2, 6.5
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- Trinder, (Jane) Elizabeth Jane (1857-1946): 1.1.1, 4.2, 5.3.5
- Trinder, John_{T1} (1829-1883): Introduction, 1.1, 1.1.1, 2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 4.2, 4.3, 5, 5.1, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.4, 5.1.6, 5.3
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- Trinder, John_{T3} Simeon (1883-?): 5.1.2
- Trinder, Kate: see Driver
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- Trinder, Martha Lucy (1866-1953): 2.1.1, 5, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.7
- Trinder, Martha_R: see Richards
- Trinder, Mary Elizabeth (Bessie, Aunt Bet): see Kimber
- Trinder, Mary Fortune (1866-1946): 2.1.1, 5, 5.1.1, 5.1.6, 5.1.7
- Trinder, Mary_{T1} (1824-1890): 1.1, 1.1.1, 2.8.1, 4.2, 5.3, 5.3.2
- Trinder, Mary_{T2} Elizabeth (1921-2008): 2.3, 2.6, 2.7, 5.2.3
- Trinder, Matilda_C: see Crabtree
- Trinder, Matilda_T Jane (1865-1940): 2.1.2, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.6, 5.2, 5.2.2
- Trinder, May Dorothy (1889-1947): 5.1.3
- Trinder, Nellie D: see Law
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- Trinder, Rita Frances Mary Octavia (1909-1979): 5.1.3
- Trinder, Rosalie (1869-1922): 5.3.5
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- Trinder, Simeon_{T1} (1834-1906): Introduction, 1.1, 1.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 2.8.1, 2.8.2, 2.8.3, 4.2, 5, 5.1.1, 5.2, 5.3
- Trinder, Simeon_{T2} (1860-1932): 2.1.1, 5, 5.1.2, 5.1.4
- Trinder, Stephen (1858-1931): 2.1.1, 5, 5.1.3
- Trinder, William_{T1} (1853-?): 5.3.5
- Trinder, William_{T2} (1889-1974): 5.1.2
- Trinder, Winifred Rosa Louise (1898-1921): 5.1.3
- Walls, Eileen Barbara: see Trinder
- Walls, George Frededrick (1916-1999): 5.2.3
- Ware, Charlotte Mary Ann: see Ashton
- Ware, Eliza Trinder (1854-1932): 1.1.1, 4.2, 5.3.2
- Ware, George Trinder (1849-1849): 5.3.2
- Ware, Jane Mulliss (1852-?): 2.8.1, 4.2, 5.3.2
- Ware, John (1859-?): 5.3.2
- Ware, Mary_{T1}: see Trinder
- Ware, William_{W1} (1823-1904): 1.1.1, 2.8.1, 4.2, 5.3.2
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- Wells, Herbert George (H.G.) (1866-1946): 1.3.3, 1.4
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- Weston, Elizabeth_{WM} (1794-1870): 1.1, 1.1.1, 2.1, 4.2, 5.3, 7.1, 7.3
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- Wilder, Emma (1810-1883): 4.1
- Wilder, Frances_{W1}: see Phillips
- Wilder, Frances_{W2} (1809-1884): 4.1
- Wilder, Sir Francis John Connor (1775-1824): 4.1
- Wilson, John Le Van (1915-1996): 6.3.2, 6.4.1, 6.5
- Wilson, Kathleen (Norah) Norah: see Nash
- Wilson, Rosetta (1884-1952): 5.1.1
- Winter, Anna Maria (1854-?): 6.2.1
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- Young, John Walter (1872-1918): 5.1.6
- Young, Margaret (1845-?): 5.4.1
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